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SENATE

{ REPORT
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND
RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2025

JULY 25, 2024.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MERKLEY, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 4802]

The Committee on Appropriations reports an original bill (S. 4802) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

Total obligational authority, fiscal year 2025

	\$44,665,720,000
Amount of 2024 appropriations	41,327,145,000
Amount of 2025 budget estimate	42,705,159,000
Bill as recommended to Senate compared to—	
2024 appropriations	+ 3,338,575,000
2025 budget estimate	+ 1,960,561,000

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REPORT FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2025

SUMMARY OF BILL

For this bill, estimates totaling \$44,600,000,000 in new obligational authority, including \$2,750,000,000 in funds made available for the wildland fire suppression cap adjustment, \$5,457,531,000 in advance appropriations, and \$4,200,000,000 in emergency appropriations are provided for the programs and activities of the agencies and bureaus of the Department of the Interior, except the Bureau of Reclamation, and the following related agencies:

- Environmental Protection Agency
- Undersecretary for Natural Resources and the Environment
- Forest Service
- Indian Health Service
- National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
- Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
- Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality
- Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board
- Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation
- Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development
- Smithsonian Institution
- National Gallery of Art
- John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts
- Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars
- National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities
- Commission of Fine Arts
- National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
- National Capital Planning Commission
- United States Holocaust Memorial Museum
- Presidio Trust
- United States Semiquincentennial Commission

Fiscal year 2024 levels cited in this report reflect the enacted amounts in Public Law 117-328, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024.

MAJOR CHANGES RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

This bill includes revisions to the budget estimate for fiscal year 2025.

A comparative summary of funding in the bill is shown by agency or principal program in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with budget estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
Bureau of Land Management

MULTI-AGENCY DIRECTIVES

Responding to Climate-Driven Wildfires.—The incidence of catastrophic wildfire is a threat to drinking water, air quality, plant and animal habitat, rural and urban communities, and the very land itself. While the root causes are many, it is the undeniable, steady pace of climate chaos that is magnifying the dangers and creating sweeping changes to our land, with rising temperatures, perpetual drought, and invasive species and diseases all taking a toll on forests, rangelands, and urban trees.

To combat the multifaceted problems created by the changing climate and the resulting incidence of high-intensity wildfire, this bill provides funding to reduce risk to communities, protect municipal watersheds, restore the landscape, promote responsible biomass use from hazardous fuels, and create associated jobs. This bill also provides funding for wildfire smoke preparedness through a competitive grant program to States, federally recognized Tribes, schools, and non-profits for resources to help prevent, abate, and research wildfire smoke hazards in community buildings.

Federal Firefighter Workforce.—Firefighters are on the front line for responding to these wildfire events. It is clear that Federal firefighters need support to combat the real danger of injury and fatigue that is another consequence of higher incidence of catastrophic wildfires and year-round fire. This includes better pay, appropriate equipment, improved housing and facilities, health and wellness support, and transitioning seasonal jobs into more permanent positions. To that end, the Committee provides the funds for a permanent pay fix and job series for Federal wildland firefighters and incorporates legislative text to effectuate the necessary changes in statute.

This bill also provides funding to initiate health and wellness programs to address issues of physical and mental fatigue and continues funding for additional fire positions and firefighter housing and facilities. In addition to the funding provided through annual appropriations provided in this bill, the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service should leverage resources available through the Legacy Restoration Fund to meet identified housing and fire facility needs.

Plastic Waste on Public Lands.—The Committee applauds Secretarial Order 3407, which aims to reduce the procurement, sale, and distribution of single-use plastic products and packaging with a goal of a total phaseout of single-use plastic products on all Department-managed lands by 2032. The Committee maintains the optimism that a phaseout can be complete well before the 10-year window. The Committee directs the Department to provide a written

update to the Committee on the status of the phaseout within 90 days of enactment of this act.

Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women.—The Committee is concerned about the crisis of missing, trafficked, and murdered indigenous women that has plagued Native communities. Native American women face high rates of violence and the lack of data on the number of women and girls who go missing or murdered further complicates the Nation’s ability to address this crisis. The bill includes both funding and directives under the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service in order to improve the Federal response to this epidemic.

Budgetary Treatment of Contract Support Costs and 105(l) Tribal Leases.—Due to findings in recent court decisions (see *Salazar v. Ramah* (132 S. Ct. 2181 (2012)) and *Maniilaq Ass’n v. Burwell* in both 2014 (72 F. Supp. 3d 227 (D.D.C. 2014)) and 2016 (70 F. Supp. 3d 243 (D.D.C. 2016))), payments for contract support costs and 105(l) leases appear to create a type of budgetary entitlement that is typically not funded through discretionary appropriations. For contract support costs, the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act [ISDEAA] of 1975 requires the government to enter into contracts and leases with any willing Tribe and requires that the government pay a Tribe’s costs. Section 105(l) of the ISDEAA requires the Secretary, at the request of a Tribe, to enter into a lease with the Tribe for a building used to provide services under the ISDEAA. Reclassification of these costs from a discretionary appropriation to a mandatory appropriated entitlement has been under discussion since the Supreme Court issued its decision in 2012. The fiscal year 2025 President’s Budget proposes to reclassify these costs as an appropriated entitlement beginning in fiscal year 2026. Similar proposals were also included in multiple years since fiscal year 2016.

Deferred Maintenance.—The Committee has made a concerted effort in recent years to address the backlog maintenance needs on our public lands. The National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund [Fund], discussed in more detail below, provides for \$1,900,000,000 for fiscal year 2025 to invest in the maintenance backlogs on public lands and Tribal schools. In addition to the amounts allocated for the Fund, the Committee continues to provide discretionary funding for deferred maintenance. The Department of the Interior and the Forest Service are directed to maintain updated 5-year deferred maintenance plans that, to the extent practicable, include a list of all outstanding deferred maintenance needs, and to provide them to the Committee on a quarterly basis.

Disaster Recovery Needs.—The Committee directs the Department of the Interior and the other agencies funded in this bill to establish quarterly reporting requirements for their component bureaus, regions, offices, and programs, as appropriate, to maintain up-to-date comprehensive information for funding needs related to disaster recovery, which shall be delivered to the Committee within 30 days of a quarter closing and shall also be updated and provided at other points in time when the Committee requests such an update.

Land Grants, Acequias and Community Ditches.—The Secretaries of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Ag-

riculture are urged to recognize the traditional use of State-recognized community land grants, acequias, and community ditches in the American Southwest during the land use planning process. The Department of the Interior and the Forest Service shall, in accordance with applicable law, consider and, as appropriate, provide for within land management plans the traditional-historic uses by an acequias or land grant merced recognized by the State of New Mexico.

Training, Hiring, and Public Lands Education in Alaska.—The directive in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 116–94 regarding hiring and conducting annual Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act training by the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service is continued. The Committee also recognizes the importance of Alaska Public Land Information Centers as partners and tools to educate the public regarding Alaska’s unique public lands and encourages the agencies to look for opportunities to strengthen these critical partnerships.

Transparency of Information.—Federal agencies funded under this act shall clearly state within the text, audio, or video used for advertising or educational purposes, including emails or Internet postings, that the communication is printed, published, or produced and disseminated at U.S. taxpayer expense. The funds used by a Federal agency to carry out this requirement shall be derived from amounts made available to the agency for advertising or other communications regarding the programs and activities of the agency.

Delivery of Reports and Correspondence.—All reports, correspondence, and reprogramming requests from the agencies to the Committee shall be provided electronically, in addition to any that are required to be delivered in physical formats.

Everglades Restoration.—The Committee notes that critical progress towards restoring the Everglades ecosystem has been made with several projects to improve infrastructure for enhanced water deliveries nearing completion. The Committee continues to support this multiyear effort to preserve one of the great ecological treasures of the United States and urges the Department of the Interior and its relevant bureaus to ensure that restoration activities, research, and monitoring are not delayed.

Beavers and Aquatic Habitat.—The Committee notes that beavers are an important native species across North America, and are a well-known ecosystem engineer with the ability to create new wetlands and improve habitats for a wide array of other species. In addition, the habitats they develop may help with regulating the effects of extreme weather events associated with a changing climate, including creating natural fire breaks, natural carbon capture, and water storage. Federal land managers are encouraged to work with state wildlife managers on beaver conservation, to make planning decisions that recognize beavers’ environmental and ecological benefits, and to identify locations where restoration of their habitat may be most beneficial.

Valles Caldera National Preserve.—The Committee is concerned about the presence of illegal trespass cattle from the Santa Fe National Forest on the Valles Caldera National Preserve in violation of the Preserve’s authorizing statute and National Park Service policy. The Committee appreciates the recent commitment from the

Forest Service and the National Park Service to jointly enter into a Memorandum of Understanding [MOU] establishing a formal written agreement on funding, fence maintenance responsibilities, cattle incursion response, law enforcement efforts, and a pilot program to test the use of virtual fencing to keep cattle excluded from the Preserve. The Committee urges the Services to formalize the MOU with these components without delay and to report to the Committee immediately if there is any potential for proposed deviations. The Committee further directs the Services to jointly brief the Committee on the plan to fund the long-term maintenance of the fence after its construction, within 90 days of enactment of this act.

Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act.—The Committee continues to direct the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service to annually post on a centralized agency website the list of Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act [FLREA] (Public Law 108–447) projects and activities performed in each fiscal year, which should include a project or activity title, description, location, and amount obligated, beginning with fiscal year 2024 as practicable. The Committee awaits a report from each land management agency that is unable to complete this directive. Such report shall detail the specific steps the agency plans to take to secure the capabilities needed to provide proper transparency on the spending of FLREA funds.

Workforce Housing on Public Lands.—Across the country, the rise in short-term vacation rentals, particularly at popular travel destinations has further decreased the availability and affordability of housing in communities near national parks and other Federal lands. This has created a crisis in public lands staffing access to adequate housing facilities is a key component of attracting and retaining a qualified workforce. For example, the Committee understands that seasonal employees are often forced to turn down permanent employment because they would lose the temporary housing provided to some seasonal employees. The Department of Interior and the Forest Service are directed to continue to prioritize expanding housing availability in future budget requests, including by considering proposals for projects that construct, improve, or maintain adequate housing for land management agency employees. Within 120 days of enactment of this act, the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service shall each provide briefings to the Committee detailing current housing needs and ongoing impacts. Further, within 180 days of enactment of this act, the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service shall each provide the Committee with a housing needs assessment for employees who live both in government quarters and in the local community, including what Federal funding and potential legislative changes would help Federal employees find and pay for adequate housing.

Federal Trust, Federal Obligations, and Treaty Responsibilities.—The Committee reminds agencies funded by this act of their obligation to uphold the Federal trust and treaty responsibilities to Tribes and Federal obligations to the Native Hawaiian Community. This includes upholding treaty and reserved rights, and any other rights and obligations under Federal law; supporting self-determination efforts by Native communities; fulfilling obligations under

Presidential Memoranda and Executive Orders; and conducting early and robust government-to-government consultation with Tribes, and meaningful outreach and engagement with Native Hawaiians.

Consultation with Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Corporations.—The Committee stresses the importance of all federal agencies conducting meaningful consultation with Tribes, as directed under Executive Order 13175, with regard to federal programs and actions and notes that Public Law 108–199 at section 161, and Public Law 108–447 at section 518 require that all Federal agencies must consult with Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (ANCSA) Corporations on the same basis as Indian Tribes under Executive Order 13175. Accordingly, the Committee reminds all federal agencies of the law with respect to consultation and expects that all federal agencies will meaningfully consult with Indian Tribes and ANCSA corporations on the same basis.

Streamlining Tribal Water Funding.—The Committee appreciates the Department of the Interior’s recent efforts to partner with the Indian Health Service to further develop safe drinking water and community sanitation infrastructure projects across Indian Country. The Committee directs the Department, in coordination with the Indian Health Service, the Environmental Protection Agency, and other Federal agencies to, within existing authorities, take steps to streamline and better coordinate Federal Tribal drinking water and sanitation incentives and programs with the goal of simplifying administrative burdens for Tribal governments or organizations to design, finance, and build necessary water infrastructure. The Committee directs the Department, in coordination with IHS and EPA, to report to the Committees on Appropriations no later than 180 days after enactment of this act on policy recommendations to address any statutory barriers and identify additional authorities necessary to further this goal.

Wildlife Connectivity.—The Committee commends the Department of the Interior for continuing to implement Secretarial Order 3362, which has proven to be effective at bolstering big game migrations and improving habitat connectivity. In future budget requests, the Department shall clearly identify and describe funding requested for programs established to implement the Secretarial Order.

Estimating Fixed Costs.—The Committee directs all agencies funded in this act to include in future budget justifications an estimate of the “fixed costs” needs for the budget year. Such costs represent non-programmatic, obligatory costs that cannot be changed or avoided and are not associated with programmatic increases. For the purposes of this estimate, the Committee directs that the components of “fixed costs” include: (1) change in number of paid days; (2) estimates of proposed cost-of-living adjustments, change in number of paid days, and benefits increases for current year FTE levels; (3) change in employer share of retirement programs for current year staffing levels; (4) estimates of costs due for workers compensation payments; (5) estimates of change in unemployment compensation; (6) estimates of changes in rent payable to the General Services Administration [GSA], Federal, and Non-Federal sources for office and non-office space, including security estimates from

the Federal Protective Service, mandatory office relocations, and base operations and maintenance increases resulting from movement out of GSA or direct-leased space; (7) estimated costs for services charged centrally by the Department/Agency that are mandatory and non-severable; and (8) estimated costs associated with utilities for facilities. Note that these costs do not include programmatic contract increases. Budget submissions must include a description of the assumptions reflected in each category of the fixed cost estimates.

Fair Access to Advertising.—The Committee understands that, as the largest advertiser in the United States, the Federal Government should work to ensure fair access to its advertising contracts for small disadvantaged businesses and businesses owned by minorities and women. The Committee directs each department and agency funded by this act to include the following information in its fiscal year 2026 budget justification: Expenditures for fiscal year 2024 and expected expenditures for fiscal year 2026 for (1) all contracts for advertising services; and (2) contracts for the advertising services of (I) socially and economically disadvantaged small businesses concerns (as defined in section 8(a)(4) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637 (a)(4))); and [II] women-and minority-owned businesses.

Voting-Related Activities.—The Committee notes that neither the Department nor Agency has provided the briefing required under this heading in Senate Report 118–83. As such, the Committee directs the Secretary or Administrator to provide to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress a briefing, within 30 days after enactment of this act, regarding any strategic plans developed by the Department or Agency since January 20, 2021 outlining ways for the Department to promote voter registration and voter participation.

Recruitment and Retention.—The Committee is greatly concerned by the recruitment and retention challenges facing the Bureau of Land Management, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, the National Park Service, and the Forest Service. The Committee notes that while there are many challenges contributing to the high turnover rates and long-term vacancies at these agencies, these challenges are driven in part by discrepancies between Federal employees' salaries and those of comparable State and local agencies, the high cost of living in certain areas of the country, and the mismatch between certain employees' official worksite versus where available and affordable housing is located. Within 180 days of enactment of this act, the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture shall report to the Committee outlining what discretionary authorities and pay flexibilities they have used to date to address these significant recruitment and retention problems. The report shall also outline the funding and policy barriers the agencies face in rectifying these challenges and include specific Federal funding needs and legislative proposals to address these barriers.

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING

The Committee includes congressionally directed spending as defined in section 5(a) of rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Sen-

ate. In the interest of providing full disclosure of funding provided in the bill, all projects are listed in a table accompanying this report.

The vast majority of congressionally directed spending projects funded in the bill support the improvement of drinking water and wastewater infrastructure in the United States. The Committee has confirmed that each funded water infrastructure project is eligible for funding under the State Revolving Funds, the Indian Health Service sanitation deficiency system, or is otherwise certified as eligible.

The bill also funds a number of historic preservation projects, each of which the Committee has confirmed is listed on the National Register of Historic Places or as a National Historic Landmark pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). The Committee notes that any Land and Water Conservation Fund [LWCF] projects funded in the bill that were identified by the administration on supplemental lists but that were not a part of the President's fiscal year 2025 request are identified as congressionally directed spending; LWCF projects requested by the President are not identified as congressionally directed spending. Other funded projects support on-the-ground conservation activities, capital improvement and maintenance on public lands, and forest resiliency and wildfire risk reduction efforts which will further the missions of longstanding programs funded within the bill.

NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND

The National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund [Fund] was created by the Great American Outdoors Act (Public Law 116-152) [GAOA] to address the maintenance backlogs of the National Park Service, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Indian Education. GAOA provides up to \$1,900,000,000 in mandatory funding annually for fiscal years 2021-2025 for the Fund and provides the Committee authority to allocate individual projects within legislation providing full-year appropriations for agencies and programs under the jurisdiction of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies (54 U.S.C. 200402). A table detailing the allocation of fiscal year 2025 funds by agency, station or unit name, project or activity, and State accompanies this report.

The Committee appreciates the efforts by the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service to provide detailed project descriptions and estimated costs to the Committee in a timely fashion and to keep the Committee updated on developments affecting funded projects and future projects under consideration. The Committee emphasizes that, pursuant to GAOA, the Committee's project allocations are final and must be adhered to.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

With enactment of GAOA, Congress provided a permanent appropriation of \$900,000,000 per year from the Land and Water Conservation Fund [LWCF]. Along with other mandatory appropriations, LWCF programs are subject to a 5.7 percent sequestra-

tion, with those sequestered amounts becoming available in the subsequent fiscal year. GAOA also mandated that account allocations and detailed project information be proposed by the administration through the President's budget submission, and that such allocations, following review by the Committees on Appropriations, may be modified through an alternate allocation.

The Reauthorization of LWCF in Section 3001 of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (Public Law 116-9) required that funding for Federal purchases and for the suite of grant programs providing financial assistance to States each constitute at least 40 percent of total funds available each fiscal year from all sources, annually. That total includes \$900,000,000 in mandatory appropriations provided under GAOA, as well as deposits to LWCF under the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (Public Law 109-432) [GOMESA]. These GOMESA deposits amounted to \$125,000,000 in fiscal year 2024 and are also projected at \$125,000,000 in fiscal year 2025. Accordingly, the Committee has taken the full amounts available for LWCF expenditures into account in determining its allocations and expects that future budget submissions will clearly delineate all revenues credited to LWCF and will adhere to statutory requirements in the proposed allocation to Federal and State programs.

A detailed table accompanying this report shows the LWCF allocation for fiscal year 2025 by agency, account, activity, and project, including lists of specific Federal land acquisition projects and Forest Legacy Program projects.

Appraisals.—The Committee appreciates the commitment by the Department and the Forest Service to meet congressional direction to ameliorate concerns about delays and other process issues related to the appraisal function. Concerns persist, however, regarding process inconsistencies across regions, the need for public transparency regarding policies and manuals associated with appraisal review, and other issues related to valuation. The Committee expects detailed regular reports related to the process and policy changes being implemented, as well as the pilot program for returning some functions to the Fish and Wildlife Service and National Park Service, and will revisit this issue and funding for appraisal services prior to enactment of a final fiscal year 2025 bill.

Bureau of Land Management.—The Committee is concerned about long delays in project transfers and encourages the Bureau to address real estate capacity in field offices by deploying regional strike teams in State offices or with a national strike team, to facilitate timely transfers and improve consistency.

Fish and Wildlife Service.—The Service is expected to provide outreach to all units of the National Wildlife Refuge System, including Clarks River, Don Edwards, Green River, Loxahatchee, and Okefenokee, to ensure these refuges are accessing all available funding tools, including recreational access and inholdings. The Service is strongly encouraged to continue due diligence work on the accumulating backlog of parcels available at Clarks River and Green River National Wildlife Refuges and is directed to brief the Committee on such efforts within 90 days of enactment of this act. The Committee directs the Service to consider habitat conservation plan land acquisition applications that enhance efforts to establish

State research forests through the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund program.

National Park Service.—The Committee is concerned with the slow pace in acquisition of the Wright Company Factory at the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park. While some of the delay is beyond the control of the Service, the Committee urges that all appropriate steps are taken to ensure that the acquisition moves forward as expeditiously as possible. The Committee supports future land acquisition for the Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park by the Service.

Big Cypress National Preserve and Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge.—The Committee is aware of the ecological and cultural significance of the Big Cypress National Preserve and Florida Panther National Wildlife Refuge and of the potential damage to these public lands should the owners of the subsurface rights engage in oil, gas, or mineral exploration or extraction. The Committee also is aware of the time-sensitive opportunity for the Department of the Interior to acquire the subsurface rights to these lands, thereby ensuring permanent protection for these areas. The Committee urges the Department to prioritize and expedite the review of due diligence and the decision-making process with respect to this opportunity, and directs the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office to report to the Committee on its decision no later than 180 days after enactment of this act.

Forest Legacy Program.—For over thirty years, the Forest Service and States have worked together through this program to protect privately owned forest lands through conservation easements and land purchases, all while not adding to the Federal estate. The Committee appreciates the Forest Service's successful implementation of this program and its efforts to ensure that States fully understand the tools available under the current statute and regulation, including management agreements, that can contribute to the program's continued success.

Tribal LWCF.—The Committee supports the resource land conservation and outdoor recreation access goals of Tribes. The Committee has not allocated specific funding for these activities in this bill, but recognizes that currently pending authorization legislation in both chambers may provide support to advance these goals. The Committee is committed to ensuring that meaningful funding is provided to Tribes through implementation of any such new authorization.

REPROGRAMMING GUIDELINES

Reprogramming guidelines for the agencies funded in this bill were codified in Division D of Public Law 116-94 and further described in the accompanying explanatory statement. These guidelines are repeated here for emphasis and reference, and are continued in this bill as a Title IV general provision.

The following are the procedures governing reprogramming actions for programs and activities funded in the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. The agencies funded by this act are reminded that no reprogramming shall be implemented without the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in accordance

with the procedures included in this act. The agencies funded in this act are reminded that these reprogramming guidelines are in effect, and must be complied with, until such time as the Committees modify them through bill or report language.

Definitions.—“Reprogramming,” as defined in these procedures, includes the reallocation of funds from one budget activity, budget line-item, or program area to another within any appropriation funded in this act. In cases where either the House or Senate Committee on Appropriations report displays an allocation of an appropriation below that level, the more detailed level shall be the basis for reprogramming.

For construction, land acquisition, and forest legacy accounts, a reprogramming constitutes the reallocation of funds, including unobligated balances, from one construction, land acquisition, or forest legacy project to another such project.

A reprogramming shall also consist of any significant departure from the program described in the agency’s budget justifications. This includes all proposed reorganizations or other workforce actions detailed below which affect a total of 10 staff members or 10 percent of the staffing of an affected program or office, whichever is less, even without a change in funding. Any change to the organization table presented in the budget justification shall also be subject to this requirement.

Agencies are reminded that these longstanding General Guidelines for Reprogramming require agencies funded by this act to submit reorganization proposals for the Committees’ review prior to their implementation. It is noted that such reprogramming guidelines apply to proposed reorganizations, workforce restructure, reshaping, transfer of functions, or bureau-wide downsizing and include closures, consolidations, and relocations of offices, facilities, and laboratories. In addition, no agency shall implement any part of a reorganization that modifies regional or State boundaries for agencies or bureaus that were in effect as of the date of enactment of this act unless approved consistent with the General Guidelines for Reprogramming procedures specified herein. Any such reprogramming request submitted to the Committees on Appropriations shall include a description of anticipated benefits, including anticipated efficiencies and cost-savings, as well as a description of anticipated personnel impacts and funding changes anticipated to implement the proposal.

General Guidelines for Reprogramming.—

(a) A reprogramming should be made only when an unforeseen situation arises, and then only if postponement of the project or the activity until the next appropriation year would result in actual loss or damage.

(b) Any project or activity, which may be deferred through reprogramming, shall not later be accomplished by means of further reprogramming, but instead, funds should again be sought for the deferred project or activity through the regular appropriations process.

(c) Except under the most urgent situations, reprogramming should not be employed to initiate new programs or increase allocations specifically denied or limited by Congress, or to decrease allocations specifically increased by the Congress.

(d) Reprogramming proposals submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations for approval will be considered as expeditiously as possible, and the Committees remind the agencies that in order to process reprogramming requests, adequate and timely information must be provided.

Criteria and Exceptions.—A reprogramming must be submitted to the Committees in writing prior to implementation if it exceeds \$1,000,000 annually or results in an increase or decrease of more than 10 percent annually in affected programs or projects, whichever amount is less, with the following exceptions:

(a) With regard to the Tribal priority allocations of the Bureau of Indian Affairs [BIA] and Bureau of Indian Education [BIE], there is no restriction on reprogrammings among these programs. However, the Bureaus shall report on all reprogrammings made during a given fiscal year no later than 60 days after the end of the fiscal year.

(b) With regard to the EPA, the Committees do not require reprogramming requests associated with the States and Tribes Partnership Grants or up to a cumulative total of \$5,000,000 from carryover balances among the individual program areas delineated in the Environmental Programs and Management account, with no more than \$1,000,000 coming from any individual program area. No funds, however, shall be reallocated from individual Geographic Programs.

(c) With regard to the National Park Service, the Committees do not require reprogramming requests associated with the park base within the Park Management activity in the Operation of the National Park System Account. The Service is required to brief the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on spending trends for the park base within 60 days of enactment of this act.

Assessments.—“Assessment” as defined in these procedures shall refer to any charges, reserves, or holdbacks applied to a budget activity or budget line item for costs associated with general agency administrative costs, overhead costs, working capital expenses, or contingencies.

(a) No assessment shall be levied against any program, budget activity, subactivity, budget line item, or project funded by the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act unless such assessment and the basis therefore are presented to the Committees in the budget justifications and are subsequently approved by the Committees. The explanation for any assessment in the budget justification shall show the amount of the assessment, the activities assessed, and the purpose of the funds.

(b) Proposed changes to estimated assessments, as such estimates were presented in annual budget justifications, shall be submitted through the reprogramming process and shall be subject to the same dollar and reporting criteria as any other reprogramming.

(c) Each agency or bureau which utilizes assessments shall submit an annual report to the Committees, which provides details on the use of all funds assessed from any other budget activity, line item, subactivity, or project.

(d) In no case shall contingency funds or assessments be used to finance projects and activities disapproved or limited by Congress or to finance programs or activities that could be foreseen and included in the normal budget review process.

(e) New programs requested in the budget should not be initiated before enactment of the bill without notification to, and the approval of, the Committees. This restriction applies to all such actions regardless of whether a formal reprogramming of funds is required to begin the program.

Quarterly Reports.—All reprogrammings between budget activities, budget line-items, program areas, or the more detailed activity levels shown in this recommendation, including those below the monetary thresholds established above, shall be reported to the Committees within 60 days of the end of each quarter and shall include cumulative totals for each budget activity or budget line item, or construction, land acquisition, or forest legacy project.

Land Acquisitions, Easements, and Forest Legacy.—Lands shall not be acquired for more than the approved appraised value, as addressed in section 301 (3) of Public Law 91-646, unless such acquisitions are submitted to the Committees on Appropriations for approval in compliance with these procedures.

Land Exchanges.—Land exchanges, wherein the estimated value of the Federal lands to be exchanged is greater than \$1,000,000 shall not be consummated until the Committees have had 30 days in which to examine the proposed exchange. In addition, the Committees shall be provided advance notification of exchanges valued between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000.

Budget Structure.—The budget activity or line item structure for any agency appropriation account shall not be altered without advance approval of the Committees.

TITLE I
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
LAND AND WATER RESOURCES
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The Bureau of Land Management [Bureau or BLM] manages more than 245 million acres of public lands, primarily in 11 Western States and Alaska. The Bureau also has responsibility for 700 million acres of federally owned subsurface mineral estate. The Bureau is mandated to administer these lands for multiple uses, including recreation, wildlife habitat, mineral and energy production, timber harvesting, and rangeland grazing, while managing natural, cultural, and historical resources.

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriations, 2024	\$1,294,916,000
Budget estimate, 2025	1,395,249,000
Committee recommendation	1,342,510,000

The bill provides \$1,342,510,000 for Management of Lands and Resources, \$47,594,000 above the enacted level and \$52,739,000 below the request. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this report. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative.

Wild Horse and Burro Management.—The bill provides \$143,102,000 for wild horse and burro activities. The Committee directs the Bureau to utilize these funds to continue efforts to reduce the wild horse population on the range through a humane and sustainable multi-pronged approach of fertility control, targeted removals, off-range holding, and adoptions.

It is clear that the landscape cannot support the populations four times in excess of the appropriate management level, and that the Bureau should scale up targeted removals in the most heavily ecologically impacts areas. However, the Committee is concerned that the cost for housing horses in off-range facilities is reducing the availability of resources to care for and manage on-range populations, or to conduct gathers for fertility control treatment or removal. Therefore, the Bureau is encouraged to pursue public-private partnerships to support an increase in the use of humane fertility control, reapplication in previously-treated herds, and applying such treatments in additional herd management areas.

The Bureau is reminded to follow the Comprehensive Animal Welfare Program and monitor the wellbeing of animals in holding and during gather operations. Further, the Bureau should fully im-

plement and enforce safeguards in the adoption program, including pre-approval of applicants and postadoption compliance checks.

The Committee appreciates the Bureau's commitment to quarterly briefings on the state of the program and directs that these briefings continue in fiscal year 2025. Briefings should include information on the number of off-range holding contracts offered, including renewals, the number of applicants for such contracts, and the number of awarded contracts, as well as information on the cost of contract adjustments for change orders. Finally, the Bureau is reminded to continue to follow the directives included in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117-103.

Land Management Priorities.—The bill provides \$150,000 for congressionally directed spending in this program. A detailed list of projects is included in the “Congressionally Directed Spending” table accompanying this report.

Wildlife Habitat Management.—The bill provides no less than \$34,000,000 for threatened and endangered species activities. The Committee appreciates the Bureau's work on its five year strategic plan and looks forward to an action plan that includes priorities identified through science-based criteria. The Bureau is encouraged to prioritize the recovery of threatened and endangered species that occur or have suitable habitat on public lands and address capacity shortfalls.

Sage-Grouse.—The bill provides no less than \$71,000,000 for sage-grouse conservation activities within Wildlife Habitat Management. Greater sage-grouse conservation funding is set apart because the Committee expects that these funds will result in increased capacity and expertise in ecological restoration, continued implementation of the National Seed Strategy, and reduction of invasive plants through monitoring, early detection, and targeted removal, specific to habitat improvements for sage-grouse. Increasing the success of restoring sagebrush plant communities, particularly after burned events, is critical to conserving the broader sagebrush ecosystem. The Bureau is expected to use the multiple existing and relevant strategies for sagebrush restoration to increase the success of projects that restore burned, degraded, or otherwise unhealthy habitat. Further, the Committee expects the Bureau to only use these funds for native, genetically-appropriate plant species in revegetation and restoration activities in sage-grouse habitat.

Plant Conservation Activities.—The bill provides no less than \$20,600,000 for plant conservation and restoration. The Committee expects the Bureau to accelerate the research agenda identified in the Seed Strategy, support the interagency Native Plant Materials Development program, the Seeds of Success program, the Plant Conservation Alliance, regional native plant materials development programs, and related activities.

Energy and Minerals.—The bill provides no less than \$18,500,000 for legacy well remediation to maintain program capacity and continue progress toward cleanup of the next cluster of legacy wells in need of remediation.

Alaska Conveyance.—The bill provides \$32,662,000 for Alaska conveyance. The Committee recognizes the importance of the Bureau of Land Management Alaska Native Vietnam-era Veterans Al-

lotment Program and continues funding at the enacted level. Further, the Committee recognizes the challenges associated with implementation of the Alaska Native Vietnam-era Veterans Allotment Program and includes a 5-year program extension to allow the Bureau sufficient time to locate and assist all eligible veterans and their decedents.

Resource Management Planning.—The bill provides \$69,041,000, including up to \$10,000,000 for sage grouse and sagebrush restoration planning.

Construction Projects.—The bill provides \$3,096,000 for congressionally directed spending in this program. A detailed list of projects is included in the “Congressionally Directed Spending” table accompanying this report.

National Conservation Lands.—The bill provides \$61,481,000 for National Conservation Lands, including \$11,248,000 for National Scenic and Historic Trails. In order to meet national conservation goals, sustain increased visitation, enhance visitor experiences, and administer the system’s expansion, the Bureau must complete land use plans for these special places. The Committee expects the Bureau to continue to prioritize planning associated with recently designated or expanded monuments, including Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument and Rio Grande del Norte National Monument.

Additional Guidance.—The Committee provides the following additional guidance related to activities funded in this account.

Western Oregon.—The Committee appreciates the Bureau’s work with the State of Oregon to renew the Western Oregon Operating Plan and directs the Bureau to continue to fully participate in the unified wildfire protection system and to cooperate to maintain the level of fire protection for western Oregon forestlands and communities through the full term of the agreement to 2029. The Bureau is directed to aggressively target hazardous fuels treatments and report annually on the amount spent, as well as the scope of hazardous fuels management required across BLM-managed lands, including Oregon and California Grant Lands.

Conservation Status Ranking.—The Committee supports efforts to update conservation status ranks for species of conservation concern in the Pacific Northwest using transparent and standardized tools through cooperative agreements with institutions of higher learning in the region.

Metallurgical Coal.—The Bureau is directed to brief the Committee regarding barriers to finalizing pending lease applications for metallurgical coal within 60 days of enactment of this act.

Availability of Data.—The Committee is aware of the Bureau’s work to address recommendations from the Government Accountability Office regarding the management of key data systems used to oversee development on Federal lands. The Committee supports these ongoing efforts and expects the Bureau to continue make progress towards closing the recommendations in GA0–21–209 to ensure the timely reporting of data made available to the public on a consistent and predictable basis.

Rio Puerco Watershed.—The Committee reiterates its support for the Rio Puerco Watershed Program and encourages the Bureau to continue its financial support.

Aquifer Recharge.—The Committee continues to direct the Bureau to work with the State of Idaho to provide appropriate access for recharge projects.

Tribal Contracting.—The Bureau is encouraged to utilize contracts with Indian Tribes pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (Public Law 93–638) to enable greater collaboration and co-stewardship of public land and natural resources with Indian Tribes.

Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands.—The Committee notes an expectation that an adequate and predictable timber supply from Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands is generated by holding regular timber sales. The Committee urges the Bureau to report its timber sale accomplishments for sales that have been sold and awarded. The Committee also expects that Sudden Oak Death treatments will continue at current levels.

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

Grazing Allotments.—The Bureau must prioritize management of active allotments impacting riparian areas, that are not meeting land health standards, or do not have current assessments and reduce the backlog of active grazing permits that require analysis and new management decisions under the National Environmental Policy Act. These actions should be taken in concert with a renewed focus on habitat conservation and reducing land degradation.

Signage for Wilderness Areas.—The Committee directs the Bureau to ensure that the public is adequately informed regarding the lands protected as well as routes that are open or closed with properly posted and maintained signage for the areas protected by Public Law 116–9.

Travel Management Plans.—The Bureau is directed to meet its obligations in its settlement agreement to prepare travel management plans in specified areas.

Caja del Rio, New Mexico.—The Committee is concerned about documented acts of desecration of sacred sites and illegal dumping at the Caja del Rio. The Bureau will conduct government-to-government consultation with Tribal governments and engage with other stakeholders to address these issues and provide a status update to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this act.

Consultation.—Federal actions play a major role in the local economy, community well-being, and use of ancestral lands on the North Slope of Alaska. The Committee recognizes the need to increase meaningful in-person consultations with federally recognized Tribes and Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act Corporations during the implementation of the Final Rule for “Management and Protection of the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska” and the comment period for the Request for Information [RFI] on “Special Areas within the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska,” as well as before any actions are taken as a result of the information received from the RFI. The Committee directs the Secretary to conduct in-person consultations with Tribes, Alaska Native Corpora-

tions, and other tribal entities in the North Slope region to ensure that those Alaska Natives’ views are understood and reflected in decisions on the implementation of the final rule, the Request for Information process, and all other decisions made by the Department.

Soda Ash.—In accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act and the Non-Energy Leasing minerals rule, the Bureau set a ten-year, industry-wide royalty rate of 2 percent on January 1, 2021, for all existing and future Federal soda ash and sodium bicarbonate leases.

Strategic Workforce Planning.—It is the Committee’s view that the Bureau should prioritize workforce planning, filling vacancies and training across disciplines, in order to maximize staffing needs with limited resources, and requests a briefing on the Bureau’s strategic workforce planning effort within 60 days of enactment of this act.

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.—The Committee has returned language to the bill for the Bureau to partner with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation on mutually agreed upon cost-shared projects that support critical conservation activities across multiple project areas, including for building water and forest health resilience in the Pacific Northwest.

North Anchorage Land Agreement.—The Committee recognizes that the North Anchorage Land Agreement of March 15, 1982, as amended, and authorized as a matter of Federal law by section 1425 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of December 2, 1980 (Public Law 96–487), was intended to address long-standing land entitlement issues in and surrounding the Municipality of Anchorage and Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson. The continued importance of Fort Richardson for our Nation’s defense has made it impossible for Eklutna Inc., to realize the agreed-upon benefits set out within the North Anchorage Land Agreement and remaining entitlement of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971 (Public Law 92–203). Of the amounts appropriated, up to \$500,000 shall be made available in fiscal year 2025 for the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office, or a contracted federally qualified appraiser, to complete a land appraisal and market analysis within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act for the remaining lands designated for conveyance to Eklutna Inc. through the North Anchorage Land Agreement and Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. The appropriation shall first fully fund the cost of the surface appraisal and then, if adequate funds remain, the cost of a subsurface appraisal.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Appropriations, 2024	\$115,521,000
Budget estimate, 2025	120,777,000
Committee recommendation	120,261,000

The bill provides \$120,261,000 for Oregon and California Grant Lands, an increase of \$4,740,000 above the enacted level and \$516,000 below the request. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table accompanying this report.

The Bureau is directed to aggressively target hazardous fuels treatments and report annually on the amount spent, as well as the scope of hazardous fuels management required across Oregon

and California Grant Lands; and to regularly report timber sale accomplishments for sales that have been sold and awarded rather than merely offered for sale. The Bureau is expected to report these activities in a manner consistent with the Forest Service and only count awarded volume. The Committee appreciates the Bureau’s commitment to treating Sudden Oak Death syndrome and provides funding adequate to continue these activities.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2024	\$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	10,000,000
Committee recommendation	10,000,000

The bill provides \$10,000,000 for range improvements, equal to the enacted level and the request.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

Appropriations, 2024	\$30,000,000
Offsetting collections	- 30,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	30,000,000
Offsetting collections	- 30,000,000
Committee recommendation	30,000,000
Offsetting collections	- 30,000,000

The bill provides \$30,000,000 for service charges, deposits, and forfeitures. The appropriation is fully offset by the collection of fees to pay for reasonable administrative and other costs.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

Appropriations, 2024	26,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	26,000,000
Committee recommendation	26,000,000

The bill provides \$26,000,000 for miscellaneous trust funds, equal to the enacted level and the request.

FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [Service] is the principal Federal agency responsible for conserving, protecting, and enhancing fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats. The Service manages more than 150 million acres in the National Wildlife Refuge System, which encompasses 568 national wildlife refuges, thousands of small wetlands, and other special management areas and Marine National Monuments. It also operates 72 national fish hatcheries, 65 fish and wildlife management offices, and 80 ecological services field stations. The agency enforces Federal wildlife laws, administers the Endangered Species Act [ESA] (Public Law 93–205), manages migratory bird populations, restores nationally significant fisheries, conserves and restores wildlife habitat such as wetlands, and helps foreign governments with their conservation efforts. It also oversees the Federal Assistance program, which distributes hundreds of millions of dollars in excise taxes on fishing and hunting equipment to State fish and wildlife agencies.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2024	\$1,520,273,000
Budget estimate, 2025	1,706,572,000
Committee recommendation	1,549,935,000

The bill provides \$1,549,935,000 for Resource Management. This amount is \$29,662,000 more than the enacted level and \$155,637,000 less than the budget request. All programs and sub-activities included are continued at enacted levels unless otherwise specified below. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this report. Fixed costs are provided. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative.

Ecological Services.—The bill provides \$298,307,000 for Ecological Services activities. This amount is increase of \$10,023,000 to the enacted level. Within the Ecological Services program, funding is provided as follows:

Listing.—The bill provides \$22,543,000 for endangered species listing activities. The Service is directed to brief the Committee on its work plan for this funding as it relates to petition activities, listing of foreign species, and critical habitat designations.

Planning and Consultation.—The bill provides \$123,292,000 for planning and consultation. Included is \$4,000,000 for Gulf Coast Restoration activities. The bill also provides \$10,354,000 to support environmental review and permitting of energy projects on public lands; \$2,772,000 for Environmental Response and Restoration; \$3,500,000 for National Environmental Policy Act [NEPA] permitting; and \$2,859,000 for Bay Delta Ecosystem Restoration. As the Service works to develop or revise species range maps, the Committee advises, when possible, for the Service to create maps at the sub-county level. The bill also provides \$1,100,000 for Pesticide Consultations.

Conservation and Restoration.—The bill provides \$38,454,000 for Conservation and Restoration. This amount is equal to the enacted level and maintains enacted levels of \$500,000 for the Alaska Nannut Comanagement Council; and \$250,000 for the Eskimo Walrus Commission. The bill provides \$14,974,000 for Candidate Conservation efforts to facilitate voluntary conservation efforts for at-risk species under consideration for listing under the ESA, specifically by developing landscape level partnerships with private landowners, States, Tribes, and agencies on Candidate Conservation Agreements to promote a collaborative approach for conservation planning. The bill also provides \$1,462,000 for Coastal Barrier Resources Act; \$7,213,000 for environmental response and restoration; \$7,510,000 for marine mammals; \$3,250,000 for the Sagebrush Steppe Ecosystem; and \$3,545,000 for the National Wetlands Inventory.

Recovery.—The bill provides \$114,018,000 for activities in support of the recovery and delisting of threatened and endangered species which includes \$5,250,000 for the State of the Birds to respond to the urgent needs of critically endangered birds that, due to climate change, now face imminent extinction from non-native mosquitoes that carry avian malaria and other pathogens lethal to

these birds; \$2,300,000 for the Prescott Grant program; and \$1,500,000 for the wolf-livestock demonstration program. The agreement provides \$10,500,000 for Recovery Challenge matching grants. Recovery Challenge grants are to be used to implement high priority recovery actions as prescribed in recovery plans to recover federally listed species. Actions should include, but are not limited to, genetically-sound breeding, rearing, and reintroduction programs. Project partners must provide contributions at least 50 percent of the project cost, with the remaining funding coming from Recovery Challenge funds. Partner contribution calculations may include in-kind services. Unless an affected State is a partner on the project, no funds may be awarded to a project until the project partners have consulted with such State.

Additional Ecological Services guidance is provided below.

Traditional Knowledge.—The Service manages lands and natural resources of great importance to Indian Tribes, and the Committee appreciates the acknowledgment of the benefits of traditional ecological knowledge by the Service in past policy statements and guidance in managing these lands and resources. However, the Committee is concerned the Service has not fully incorporated traditional Tribal knowledge in its planning processes and its implementation of the Endangered Species Act [ESA], and would like to see added importance given to the application of this knowledge. When appropriate, the Committee expects the Service to make every effort to incorporate traditional knowledge in its planning decisions, including in ESA decisions. The Committee also expects the Service to engage in additional outreach to Tribal governments in circumstances where traditional knowledge may provide valuable information for species like the northern sea otter.

Endangered Species Act Consultations.—The Committee continues to be concerned regarding the timing of processing of Endangered Species Act Section 7 consultation requests, including in West Virginia, North Dakota, and elsewhere. While the Committee recognizes the Service is working to clear the backlog, the Service is directed to report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on the existing backlog, including the number of outstanding requests and relevant staff per State. The Committee also directs the Service to direct additional staff and other resources to States with the most significant backlogs in order to reduce the response times for these consultations. Additionally, the Committee notes that a provision to provide transfer authority of unobligated Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58) funding to the Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service to expedite these reviews was enacted in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (Public Law 118–42) as requested. The Committee continues to support this provision.

Native Watershed Forests.—Watershed forests provide the important ecological service of recharging aquifers and other underground water resources in addition to having carbon sequestration benefits, an important component to addressing climate change. Such forests may also provide critical habitat for endangered endemic species uniquely evolved for the ecosystems they create. In such cases, active management becomes a cost effective way to sup-

port multiple conservation goals. The Committee urges the Service to support State and local management of native watershed forests.

Candidate Conservation.—The bill provides \$14,974,000 for Candidate Conservation efforts to facilitate voluntary conservation efforts for at-risk species under consideration for listing under the ESA, specifically by developing landscape level partnerships with private landowners, States, Tribes, and agencies on Candidate Conservation Agreements to promote a collaborative approach for conservation planning.

Collaboration Between Federal Agencies and Private Forest Owners.—The Committee recognizes that many at-risk species inhabit private lands and that the Service must consider non-regulatory and voluntary collaborative conservation efforts with private landowners to accomplish its mission. The Service is directed to continue to utilize its grant and other programs to pursue collaborative species conservation to the maximum extent practicable, specifically for the Northern Long-Eared Bat and the Wood Turtle. Overall, these ongoing collaborative efforts with private landowners through programs such as the Wildlife Conservation Initiative will play a vital role in conserving at-risk and listed species, allow for cooperation, and ultimately help achieve important wildlife conservation outcomes. Private landowners interested in habitat conservation are important partners and their efforts should be encouraged by improving access to a fuller range of conservation resources that exist across the Federal Government and other entities. The Committee encourages the Service to support non-profit organizations with expertise and experience in working with private landowners to provide greater access to information and resources in their local area related to the conservation of wildlife habitat on private lands.

State Research Forests.—The Committee directs the Service to support cooperative research, monitoring, and recovery efforts for the protection and recovery of threatened and endangered species, such as the spotted owl and marbled murrelet, on state research forests and to report to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this act on progress and future plans for such forests including the Elliott State Research Forest.

Jaguar Habitat Connectivity Research and Restoration.—The Committee encourages the Service to prioritize research and restoration of jaguar habitat and connectivity in the U.S.—Mexico borderlands. Prioritization should include, but not be limited to, the following actions within the Borderlands Secondary Area: mapping of potential trans-border linkages and identification and mitigation of impediments in these corridors, assessing the level of protection in current and potential jaguar range, maintaining and increasing important corridors and administration of protected areas, developing methodologies for jaguar habitat restoration, and identifying prioritized lands for habitat restoration.

Conservation Banking Report.—The Committee directs the Service to report back within 60 days of enactment of this act on the status of meeting the directive in section 329 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–283), related to issuing regulations for wildlife conservation banking programs.

Biobanking.—The Committee is aware that the Service, through its regional offices, is exploring the use of biobanking, which is the preservation of genetic material, including tissues, living cell lines and gametes, as a tool to preserve the genetic diversity of species in order to enhance recovery efforts. The Committee encourages the Service to expand upon these efforts including incorporating sample collection for biobanking into the recovery planning process.

Western Monarch Butterfly.—The Committee is particularly concerned over the rapid decline in western monarch butterfly populations and urges the Service to continue to act expeditiously to make a determination on ESA protections for the western monarch. Further, the Service is directed to utilize Service-managed lands to the maximum extent practicable to serve as habitat corridors for migrating monarchs, in particular the western monarch. The Committee recognizes the Service provides resources for monarchs and other pollinators across multiple accounts, and this agreement provides no less than \$8,000,000 for the western monarch butterfly and other pollinators within National Wildlife Refuge System, Inventory and Monitoring and including an additional \$1,000,000 within Science Support. The Service is encouraged to work alongside Federal agencies, State, Tribal, and non-governmental organizations on a comprehensive strategy to increase habitat and monitoring of critical pollinator species. The Service is expected to continue to work with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation [NFWF] to expand and leverage monarch recovery efforts.

Florida Grasshopper Sparrow.—The Committee directs the Service to continue to support at the enacted level. Furthermore, the Committee is encouraged by the success of the Service's captive breeding program as managed by its conservation partners and notes that augmenting the wild population with captive bred releases as early as this year will mark an important new phase in the species' recovery. The Committee notes that the disease and health studies necessary to understand and combat captive bred sparrow mortality may have important benefits to the recovery of other endangered birds including the Cape Sable Seaside Sparrow.

Red Knot Recovery Program.—The Committee supports the efforts of the Service's Red Knot Recovery program. Funding provided for these activities should be used to improve horseshoe crab egg density surveys, safeguarding the red knot's food supplies, filling data gaps, and addressing new threats as they emerge.

Native Handicrafts.—The Committee reiterates that the Service's 2016 elephant ivory regulation does not apply to Alaska Native handicrafts made from walrus ivory and mammoth ivory. However, the Committee is concerned that the Federal prohibitions on the sale and trade of elephant ivory have negatively impacted the Alaska Native arts economy. The Committee appreciates the Service's efforts on this matter to date. The Committee expects the Service to continue its efforts to promote this distinction and directs the Service to develop a plan for greater outreach on this matter.

Habitat Conservation.—The bill provides \$77,106,000 for Habitat Conservation programs, an increase of \$5,106,000 to the enacted level. The Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program is funded at \$63,836,000. Within the funds provided for Partners, \$3,200,000 is for Nutria Eradication activities, \$643,000 for Environmental Data

Quality and Access, \$5,085,000 for Washington Regional Fisheries Enhancement Groups, an increase of \$3,800,000 to the enacted levels, and \$5,132,000 for Klamath Habitat Restoration, equal to the enacted level.

The bill provides \$13,270,000 for the Coastal Program, which includes Ecosystem Restoration, Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement, and Long Live the Kings.

National Wildlife Refuge System.—The Committee recommends \$543,505,000 for the National Wildlife Refuge System. This amount is an increase of \$16,470,000 to the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

Within the amount provided for the National Wildlife Refuge System, \$261,752,000 is provided for wildlife and habitat management. \$17,225,000 is for invasive species, with the increase provided for European green crab efforts with more direction detailed below. The committee notes an emphasis on invasive species Strike Teams to focus on high priority invasive species problems before they cause irreparable harm to the environment. The bill maintains \$500,000 to help improve water efficiency at the Quivira National Wildlife Refuge in order to maintain, improve, and replace and upgrade refuge infrastructure per the direction included in the accompanying statement in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260). The bill also provides \$2,500,000 for the Marine National Monuments, and \$3,000,000 for nutria eradication.

Refuge Visitor Services are provided \$78,969,000, an increase of \$2,969,000 to the enacted level. The Committee directs the Service to provide no less than enacted funding for the Arctic Youth Ambassadors program and for the Urban Wildlife Conservation Program within Refuge Visitor Services.

Urban Indigenous Traditional Ecological Knowledge.—The Committee directs the Services' Urban Wildlife Conservation Program to continue partnerships with organizations that provide expertise in Indigenous traditional ecological and cultural knowledge, capacity building, employee training, and development and evaluation of training methodologies provided by such organizations in western States.

Refuge maintenance is provided \$150,901,000, an increase of \$2,901,000 to the enacted level.

Refuge Law Enforcement is provided \$49,003,000, an increase of \$3,503,000 to the enacted level.

Refuge Management Plans.—The bill provides \$2,880,000 for Refuge Planning. The Committee is concerned that a number of refuge management plans have not been updated for many years, and directs the Service to prioritize updating management plans to improve the management of the oldest Refuges in a manner consistent with the strategic vision of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Trapping in National Wildlife Refuges.—The Committee understands that the Service makes efforts to provide information to the public regarding acceptable trapping practices on refuge lands. The Service is directed to improve efforts to inform the public about acceptable trapping practices and collect data on trapping activities in refuges, and to share those efforts and outcomes with the Committee.

European Green Crab.—The Committee recognizes invasive European green crab is becoming an increasing problem and provides \$300,000 for European green crab eradication efforts at affected National Wildlife Refuges. Further, the Service and its partners are directed to jointly brief the Committee no later than 90 days after enactment on this act on their collective efforts to address European green crab.

Additional National Wildlife Refuge System funding guidance is provided below.

Klamath Restoration.—The Service is directed to consider additional activities that could be undertaken to recover endangered and threatened species, restore habitat, and improve the health of the Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuges with the funds provided in fiscal year 2025 and during the fiscal year 2026 budget formulation. The Service is also encouraged to continue to coordinate with the Bureau of Reclamation where appropriate and consult with Tribes.

Additional National Refuge System guidance is provided below.

Staffing of the National Wildlife Refuge System.—Over the past decade, the Refuge System’s full-time equivalent [FTE] staffing has decreased while the Refuge System has continued to grow. Within funds provided, the Committee encourages the Service to prioritize hiring and retention of FTEs particularly to fill longstanding vacancies in the refuge system such as at the Northern Maine Wildlife Refuge Complex and Chesapeake Marshlands National Wildlife Refuge Complex.

Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge.—The Committee encourages the Service to contribute funding aligned with commitments established in the 2018 license agreement with the South Florida Water Management District towards the management of invasive plant infestations, including Old World Climbing Fern, which threaten the value of this resource, ongoing Everglades restoration efforts, the provision of critical wildlife habitat, and the enjoyment of the public.

Chesapeake Marshlands National Wildlife Refuge Complex.—The Committee supports the Service’s collaboration with non-Federal partners to develop and implement the Blackwater 2100 “A Strategy for Salt Marsh Persistence in an Era of Climate Change.” The plan seeks to restore and protect 800–1,000 acres of marsh, which is one-fifth of tidal marsh losses since the 1930’s, using thin layer placement, living shorelines, invasive species control, research, and other management strategies to enhance climate change resiliency and protect communities.

John H. Chafee National Wildlife Refuge.—The Committee supports the salt marsh restoration work in the John H. Chafee National Wildlife Refuge to enhance salt marsh resiliency with native plantings and through improved drainage and tidal flushing. Furthermore, the Committee directs the Service to prioritize these ongoing efforts.

Polar Bear Tourism.—The Committee is aware of significant concerns among residents in Kaktovik, Alaska, related to the Service’s program for polar bear viewing. While tourism has increased significantly in recent years, the Committee has received reports of bears becoming less fearful of humans as a result of tourism, lead-

ing to more human encounters with bears within the village. In addition, tourism has reportedly made it more difficult for local residents to travel to and from Kaktovik, given the limited availability of air service. The Committee instructs the Service to review its program for polar bear tourism, consult and incorporate the views of Kaktovik residents in its decisions related to the program, and explore cooperative management of the Beaufort polar bear population with Native peoples in the village.

Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge.—The Committee directs the Service to continue to follow the directive from previous fiscal years that prohibits a caribou hunt on Kagalaska Island and efforts to remove cattle on Chirikof and Wosnesenski Islands in the State of Alaska.

Kenai National Wildlife Refuge.—The Committee is aware that the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge has identified 2,500 acres of forested habitat impacted by spruce bark beetles, currently ready for treatment, several acres of which are adjacent to existing roads, facilities, campgrounds, trails and other high use recreation sites. In an effort to protect the refuge and surrounding communities, the Committee encourages the Service to treat the 2,500 high priority acres ready for treatment within the funds provided. These treatments would meet multiple objectives by removing beetle-killed trees and reducing risk to the public, employees and infrastructure, while reducing accumulations of hazardous fuels.

Good Neighbor Agreements.—The Committee notes that forest ecosystems in the National Wildlife Refuge System are susceptible to elevated wildfire risk, drought, and insect and disease infestation much like forestland under the administrative jurisdiction of other Federal land management agencies. The Committee recognizes that the environmental stewardship of national wildlife refuges and adjacent non-Federal lands would benefit if the Service offered cross-boundary fuels reduction projects to neighboring State, local, and Tribal governments similar to those issued by the Bureau of Land Management and the USDA Forest Service under Good Neighbor Agreements [GNA]. Thus, the bill provides the authority for this work in Section 445.

Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument.—The Committee encourages the Service to update commitments and funding contributions established in its 2016 agreement with neighboring landowners for the conservation and management of fish, wildlife, and their habitats at Palmyra Atoll. The Committee supports continuing these efforts, particularly the management of invasive species, climate change threats, ongoing native forest restoration efforts, the provision of critical wildlife habitat, and the benefit of the public.

Conservation & Enforcement.—The bill provides \$177,280,000 for Conservation and Enforcement, an increase of \$3,616,000 to the enacted level.

The recommendation maintains \$3,500,000 for the Service's work with the Indian Arts and Crafts Board to combat trafficking of counterfeit arts and crafts, and to conduct criminal investigations of alleged violations of the Indian Arts and Crafts Act (Public Law 101-644).

ePermits Operations.—The Committee does not support the creation of a new subactivity by transferring funding to the International Affairs program at this time.

Big Cats Public Safety Act Enforcement.—The Committee is aware of the Service’s additional responsibilities pursuant to the enactment of Public Law 117–243. The Committee would like to ensure that the Service has adequate resources to implement and enforce this act. The Committee encourages the Service to collaborate with United States Department of Agriculture and the Department of Justice and reminds the Service of the directive to report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on staffing, implementation, enforcement status, and additional funding needs related to Public Law 117–243.

Wildlife Trafficking.—The Service plays a critical role in the ongoing effort to combat the global crisis of wildlife poaching and trafficking, which escalates the risk of animal-to-human disease transmission and is driven by demand for high-value illegal wildlife products, facilitated by sophisticated criminal networks profiting from this multi-billion dollar black market industry. Poaching of rhinoceros, pangolin, loris, and elephants has reached unprecedented levels, and illegal trade is undermining the conservation of scores of other species. The Committee continues to support government-wide efforts to combat wildlife trafficking. The bill maintains resources that will support the Service in continuing to strengthen its forensic capabilities to disrupt smuggling networks; improve collaboration with other Federal, State, local, and foreign governments; and promote international wildlife conservation. The Committee remains concerned about the global health risk from wildlife to human disease transmission, particularly in light of recent national health emergencies.

International Affairs.—The bill includes \$30,057,000 for International Affairs. Long-term success for conserving wildlife and wild places relies on building the capacity in countries for managing their own protected areas and species, including among Indigenous Peoples and communities. Within the amount provided, the Committee encourages the Service to support projects that foster partnerships with universities or other institutions that are educating the current and next generations of conservationists.

Migratory Bird Management.—The bill provides \$54,277,000 which includes \$31,108,000 for Conservation and Monitoring, \$17,021,000 for the North American Waterfowl Management Plan activities, and \$611,000 for the Federal Duck Stamp Program.

Incidental Take for Migratory Birds.—The Committee is concerned with the decline of North American bird species, including the 1,093 species of birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act [MBTA] that are experiencing population decreases due to a variety of threats. The Committee supports the Service’s work to establish an incidental take authorization program within the permitting program for the MBTA.

Pacific Flyway.—The Committee is concerned about avian biodiversity and habitat in the Pacific Flyway. Several species within the flyway are experiencing severe declines and small populations and are at risk of extirpation, particularly at the critical stop over points. The Committee supports science-based research and deci-

sion-making on habitat requirements, regional movements, and population connectivity that will guide management and conservation of these species and their habitats in the Pacific Flyway.

Mississippi Flyway.—The Mathews Brake National Wildlife Refuge encompasses more than 2,000 acres of migratory bird habitat in the Yazoo River Basin, which is the heart of the Mississippi Flyway. The Committee is concerned about the impact of water hyacinth and other invasive aquatic plants on habitat availability within the Refuge, and urges the Service to address the problem using funding made available in this act to improve this important habitat, as appropriate.

Fish and Aquatic Conservation.—The bill provides \$239,687,000 for Fish and Aquatic Conservation, \$12,894,000 more than the enacted level. The Committee encourages the Service to include adequate support for mitigation activities at National Fish Hatcheries in future budget submissions. Additionally, funds are maintained for the improvements to aquatic habitat through the removal of locks and dams. The bill maintains \$3,750,000 for Klamath Restoration and provides \$11,750,000 for Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement activities, an increase of \$2,000,000 to the enacted level. Further, the enacted level is continued for implementation of the Pacific Salmon Treaty. The Service is directed to work in cooperation with State fish and game agencies. This includes funding for anadromous salmonids for implementation of the Yukon River Salmon Agreement.

National Fish Habitat Program.—The Committee understands that the Service has worked to reduce administrative costs in the National Fish Habitat program and encourages the Service to seek to reduce these costs further to make additional funding available to projects recommended and submitted by the National Fish Habitat Board for approval by the Secretary.

National Fish Hatchery System Operations.—The bill provides \$83,978,000 for National Fish Hatchery System Operations. This is \$8,873,000 above the enacted level. The Aquatic Animal Drug Approval Partnership is funded at \$1,200,000, equal to the request. Funding in the amount of \$8,000,000, equal to the enacted level, is provided for the Warm Springs Fish Health Center [FHC] which provides disease diagnosis, biosecurity and disease management, disease treatment and prevention, fish health inspection services for Federal, State, and Tribal hatcheries responsible for production of salmonids and warm water species for recovery, restoration, and recreational fisheries, and inspections and certifications for the National Triploid Grass Carp Program. Additional funding is provided to develop environmental DNA tools to forecast and detect aquatic invasive species, aquatic nuisance species, aquatic pathogens, and rare species for Federal, State, and Tribal hatcheries.

Columbia River Basin Ecosystem Restoration Infrastructure Improvements.—The salmon and steelhead hatcheries, adult fish traps, and juvenile release facilities along the lower Snake River and in the Columbia River Basin are facing immediate and significant infrastructure improvement needs due to aging critical infrastructure including pipelines, generators, and rearing units. While this is not the responsibility of the Service alone, the Committee believes the water development agencies should be contributing

more to protect threatened and endangered species. Multiple partners are necessary to fully address mitigation activities in the basin, therefore the Committee directs the Service to continue dialogue with the multiple partners involved to come to a viable solution in fiscal year 2025. In the meantime, the Committee directs the Service to assist States and Tribes with accelerating critical capital and maintenance projects to improve salmon and steelhead facilities on the lower Snake River and Columbia River basin, and the bill provides \$6,000,000 within National Fish Hatchery Operations for these efforts.

6PPD.—The Committee is concerned with the impact of 6p-phenylene-diamine (6PPD) and its transformant, 6PPD-quinone (6PPD-q), on aquatic ecosystems. Stormwater runoff containing 6PPD-q has already been linked to mass die-offs of endangered and threatened fish species across the Puget Sound and San Francisco Bay watersheds. The Committee supports the Service’s work to better understand the impacts of 6PPD and 6PPD-q on aquatic species in freshwater environments. The Committee directs the Service to continue coordinating across Federal and State agencies on 6PPD research and management and to continue to work across agencies on robust government-to-government consultation with impacted Tribes. The Service is directed to provide a briefing to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on its 6PPD-related activities, including the Service’s current strategy, an overview of research work completed to date, a plan for addressing potential data gaps, recommendations for future research activities, and potential funding sources.

Maintenance and Equipment.—The bill provides \$25,328,000 for maintenance and equipment expenses related to the National Fish Hatchery System. A portion of the funding provided for National Fish Hatchery Maintenance and Equipment should be allocated to hatcheries where partner agencies fund mitigation work.

Aquatic Habitat and Species Conservation.—The bill provides \$130,381,000 for aquatic habitat and species conservation. This amount is an increase of \$3,793,000 to than the enacted level. Within aquatic habitat and species conservation, funding is provided as follows:

—*Habitat Assessment and Restoration.*—The Committee recommends \$50,176,000 for habitat assessment and restoration activities. Funding is provided in the amount of \$11,500,000 for activities associated with the Delaware River Basin Conservation Act (Public Law 114–322). The Service is encouraged to support the Delaware River Basin Restoration Program’s existing, successful practice of allowing cash or in-kind contributions of services or materials to be used for the non-Department of the Interior share of the cost of a project funded under the grant program. The bill also provides \$15,000,000 for fish passage improvements, equal to the enacted level. Within the provided funding, the bill provides an additional \$1,000,000 for the Service to comply with the instructions and requirements in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023, regarding implementation of the Fisheries Restoration and Irrigation Mitigation Act [FRIMA] (Public Law 106–502).

—*Population Assessment and Cooperative Management.*—The Committee recommends \$29,664,000 for population assessment and cooperative management activities, an increase of \$1,051,000 to the enacted level. Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Grants are provided \$3,000,000. The program supports critical work to restore Great Lakes fisheries and inform management decisions through sound science. This includes the Great Lakes Mass Marking Program, which is essential to assessing hatchery production and supporting a robust fishery. Within funds provided, the Service is encouraged to support these important efforts. The recommendation maintains enacted funding for the Lake Champlain sea lamprey program at \$818,000.

The Committee remains concerned by the decline of American shad in coastal rivers and encourages the Service to collaborate with academic research institutions to research, monitor, conserve, and restore other anadromous fish, in close collaboration with state, Tribal, and local governments.

Further the Committee agrees with the proposed reduction for eradication activities, per the budget request.

—*Aquatic Invasive Species.*—The Committee recommends \$50,541,000 for aquatic invasive species activities, an increase of \$398,000 to the enacted level. Within these funds, \$5,038,000 has been maintained to implement section 5(d)(2) of the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (Public Law 106–506). Funding for research on hydrilla, eel, and milfoil invasive grasses is maintained at the enacted level.

Connecticut River Atlantic Salmon Commission.—The bill maintains \$700,000 for the Connecticut River Atlantic Salmon Compact, as authorized in Public Law 98–138, for research, monitoring, conservation, and habitat restoration work related to this high-priority watershed. The Committee directs that the Secretary undertake a special resource study of the National significance of, and the suitability and feasibility of carrying out a basin-scale, nonregulatory program of conservation, stewardship, and enhancement of habitat for fish and wildlife in Connecticut River basin.

Non-Intrusive Zebra Mussel Elimination.—The Committee recommends \$3,500,000 for zebra mussel eradication, equal to the enacted level. The Committee is aware of the environmental and economic threat posed by invasive quagga and zebra mussels.

Invasive Carp.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the work conducted by the Service to combat the serious threat of invasive carp and recommends \$31,000,000 for invasive carp activities, across invasive carp and Contract Fishing subaccounts. Overall, this funding is aimed at protecting and enhancing activities in the Great Lakes to prevent invasive carp from entering and establishing in the Great Lakes. Funding provided should also be used to control invasive carp in the Mississippi River and its Sub-basins, including the Upper Mississippi River Sub-basin; Missouri River Sub-basin; Arkansas-Red-White River Sub-basin; Lower Mississippi River Sub-basin; Tennessee Cumberland Sub-basin; and Ohio River Sub-basin, including in Kentucky Lake, Lake Barkley, and the Ohio River. The Service should consider the utility of creating a dedicated funding source to increase the intensity and geographic

scope of efforts to prevent entry into the Great Lakes and control in areas where invasive carp are currently located. The Service is directed to continue to work with those States with existing cooperative agreements, including non-profits, to develop and implement innovative solutions to reduce invasive carp populations.

The Committee encourages the Service to focus on invasive species removal as it relates to the eradication efforts for invasive Carp. While the Committee recognizes the importance of studying and understanding invasive carp patterns, the Service is encouraged to take action on a strategy that increases the focus on biomass removal.

Additionally, \$4,400,000 is provided for implementation of State Aquatic Nuisance Species management plans to help control the spread of invasive carp.

Invasive Species Competitive Grants.—The Committee is aware that work is ongoing in several regions to address the threats posed by aquatic invasive species and directs the Service to continue to make available competitive grant funding for projects to eliminate these destructive, non-native species.

Prioritization of Combatting Invasive Plant and Animal Species.—Invasive plant and animal species are a pervasive problem affecting communities across the Nation. Invasives, such as the carp, European Green Crab, nutria, quagga and zebra mussels, emerald ash borer, Eurasian milfoil, elodea, and the Hemlock Woolly Adelgid threaten our natural resources and wreak havoc on the communities and industries that rely upon them. Preventing invasive species from gaining a foothold in our communities and suppressing established species is of utmost importance. The Committee makes several increases to programs designed to combat invasive species before and after they become a problem. The Committee encourages the Service to support research, monitoring, mitigation, and outreach efforts in all regions.

Quagga Mussel.—The Committee recognizes the potential threat of invasive quagga mussels in the Pacific Northwest and directs the Service to brief the Committee no later than 90 days after enactment of this act on detection, control and prevention efforts of Quagga Mussel in the Columbia River Basin as well as coordination on these efforts with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and their Watercraft Inspection Program.

Science Applications.—The bill provides \$35,826,000 for Science Applications, \$2,045,000 more than the enacted level.

Science Partnerships.—The Committee recommends \$26,889,000 for Science Partnerships, an increase of \$1,958,000 to the enacted level, of which, an increase of \$1,000,000 is provided for continued work for monarch conservation activities through the Center for Pollinator Conservation.

Chesapeake WILD Grant Program.—The recommendation for Science Partnerships includes \$8,500,000 for the Chesapeake WILD grant program an increase of \$500,000 to the enacted level and \$8,500,000 more than budget request.

Service Science.—The Committee has provided \$8,937,000 for the Service Science programs. Within Service Science, \$3,500,000 is provided for White-Nose Syndrome research.

The Committee recognizes that snow machines are used for access and for subsistence purposes in the winter over frozen waterways in rural Alaskan communities and directs the Service to brief the Committee within 90 days of enacted regarding the Service’s policy for snow machine access over waterways that are frozen in the winter in National Wildlife Refuge areas within Alaska.

Stewardship Priorities.—The bill provides \$15,838,000 in congressionally directed spending for stewardship projects to further conservation goals. Further detail on these projects is provided in the table titled “Congressionally Directed Spending” accompanying this report.

General Operations.—The bill provides \$162,286,000; \$46,092,000 for Servicewide Bill Paying; \$31,694,000 for Central Office Operations, an increase of \$1,860,000 to the enacted level; and \$48,206,000 for Management and Administration, an increase of \$4,040,000 to the enacted level. The bill provides \$6,100,000 for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and provides \$26,962,000 for the National Conservation Training Center. Continued funding is provided for the Native Coordination Office at the enacted level.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2024	\$19,280,000
Budget estimate, 2025	32,165,000
Committee recommendation	27,049,000

The bill provides \$27,049,000 for Construction, an increase of \$7,769,000 to the enacted level and \$5,116,000 below the budget request. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table accompanying this report. For line-item construction, the Service is expected to follow the project priority list in the fiscal year 2025 budget justification. When a construction project is completed or terminated and appropriated funds remain, the Service may use these funds for reconstruction, replacement, or repair of facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by storms, floods, fires, and similar unanticipated events.

Line Item Construction Projects (CDS).—The bill provides \$1,000,000 in congressionally directed spending for Line Item Construction Projects. Further detail on this project is provided in the table titled “Congressionally Directed Spending” accompanying this report.

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2024	\$23,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	14,442,000
Committee recommendation	23,000,000

The bill provides \$23,000,000 in discretionary spending for the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund, equal to fiscal year 2024 funding. This funding is to be distributed as follows: \$13,500,000 for endangered species conservation grants to States and territories; \$8,362,000 for habitat conservation planning grants; and \$1,138,000 for administration. Funding allocations for species recovery land acquisition and habitat conservation plan acquisition are provided in the Land and Water Conservation Fund table accompanying this report.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

Appropriations, 2024	\$13,228,000
Budget estimate, 2025	
Committee recommendation	13,228,000

The bill provides \$13,228,000 for the National Wildlife Refuge Fund. This amount is equal to the enacted level.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2024	\$49,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	33,000,000
Committee recommendation	49,000,000

The bill provides \$49,000,000 for the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund. This amount is an increase of \$16,000,000 to the enacted level and the budget request.

NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2024	\$5,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	5,100,000
Committee recommendation	5,000,000

The bill provides \$5,000,000 for the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund. This amount is equal to the enacted level and \$100,000 less than the budget request.

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2024	\$20,500,000
Budget estimate, 2025	21,000,000
Committee recommendation	20,500,000

The bill provides \$20,500,000 for the Multinational Species Conservation Fund programs. This amount is equal to the enacted level and \$500,000 less than the budget request. Funds are distributed as follows: \$4,796,000 for African elephant conservation; \$5,888,000 for rhinoceros and tiger conservation; \$3,017,000 for Asian elephant conservation; \$3,802,000 for great ape conservation; and \$2,997,000 for marine turtle conservation.

STATE AND TRIBAL WILDLIFE GRANTS

Appropriations, 2024	\$72,384,000
Budget estimate, 2025	73,812,000
Committee recommendation	72,384,000

The bill provides \$72,384,000 for the State and Tribal Wildlife Grants program. This amount is equal to the enacted level and \$1,428,000 less than the budget request. The recommended level provides \$59,000,000 for State Wildlife formula grants; \$6,100,000 for competitive grants for Tribes; and \$7,284,000 for competitive grants for States.

The Committee reminds the Service of the requirement to provide a report to the Committee that examines the allocation of State and Tribal Wildlife grants for each State over time. The report should provide data for each of the past 10 years on (1) the amount of funding provided to each State for both (a) the formula grants and (b) the competitive grants, and (2) the number of listed species present in each State.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The bill continues several administrative provisions from previous fiscal years.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Since the creation of Yellowstone National Park in 1872, the National Park System has grown to encompass 430 sites spanning more than 85 million acres in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, Saipan, and the Virgin Islands. The National Park Service [Service], created in 1916, is charged with preserving these sites “unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.” The Service and its employees also contribute to the protection of other historical, cultural, and recreational resources through a variety of grant and technical assistance programs. More than 300 million people visit National Park units each year.

Since the enactment of the Great American Outdoors Act (Public Law 116–152), the Service has an unprecedented opportunity to make investments into addressing backlog maintenance of critical park infrastructure. The Committee is cognizant of the need to continue to invest in regular maintenance and construction and the recommendation reflects this belief.

The Committee recommends a total of \$3,490,542,000 for the National Park Service, \$165,464,000 more than the enacted level and \$85,514,000 less than the budget request.

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Appropriations, 2024	\$2,888,424,000
Budget estimate, 2025	3,090,350,000
Committee recommendation	2,994,292,000

The Committee recommends \$2,994,292,000 for the operation of the National Park System, \$105,868,000 more than the enacted level and \$96,058,000 less than the budget request.

New and Critical Responsibilities.—The bill continues the Committee’s longstanding commitment to funding requested increases for new and high priority responsibilities at existing and newly authorized park units, and has provided a total increase of \$3,080,000 as requested within the programs below.

Additional program changes are detailed below and in the table that accompanies the Committee report.

Resource Stewardship.—The Committee recommends \$410,447,000 for resource stewardship which is \$11,627,000 more than the enacted level and \$20,588,000 less than the budget request. Within the Resource Stewardship program, \$2,000,000 is provided to address active forest management at national parks, \$6,500,000 is provided to address quagga and zebra mussels, \$800,000 is provided for Cave and Karst Ecosystem Research, and \$400,000 is provided to fund Alaska subsistence activities. A total of \$11,758,000 is provided for Everglades restoration. Funding for the partnership wild and scenic river program is provided \$5,300,000.

Visitor Services.—The Committee recommends \$288,685,000 for visitor services which is \$11,050,000 more than the enacted level

and \$10,813,000 less than the budget request. The recommendation includes funding for the National Capital Performing Arts program at the enacted level. The recommendation also includes no less than \$2,000,000 for efforts to expand recreational fishing, camping, and instruction focusing on introductory recreation experiences in parks throughout the year in a variety of recreational activities such as paddling, climbing, hiking, cycling, snowshoeing, and surfing. The recommendation provides the enacted level for funding volunteers in parks programs, interpretation and education programs, and youth partnership programs. The recommendation also provides not less than the enacted level for the Indian Youth Service Corps.

Park Protection.—The Committee recommends \$440,428,000 for park protection which is \$14,352,000 more than the enacted level and \$16,166,000 less than the budget request. Within the amounts provided, the Committee recommends \$950,000 for veterans' fire corps.

United States Park Police [USPP].—The USPP has a unique role in policing Federal lands in major metropolitan areas, including the National Mall and other Federal lands in the Washington, DC, region, as well as providing mutual aid to other Federal, State, Tribal, and local law enforcement agencies. This role requires the Park Police to protect the public and secure historic and symbolic national monuments and properties while allowing citizens to exercise constitutional freedoms, including the right to demonstrate peacefully.

Facility Operations and Maintenance.—The Committee recommends \$950,386,000 for facility operations and maintenance which is \$36,222,000 more than the enacted level and \$23,619,000 less than the budget request. The Committee recognizes the importance of investing in maintaining park infrastructure and preventing future backlogs and therefore recommends \$188,184,000 for cyclic maintenance, equal to the enacted level, and \$214,786,000 for repair and rehabilitation projects, an increase of \$9,188,000 to the enacted level.

Park Support.—The Committee recommends \$690,836,000 for park support which is \$39,319,000 more than the enacted level and \$18,852,000 less than the budget request. The Committee recommends \$11,000,000 in matching program funds for the National Park Foundation within the Operation of the National Park System.

External Administrative Costs.—The Committee recommends \$213,510,000 for external administrative costs, which is \$6,702,000 less than the enacted level and \$6,020,000 less than to the budget request.

Adaptive Recreation Equipment.—The Committee supports the Service's work in expanding accessible options for outdoor recreation, including through partnerships with external organizations to ensure that adaptive recreation equipment is available for use by visitors with disabilities. The Committee directs the Service to prioritize these partnerships to provide more opportunities for more visitors to explore more areas of the outdoors for adaptive hiking, hunting, birding, kayaking, and other activities on snow, sand, water, uneven terrain, and more.

Appalachian National Scenic Trail.—The Appalachian National Scenic Trail is a 2,190-mile linear park stretching through 14 States and 88 counties, more than any other unit of the National Park System. The Appalachian National Scenic Trail draws visitors from all over the United States and the world, bolstering the economy of the communities along the trail. The Committee is aware that the Trail is experiencing increased visitation and encourages the Service to include sufficient resources in future budget requests to meet its expanded visitor services, law enforcement, compliance, and land acquisition requirements.

Beaver Conservation.—The Committee encourages the Service to prioritize restoration of current and historic riparian areas in ways that support beaver populations, use infrastructure that is beaver friendly, allow for beavers to construct dams and otherwise influence water flow in lieu of hard infrastructure where appropriate, and is mindful of the ways in which beavers can influence a landscape.

Biscayne National Park.—The Committee continues to support the Memorandum of Understanding [MOU] between Biscayne National Park [BNP] and the State of Florida's Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission [FWC], which affirms fishing rights within the boundaries of BNP, and affirms the regulatory responsibility of the State of Florida's FWC to manage wildlife and regulate commercial and recreational fishing within the area of state-regulated waters of Biscayne National Park in conformance with Florida law. The Committee commends BNP for its commitment to engage Florida FWC in good faith with regard to any disputes that may arise in the future related to the MOU.

Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park.—The Service is directed to prioritize activities that will advance development of the Park, including the acquisition of key sites as outlined in the law and restoration of historic sites. The Committee believes the acquisition of Slater Mill's historic dam will contribute positively to the cultural, natural, and recreational resource base of the Park. The Service shall brief the Committee on its plan to fulfill this directive within 60 days of enactment of this act.

Chesapeake Bay Office.—The Service is a lead implementing partner for four goals (land conservation, public access, citizen stewardship, and education) of the 2014 Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement. The National Park Service Chesapeake Bay office has continued, despite funding challenges, to expand its activities and responsibilities related to expanding public access to the Bay and serves as the lead agency on several multi-State and Federal conservation goals as a part of the 2014 Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement. The Committee supports operational funding for the Chesapeake Bay Office in order to meet the conservation and public access goals established by the Bay Watershed Agreement.

Chilkoot Trail.—The Service is expected to continue to keep the Committee apprised of efforts to fully reopen the Chilkoot Trail in Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park and restore full public access to this trail along the U.S.-Canada Border.

Climbing in Wilderness Areas.—The Committee is aware of a draft rulemaking to implement changes to historical treatment of fixed bolts and chains for climbing in wilderness areas in national

parks and directs the Service to brief the Committee within 15 days of enactment of this act on the status of proposed changes.

Director's Order 21.—The Committee expects the Service to continue to implement Director's Order 21.

Glen Echo Park.—The Committee encourages the Service to provide a report on the facility condition assessment and cost estimate on necessary deferred maintenance to the Crystal Pool and Spanish Ballroom within Glen Echo Park. The Service is also encouraged to collaborate with Montgomery County on the Glen Echo Park Master Plan to ensure that park operations are beneficial to those who enjoy and use the park while reducing the financial burden on the Service.

Honouliuli National Historic Site and Pearl Harbor National Memorial.—The Committee directs the Service to maintain the line item and program summary in the budget for Honouliuli. Further, the Service shall not construe Section 2206 of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act to result in any reduction in funding for Pearl Harbor National Memorial or Honouliuli National Historic Site.

Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument.—The Service is directed to continue its collaborative work to ensure the development of a Management Plan for the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument addresses the concerns of affected stakeholders including, but not limited to, local communities and businesses.

National Lakeshores.—The Committee appreciates the Service's allocation of partial funding for improving trails in freshwater National Lakeshores, including for ADA accessibility. The Committee encourages the Service to, dependent on available funding, prioritize completing funding for the project once the full cost is known and construction documents are complete. The Service is directed to keep the Committee updated on developments related to this project.

New Philadelphia National Historic Site.—The Committee directs the Service to ensure that park operations begin in a reasonable timeframe and to keep the Committee apprised of developments related to the site.

Newly-Designated National Scenic Trails.—The Committee notes the designation of three new national scenic trails as units of the park system, including the Ice Age, the New England, and the North Country National Scenic Trails. The Committee notes that the Service has incorporated ongoing funding for these newly designated trails into the Service's base operations budget and directs the Service to ensure that commensurate access to resources is provided to them.

Roosevelt-Campobello International Park Commission.—Funding for the Roosevelt Campobello International Park is provided as requested. The Service is directed to continue to follow the direction contained in the statement of managers accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114–113) concerning the submission of future budget requests for the Roosevelt-Campobello International Park.

South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force.—Funding is continued to support the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration

Task Force for implementation of Section 528(f)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3771) as amended by Public Law 116–260.

Theodore Roosevelt National Park.—The Committee notes the Service’s decision to terminate the Livestock Plan Environmental Assessment and appreciates the decision to continue maintaining a genetically diverse herd of horses in the park commensurate with the historic herds during the period when President Theodore Roosevelt was a rancher in the area.

Theodore Roosevelt Presidential Library.—The Committee encourages the Secretary of the Interior, through the National Park Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, to work with the Theodore Roosevelt Presidential Library Foundation to support loans of historic, educational, artistic, natural and other museum collections, particularly those not on display to the public. The loans should be consistent with existing law and policy, including such terms and conditions as the Secretary deems necessary for the preservation and exhibition of such collections.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

Appropriations, 2024	\$91,233,000
Budget estimate, 2025	84,423,000
Committee recommendation	96,192,000

The Committee recommends \$96,192,000 for national recreation and preservation programs, an increase of \$4,959,000 to the enacted level and an increase of \$11,769,000 to the budget request.

Natural Programs.—The Committee recommends \$19,130,000 for natural programs, \$551,000 more than the enacted level and \$442,000 less than the budget request. The recommendation funds the Chesapeake Gateways and Trails program at \$3,050,000 and Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance at \$13,470,000.

Cultural Programs.—The Committee recommends \$42,695,000 for cultural programs, an increase of \$3,368,000 to the enacted level and a decrease of \$1,477,000 to the request. The Committee recognizes the importance of supporting Native culture and arts development, which contributes to maintaining the cultural diversity of the Nation and the cultural survival of the regional indigenous populations. The bill includes \$2,000,000 for the African American Burial Grounds Preservation Program recently established in Public Law 117–328. Funding will provide grants and technical assistance to research, identify, survey, and preserve these cemeteries.

Funding is also recommended for grants to nonprofit organizations or institutions for the purpose of supporting programs for Native Hawaiian or Alaska Native culture and arts development at a total program level of \$2,950,000, an increase of \$200,000 to the enacted level. Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (Public Law 101–601) grants are provided \$3,707,000, grants to preserve and interpret Japanese American Confinement Sites as authorized by the Norman K. Mineta Japanese American Confinement Education Act are provided \$4,855,000, grants administration is provided \$3,690,000, and other cultural programs are funded at the enacted level.

9/11 Memorial Competitive Grant Program.—The Committee recommends \$4,200,000 for the competitive grant program authorized by the 9/11 Memorial Act (Public Law 115–413).

Heritage Partnership Programs.—The Committee recommends \$30,615,000 for heritage partnership programs, an increase of \$1,383,000 to the enacted level and an increase of \$12,525,000 to the request. This level of funding provides \$29,525,000 for grants to national heritage areas and \$1,090,000 to administer the program. The Committee recommendation maintains funding allocations consistent with fiscal year 2023; increases funding to reflect newly designated heritage areas; and merges funding for the existing Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor into the program at the prior funding level within the Heritage Partnership Program.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Grants.—The bill includes \$3,707,000 for Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act grants. The Committee finds that the Service must work to maximize the impact of Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act [NAGPRA] grants to expedite and assist federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, museums, institutions of higher education, and other affected entities in achieving compliance with the new implementing regulations that went into effect on January 12, 2024 (43 CFR 10). The Committee notes that more than 400 museums nationwide are now working under a tight timeline to meet existing requirements to update inventories under the new rule and that annual compliance estimates are in at least the tens of millions of dollars. The Committee directs the Department to consider raising the ceiling on the maximum NAGPRA grant amount to support expeditious disposition of the maximum number of human remains and funerary, sacred and patrimonial objects.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2024	\$188,666,000
Budget estimate, 2025	151,400,000
Committee recommendation	182,775,000

The Committee recommends \$182,775,000 for the Historic Preservation Fund, a decrease of \$5,891,000 to the enacted level and an increase of \$31,375,000 to the budget request. Program changes are detailed below and in the comprehensive table that accompanies the Committee report.

The Committee recommendation provides \$63,150,000 for grants-in-aid to States and territories and \$25,000,000 for grants-in-aid to Tribes. The recommendation also provides \$11,000,000 for preservation grants for Historically Black Colleges and Universities; \$5,000,000 for History of Equal Rights grants; and \$1,250,000 in grants for underrepresented communities.

African American Civil Rights Grants.—The Committee recommends \$24,000,000 for African American Civil Rights grants, equal to the enacted level. The program documents, interprets, and preserves sites and stories related to the African American struggle to gain equal rights as citizens.

Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grants.—The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 for the Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization

Grant program to revitalize historic properties of national, State, and local significance in order to restore, protect, and foster economic development of rural villages and downtown areas. The Committee retains the guidance for the program included in Senate Report 116–123.

Save America’s Treasures.—The Save America’s Treasures program is provided \$26,000,000. The Committee supports this program because of its important role in providing preservation and conservation assistance to nationally significant historical properties and collections.

Historic Preservation Fund Projects.—The Committee recommends \$17,375,000 in congressionally directed spending for historic preservation projects, each of which the Committee has confirmed is listed on the National Register of Historic Places or as a National Historic Landmark pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2024	\$172,255,000
Budget estimate, 2025	237,183,000
Committee recommendation	202,283,000

The bill includes \$202,283,000 for construction requirements for the National park system, which is \$30,028,000 more than the enacted level and \$34,900,000 less than the budget request. As noted previously, this amount will be supplemented by significant mandatory funding for deferred maintenance provided by the Great American Outdoors Act [GAOA] (Public Law 116–69). It is estimated that the Service will receive a total of \$1,330,000,000 pursuant to GAOA and allocated by this bill to address urgent deferred maintenance needs in fiscal year 2025. Within the funds provided in this bill, \$100,420,000 is provided for line item construction and maintenance. Requests for reprogramming will be considered pursuant to the guidelines in the front of this report.

The Committee recognizes that reductions to construction spending in fiscal year 2024 necessitated that the Service reevaluate and reprioritize its list of proposed line item construction projects for fiscal year 2025. When the Committee receives this updated list, the Committee intends to specify each line item construction project in a final, full-year funding bill, consistent with long-standing practice.

The Committee recommends a total of \$3,848,000 in funding for emergency and unscheduled projects within base funding, equal to the enacted level. These funds support the Service in responding after facilities and resources are damaged or destroyed in emergencies.

Denali National Park Road.—The Committee recognizes the Service is continuing to make progress on restoring access to Kantishna following the Pretty Rocks landslide damage and appreciates that the Service continues to ensure the project has the resources necessary to ensure completion without delay.

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site.—The Committee supports the ongoing efforts to develop the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site for long-term usage. The building and grounds restoration provides the benefits of preserving an historic site, providing leased

space for the use of Federal and other entities, and improving the Site for the enjoyment of the public. Further, the Committee notes that Tribes have had a strong presence in this area since time immemorial. The Service is reminded of their responsibility to give consideration to Tribal proposals, recommendations, and knowledge that affect management decisions on a Tribe’s former homelands. The Service is directed to consult with any Tribes within 20 miles of Fort Vancouver and incorporate feedback during the production of any Traditional Use Studies. Further, the Committee directs the Service to evaluate co-stewardship of the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site with any Tribes located within 20 miles. Within 90 days after the enactment of this act, the Service shall provide a report to the Committee on Tribal consultation efforts, progress made towards rehabilitation, and specific, actionable plans for the next phase of rehabilitation and expanded use at the site.

Hurricane Ridge Day Lodge.—The Committee recognizes the immense historical and recreational loss of the Hurricane Ridge Day Lodge due to a fire in 2023. The lodge welcomed 300,000 visitors every year and provided important facilities for Olympic National Park staff. The Committee notes that approximately \$80,000,000 in funding is needed to construct interim visitor and staff facilities and to rebuild the lodge. The Committee urges the Service to prioritize reconstruction of this center through annual or emergency funding. Further, the Committee directs the Service to engage with impacted communities on the Olympic Peninsula, provide robust outreach to those communities, and continue keeping the Committee informed of resource needs and construction timelines.

CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE

Appropriations, 2024	\$15,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	13,000,000
Committee recommendation	15,000,000

The recommendation includes \$15,000,000, equal to the enacted level and an increase of \$2,000,000 to the budget request, for the Centennial Challenge program to help address critical needs, such as alleviating housing shortages. The Committee expects that these funds will be used primarily as an additional tool for the Service to address high priority needs such as housing and backlog maintenance. While a 1-to-1 matching requirement is required by law for projects to qualify for these funds, the Service is urged to give preference to projects that demonstrate additional leveraging capacity from its partners.

ENERGY AND MINERALS

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Established in 1879, the U.S. Geological Survey [the Survey] serves as the Earth and natural science research bureau for the Department of the Interior and is the only integrated natural resources research bureau in the Federal Government. The Survey conducts research, monitoring, and assessments to contribute to understanding America’s lands, water, and biological resources. Its research and data products support the Department’s resource and

land management needs and also provide the water, biological, energy, and mineral resources information needed by other Federal, State, Tribal, and local government agencies to guide planning, management, and regulatory programs. Scientists, technicians, and support staff of the Survey are located in nearly 400 offices in every State and in several foreign countries throughout the world. The Survey leverages its resources and expertise in partnership with more than 2,000 agencies of Federal, State, local, and Tribal governments; the academic community; nongovernmental organizations; and the private sector.

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2024	\$1,524,829,000
Budget estimate, 2025	1,646,953,000
Committee recommendation	1,481,963,000

The bill provides \$1,481,963,000 for the U.S. Geological Survey, which is \$26,529,000 above the enacted level and \$96,335,000 below the budget request. Program changes, instruction, and details follow below and in the table accompanying this report.

Ecosystems.—The bill provides \$306,675,000 for Ecosystems, which is \$7,298,000 above the enacted level and \$19,450,000 below the budget request. Program elements of this mission area follow below.

Environmental Health Program.—The bill provides \$33,115,000 to the Environmental Health Program. The bill continues funding for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances [PFAS] research at no less than the enacted level. The Committee commends the Survey for its support of research to understand the impact of PFAS contamination, accumulation and exposure in the ecosystems of the Ceded Territories of the Great Lakes Region and recommends \$1,000,000 to expand existing research into regulated contaminants present in Tribal lands and ceded territories, as well as traditionally grown and consumed plants and animals, in response to finalized water quality standards.

6PPD.—The Committee is concerned with the impact that 6p-phenylene-diameine (6PPD) and its transformant, 6PPD-quinone (6PPD-q), are having on aquatic ecosystems. Stormwater runoff containing 6PPD-q has been linked to mass die-offs of endangered and threatened salmon across the Puget Sound and San Francisco Bay areas. The Committee supports the Survey's research on the fate and transport of tire-wear particles, along with how 6PPD and 6PPD-q impact aquatic species in both marine and freshwater environments. The Committee directs the Survey to continue coordinating across federal and state agencies on shared priorities, and to engage in robust government-to-government consultation with impacted Tribes. The Survey is directed to provide a report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on 6PPD-related activities, including the Survey's current strategy, an overview of research work completed to date, a plan for addressing potential data gaps, recommendations for future research activities, and potential funding sources.

Plastics.—The Survey is urged to emphasize plastics research, including microplastics and nanoplastics research, in its environmental health strategic vision. The Committee encourages the Sur-

vey to review current plastic science gaps and to brief the Committee within 45 days after release of the review.

Species Management Research Program.—The bill provides \$63,444,000 for the Species Management Research Program. The Committee is aware of long-term hydrological and ecological challenges associated with saline lakes in the Great Basin States and encourages the Survey to address related science needs in tandem with the Integrated Water Availability Assessment for saline lakes that is provided for under the Water Resources mission area. The Committee directs the Survey to respond to the urgent needs of critically endangered Hawaiian forest birds that, due to climate change, now face imminent extinction from non-native mosquitoes that carry avian malaria and other pathogens lethal to these birds. Further, the Committee encourages cooperative research with the Atlantic, Gulf, Pacific, and Great Lakes interstate/international fishery commissions to address state and Department of Interior science priorities, including climate considerations, that emphasize actionable science in support of fisheries management. The Committee directs the Department to prioritize projects that include a combination of state, commission, and Survey scientists. These funds shall supplement not supplant current funding for Survey Science Centers.

The Committee recognizes that comprehensive, multi-lake, freshwater fisheries and ecosystem assessment is vital to regional economies and long-term health of the United States and supports research and development systems and tools for advanced next-generation freshwater biological assessment and monitoring.

Land Management Research Program.—The bill provides \$53,045,000 for the Land Management Research Program. The Committee is aware of the work the Survey is performing in critical landscapes, such as the Arctic, Puget Sound, California Bay Delta, Everglades, Great Lakes, Columbia River, and the Chesapeake Bay, and expects this work to continue.

Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research Program.—The bill provides \$46,085,000 for the Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research Program.

The bill provides \$11,000,000 to address Invasive Carp issues in the Great Lakes and Upper Mississippi River Basin. In order to effectively control the spread of Invasive Carp, the Committee expects all six sub-basins of the Mississippi River Basin will be included in funding opportunities. The Committee remains concerned by the rapid and growing invasion of European green crab around the country, including in the Pacific Northwest, and provides \$800,000 for invasive European green crab research. Further, the Survey and its Federal partners are directed to jointly brief the Committee no later than 90 days after enactment of this act on their collective efforts to address European green crab.

The bill provides the enacted level, \$700,000, for Coral Disease Research, Detection, and Response as a result of concerns that emerging coral diseases have proven to be a major source of coral mortality, especially along the Florida Reef Tract, and pose significant obstacles to all coral reef restoration efforts. The Committee encourages the Department of the Interior to work with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, as well as State

and territorial government partners, to support coral monitoring, research, and restoration efforts in highly impacted and high priority coral reef habitats in U.S. waters, including in Biscayne National Park and Dry Tortugas National Park.

The bill continues the direction contained in Senate Report 118–83 regarding chronic wasting disease [CWD] and provides the enacted level to research the predominant pathways and mechanisms of the transmission of CWD in wild, captive, and farmed populations of cervids in North America.

The Committee continues the direction contained in Senate Report 118–83 regarding invasive species.

Climate Adaptation Science Center and Land Change Science Program.—The bill provides \$82,780,000 for the Climate Adaptation Science Center and Land Change Science Program. Of this amount, \$63,115,000 is provided for National and Regional Climate Adaptation Science Centers activities and \$19,665,000 is provided for Land Change Science activities. The Committee continues to believe that the Climate Adaptation Science Center [CASC] program produces critical actionable science that is invaluable to stakeholders, rightsholders, and policy makers. This funding supports the National Center and nine Regional Centers to conduct research, training, workforce development, education, and outreach. The Committee directs the Survey to prioritize the funding needs of the Regional Centers and expedite the processing of funds to CASC consortia.

Cooperative Research Units Program.—The bill provides \$28,206,000 for the Cooperative Research Units Program. The Committee notes that Cooperative Research Units [CRUs] have served as a cooperative network with Interior partners to improve and increase youth involvement and graduate education in science and resources management. The Committee recognizes the value of these programs in building the workforce of tomorrow and encourages the Survey to develop a plan for addressing vacant research positions and to fill open positions at CRUs as quickly as practicable to support the educational pipeline.

Great Lakes Science Center.—The Committee supports the Great Lakes Science Center’s collaboration with the broader Great Lakes Partnership to implement priority science. These resources will ensure delivery of information needed for Great Lakes management decisions. The Committee expects this work to continue at no less than the enacted level.

Upper Missouri River Basin.—The Committee provides \$2,000,000 within the Environmental Health Program to conduct research and action on water source safety and security for healthier rural communities in the Upper Missouri River Basin. These funds shall support research to combine environmental risk approaches and sensor technologies with modeling and data compilation approaches to improve access to safe drinking water.

Energy and Minerals Resources.—The bill provides \$105,334,000 for Energy and Mineral Resources, \$4,241,000 above enacted levels and \$14,999,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommends \$70,811,000 for the Mineral Resources Program.

Geothermal Resources.—The Committee provides \$1,500,000 for a national assessment to quantify the full range of prospective geo-

thermal resources. The assessment should quantify the full range of prospective geothermal resources nationwide, including resources that could be used for innovative systems, deep closed-loop systems, systems that harness heat from temperatures at which water becomes supercritical, and at varying depths, including depths of at least 9 kilometers, consistent with current law.

Earth MRI.—The bill includes at least the enacted level, \$10,848,000 for the Earth Mapping Resources Initiative [Earth MRI] in support of a prioritized nationwide program of topographic, geologic, and geophysical mapping to enhance understanding of the Nation's mineral resource potential to better manage the supply of critical minerals. The Committee continues the direction contained in Senate Report 118–83. This funding adds to the \$64,000,000 for Earth MRI for fiscal year 2025 appropriated in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58). The Committee urges the Survey, when developing critical mineral maps, to consider other sensitive resources such as sacred Tribal sites, sensitive watersheds, critical habitat, and other areas with special designations, and prioritize mapping in those areas that do not conflict with other previously identified sensitive resources. The Committee expects critical mineral mapping efforts in Alaska to continue, pursuant to the budget request, at no less than the enacted level and directs the Survey to brief the Committee on such efforts within 90 days of enactment of this act.

Energy Resources.—The bill provides \$34,523,000 for the Energy Resources Program. The Committee recommends a comprehensive geologic mapping and study on lithium resources and recovery in an area of the U.S. with a large concentration of lithium resources and where there is infrastructure to develop the commercial manufacturing ecosystem.

Mineral Resources.—The Committee directs the Survey to explore the inclusion of items on the Department of Energy [DOE] Critical Materials list and the Department of Defense [DOD] Critical and Strategic Materials list on the Survey's Critical Mineral List. Further, the Committee directs the Survey to provide a report to the Committee not later than 120 days after the enactment of this act that discusses the methodologies used to determine which new critical minerals shall be added and a plan to collaborate with DOE and DOD on future updates.

Natural Hazards.—The bill provides \$205,947,000 for Natural Hazards, \$7,311,000 above the enacted level and \$4,694,000 below the request. Program elements of this mission area follow below.

Earthquake Hazards Program.—The bill provides \$95,665,000 for the Earthquake Hazards Program. The bill provides no less than \$28,600,000 for the continued development, operations, and maintenance of the ShakeAlert earthquake early warning [EEW] system to enable its completion in 2025, as well as the timely processing of station permits and License to Operate applications. The Committee supports continued efforts to complete and operate the EEW system on the West Coast. The Committees direct the Survey to work with States to secure any additional funding necessary. Further, the Committee notes that the Survey has provided a 50-state National Seismic Hazard Map and encourages the Survey to ex-

plore the possibility of aligning future updates for States and territories into one unified and comprehensive model.

The Committee provides \$4,200,000 for Subduction Zone Science, supporting implementation of the Survey's Subduction Zone science plan, which would improve the understanding of risks posed to vulnerable communities in subduction zone environments, including near the Cascadia subduction zone, and deliver scientific information and tools for disaster risk reduction.

The Committee supports the historic partnership on earthquake research between the National Science Foundation [NSF] and the Survey. With NSF's Subduction Zone Earthquake Center, the Committee encourages the Survey to continue its support of the current center.

The Committee provides \$3,250,000 an increase of \$250,000 above enacted levels for earthquakes activities in Alaska. The Committee continues funding at no less than the enacted level for regional networks that acquired USArray stations from the National Science Foundation for operations and maintenance as these networks work to incorporate and use all Earthscope data. This bill provides funding of at least the enacted level for operations and maintenance of regional networks, including earthquake early warning and the Central and Eastern U.S. Network [CEUSN]. The bill provides \$2,160,000 for National Seismic Hazard Model Improvements and Updates, consistent with enacted levels.

Volcano Hazards Program.—The bill provides \$38,301,000 for the Volcano Hazards Program. The Survey is completing the two prerequisite steps to National Volcano Early Warning and Monitoring System [NVEWS] upgrades and is encouraged to accelerate the pace of these activities where possible. The bill provides \$19,650,000 for NVEWS, consistent with the enacted level. The bill further provides the enacted level for Volcanic Hazards Assessments. The Committee remains concerned that systems and equipment used to monitor, detect, and warn the public of volcanic hazards, including volcano-related earthquakes and lahars on high-threat volcanoes, are outdated and inadequate. The recommended funding supports efforts to repair, upgrade, and expand systems and equipment that monitor, detect, and provide early warning of volcanic hazards with a focus on high-threat volcanoes.

Landslide Hazards Program.—The Committee directs the Survey to fund the Landslide Hazards Program at no less than \$16,685,000 which includes funding at the enacted level for the Cooperative Landslide Hazards and Assessment Competitive Grant Program. Within funds provided, \$1,000,000 is for deployment, operation, and maintenance of detection and monitoring systems in high-risk areas, including Southeast Alaska. In light of the increasing frequency of catastrophic wildfires, the Committee encourages the Survey to prioritize efforts to predict and reduce the risk of post-wildfire landslides. The Committee directs the Survey to work with the Federal Emergency Management Agency to complete its landslides data for Alaska on its Risk Index Maps. The Committee also directs the Survey to continue to collaborate with the Inter-agency Landslide Working Group in Southeast Alaska as well as Alaska State and local governments to assess landslide potential and hazards. Within the provided funds, no less than \$1,500,000

shall be used for collaborating with local and regional entities in Alaska, particularly areas with heightened risk like those communities in Prince William Sound and Southeast Alaska, to ensure that personnel and maintenance needs are met for landslide monitoring systems in Alaska. The Committee also directs the Survey to collaborate with local and Indigenous people and entities to support and maintain landslide monitoring systems and to collaborate with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and State and local governments to assess landslide potential and hazards. Further, the Survey is directed to brief the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act on what resources are needed to aid the development and deployment of early warning technologies to affected communities.

Further, the Committee directs the Survey to provide information to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this act regarding the cost of creating an Interagency Landslide Observing System with participants from Federal, State, Tribal, and municipal entities for the purpose of creating a cohesive landslide monitoring system in areas where emerging landslide hazards pose threats to communities.

Geomagnetism Program.—The Committee recommends \$5,272,000 for the Geomagnetism Program. The bill provides at least the enacted level to advance the collection of magnetotelluric observations of the Earth's naturally occurring electric and magnetic fields in U.S. regions.

Coastal Hazards Program.—The bill provides \$42,961,000 for the Coastal Hazards Program to support coastal resilience, risk reduction, and blue carbon across a diverse landscape of communities.

Water Resources.—The bill provides \$294,265,000 for Water Resources, \$5,493,000 above the enacted level and \$15,289,000 below the budget request. Program elements of this mission area follow below.

Water Availability and Use Science Program.—The bill provides \$66,589,000 for the Water Availability and Use Science Program. The recommendation includes the enacted levels for integrated water prediction to continue to utilize the best available technology to develop advanced modeling tools, state-of-the-art forecasts, and decision support systems and to incorporate these capabilities into daily water operations.

The Committee recommends enacted levels to support an Integrated Water Availability Assessment [IWAA] in the Mississippi Alluvial Plain [MAP]. The MAP IWAA will focus on delivery of a groundwater model-based decision support system to support water sustainability decision-making and a basin-wide model and monitoring program for irrigation water-use.

The bill provides at least \$7,475,000 to the Survey for the regional Integrated Water Availability Assessment study program to expand the assessment and monitoring of the hydrology of saline lakes in the Great Basin and the migratory birds and other wildlife dependent on those habitats.

The Committee continues funding for the U.S.-Mexico transboundary aquifer project at the enacted level of \$1,000,000. The Committee provides \$1,000,000 to the Survey, in cooperation with

the Bureau of Land Management, to increase its investment in streamflow permanence modeling in the Pacific Northwest.

The Committee encourages cooperation with western state water resource agencies facing challenges with long-term water sustainability as a result of increasing drought conditions. The Committee directs the Survey to dedicate resources to enhance cooperation with western state water resource agencies through respective State Water Science Centers which possess local and regional water science expertise that is urgently needed to help Western States adapt to a changing climate.

The Committee understands the importance of the Ogallala Aquifer and the declines in water levels seen in recent measurements. The Survey is directed to study and develop recommendations to establish a consortium of state geological surveys to improve and coordinate study on the Ogallala Aquifer, which provides drinking water to over two million people in the United States. By coordinating across states and with the Survey's Water Mission Area, researchers will be able to pool research expertise and resources to more effectively understand and manage hydrologic changes in the aquifer to ensure the future availability of water in the region.

No less than the enacted level is provided for Cooperative Matching Funds.

National Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program.—The bill provides \$114,390,000 for the National Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program. The Survey is encouraged to work with research organizations and the power industry to identify and address critical information gaps to better prepare for adverse stream conditions that can threaten reliable generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity.

The bill includes the enacted level of \$29,500,000 to continue with the Next Generation Water Observing System [NGWOS], and the Committee recommends enacted levels to work with universities and other partners to develop innovative water resource sensor technologies that are scalable to regional and national monitoring network operations. The Committee continues to support projects to ensure the highest priority advancements in water monitoring systems are being addressed and continues the direction contained in Senate Report 118–83.

The bill provides \$3,870,000 to support and maintain operational capacity of existing streamgages and water quality and ecological assessments on certain transboundary rivers, including those at risk from mining pollution originating in Canada, including in the Kootenai watershed. This includes at least \$2,250,000 for implementation of the baseline strategy for transboundary rivers, as outlined by the Survey's Water Quality Baseline Assessment for Transboundary Rivers; \$120,000 for the streamgage on the Unuk River; and an additional \$750,000 above enacted levels for expanded water quality monitoring and analysis efforts in the Kootenai watershed to support interagency efforts to evaluate and reduce transboundary pollution through the installation of new streamgages, expanded analyses, and related activities. The Committee directs the Survey to continue to expand its streamgage monitoring of transboundary watersheds and to work with the Environmental Protection Agency to ensure the relevant equipment is

deployed to the Kootenai watershed to support the Agency's work to evaluate and reduce transboundary pollution. The Committee continues the direction that the Survey enter into a formal partnership with local Tribes and other Federal agencies as necessary in the area to develop a water quality strategy for the transboundary rivers.

The Committee recognizes the ongoing monitoring of critical water budget components in the Klamath Basin to provide the information needed to assess controls of inflow to Upper Klamath Lake from surface water and groundwater, improve snowmelt prediction, and forecast impacts of drought and other drivers on water availability for both human and ecological uses and the bill provides \$3,000,000 to continue this expanded work.

Hydrological Science Talent Pipeline.—The Committee believes that robust participation with universities in the hydrologic sciences is essential to building a talent pipeline as well as building capacity to support future hydrological research and operational efforts. To support this, the bill maintains the enacted level within the Water Availability and Use Science Program and the National Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program to pursue such cooperative research agreements, including considering universities in Western States facing groundwater management challenges to build capacity and expertise in groundwater hydrologic sciences and locations where the Survey has pending hydrological facilities as well as where there are other Federal operational hydrologic resources.

National Water Quality Program.—The Committee recommends \$97,786,000 for the National Water Quality Program.

Water Resources Research Act Program.—The bill provides \$15,500,000 for the Water Resources Research Act (Public Law 88-379) Program.

Special Initiatives.—The bill provides \$4,511,000 in congressionally directed spending for Special Initiatives projects. A detailed list of projects is included in the table titled "Congressionally Directed Spending" accompanying this report.

Core Science Systems.—The bill provides \$286,168,000 for Core Science Systems, \$12,947,000 above the enacted level and \$26,848,000 below the budget request. The recommendation includes \$121,882,000 for the National Land Imaging Program, of which \$101,610,000 is for satellite operations; \$25,406,000 for the Science Synthesis, Analysis, and Research Program; \$44,165,000 for the National Cooperative Geological Mapping Program; and \$94,715,000 for the National Geospatial Program.

The National Geospatial Program 3DEP program is maintained at the enacted funding level. The Committee appreciates the progress made on 3DEP to allow for the integration of current elevation and hydrography data and expects this progress to continue. The bill provides the enacted level for the Alaska mapping and map modernization initiative, which includes modernizing Alaskan hydrography datasets, and the Survey is urged to consider the expanded use of LIDAR in Alaska. The recommendation supports the continued operations of the Alaska Mapping Executive Committee [AMEC]. The National Geospatial Program will continue its role in advancing the goals, objectives, and approaches collaboratively de-

veloped as part of the AMEC Alaska Coastal Mapping Strategy, to include collection and distribution of topography and orthoimagery in coastal areas.

National Geological and Geophysical Data Preservation Program.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the National Geological and Geophysical Data Preservation Program to preserve critical data, improve the accessibility of geoscientific data, and provide financial and technical support to State Geological Surveys, along with the importance of making progress on the preservation and archival of the substantial backlog of Federal and State geologic samples. \$5,000,000 is made available for fiscal year 2025 from Public Law 117–58 to support the activities of this program.

The bill funds Satellite Operations at \$6,000,000 above the enacted levels for Landsat Next. The Committee recognizes the importance of the Remote Sensing State Grants Program in providing technology, expertise and actionable data and analysis from satellites to address critical issues spanning from health to security to agriculture to transportation to emerging hazard threats and their potential impacts and to make much-needed technological advances while also engaging students to become the high-tech workforce of tomorrow. Therefore, the Committee provides the enacted level for remote sensing State grants.

Advanced Methane Monitoring.—The Committee encourages the National Civil Applications Center to initiate a planning and user requirements study to create a pilot program to acquire and analyze commercial data for oil and gas producing basins through the portal of the U.S. Greenhouse Gas Center and be made publicly available within 10 days of its observation.

Science Support.—The bill provides \$107,597,000 for Science Support, \$2,597,000 above the enacted level and \$10,634,000 below the budget request. The recommendation includes \$83,767,000 for the Administration and Management Program, including \$2,667,000 for the Scientific Integrity, Diversity, Partnerships with Tribes and Support for Enterprise Science initiative, consistent with the enacted level. The recommendation includes \$23,830,000 for the Information Services Program.

Facilities.—The bill provides \$171,466,000 for Facilities, \$12,632,000 below the enacted level and \$8,932,000 below the budget request. The recommendation includes \$96,615,000 for rental payments and operations and maintenance and \$74,851,000 for deferred maintenance and capital improvement.

BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management [Bureau or BOEM] is responsible for resource evaluation, environmental review, leasing activities, and lease management for the Nation’s offshore energy and minerals resources.

OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2024	\$211,162,000
Budget estimate, 2025	242,045,000
Committee recommendation	216,043,000

The bill provides \$216,043,000 for Ocean Energy Management, \$4,881,000 above the enacted level and \$26,002,000 below the request. This amount will be partially offset with the collection of off-setting rental receipts and cost recovery fees totaling \$55,000,000. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this report. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative.

Renewable Energy.—As the Bureau refines the offshore wind permitting process, it must include steps to understand existing ocean uses and the opportunities for meaningful community benefits by consulting early and often with the commercial fishing industry and other stakeholders, for which the Rhode Island Ocean Special Area Management Plan provides a model. The Bureau must also enhance its partnership with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to support research and incorporate mutual data and recommendations on the siting and development of offshore wind projects.

Offshore waters also contain cultural and natural resources of significance and value to Tribal communities. The Committee appreciates the Department's commitment to Tribal co-stewardship and implementing the Joint Secretarial Order on Fulfilling the Trust Responsibility to Indian Tribes in the Stewardship of Federal Lands and Waters. In this effort, the Bureau is expected to work on effective engagement, incorporating Indigenous knowledge and Tribal input into decision-making processes, and assisting Tribes to build capacity for active participation in all stages of project development.

Due to the increasing number of offshore wind proposals and the need for coordination and collaboration on regional research and monitoring of the impacts to marine wildlife and habitats, the Committee expects the Bureau to continue work with the Regional Wildlife Science Collaborative to support the priorities stated in the science plan, including a passive acoustic monitoring network. Further, the Bureau should pursue opportunities to expand public-private partnerships to leverage the resources, expertise, and capacity in the private sector to provide the scientific data needed for meeting offshore wind generation goals.

Conventional Energy.—The Committee expects the Bureau to meet the statutory requirements provided in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and Inflation Reduction Act, including time-specific deadlines, and to conduct its predecisional work in accordance with those deadlines.

Carbon Sequestration.—The Committee strongly urges the Bureau to publish the proposed rule on carbon, capture, and sequestration required by Public Law 117–58 by the end of calendar year 2024 and to provide a briefing to the Senate Committees on Appropriations and Energy and Natural Resources and the House Committees on Appropriations and Natural Resources on the Bureau's progress toward meeting that deadline within 30 days of enactment of this act and every 30 days thereafter until it is published.

Marine Minerals.—The Bureau is expected to continue critical mineral assessments and activities, including in the Gulf of Mexico, including exploring potential mineral resources in deep water and

implementing new technologies in ocean exploration and sampling processes. The Bureau is further encouraged to maintain its partnerships with academia to characterize the environment of potential marine mineral resources, utilizing universities and research institutions with expertise in deepwater exploration to evaluate mineral deposits using technologies that minimize disturbance to the seabed ecosystem.

BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

The Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement [Bureau or BSEE] is responsible for regulating and enforcing safety, environmental, and conservation compliance during the development of the Nation's ocean energy and mineral resources on the Outer Continental Shelf, and oil spill research.

OFFSHORE SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

Appropriations, 2024	\$205,330,000
Budget estimate, 2025	237,485,000
Committee recommendation	210,886,000

The bill provides \$210,886,000 for Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement, \$5,556,000 above the enacted level and \$26,599,000 below the request. This amount will be partially offset with the collection of offsetting rental receipts, cost recovery fees, and inspection fees, totaling \$64,000,000. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this report. The Committee has included the proposed internal transfer for a renewable energy operations budget line item.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2024	\$15,099,000
Budget estimate, 2025	15,099,000
Committee recommendation	15,099,000

The bill provides \$15,099,000 for oil spill research, equal to the enacted level and the request.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement [OSMRE] was established in 1977 to oversee and carry out the requirements of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (Public Law 95-87) in concert with States and Indian Tribes. OSMRE's primary objectives are to ensure coal mining activities are conducted in a manner that protects citizens and the environment during mining, ensure the land is properly reclaimed, and mitigate effects of past mining by reclaiming historic coal abandoned mine land [AML]. OSMRE addresses its mission through grants to States and Tribes to carry out their own regulatory and reclamation programs and the administration of OSMRE's regulatory and reclamation programs. The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act Amendments of 2006 (Public Law 109-432) revised the mine reclamation fee distribution mechanism beginning in fiscal year 2008. State and Tribal reclamation grants are now provided under mandatory appropriations instead of through this bill.

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2024	\$116,186,000
Budget estimate, 2025	128,875,000
Committee recommendation	118,223,000

The bill provides \$118,223,000 for Regulation and Technology, \$2,037,000 above the enacted level and \$10,652,000 below the request. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table accompanying this report. The bill includes \$63,000,000 for State and Tribal regulatory grants. The Committee encourages the Office to assess the solvency of bond pools and sureties to ensure that resources for coal mine reclamation will be available in the event of multiple claims occurring over a limited timeframe.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Appropriations, 2024	\$162,546,000
Budget estimate, 2025	175,815,000
Committee recommendation	164,207,000

The bill provides \$164,207,000 for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, \$1,661,000 above the enacted level and \$11,608,000 below the request. Of the funds provided, \$34,207,000 shall be derived from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund and \$130,000,000 shall be derived from the General Fund. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table accompanying this report.

The Committee is committed to ensuring States and Tribes are able to access and utilize funding from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58) to reclaim abandoned mine land across the country as expeditiously as possible. To that end, the Committee expects the Office to work with and solicit input from the States and Tribes to simplify the process where possible and directs OSMRE to consider synchronizing reporting requirements.

Passive Treatment Protection Program Grants.—The Committee continues support for grants to assist State and local governments and non-governmental organizations with the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of mine drainage passive treatment systems. The Committee notes that States and Tribes receiving AML funds through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58) may set aside up to 30 percent of that funding each year for these projects.

Appalachian Regional Reforestation Initiative [ARRI].—The Committee notes that the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58) provided \$200,000,000 for replanting on formerly mined lands, for activities such as ARRI. Therefore, the Committee expects ongoing support for ARRI, including staff time and equipment.

State and Tribal Economic Revitalization Grants.—The bill provides a total of \$130,000,000 for the Abandoned Mine Land Economic Revitalization [AMLER] grants to States and federally recognized Indian Tribes for the reclamation of abandoned mine land in conjunction with economic and community development and reuse goals. Program changes were made in fiscal year 2024 to expedite funding to recipients, but the Committee remains concerned that

these changes will not result in expedited project completion. The Office is directed to brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on implementing GAO’s recommendations detailed in GAO–24–106680 and specifically, meeting States’ goals for project review.

For fiscal year 2025, \$86,000,000 shall be divided equally between the three Appalachian States with the largest unfunded needs for the reclamation of Priority 1 and Priority 2 sites as delineated in the AML Inventory System; and \$33,000,000 shall be divided equally between the next three Appalachian States with the largest unfunded needs for the reclamation of Priority 1 and Priority 2 sites as delineated in the AML Inventory System; and \$11,000,000 shall be for grants to federally recognized Indian Tribes.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Bureau of Indian Affairs [BIA] was founded in 1824 to uphold a government-to-government relationship between the Federal Government and Tribal entities. The Federal Government retains trust responsibility for individual Indians and Tribes as a result of formal treaties and agreements with Native Americans.

The Bureau provides services directly or through contracts, grants, or compacts to a population of nearly 2 million American Indians and Alaska Natives who are members of 574 federally recognized Indian Tribes in the lower 48 States and Alaska. Programs administered by the BIA and Tribes include an education system for almost 45,000 elementary and secondary students; 33 Tribal colleges, universities and post-secondary schools; social services; natural resource management on 56 million acres of trust land; economic development; law enforcement; administration of Tribal courts; implementation of land and water claim settlements; replacement and repair of schools; repair and maintenance of roads and bridges; and repair of structural deficiencies on high-hazard dams.

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2024	\$1,898,550,000
Budget estimate, 2025	2,169,386,000
Committee recommendation	1,963,076,000

The bill provides \$1,963,076,000 for the Operation of Indian Programs account, an increase of \$58,516,000 to the enacted level and \$212,320,000 less than the budget request. All programs and sub-activities included are continued at enacted levels, except requested fixed costs and internal transfers, or unless otherwise specified below or reflected in the table accompanying this report. Any additional increases are general program increases unless otherwise specified.

Tribal Government.—The bill provides \$413,619,000 for Tribal government programs, an increase of \$14,632,000 to the enacted

level. The recommendation supports \$8,734,000 for Small and Needy Tribes.

The Committee has heard concerns from recently federally recognized Tribes about equitable distribution of Consolidated Tribal Government Program Funds. Many of these Tribes have smaller populations and land bases but have significant lingering needs in establishing certain Tribal government operations. The Committee encourages the Bureau to continue to provide technical assistance to the maximum extent practicable to recently federally recognized Tribes on how best to leverage funding through existing programs.

Road Maintenance.—The bill provides \$40,766,000 for road maintenance, an increase of \$1,576,000 to the enacted level.

The Committee continues funding at fiscal year 2024 levels for school bus roads. The Committee directs the Bureau to report back within 60 days of enactment of this act on funds provided to implement the NATIVE Act within road maintenance that have not been utilized for roads, along with a strategy outlining how to meet the increased demand to address tourism needs across Indian Country.

Human Services.—The bill provides \$166,985,000 for Human Services programs, an increase of \$3,238,000 to the enacted level accounting for internal transfers. The bill provides \$2,500,000 in program increases outlined below.

Tiwahe.—The Committee expects funding to existing Tiwahe pilot programs to continue in the same amounts to the same recipients, including funding to support women and children's shelters. Finally, the Committee received the Federal and Tribal reports on the Tiwahe Initiative, which include recommendations on future action and expansion. The Bureau of Indian Affairs [BIA] is directed to submit a plan on how to expand the program to all Tribes incrementally along with a strategy on how to consider existing pilot programs during any expansion and be consistent with the final report and available funding.

Social Services/Children and Families.—Within Human Services, the bill provides \$54,730,000 for Social Services, an increase of \$1,776,000 to the enacted level for Indian Child Family Violence Prevention activities to fill the gaps in Tribal child welfare services—specifically child protection and child abuse treatment \$18,288,000 for the Indian Child Welfare Act [ICWA], a program increase of \$1,500,000 to the enacted level to support ICWA grants to assist American Indians and Alaska Natives to assert their sovereignty under ICWA and to protect the rights of children in State welfare and judicial systems. The Committee expects the Bureau to continue to work with Tribes through Tribal consultation in the delivery of services to children and families within Indian Country.

The Committee also acknowledges the discrepancy of Alaska Native and American Indian children that are disproportionately represented in foster care systems and Tribes are the only entity in Children in Need of Assistance [CINA] cases not provided an attorney by the state. The Committee notes funds included shall be used to meet the ICWA's mandate and attorney assistance in CINA cases.

The Committee includes \$250,000 to produce a plan to share information on the recommendations included in the Native Children Commission's report with Indian Country and other stakeholders.

Funds are also available to begin implementing this plan to support their integration into Federal practice and for Tribal leaders to continue working with the recommendations as a priority for Federal, State and Tribal synergies that will transform outcomes for Native children and youth.

Housing Improvement Program.—The bill provides \$11,961,000 for the Housing Program.

Trust-Natural Resources Management.—The bill provides \$333,561,000 for Trust and Natural Resources programs, an increase of \$11,212,000 to the enacted level.

It is the Committee's understanding that the Bureau has entered into cooperative agreements with Ahtna Inter-Tribal Resource Commission and the Kuskokwim River Inter-Tribal Fisheries Commission, and has initiated similar agreements with other organizations. Therefore, it is the Committee's expectation that within the funding provided, pilot projects and programs for Alaska subsistence will continue. The Bureau will report to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act on a distribution plan for these funds.

Within funds for Natural Resources, an increase of \$1,000,000 to the enacted level is provide to support the Indian Youth Service Corps.

Rights Protection Implementation.—The bill provides \$49,959,000 for Rights Protection Implementation, an increase of \$500,000 to the enacted level and \$759,000 more than the request. Within the funding increases provided for Rights Protection Implementation, an additional \$500,000 is provided in a general program increase to benefit the off-reservation hunting, fishing, and gathering rights supported by this program.

The Committee continues support for the Bureau's partnership with local Tribes and the U.S. Geological Survey to help develop a water quality strategy for transboundary rivers.

The Committee supports those Tribal communities who must meet treaty obligations and directs the Bureau to report to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act outlining mitigation strategies under this subactivity that could help these communities meet their treaty obligations.

Tribal Management/Development Program.—The bill provides \$18,837,000 for the Tribal Management/Development Program, an increase of \$293,000 to the enacted level and \$141,000 more the budget request. The additional funding provided supports expanding capacity for Tribal participation in natural resource decision-making.

Endangered Species.—The bill provides \$6,010,000 for Endangered Species.

Tribal Climate Resilience.—The bill provides \$37,339,000 for Tribal Climate Resilience. The provided funding includes funding for relocation grants, for which all Tribes shall be eligible, and Tribal climate adaptation grants.

The Committee reminds the Bureau that the Denali Commission was designated as the lead coordinating agency for Alaska Native village relocation in 2015, and the Commission has been leading the efforts since then. The Committee recommends the Bureau work closely with the Commission in order to avoid duplication of

work and to take advantage of the Commission's expertise in the area when considering relocation grants. An additional \$3,000,000 is made available to support critically vulnerable Tribal communities including coastal and Alaska Native Villages.

Integrated Resource Information Program.—The bill provides \$2,993,000 for Integrated Resource Information Program.

Agriculture and Range Program.—The bill provides \$41,937,000 for the Agriculture and Range Program, an increase of \$2,499,000 to the enacted level. This includes \$14,300,000 for Invasive Species and \$27,637,000 for the Agriculture Program [TPA]. The program increase for invasive species is provided to address the spread of invasive European Green Crab, with further direction explained below. Additionally, the Committee directs the BIA to provide information on the historic geographic distribution of funds provided by the Agriculture and Range program.

European Green Crab.—The Committee remains concerned by the rapid and growing invasion of European green crab around the country, including in the Pacific Northwest. This invasive species is resilient to rising water temperatures caused by climate change. This crab species preys on native vegetation which is important habitat for endangered salmon and other species that are critical to uphold Tribal treaty rights and Puget Sound recovery. The Committee provides \$2,000,000 to address the spread of invasive European Green Crab in the Puget Sound region. The Committee directs the Bureau to coordinate with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to ensure a comprehensive Federal approach to addressing the threat posed by European green crab, mitigate harm, and protect native crab and other shellfish populations. Further, the Bureau and its Federal partners are directed to jointly brief the Committee no later than 90 days after enactment of this act on their collective efforts to address European Green Crab.

Tribal Forestry.—The bill provides \$64,082,000 for Tribal Forestry, an increase of \$1,195,000 more than the enacted level and a program increase of \$500,000. Of these funds, \$28,414,000 is provided for Forestry Projects and \$35,668,000 for base funding.

The Department of the Interior is expected to promote and expand the use of agreements with Indian Tribes to protect Indian trust resources from catastrophic wildfire, insect and disease infestation, or other threats from adjacent Federal lands, as authorized by law. The Committee reminds the Bureau of the directive to coordinate with the Office of Wildland Fire to submit a report describing how the Department determines the use of wildfire suppression and rehabilitation resources and prioritizes Indian forest land. The Committee notes that many Tribal communities are at a heightened risk of wildfire due to funding constraints and a fire detection deficit. In order to address the heightened fire risks, the Committee directs the Bureau to take special consideration of pre-fire detection technologies to protect the public, property, vital infrastructure, cultural resources, and natural resources, and adopt strategies for their implementation across Tribal lands. The Committee also reminds the Bureau of the directive in the explanatory statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103) to provide a report within 1 year summa-

rizing the fire detection deficits across Tribal lands and their efforts to prioritize early detection strategies and fire mitigation as part of the Natural Resources Management Program, and looks forward to that report.

Water Resources.—The bill provides \$18,103,000, which includes \$8,315,000 for Water Resources [TPA], and \$9,788,000 for Water Management, Planning and Pre-development.

Fish, Wildlife and Parks.—The bill provides \$25,344,000 for Fish, Wildlife and Parks programs, which includes \$11,616,000 for Wildlife and Parks [TPA] and \$13,228,000 for Fish, Wildlife, and Parks Projects, a total program increase of \$1,500,000 to support the operation and maintenance of fish hatcheries.

Energy and Minerals.—The bill provides \$31,038,000 for Energy and Minerals. The Bureau is directed to update the Committee on open GAO recommendations related to GAO-22-103514 regarding the Indian Energy Service Center. Specifically, the report should detail the establishment of performance goals and related outcome-oriented performance measures. If GAO's recommendations remain open, the report should detail a timeline for closing out the recommendations.

Resource Management Program Oversight.—The bill provides \$8,353,000 for Resource Management Program Oversight.

Trust-Real Estate Services.—The bill provides \$172,127,000 for trust-real estate services programs, an increase of \$6,240,000. The Committee directs no less than the enacted program level of \$450,000 for the certification of historical places and cultural sites, including Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act [ANCSA] (Public Law 92-203) sites.

Mortgages on Indian Land.—The Committee directs the Bureau to process and complete all mortgage packages associated with residential and business mortgages on Indian land abiding by the current Bureau mortgage handbook deadlines for reviewing and processing residential and business leasehold mortgages, land mortgages, and rights of way.

Probate.—The Committee is concerned about the length of time it takes for BIA to probate Tribal citizens' assets and the administrative burden associated with the process. Within 60 days of enactment of this act, BIA is directed to provide a report indicating how many FTEs the BIA would need nationally to reduce the probate backlog to less than 2 years in each region; the resources BIA would need to ensure technical assistance to ensure proper training and capacity for self-governance providers handling probate packages; and the average amount of time it takes for Interior to complete the probate process for eligible States and what, if any, opportunities exist to improve timeliness and comply with regulatory deadlines.

To help reduce the probate backlog and help process lands records, rights of way, and other real estate functions, the bill provides \$19,184,000 for Trust-Real Estate Services Oversight, a total program increase of \$2,250,000, of which \$1,500,000 is provided to Central Oversight and \$750,000 to Regional Oversight, additionally, \$15,324,000 is provided for Probate [TPA], an increase of \$1,184,000 to the enacted level.

Public Safety and Justice.—The bill provides \$572,822,000 for Public Safety and Justice programs, an increase of \$17,263,000 to the enacted level.

Criminal Investigations and Police Services.—The bill provides \$283,722,000 for Criminal Investigations and Police Services, a \$9,570,000 increase to the enacted level. The increased funding is provided to support an increase in the number of officers and investigators on the ground performing crucial public safety services on a 24/7 basis in Indian Country.

For funds dispersed for fiscal years 2022 and 2023 to address the impacts of the *McGirt v. Oklahoma* decision, the Bureau, in coordination with the Oklahoma Tribal recipients for *McGirt* related public safety and justice funding, is required, to the maximum extent practicable, to report on the number and specific types of convictions in their respective court systems. Additionally, the report is required to include barriers to collecting this data from Tribes and any statutory updates needed to best accomplish conviction reporting under these funds. The Bureau is expected to deliver a report to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act.

The Committee recognizes the critical need for increased law enforcement resources in Tribal communities, including those in Public Law 280 (PL 280) States. Despite the jurisdictional limitations imposed by PL 280, the safety and well-being of Tribal communities remain a top concern. To address the challenges these communities face, the Committee directs the BIA to conduct comprehensive Tribal consultation with Tribes in PL 280 States, aiming to explore the available flexibilities that would enable these Tribes to utilize their existing and future resources more effectively for law enforcement purposes, given the importance of ensuring Tribes have the flexibility and resources to improve public safety within their communities. The consultation should specifically consider the potential for Tribes to use their Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA) for law enforcement needs, among other possible avenues. The Committee directs the BIA to report to the Committee within 180 days of the enactment of this act on the outcomes of the consultation and any recommended actions to support Tribal law enforcement in PL 280 States.

The Committee remains concerned about the theft, looting, and trafficking of sacred objects and items of cultural patrimony, and notes the importance of enforcing the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act [NAGPRA], or other related laws. The bill provides continued funding for these activities, equal to the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

The Committee also expects the recidivism initiative administered through the Tiwahe initiative to be continued. Within the amounts provided, the Committee supports enacted funding levels for implementation of the Violence Against Women Act [VAWA] (Public Law 103–322) for both training and VAWA-specific Tribal court needs.

International Drug Trafficking.—The Committee is deeply concerned about the growing presence of international drug trafficking organizations in Indian Country, despite the efforts of Tribal law enforcement. These organizations are contributing to violent crime and drug trafficking and exacerbating the crisis of missing and

murdered Indigenous women. The Committee directs the BIA to develop a comprehensive plan to address these issues. This plan should be created in close cooperation with relevant Tribal, Federal, State, and local agencies, and through thorough consultation with Tribal governments and surrounding communities. The goal is to create a coordinated and effective response to the threats posed by these organizations. Furthermore, the Committee directs the BIA to provide a briefing to the Committee within 90 days of the enactment of this act. This briefing should cover the progress made in developing this plan, the policies that have been established, and the steps that will be taken to combat the influence of these organizations in Indian Country.

Detention/Corrections.—The bill provides \$142,812,000 for detention and corrections, a \$5,933,000 increase to the enacted level. The Committee remains very concerned with the welfare of inmates in custody at BIA and Tribal jails across Indian Country and the directs the BIA to provide regular updates on fulfilling recommendations from the Department's Office of Inspector General related to training, coordination, and standardized protocols to maintain accountability and oversight over BIA and Tribal jails.

Pre-Conviction Detention.—The Committee is concerned about the practice of sending individuals to out-of-state detention facilities in other BIA regions for pre-conviction detention, particularly prevalent in the Rocky Mountain Region. This practice is costly and results in the separation of individuals who have not been convicted of a crime from their communities, causing undue hardship for both the detainees and their families. Thus, the Committee directs the BIA to explore and consider alternatives to this practice. The BIA should prioritize solutions that keep individuals closer to their communities, reduce costs, and maintain the integrity of the pre-conviction process. The Committee expects the BIA to engage with Tribal governments and local stakeholders to identify viable alternatives and to provide a briefing within 90 days of enactment of this act on the progress of these efforts.

Law Enforcement Special Initiatives.—The bill provides \$26,097,000 for law enforcement special initiatives, which is \$1,003,000 more than the enacted level, including an additional \$250,000 with an emphasis on addressing the crisis of missing, trafficked, and murdered indigenous persons, especially woman. Native American women continue to face high rates of violence, and the Committee notes that a lack of data on the number of women and girls who go missing or murdered further complicates the ability to address this crisis. Increases are provided to help better address the crisis by identifying gaps in information sharing and data collection, and more dedicated resources to resolve cold cases. Funding is maintained to perform background check investigations to help with the hiring process. Additional funding is included for cold-case offices and for detention and corrections staff. Within 90 days of enactment of this act, the Bureau shall brief the Committee on the status of law enforcement vacancies in each Bureau region, as well as the number of law enforcement checks pending as of the date of enactment. At the same time as the annual budget request, the Bureau shall provide detail on how fund-

ing provided in fiscal year 2024 and fiscal year 2025 is being used to expedite these investigations.

Further, to assist Tribal and Federal law enforcement agencies in finding missing persons, the Secretary shall make funding available through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Office of Justice Services, for software platforms that assist the agencies in finding missing persons. Such contributory software platforms may combine law enforcement public records data, analytics, geospatial mapping, and cellular network forensics.

Tribal Justice Support.—The bill provides \$35,556,000 for Tribal Justice Support, an increase of \$720,000 to the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. The Committee remains concerned about Tribal courts' needs as identified in the Indian Law and Order Commission's November 2013 report, which notes Federal investment in Tribal justice for Public Law 83–280 States has been more limited than elsewhere in Indian Country. The Committee expects the Bureau to continue to work with Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations to consider options that promote, design, or pilot Tribal court systems for Tribal communities subject to full or partial State jurisdiction under Public Law 83–280, and provides an additional \$700,000 in funding within Tribal Justice Support.

Victim/Witness Assistance Program.—The Committee is concerned with the high declination rates of criminal cases in Indian Country by Federal law enforcement and encourages the Bureau of Indian Affairs/Witness Assistance Program to help advocate for families and survivors by bringing forward information and witnesses that could be used by Federal law enforcement in active missing person cases, homicides, and other investigations.

In addition to these resources, the bill also includes funding to focus on retention and advanced training needs. The Committee remains fully supportive of the Indian Police Academy in Artesia, New Mexico, and expects the Bureau to maintain the Academy's longstanding role as the central justice services training location for Tribal law enforcement, including entry-level law enforcement officers, agents, and corrections officers. The bill provides \$5,243,000 for the Indian Police Academy. The bill includes an additional \$500,000 to operate advanced training activities in the Great Plains region that focuses on training for detectives, forensics, and other advanced training, per the accompanying statement in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260).

The Committee is aware that Indian reservations have violent crime rates that are more than two and a half times higher than the National average. The Committee recognizes the need to address crime and violence in Indian Country and is concerned that there is a nearly 30 percent vacancy rate among Bureau law enforcement personnel. The Committee notes that the vacancy and turnover rate is especially high in the Great Plains Region, which contains 68 percent of all Office of Justice Services vacancies and over half of all Bureau of Indian Affairs police officer vacancies. The Committee directs the Bureau, working with other Federal partners, to report back to the Committee within 1 year of enactment of this act on the training needs for Bureau law enforcement and Tribal law enforcement by location, with a comprehensive plan

on how to recruit, train, and fill the vacancies, including whether hiring and retention is hindered by delayed hiring processes and delayed background checks. As part of this report, the Committee expects the Bureau to work with the Indian Police Academy to clearly identify what funding mechanisms are authorized that may be used for the recruitment, training, and facility needs, as well as what type of partnerships, including Federal, State, and Tribal, could be utilized to address and fill these needs.

Further, because of the ongoing public safety issues facing Tribal nations, the Committee supports the Bureau's innovative new efforts to help with law enforcement recruitment and retention like the pay parity effort which began in fiscal year 2024, but more action is necessary to support Tribes and Tribal safety. Therefore, the Committee directs the Bureau to expedite the hiring process, including background checks, and training. The Committee also directs the Bureau to work closely with Tribal leaders on this issue to ensure the Bureau has the resources necessary to meet this higher level of service.

The Committee understands the funding provided in previous fiscal years for opioid addiction was not used solely for this purpose, but instead was used to hire additional drug enforcement officers to assist with all drug-related issues on Tribal lands. The Committee acknowledges that each community may have its own unique drug-related issues apart from opioids and continues this funding without the designation for opioid addiction.

Community and Economic Development.—The bill provides \$31,695,000 for community and economic development programs, an increase of \$1,149,000 to the enacted level accounting for internal transfers. The bill provides an increase of \$500,000 to the enacted funding levels to carry out the provisions of the NATIVE Act (Public Law 114–221) to support strategic planning and capacity-building for Tribes, and for grants, studies, and tourism projects for Tribes and eligible Native Hawaiian Organizations, with further direction explained below.

NATIVE Act Implementation.—The Committee notes that the NATIVE Act, Public Law 114–221, requires an annual report outlining actions taken, policies formulated, and management plans and tourism initiatives formulated to include American Indians and Alaska Natives [AI/AN], Tribal organizations, and Native Hawaiian organizations. Additionally, the NATIVE Act requires a co-leadership role to integrate Federal tourism assets within the Federal Government to strengthen and develop Native American tourism, yet both of these requirements have not been met. Therefore the Committee directs the Bureau to produce and submit the required report to the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this act. Further, the NATIVE Act requires the Bureau and the Department of Commerce to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding [MOU] with a qualified Native-led non-profit organization with an established record of managing a national program providing outreach, training and support specific to Native American communities in the development, growth and enhancement of cultural tourism. The Committee further directs the Bureau to keep the Committee informed on how the Bureau intends to implement the MOU in future years once the report is released.

The Committee supports and recommends funding for the Bureau’s job training efforts, and support for business incubators in Indian Country, in accordance with the budget request.

The Committee understands the importance of preserving native languages for all Tribal communities and continues to support building capacity for language immersion programs or to create new programs for federally recognized Tribes beyond the Bureau of Indian Education school system. The Committee recommends an increase of \$500,000 in funding under this subactivity for language immersion grants. The Committee continues to expect that eligibility will include any private nonprofit or Tribal organization in those States without Bureau-funded schools that are interested in further enhancing or creating native language immersion programs. The Committee supports the administration’s efforts.

Executive Direction and Administrative Services.—The bill provides \$265,617,000 for Executive Direction and Administrative Services, an increase of \$4,983,000 to the enacted level.

Native Boarding School Initiative.—In June 2021, the Department announced an investigation into the Federal Government’s past oversight of Native boarding schools. The past policies of forcing children into these schools tore families apart and led to a loss of culture and identity for generations of Native Americans. The Committee applauds the efforts of the Department to reexamine this era and looks forward to the findings. The bill continues enacted funding for these efforts.

Special Initiatives.—The Committee provides \$6,650,000 in congressionally directed spending for Special Initiatives. A detailed list of projects is included in the “Congressionally Directed Spending” table accompanying this report.

INDIAN LAND CONSOLIDATION

Appropriations, 2024	\$4,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	11,000,000
Committee recommendation	4,000,000

The Committee recommends \$4,000,000 for Indian Land Consolidation, which is equal to the enacted level and \$7,000,000 below the request. This newer account is to reduce land fractionation and increase Tribal majority ownership of lands to provide more control over land management, use, and protection. The Committee is concerned that the Bureau did not include administrative expense estimates in the budget request and expects the Bureau to do so in future budget justifications. Further, the Committee expects that each fiscal year the Bureau will provide metrics, including the number of fractionated interests purchased and acreage consolidated.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

Appropriations, 2024	\$342,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	356,000,000
Committee recommendation	356,000,000

The bill provides \$356,000,000 for Contract Support Costs. The Committee continues language establishing an indefinite appropriation for contract support costs estimated to be \$356,000,000 for fiscal year 2025. By retaining an indefinite appropriation for this

account, additional funds may be provided by the Bureau if its budget estimate proves to be lower than necessary to meet the legal obligation to pay the full amount due to Tribes. The Committee believes fully funding these costs will ensure that Tribes have the necessary resources they need to deliver program services efficiently and effectively.

PAYMENTS FOR TRIBAL LEASES

Appropriations, 2024	\$64,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	69,000,000
Committee recommendation	69,000,000

The bill provides \$69,000,000 for Payments for Tribal Leases. The Committee recommends establishing a separate appropriation account for payments for Tribal leases estimated to be \$69,000,000 for fiscal year 2025. Section 105(l) of the Indian Self Determination Education Assistance Act provides that Tribes and Tribal organizations carrying out Federal functions under a self-determination contract or self-governance compact may enter into a lease agreement with the Department of the Interior or Indian Health Service for the facilities used to carry out these functions.

CONSTRUCTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2024	\$133,780,000
Budget estimate, 2025	154,771,000
Committee recommendation	146,022,000

The bill provides \$146,022,000 for Construction Programs, \$12,242,000 more than the enacted level. All programs and sub-activities included are continued at enacted levels unless otherwise specified below or reflected in the table accompanying this report. Internal transfers within the accounts are reflected below and in the table.

Public Safety and Justice Construction.—The Committee recommends \$55,791,000, a \$10,000,000 increase. The bill provides \$37,730,000 for the Facilities Replacement and Construction Program; \$4,744,000 for Employee Housing; \$9,872,000 for Facilities Improvement and Repair; \$171,000 for Fire Safety Coordination; and \$3,274,000 for Fire Protection.

The Committee is concerned with the continuous dilapidated conditions of public safety and justice facilities and understands the demand for public safety and construction funding remains high and the backlog to replace public safety facilities has grown exponentially. The Committee is aware there are many condemned facilities across the country including the Hopi, White Mountain Apache, and San Carlos Apache detention and justice facilities and directs the Bureau to keep the Committee apprised on the progress to replace these facilities.

The Committee expects the Bureau to distribute funds provided in this act to expeditiously complete construction of adult detention center projects that were previously awarded. Remaining amounts should be considered available for all public safety and justice facilities, consistent with previous direction. Direction is provided for the Bureau to: (1) produce a plan on how to spend unobligated pub-

lic safety and justice balances on facilities in poor condition; and (2) provide the plan to the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this act.

Additionally, the Bureau is directed to provide information to the Committee on any gaps in facilities resources associated with the growing demand for advanced law enforcement training.

Tribal communities, including Alaska Native communities, don't have sufficient public safety facilities to hold individuals until they can be transported to appropriate corrections facilities. The Bureau is reminded of the directive in fiscal year 2024 to provide a report indicating whether existing programs available can address this need, or whether additional authorities and programs are necessary to provide funding to address this need.

Resources Management Construction.—The Committee recommends \$66,813,000, an increase of \$1,119,000 to the enacted level. This funding includes: \$29,727,000 for irrigation projects, of which not less than \$3,427,000 is for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project and \$11,000,000 is for projects authorized by the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation [WIIN] Act (Public Law 114–322); \$32,604,000 for dam projects; \$1,016,000 for survey and design; \$2,788,000 for engineering and supervision; and \$678,000 for Federal power compliance. The Committee expects the funds designated for WIIN Act (Public Law 114–322) activities will be deposited into the Indian Irrigation Fund to fund those projects authorized by Public Law 114–322.

The Committee continues the previous fiscal year funding increases for dam safety. However, the Committee is concerned that an unknown number of dams on reservations have not received a hazard classification, and the current review process is behind schedule, resulting in delays for comprehensive reviews. The Committee strongly encourages the Bureau to begin dam safety expeditiously and report back to the Committee on the best way to effectively quantify the potential pool of dams on reservations in need of a review and/or classification.

Other Program Construction.—The Committee recommends \$23,418,000, an increase of \$1,123,000 to the enacted level. This includes \$2,419,000 for telecommunications repair and \$10,620,000 for construction program management, which includes funding for the Fort Peck water system as well as funding for facilities improvement and repair.

Ft. Peck Water System.—The Committee directs the Bureau to prioritize and allocate the necessary funding to support the continued operations and maintenance of the Ft. Peck Water System in Montana. The Bureau is to ensure that this funding is sufficient to maintain the system's functionality and reliability, thereby ensuring the continued delivery of safe and clean drinking water to the communities it serves. The bill provides an additional \$1,062,000 for these efforts, and instructs the Bureau to keep the Committee informed of any challenges to maintain operations and maintenance and steps taken to address them.

San Carlos Irrigation Project.—The Committee is aware of challenges with the ability of the San Carlos Irrigation Project's power system to purchase power when there are fluctuations in market

conditions. The Bureau should keep the Committee updated regarding challenges of the project to purchase power.

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

Appropriations, 2024	\$976,000
Budget estimate, 2025	45,897,000
Committee recommendation	45,897,000

The bill provides \$45,897,000 for the Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements account, an increase of \$44,921,000 to than the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2024	\$13,329,000
Budget estimate, 2025	14,489,000
Committee recommendation	13,616,000

The bill includes \$13,616,000 for the Indian Guaranteed Loan account, an increase of \$287,000 to the enacted level. The Committee directs the Office of Indian Economic Development to report on its efforts to restart the use of the Interest Subsidy at this critical time. The Committee understands that Interest Subsidy is not as critical when interest rates are low, but conversely it is very critical when interest rates are high. The report should document how planned uses of the interest subsidy impacts the program if defaults increase and how Interest Subsidy can mitigate those defaults.

BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION

OPERATION OF INDIAN EDUCATION PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2024	\$1,131,617,000
Budget estimate, 2025	1,210,690,000
Committee recommendation	1,156,853,000

The bill provides \$1,156,853,000 for the Operation of Indian Education Programs, an increase \$25,236,000 to the enacted level. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this report. Internal transfers within the accounts are reflected below and in the table.

The Committee fully supports broadening access to Native language and culture programs, which have been linked to higher academic achievement for Native youth. The Committee expects the Individual Student Equalization Program [ISEP] to continue to enhance access to Native language and culture programs in Bureau-funded schools and directs the Bureau to report within 60 days of enactment of this act on how previous funding provided has been and can continue to be used to support these programs.

Within the funds provided for education program enhancements, continued funding is provided for native language immersion grants with the understanding that the recipients of these grants are Bureau-funded schools. The Bureau is expected to report within 60 days of enactment of this act regarding the status of fiscal year 2025 funds and the planned distribution of funds in this act.

The Committee remains concerned about the distribution methodology of the Johnson O'Malley [JOM] assistance grants and is aware that Congress enacted the Johnson O'Malley Modernization Act (Public Law 115-404) in 2018. In addition to requesting a report detailing the Bureau's compliance with the act, the Committee once again requests that the Department include estimates of necessary appropriations levels to provide per pupil funding levels equal to the fiscal year 2018 level per pupil levels for all newly reported eligible students.

The administration's emphasis on education must be complemented by efforts to improve interagency coordination for the multiplicity of programs that affect the wellbeing of Native children. In addition to education, these include healthcare, mental and behavioral healthcare, social service, child welfare, and juvenile justice programs. The Committee encourages the Bureau to work with other relevant Federal, State, local, and Tribal organizations to begin the process of identifying ways to make programs more effective in serving Native children.

Haskell Indian Nations Campus.—The Bureau is directed to provide a briefing to the Committee on how funds made available to the college have been used to improve infrastructure and safety on campus.

The Committee notes that the Bureau is required to compensate teachers and counselors at a pay rate that is consistent with the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act, as provided by 25 U.S.C. 201. The Committee directs the Bureau to clearly display funding amounts required to comply with Department of Defense Education Activity (Public Law 86-91, as amended) pay rates as part of future budget justifications and encourages the Bureau to include sufficient funding in its budget request to fully fund these requirements.

Further, the Committee directs the Bureau to provide an analysis of ISEP funds beginning in fiscal year 2025 in the annual budget request that details: The Bureau's pay rate for teacher and counselor salaries; the Department of Defense [DOD] pay rate for teacher and counselor salaries; the amount of funding provided for teacher and counselor pay parity in annual budget requests and actually provided with available funds; the amount of annual funding spent on Bureau-funded schools non-salary expenses (including student services, safety, programming, and other standard operations); the impact that any shortfall of ISEP funds for required pay increases had on school services and programming (if any); and a complete accounting of any amounts Bureau-funded schools may not have received because fixed costs increases that align with DOD teacher and counselor pay parity requirements were not included in annual budget requests.

FERS Eligibility for Employees at BIE Tribally Controlled Schools.—The Committee is concerned about the inequity created by the loss of Federal Employees Retirement System [FERS] benefits for teachers and staff when Tribes exercise their self-determination right to operate BIE-funded schools under Public Law 100-297 grants or Public Law 93-638 contracts. The loss of these benefits is a major impediment to the recruitment and retention of teachers and staff, as these Tribally Controlled Schools often bear

the hardship of recruiting, hiring, and training teachers and staff only to lose them shortly thereafter to other schools offering better pay and benefits. Any policy denying Federal benefits to employees carrying out a Federal trust responsibility is incompatible with the Federal policy of self-determination. Congress recognized this incompatibility and barrier to recruitment and retention in 2020 when it extended the Federal Employee Health Benefits [FEHB] program to teachers and staff of Tribally Controlled Schools. Thus, the Committee directs the Bureau to analyze the extent of the problem and the systems, processes, and authorizations necessary to extend FERS benefits to teachers and staff employed by these schools; develop an associated plan, timeline, and budget; and report back to the Committee with a proposal no later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act.

The Committee directs the Bureau to work with the Indian Health Service as appropriate to continue integrating school-based preventative health services, such as dental, mental, and behavioral care, into elementary schools in order to improve health outcomes of Tribal students.

EDUCATION CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2024	\$234,725,000
Budget estimate, 2025	310,236,000
Committee recommendation	264,775,000

The bill provides \$264,775,000 for Education Construction, an increase of \$30,050,000 to the enacted level. Funding amounts support a level of \$123,342,000 for replacement schools; \$15,935,000 for replacement facilities; \$13,595,000 for employee housing repair; and \$96,403,000 for facility improvement and repair.

The Committee recognizes that many Tribal colleges have significant unfunded needs and directs the Bureau to work with Tribal leaders and other stakeholders to develop a consistent methodology for determining Tribal colleges operating and maintenance needs to inform future budget requests. The Committee included directives under the Bureau of Indian Education-Operation of Indian Education Programs in previous years directing the Bureau to develop a methodology regarding the operating and infrastructure needs for Tribal colleges, but the Bureau has not yet complied and submitted a methodology. With the addition of mandatory money for deferred maintenance for these activities, the Committee again directs the Bureau to conduct an assessment of Tribal colleges facility needs and develop a distribution methodology to address these needs. The Committee also directs the Bureau to report back within 60 days of enactment of this act on how it conducts student counts at Tribal colleges and how funding is provided to address facilities operation, maintenance, and construction needs.

The Committee expects that the discretionary funding for the facility improvement and repair program will continue to be used to address deficiencies identified by annual school safety inspections. The Committee remains concerned about the deferred maintenance projects at schools and directs the Bureau to submit the allocation plan as required by Public Law 115-31. The Committee is encouraged to learn that BIA and BIE continue to work together to ensure annual safety inspections are completed for all BIE school fa-

cilities. However, the Committee is concerned that, as noted by GAO in report GAO–16–313, BIA and BIE have not developed concrete tracking and capacity-building systems to ensure safety issues flagged by these inspections are addressed in a timely manner. Furthermore, the Committee is concerned by reports from Tribally-operated BIE schools that BIE does not provide timely access to or training about the Facilities Improvement and Repair Program and other available emergency maintenance funding. The Committee reminds the Bureau that it has yet to comply with the reporting requirements for school safety inspections included in Senate Report 116–123, and that this report should be delivered within 30 days of enactment of this act.

The Committee understands that many schools are in need of repair, improvement, and upgrades to be in good condition, and mandatory funds provided by the Great American Outdoors Act will address some of these challenges. The Committee stands ready to work with the administration and Tribes to develop a comprehensive strategy that provides safe, functional, and accessible facilities for schools. The Committee reminds the Bureau of the previous requirement to report back on the progress the Bureau has made towards implementing a long-term facilities plan similar to the Department of Defense process in 2009, as encouraged in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 114–113.

BUREAU OF TRUST FUND ADMINISTRATION

Congress has designated the Secretary of the Interior as the trustee delegate with responsibility for approximately 55 million surface acres of land, 57 million acres of subsurface mineral interests, and management of approximately \$8.2 billion held in trust by the Federal Government on behalf of American Indians, Alaska Natives, and federally recognized Indian Tribes. The Bureau of Trust Fund Administration [BTFA] is assigned trust management of these assets includes conserving, maintaining, accounting, investing, disbursing, and reporting to individual Indians and federally recognized Tribes and Tribal organizations on asset transactions generated from sales, leasing and other commercial activities on these lands.

FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2024	\$100,009,000
Budget estimate, 2025	111,277,000
Committee recommendation	100,472,000

The bill provides \$100,472,000 for the Federal Trust Programs account. The total includes a \$500,000 program increase over enacted. The recommendation includes \$1,422,000 for executive direction.

Individual Indian Money Accounts.—The Committee has concerns with the timely distribution and management of proceeds held in Individual Indian Money accounts at the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration. Delays in disbursement and accounting impact the financial health of Tribal members who reside in communities with a lack of economic opportunity, and fail to uphold the

Department's trust asset management responsibilities on behalf of tribes. The Committee encourages the Department to respond to IIM withdraw requests in as expedited a time as possible. Further, not later than 90 days after the enactment of this act, the Department shall provide a report to this Committee detailing the number of outstanding distribution requests, the status of those requests, and plans to improve the timeliness of processing distribution requests.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2024	\$147,418,000
Budget estimate, 2025	157,890,000
Committee recommendation	154,945,000

The bill includes a total appropriation of \$154,945,000 for the Office of the Secretary account. This amount is \$7,527,000 more than the enacted level and \$2,945,000 less than the budget request. The bill continues the direction from previous fiscal years to maintain the Office of Native Hawaiian Relations within the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management, and Budget.

Leadership and Administration.—The bill includes an appropriation of \$117,869,000 for the leadership and administration activity. Increases are allocated for the Department's contribution to the Federal executive board, the annual service contract, and information technology requirements. The Committee recommends not less than \$500,000 to carry out land assessments, appraisals, surveys and other activities in support of the Secretary's responsibilities under the Hawaiian Home Lands Recovery Act. Funding is continued to support the Office of Subsistence Management.

Safeguard Tribal Objects of Patrimony [STOP] Act.—The STOP Act fills a key void in preventing the export and trafficking of Tribal cultural heritage items in the international market and facilitating their repatriation to their respective Tribal communities. The Committee includes an increase of \$500,000 for the Department to begin implementation of this important mission. Further, timely implementation of the export certification system established by the Safeguard Tribal Objects of Patrimony Act (Public Law 117–258) is necessary to prevent the illegal export of protected Tribal sacred objects to foreign markets. The Department is directed to complete its STOP Act regulations expeditiously and brief the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act on its plan to implement the export certification system required by the STOP Act.

Subsistence Activities.—The Committee believes marine mammal subsistence harvest management and enforcement decisions should be, to the extent practicable, led by Alaska Native Organizations at the local level, with Federal agencies working in partnership with Alaska Native Organizations. The Committee expects the Service to finalize a co-management agreement with the Alaska Nannut Co-Management Council [ANCC], and in the interim, to work closely with ANCC on enforcement actions that may arise in

relation to subsistence uses of polar bears. The Service is directed to provide funding to Alaska Native Organizations with which it co-manages marine mammals at no less than fiscal year 2021 levels. The Service is reminded of the report due to the Committee on the Service's efforts to work collaboratively with other Federal agencies on activities related to marine mammal subsistence harvests. Within 1 year of enactment, the Committee directs the Service to work with the State of Alaska to develop a joint strategy with management recommendations on subsistence hunting and fishing that will help increase food security in rural areas in the State. This joint strategy should include public input from Alaska's rural residents, document and apply local and traditional knowledge, and identify any needed regulatory flexibilities to respond to the timing and changing distributions of fish and wildlife populations.

Management Services.—The bill provides an appropriation of \$37,076,000 for the management services activity, \$627,000 more than the enacted level and \$10,244,000 more than the request.

Indian and Arts and Crafts Board [IACB].—The recommendation includes not less than \$1,806,000 for the IACB to support activities related to enforcement of the Indian Arts and Crafts Act. The Committee supports the work of the IACB to promote the economic development of Native Americans through the expansion of the Indian arts and crafts market and combatting illegal sales and trafficking of indigenous artwork through IACB's administration and enforcement of the Indian Arts and Crafts Act.

Indian Youth Service Corps.—The Committee is encouraged by the progress the Department has made in standing up the Indian Youth Service Corps. Across the Department, the Committee continues to provide ongoing funding to support youth through the Indian Youth Service Corps and directs the Department to work in partnership with land management agencies to identify additional capacity for the program.

Plum Island.—The Committee expresses support for the permanent conservation of Plum Island for the protection in perpetuity of its natural and cultural resources. The Committee directs the Department to provide a briefing to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this act regarding processes and potential resources needed to complete a transfer for permanent conservation of Plum Island, including management of and partnerships with State, Federal, and Tribal entities, and potential costs for managing the island.

Compliance with Required Submissions.—The Committee is concerned that the Department has not complied with the requirements of Section 40206(d) and Section 40206(e) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, including the submission of the critical mineral permitting and review performance improvement report and publishing of the performance metric required under those sections. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to brief the appropriate authorizing and appropriations committees every 30 days on the Department's efforts to assist with preparation of the required submissions until such time that the requirements are satisfied.

INSULAR AFFAIRS

The Office of Insular Affairs [OIA] was established on August 4, 1995, through Secretarial Order No. 3191, which also abolished the former Office of Territorial and International Affairs. OIA has administrative responsibility for coordinating Federal policy in the territories of American Samoa, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands [CNMI], as well as oversight of Federal programs and funds in the freely associated States of the Federated States of Micronesia [FSM], the Republic of the Marshall Islands [RMI], and the Republic of Palau.

Following the expiration of the first Compact of Free Association in 2003, a new Compact of Free Association was negotiated between the United States and the States of FSM and RMI. Under the Compact, the status of free association recognizes each Freely Associated State as a sovereign State with the capacity to conduct foreign affairs consistent with the terms of the Compact. The Compact places full responsibility for defense with the United States. The Compact also provides grant funds and Federal program assistance, principally through the Department of the Interior.

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

Appropriations, 2024	\$64,267,000
Budget estimate, 2025	61,469,000
Committee recommendation	58,775,000

The bill provides \$58,775,000 for assistance to territories, a decrease of \$5,492,000 to the enacted level and a decrease of \$2,694,000 to the request. Funding levels for each subactivity can be found in the table accompanying this report.

The bill recognizes that the Office of Insular Affairs' most impactful spending is through projects to improve education, drinking water, sanitation, health, safety, transportation, reliability of power, availability of technology, including through fiber optics, and economic opportunity and sustainability. The Committee directs these funds to be awarded accordingly. Additionally, OIA is directed to continue to award non-competitive technical assistance funds to support investments in civic education programs for Insular Area students.

Kwajalein Masterplan Implementation.—The Office is directed to report to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this act on implementation of activities the Department is undertaking pursuant to the Kwajalein Atoll Masterplan to address the special needs of communities within Kwajalein Atoll.

Funding for Energizing Insular Communities is provided equal to the request.

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

Appropriations, 2024	\$3,463,000
Budget estimate, 2025	813,000
Committee recommendation	813,000

The bill provides \$813,000 for Compact of Free Association programs, \$2,650,000 less than the enacted level and equal to the request.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$97,950,000
Budget estimate, 202	107,526,000
Committee recommendation	101,559,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$101,559,000 for the Office of the Solicitor, \$3,609,000 more than the enacted level and \$5,967,000 less than the budget request.

Freedom of Information Act [FOIA].—The Committee appreciates the efforts made by the Office of the Solicitor to increase the processing capacity of the Department’s FOIA program and reduce the Department’s FOIA request backlog. The Committee directs the Department to include in future budget justifications an exhibit on staffing levels and metrics showing the status of the FOIA request backlog.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$67,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	75,500,000
Committee recommendation	71,540,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$71,540,000 for the Office of Inspector General, \$4,450,000 more than the enacted level and \$3,960,000 less than the budget request.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The Department’s Wildland Fire Management account funds the Office of Wildland Fire and fire prevention, readiness, suppression, and rehabilitation activities performed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and National Park Service.

Appropriations, 2024	\$1,113,471,000
Budget estimate, 2025 ¹	1,279,510,000
Committee recommendation ²	1,210,789,000

¹ Includes \$831,816,000 provided with an emergency designation.

² Includes \$1,210,789,000 provided with an emergency designation.

The bill provides \$1,210,789,000 for wildland fire management, \$97,318,000 above the enacted level and \$68,721,000 below the request. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative.

Fire Operations.—The bill provides \$938,023,000 for Wildfire Preparedness and Suppression. This amount includes \$554,366,000 for preparedness and \$383,657,000 for fire suppression operations. These amounts are provided with an emergency designation. Within preparedness funding, \$2,000,000 is to initiate a health and wellness program for firefighters. As noted in the Front Matter, the bill includes funding for a permanent pay fix and job series for Federal wildland firefighters and incorporates legislative text to effectuate the necessary changes in statute.

As noted in the front matter of this report, the Committee expects that with these resources, the Department will continue to transform its wildland fire workforce to allow for increased firefighter pay, create year-round firefighting and fuels management capacity, and implement technology modernizations outlined in Section 1114 of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (Public Law 116–9). These upgrades will improve firefighter and public safety and enhance effective and cost-efficient wildfire response, through expanded use of uncrewed aircraft systems and better incident support, such as remote location tracking, smoke projections, safe operations in degraded visual environments, and wildfire decision support.

The Department is encouraged to increase adoption of decision support tools such as Potential Operational Delineations [PODs], Quantitative Wildfire Risk Assessments [QWRA], and scenario investment tools for increased work on joint cross boundary planning with State, local, and Tribal governments.

Other Operations.—The bill provides \$272,766,000 for other wildland fire management operations. This includes \$244,766,000 for fuels management, \$14,000,000 for burned area rehabilitation, \$10,000,000 for fire facilities, and \$4,000,000 for joint fire science. Within fire facilities, no less than \$4,000,000 is provided for the Department’s firefighter housing improvement initiative.

The Department is directed to prioritize collaboratively-developed wildfire risk reduction efforts in high-risk firesheds with fragmented ownership of Federal, State, and private forest lands, susceptibility to wildfire and concentration of homes. The Department is further directed to brief the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act on the proposed distribution of hazardous fuels funding to its component bureaus, the allocation methodology, and how it takes into account areas with special designations, such as the Oregon and California Grant Lands.

Direction related to the Joint Fire Science Program is included under the Forest and Rangeland Research heading of this report.

WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS RESERVE FUND

Appropriations, 2024	\$350,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	360,000,000
Committee recommendation	360,000,000

The bill recommends \$360,000,000 for the Department of the Interior Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund for fiscal year 2025, \$10,000,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request.

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

Appropriations, 2024	\$9,661,000
Budget estimate, 2025	10,064,000
Committee recommendation	9,801,000

The bill provides \$9,801,000 for the Central Hazardous Materials Fund, \$140,000 above the enacted level and \$263,000 below the request.

ENERGY COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION PROGRAM
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2024	\$4,800,000
Budget estimate, 2025	7,009,000
Committee recommendation	5,300,000

The bill provides \$5,300,000 for the Energy Community Revitalization Program, \$500,000 above the enacted level and \$1,709,000 below the request. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table accompanying this report.

The Committee continues to expect this program to be used to implement Section 40704 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58) and directs the Department to finalize guidance for State and Tribal grants and memoranda of understanding with other Federal agencies, including the Forest Service and Environmental Protection Agency, to implement the program as authorized. The bill also provides funding for these activities on Federal lands within the Department’s individual land management bureaus and the Forest Service.

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

Appropriations, 2024	\$7,715,000
Budget estimate, 2025	8,037,000
Committee recommendation	7,769,000

The bill provides \$7,769,000 for the Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund, \$54,000 above the enacted level and \$268,000 below the request.

The Committee supports the proposal to consolidate activity lines in the detail table accompanying this report. However, the Office should continue to provide a detailed spend plan and report the previous year’s spending by the four activity lines in its congressional budget justification.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Appropriations, 2024	\$107,710,000
Budget estimate, 2025	134,807,000
Committee recommendation	108,311,000

The bill provides \$108,311,000 for the Working Capital Fund, \$601,000 above the enacted level and \$26,496,000 below the request.

OFFICE OF NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE

Appropriations, 2024	\$167,937,000
Budget estimate, 2025	175,987,000
Committee recommendation	169,412,000

The bill provides \$169,412,000 for the Office of Natural Resources Revenue [ONRR], \$1,475,000 above the enacted level and \$6,575,000 below the request.

The Committee directs the Department to distribute revenues from Gulf of Mexico operations in a manner consistent with the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–432). The Committee clarifies that the disbursement of funds under Pub-

lic Law 109–432, as revenue sharing amounts, are not to be treated as an award or grant by the United States. It is the intent of the Committee that the single audit requirements under 2 CFR 200 do not apply for revenues disbursed under the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Title I of the bill includes “General Provisions, Department of the Interior”, which are various legislative provisions affecting the Department. The provisions are:

SEC. 101. Provides secretarial authority for the intra-bureau transfer of program funds for expenditures in cases of emergency when all other emergency funds are exhausted.

SEC. 102. Provides for the department-wide expenditure or transfer of funds by the Secretary in the event of actual or potential emergencies including forest fires, range fires, earthquakes, floods, volcanic eruptions, storms, oil spills, grasshopper and Mormon cricket outbreaks, and surface mine reclamation emergencies.

SEC. 103. Provides for use of appropriated funds by the Secretary for contracts, rental cars and aircraft, certain library memberships, and certain telephone expenses.

SEC. 104. Provides for the transfer of unobligated balances from the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Office of Special Trustee for American Indians for expenditure or transfer for Indian trust management activities.

SEC. 105. Permits the redistribution of Tribal priority allocation and Tribal base funds to alleviate funding inequities.

SEC. 106. Authorizes the acquisition of lands for the purpose of operating and maintaining facilities that support visitors to Ellis, Governors, and Liberty Islands.

SEC. 107. Authorizes Outer Continental Shelf inspection fees to be collected by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 108. Provides the Secretary of the Interior with authority to enter into multi-year cooperative agreements with nonprofit organizations for long-term care of wild horses and burros.

SEC. 109. Addresses the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s responsibilities for mass marking of salmonid stocks.

SEC. 110. Allows the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education to more efficiently and effectively perform reimbursable work.

SEC. 111. Provides authority for the Department of the Interior to enter into cooperative agreements with nonprofit organizations designated under the Older Americans Act (Public Law 89–73).

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

SEC. 113. Provides the Secretary of the Interior the ability to transfer funds among and between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Indian Education.

SEC. 114. Provides full funding for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes [PILT] program.

SEC. 115. Directs notification of any deviation in procedure or equipment.

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

SEC. 117. Authorizes access to interagency motor vehicles for Tribally controlled schools in same manner as if performing activities under the Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act.

SEC. 118. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to establish appraiser rates of pay.

SEC. 119. Addresses the issuance of rules for sage-grouse.

SEC. 120. Authorizes the National Park Service to use up to 7 percent of State conservation grant funds as grants to States for indirect costs.

SEC. 121. Extends the authorization of deposits into the Historic Preservation Fund.

SEC. 122. Makes technical changes to Service First authority.

SEC. 123. Makes technical changes to the emergency law enforcement ceiling.

SEC. 124. Extends the contribution authority provided in previous years.

SEC. 125. Authorizes field unit local hiring.

SEC. 126. Extends a specific National Park Service permit provided in previous years.

SEC. 127. Redesignates a National Park Service visitor center.

SEC. 128. Makes technical changes to grant application requirement under the American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Culture and Art Development Act.

TITLE II
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Environmental Protection Agency [EPA or Agency] was created through Executive Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, designed to consolidate certain Federal Government environmental activities into a single agency. The plan was submitted by the President to the Congress on July 8, 1970, and the EPA was established as an independent agency in the executive branch on December 2, 1970, by consolidating 15 components from five departments and independent agencies.

A description of EPA's pollution control programs by media follows:

Air.—The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (Public Law 101-549) authorize a national program of air pollution research, regulation, prevention, and enforcement activities.

Water Quality.—The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Public Law 92-500), as amended, provides the framework for protection of the Nation's surface waters. The law recognizes that it is the primary responsibility of the States to prevent, reduce, and eliminate water pollution. The States determine the desired uses for their waters, set standards, identify current uses and, where uses are being impaired or threatened, develop plans for the protection or restoration of the designated use. They implement the plans through control programs such as permitting and enforcement, construction of municipal waste water treatment works, and nonpoint source control practices. The act also regulates discharge of dredge or fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands.

Drinking Water.—The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-523), as amended in 1996, charges EPA with the responsibility of implementing a program to assure that the Nation's public drinking water supplies are free of contamination that may pose a human health risk and to protect and prevent the endangerment of ground water resources which serve as drinking water supplies.

Hazardous Waste.—The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 [RCRA] (Public Law 94-580) mandated EPA to develop a regulatory program to protect human health and the environment from improper hazardous waste disposal practices. The RCRA Program manages hazardous wastes from generation through disposal.

EPA's responsibilities and authorities to manage hazardous waste were greatly expanded under the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (Public Law 98-616). Not only did the regulated universe of wastes and facilities dealing with hazardous waste increase significantly, but past mismanagement practices, in

particular prior releases at inactive hazardous and solid waste management units, were to be identified and corrective action taken. The 1984 amendments also authorized a regulatory and implementation program directed to owners and operators of underground storage tanks.

The Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest Establishment Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–195) amended subtitle C of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (Public Law 89–272) to establish an electronic means of tracking wastes subject to RCRA regulation.

Pesticides.—The objective of the pesticide program is to protect the public health and the environment from unreasonable risks while permitting the use of necessary pest control approaches. This objective is pursued by EPA under the Food Quality Protection Act (Public Law 104–170); the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (Public Law 61–152); the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (Public Law 75–717); and the Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–117) through three principal means: (1) review of existing and new pesticide products; (2) enforcement of pesticide use rules; and (3) research and development to reinforce the ability to evaluate the risks and benefits of pesticides.

Radiation.—The radiation program’s major emphasis is to minimize the exposure of persons to ionizing radiation, whether from naturally occurring sources, medical or industrial applications, nuclear power sources, or weapons development.

Toxic Substances.—The Toxic Substances Control Act (Public Law 94–469) established a program to stimulate the development of adequate data on the effects of chemical substances on health and the environment and instituted control action for those chemicals which present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment. The original statute was amended by the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–182). The act’s coverage affects thousands of chemicals currently in commerce and all new chemicals.

Multimedia.—Multimedia activities are designed to support programs where the problems, tools, and results are cross media and must be integrated to affect results. This integrated program encompasses EPA’s research, enforcement, and abatement activities.

Superfund.—The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Public Law 96–510) established a national program to protect public health and the environment from the threats posed by inactive hazardous waste sites and uncontrolled spills of hazardous substances. The original statute was amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–499). Under these authorities, EPA manages a hazardous waste site clean-up program that includes emergency response and long-term remediation.

Brownfields.—The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Public Law 96–510), as amended by the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–118), established a national program to assess, clean up, and provide support to States, Tribes, local communities, and other stakeholders to work together to develop Brownfields.

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks.—The Leaking Underground Storage Tank [LUST] Program addresses petroleum releases from federally regulated underground storage tanks. It was created in 1986 when Congress amended subtitle I of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (Public Law 89–272). EPA implements the LUST response program primarily through cooperative agreements with the States. In 2005, the Energy Policy Act (Public Law 109–58) expanded eligible uses of the Trust Fund to include certain leak prevention activities.

Inland Oil Spill.—The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Public Law 80–845), as amended by section 4202 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–380), established a national program to help prepare for, and respond to, any oil spill affecting the inland waters of the United States.

PROGRAMMATIC GUIDANCE

The bill provides \$9,286,304,000 for the Agency, \$127,410,000 above the enacted level and \$1,707,349,000 below the budget request.

Workforce.—EPA staff include scientists, engineers, analysts, community coordinators, and program managers who help protect public health and the environment in communities across the country. EPA permanent staff numbers remain well below historic levels despite the growing workload to support clean air, clean water, and a stable climate. The Committee expects the Agency to submit as part of its operating plan, staffing targets by National Program Management area, in line with the Agency’s enacted appropriation. The Committee expects the Agency to continue to develop workforce and staffing plans. Further, not later than 45 days after the end of each quarter, the Agency shall submit data on the number of full time equivalent employees employed by the Agency in the same format as the fiscal year 2020 employment target data was submitted.

PFAS and Contaminants of Emerging Concern.—The Committee supports the Agency’s continued action on PFAS, including issuing its first-ever drinking water standard, designating two substances as hazardous under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act [CERCLA], and updating interim guidance on the destruction and disposal of PFAS-containing materials. Within 60 days of enactment of this act, the Agency is directed to brief the Committee on updated fiscal year 2026 PFAS-related actions and provide the Committee with a spend plan that details funding at the program project level.

Congressional Budget Justification.—The Agency is directed to continue to include the information requested in House Report 112–331 and any proposals to change State allocation formulas that affect the distribution of appropriated funds in future budget justifications.

Annual Operating Plan.—Within 30 days of enactment of this act, the Agency is directed to submit to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations its annual operating plan for fiscal year 2025, which shall detail how the Agency plans to allocate funds at the program project level.

Reprogramming.—The Committee notes that the Agency must follow the reprogramming directives codified in a general provision and restated in the front matter of this report, including for proposed reorganizations, workforce restructure, reshaping, transfer of functions, or downsizing, especially those of significant national or regional importance, as well as closures, consolidations, and relocations of offices, facilities, and laboratories. Further, the Agency may not use any amount of deobligated funds to initiate a new program, office, or initiative without the prior approval of the Committee.

Combination of Separate Fiscal Year Grant Funding.—The Committee acknowledges instances in which the Agency combined separate fiscal year grant appropriations and put out a multi-year Request for Application and directs the Agency to brief the Committee before publishing a multi-year Request for Application of grant funding.

Changes to Grant Formulas or Allocations.—The Agency is directed to brief the Committee before making changes to grant funding allocations or formula changes.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2024	\$758,103,000
Budget estimate, 2025	1,009,960,000
Committee recommendation	783,704,000

The bill provides \$783,704,000 for Science and Technology, \$25,601,000 above the enacted level and \$226,256,000 below the budget request. The bill provides an additional \$32,120,000 for this account from Hazardous Substance Superfund to fund ongoing research activities authorized by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-510), as amended. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this report. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative.

Clean Air.—The Committee recommends \$146,278,000. The Committee supports the Agency’s efforts to modernize its monitoring, analytic, and testing capabilities.

The Committee notes the Agency’s Science Advisory Board panel’s review of the Clean Air Allowance Trading Program, urges the networks to keep active at their fiscal 2021 levels, and provides up to \$3,000,000 above enacted levels to modernize the Clean Air Status and Trends Network [CASTNet]. The Committee directs the Agency to provide a report within 180 days of enactment of this act on current and future plans for the Clean Air Status and Trends Network and the National Trends Network as well as funding requirements.

Within funds provided, the Committee encourages increased emphasis for the Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification line and encourages resources be allocated to vehicle research and development and enforcement, including testing capabilities of the National Vehicle and Fuel Emissions Laboratory.

Electric Pathway.—The Committee notes the Agency still has not implemented the electricity program under the Renewable Fuel Standard [RFS], despite past direction from this Committee. The Committee directs the Agency to finalize the eRINS program with-

in 90 days of enactment of this act and to process all electric pathway feedstock petitions prior to issuing the final 2026 Renewable Volume Obligation rule. The Committee expects that the eRIN program will be implemented with all eligible feedstocks, particularly those that support agriculture activity, minimize wildfire risk, and reduce methane emissions.

Homeland Security.—The Committee recommends \$34,665,000. The Committee urges the Agency to prioritize activities related to the cybersecurity of the Nation’s water systems. The Committee is concerned by public reports of cyberattacks on water systems across the world and provides additional funding for the Agency to prevent cyber threats in coordination with other Federal agencies and partners.

Research: Air, Climate, and Energy.—The bill provides \$97,315,000. The Committee supports EPA’s efforts to advance climate research. The Committee encourages the Agency to prioritize research into improving air pollution monitoring capabilities and methodologies. Within available funds, the Committee continues funding for the study under the heading “Partnership Research” contained in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 115–141.

Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability.—The bill provides \$128,374,000.

Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources.—The bill provides \$112,867,000 for the Safe and Sustainable Water Resources Program. Of the funds provided, up to \$5,000,000 shall be allocated for grants under Section 2007 of Public Law 115–270.

Research: National Priorities.—The bill provides \$9,500,000 for extramural research grants, independent of the Science to Achieve Results [STAR] grant program, to fund high-priority water quality and availability research by not-for-profit organizations that often partner with the Agency. Because these grants are independent of the STAR grant program, the Agency should strive to award grants in as large an amount as is possible to achieve the most scientifically significant research. Funds shall be awarded competitively with priority given to partners proposing research of national scope and who provide a 25-percent match. The Agency is directed to allocate funds to grantees within 180 days of enactment of this act. The Committee supports the Agency’s efforts to prioritize new Federal research that will help farmers, ranchers, and rural communities manage PFAS impacts in agricultural settings and communities and provides \$8,000,000 to continue that work. The Agency is directed to work with the Department of Agriculture to invest in agronomic research to better understand PFAS uptake into plants and animals to help reduce PFAS exposure in our food supply and promote farm viability.

The bill provides \$7,704,000 for Congressionally Directed Spending grants. Further detail on these projects is located in the table titled “Congressionally Directed Spending” accompanying this report.

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

Integrated Risk Information System [IRIS].—The Committee continues its direction to the Agency to follow the guidance in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103.

Science to Achieve Results [STAR] Grants.—The Committee recommends funds to continue the STAR program and directs the Agency to distribute grants consistent with fiscal year 2024. The Committee urges that funding for Children’s Environmental Health and Disease Prevention be continued. The Committee supports the efforts of the Agency to focus this funding on research related to early life stage, including prenatal, vulnerabilities to environmental stressors. The Committee remains interested in the feasibility of reestablishing the Graduate Fellowship program and of implementing a mechanism to allow for submission of unsolicited, principal investigator-initiated proposals to STAR in order to capture innovative research ideas that may exist outside of the Agency and that advance its mission. The Agency is directed to brief the Committee on the program within 60 days of enactment of this act. The Committee looks forward to receiving the briefing directed in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 116–260.

Wildfire Smoke Research.—The Committee notes with concern the adverse health effects that smoke from wildland fire has on impacted communities. The Committee is aware of and supports efforts by EPA to develop best-practices, community-based interventions, and communication strategies for affected communities including for underserved or under-monitored communities. The Committee encourages the Agency to expand its efforts to identify methods to reduce smoke exposure during wildfire episodes and improve wildfire smoke monitoring and prediction.

Plastics.—The Committee continues the directive contained in Senate Report 118–83.

Landfill Emissions Research.—The Committee encourages the Agency to prioritize efforts to refine greenhouse gas and air pollutant measurement. In particular, municipal solid waste landfills continue to be a significant source of greenhouse gas and hazardous air pollutant emissions. The Committee directs that at least enacted levels be used by the Office of Research and Development to support research to frequently monitor and quantify emissions of methane and hazardous air pollutants from landfills using the most effective technologies, including infrared spectroscopy from satellites, as appropriate and, during the times the emissions are measured, measurement of any quantity of methane captured by the landfill gas collection system. The Committee notes the Agency’s recent Unified Agenda seeking to reexamine its air quality standards for municipal solid waste landfills. Finally, the Committee recommends \$1,750,000 be used to establish a methane monitoring and detection pilot program at least at one landfill to demonstrate the latest technologies of methane detection.

Harmful Algal Blooms.—The Committee recognizes the increasing challenges many communities face from harmful algal blooms [HABs] in freshwater and coastal ecosystems. The Committee encourages the Agency to fund research grants that help promote scientific progress towards preventing and controlling HABs in freshwater and coastal ecosystems, including research to: (1) determine the effectiveness of existing nutrient prevention and treatment

technologies; (2) evaluate the scale-up of emerging nutrient treatment technologies and develop new technologies; and (3) develop best management practices to help both rural and urban communities reduce nutrients in their watersheds. Within the Safe and Sustainable Water Research Program, the Committee encourages EPA to prioritize funding for research on how to better understand and address HABs, support States in their efforts to prevent and manage HABs, and research the health issues related to aerosolized exposure to water contaminated with HABs. Further, the Committee notes the Agency’s research to improve the understanding of discrete and diffuse sources of nutrient pollution that contribute directly to HABs as well as research to better understand the variety of nutrients that can contribute to HABs.

Research Vessels.—The Committee notes the Lake Explorer II vessel is close to being condemned and encourages current funding be used to ensure continuity of the Agency’s water quality and biological monitoring of the Great Lakes, including by replacing the vessel.

PFAS.—The Committee continues its support for PFAS research at enacted levels and supports the research priorities outlined in the PFAS Framework to Prevent Unsafe New PFAS from Entering the Market.

Waste Plastic and Waste Tires.—The Committee reiterates the directive included in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–42. The Committee notes continued stakeholder interest on the issue and directs the Agency to expedite its reporting to the Committee.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2024	\$3,178,028,000
Budget estimate, 2025	4,406,988,000
Committee recommendation	3,255,489,000

The bill provides \$3,255,489,000 for Environmental Programs and Management, \$77,641,000 more than the enacted level and \$1,151,499,000 less than the budget request. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this report. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative.

Clean Air.—The Committee recommends \$305,924,000 for Clean Air. These resources will support efforts to address harmful air pollutants including greenhouse gases that are contributing to climate change. The resources provided include funding for the phase down of the use of hydrofluorocarbons. The Committee appreciates the Agency’s work to implement this phase down and recognizes more resources are necessary to make grants under the authority provided in 42 U.S.C. 7676(h)(5). The Committee requests a briefing within 120 days of enactment of this act on these efforts. The Committee recognizes the value of and continues to support the EnergySTAR program and other programs where EPA works collaboratively with non-governmental entities to identify beneficial methods to reduce emissions, reduce pollution, or increase efficiency.

The Committee provides an increase of \$1,750,000, in partnership with other federal agencies to study and incorporate capabili-

ties for observational methane and greenhouse gas monitoring and information systems that will integrate data from a variety of observational sources. The goal of such a system should be to make data more accessible and usable to Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, researchers, the public, and other users and to inform the Agency's Greenhouse Gas Inventory.

The Committee notes concerns about ozone standards in extreme non-attainment areas. The Committee directs the Agency to submit a report within 180 days of enactment of this act on how it will work with local, State, and Federal stakeholders, especially where Federal sources are a significant source of nonattainment, to reduce criteria pollutants. Where appropriate, the Committee encourages the Agency to solicit information from the public on ideas for achieving emissions reductions which could include incentive programs.

Cost Effective Technologies.—The Committee notes the Agency's plans for additional climate change research as outlined in the President's budget request. The Committee directs the Agency to provide enacted levels in making use of available greenhouse gas emissions information from advanced monitoring technologies. The Agency is further directed to report to the Committee not later than 45 days after enactment of this act on progress to identify and mitigate methane emissions.

The Committee commends EPA for its efforts through the AirNow Fire and Smoke Map to better forecast and communicate the impact of wildfire smoke on communities. The Committee is concerned that air quality monitors are not currently distributed equitably across impacted communities. The Committee encourages EPA to expand its support for wildfire smoke monitoring, including improving instrumentation, technical assistance, and outreach, using the resources provided in this bill with a focus on traditionally underserved or under-monitored communities. The bill continues funding for wildfire smoke-related activities.

The Committee remains very concerned over the Agency's wood stove certification and testing program. The Committee notes the Inspector General's report finding significant shortcomings in the program leading to little health benefits at significant public cost. The bill maintains the enacted level for the Agency's wood stove certification and testing standards work. The Agency is directed to use the base funding to increase its staffing and other required efforts to support the wood stove certification and testing program. The Agency is further directed to brief the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act on improvements the Agency plans to make to the program and how it will better communicate with State and local stakeholders.

Compliance.—The bill provides \$109,338,000 for Compliance. The Committee supports the Agency's efforts to modernize its compliance information systems to reduce duplication of effort and improve their utility for the public, States, Territories, Tribes, and other stakeholders, as well as efforts to accelerate EPA's development and adoption of Smart Tools for Field Inspectors. The Committee urges the Agency to facilitate ample opportunities for stakeholder input into the development of these efforts.

Enforcement.—The bill provides \$383,236,000, of which the enacted level is provided for the Environmental Justice program.

The Committee funds EPA's Civil Enforcement activities and encourages the Agency to focus its enforcement resources on the most serious environmental violations, including through National Enforcement and Compliance Initiatives [NECIs] that seek to improve air quality, provide for clean and safe water, and ensure chemical safety. The Committee also notes the potential of addressing PFAS contamination in the future NECIs and considering voluntary Supplemental Environmental Projects [SEPs] as appropriate.

The bill funds the Agency's Criminal Enforcement program and urges the Agency to remain fully engaged on the Hydrofluorocarbons Enforcement Task Force in collaboration with relevant partners, including working with domestic and international law enforcement to prevent illegal importation of prohibited products.

Environmental Protection: National Priorities.—The bill provides \$32,700,000 for competitive grants for qualified non-profit organizations to provide technical assistance for improved water quality or safe drinking water, adequate waste water to small systems, or individual private well owners. The Agency shall provide \$27,750,000 for Grassroots Rural and Small Community Water Systems Assistance Act (Public Law 114–98), for activities specified under section 1442(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–1(e)(8)). The Agency is also directed to provide \$3,700,000 for grants to qualified not-for-profit organizations for technical assistance for individual private well owners, with priority given to organizations that currently provide technical and educational assistance to individual private well owners. The Agency is directed to provide, on a national and multi-State regional basis, \$1,250,000 for grants to qualified organizations for the sole purpose of providing on-site training and technical assistance for wastewater systems. The Agency shall require each grantee to provide a minimum 10 percent match, including in-kind contributions. The Agency is directed to allocate funds to grantees within 180 days of enactment of this act. Additionally, the Agency must consult with the Committee before making multi-year awards.

Geographic Programs.—The bill provides \$690,176,000 for Geographic Programs. A detailed allocation of funding for specific geographic programs is included in the table accompanying this report.

This funding builds on the \$1,717,000,000 appropriated to these programs in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58), including \$381,800,000 for fiscal year 2025.

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.—A long-term goal of the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative [GLRI] articulated in the GLRI Action Plan calls for land use, recreation, and economic activities that are managed to ensure that nearshore aquatic, wetland, and upland habitats will sustain the health and function of natural communities. The Committee is aware that metropolitan planning organizations in the region are working on site-specific land-use and economic development projects with local communities bordering the Great Lakes that can help advance this effort. The Agency is encouraged to work with these groups to advance this long-term goal as they allocate funding under the GLRI. The Com-

mittee encourages Agency funds for Great Lakes projects to be made available for projects in the historic Great Lakes Basin, which includes the Chicago River Watershed.

The Committee encourages the Agency to work with the other members of the Great Lakes Interagency Taskforce and implement projects benefiting historically underserved communities.

The Committee is encouraged by the Agency's commitment to accelerate the clean-up of Areas of Concern. The Committee notes that there is currently no community representation standard for Areas of Concern Public Advisory Councils, which are the entities charged with increasing public awareness, representing public priorities, and ensuring project implementation. The Committee urges the Agency to brief the Committee on how communities most impacted by Areas of Concern are represented in decision-making processes, steps to enhance community engagement and local capacity building, and the Agency's plan for engaging the Great Lakes community in the development of Action Plan IV. Finally, the Committee recommends the GLRI Distinct Tribal Program be funded at 5 percent of the annually appropriated GLRI funding level.

Chesapeake Bay.—The Committee recommends \$92,500,000 for the Chesapeake Bay program. From the total amount provided, at least \$10,000,000 is for nutrient and sediment removal grants, at least \$10,000,000 is for small watershed grants to control polluted runoff from urban, suburban and agricultural lands, and at least \$8,000,000 is for State-based implementation in the most effective basins.

Puget Sound.—The bill provides \$57,000,000 for the Puget Sound program and continues the direction contained in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–42.

South Florida.—The bill provides \$8,750,000 for the South Florida program. Within the funds provided, the Committee recommends at least \$2,000,000 to monitor coral health in South Florida; \$1,150,000 to enhance water quality and seagrass monitoring in the Caloosahatchee Estuary and Indian River Lagoon, especially with respect to assessing the impact of Lake Okeechobee discharges and harmful algal blooms; and \$1,150,000 to enhance water quality and seagrass monitoring in Florida Bay and Biscayne Bay, especially with respect to assessing the impact of Everglades Restoration projects and harmful algal blooms.

Long Island Sound.—The bill provides \$40,502,000 for the Long Island Sound program. The Committee directs the Agency to follow the directives contained in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–42.

Gulf of Mexico.—The bill provides \$25,774,000 for the Gulf of Mexico Geographic Program. The Committee notes that hypoxia continues to be a growing cause for concern. The Committee directs the Agency to coordinate with the Department of Agriculture, the Gulf States, and other State, local, and private partners to leverage greater resources toward conservation projects on working-lands within the Gulf Region and Mississippi River Basin. The Agency is directed to distribute funds in the same manner as fiscal year 2024.

Lake Champlain.—The bill provides \$25,000,000 for the Lake Champlain program. These funds shall be allocated through the Lake Champlain Basin Program, other than continuing the enacted levels to support significant, impactful projects identified in the State implementation plan that will make measurable progress towards meeting the phosphorus reduction targets of the EPA’s 2016 Phosphorus Total Maximum Daily Load Plan for Lake Champlain.

Lake Pontchartrain.—The bill provides \$2,450,000 for the Lake Pontchartrain program. The Lake Pontchartrain Restoration Program has been administered through the active participation of stakeholders within the sixteen-parish basin since the program’s inception and the Committee expects local stakeholder consensus to continue to play an integral role in the approval of recommended projects.

Northwest Forest.—The Committee continues to support the Northwest Forest Program at not less than the fiscal year 2021 funding level.

Great Lakes and Lake Champlain Invasive Species Program.—The Committee appreciates the ongoing research to combat aquatic nuisance species transported by commercial shipping and ballast water operations in order to implement the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain Invasive Species Program as authorized by the Vessel Incident Discharge Act (Public Law 115–282). The Committee directs the Agency to use funds from the appropriate Geographic Program to build on these implementation efforts to reduce the risk of introduction of invasive species into the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain. The Agency is directed to brief the Committee on the details of these funding amounts with 90 days of enactment of this act.

Indoor Air and Radiation.—The bill provides \$29,429,000 for Indoor Air and Radiation. The Committee encourages the Agency to continue indoor air efforts in order to address wildfire smoke, extreme heat, and other indoor air quality hazards. The Committee recognizes the importance of safe and healthy learning environments which includes access to clean indoor air. The Committee supports the Agency’s Indoor Air Quality Tools for Schools program and the ongoing grant programs to improve indoor environmental quality in schools. Within available funds, the Committee supports technical assistance and science-based resources on implementing source reduction strategies, sustainable ventilation, filtration and other indoor air quality improvements for healthy school environments.

The Committee provides \$250,000 to develop a new, generic, technology-neutral protection standard that is informed by modern, international practices and that would apply to future high-level nuclear waste disposal facilities as authorized by Public Law 97–425, as amended. Further, the Agency is directed to brief the Committee on its plans for this matter within 90 days of enactment of this act.

Information Exchange/Outreach.—The bill provides \$130,509,000 for Information Exchange/Outreach. Tribal capacity building is funded at not less than the enacted level. Environmental Education is funded at not less than \$9,500,000.

International Programs.—The Committee bill provides \$15,364,000. This includes funding for high-priority water and wastewater treatment facilities along the U.S. Mexico Border to prevent transboundary pollution, including raw sewage discharges, harmful chemicals, and large amounts of debris. The Committee recognizes that cross-border water infrastructure systems and projects are inadequate for current challenges, including for impacts from transboundary pollution events and security risks. The Committee directs the Agency to ensure robust funding is directed to border areas with the highest water and sewage pollution and projects located near Ports of Entry critical to border security efforts while continuing to ensure projects selected have appropriate sponsors, funding, and means for sustainable operations. The Committee requests a briefing within 180 days of enactment of this act on progress for a sewage pathogen prediction model, expansion of the South Bay International Water Treatment Plant, and prioritization of funding for the Border Water Infrastructure Grant Program.

Pesticide Licensing.—The Committee provides \$118,901,000. The Committee continues the direction contained in Senate Report 118–83. The Committee recommends that the Agency ensure that any epidemiological study or data considered by the Agency for regulatory decisionmaking in the pesticide review process meets appropriate data requirements and peer review and consider whether to update its guidance accordingly.

The Committee recognizes more resources are necessary to update the Framework for Incorporating Human Epidemiologic and Incident Data in Risk Assessments for Pesticides. The Committee directs the Agency to continue to update and refine its draft Rodenticide Strategy to include stakeholder input on the feasibility of mitigation measures, measurable feedback on their effectiveness at minimizing exposure to nontarget wildlife, and to listed species and their habitat. Finally, the Committee notes the agency's review of neonicotinoid insecticides on birds, insects, and the environment in addition to the tests regularly undertaken as part of pesticide registration and review and requests a briefing within 180 days of enactment of this act, including about the litigation and statutory requirements related to the exemption of treated seeds.

The Committee notes the workload and demand of the Emerging Technologies Branch in the Office of Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention and encourages the Agency to reduce the biotechnology registration backlog. The Committee directs the Agency to include in its fiscal year 2026 congressional justification information about the number of FTEs assigned to review applications and the number of new applications, by year, for the past three years.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (Public Law 94–580).—The bill provides \$122,506,000. The Committee appreciates EPA's work to develop a national strategy to reduce plastic and other waste in waterways and oceans.

Of funds provided under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act program area, \$9,000,000 is for implementation of a Federal permit program for coal combustion residuals in nonparticipating States, as authorized under section 4005(d)(2)(B) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(2)(B)), or to provide

technical assistance to States establishing their own permitting program under section 4005(d) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6945(d)).

Alaska Contaminated Sites.—The Committee recognizes the injustice done to Alaska Natives when, in return for settling their aboriginal rights to land under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, the Federal Government conveyed to them thousands of contaminated sites which to-date largely remain contaminated because of Federal inaction. This enduring environmental injustice poses a significant threat to human health and the environment, including to drinking water sources, homes, schools, and more. The bill provides \$22,016,000 for the inventory, verification, assessment, and remediation of these contaminated sites, as well as related community outreach and involvement. The Committee recognizes that neither the State of Alaska nor the Agency are responsible for the contamination. The Committee continues to thank the Agency for its leadership on this longstanding environmental injustice.

Toxics Risk Review and Prevention.—The bill provides \$116,234,000 for Toxics Risk Review and Prevention activities. The Committee reminds the Agency that the Lautenberg Act established a shared responsibility for the taxpayer and industry to contribute their share to support the TSCA program. The Committee notes recent actions related to changes to the fee amounts, the Agency's total costs for administering TSCA, exemptions, and modifications to requirements and timeframes, and directs the Agency to provide a briefing within 60 days of enactment of this act and a report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act outlining implementation of these changes.

The Committee supports the Safer Choice program and directs that the program be funded at no less than the enacted level and operated consistent with prior years. Given the significant impact lead exposure has on children and their development, the Committee encourages EPA to prioritize its efforts to protect the public from lead hazards, including working with other agencies and departments to advance progress in addressing lead hazards in homes with children and in schools.

The Committee understands the Agency's Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics technology systems are in need of significant modernization. Of the funds provided, the Committee encourages the Agency to begin the stabilization and modernization of relevant systems.

The Committee notes that the Agency has recently finalized a Risk Evaluation Framework rule regarding the use of personal protective equipment. The Agency is directed to brief the Committee about how stakeholder feedback is being considered by the Agency within 180 days of enactment of this act.

6PPD-quinone.—The Committee continues to be concerned with the impact that 6p-phenylene-diameine (6PPD) and its transformant, 6PPD-quinone (6PPD-q), are having on aquatic ecosystems. The Committee supports the Agency's work on the recent testing method, its efforts to evaluate and implement stormwater management tools, and its research of safe alternatives to 6PPD. The Committee directs the Agency to continue coordinating across Federal and State agencies on shared priorities and to engage in

robust government-to-government consultation with impacted Tribes. The Agency is directed to provide a report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on 6PPD-related activities, including the Agency's current strategy, alternatives and storm water management solutions, a plan for addressing potential data gaps, recommendations for future research activities, and potential funding sources.

Further, Congress has provided the Agency with robust tools to address the harms caused by toxic chemicals. The Committee notes the requirements under the Lautenberg Act for chemical substances that present an unreasonable risk to the environment, is encouraged by the Agency's recent decision relating to a petition regarding 6PPD, and reminds the Agency of their obligations to uphold Tribal treaty rights.

New Chemical Submissions.—The Committee directs the Agency to develop and then implement an improvement plan to the New Chemicals program with the goal of improving the time frame for new chemical reviews to be completed and determinations made given the 90-day statutory deadline. The Agency is directed to submit and brief the Committee on the plan within 120 days of enactment of this act. Further, the Agency is directed to enhance communication, improve the transparency of the process, and communicate status of submissions with new chemicals submitters. EPA is encouraged to accommodate pre-consultation meetings prior to submission and improve transparency for submitters of the status of their submissions in the review process. The Agency is directed to brief the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this act on these efforts.

Tiered Testing.—The Committee encourages the Agency to conduct an objective analysis of all relevant, reliable, and reasonably available existing information before requiring additional testing to fill information needs for risk-based decision-making for both new and existing chemicals. Further, the Committee directs the Agency to employ a tiered testing and assessment framework to address data needs, in accordance with the law.

Ensure Clean Water: National Estuary Program/Coastal Waterways and Wetlands.—The bill provides \$62,285,000, of which the Committee recommends \$885,714 per estuary for each of the 28 national estuaries in the National Estuary Program [NEP] authorized by section 320 of the Clean Water Act (Public Law 92–500), an increase of \$35,714 per estuary above the enacted level. The bill also provides at least \$2,500,000 in competitive grants under the NEP. This funding builds on the \$132,000,000 appropriated to the NEP in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58), including \$26,400,000 for fiscal year 2025.

National Estuary Program.—The Committee supports the National Estuary Program [NEP] and believes that estuaries provide critical ecosystem services that protect human health and public safety. These include water filtration, flood control, habitat enhancement and restoration, shoreline stabilization, erosion prevention, and the protection of coastal communities during hurricanes and storms. The Committee recognizes that many industries rely on healthy estuaries, and the Committee has provided funding to ensure the protection of these critical ecosystems.

Meat and Poultry Products Effluent Guidelines.—The Committee notes concerns of the Agency’s analysis of costs and feasibility in the proposed rule published on January 23, 2024. The Agency is directed to brief the Committee on the economic analyses underlying each option in the proposed rule within 60 days of enactment of this act.

Ensure Safe Water.—The Committee recommends \$120,277,000. The Committee appreciates the budget request’s focus on tackling the range of drinking water challenges faced in communities across the country and urges the Agency to ensure that disadvantaged communities are able to access the Agency’s drinking water programs and provide input into their development. The Committee provides funding via the State and Tribal Assistance Grant account to support monitoring for unregulated contaminants under Section 1445(a)(2)(C) of the Safe Drinking Water Act and urges the Agency to proceed expeditiously to implement this program. The Agency is directed to brief the Committee on the Agency’s implementation plan within 180 days of the enactment of this act. The Committee appreciates the completion of the 2024 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey Assessment and recognizes the assessment results in a substantial increase in drinking water infrastructure need since the sixth assessment.

Within available funds, the Committee looks forward to the completion of the needs assessment for nationwide rural and urban low-income community water assistance authorized in section 50108 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58). The Agency is directed to brief the Committee on these findings within 120 days of enactment of this act.

The Committee is concerned by the long processing time for Underground Injection Control Class VI well applications and the small number of final decisions approved by the Agency. The Committee urges greater priority be given to these permits within the Agency, including reviewing State applications for primacy.

The Committee provides \$5,800,000 for the Agency’s continued work within the Underground Injection Control [UIC] program related to Class VI wells for geologic sequestration to help develop expertise and capacity at the Agency and process primacy applications.

In addition, the Committee recommends \$1,400,000 to support Class VI regulator education and training programs in conjunction with States, or other eligible entities such as an association of States.

The Agency is directed to provide an update to the Committee on the program direction regarding Underground Injection Control Wells contained in Senate Report 118–83.

Ensure Clean Water.—The bill provides \$230,069,000. The Committee provides not less than the enacted level for the WaterSense program and maintains previous program direction.

The Committee supports the Agency’s ongoing activities related to integrated planning, which will be increasingly necessary as States and communities work to meet their myriad clean water obligations while keeping rates affordable for water ratepayers. The Committee provides up to \$2,000,000 for integrated planning ac-

tivities consistent with Section 402(s) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1342(s)).

The Committee continues to appreciate EPA's work to advance water recycling through the National Water Reuse Action Plan. The Committee directs the Water Reuse Interagency Working Group to analyze the public benefit of a Federal investment tax incentive that will encourage and leverage private investment in water reuse and recycling infrastructure.

The Committee notes the Agency's consideration of effluent limit guidelines and biosolids regulations with respect to PFAS chemicals. Within available funds, the Committee encourages the Agency, through full-time equivalents [FTEs] and extramural funding, to expeditiously collect data and take action to better protect communities impacted by discharges of PFAS.

Urban Waters.—The Committee provides \$1,500,000 for the Urban Waters program.

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

Community Air Quality Monitoring.—As part of the Agency's enhanced air quality monitoring effort, the Committee urges the Agency to prioritize air quality monitoring systems that yield frequently repeated measurements of pollutants, cumulative impacts approaches, and identify hotspots or areas of persistent elevated levels of pollutants localized to and caused by the characteristics of a specific geographic location. The Committee expects the Agency to utilize this information to provide regularly updated data to overburdened and marginalized communities and for public awareness, enforcement purposes where applicable, and other activities.

Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Program.—The Committee supports the work that EPA has done, including with the private sector, to improve the sustainable marketplace through the Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Program, which uses purchasing power to help catalyze sustainable products innovation. The Committee directs EPA to allocate sufficient funding to updating the Recommendations of Specifications, Standards and Ecolabels for Federal Purchasing to help reduce plastic waste.

Minimum Recycled Content.—The Committee continues the direction contained in Senate Report 118–83.

Plastics.—The Committee continues the direction contained in Senate Report 118–83 regarding implementation of the National Recycling Strategy and the Draft National Strategy to Prevent Plastic Pollution. The Committee encourages the Agency to expand upon their past work on waste minimization and notes support of the establishment of a task force to develop recommendations. The Committee also supports efforts to reduce marine debris including through previously established programs, such as the Post-Consumer Materials Management Infrastructure Grant Program. The Committee requests a report with recommendations within 270 days of enactment of this act.

Environmental Justice and Water Infrastructure.—The Committee notes the report by the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council on the Agency's role in addressing the urgent water infrastructure needs of environmental justice communities.

Transboundary Watersheds.—The Committee directs the Agency to continue and expand its work coordinating with Federal, State, local, and Tribal agencies to monitor and reduce transboundary mining pollution in the Kootenai watershed and other U.S.-British Columbia transboundary watersheds. The Committee notes that U.S. and Canada have provided a joint reference to the International Joint Commission for the development of an action plan to reduce and mitigate transboundary water pollution. The Committee supports efforts to compliment the Commission’s work. The Committee provides \$2,000,000 for such monitoring, management, and interagency activities in U.S.-British Columbia transboundary watersheds. The Committee directs the Agency to allocate these funds in its fiscal year 2025 operating plan to the appropriate program project area for carrying out these activities. The Committee reminds the Agency of the direction in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103 to brief the Committee within 90 days on the Agency’s progress to document baseline conditions and mining-related impacts, and any additional staff or resources needed for this project.

Small Refinery Relief.—The Committee recognizes that the Renewable Fuels Standard [RFS] under Clean Air Act Section 211(o)(9) provides that EPA may exempt small refineries from compliance with the RFS in certain circumstances and that a small refinery “may at any time petition the Administrator for an extension of the exemption for the reason of disproportionate economic hardship.”

Pre-Commercial Thinning.—The Committee recognizes that pre-commercial thinning from non-Federal forestland that is not ecologically sensitive forestland can qualify as renewable biomass for purposes of the RFS under the provisions detailed in 40 C.F.R. 80.1401. The Committee directs the Agency to support other Federal agencies leading efforts to enhance markets for low-grade and low-value wood. The Agency is further directed to brief the Committee on these efforts within 180 days of enactment of this act.

Ethylene Oxide.—The Committee notes recent action on ethylene oxide emissions and encourages continued collaboration with stakeholders.

Asbestos.—As the Agency continues to find the risks associated with exposure to asbestos unreasonable, the Committee encourages the Agency to expeditiously finalize safeguards, including to address gaps in risk evaluations, that protect communities from further exposure.

Output-Based Regulations.—The Committee encourages EPA to inform States of applicable tools, such as output-based regulations, that will encourage fuel efficiency as an air pollution prevention measure and assist States in meeting environmental and energy goals.

Further, the Committee requests additional information about the state of manufacturing decarbonization. The Committee requests a briefing within 120 days regarding the regulatory barriers and costs, potential for reducing emissions emitted throughout manufacturing processes permitting, and waste utilization opportunities.

Chemical Reviews.—The Committee continues the direction contained in Senate Report 118–83.

Chemical Processes for Plastic Waste.—The Committee continues the direction contained in Senate Report 118–83 as it remains concerned about the growth of pyrolysis and gasification of plastic waste and notes current law provides the Agency with the authority to continue to regulate these facilities.

Children and Other Sensitive Populations.—The Committee recognizes the importance of improving the internal and exterior environments at K–12 schools. In order to ensure the Administration is providing the most comprehensive information regarding opportunities for assistance to schools, the Committee requires the Agency to work with the Departments of Energy and Education, including to update the requirements and report required by the Energy Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–260). In executing this, the Committee recommends new and existing opportunities for schools to improve their environments for students, reduce emissions, and eliminate frequently-littered plastic sources.

Northwest Area Contingency Plan Critical Energy Infrastructure Hub Resiliency Study.—The Committee is concerned by the potential environmental impacts from oil spills in the Columbia River Basin as a result of a potential seismic event. The Committee encourages the Agency to update the Area Contingency Plan and to collaborate with institutions of higher education and State, local, and Tribal governments to work with the community to develop earthquake resilient plans in urban areas and provides \$1,000,000 within Ensure Clean Water program project area for this purpose.

Critical Minerals in Electric Vehicles.—Within 60 days of enactment of this act for any currently proposed rules and within five days of any newly proposed rules setting vehicle tailpipe emissions standards, the Agency shall brief the Committee and the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on how the proposed rule would reduce the need for critical minerals sourced from a foreign entity of concern.

Electric Arc Furnace Steel Slag.—The Committee notes the Agency’s efforts to evaluate EAF steel slag and encourages the Agency to be consistent, where appropriate, with regulations governing blast furnace, basic oxygen furnace, and open hearth furnace slag.

Fire Suppression and PFAS.—The Agency is directed to brief the Committee on research activity and any future actions, if they occur, related to fire suppression products using fluorinated gases. The Committee notes the use of such products for fighting fires in confined spaces and seeks to understand any potential Agency action related to such products before it is undertaken.

Waste Emissions Reporting.—For each type of facility subject to Subpart W greenhouse gas reporting requirements, the Committee expects the Agency to fully comply with Section 60113(h) of Public Law 117–169. The Committee urges the Agency to ensure that waste emissions charges are not assessed in cases where a facility owner or operator empirically demonstrates to the Agency that such emissions are not occurring, consistent with Public Law 117–169.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2024	\$43,250,000
Budget estimate, 2025	65,257,000
Committee recommendation	49,242,000

The bill provides \$49,242,000 for the Office of Inspector General [OIG], \$5,992,000 above the enacted level and \$16,015,000 below the budget request. In addition, the bill provides \$11,328,000 for this account as a payment from the Hazardous Substance Superfund account.

The Committee notes the increased communications from the OIG and continues the requirements contained in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–42. Further, the OIG is reminded that funding provided through Public Law 117–58 shall only be used for eligible activities. Of the funds provided, \$5,000,000 is for activities in Public Law 117–169.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2024	\$40,676,000
Budget estimate, 2025	105,569,000
Committee recommendation	40,676,000

The bill provides \$40,676,000 for Buildings and Facilities, consistent with the enacted level and \$64,893,000 below the budget request.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2024	\$537,700,000
Budget estimate, 2025	661,167,000
Committee recommendation	546,004,000

The bill provides \$546,004,000 for Hazardous Substance Superfund, \$8,304,000 above the enacted level and \$115,163,000 below the budget request. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this report.

Superfund continues to be a critical mission area of the Agency and the Committee notes the reinstatement of the Superfund excise taxes. The bill includes language to transfer \$11,328,000 to the Office of Inspector General account and \$32,120,000 to the Science and Technology account. The bill provides \$17,103,000 for Superfund Enforcement, of which \$5,876,000 is for the Environmental Justice program. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this report. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative.

Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability.—The bill provides \$12,961,000. The Agency is directed to include these funds as part of the transfer to the Science and Technology account.

Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities.—The bill provides \$16,937,000. The Agency is directed to include these funds as part of the transfer to the Science and Technology account.

Offshore Sites.—The Committee urges continued efforts with other parties to investigate, assess, and explore the legacy of harmful chemicals, such as DDT, that were disposed of at the Southern

California Ocean Disposal Site #2 from the 1930's to the early 1970's. In consultation with other relevant agencies, the Agency is directed to brief the Committee on its efforts to identify and address any nearby or associated locations used as offshore dump sites for industrial wastes within 90 days of enactment of this act.

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

Contaminants of Emerging Concern.—The Committee recommends that Emergency Response and Removal activities include collaborative work with State, Tribal, and local governments to help communities address contaminants of emerging concern. Furthermore, the Committee recommends that the Agency expeditiously remediate Superfund sites contaminated by these emerging contaminants, including PFAS, and provide technical assistance and support to States and Tribes during the remedial cleanup process.

Tribal Guidance.—The Committee recognizes the importance of government-to-government Tribal consultation, as well as the necessity to honor Tribal treaty rights and resources protected by treaties. EPA is directed to fully implement the Agency's Guidance for Discussing Tribal Treaty Rights to ensure Agency actions adequately consider treaty rights proactively throughout the consultation process.

Bubbly Creek, Illinois.—The Committee notes the inclusion of the restoration of the South Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River known as “Bubbly Creek” in its Lakewide Management Plan. The Committee directs the Agency to maximize its partnerships and resources to ensure that no further delays impede restoration. The Committee directs the Agency, in close coordination with the Army Corps of Engineers, to expedite interagency discussions on a project management structure that will allow the project to move to construction. The Committee directs the EPA to brief the Committee on the status of the negotiations within 30 days of enactment of this act and to finalize a plan to move to construction within 90 days of enactment.

Manganese.—The Committee is concerned about manganese soil contamination in Chicago and encourages EPA to clean up all affected areas to the lowest possible limits for residential screening and monitoring to protect public health. The Committee encourages further community engagement as EPA monitors and tests contaminated sites as well as continued EPA assistance to assess and safely clean up affected areas.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND

Appropriations, 2024	\$89,214,000
Budget estimate, 2025	108,870,000
Committee recommendation	89,371,000

The bill provides \$89,371,000 for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund, \$157,000 above the enacted level and \$19,499,000 below the budget request. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this report.

Tribal Consultation.—The Agency should fully engage in meaningful consultation with Tribes and honor Tribal cleanup standards when developing interim and final action plans to remediate Leaking Underground Storage Tank sites located on reservations.

INLAND OIL SPILL PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2024	\$20,952,000
Budget estimate, 2025	27,803,000
Committee recommendation	20,952,000

The bill provides \$20,952,000 for the Inland Oil Spill Program, \$241,000 above the enacted level and \$6,851,000 below the budget request. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this report.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Appropriations, 2024	\$4,418,938,000
Budget estimate, 2025	4,528,039,000
Committee recommendation	4,428,488,000

The bill provides \$4,428,488,000 for State and Tribal Assistance Grants. This amount is \$9,550,000 above the enacted level and \$99,551,000 below the budget request. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this report. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative.

Infrastructure Assistance.—The bill provides \$3,314,655,000 for Infrastructure Assistance. The Committee is aware that the Agency requires a certified operator in order to release funds for certain water and sanitation funding; however, some communities do not have a community system for either, or access to a certified operator. Therefore, the Committee directs the Agency to work with the Indian Health Service and those communities that lack water and sanitation systems, as well as a certified operator, to prevent the potential loss of funding and develop a training plan for operator certification.

State Revolving Funds.—The bill provides \$2,764,962,000 for State Revolving Funds [SRFs] to support drinking and clean water infrastructure. These funds provide support for critical investments in water infrastructure in communities across the country. The Committee notes that a supplemental amount of \$9,231,000,000 was appropriated for fiscal year 2025 for the State Revolving Funds in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58).

Infrastructure Projects.—From within funds provided for capitalization grants for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund and the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, the Committee recommends \$362,500,000 from the Clean Water SRF and \$242,391,000 from the Drinking Water SRF be for Congressionally Directed Spending grants for the construction of drinking water, waste-water, and storm-water infrastructure and for water quality protection. Each project shall provide not less than 20 percent matching funds from non-Federal sources, unless approved for a waiver. Applicable Federal requirements that would apply to a Clean Water State Revolving Fund or Drinking Water State Revolving Fund project grant re-

recipient shall apply to a grantee receiving a congressionally directed spending grant under this section. The Committee notes that the following funding sources are to be treated as non-Federal funds and can be used to meet the non-Federal matching fund requirement: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Development Block Grant Program; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Development Program; and Appalachian Regional Commission grants. Funding made available to jurisdictions through the American Rescue Plan act of 2021 (Public Law 117–2) is considered Federal funds and may not be applied towards the non-Federal cost share requirement. With approval from the project recipient, the Administrator may provide funding by grant or cooperative agreement to States to administer any Congressional Directed Spending projects being co-funded by the State SRF program or to support administration of other Congressional Directed Spending projects. A detailed list of projects is located in the table titled “Congressionally Directed Spending” accompanying this report.

The Committee provides a total of \$596,641,000 in funding for 330 drinking water and clean water Congressionally Directed Spending projects. In the Fiscal Year 2024 Annual Appropriations bill (Public Law 117–103), the Committees provided \$1,419,312,000 in funding for drinking water and clean water Congressionally Directed Spending and Community Project Funding projects. These community initiated projects are locally identified priorities to address pressing environmental challenges. The Committee reminds EPA that these projects are vital community priorities and strongly urges EPA to prioritize, communicate, and expedite support for grant recipients as they implement these projects. The Committee remains concerned that EPA does not have sufficient resources necessary to expeditiously implement this program and fully support recipients as they address applicable Federal grant requirements. Accordingly, the Committee provides \$19,000,000 in new funding for salaries, expenses, and administration for Congressionally Directed Spending and Community Project Funding grants provided in Fiscal Year 2024 and in this act. Further, the Committee appreciates the Agency’s engagement with the Committee regarding additional, potential solutions to help resolve the Agency’s significant backlog of Congressionally Directed Spending projects and directs the Agency to identify and commence regulatory actions and other administrative actions that will help obligate funding more quickly, including to adopt state environmental reviews. The Committee reminds the Agency of previous commitments to seriously engage with the Committee on finding long-term solutions to the growing backlog of CDS projects.

Cost Share Waivers for Watershed Scale Benefits.—The Committee is concerned that the Agency has limited cost share waiver criteria for community grants within the State Revolving Funds to direct financial benefit in areas where projects provide clear indirect benefits to eligible communities and encourages EPA to reexamine waiver eligibility for community grant projects, such as improved water quality, conserved water, and drought resiliency.

Diesel Emission Reduction Act Grants.—The Committee recommends \$91,000,000 to continue a grant program to reduce diesel

emissions, including through electrification, as authorized by Section 793 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–58).

Targeted Airshed Grants.—The bill provides \$68,860,000 for Targeted Airshed Grants. These grants shall be distributed on a competitive basis to nonattainment areas that EPA determines are ranked as the top five most polluted areas relative to annual ozone or particulate matter 2.5 standards, as well as the top five areas based on the 24-hour particulate matter 2.5 standard where the design values exceed the 35 mg/m³ standard. To determine these areas, the Agency shall use the most recent design values calculated from validated air quality data. The Committee notes that these funds are available for emission reduction activities deemed necessary for compliance with national ambient air quality standards and included in a State Implementation Plan submitted to EPA. The Committee reminds the agency of the report request contained in Senate Report 118–83 and seeks updates with how more recent funds were allocated. EPA should provide a report to the Committee within 30 days of enactment of this act that includes a table showing how fiscal year 2022 and 2024 funds were allocated. The table should also include grant recipients and metrics for anticipated or actual results.

Reducing Lead in Drinking Water.—The Committee encourages these funds to be prioritized and distributed to assist the communities most burdened by lead service lines in meeting the Administration’s 10-year goal as outlined in the Lead Pipe and Paint Plan.

Lead Service Line Replacement.—The Committee recognizes that certain States have expressed an early commitment to the Agency’s 10-year goal, as outlined in the Lead Pipe and Paint Plan, by enacting state laws requiring lead service line replacement within 10 years. The Committee encourages the Agency to provide technical and operational assistance to communities within these States and to prioritize funding to help meet these goals.

Sewer Overflow Control Grants.—The Committee recommends \$41,000,000 to continue a grant program to control and treat sewer overflows and stormwater, as authorized in section 4106 of Public Law 115–270.

Wildfire Smoke Preparedness.—The Committee provides \$9,000,000 for wildfire smoke preparedness grants. These grants shall be distributed on a competitive basis to States, federally recognized Tribes, public pre-schools, local educational agencies as defined in 20 U.S.C. 7801(30), and non-profit organizations, for assessment, prevention, control, or abatement of wildland fire smoke hazards in community buildings, including schools as defined in 20 U.S.C. 3610(6), and related activities, and that serve disadvantaged communities or vulnerable populations. The Federal share of the costs of such activities shall not exceed 90 percent except that the Administrator may waive such cost share requirement in the case of facilities located in economically distressed communities. A maximum of 25 percent of grant funding under this paragraph during this fiscal year may go to recipients in any one State. Further, the Committee encourages the Agency to expand its efforts to select recipients that research and identify methods to reduce smoke exposure during wildland fire episodes, in addition to current eligibility

categories, and improve wildfire smoke data collection, monitoring, prediction and community preparedness.

Technical Assistance for Wastewater Treatment Works.—The Agency is directed to allocate funds to grantees within 180 days of enactment of this act.

State & Tribal Assistance Grants—Other.—The bill provides \$26,297,000 for Congressionally Directed Spending grants. Further detail on these projects is located in the table titled “Congressionally Directed Spending” accompanying this report.

Stormwater Centers of Excellence.—The Committee supports addressing the unique challenges posed by managing stormwater and runoff in different regions of the country, including impacts on varying ecosystems. The Committee notes the importance of advancing stormwater management technologies and techniques to protect endangered aquatic species. The Committee provides \$3,000,000 for the Agency’s Centers of Excellence for the Stormwater Infrastructure Technology Program.

Categorical Grants.—For Categorical Grants to States, Tribes, and other environmental partners for the implementation of delegated programs, the bill provides \$1,113,833,000. The Committee recommends additional resources to support State and Tribal capacity to address environmental challenges and protect the public. The Committee believes that it is vital for the Agency to work collaboratively with State and Tribal partners and support their work to implement delegated environmental programs.

Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319).—The bill provides \$175,500,000. The Committee expects the Agency to examine the allocation formula to ensure that resources are spent in areas with the most pressing need.

Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision.—The bill provides \$116,990,000 in Public Water System Supervision Grants. Of the funds provided, \$13,000,000 is to further support States, Territories, and Tribes in addressing PFAS and other contaminants of emerging concern as they carry out their Public Water System Supervision programs.

Categorical Grant: State and Local Air Quality Management.—The bill provides \$237,922,000 for State and Local Air Quality Management. The Committee recommends increased resources to help expand the capacity of air pollution control agencies to implement programs to address greenhouse gas emissions, improve air quality monitoring and outcomes, and reduce disproportionate exposure to dangerous pollution in communities. The Agency is directed to allocate funds for this program using the same formula as fiscal year 2015. Should the Agency seek to change the formula, it should submit a proposal in its fiscal year 2026 budget justification for consideration by the Committee.

Categorical Grant: Resource Recovery and Hazardous Waste Grants.—The bill provides \$103,500,000 for hazardous waste financial assistance grants. The bill includes a provision supporting categorical grant funds for the purpose of providing grants to assist States in the development and implementation of State programs for the control of coal combustion residuals under section 2301 of the Water and Waste Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–322), and EPA is directed to continue funding of at least \$6,000,000 from the Haz-

ardous Waste Financial Assistance categorical grants program project for this purpose. The Committee notes that funds awarded under the authority provided by this act are not subject to section 3011 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (Public Law 89–272).

Categorical Grant: Tribal General Assistance Program.—The bill provides \$72,200,000 for Tribal General Assistance.

Categorical Grant: Wetland Program Development Grant.—The Committee notes that this program, authorized under Section 104(b)(3) of the Clean Water Act, allows for a wide range of activities, and encourages the Agency to coordinate with states and Tribes to ensure existing wetlands programs may successfully utilize these funds.

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

PFAS.—The Committee supports EPA’s implementation of funding for PFAS and emerging contaminants under the bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58). Congress provided a total of \$10,000,000,000 to address PFAS and other emerging contaminants through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, the Clean Water State Revolving Fund and the Small and Disadvantaged Communities Program that includes a critical state response to contaminants program. The Committee encourages EPA to prioritize support to communities including providing technical assistance, information sessions, grant workshops, as well as extensive advertising and outreach to ensure States, Tribes and local entities are aware of and can fully participate in opportunities to address PFAS and other emerging contaminants provided by the bipartisan infrastructure law. The bill clarifies Congressional intent that funding provided in fiscal year 2025, including from Public Law 117–58, for grants for addressing contaminants under subsections (a) through (j) of section 1459A of the Safe Drinking Water (42 U.S.C. 300j–19a) may be used 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 section 1459A of the Safe Drinking Water Act. In implementing this funding, the Committee directs the Agency to encourage States to prioritize beneficiaries that make less than the average household income for that state.

Use of Iron and Steel.—The bill includes language in title IV general provisions that stipulates requirements for the use of iron and steel in State Revolving Fund projects, and the recommendation includes only the following guidance. The Committee acknowledges that EPA may issue a waiver of said requirements for de minimis amounts of iron and steel building materials. The Committee emphasizes that any coating processes that are applied to the external surface of iron and steel components that otherwise qualify under the procurement preference shall not render such products ineligible for the procurement preference regardless of where the coating processes occur, provided that final assembly of the products occurs in the United States.

Schools and Clean School Bus Program.—The Committee directs the Agency to conduct outreach to potential applicants in histori-

cally disadvantaged, underserved, low-income, and rural communities regarding the availability of resources for the replacement of existing school buses. The Agency should collaborate with the Departments of Energy and Transportation to ensure technical assistance, funding resources, and procedures to ensure that mechanics and drivers have the training needed, that charging infrastructure is appropriately installed, and the investment in clean school buses protects and creates high-quality jobs throughout the domestic supply chain. Further, the Committee encourages the Agency to continue to work with the Departments of Energy and Education for educational institutions to expand the transition to clean energy and transportation.

Regional Water Commissions.—The Committee continues the direction contained in Senate Report 118–83.

Food Waste.—The Committee encourages the Agency to supplement education through the Recycling Education Outreach program for a National Education Campaign on Food Waste Reduction to be carried out in partnership with other stakeholders as detailed in the Draft National Strategy for Reducing Food Loss and Waste and Recycling Organics. The Committee requests a briefing within 180 days of enactment of this act, including regarding funding for anaerobic digestion and food waste reduction infrastructure grants in the Waste Minimization and Recycling Program for the Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling grant program.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE AND INNOVATION PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2024	\$72,274,000
Budget estimate, 2025	80,000,000
Committee recommendation	72,378,000

The bill provides a total of \$72,378,000 for the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act program [WIFIA]. This funding is \$104,000 more than the enacted level and \$7,622,000 less than the budget request. The Committee recommends \$7,744,000 to assist with the administrative expenses for the WIFIA program and up to \$5,000,000 for the implementation of the Securing Required Funding for Water Infrastructure Now Act, as authorized by section 4201 of Public Law 115–270. Greater investment in the replacement of aging infrastructure will help mitigate nationwide issues the Committee is tracking related to contaminants such as lead and arsenic, Combined Sewer Overflows and Sanitary Sewer Overflows, and the pressing need to improve water delivery.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS AND RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

The bill continues several administrative provisions from previous years, and includes a provision related to hiring authority for employees with special scientific capabilities.

TITLE III
RELATED AGENCIES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

Appropriations, 2024	\$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	1,033,000
Committee recommendation	1,000,000

The bill provides \$1,000,000 for the Office of the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment, equal to the enacted level and \$33,000 below the request.

FOREST SERVICE

The Forest Service [Service], a bureau of the Department of Agriculture, manages 193 million acres in 44 States and territories. In addition, the Service maintains a system of research stations and experimental forests and ranges throughout the country. The Service also provides technical and financial assistance to private landowners, States, and communities to help sustain the Nation’s urban and rural forests.

Agency Coordination.—Forest Service Research is constantly developing new and innovative tools to help land managers and decision makers manage public lands and policy more efficiently and effectively, based on cutting-edge science. The Deputy Chief of Research and Development, in coordination with the Deputy Chief of the National Forest System, shall develop and administer to internal Forest Service units a survey to better understand the opportunities and challenges associated with use of recent science tools, applications, and delivery. The Service will brief the Committee on the results of such a survey within 270 days of enactment of this act.

Nurseries.—The Committee supports appropriate staffing levels for the Reforestation, Nurseries, and Genetic Resources program to expand its capacity to provide critical technical assistance, provide workforce training, and conduct and disseminate research to nurseries and land managers as they increase production to address the National seedling shortage, including chemical-free milkweed for monarch and pollinator propagation. The program’s activities should integrate the latest climate science, economic research, and regional considerations.

White Oak.—White Oak occupies 103 million acres in the eastern U.S. and is critical for wildlife, biodiversity, and forest products. Within 90 days of enactment of this act, the Service is directed to report to the Committee on efforts, including monitoring and re-

search, the Service is involved in to regenerate white oak in national forests and on State, Tribal, private, and other non-Federal lands. Additionally, the Committee recognizes the importance of seed stock and tree nurseries in efforts to regenerate white oak populations.

Wildfire Recovery.—The Service should partner with Tribes to prioritize recovery on lands impacted by wildfire.

21st Century Conservation Service Corps and Job Corps.—The Service offers workforce development experiences for youth from rural, suburban, and urban communities through a portfolio of programs including the Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers, the Youth Conservation Corps, and hundreds of Public Lands Corps and 21st Century Conservation Service Corps partnerships with non-government organizations. The Committee appreciates the Service’s continued focus on establishing additional work-based learning projects that better integrate these programs into agency operations and creating additional career ladders throughout the Department of Agriculture for Job Corps graduates. The Service should ensure that diverse and underrepresented young people are included in these programs and that locations served by urban and community forestry units are incorporated into work zones. The Committee directs the Service to continue to expand advanced wildfire training offerings at Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers.

FOREST SERVICE OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2024	\$1,150,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	1,187,066,000
Committee Recommendation ¹	1,207,128,000

¹ Includes \$550,600,000 provided with an emergency designation.

The bill provides \$1,207,128,000 for Forest Service Operations, \$57,128,000 above the enacted level and \$20,062,000 above the request. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this report.

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2024	\$300,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	315,624,000
Committee recommendation	319,124,000

The bill provides \$319,124,000 for Forest and Rangeland Research, \$19,124,000 above the enacted level and \$3,500,000 above the request. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative.

The Forest Service research and development program represents the premier forest science institution in the world. The basic and applied research produced by these Federal scientists and collaborators is integral to improving the health of our forests and grasslands by addressing threats like climate change, invasive species and diseases, biodiversity loss, and uncharacteristic fire. Research and development is also important to the health of rural economies through the Service’s work to deliver new technologies and uses for woody biomass. The Committee provides the investments and directed projects in this bill in anticipation of more in-

novative solutions for sustainable management and biomass utilization to come.

Forest Inventory and Analysis.—The bill provides \$33,697,000 for the Forest Inventory and Analysis [FIA] program, the authoritative national data source for forests and forest carbon data, which provides comprehensive data collection, analysis and reporting on forest conditions, including urban and community forest environments, across all forestlands for use by all forest stakeholders.

While Federal and non-Federal teams work to collect the data, the Committee recognizes the efforts of the Forest Service research and development staff who are responsible for analyzing and translating the data into actionable products. The Committee directs the Service to provide a briefing within 90 days of enactment of this act detailing the interdependency of FIA and other Research and Development programs.

To increase data resolution of products based on the FIA plot network and to develop ways to deal with nonresponse on the FIA plot network, the Service should work to complete the small area estimation effort with partners, and continue development, demonstration, and deployment of advanced forest carbon monitoring, reporting, and verification technologies such as LiDAR, hyperspectral monitoring, uncrewed aircraft systems, in collaboration with Research and Development and other partners.

Research and Development Programs.—The bill provides \$60,000,000 for base research activities and \$221,427,000 for salaries and expenses.

The Committee supports the current structure consisting of the five regional research stations, the International Institute of Tropical Forestry, and the Forest Products Laboratory, and directs that each of the existing facilities and programs be funded at least at the enacted level. The Service is reminded that the benefit to the agency and public should be identified prior to initiating a project and that the research priority should be for projects requested by or benefitting the agency's mission first, not those from external entities. The Committee also expects that funds collected from reimbursable agreements by the research program will be reinvested at the station level into programs of work, rather than used to offset salaries and expenses.

The Committee notes that the National Agroforestry Center should be appropriately staffed to provide technology transfer and technical assistance delivery to meet increasing producer demand for agroforestry technical assistance and scale implementation of agroforestry practices, thus advancing the health, diversity, climate mitigation and adaptation, and productivity of working lands, waters, and communities.

Forest Products Laboratory.—The Committee expects the Lab to continue research to advance wood markets, including research on the amount of carbon stored annually in harvested wood products, evaluated by specific wood producing sectors, setting the stage for the completion of this carbon storage accounting on an annual basis. Efforts should also continue to focus on the environmental lifecycle benefits of harvested wood products in the built environment, utilizing a “whole building” life cycle approach to quantify these benefits. The Committee further notes that the Lab should

prioritize wood innovation tech transfer and science deployment while protecting the taxpayer's intellectual property, and fill positions that are necessary for this effort.

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

Experimental Forests in the Northeast.—The Committee recognizes the importance of experimental forests in the northeastern United States for assessing the long-term response of eastern white pine and northern hardwoods to various forest management prescriptions, controlled burning and natural factors, such as insects, disease, weather events and climate change. The continued collection of data and sustained research on experimental forests in the Northeast is essential for predicting future forest conditions to inform management on National Forest System lands. This research is also critical for advising private landowners and the forest industry on how to build resilience into forest stewardship. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Service to prioritize restoring staffing at experimental forests with vacancies in leadership positions and to develop a plan to address deferred maintenance needs.

Northwest Wildland and Rangeland Fire Science Consortium.—The Committee continues to recognize the growing economic and ecological threat wildfires pose to communities in the Northwest. The Committee directs the Service to partner with a consortium of higher education institutions with a demonstrated history of collaborating on forest and rangeland wildfire research in the Northwest region to advance the design and implementation of geographically, ecologically, and culturally relevant science-based treatments at scale across public, private, and Tribal forests and rangelands. This program should include all stakeholders, including industry partners.

Research Funding Priorities.—For the following research initiatives, the Service is reminded that funding for the following items is in addition to funds otherwise provided to individual research stations and therefore is not to be factored into base allocations for the stations.

- \$6,000,000 to support the Northeastern States Research Cooperative, a collaboration among universities in Maine, New Hampshire, New York, and Vermont, sponsoring research to sustain the health of northern forest ecosystems and communities, develop new forest products and improve forest biodiversity management. Within the available funds, the Cooperative is directed to continue the work of the Digital Forestry Systems Research Consortium to advance digital forest management systems to increase ecosystem services and operational efficiency in eastern forests.
- \$4,000,000 for cooperative research to advance understandings and innovative solutions to address wildfire impacts on for-

- \$3,000,000 for university-led research and partnerships to better understand fires in the wildland-urban interface, improve workforce development for wildfire management professionals, and improve the safety and efficiency of wildland firefighting techniques.
- \$1,500,000 to continue Forest Products Laboratory university partnerships to optimize biomass commercialization, including lumber standards, mass timber construction, and durability.
- \$1,000,000 for a Northwest wildland and rangeland fire science consortium.
- \$500,000 to increase modeling work to better understand the upper limit of fish distribution in the Pacific Northwest.

Joint Fire Science.—The bill provides \$4,000,000 for Joint Fire Science. Combined with \$4,000,000 in the Department of Interior Wildland Fire Management account, a total of \$8,000,000 is provided for this program. The Committee expects the program to continue to work with a broad network of academic researchers to address the range of research needs to better address fundamental connections and interactions across all temporal phases of wildfires and enhance wildfire resilience. The Committee expects the program to focus on salient issues such as understanding smoke impacts, identifying drivers of fire costs, analyzing fire behavior, and quantifying fire’s effects on resources and communities. The Committee urges the Governing Board to respond to the recommendations included in the Report of the Wildland Fire Mitigation and Management Commission, including by establishing mechanisms to partner with the National Science Foundation and the Department of Defense to address scientific innovation and technology development related to wildfires, post-fire monitoring and recovery, and watershed health-related fire research.

STATE, PRIVATE, AND TRIBAL FORESTRY

Appropriations, 2024	\$303,306,000
Budget estimate, 2025	305,408,000
Committee recommendation	314,481,000

The bill provides \$314,481,000 for State, Private, and Tribal Forestry, \$11,175,000 above the enacted level and \$9,073,000 above the request. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this report. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative. All funding for specific programs, directives, or congressionally directed spending identified herein is in addition to funds otherwise provided to States and regions through the formula and competitive grant process and therefore is not to be factored into those allocations.

Within the funds provided, \$1,000,000 is for the Forest Ecosystem Monitoring Cooperative to support existing academic partnerships in the Northern Forest Region.

Lake Tahoe Basin.—The Committee directs the Service to support the implementation of Public Law 106–506, as amended, at no less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted levels.

Sudden Oak Death.—Since 2001, the Service has been treating Sudden Oak Death infestations on public lands in Oregon and California in partnership with the Bureau of Land Management. The Committee expects the Service to continue these efforts and provides \$3,000,000 for Sudden Oak Death treatments and partnerships with States and private landowners.

Western Bark Beetle.—The Committee remains concerned about the high rate of tree mortality in National Forests due to insect and disease outbreaks. In many cases throughout the West, bark beetle infestation threatens local communities and non-Federal lands located outside of a National Forest unit. The Committee instructs the Service to prioritize the use of funding provided under the Western Bark Beetle Initiative for projects located on non-Federal land in cases where state government partners identify a need related to community wildfire protection.

Urban and Community Forestry.—The Committee recognizes there is a critical need to restore and improve urban forests due to dominance of exotic invasive woody species. The Service should prioritize regional multi-organizational collaborations to support conservation efforts that help trees adapt to and offset climate change, which model best practices for effective urban and community forestry grants. The Committee expects the program to prioritize tree-planting in socially disadvantaged and historically underserved communities with low canopy coverage, including Tribal communities.

The Service is further directed to work with the Office of Urban Agriculture to provide a report outlining a strategy for capitalizing on Forest Service authorities to use agroforestry to develop green infrastructure, resilient local food sheds, and workforce development, within 180 days of enactment of this act.

Forest Resource Information and Analysis.—The bill provides \$14,923,000 for congressionally directed spending in this program. In order to align with 2022 agency guidance, no match is required for these projects. A detailed list of projects is included in the “Congressionally Directed Spending” table accompanying this report.

International Programs and Trade.—The bill provides \$20,150,000 for the Forest Service Office of International Programs. The Committee supports the International Program for its benefits to American forestry stakeholders through global engagement on climate change, forest products trade, U.S. migratory species habitat conservation, and initiatives to protect American forests from invasive pests. The Committee directs the Office to collaborate with other Department of Agriculture agencies to continue to promote American wood product exports by implementing applied research, technical cooperation, financial assistance, marketing initiatives, and other support mechanisms. Further, an additional \$150,000 is included for the program to continue to expand existing relationships with universities and other partners to combat illegal logging, protect American forests from invasive species, and conserve international habitat of migratory species.

The Committee expects that funds collected from reimbursable agreements will be reinvested into programs of work, rather than used to offset salaries and expenses.

In fiscal year 2023, the Committee included language providing for the creation of a supporting organization in order to complement and expand the impact of the Office of International Programs. Now that the Forest Service International Foundation has been established, the Committee encourages continued cooperative support and investment by the Forest Service. While the Committee directs that no match shall be required from the Foundation, the Foundation is expected to prioritize securing external funding, as appropriate. The Service is directed to brief the Committee on funding and the state of the partnership within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Appropriations, 2024	\$1,863,557,000
Budget estimate, 2025	2,007,149,000
Committee recommendation	2,009,697,000

The bill provides \$2,009,697,000 for the National Forest System, \$146,140,000 above the enacted level and \$2,548,000 above the request. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this report.

Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness.—The bill provides \$58,000,000 for Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness. These funds are used to maintain recreation sites like campgrounds and trails, rehabilitate recreation infrastructure, improve visitor use, manage special use authorizations, protect heritage sites, and steward a network of 451 Wilderness areas and 130 Wild & Scenic Rivers. The increase provided acknowledges the significant increase in recreational visitation over the past decade.

Within the funds provided, \$1,000,000 is included for the Office of Recreation, Heritage and Volunteer Resources-Travel, Tourism and Interpretation Program to continue implementation of the Native American Tourism and Improving Visitor Experience [NATIVE] Act (Public Law 114–221), including to identify and provide technical assistance, training, and rural development support to Tribes, Tribal organizations and Native Hawaiian organizations to promote sustainable native tourism activities. The Committee directs the Service, in consultation with Indian tribes, Tribal organizations, and Native Hawaiian organizations, to identify areas where technical assistance, training, and cultural tourism development support is needed to implement the NATIVE Act.

Within the funds provided, \$3,000,000 is continued to support infrastructure and trails development and to build the capacity of local user groups and partnership organizations in National Recreation Areas administered by the Service and established after 1997.

The Service is encouraged to evaluate how it supports the administration, cooperative management, and collaboration with the National Park Service for the Appalachian National Scenic Trail.

Grazing Management.—The bill provides \$6,300,000 for Grazing Management.

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

prioritize management of active allotments that are not meeting or are inconsistent with current forest plan standards or do not have current assessments, and reducing the backlog of active allotments requiring analysis and new management decisions under the National Environmental Policy Act, according to the priorities established in the Forest Service Handbook. The Service is directed to brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on its progress to relieve the backlog of fully processed permits. Further, the Service shall evaluate the condition of permitted lands with Greater sage-grouse habitat and is directed to modify usage to assure achievement of sage-grouse habitat requirements, taking into account drought, climate change, and its multiple use mandate.

Fuels Management.—The bill provides \$208,548,000 for fuels management. Within funds provided, \$30,000,000 is for Wood Innovation Grants; \$15,000,000 is for the Community Wood Energy Program; and \$6,600,000 is provided for the Southwest Ecological Restoration Institutes.

Wood Innovation Grants are an important tool for creating and expanding markets for low-grade and low-value wood, providing economic diversity for forest communities and reducing wildfire risk in the process. The Committee notes that these efforts can deliver a cost-effective and sustainable path to reduce excessive hazardous fuels loads, foster long-term forest resilience, and potentially aid in carbon storage. The Service must expand its efforts on innovative biomass uses, giving precedence to funding Wood Innovation Grant projects that will open the door to new, widespread uses for wood-based nanotechnology, mass timber and cross-laminated timber, fire-resistant building materials, high-energy efficient wood for energy production, affordable housing, and other promising products.

Fuels Outcome Metrics.—The Committee is concerned that existing performance indicators for fuels management are insufficient and directs the Service to work collaboratively across deputy areas to define and expand the use of outcome-based performance metrics that better capture the extent to which forest health is improved and wildfire risk reduced. The Service shall report to the Committee on models and decision support tools to improve reporting within 180 days of enactment of this act.

Fuels Contracts.—The Committee is aware that the Service is pursuing contracting mechanisms that accelerate hazardous fuels reduction efforts. The Committee urges the Service to utilize these contracting mechanisms on project areas across the country, such as the Four Forest Restoration Initiative, to prioritize forest health and restoration, including hazardous fuels treatment, in accordance with the Wildfire Crisis Strategy.

Prescribed Fire Strategy.—The Service is directed to develop a national strategy for increasing the use of prescribed fire consistent with the ecological needs of an area and brief the Committee on the strategy within 270 days of enactment of this act.

Vegetation and Watershed Management.—The bill provides \$33,000,000 for Vegetation and Watershed Management. The Committee recognizes that wildfire risk mitigation and aquatic restoration efforts are critical to protecting the quantity and quality of source water on National Forest System lands that provides drink-

ing water and agricultural use while benefitting fish and wildlife. The Service should maximize its use of current authorities and funding to protect and restore source watersheds. The Committee encourages the Service to conduct additional outreach to water users to utilize existing vegetation and watershed management funding to demonstrate the value of restoring aquatic ecosystems to build resilience to natural hazards in source watersheds, including through the Water Source Protection Program.

Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management.—The bill provides \$25,000,000 for Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management.

The Committee expects the Service to maintain no less than \$2,000,000 for threatened and endangered species activities to contribute to significant recovery actions. The Committee expects the Service to increase its efforts to recover listed plant and animal species and take actions that will protect sensitive plant and animal species from requiring listing. The Service is directed to provide an accounting of how funds are allocated to specific recovery programs and activities to the Committee in its congressional budget justification.

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund.—The bill provides \$34,000,000 for Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration [CFLR] and continues language allowing additional projects to be funded with this significant expansion of the program. CFLR is the single best way to facilitate large scale projects on National Forests that make meaningful progress for forest and watershed health while also creating jobs with the generation of commercial timber. These projects come to fruition through identifying innovative techniques for getting work done, increasing community support for restoration projects, leveraging capacity, expanding the scale of restoration, and creating and maintaining jobs by a diverse set of local stakeholders who are committed to forest restoration and sustaining rural communities. The Committee commends the Service on continuing to expand this program and expects many positive results as these projects are implemented.

Salaries and Expenses.—The bill provides \$1,541,344,000 for Salaries and Expenses, including for employees who carry out functions funded by the Capital Improvement and Maintenance, Range Betterment Fund, and Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses accounts.

Additional Guidance.—The Committee provides the following additional guidance related to activities funded in this account.

Black Hills National Forest.—The Committee directs the Service to provide a briefing within 60 days of enactment of this act on historic timber sale program trends in the Black Hills National Forest and the potential impacts on forest health.

Pisgah National Forest.—The Committee directs the Service to provide a briefing on management challenges and resulting impacts to the ecosystem related to increased recreational use in the Wilson Creek Area of the Pisgah National Forest.

Tongass National Forest.—The Service is expected to meet the targets outlined in the current 2016 Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan. The Committee continues the direction contained in Senate Report 115–276. The bill provides funding nec-

essary to for the Service's costs to process rights-of-way applications.

Regional Recreation Enhancement.—The Committee strongly encourages the Service to schedule and meaningfully participate in quarterly meetings with Pat Harrison Waterway District and the Smith County, Mississippi Board of Supervisors to collaborate on ways to expand outdoor recreation activities on the Bienville National Forest and to make the Committee aware of such discussions.

Recommended Wilderness.—The Committee encourages the Service to manage recommended wilderness both for the characteristics that provide the basis for wilderness recommendation as well as to reconsider historic uses that can be managed using appropriate adaptive management that does not permanently harm the social and ecological characteristics that provide the basis for wilderness designation.

Northwest Forest Plan.—The Committee recognizes the significance of the Northwest Forest Plan revisions and directs the Service to prioritize resources to ensure the timely completion of this planning process. The Service is directed to report to the Committee on implementation needs and costs of Plan revisions, including funding requirements in fiscal year 2026, within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

Old Growth Forests.—The Committee recognizes that the draft Environmental Impact Statement for the National Old Growth Amendment was released on June 21, 2024 for a 90-day comment period. The Committee expects the Service to consider developing adaptive strategies for the conservation of old-growth forests and create a national old-growth monitoring network. The Committee encourages the Service to use its relationships with non-Federal partners to leverage resources to assist with this effort and expects the Service to collaborate with Tribal Nations, State governments, and nongovernmental stakeholders to develop the adaptive strategy. The Committee recognizes that the Wildfire Crisis Strategy, which emphasizes wildfire risk reduction and proactive stewardship to create resilient forests, is consistent with the conservation of old-growth forests that are resilient to disturbances such as uncharacteristic wildfire, and expects the Service to implement both management strategies.

Sediment Removal.—The Service shall initiate the development of necessary guidance to establish a streamlined process to facilitate, when feasible, the relocation of noncontaminated, accumulated sediment from behind a dam or impoundment within or adjacent to Forest Service lands, where such sediment impairs water supply or electric power generation, or if left unattended, would pose a threat to the structural integrity of the dam.

Lake Tahoe Basin.—The Committee directs the Service to support the implementation of Public Law 106–506, as amended, and restoration efforts in the greater Lake Tahoe fireshed, at no less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted levels.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2024	\$156,130,000
Budget estimate, 2025	158,000,000
Committee recommendation	179,701,000

The bill provides \$179,701,000 for Capital Improvement and Maintenance, \$23,571,000 above the enacted level and \$21,701,000 above the request. As in previous years, this amount is offset with a scoring credit related to the Roads and Trails Fund. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative. All funding for specific programs, directives, or congressionally directed spending identified herein is in addition to funds otherwise provided to stations and regions and therefore is not to be taken into account when allocating those resources.

The Committee recognizes the importance of the Legacy Restoration Fund authorized by the Great American Outdoors Act (Public Law 116–152), which will provide \$1,425,000,000 over 5 years to addressing deferred maintenance. These mandatory funds augment the appropriations from this account, which continues to be necessary for new construction and to maintain Service infrastructure so that additional projects are not added to the deferred maintenance backlog. Fiscal Year 2025 is the last year for this mandatory funding under the current authorization.

Facilities.—The bill provides \$56,500,000 for Facilities, of which at least \$4,000,000 is for firefighter housing improvements.

The Committee believes that the Service should be an exemplar in using mass timber building materials and require the use of mass timber in the construction, renovation, or repair of its facilities.

Roads.—The bill provides \$74,500,000 for Roads. The Service should focus on managing and protecting investments made to the National Forest Road System, which provides access to residents, visitors, outfitters, emergency responders, and those involved in restoration, stewardship and commercial activities. This will reduce accidents, minimize ecological impacts, and provide safe access to communities and residents as secondary evacuation routes during emergencies.

Trails.—The bill provides \$21,500,000 for Trails, of which no less than the enacted level is for trail operations, maintenance, and construction on National Scenic and Historical Trails. The Committee is aware of the growing need to sustain and increase the capacity for resilient trail building within the outdoor recreation community. The Service is encouraged to collaborate with regional training centers that provide resources for training trails stewards responsible for the maintenance of trails for public use and is further encouraged to focus on maintaining geographical diversity in its partnerships.

Legacy Roads and Trails.—The bill provides \$6,000,000 for Legacy Roads and Trails. This program was permanently authorized, clarifying the allowable activities, and funded at \$50,000,000 per year in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58). The program goals are to restore watersheds, protect drinking water, and reconnect waterways for migrating fish, by

strategically targeting projects associated with the backlog of deteriorating national forest infrastructure.

The Service is directed to provide an annual report to the Committee within 120 days of the end of the fiscal year, detailing Legacy Roads and Trails Remediation accomplishments, including miles of roads and trails improved, miles of streams restored, number of bridges and stream crossings constructed, miles of road decommissioned, and number of jobs created.

Construction Projects.—The bill provides \$21,201,000 for congressionally directed spending in this program. A detailed list of projects is included in the “Congressionally Directed Spending” table accompanying this report.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS, SPECIAL ACTS

Appropriations, 2024	\$664,000
Budget estimate, 2025	664,000
Committee recommendation	664,000

The bill provides \$664,000 an amount equal to the enacted level and the request. These funds are derived from receipts at certain forests.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

Appropriations, 2024	\$150,000
Budget estimate, 2025	150,000
Committee recommendation	150,000

The bill provides \$150,000 an amount equal to the enacted level and the request. This amount is derived from funds deposited by State, county, and municipal governments or public school authorities pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 484a, as amended.

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

Appropriations, 2024	\$1,719,000
Budget estimate, 2025	1,719,000
Committee recommendation	1,719,000

The bill provides \$1,719,000 an amount equal to the enacted level and the request. This amount is for range rehabilitation, protection, and improvement and is derived from fees received for livestock grazing on National Forests pursuant to section 401(b)(1) of Public Law 94–579, as amended.

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2024	\$45,000
Budget estimate, 2025	45,000
Committee recommendation	45,000

The bill provides \$45,000 an amount which is equal to the enacted level and the request. This amount is derived from the fund established under 16 U.S.C. 1643(b).

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

Appropriations, 2024	\$1,099,000
Budget estimate, 2025	1,099,000
Committee recommendation	1,099,000

The bill provides \$1,099,000 an amount equal to the enacted level and the request. This account provides for carrying out the Service’s responsibilities for subsistence under the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (Public Law 96–487).

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2024 ¹	\$2, 312,654,000
Budget estimate, 2025	2,550,442,000
Committee recommendation ²	2,438,611,000

¹ Includes \$1,363,184,000 provided with an emergency designation.
² Includes \$2, 438,611,000 provided with an emergency designation.

The bill provides \$2,438,611,000 for wildland fire management, \$125,957,000 above the enacted level and \$111,831,000 below the request.

Fire Operations.—The bill provides \$204,500,000 for preparedness, \$1,011,000,000 for suppression operations, and \$1,223,111,000 for salaries and expenses. As noted in the Front Matter, the bill includes funding for a permanent pay fix and job series for Federal wildland firefighters and incorporates legislative text to effectuate the necessary changes in statute. Within preparedness funding, \$2,000,000 is to initiate a health and wellness program for firefighters.

As noted in the front matter of this report, the Committee expects that with these resources, the Service will continue to transform its wildland fire workforce to allow for increased firefighter pay, create year-round firefighting and fuels management capacity, supply appropriate levels of personal protective equipment, and implement technology modernizations outlined in Section 1114 of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (Public Law 116–9) to increase the safety of firefighters and the public, as well to enhance effective responses to wildfire.

Procurement Forecasting.—The Service should actively engage with stakeholders, including industry partners, to leverage their expertise and innovation in developing and implementing new technology and contract processes for where they can address wildland fire management priorities, challenges, and opportunities.

Firefighter Housing.—The Committee is concerned that the low availability, high cost, and/or disrepair of housing provided by Federal agencies in many areas of the country is a barrier to the recruitment and retention of Federal wildland firefighters. Accordingly, the Service is encouraged to address the housing needs necessary to support a professional firefighting capacity with a predominantly permanent workforce, including by determining the maintenance and reconstruction needs for existing housing and new housing needed in order to recruit and retain firefighters in areas where it is difficult to find housing.

New Technology Adoption.—Instead of establishing a joint office for wildfire science technology as proposed in the budget request, the Committee directs the Service to use existing resources to create a strategic plan for adopting new technologies. The Service should fully utilize the expertise of the Fire Science Laboratory to develop and deploy new technologies, tools and techniques that will

assist in prediction, detection, monitoring, suppression, and other capabilities that must be improved to respond to the higher incidence of catastrophic wildfire. This includes remote automated weather stations, space-based remote sensing data, satellite imagery, and integrated acquisition technology services. Further, the Service is encouraged to work with States and other Federal agencies to evaluate existing contracts and identify opportunities to allow greater use and coordination of satellite data.

WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS RESERVE FUND

Appropriations, 2024	\$2,300,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	2,390,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,390,000,000

The bill recommends \$2,390,000,000 for the Forest Service Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund for fiscal year 2025, an increase of \$90,000,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The bill continues or modifies administrative provisions included in prior year appropriations acts that give direction on the use and transfer of appropriated funds and further provide for the efficient operations of the Service.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

The Indian Health Service [IHS] is the agency within the Department of Health and Human Services that has responsibility for providing Federal health services to approximately 2.6 million American Indians and Alaska Natives. The provision of health services to Tribes grew out of the special relationship between the Federal Government and Indian Tribes that was established in 1787, based on article I, section 8 of the Constitution, and given form and substance by numerous treaties, laws, Supreme Court decisions, and Executive orders that followed. Most notable among these is the Snyder Act of 1921 (Public Law 67–85), which provides the basic authority for most Indian health services provided by the Federal Government to Native Americans and Alaska Natives.

IHS services are provided directly and through Tribally-contracted and operated programs in over 600 healthcare facilities located throughout the United States, primarily in rural and isolated areas. Healthcare is also purchased from more than 9,000 private providers annually. The Federal system consists of 28 hospitals, 61 health centers, and 34 health stations. Through Public Law 93–638, the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, Tribes and Tribal organizations compact and contract health programs to manage 17 hospitals, 249 health centers, and 70 health stations. In addition, grants to 34 nonprofit urban Indian health organizations provide a variety of health and referral services.

Access to a good education, safe and reliable housing, clean drinking water, and access to healthcare are all important for posi-

tive health outcomes and life expectancy. Disparities among these areas of basic infrastructure have contributed to health disparities among Native American communities. In order to truly address Indian Country’s healthcare needs, more must be done to address the comprehensive full-scale social determinants of health across the Federal Government. IHS plays a pivotal role in not only providing direct care services to Native Americans but through preventative programs that make a meaningful difference for Native American health outcomes.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Appropriations, 2024	\$4,948,731,000
Advance Appropriations, 2025	\$4,684,029,000
Budget estimate, 2025	5,641,232,000
Committee recommendation, new appropriations, 2025	527,779,000
Committee recommendation, total resources available, 2025	5,211,808,000
Budget estimate, advance appropriations, 2026	5,641,232,000
Committee recommendation, advance appropriations, 2026	4,933,790,000

The Committee recommends \$5,211,808,000 in total resources for fiscal year 2025 for Indian Health Services, an increase of \$263,077,000 to the enacted level. The Committee recommendation also provides \$4,933,790,000 in advance appropriations for the Services account for fiscal year 2026, equal to the fiscal year 2025 Committee recommendation with the exception of funding provided for Electronic Health Records and the Indian Healthcare Improvement Fund, which is provided only an annual appropriation. The following direction relates to the total fiscal year 2025 funding recommendation. All programs, projects, and activities are maintained at fiscal year 2024 enacted levels unless otherwise stated. The bill provides \$119,037,000 for pay costs within current services, as requested.

Recruitment and Retention.—The Committee remains concerned the IHS is not able to recruit and retain enough clinical staff to maintain a high quality of care at the Service’s federally operated facilities and directs the Service to work with the Office of Management and Budget to expedite creation of market-specific pay scales to ensure the Service is able to offer competitive recruitment packages, an issue highlighted in the 2018 GAO report that examined agency challenges filling provider vacancies (GAO–18–580). The Committee reminds IHS a report is owed on any regulatory or statutory limitations that prohibit the Service from offering incentives, such as scheduling flexibility, that the Service believes hurts its recruitment and retention efforts. The Committee is encouraged by the establishment of the Office of Quality that will hopefully improve access to care and availability of service. The Committee directs the Service to establish measurements for tracking the improvement of patient health rather than defining increased funding alone as the metric for measuring improvements.

The Committee is aware of IHS collaboration with the Department of Veterans Affairs and Health Resources and Services Administration focused on workforce development and physician residency placement. The Committee applauds this collaboration and requests quarterly reports on progress to bring additional coordinated training opportunities to physicians in Tribal communities.

Public Health Workforce.—The Committee recommends that funds provided for supporting public health workforce across the agency shall include a distribution among all IHS Service Areas not just in areas where BIE schools are present.

Protecting Patients from Abuse.—The Committee remains deeply troubled by past reports of sexual abuse. The Service is directed to keep the Committee promptly apprised of any investigations into sexual abuse and provide policy recommendations for Congress to consider if barriers exist to address issues. Further, the Committee directs the Service to take immediate action to investigate any abuse allegations and take appropriate and prompt disciplinary actions to protect patients from harm.

Staffing for New Facilities.—The bill provides \$83,522,000 for staffing of newly opened health facilities within the Services account. The Committee has a longstanding policy of providing sufficient staffing funds for all facilities that are expected to open during the fiscal year. Funds for staffing of new facilities are limited to facilities funded through the Health Care Facilities Construction Priority System or the Joint Venture Construction Program that have opened in fiscal year 2024 or will open in fiscal year 2025. None of these funds may be allocated to a facility until such facility has achieved beneficial occupancy status. As initial estimates included as part of the annual budget request are refined, IHS is expected to communicate updated cost estimates to the Committee.

Hospitals and Health Clinics.—The bill provides \$2,745,125,000 for Hospitals and Health Clinics, an increase of \$194,611,000 to the enacted level, which includes an additional \$21,650,000 for increases to improve patient care, an additional \$2,000,000 for village built clinics, and an additional \$1,000,000 to improve maternal health. The bill maintains funding at fiscal year 2024 enacted levels for the Alzheimer's program and Produce Prescription Pilot program. The bill also continues funding at the fiscal year 2024 enacted levels for the domestic violence prevention program, accreditation emergencies, health information technology, healthy lifestyles in youth project, and the National Indian Health Board cooperative agreement.

Community Health Aide Program Expansion.—The Committee supports the expansion of the Community Health Aide Program [CHAP] in lower-48 States and provides an additional \$3,000,000 for these efforts within the funding provided for Hospitals and Health Clinics. This expansion should not divert funding from the existing CHAP program in Alaska.

Village Built Clinics [VBC].—The Committee directs IHS to work collaboratively with impacted Tribes and Tribal organizations to produce, within 120 days of enactment of this act, the data needed to accurately calculate the funding for VBC lease funding, including the number of outstanding VBC facilities, their current funding levels, and if necessary, any additional amounts needed to fully fund the eligible operating and ownership costs for all VBC facilities.

Improving Maternal Health.—The Committee remains concerned with the maternal mortality crisis in the United States, which is even more acute in Native American communities. American Indian and Alaska Native women are two times more likely to die of

pregnancy-related causes than White women, and 93 percent of pregnancy-related deaths among American Indian and Alaska Native women are preventable. The Committee recommendation supports funding for maternal health initiatives and provides an additional \$1,000,000 for these efforts as noted above. The Committee reminds the IHS of the directive to brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on its plans for such funds. Further, the Committee directs IHS to coordinate with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Health Resources and Services Administration, and Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to further enhance its maternal health initiatives, which should include improved data collection to facilitate an agency-wide effort to improve outcomes for American Indian and Alaska Native women.

Dental Therapy Education Program.—Within the funds provided, funding is maintained at enacted levels for the dental health therapy education program that currently trains students in Alaska, Washington, Idaho, and Oregon. The Committee also directs the Service to continue the cooperative agreement with the National Indian Health Board from within existing funds.

Electronic Health Records.—The Committee is aware there is a need for a new electronic health record system to improve the overall interoperability, efficiency, and security of the Service's information technology system and provides \$203,880,000 for this effort, equal to the enacted level. Further, the Committee understands many Tribes recently upgraded computer systems for the new Department of Veterans Affairs [VA] system, and it is important these systems are compatible. It is the Committee's expectation that the Service will be able to use the compiled information gathered during this recent effort with VA to inform both the Service and the Committee on which Tribes use their own system and the estimated costs. Finally, the Committee notes that the Electronic Health Records is excluded from the advance appropriation for fiscal year 2026 as specified in bill language.

Dental Health.—The recommendation includes \$267,189,000 for dental health, an increase of \$14,628,000 to the enacted level. The Service is encouraged to coordinate with the Bureau of Indian Education [BIE] to integrate preventive dental care at schools within the BIE system.

Mental Health.—The recommendation includes \$135,287,000 for mental health programs, an increase of \$5,522,000 to the enacted level. The bill maintains fiscal year 2024 funding for the behavioral health integration initiative to better integrate treatment programs for mental health and substance abuse problems and for the suicide prevention initiative.

Alcohol and Substance Abuse.—The recommendation includes \$273,138,000 for alcohol and substance abuse programs, an increase of \$6,502,000 to the enacted level. The bill also provides \$11,000,000 for opioid abuse, described below. The bill retains funding provided in previous fiscal years for the Generation Indigenous initiative; and for the youth pilot project, two important programs to prevent substance abuse. The Committee continues bill language that allocates funding for essential detoxification and related services provided by the Service's public and private partners to IHS beneficiaries. The Service shall continue its partnership

with Na’Nizhoozhi Center in Gallup, New Mexico, and work with the Center and other Federal, State, local and Tribal partners to develop a sustainable model for clinical capacity, as provided by the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 115–31.

The Committee is concerned that alcohol and opioid use disorders continue to be some of the most severe public health and safety problems facing American Indian and Alaska Native [AI/AN] individuals, families, and communities. To address this problem, the Committee continues to direct IHS to increase its support for culturally competent preventive, educational, and treatment services programs and to partner with academic institutions with established AI/AN training and health professions programs to research and promote culturally responsive care. Additionally, the Committee encourages the Service to employ the full spectrum of medication assisted treatments [MAT] for alcohol and opioid use disorders, including non-narcotic treatment options that are less subject to diversion combined with counseling services.

Opioid Grants.—To better combat the opioid epidemic, the recommendation includes fiscal year 2024 enacted funding to continue a Special Behavioral Health Pilot Program, as authorized by Public Law 116–6. The Director of IHS, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Abuse, shall award grants for providing services, provide technical assistance to grantees under this section, and evaluate performance of the program. Further, the Committee has heard from Tribes that assistance should not only focus on opioids, and therefore urges IHS to examine whether grant funds should be made available to address all types of drug abuse.

Purchased/Referred Care.—The recommendation includes \$1,005,356,000 for purchased/referred care, an increase of \$8,601,000 above the enacted level. The Committee directs IHS to examine the policies for the Purchased/Referred Care Program and work to better facilitate reimbursement of authorized travel to be used for more than one medical procedure or visit during the time that a patient is scheduled for such healthcare treatment.

Within the funding increase provided for Purchased/Referred care, the Service shall consider providing support for the delivery of health care services for the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma, as requested.

Indian Health Care Improvement Fund.—The recommendation includes \$74,138,000 in funding for the Indian Health Care Improvement Fund. The recommendation maintains the funding in its enacted appropriations location, and does not consolidate it into the Hospitals and Health Clinics line. Furthermore, the Committee notes the Indian Health Care Improvement Fund is not included in the fiscal year 2026 advance appropriation as specified in bill language.

Public Health Nursing.—The recommendation includes \$118,588,000 for public health nursing, an increase of \$6,554,000 to the enacted level.

Health Education.—The recommendation includes \$25,253,000 for health education, an increase of \$836,000 to the enacted level.

Urban Indian Health.—The recommendation includes \$94,573,000 for the Urban Indian Health program, an increase of

\$4,154,000 to the enacted level. The Committee is committed to improving the health and well-being of AI/AN living in urban Indian communities. Despite the excellent efforts of Urban Indian Organizations, AI/AN populations continue to be left out of many Federal initiatives. Therefore, the Committee reminds the IHS of the directive to explore the formation of an interagency working group to identify existing Federal funding supporting Urban Indian Organizations [UIOs] and determine where increases are needed, or what programs should be amended to allow for greater access by UIOs; to develop a Federal funding strategy to build out and coordinate the infrastructure necessary to pilot and scale innovative programs that address the needs and aspirations of urban AI/ANs in a holistic manner; develop a wellness centered framework to inform health services; and meet quarterly with UIOs to address other relevant issues. In addition to the Indian Health Service, the working group should consist of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Department of Education, U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs, U.S. Department of Labor, the Small Business Administration, the Economic Development Agency, FEMA, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, and others as identified by UIOs.

Direct Operations.—The bill provides \$106,730,000 for Direct Operations, an increase of \$2,925,000 to the enacted level.

Continued Directives.—The Committee continues the directions contained in Public Law 116–260, Consolidated Appropriations Act 2021, regarding the dental health therapist training program and first-aid kit enhancements.

Indian Health Professions.—The recommendation includes \$84,192,000 for the Indian Health Professions program, an increase of \$3,624,000 to the enacted level. The Committee believes this is a critical program and expects this increase will allow the Indians into Medicine program to expand to four sites. Within funds, the recommendation also includes funding for the Quentin N. Burdick American Indians into Nursing Program, and American Indians into Psychology Program at no less than the enacted levels.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

Appropriations, 2024	\$1,051,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	2,036,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,036,000,000

The Committee has continued language from fiscal year 2021 establishing an indefinite appropriation for contract support costs estimated to be \$2,036,000,000 in fiscal year 2025. By retaining an indefinite appropriation for this account, additional funds may be provided by the Agency if its budget estimate proves to be lower than necessary to meet the legal obligation to pay the full amount due to Tribes. The Committee believes that fully funding these costs will ensure Tribes have the resources they need to deliver program services efficiently and effectively.

PAYMENTS FOR TRIBAL LEASES

Appropriations, 2024	\$149,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	400,000,000
Committee recommendation	400,000,000

The recommendation includes an indefinite appropriation of an estimated \$400,000,000 for the compensation of operating costs associated with facilities leased or owned by Tribes and Tribal organizations for carrying out health programs under ISDEAA contracts and compacts as required by 25 U.S.C. 5324(l).

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2024	\$813,183,000
Advance appropriations, 2025	\$506,854,000
Budget estimate, 2025	993,825,000
Committee recommendation, new appropriations, 2025	384,740,000
Committee recommendation, total resources available, 2025	891,594,000
Budget estimate, advance appropriations, 2026	993,825,000
Committee recommendation, advance appropriations, 2026	523,744,000

The Committee recommends \$891,594,000 in total resources for fiscal year 2025 for health facilities operations of the IHS. This amount is \$78,411,000 above the enacted level. The Committee recommendation also provides \$523,744,000 in advance appropriations for the account for fiscal year 2026, equal to the Fiscal Year 2025 Committee recommendation with the exception of funding provided for Sanitation Facilities Construction, and Health Care Facilities Construction which are provided only an annual appropriation in recognition of the project-based nature of those accounts. All programs, projects, and activities are maintained at fiscal year 2024 enacted levels unless otherwise specified. The following direction relates to fiscal year 2025 funding. The bill provides \$5,143,000 for pay costs within current services, as requested.

Staffing for New Facilities.—The bill provides \$7,856,000 for staffing of newly opened health facilities within the Facilities account.

Maintenance & Improvement.—The recommendation includes \$170,595,000 for Maintenance and Improvement, equal to the enacted level.

Sanitation Facilities Construction.—The recommendation includes \$145,171,000 for Sanitation Facilities Construction activities, an increase of \$21,521,000 to the enacted level. The bill provides \$10,806,000 for Congressionally Directed Spending [CDS] projects in this program. A detailed list of projects is included in the “Congressionally Directed Spending” table accompanying this report.

Health Care Facilities Construction.—The recommendation includes \$222,679,000 for Health Care Facilities Construction, an increase of \$40,000,000 to the enacted level. The Service is encouraged to incorporate green infrastructure and renewable energy in planning, design, and operations of buildings to reduce costs and minimize environmental impacts to the maximum extent practicable. Of the funds provided, fiscal year 2024 funding is maintained for the small ambulatory clinic program.

Equipment.—The recommendation includes \$32,598,000 for medical equipment upgrades and replacement, equal to the enacted level.

Facilities & Environmental Health Support.—The recommendation includes \$320,551,000 for Facilities & Environmental Health Support, an increase of \$16,890,000 above the enacted level. The health impacts of a lack of sanitation infrastructure remain a public health crisis in Indian Country. The Committee is concerned that delayed decisionmaking is jeopardizing these projects and directs the Service to brief the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act on the status of discussions with other Federal partners involved to ensure funding is coordinated and projects are completed. Within the funds provided for facilities and environmental health support projects, fiscal year 2024 funding is maintained for preliminary engineering reports and provides funding for the certification training that was transferred to this budget line in fiscal year 2023 as requested.

An additional increase of \$1,400,000 is included to augment the Service's efforts to increase the number of Alaska Native Communities enrolled in programs that assist communities and their utility systems in building self-sustaining operations and maintenance systems for new piped water and sanitation systems.

Housing Quarters.—The Committee believes that funds for housing quarters is essential to help resolve the widespread housing shortages, which have contributed to high vacancy rates for medical personnel throughout the system, particularly in rural areas. These funds have been used in areas with chronic housing shortages, such as Alaska and the Great Plains, in order to ameliorate these problems. The Committee expects a report from the Service within 60 days of enactment of this act on the distribution of funds.

Health Facilities Requirements in Alaska.—The Committee continues the directive for the Service to work with appropriate Tribal organizations and submit a report to the Committees within 1 year of enactment that includes an assessment of updated facilities needs in the State of Alaska as well as recommendations for alternative financing options which could address the need for additional healthcare facilities space suitable to meet the current and future healthcare needs of IHS beneficiaries in the State. Additionally, within 30 days of enactment of this act, the Service is directed to provide the Committee with a briefing detailing why this directive has not been previously met, despite inclusion in previous fiscal years.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences [NIEHS], an agency within the National Institutes of Health, was authorized in section 311(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended (Public Law 115–141), to conduct multidisciplinary research and training activities associated with the Nation's Hazardous Substance Superfund program. Section 126(g) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–499)

authorizes the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences to conduct training and education of workers who are or may be engaged in activities related to hazardous waste removal or containment or emergency response.

Appropriations, 2024	\$79,714,000
Budget estimate, 2025	83,035,000
Committee recommendation	81,614,000

The bill provides \$81,614,000 for the operations of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences account, \$1,900,000 above the enacted level and \$1,421,000 below the budget request. The Committee continues the \$2,000,000 provided in fiscal year 2024 as base funds in fiscal year 2025 to further the Institute's work on PFAS and other contaminants of emerging concern. The Institute both leads and supports significant research on PFAS that will result in better remediation outcomes. Further, of the funds provided, not less than \$1,750,000 shall be to support risk reduction for Native Americans to hazardous metals mixtures from abandoned uranium mine waste. The Committee appreciates the contributions of the Worker Training Program [WTP] and encourages the Institute to prioritize resources and support for this program. Further, the Committee recognizes the Worker Training Program's [WTP] work with the U.S. Department of Energy [DOE] Nuclear Worker Training Program and encourages NIEHS and DOE to continue prioritizing the comprehensive safety and emergency response training with this program, including at the Volpentest Hazardous Materials Management and Emergency Response Federal Training Center [HAMMER].

AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry [ATSDR], an agency of the Public Health Service, was created in section 104(i) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-510). The Agency's primary mission is to conduct surveys and screening programs to determine relationships between exposure to toxic substances and illness. Other activities include the maintenance and annual update of a list of hazardous substances most commonly found at Superfund sites, the preparation of toxicological profiles on each such hazardous substance, consultations on health issues relating to exposure to hazardous or toxic substances, and the development and implementation of certain research activities related to ATSDR's mission.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH

Appropriations, 2024	\$81,619,000
Budget estimate, 2025	85,020,000
Committee recommendation	83,089,000

The bill provides \$83,089,000 for the operations of the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry account, \$1,470,000 above the enacted level and \$1,931,000 below the budget request.

The Committee continues the \$2,000,000 provided in fiscal year 2024 as base funds in fiscal year 2025 to further the Agency's work on PFAS and other contaminants of emerging concern. The Com-

mittee appreciates the contributions of ATSDR’s State cooperative agreement program [“APPLETREE”] in bolstering State health department capacity to investigate community health concerns and implement State-level approaches to protect people from harmful exposures and urges the Agency to continue funding at no lower than the enacted level.

Veterans.—The Committee encourages the Agency to consult with relevant Federal, State, and research partners to conduct a literature review on the health effects of descendants of toxic-exposed service members and veterans. The Committee encourages the Agency to identify and conduct research to explore the association between the health conditions of descendants of service members and veterans, and specific military toxic exposures. Within 1 year of enactment of this act, the Agency is encouraged to establish a publicly available website with information on the activities and findings of the Agency.

Pediatric Environmental Health Specialty Units.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the Pediatric Environmental Health Specialty Units [PEHSUs] program and its support from ATSDR in helping to identify environmental risks to the health of children and reproductive-age adults. The Committee encourages ATSDR to continue its support for PEHSUs.

OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

The Council on Environmental Quality [CEQ] and the Office of Environmental Quality were established by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Public Law 91–190) and the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970 (Public Law 91–224), respectively. The Council serves as a source of environmental expertise and policy analysis for the White House, Executive Office of the President, and other Federal agencies. CEQ promulgates regulations binding on all Federal agencies to implement the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (Public Law 91–190) and resolves interagency environmental disputes informally and through issuance of findings and recommendations.

Appropriations, 2024	\$4,629,000
Budget estimate, 2025	4,676,000
Committee recommendation	4,746,000

The bill provides \$4,746,000 for the operations of the Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality account. This amount is \$117,000 above the enacted level and \$70,000 above the budget request.

CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD

The Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board was authorized by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (Public Law 101–549) to investigate accidental releases of certain chemical substances that result in, or may cause, serious injury, death, substan-

tial property damage, or serious adverse effects on human health. It became operational in fiscal year 1998.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$14,400,000
Budget estimate, 2025	17,400,000
Committee recommendation	14,634,000

The bill provides \$14,634,000 for salaries and expenses of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, \$234,000 above the enacted level and \$2,766,000 below the budget request.

The Board has the important responsibility of independently investigating industrial chemical accidents and sharing safety lessons that can prevent future catastrophic incidents. The Board’s mission has become only more important as climate chaos and increasingly extreme weather events threaten chemical facilities and communities. The Committee urges the Board to address long-standing management challenges so that it can effectively and fully accomplish its critical mission.

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

The Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation [ONHIR] was established by Public Law 93–531. The Office is charged with planning and conducting relocation activities associated with the settlement of land disputes between the Navajo Nation and Hopi Tribe.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$5,024,000
Budget estimate, 2025	3,500,000
Committee recommendation	3,500,000

The bill does not provide new appropriations for fiscal year 2025; however, a total of \$3,500,000 is made available from unobligated balances for fiscal year 2025 operations.

While the Committee supports the closure and transition of the Office when its primary relocation function has reached a conclusion, the Committee has concerns about matters related to the closure, including making sure all financial statements are complete for audit. The Committee directs the Office to work with the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs in the Department of the Interior and affected Tribes on resolution of appeals and completing relocation actions and with the appropriate congressional authorizing committees to develop legislation as necessary to affect the Office’s closure.

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT

The Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development [IAIA] was originally founded in 1962 as a Bureau of Indian Affairs high school. The Institute was moved out of the BIA in 1988 to become a federally chartered 4-year college governed by a board of trustees appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. Its mission is to serve as the National center of research, training, language, and scholarship for Native Americans and Alaska Natives through the dedicated study, creative application, preservation, and care of Native

cultures and arts. In addition to its academic programs, the IAIA houses the National Collection of Contemporary Indian Art and carries the designation as the National Repository for Native Languages. The IAIA’s operations are funded by direct Federal support and a diversified private sector approach to foundations, corporations, Tribes, and individual donors.

PAYMENT TO THE INSTITUTE

Appropriations, 2024	\$13,482,000
Budget estimate, 2025	13,982,000
Committee recommendation	13,642,000

The bill provides \$13,642,000 for the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development, \$160,000 above the enacted level and \$340,000 below the budget request.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Congress established the Smithsonian Institution in 1846 to administer a large bequest left to the United States by James Smithson, an English scientist, for the purpose of establishing in Washington, D.C., an institution “for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.” The act establishing the Smithsonian provided for the administration of the trust, independent of the Government itself, by a Board of Regents and a Secretary, who were given broad discretion in the use of these funds. The board was to be composed of both private citizens and members of all three branches of the Federal Government in order to ensure “the wise and faithful use” of the Institution’s funds. The trust funds were permanently loaned to the U.S. Department of the Treasury to be maintained in a separate account, with the interest from that money used for the operation of the Institution. Construction of the Smithsonian Castle was completed in 1855 and collections that the Government had accepted on behalf of the Institution were moved into the building. Today, the Smithsonian Institution is the world’s largest museum and research complex, housing approximately 157 million objects and specimens and receiving an estimated 17 million visitors annually.

The Smithsonian Institution’s facilities include 19 museums and galleries, the National Zoo, and nine research facilities, most located in or near Washington, DC, with others in Massachusetts, New York, Florida, Arizona, Hawaii, and the Republic of Panama.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$892,855,000
Budget estimate, 2025	197,645,000
Committee recommendation	912,347,000

The bill provides \$912,347,000 for salaries and expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, an increase of \$19,492,000 to the enacted level and a decrease \$47,853,000 to the budget request.

Smithsonian American Women’s History Museum.—Public Law 116–260, enacted on December 27, 2020, established the Smithsonian American Women’s History Museum [SAWHM] within the Smithsonian Institution. Women have made invaluable contributions to our country across such diverse fields as government, busi-

ness, medicine, law, literature, sports, entertainment, the arts, and the military, and the SAWHM will be the first comprehensive museum anywhere in the United States dedicated to the full story of women's history. This comprehensive museum will document the spectrum of the experiences of women in the United States, represent a diverse range of viewpoints, experiences, and backgrounds, more accurately depict the history of the United States, and add value to the Smithsonian Institution for the American people.

Funding will support continued activities including: recruitment and selection of additional personnel, including human resources activities; formation of planning and coordination teams to develop exhibitions, public programs, education, research, collections acquisition, technology, and capital fundraising; and developing administrative operations. The Committee looks forward to continuing to support the development of the SAWHM as detailed plans for siting, design, construction, operations, and private fundraising become available for review.

National Museum of the American Latino.—Public Law 116–260, enacted on December 27, 2020, established the National Museum of the American Latino [NMAL] within the Smithsonian Institution. The mission of the NMAL is to give voice to both the richness and the challenges of the Latino American experience, to make it possible for all people to understand the depth, complexity, and promise of the American experience, and to serve as a national forum for collaboration and celebration of Latino American history and culture. The NMAL will be the keystone for people in the United States and visitors worldwide to learn about Latino contributions to life, art, history, and culture in the United States and will serve as a gateway for visitors to view Latino exhibitions, collections, and programming at other Smithsonian Institution facilities and museums throughout the United States.

Funding will support continued activities including: recruitment and selection of additional personnel, including human resources activities; formation of planning and coordination teams to develop exhibitions, public programs, education, research, collections acquisition, technology, and capital fundraising; and developing administrative operations. The Committee looks forward to continuing to support the development of the NMAL as detailed plans for siting, design, construction, operations, and private fundraising become available for review.

Repressed Cultures Preservation.—Global conflicts and repressive regimes continue to threaten cultural and linguistic heritage across the world. The Committee finds that, in particular, groups facing threats from repression by the Chinese government have an especially acute need for their cultural heritage to be presented in an accurate, culturally sensitive manner. The Committee appreciates the ongoing and longstanding in-person and digital efforts the Smithsonian has made to preserve aspects of threatened cultures that, once lost, cannot be restored. For example, through the Smithsonian's "Recovering Voices" program, Smithsonian scientists, curators, conservators, and archivists work with communities to promote global cultural diversity and preserve endangered languages through work at international sites as well as programming in Washington, DC. These have included the 2013 Smithso-

nian Folklife Festival, One World, Many Voices, the ongoing National Breath of Life Archival Institute for Indigenous Languages, and the Community Research Grants program. The Committee continues to support the Smithsonian’s work in this area, including preservation efforts as well as research, exhibitions and education programming. Within 90 days of enactment of this act, the Smithsonian is directed to brief the Committee on its plans for such activities for fiscal year 2025.

Repatriation of Human Remains.—The Committee notes that since the passage of the National Museum of American Indian Act (Public Law 101–185) in 1989, the Smithsonian Institution has repatriated the remains of approximately 5,000 Indigenous people. The Committee appreciates the commitment the Smithsonian Institution has made to repatriation activities, including the establishment of a taskforce to develop a formal policy for handling all human remains. The Committee directs the Smithsonian to act with urgency in prioritizing repatriation activities for Indian Tribes, as governed by the Act, and in developing ways to improve the repatriation policies within Smithsonian Institutions.

First Americans Museum.—The Committee is aware of the agreement between the First Americans Museum and the Smithsonian National Museum of American Indian to advance the reunification, maintenance, education, research, and exhibition of objects from Tribal descendants and Tribal nations to enhance access to historical and cultural resources to benefit the public. Within 90 days of enactment of this act, the Institution is instructed to brief the Committee on the status of the agreement.

FACILITIES CAPITAL

Appropriations, 2024	\$197,645,000
Budget estimate, 2025	200,000,000
Committee recommendation	197,645,000

The bill includes \$197,645,000 for the Smithsonian Institution’s Facilities Capital program, which is equal to the enacted level and \$2,355,000 less than the budget request. Funding provided supports the revitalization and construction projects identified by the Smithsonian Institution as the highest priority.

Funding is included in accordance with the request for the Smithsonian Institution’s share of the design and construction of an off-site storage facility that will be built and utilized in partnership with the National Gallery of Art. A recent evaluation found that almost 50 percent of existing storage space is unacceptable for collections storage and that much of the space does not meet current building code requirements for structural support, is compromised by hazardous materials, and does not provide the proper environmental conditions to adequately preserve the Nation’s priceless artifacts stored there. The new shared facility will address the preservation and storage needs of both the Smithsonian Institution and the National Gallery of Art at a significantly lower cost than two independent facilities. The bill provides authority for the National Gallery of Art to transfer funds to the Smithsonian Institution to enable this shared effort.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

The National Gallery of Art was created in 1937 by a joint resolution of Congress accepting Andrew W. Mellon's gift to the Nation of his art collection. The generosity of the Mellon family also provided the funds to construct the Gallery's two landmark buildings, the West Building, designed by Alexander Pope and completed in 1941, and the East Building, designed by I.M. Pei and completed in 1978. In 1999, an outdoor sculpture garden was created with funding from the Cafritz Foundation. Today, these two buildings and the Sculpture Garden form a museum complex that houses one of the world's premier art collections. Since the Gallery's founding, Federal funds have been appropriated to ensure the operation, maintenance, protection, and care of its collection. Private contributions are used by the Gallery for art acquisition and conservation, scholarly and scientific research, exhibitions, and educational outreach programs.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$174,760,000
Budget estimate, 2025	188,453,000
Committee recommendation	186,471,000

The bill provides \$186,471,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Gallery of Art. This amount is \$11,711,000 more than the enacted level and \$1,982,000 less than the request. The distribution of funds among the Gallery's various activities is displayed in the table that accompanies this report.

REPAIR, RESTORATION, AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2024	\$34,480,000
Budget estimate, 2025	27,000,000
Committee recommendation	27,369,000

The bill provides \$27,369,000 for major repairs, restoration, and renovation of the Gallery's buildings. This amount is a decrease of \$7,111,000 to the enacted level and an increase of \$369,000 to the request. Funding is included in accordance with the request for the Gallery's share of the design and construction of an off-site storage facility that will be built and utilized in partnership with the Smithsonian Institution. The facility will address the preservation and storage needs of both the Smithsonian Institution and the Gallery at a significantly lower cost than two independent facilities. The bill includes authority for the Gallery to transfer funds to the Smithsonian Institution for this purpose.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

Originally established in 1958 as the National Cultural Center, an independently administered bureau of the Smithsonian Institution, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts was designated as a living memorial to President Kennedy in 1964. The Kennedy Center building was constructed with a combination of private contributions, Federal matching funds, and long-term revenue bonds held by the U.S. Department of the Treasury. Since

1972, Congress has provided funds for the operations and repair of the presidential monument, initially through the National Park Service and since 1995 to the Kennedy Center Board of Trustees. Approximately 87 percent of the Center’s total annual operating budget is derived from non-appropriated funds such as ticket sales, auxiliary income, investment income, and private contributions that support performing arts programming and administrative activities.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriations, 2024	\$32,293,000
Budget estimate, 2025	32,300,000
Committee recommendation	34,315,000

The bill provides \$34,315,000 for the operations and maintenance of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, an increase of \$2,022,000 to the enacted level and an increase of \$2,015,000 to the request.

CAPITAL REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 2024	\$12,633,000
Budget estimate, 2025	13,430,000
Committee recommendation	12,633,000

The bill provides \$12,633,000 for the Kennedy Center’s capital repair and restoration program, equal to the enacted level and \$797,000 less than the request.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars is the living national memorial to President Wilson established by Congress in 1968 and headquartered in Washington, DC. Its mission is to commemorate the ideals and concerns of the former president by providing a link between the world of ideas and the world of policy; and by fostering research, study, discussion, and collaboration among a full spectrum of individuals concerned with policy and scholarship in national and world affairs. The Woodrow Wilson Center is a nonpartisan institution that is supported by a combination of public and private funds.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$15,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	14,100,000
Committee recommendation	15,000,000

The bill provides \$15,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, equal to the enacted level and \$900,000 above the request.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

Established in 1965 as an independent agency of the Federal Government, the National Endowment for the Arts [NEA] is the official arts organization of the United States Government. As the largest annual funder of the arts in the United States, the NEA

has helped to create and sustain regional theater, opera, ballet, symphony orchestras, museums, and other arts organizations that Americans now enjoy. Since its founding, the National Endowment for the Arts has awarded more than 120,000 grants that have brought the arts to Americans in communities both large and small. The NEA, through its competitive, peer-reviewed grants process, uses the majority of its annual operating funds to award grants to nonprofit organizations for arts education, arts outreach, artistic excellence, and partnership agreements. In addition to those activities, State and jurisdictional arts agencies are awarded 40 percent of the Endowment's funds.

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2024	\$207,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	210,100,000
Committee recommendation	209,000,000

The bill provides \$209,000,000 for grants and administration of the National Endowment for the Arts, \$2,000,000 above the enacted level and \$1,100,000 below the budget request. The NEA is to be commended for its efforts related to Creative Forces: NEA Military Healing Arts Network, to serve the unique needs of patients and families of military personnel and veterans diagnosed with Traumatic Brain Injuries and associated psychological health conditions. The Committee supports the NEA's continued efforts to expand upon this successful program to embed Creative Arts Therapies at the core of integrative care efforts in clinical settings, advance collaboration among clinical and community arts providers to support wellness and reintegration efforts for affected families, and advance research to improve our understanding of impacts of these interventions in both clinical and community settings. The Committee also encourages State arts agencies to explore how they can contribute to expanding arts programs for service members and their families at the local level. The distribution of funds among the agency's various activities is displayed in the table that accompanies this report.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

The National Endowment for the Humanities [NEH] was established by the 1965 National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act (Public Law 89-209) as an independent Federal agency of the United States Government dedicated to supporting research, education, preservation, and public programs in the humanities. Today, it is the largest funder of humanities programs in the Nation. NEH's longstanding tradition of a peer-reviewed competitive grant process is designed to ensure that the most meritorious projects are funded. Typically, NEH grants are used to support cultural institutions, such as museums, archives, libraries, colleges, universities, public television and radio, and individual scholars. The NEH, through its State-Federal partnership, also provides grants to State humanities councils in all 50 States and the six territories.

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2024	\$207,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	200,100,000
Committee recommendation	209,000,000

The bill provides \$209,000,000 for grants and administration of the National Endowment for the Humanities, \$2,000,000 above the enacted level and \$8,900,000 above the budget request. The Committee maintains fiscal year 2024 enacted funding at \$7,000,000 for Special Initiatives for the Endowment, including the “A More Perfect Union” initiative. The Committee supports the “We the People” initiative which encourages a better understanding of the history of our country and the democratic principles upon which it was founded, by supporting grants for the teaching and study of American history. The Committee encourages the NEH to incorporate and continue the two popular components of the former “We the People” initiative grant opportunities, the National Digital Newspapers Program, and the Landmarks of American History and Culture workshops as part of the initiative or with other funds.

The Committee supports the Documenting Endangered Languages initiative and NEH’s partnership with the National Science Foundation [NSF] to develop and advance knowledge concerning endangered human languages, and is especially concerned with the linguistic threats faced by ethnic and religious minorities in Central and East Asia, including the Uyghurs, Tibetans, and Mongolians.

The mission of the NEH is to aid the American People in the examination of the human condition, to understand our cultural heritage, to foster mutual respect for diverse beliefs and cultures, to develop media and information literacy, and to promote civic engagement. In order to advance racial equity, the Committee directs that NEH continue to develop an Office of Outreach whose mission will be to enhance the agency’s efforts on behalf of underserved communities and institutions, such as Tribal Nations, Historically Black Colleges and Universities [HBCUs], Hispanic Serving Institutions [HSIs], Tribal Colleges and Universities [TCUs], veterans, community colleges, and others. The Committee also welcomes the establishment of a Chief Diversity Officer to serve within the office of the Chairperson, to oversee efforts to improve diversity, equity, and inclusion, and to create better access within NEH’s programs, operations, outreach and communications, human capital, and research and analysis. Further, the Committee encourages NEH to provide support for projects that illustrate the transformative role of women in American history, such as Katherine Johnson and Amelia Earhart, to educate and inspire the next generation of women leaders and professionals in fields such as aviation, advanced computer technologies and the STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math) disciplines.

The distribution of funds among the agency’s various activities is displayed in the table that accompanies this report.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

The Commission of Fine Arts was established in 1910 to fill the need for a permanent agency whose members would be qualified to

make available to the Government expert opinion on questions of art and architecture. The Commission’s mission, as design proposals are brought before it, is to safeguard and improve the appearance and symbolic significance of the city as a capital. The Commission provides knowledgeable advice on matters pertaining to architecture, landscape architecture, sculpture, painting, and the decorative arts to all branches and departments of the Federal and District of Columbia governments when such matters affect the National Capital. The Commission also must approve of the site and design of all commemorative works and memorials erected in the District. The Commission advises on the design of circulating and commemorative coinage and must approve the siting and design for national memorials, both in the United States and on foreign soil, in accordance with the American Battle Monuments Act and the Commemorative Works Act (Public Law 106–214).

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$3,661,000
Budget estimate, 2025	3,857,000
Committee recommendation	3,834,000

The bill provides \$3,834,000 for salaries and expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts, \$173,000 above the enacted level and \$23,000 below the request.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

The National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program was established by Public Law 99–190 to provide grants for general operating support to District of Columbia nonprofit arts and other cultural organizations. In fiscal year 1988, administrative responsibility for the program was transferred from the National Endowment for the Humanities to the Commission of Fine Arts. Currently, this program helps support more than 20 nationally renowned organizations in the Nation’s Capital by providing funding for operating expenses, jobs, exhibits, and performances that might not have been possible otherwise.

Appropriations, 2024	\$5,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	5,000,000
Committee recommendation	5,000,000

The bill provides \$5,000,000 for the National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program administered by the Commission of Fine Arts, equal to the enacted level and to the request.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89–665) established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation as an independent Federal agency. The Council’s mission is to promote the preservation, enhancement, and productive use of our Nation’s historic resources, and to advise the President and Congress on national historic preservation policy. It also provides a forum for discussion of Federal activities, programs, and policies that affect historic properties. One of the principal responsibilities of the Council is to implement section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Public Law 89–665), which requires that the Council be

given an opportunity to comment on the impacts of projects or actions undertaken by other Federal agencies on sites or structures eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Appropriations, 2024	\$8,585,000
Budget estimate, 2025	9,554,000
Committee recommendation	8,735,000

The bill provides \$8,735,000 for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, an increase of \$150,000 to the enacted level and \$819,000 less than the request. The Council’s responsibility to assist Tribes and Native Hawaiian Organizations with the National Historic Preservation Act’s Section 106 process, which requires Federal agencies to consider the effects of their projects on historic properties, is a critical opportunity for these communities to provide input about how Federal projects might affect historic, culturally significant sites.

The Committee notes that recent major Federal investments in transportation, energy, telecommunications, water, and other infrastructure have resulted in a sharp increase in Section 106 reviews, which are required under the National Historic Preservation Act. As a result, State Historic Preservation Offices [SHPOs], Tribal Historic Preservation Offices [THPOs], and Indian Tribes have seen their workloads increase significantly over the past several years. The Committee recognizes the value of close partnership and coordination between SHPOs, THPOs, and Tribes, and encourages increased opportunities for SHPOs, THPOs, and Tribes to share best practices. The Committee directs the Council to report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act describing, with examples, the magnitude of the increased workloads and the impacts on SHPOs and THPOs.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

The National Capital Planning Commission [NCPC] was established in 1924 as a park planning agency. Two years later, the agency’s role was expanded to include more comprehensive planning. The National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (Public Law 592) designated the NCPC as the central planning agency for the Federal Government in the National Capital Region. Today, major functions and responsibilities of the NCPC include comprehensive and coordinated planning for the Nation’s Capital; an annual assessment of all proposed Federal capital improvements in the National Capital region; the review of proposed Federal development projects; and representation of the Federal interest in local and regional planning initiatives.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$8,750,000
Budget estimate, 2025	8,849,000
Committee recommendation	8,849,000

The bill provides \$8,849,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Capital Planning Commission, an increase of \$99,000 to the enacted level and equal to the request.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum was created by Congress in 1980 through Public Law 96–388 with the mandate to operate and maintain a permanent living memorial museum to the victims of the Holocaust; provide appropriate ways for the Nation to commemorate the victims of the Holocaust through the annual national civic observances known as the Days of Remembrance; and carry out the recommendations of the President’s Commission on the Holocaust. The building that houses the museum was constructed with private funds and opened to the public in 1993. Since that time, the museum has attracted four to five times the number of expected visitors and has been highly successful in its fundraising efforts. With private contributions comprising nearly 50 percent of its annual operating budget, the Holocaust Memorial Museum serves as a model for the public-private partnership.

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Appropriations, 2024	\$65,231,000
Budget estimate, 2025	74,000,000
Committee recommendation	66,331,000

The bill provides \$66,331,000 for operations of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, an increase of \$1,100,000 to the enacted level and \$7,669,000 less than the request. The Committee continues not less than \$2,000,000 for implementation of the Never Again Education Act (Public Law 116–141) in order to support and strengthen Holocaust education programs.

PRESIDIO TRUST

Appropriations, 2024	\$90,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	45,000,000
Committee recommendation	45,000,000

The bill provides \$45,000,000 for the Presidio Trust, \$45,000,000 below the enacted level and equal to the request.

UNITED STATES SEMIQUINCENTENNIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2024	\$15,000,000
Budget estimate, 2025	100,000,000
Committee recommendation	15,250,000

The bill provides \$15,250,000 for salaries and expenses of the United States Semiquincentennial Commission, \$250,000 more than the enacted level and \$84,750,000 less than the request. The Committee looks forward to celebrations commemorating the Nation’s 250th anniversary in 2026 and continues to support the mission of the Semiquincentennial Commission. The Committee notes that a total of \$49,300,000 has been appropriated for the Commission since fiscal year 2020. The Committee continues to find that, like other federally-funded entities, independent Federal oversight of the Commission is warranted.

TITLE IV
GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS AND RESCISSIONS OF FUNDS)

Title IV of the bill includes the following general provisions:

SEC. 401. Provides that appropriations available in the bill shall not be used to produce literature or otherwise promote public support of a legislative proposal or regulation on which action is not complete or for publicity or propaganda purposes in support of administration policies except to the executive branch or Congress.

SEC. 402. Provides for annual appropriations unless expressly provided otherwise in this act.

SEC. 403. Contains restrictions on departmental assessments unless approved by the Committees on Appropriations.

SEC. 404. Provides a limitation on accepting and processing applications for patents and on the patenting of Federal lands.

SEC. 405. Addresses the payment of contract support costs.

SEC. 406. Provides that only certain amounts provided in this act may be used to fund contract support costs.

SEC. 407. Provides that the Secretary of Agriculture shall not be considered in violation of certain provisions of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act solely because more than 15 years have passed without revision of a forest plan, provided that the Secretary is working in good faith to complete the plan revision within available funds.

SEC. 408. Prohibits preleasing, leasing, and related activities within national monument boundaries, except where such activities are allowed under the presidential proclamation establishing the monument.

SEC. 409. Restricts funding appropriated for acquisition of land or interests in land from being used for declarations of taking or complaints in condemnation.

SEC. 410. Restricts awards of no-bid contracts.

SEC. 411. Requires the public disclosure of certain reports.

SEC. 412. Delineates the grant guidelines for the National Endowment for the Arts.

SEC. 413. Delineates the program priorities for the National Endowment for the Arts.

SEC. 414. Contains certain reporting requirements regarding the status of appropriations balances.

SEC. 415. Extends certain authorities relating to grazing permits on Forest Service lands.

SEC. 416. Prohibits the use of funds to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

SEC. 417. Addresses the humane transfer of wild horses and burros.

SEC. 418. Extends the authority for Forest Service Facility Re-alignment for 1 year.

SEC. 419. Sets standards for the use of American iron and steel for certain infrastructure projects.

SEC. 420. Provides authority for the Secretary of the Interior to enter into training agreements and to transfer excess equipment and supplies for wildfires.

SEC. 421. Extends existing authority to collect recreation fees.

SEC. 422. Provides procedures for reprogramming of funds.

SEC. 423. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to consider local contractors when awarding contracts for certain activities on public lands.

SEC. 424. Extends the authority for the Shasta-Trinity Marina fee for 1 year.

SEC. 425. Extends the authority for the Interpretive Association for 1 year.

SEC. 426. Extends the authority for Forest Botanical Products fee collection for 1 year.

SEC. 427. Provides certain limitations on oil and gas development near Chaco Culture National Historical Park.

SEC. 428. Provides requirements for 105(l) leases.

SEC. 429. Extends the authority for the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund.

SEC. 430. Requires the allocation of funds from the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund and Land and Water Conservation Fund.

SEC. 431. Addresses carbon emissions from forest biomass.

SEC. 432. Addresses the use of small, remote incinerators in the State of Alaska.

SEC. 433. Addresses timber sales involving Alaska western red and yellow cedar.

SEC. 434. Provides transfer authority to the Federal Highway Administration for the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund.

SEC. 435. Prohibits the use of funds to promulgate or implement any regulation requiring the issuance of permits under Title V of the Clean Air Act for carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, water vapor, or methane emissions.

SEC. 436. Prohibits the use of funds to implement any provision in a rule if that provision requires mandatory reporting of greenhouse gas emissions from manure management systems.

SEC. 437. Prohibits the use of funds to regulate the lead content of ammunition or fishing tackle.

SEC. 438. Addresses changes to the pay cap for Federal firefighters.

SEC. 439. Extends current authorities for operations of Indian Health Service programs in Alaska.

SEC. 440. Extends current authorities for the Alaska Native Vietnam Era Veterans Land Allotment Program.

SEC. 441. Modifies the cost share authority for public land corps.

SEC. 442. Extends the existing authority for good neighbor authorities for 1 year.

SEC. 443. Addresses the use of critical minerals.

SEC. 444. Address the availability of funds designated as an emergency requirement.

SEC. 445. Incorporates new authorities for special base rates of pay for wildland firefighters.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 7 of rule XVI requires that Committee reports accompanying general appropriations bill identify each recommended amendment which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.

Those items are as follows:

- Sums provided to the Bureau of Land Management for management of lands and resources, land acquisition, construction and maintenance, and loans to States.
- Sums provided to the Bureau of Land Management to inventory, manage, and improve rangelands for domestic livestock grazing pursuant to Public Law 95–514, the Public Rangeland Improvement Act of 1978.
- Sums provided appropriated to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for the endangered species program.
- Sums provided to the Fish and Wildlife service for coastal wetlands planning, protection, and restoration.
- Sums provided for the Yukon River Restoration and Enhancement Fund, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, pursuant to the Fisheries Act of 1995.
- Sums provided to the Fish and Wildlife Service for the conservation and protection of marine mammals pursuant to Public Law 103–238, the Marine Mammal Protection Act Amendments of 1994.
- Sums provided for Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration grants.
- Sums provided to the Fish and Wildlife Service pursuant to the Klamath River Basin Fishery Resources Restoration Act; Fisheries Restoration Irrigation Mitigation Act; and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act.
- Sums provided to the U.S. Geological Survey for the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program.
- Sums provided to the Bureau of Indian Affairs pursuant to The Tribal Colleges or Universities Assistance Act of 1978; The Indian Tribal Justice Act; Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Act; and The No Child Left Behind Act.
- \$1,000,676,000 for the Hazardous Substance Superfund.
- \$41,000,000 for State and Tribal assistance grants: Alaska Native Villages.
- \$1,638,861,000 for State and Tribal assistance grants: Clean Water SRF.
- \$1,126,101,000 for State and Tribal assistance grants: Drinking Water SRF.

- Sums provided pursuant to the Clean Air Act, Radon Abatement Act, Clean Water Act, BEACH Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, Solid Waste Disposal Act [RCRA], Toxic Substances Control Act, Pollution Prevention Act, and the Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act.
- \$3,000,000 for matching funds for projects of the National Forest Foundation, U.S. Forest Service.
- \$207,000,000 for the National Endowment for the Arts.
- \$207,000,000 for the National Endowment for the Humanities.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7(c), RULE XXVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Pursuant to paragraph 7(c) of rule XXVI, on July 25, 2024, the Committee ordered favorably reported an original bill (S. 4802) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2025, and for other purposes, provided, that the bill be subject to amendment and that the bill be consistent with its budget allocation, and provided that the Chairman of the Committee or his designee be authorized to offer the substance of the original bill as a Committee amendment in the nature of a substitute to the House companion measure, by a recorded vote of 28–1, a quorum being present. The vote was as follows:

Yeas	Nays
Chair Murray	Mr. Rubio
Mr. Durbin	
Mr. Reed	
Mr. Tester	
Mrs. Shaheen	
Mr. Merkley	
Mr. Coons	
Mr. Schatz	
Ms. Baldwin	
Mr. Murphy	
Mr. Manchin	
Mr. Van Hollen	
Mr. Heinrich	
Mr. Peters	
Ms. Sinema	
Ms. Collins	
Mr. McConnell	
Ms. Murkowski	
Mr. Graham	
Mr. Moran	
Mr. Hoeven	
Mr. Boozman	
Mrs. Capito	
Mr. Kennedy	
Mrs. Hyde-Smith	
Mr. Hagerty	
Mrs. Britt	
Mrs. Fischer	

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI, OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include “(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the Committee.”

In compliance with this rule, changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italic; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

**TITLE 5—GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION AND
EMPLOYEES**

PART III—EMPLOYEES

SUBPART D—PAY AND ALLOWANCES

CHAPTER 55—PAY ADMINISTRATION

SUBCHAPTER V—PREMIUM PAY

§ 5547. Limitation on premium pay

EDITORIAL NOTES

PREMIUM PAY WAIVER FOR CERTAIN EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN
EMERGENCY WILDLAND FIRE SUPPRESSION ACTIVITIES

“(a)(1) If services performed by the designated employees under paragraph (2) of this subsection at the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture during 2021 or 2022 or 2023 or 2024 or 2025 are determined by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as applicable, to be primarily related to emergency wildland fire suppression activities, any premium pay for such services shall be disregarded in calculating the aggregate of such employee’s basic pay and premium pay for purposes of a limitation under section 5547(a) of title 5, United States Code, or under any other provision of law, whether such employee’s pay is paid on a biweekly or calendar year basis. **[Any Services during a given calendar year that generate payments payable in the subsequent calendar year shall be disregarded in applying this subsection]** *Any Services during a given calendar year that generate payments payable in the subsequent calendar year shall be disregarded in applying this subsection.*

* * * * *

“(b) Any overtime pay for services described in subsection (a) that is payable under an authority outside of title 5, United States Code, shall be disregarded in calculating any annual limit on the

amount of overtime pay payable in 2021 or 2022 or 2023 or 2024 or 2025.

“(c) Any pay that is disregarded under either subsection (a) or (b) shall be disregarded in calculating such employee’s aggregate pay for purposes of applying the limitation in section 5307 of title 5, United States Code, during 2021 or 2022 or 2023 or 2024 or 2025.

TITLE 16—CONSERVATION

CHAPTER 3—FORESTS; FOREST SERVICE; REFORESTATION; MANAGEMENT

SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 580d. Use of Forest Service structures or improvements and land by public and private agencies, etc.; terms

EDITORIAL NOTES

“SEC. 503. AUTHORIZATION FOR CONVEYANCE OF FOREST SERVICE ADMINISTRATIVE SITES.

* * * * *

“(f) DURATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority of the Secretary to initiate the conveyance of an administrative site under this title expires on [September 30, 2019] *September 30, 2025*.

* * * * *

CHAPTER 41—COOPERATIVE FORESTRY ASSISTANCE

§ 2113a. Good neighbor authority

(b) Good neighbor agreements

(2) Timber sales

(C) Treatment of revenue

(ii) Termination of effectiveness

The authority provided by this subparagraph terminates effective October 1, [2024] *2025*.

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CHAPTER 87—FEDERAL LANDS RECREATION ENHANCEMENT

§ 6809. Sunset provision

The authority of the Secretary to carry out this chapter shall terminate [September 30, 2019] *October 1, 2026*.

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CHAPTER 92—FOREST LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

§ 7303. Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program

(d) Selection process

(3) Limitation

The Secretary may select not more than—

(A) **[10]** 20 proposals to be funded during any fiscal year;

(B) **[2]** 4 proposals in any 1 region of the National Forest System to be funded during any fiscal year; and

TITLE 20—EDUCATION

CHAPTER 26—SUPPORT AND SCHOLARSHIP IN HUMANITIES AND ARTS; MUSEUM SERVICES

SUBCHAPTER I—NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

§ 956a. National Capital arts and cultural affairs; grant programs

There is hereby authorized a program to support artistic and cultural programs in the Nation's Capital to be established under the direction of the Commission of Fine Arts. Not to exceed \$10,000,000 annually is authorized to provide grants for general operating support to eligible organizations located in the District of Columbia whose primary purpose is performing, exhibiting and/or presenting arts.

Eligibility for grants shall be limited to not-for-profit, non-academic institutions of demonstrated national repute and is further limited to organizations having annual income, exclusive of Federal funds, in excess of \$1,000,000 for each of the three years prior to receipt of a grant, *calendar year 2020 excluded*. Each eligible organization must have its principal place of business in the District of Columbia and in a facility or facilities located in the District of Columbia.

* * * * *

CHAPTER 56—AMERICAN INDIAN, ALASKA NATIVE, AND NATIVE HAWAIIAN CULTURE AND ART DEVELOPMENT

SUBCHAPTER II—NATIVE HAWAIIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES

§ 4441. Program for Native Hawaiian and Alaska Native culture and arts development

(a) In general

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make grants for the purpose of supporting programs for Native Hawaiian or Alaska Native culture and arts development to any **[private,]** nonprofit organization or institution which—

(c) Management of grants

(1) Any organization or institution which is the recipient of a grant made under subsection (a) shall establish a governing board to manage and control the program with respect to which such grant is made.

(2) For any grants made with respect to Native Hawaiian art and culture, the members of the governing board which is required to be established under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) ~~be Native Hawaiians or~~ *include Native Hawaiians and individuals widely recognized in the field of Native Hawaiian art and culture*~~;~~ *and*

~~[(B) include a representative of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs of the State of Hawaii,]~~

~~[(C) include the president of the University of Hawaii,]~~

~~[(D) include the president of the Bishop Museum, and]~~

~~[(E)] (B) serve for a fixed term [of office].~~

TITLE 31—MONEY AND FINANCE

SUBTITLE V—GENERAL ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER 69—PAYMENT FOR ENTITLEMENT LAND

§ 6906. Funding

For ~~[fiscal year 2019]~~ *fiscal year 2025*—

(1) each county or other eligible unit of local government shall be entitled to payment under this chapter; and

(2) sums shall be made available to the Secretary of the Interior for obligation or expenditure in accordance with this chapter.

TITLE 42—THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

CHAPTER 103—COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY

SUBCHAPTER I—HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES RELEASES, LIABILITY, COMPENSATION

§ 9622. Settlements

(b) Agreements with potentially responsible parties

(3) Retention of funds

If, as part of any agreement, the President will be carrying out any action and the parties will be paying amounts to the President, the President may, notwithstanding any other provision of law, retain and use such amounts for purposes of carrying out the agreement, *including for the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft.*

TITLE 43—PUBLIC LANDS

CHAPTER 33—ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT

§ 1629g-1. Alaska Native Vietnam era veterans land allotment

(b) Allotments for eligible individuals

(3) Selection by eligible individuals

(B) Selection period

An eligible individual may apply for an allotment during the ~~5-year period~~ *10-year period* beginning on the effective date of the final regulations issued under paragraph (2).

TITLE 54—NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND RELATED PROGRAMS

SUBTITLE I—NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

DIVISION A—ESTABLISHMENT AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER 1031—APPROPRIATIONS AND ACCOUNTING

§ 103101. Availability and use of appropriations

(c) USE OF FUNDS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AND EMERGENCIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Funds, not to exceed ~~250,000~~ *500,000* per incident, available to the Service may be used, with the approval of the Secretary, to—

* * * * *

SUBTITLE III—NATIONAL PRESERVATION PROGRAMS

DIVISION A—HISTORIC PRESERVATION

CHAPTER 3031—HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

§ 303102. Funding

For each of fiscal years 2012 to ~~2024~~ *2025*, \$150,000,000 shall be deposited in the Historic Preservation Fund from revenues due and payable to the United States under section 9 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1338), section 8733(b) of title 10, or both, notwithstanding any provision of law that those proceeds shall be credited to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

PUBLIC LAW 99-338

To authorize the continued use of certain lands within the Sequoia National Park by portions of an existing hydroelectric project.

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to issue a permit for ten years, and may issue not more than ~~3~~ *renewals*

7 renewals of equivalent duration, for portions of an existing hydroelectric project, known as the Kaweah Project [of Southern California Edison Company], to continue to occupy and use lands of the United States within Sequoia National Park as necessary for continued operation and maintenance.

PUBLIC LAW 106-113

APPENDIX C—H.R. 3423

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 339. PILOT PROGRAM OF CHARGES AND FEES FOR HARVEST OF FOREST BOTANICAL PRODUCTS.

(h) DURATION OF PILOT PROGRAM.—

(1) CHARGES AND FEES.—The Secretary of Agriculture may collect charges and fees under the authority of subsections (b) and (c) only during fiscal years 2000 through [2019] 2025.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010, PUBLIC LAW 111-88

DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

FOREST ECOSYSTEM HEALTH AND RECOVERY FUND

(REVOLVING FUND, SPECIAL ACCOUNT)

In addition to the purposes authorized in Public Law 102-381, funds made available in the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund can be used [through fiscal year 2020] *hereafter* for the purpose of planning, preparing, implementing and monitoring salvage timber sales and forest ecosystem health and recovery activities, such as release from competing vegetation and density control treatments. The Federal share of receipts (defined as the portion of salvage timber receipts not paid to the counties under 43 U.S.C. 1181f and 43 U.S.C. 1181f-1 et seq., and Public Law 106-393) derived from treatments funded by this account shall be deposited [through fiscal year 2020] *hereafter* into the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund.

**CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014,
PUBLIC LAW 113-76**

**DIVISION G—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVI-
RONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIA-
TIONS ACT, 2014**

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

CONTRIBUTION AUTHORITY

SEC. 113. [In fiscal years 2014 through 2024] *In fiscal year 2014 and each fiscal year thereafter*, the Secretary of the Interior may accept from public and private sources contributions of money and services for use by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management or the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement to conduct work in support of the orderly exploration and development of Outer Continental Shelf resources, including preparation of environmental documents such as impact statements and assessments, studies, and related research.

* * * * *

TITLE IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 426. (a) AGREEMENTS AUTHORIZED.— * * *

(c) DURATION.—The authority provided by subsections (a) and (b) expires [September 30, 2019] *September 30, 2025*.

**CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2023,
PUBLIC LAW 117-328**

**DIVISION G—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVI-
RONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIA-
TIONS ACT, 2014**

TITLE IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

SEC. 443. (a) Section 613 of title VI of division J of Public Law 117-58 is repealed.

(b) For this fiscal year and each fiscal year there after, such sums as are available in the Hazardous Substance Superfund established under section 9507 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 at the end of the preceding fiscal year from taxes received in the Treasury under subsection (b)(1) of such section shall be available, without further appropriation, to remain available until expended, to be used to carry out the Comprehensive Environmental Re-

sponse, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), *including for the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft: Provided*, That the amount provided by this subsection is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 4001(a)(1) of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022, and section 1(e) of H. Res. 1151 (117th Congress), as engrossed in the House of Representatives on June 8, 2022.

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

PREPARED IN CONSULTATION WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO
SEC. 308(a), PUBLIC LAW 93-344, AS AMENDED

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount in bill	Committee allocation	Amount in bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with the subcommittee allocation for 2025: Subcommittee on Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies:				
Mandatory	64	64	65	¹ 65
Discretionary	37,650	37,650	49,122	¹ 49,112
Defense			NA	NA
Non-defense	37,650	37,650	NA	NA
Projection of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
2025				² 24,156
2026				13,213
2027				4,835
2028				1,408
2029 and future years				570
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2025	NA	6,397	NA	² 1,544

¹ Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

² Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

NA: Not applicable.

NOTE.—Consistent with the funding recommended in the bill for wildfire suppression and for emergency requirements in accordance with subparagraph (F) and (A)(i) of section 251(b)(2) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the Committee anticipates that the Budget Committee will provide, at the appropriate time, a 302(a) allocation for the Committee on Appropriations reflecting an upward adjustment of \$6,950,000,000 in budget authority plus the associated outlays.

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FROM THE NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND—FISCAL YEAR 2025

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

State(s)	Station or Unit Name	Project	Funding Amount
AK	Fire and Aviation, Galena Zone	Alaska Fire Service Galena Joint Administrative Office Replacement (with FWS).	\$8,300,000
AZ	Arizona Strip District	Nixon Site Repairs and Quail Hill Access Road Repairs.	3,700,000
AZ	Colorado River District	Partners Point Boat Dock and Ramp Replacement.	2,300,000
CA	Northern California and Central California Districts.	Combined California Recreation Rehabilitation.	7,800,000
CO	Northwest and Southwest Districts	Colorado Facilities Repair and Upgrade	6,500,000
FL	Jupiter Inlet Outstanding Natural Area	Jupiter Inlet Shore Stabilization	2,000,000
ID	Boise District, Idaho Falls District, Twin Falls District, and Idaho State Office.	Idaho Fire and Administrative Site Repairs	6,200,000
ID	National Interagency Fire Center	415-Duane Graves Building Replacement	6,000,000
MT/SD	Eastern Montana/Dakotas, North Central Montana, and Western Montana Districts.	Montana Dakotas Recreation, Roads, Dams, and Building Repair Project.	5,400,000
NM	Albuquerque and Las Cruces Districts	Albuquerque and Las Cruces Recreation Site Repairs.	5,000,000
NV	Elko District	Elko District Office Building Replacement and Repairs.	2,600,000
NV	Winnemucca District	Orovada Crew Quarters McDermitt Replacement.	1,700,000
OR	Medford and Northwest Districts	Oregon Bridge Rehabilitation	4,400,000
OR	Medford District	Galice Number 2 Bridge Replacement	2,200,000
OR	Northwest, Medford, and Roseburg Districts ..	Western Oregon District Projects	1,500,000
OR	Roseburg District	Roseburg District Office and Security Deficiency Repairs.	3,800,000
OR	Vale District	Vale District Building Renovation	2,300,000
UT	Canyon County District	Crescent Wash Dam Decommissioning	4,200,000
WY	High Desert, High Plains, and Wind River-Bighorn Basin Districts.	Wyoming Safety of Dams Repairs and Maintenance—Phase IV.	4,250,000
	Total, Project Funds .....	.....	80,150,000
	Program Administration (Indirect Costs) .....	.....	2,850,000
	Contingency Fund .....	.....	12,000,000
	Total, Bureau of Land Management* .....	.....	\$95,000,000

*Total amount is net of FY 2025 sequestration and previously unavailable funds.

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

State(s)	Station or Unit Name	Project	Funding Amount
AK	Koyukuk/Nowitna/Innoko National Wildlife Refuges.	Replacement of the Galena Headquarters (with BLM).	\$8,000,000
IL	Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge	Modernize Public Use Facilities, Repair Seismic Issues, and Improve Recreational Access—Phase II.	27,300,000
WY	National Elk Refuge	Replace Visitor Center and Deferred Maintenance Retirement at National Elk Refuge.	17,200,000
Multiple	National Wildlife Refuges	National Maintenance Action Team—Year 5	30,000,000
Multiple	National Wildlife Refuges	Salary Funding for Supplemental Conservation Workforce—Year 4.	4,400,000
	Total, Project Funds .....	.....	86,900,000
	Program Administration (Indirect Costs) .....	.....	2,850,000
	Contingency Fund .....	.....	5,250,000
	Total, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service* .....	.....	\$95,000,000

*Total amount is net of FY 2025 sequestration and previously unavailable funds.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

State(s)	Station or Unit Name	Project	Funding Amount
AK	Denali National Park and Preserve	Replace Ghiglione Bridge	\$16,000,000
AL	Horseshoe Bend National Military Park	Repair Tour Road	6,000,000
AL, MS, TN	Natchez Trace Parkway	Rehabilitate Water and Wastewater Systems.	10,000,000
AR	Buffalo National River	Address Park Infrastructure and Housing Deferred Maintenance.	10,800,000
AZ, NV	Lake Mead National Recreation Area	Replace Water Tanks and Water Treatment Systems.	74,642,000
CA	Mojave National Preserve	Rehabilitate South Kelbaker and Kelso-Cima Roads.	38,300,000
CA	Redwood National and State Parks	Remove Prairie Creek Logging Roads	25,000,000
CA	Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks	Rehabilitate and Replace Lodgepole Housing—Phase I.	35,100,000
CA	Yosemite National Park	Replace Tuolumne Meadows Wastewater Plant.	81,300,000
CO	Rocky Mountain National Park	Rehabilitate Kawuneeche Visitor Center and Administration Building.	10,700,000
CT, MA, ME, NH, VT	Appalachian National Scenic Trail	Rehabilitate Trail Sections in New England	15,000,000
DC	White House and President's Park	Rehabilitate Utilities Project H—Phase I ..	45,000,000
DE	First State National Historical Park	Rehabilitate Ramsey House	3,000,000
FL	Dry Tortugas National Park	Rehabilitate or Replace Fort Jefferson Docks.	20,000,000
GA	Andersonville National Historic Site, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Jimmy Carter National Historical Park, Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historical Park.	Repair and Preserve Roads and Bridges in Georgia.	13,000,000
GU	War in the Pacific National Historical Park	Preserve World War II Structures	2,600,000
HI	Haleakala National Park	Replace the Potable Water Catchment	7,000,000
HI	Hawaii Volcanoes National Park	Rehabilitate Mauna Loa Lookout Road	12,500,000
IA	Effigy Mounds National Monument	Rehabilitate Visitor Center	5,000,000
ID	Minidoka National Historic Site	Preserve Three Historic Structures	5,000,000
IL	Lincoln Home National Historic Site	Replace Exterior Pavement Surfaces on Walkways, Streets, and Parking Areas.	8,900,000
IN	George Rogers Clark National Historical Park.	Preserve Memorial Envelope and Bronze Elements.	4,600,000
KS	Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve	Rehabilitate Lantry Area and Spring Hill Barn.	6,300,000
KY	Mammoth Cave National Park	Repair and Replace Utility Infrastructure—Phase I.	29,680,000
LA	Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve.	Rehabilitate Chalmette National Cemetery	14,400,000
MD	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park.	Repair Potomac River Dams 4 and 5	74,000,000
MI	Isle Royale National Park	Rehabilitate Washington Harbor Dock	4,000,000
MN	Voyageurs National Park	Rehabilitate Rainy Lake and Ash River Roads.	6,100,000
MO	Gateway Arch National Park	Preserve Features and Systems of the Old Courthouse—Phase II.	12,000,000
MP	American Memorial Park	Replace Waterlines	15,000,000
MT	Glacier National Park	Replace Utility Systems	33,350,000
NC	Cape Hatteras National Seashore and Fort Raleigh National Historic Site.	Replace Fort Raleigh and Frisco Water Systems.	7,000,000
ND	Theodore Roosevelt National Park	Repave Route 10	4,500,000
NE	Scotts Bluff National Monument	Repair Summit Road and Parking Areas ...	6,400,000
NJ, NY	Gateway National Recreation Area	Address Deferred Maintenance at Multiple Sites.	40,000,000
NJ, PA	Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.	Demolish Hazardous Structures and Rehabilitate Historic Buildings—Phase I.	40,000,000

State(s)	Station or Unit Name	Project	Funding Amount
NM	Carlsbad Caverns National Park	Replace Main Water Distribution System ..	8,000,000
NY	Gateway National Recreation Area	Replace Shoreline Stabilization Structures—Phase II.	55,000,000
OH	Cuyahoga Valley National Park	Demolish Excess Structures	33,206,000
OK	Chickasaw National Recreation Area	Repair and Preserve Roads and Parking Areas.	5,120,000
OR	John Day Fossil Beds National Monument	Rehabilitate Visitor Center and Cant Ranch House.	9,162,000
PA	Gettysburg National Military Park	Rehabilitate Historic Structures and Replace Water Lines.	31,319,000
PA	Valley Forge National Historical Park	Rehabilitate Buildings for Leasing and Demolish Obsolete Structures.	32,500,000
PR	San Juan National Historic Site	Preserve Lighthouse and Austria Bastion ..	9,000,000
RI	Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park.	Preserve Slater and Wilkinson Mills	9,000,000
SC	Congaree National Park, Cowpens National Battlefield, Kings Mountain National Military Park, Ninety Six National Historic Site.	Repair and Preserve Roads in South Carolina.	4,000,000
SD	Badlands National Park	Rehabilitate Building for Headquarters and Concession Operations, and Demolish Structures.	15,000,000
TX	Lake Meredith National Recreation Area ...	Repair and Preserve Roads and Parking Areas.	4,200,000
UT	Canyonlands National Park	Rehabilitate Utilities and Communication Infrastructure.	34,726,000
VA	Shenandoah National Park	Rehabilitate Headquarters Water System ..	20,000,000
VI	Virgin Islands National Park	Repair Lameshur Bay Road	3,700,000
WA	Mount Rainier National Park	Rehabilitate Paradise Wastewater Systems	65,600,000
WA	Olympic National Park	Rehabilitate Barnes Point Wastewater Systems.	27,699,000
WI	Apostle Islands National Lakeshore	Rehabilitate Outer Island Dock	3,400,000
WV	New River Gorge National Park and Preserve.	Repair Rend Trail and Bridges	20,000,000
WY	Grand Teton National Park	Rehabilitate "4 Lazy F Ranch" Cabins for Housing.	8,120,000
Multiple	National Park Units	Maintenance Action Teams	25,000,000
	Total, Project Funds		1,165,924,000
	Program Administration (Indirect Costs) ...		19,950,000
	Project Management		46,816,000
	Contingency Fund		97,310,000
	Total, National Park Service *		\$1,330,000,000

*Total amount is net of FY 2025 sequestration and previously unavailable funds.

BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION

State(s)	Station or Unit Name	Project	Funding Amount
AZ	Shonto Preparatory School	Shonto Preparatory School Employee Housing New (Replacement) or Improvement Repair.	\$27,364,000
NM	Kinteel Campus	Kinteel Campus Renovation and Replacement of School Facility.	61,700,000
	Total, Project Funds		89,064,000
	Program Administration (Indirect Costs)		2,850,000
	Contingency Fund		3,086,000
	Total, Bureau of Indian Education *		\$95,000,000

*Total amount is net of FY 2025 sequestration and previously unavailable funds.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE

State(s)	Station or Unit Name	Project	Funding Amount
MT	Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest	Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest De- ferred Maintenance.	\$1,985,000
ID, MT	Bitterroot National Forest	Bitterroot National Forest Deferred Mainte- nance.	3,011,000
MT	Custer Gallatin National Forest	Beartooth Bunkhouses Housing Renovation	260,000
ND	Dakota Prairie Grasslands	Maah Daah Hey Trail Bridge Replacements	390,000
MT	Flathead National Forest	Lindbergh Lake Campground Deferred Maintenance and Resource Protection.	785,000
MT	Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest ...	Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	2,685,000
ID	Idaho Panhandle National Forests	Idaho Panhandle National Forests Deferred Maintenance.	7,446,000
MT	Kootenai National Forest	Kootenai National Forest Deferred Mainte- nance.	1,330,000
MT	Lolo National Forest	Lolo National Forest Deferred Maintenance	7,334,000
ID	Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forest	Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forest De- ferred Maintenance.	1,745,000
CO	Arapahoe-Roosevelt National Forest	Arapahoe-Roosevelt National Forest De- ferred Maintenance.	1,112,000
WY	Bighorn National Forest	Bighorn National Forest Deferred Mainte- nance.	3,818,000
SD	Black Hills National Forest	Black Hills National Forest Deferred Main- tenance.	5,079,000
CO	Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests.	Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests Deferred Maintenance.	2,336,000
WY	Medicine Bow-Routt National Forests	Wyoming Campground Deferred Mainte- nance.	400,000
NE	Nebraska National Forest	Nebraska National Forest Deferred Mainte- nance.	924,000
CO	Pike and San Isabel National Forests	Pike and San Isabel National Forests De- ferred Maintenance.	5,189,000
CO	Rocky Mountain Region	Rocky Mountain Region Deferred Mainte- nance.	5,077,000
CO	Rio Grande National Forest	Rio Grande National Forest Deferred Main- tenance.	895,000
CO	San Juan National Forest	San Juan National Forest Deferred Mainte- nance.	1,545,000
WY	Shoshone National Forest	Shoshone National Forest Deferred Mainte- nance.	917,000
CO	White River National Forest	White River National Forest Deferred Main- tenance.	1,472,000
AZ	Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest	Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest De- ferred Maintenance.	1,000,000
NM	Carson National Forest	Carson National Forest Deferred Mainte- nance.	4,975,000
AZ	Coconino National Forest	Coconino National Forest Deferred Mainte- nance.	16,165,000
AZ	Coronado National Forest	Coronado National Forest Deferred Mainte- nance.	1,250,000
NM	Gila National Forest	Quemado Lake Recreation Areas Recon- struction and Accessibility Upgrades.	3,225,000
AZ	Kaibab National Forest	Kaibab National Forest Deferred Mainte- nance.	550,000
NM	Sante Fe National Forest	Sante Fe National Forest Deferred Mainte- nance.	850,000
UT	Ashley National Forest	Ashley National Forest Deferred Mainte- nance.	7,324,000
WY	Bridger-Teton National Forest	Grey's River Corridor Phase 3	2,000,000
ID	Caribou-Targhee National Forest	Caribou-Targhee National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	3,805,000
UT	Dixie National Forest	Dixie National Forest Deferred Mainte- nance.	4,215,000
UT	Fishlake National Forest	Forest-Wide Road Deferred Maintenance ...	330,000

State(s)	Station or Unit Name	Project	Funding Amount
UT	Manti-LaSal National Forest	Manti-LaSal National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	2,080,000
ID	Intermountain Region	Idaho Airstrip	750,000
ID	Salmon-Challis National Forest	Salmon-Challis National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	1,450,000
ID	Sawtooth National Forest	Big Smoky Administration Site Housing Deferred Maintenance.	730,000
CA	Angeles National Forest	Angeles National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	3,715,000
CA	Cleveland National Forest	Renovate Falcon Group Campground and Trails.	860,000
CA	Inyo National Forest	Inyo National Forest Deferred Maintenance	240,000
CA	Klamath National Forest	Russian Wilderness Pacific Crest Trail and Feeder Trails Deferred Maintenance.	695,000
CA, NV	Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit	Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit Deferred Maintenance.	450,000
CA	Lassen National Forest	McCarthy Point Lookout Recreation Rental Restoration.	102,000
CA	Los Padres National Forest	Facilities Repairs	1,385,000
CA	Mendocino National Forest	Fouts Springs Critical Water Systems Repairs.	120,000
CA	Modoc National Forest	Forest-wide Recreation Site Maintenance ..	800,000
CA	Plumas National Forest	Beckwourth District Office Water System Replacement.	605,000
CA	San Bernardino National Forest	Applewhite Campground and Picnic Area Accessibility Improvements.	1,256,000
CA	Shasta Trinity National Forest	Historic Recreation Cabin and Barn Roof Replacement.	335,000
CA	Sierra National Forest	Administrative and Recreation Facilities Rehabilitation.	6,767,000
CA	Six Rivers National Forest	Six Rivers National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	1,255,000
CA	Stanislaus National Forest	Stanislaus National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	240,000
OR	Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.	Historic Multnomah Falls Lodge Critical Accessibility, Utility, and Security System Upgrades.	1,100,000
WA	Colville National Forest	Colville National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	6,940,000
OR	Fremont-Winema National Forest	Cottonwood Campground Trail Bridge Replacement.	186,000
WA	Gifford Pinchot National Forest	North Fork Guard Station Restoration	200,000
WA	Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest	Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	4,131,000
OR	Mt. Hood National Forest	Lake Branch Bridge Replacement	750,000
WA	Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest	Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	6,650,000
OR, WA	Pacific Northwest Region	Pacific Northwest Region Deferred Maintenance.	3,200,000
OR	Siuslaw National Forest	Quarters and Facilities Deferred Maintenance Reduction.	2,165,000
OR	Umpqua National Forest	South Umpqua Transportation Remediation and Watershed Improvement to Aid in Critical Access and Aquatic Organism Passage.	1,268,000
OR	Wallowa Whitman National Forest	Wallowa Whitman National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	6,600,000
OR	Willamette National Forest	Toilet Replacement and Composting Toilet Conversion Project.	1,169,000
GA	Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest	Lake Conasauga Recreation Area Rehabilitation.	2,665,000
KY	Daniel Boone National Forest	Great Meadows Water System Replacement.	325,000
VA	George Washington and Jefferson National Forests.	Grindstone Recreation Area Wastewater Treatment Plant Replacement.	4,600,000

State(s)	Station or Unit Name	Project	Funding Amount
KY	Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area.	Brandon Spring Housing Replacement	5,757,000
AL	National Forests in Alabama	Payne Lake Dam Spillway Rehabilitation ..	900,000
FL	National Forests in Florida	New Osceola Office Site	5,442,000
MS	National Forests in Mississippi	National Forests in Mississippi Deferred Maintenance.	11,608,000
AR	Ozark-St. Francis National Forest	Ozark-St. Francis National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	3,170,000
PA	Allegheny National Forest	Allegheny National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	1,074,000
WI	Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest	Chippewa Campground Shower House Reconstruction.	1,230,000
MN	Chippewa National Forest	Chippewa National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	443,000
VT	Green Mountain and Finger Lakes National Forests.	Green Mountain and Finger Lakes National Forests Deferred Maintenance.	1,519,000
MI	Hiawatha National Forest	Hiawatha National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	1,377,000
IN	Hoosier National Forest	Tipsaw and Buzzard Roost Recreation Areas Rehabilitation.	932,000
MO	Mark Twain National Forest	Mark Twain National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	4,068,000
WV	Monongahela National Forest	Monongahela National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	1,697,000
MI	Ottawa National Forest	Hunter Walking Trail and Trailhead Rehab	360,000
IL	Shawnee National Forest	Forest-wide Toilet Replacements	295,000
MN	Superior National Forest	FR152 S. Brule River Bridge Replacement	1,520,000
OH	Wayne National Forest	Wayne National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	646,000
NH	White Mountain National Forest	Corridor 11 Andro Snowmobile Trail Maintenance/Reroute.	730,000
AK	Chugach National Forest	Chugach National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	5,104,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Tongass National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	6,223,000
AZ, CA, MS, MT, MI, NC, NH, PR, OR, UT, WI, WV	Research and Development	Research and Development Deferred Maintenance.	13,592,000
	Total, Project Funds		234,895,000
	2025 Sequestration (5.7%)		16,245,000
	Administrative Funds		21,000,000
	Contingency Fund		12,860,000
	Total, U.S. Forest Service *		\$285,000,000

*Total amount is net of FY 2025 sequestration and previously unavailable funds.

**ALLOCATION OF FUNDS: LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND
FISCAL YEAR 2025**

State(s)	Agency—Account—Activity—Project	Amount
Office of the Secretary		
Departmental Operations Account		
	Appraisal and Valuation Services	17,000,000
	(AVSO)—Federal Lands.	
	Total, AVSO—Federal Lands, Available Program Funding (Net BA)	17,000,000
	Total, AVSO—Federal Lands (New BA)	16,879,109
	Total 2024 Sequester (available in 2025)	1,083,000
	Total 2025 Sequester	(962,109)
	Total, AVSO—Federal Lands, Available Program Funding (Net BA)	17,000,000
Bureau of Land Management		
Land Acquisition Account		
	Acquisition Management	8,527,000
	Recreational Access	20,500,000

State(s)	Agency—Account—Activity—Project	Amount
	Inholdings, Emergencies, and Hardships	10,309,000
	Land Acquisition Projects	
CO	South San Juan Project Area	9,000,000
CA	Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail	8,000,000
MT	Blackfoot River Watershed	7,000,000
NM	La Cienega Area of Critical Environmental Concern	4,500,000
UT	Red Cliffs National Conservation Area	5,700,000
OR	Cascade—Siskiyou National Monument	2,500,000
ID	Craters of the Moon National Monument	2,400,000
UT	Grand Staircase—Escalante National Monument	600,000
ID	Boise Foothills	200,000
	Subtotal, Land Acquisition Projects	39,900,000
	Total, BLM Land Acquisition Account, Available Program Funding (Net BA)	79,236,000
	Total, Bureau of Land Management, Allocation (New BA)	79,546,043
	Total 2024 Sequester (available in 2025)	4,224,081
	Total 2025 Sequester	(4,534,124)
	Total, Bureau of Land Management, Available Program Funding (Net BA)	79,236,000
	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	
	Land Acquisition Account	
	Highlands Conservation Act (Public Law 108–421)	10,000,000
	Land Acquisition Management	18,028,000
	Sportsmen and Recreational Access	15,500,000
	Inholdings/Emergencies and Hardships	11,000,000
	Exchanges	1,591,000
	Land Protection Planning	493,000
	Land Acquisition Projects	
FL	Everglades to Gulf Conservation Area (proposed)	2,000,000
AR	Cache River National Wildlife Refuge	500,000
Multi—ND/SD	Dakota Grassland Conservation Area	8,000,000
FL	Everglades Headwaters National Wildlife Refuge/Conservation Area	8,000,000
Multi—ND/SD	Dakota Tallgrass Prairie Wildlife Management Area	6,000,000
Multi—IA/MN	Northern Tallgrass Prairie National Wildlife Refuge	750,000
ME	Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge	1,500,000
CA	Grasslands Wildlife Management Area	1,000,000
Multi—CT/MA/NH/VT	Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge	2,000,000
OR	Willamette Valley Conservation Area	1,800,000
MD	Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge	750,000
CA	Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge	4,500,000
IN	Patoka River National Wildlife Refuge	1,000,000
VA	Rappahannock River Valley National Wildlife Refuge	1,000,000
MO	Big Muddy National Fish and Wildlife Refuge	500,000
Multi—CT/MA/ME/NH/NY/RI	Great Thicket National Wildlife Refuge	1,500,000
CA	Stone Lakes National Wildlife Refuge	1,000,000
ME	Petit Manan National Wildlife Refuge	1,000,000
IL	Cypress Creek National Wildlife Refuge	500,000
CA	Tulare Basin Wildlife Management Area	1,000,000
Multi—IL/MO	Middle Mississippi River National Wildlife Refuge	500,000
Multi—ID/MT/UT	Bear River Watershed Conservation Area	2,750,000
FL	St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge	1,500,000
KY	Clarks River National Wildlife Refuge	1,000,000
SC	Waccamaw National Wildlife Refuge	1,000,000
ID	Minidoka National Wildlife Refuge	3,000,000
Multi—FL/GA	Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge	5,000,000
Multi—IL/WI	Hackmatack National Wildlife Refuge	3,290,000
NC	Mountain Bogs National Wildlife Refuge	1,000,000
MT	Rocky Mountain Front Conservation Area	1,500,000
	Subtotal, Land Acquisition Projects	64,840,000
	Total, FWS Land Acquisition Account, Available Program Funding (Net BA)	121,452,000
	Total, FWS Land Acquisition, Allocation (New BA)	121,584,805
	Total 2024 Sequester (available in 2025)	6,797,529

State(s)	Agency—Account—Activity—Project	Amount
	Total 2025 Sequester	(6,930,334)
	Total, FWS Land Acquisition, Available Program Funding (Net BA)	121,452,000
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation		
Fund Account (CESCF)		
	Species Recovery Land Acquisition	14,162,000
	Habitat Conservation Plan Acquisition	26,000,000
	Total, FWS CESCF Account, Available Program Funding (Net BA)	40,162,000
	Total, FWS Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund, Allocation (New BA)	40,135,102
	Total 2024 Sequester (available in 2025)	2,314,599
	Total 2025 Sequester	(2,287,701)
	Total, FWS Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund, Available Program Funding (Net BA)	40,162,000
	Total, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Allocation (New BA)	161,719,907
	Total 2024 Sequester (available in 2025)	9,112,128
	Total 2025 Sequester	(9,218,035)
	Total, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Available Program Funding (Net BA)	161,614,000
National Park Service		
NPS Land Acquisition and State Assistance		
Account		
State Conservation Grants		
	State Conservation Grants (Formula)	159,185,000
	Outdoor Recreation Legacy Grants (Competitive)	125,000,000
	State Conservation Grants Administration	14,500,000
	Subtotal, State Conservation Grants	298,685,000
	American Battlefield Protection Program (Public Law 113-287)	20,000,000
Land Acquisition		
	Acquisition Management	18,500,000
	Recreational Access	12,000,000
	Emergencies, Hardships, Relocations, and Deficiencies	5,000,000
	Inholdings, Donations, and Exchanges	11,000,000
Land Acquisition Projects		
WY	Grand Teton National Park	34,780,000
MD	Historic Preservation Training Center	1,100,000
NY/NJ	Statue of Liberty National Monument	5,000,000
CA	Golden Gate National Recreation Area	7,000,000
WA	San Juan Island National Historical Park	5,920,000
CA	Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area	2,890,000
Multi—GA, TN	Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park	500,000
MD	Catoctin Mountain Park	300,000
MO	Ozark National Scenic Riverways	335,000
	Subtotal, Land Acquisition Projects	57,825,000
	Subtotal, NPS Land Acquisition [non-add]	104,325,000
	Total, NPS Land Acquisition and State Assistance Account, Available Program Funding (Net BA)	423,010,000
	Total, National Park Service, Allocation (New BA)	422,712,084
	Total 2024 Sequester (available in 2025)	24,392,505
	Total 2025 Sequester	(24,094,589)
	Total, National Park Service, Available Program Funding (Net BA)	423,010,000
U.S. Forest Service		
USFS Land Acquisition Account		
	Acquisition Management	13,508,000
	Recreational Access	12,000,000
	Critical Inholdings/Wilderness	6,500,000
	Cash Equalization	250,000
Land Acquisition Projects		
CA	Sequoia National Forest	9,500,000
CA	Tahoe National Forest	5,000,000
WA	Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forests	8,000,000
AZ	Prescott National Forest	10,500,000
AK	Chugach National Forest I	5,000,000
CO	Rio Grande National Forest	5,281,000
NM	Cibola National Forest	10,000,000

State(s)	Agency—Account—Activity—Project	Amount
GA	Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests	6,156,000
AL	National Forests in Alabama	3,850,000
MT	Lolo National Forest, Phase I	7,500,000
OR	Mt. Hood National Forest	6,000,000
UT	Fishlake National Forest	5,000,000
SC	Francis Marion And Sumter National Forests	4,000,000
CO	San Juan National Forest I	3,500,000
MT	Kootenai National Forest	1,600,000
MT	Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest I	1,740,000
	Subtotal, Land Acquisition Projects	92,627,000
	Total, USFS Land Acquisition Account, Available Program Funding (Net BA)	124,885,000
	Total, USFS Land Acquisition Account, Allocation (New BA)	124,819,268
	Total 2024 Sequester (available in 2025)	7,180,430
	Total 2025 Sequester	(7,114,698)
	Total, USFS Land Acquisition Account, Available Program Funding (Net BA)	124,885,000
	USFS Forest Legacy Program Account	
	Administrative Funds	8,000,000
	Forest Legacy Projects	
MT	Stimson Timberland Legacy	10,200,000
UT	Zion Connectivity Project	3,000,000
VT	Hazen's Notch	2,260,000
AZ	The Sonoita Creek Wildlife Corridor	2,200,000
OK	Musket Mountain Forest	15,915,000
ID	Spirit of Mt Spokane Phase 2A	8,000,000
WA	Spirit of Mount Spokane Phase 2B	5,060,000
NC	Roanoke River Bottomlands Forest	3,000,000
OR	Tualatin Mountain Forest	5,765,000
CA	Brushy Mountain Phase 4, Eel River Peninsula	11,675,000
GA	Upatoi Ravines	13,500,000
FL	Avalon Woodland Ravines	3,705,000
IA	Catfish Creek Headwaters	1,975,000
	Subtotal, Forest Legacy Projects	86,255,000
	Total, USFS Forest Legacy Account, Available Program Funding (Net BA)	94,255,000
	Total, USFS Forest Legacy, Allocation (New BA)	94,323,589
	Total 2024 Sequester (available in 2025)	5,307,856
	Total 2025 Sequester	(5,376,445)
	Total, USFS Forest Legacy, Available Program Funding (Net BA)	94,255,000
	Total, U.S. Forest Service, Allocation (New BA)	219,142,857
	Total 2024 Sequester (available in 2025)	12,488,286
	Total 2025 Sequester	(12,491,143)
	Total, U.S. Forest Service, Available Program Funding (Net BA)	219,140,000
	Total, LWCF Allocation	
	Total, Land and Water Conservation Fund, Allocation (New BA)	900,000,000
	Total 2024 Sequester (available in 2025)	51,300,000
	Total 2025 Sequester	(51,300,000)
	Total, Land and Water Conservation Fund, Available Program Funding (Net BA)	900,000,000

DISCLOSURE OF CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING
ITEMS

The Constitution vests in the Congress the power of the purse. The Committee believes strongly that Congress should make the decisions on how to allocate the people's money. As defined in Rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the term "congressionally directed spending item" means a provision or report language included primarily at the request of a Senator, providing, authorizing, or recommending a specific amount of discretionary budget authority, credit authority, or other spending authority for a contract, loan, loan guarantee, grant, loan authority, or other expenditure with or to an entity, or targeted to a specific State, locality or congressional district, other than through a statutory or administrative, formula-driven, or competitive award process.

For each item, a Member is required to provide a certification that neither the Member nor the Member's immediate family has a pecuniary interest in such congressionally directed spending item. Such certifications are available to the public on the website of the Senate Committee on Appropriations (<https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/congressionally-directed-spending-requests>). Following is a list of congressionally directed spending items included in the Senate recommendation discussed in this report along with the name of each Senator who submitted a request to the Committee of jurisdiction for each item so identified. Neither the Committee recommendation nor this report contains any limited tax benefits or limited tariff benefits as defined in rule XLIV.

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

Agency	Account	Location	Project	Amount	Requestor(s)
Bureau of Indian Affairs	Special Initiatives	AK	Alaska Native Women's Resource Center for Alaska Tribal Safe Housing Project.	\$1,000,000	Murkowski
Bureau of Indian Affairs	Special Initiatives	AK	Robert Aqalluk Newlin Sr. Memorial Trust for Uqapiqta Iñupiatun Adult Fluency Program.	200,000	Murkowski
Bureau of Indian Affairs	Special Initiatives	NM	Eight Northern Indian Pueblos Council for Caja del Rio Ethnographic Study.	200,000	Heinrich
Bureau of Indian Affairs	Special Initiatives	WA	CRITFC for Columbia River In-Lieu/Treaty Fishing Access Site Construction.	5,250,000	Cantwell, Merkley, Murray, Wyden
Bureau of Land Management	Construction Projects	OR	Bureau of Land Management for Panther Creek Trail Network Construction.	3,096,000	Merkley, Wyden
Bureau of Land Management	Land Management Priorities	NM	Bureau of Land Management for Rio Grande del Norte National Monument, Wildlife Fencing.	150,000	Heinrich
Environmental Protection Agency	Research: National Priorities	AK	Zender Environmental Health and Research Group for Rural Alaska Burn Units Particulate Matter Reduction Study.	300,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	Research: National Priorities	DE	Science, Technology and Research Institute of Delaware Center for PFAS Solutions for Mobile Filtration System for Training Water Operators.	800,000	Carper, Coons
Environmental Protection Agency	Research: National Priorities	MA	Radiologic Impact and Health Assessment of the Decommissioning of the Pilgrim Nuclear Power Plant on Local Communities.	700,000	Markey, Warren
Environmental Protection Agency	Research: National Priorities	OR	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality for Crook County Groundwater Research Project.	1,404,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	Research: National Priorities	OR	Portland State University for Climate and Heat Assessment and Response.	1,500,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	Research: National Priorities	SC	Clemson University for development of novel technology for the destruction of forever chemicals.	3,000,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds [SRF]	AK	City of Craig Raw Water Line Replacement	3,000,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds [SRF]	AK	Anchorage Water and Wastewater Utility for Sewer Access	2,900,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds [SRF]	AK	City and Borough of Sitka for Wastewater Effluent Disinfection Treatment System.	11,250,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds [SRF]	AK	City and Borough of Wrangell for Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrades.	10,000,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds [SRF]	AK	City and Borough of Yakutat for Sewer System Upgrades	2,500,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds [SRF]	AK	City of Hoonah for Icy Strait Point Force Main Sewer Project	5,121,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds [SRF]	AK	City of Whittier for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements	1,590,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds [SRF]	AL	City of Bayou La Batre for Wastewater System Improvements	1,970,000	Britt
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds [SRF]	AL	City of Gadsden for Drainage Infrastructure Improvement	2,500,000	Britt

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

Agency	Account	Location	Project	Amount	Requestor(s)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	AR	City of Blytheville for Wastewater System Improvements	5,000,000	Boozman
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	AR	City of Conway for Tucker Creek Equalization Storage Facility	5,500,000	Boozman
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	AR	City of Fort Smith for Water Transmission	8,500,000	Boozman
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	AR	Little Rock Water Reclamation Authority for Port of Little Rock Water Expansion	10,000,000	Boozman
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	AZ	City of Show Low for Savage Sewer Phase 2	1,920,000	Kelly, Sinema
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	AZ	Town of Parker for Wastewater Project	2,082,000	Kelly, Sinema
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	AZ	Tri-City Regional Sanitary District of Gila County for II Gravity Main Project	3,000,000	Sinema
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	CA	City of Camarillo for the Valley Road Sewer Force-main Project	1,500,000	Butler, Padilla
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	CA	City of Santee for Dewatering Station	650,000	Butler, Padilla
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	CA	City of Tulare for Cybersecurity for Wastewater Treatment Plant	1,100,000	Butler, Padilla
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	CA	County of Sutter for Robbins Wastewater Treatment Plant Back Up Generator	400,000	Padilla
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	CA	East Bay Regional Park District for Martin Luther King Jr. Regional Shoreline Public Access Project	2,000,000	Butler
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	CA	East County Advanced Water Joint Powers Authority for Water Purification Project	1,300,000	Padilla
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	CO	City of Evans for East Side Stormwater Project	581,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	CO	City of Fruita for Sanitary Sewer Collection System Replacement	1,365,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	CO	Mesa County Lower Valley Public Improvement District (PID) for Sewer and Collection System Upgrade	1,037,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	CO	Town of Norwood for Water & Sewer Line Replacement Project	2,924,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	CT	Borough of Jewett City Department of Public Utilities for Wastewater Project	682,000	Hickenlooper, Blumenthal, Murphy
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	CT	City of Torrington for Toro Field Siphon Abandonment and Sewer Replacement	2,300,000	Hickenlooper, Blumenthal, Murphy
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	CT	Naugatuck Valley Council of Governments for Sewer Siphon Relocation Associated with Kinneytown Dam Removal	1,728,000	Hickenlooper, Blumenthal, Murphy
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	CT	Norwich Public Utilities for North Main Street Wastewater System Upgrade Project	960,000	Hickenlooper, Blumenthal, Murphy
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	CT	Town of Clinton for Wastewater Collection System and Treatment Facility	500,000	Hickenlooper, Blumenthal, Murphy

Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	CT	Town of Ellington Water Pollution Control Authority for Sewer Main Replacement.	975,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	CT	Town of Fairfield for Fairfield Water Quality and Resilience Sewer Upgrade.	1,000,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	CT	Town of Winchester for Southern Sewer Network Expansion	540,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	DE	City of Wilmington for Water System Upgrades	3,500,000	Carper, Coons
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	DE	Kent County Levy Court for Murderkill River Crossing Project	2,000,000	Carper
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	DE	Partnership for the Delaware Estuary for Resilience and Clean Water Upgrades.	500,000	Carper, Coons
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	DE	Sussex County for Regional Wastewater Resiliency Initiative	3,500,000	Carper
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	GA	City of Arcade for Sewage Treatment Plant	1,600,000	Osoff, Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	GA	City of Barnesville for Wastewater Collection System Improvements	2,000,000	Osoff, Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	GA	City of Hampton for Stormwater Infrastructure Improvements	954,000	Osoff
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	GA	City of Hinesville for Pump Station Replacement Project	100,000	Osoff, Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	GA	City of Moultrie for SE Business Park Sewer Extension	745,000	Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	GA	City of Waynesboro for Sanitary Sewer Improvements	1,046,000	Osoff
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	HI	City and County of Honolulu for Stormwater Planning Study in the Vicinity of Kaelelepu Stream.	600,000	Hirono
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	IL	Cahokia Heights for Sanitary Sewer Improvements	1,000,000	Duckworth
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	IL	City of Carbondale for Stormwater and Flooding Mitigation Project	1,500,000	Duckworth, Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	IL	City of Paris for Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrades	500,000	Duckworth
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	IN	Greene County for Water and Wastewater Infrastructure	13,500,000	Young
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	KS	City of Hays for R9 Wellfield and Pipeline Project	11,000,000	Moran
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	KS	Riley County for Sewer District Upgrades	1,000,000	Moran
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	KY	Martin County for Wastewater Treatment Plant Rehabilitation	5,000,000	McConnell
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	LA	Calcasieu Parish Police Jury for North Lake Charles Water Rehabilitation Project.	1,500,000	Cassidy, Kennedy
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	LA	City of Lake Charles for Wastewater Treatment System Rehabilitation.	3,500,000	Kennedy
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	LA	City of Monroe Lift Rehabilitation Project	4,000,000	Cassidy, Kennedy
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	LA	Jefferson Davis Parish for Water System Improvements	3,300,000	Kennedy
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	MA	Tyngsborough Sewer Commission for Phalanx St Pump Station upgrade.	1,956,000	Markey, Warren
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	MA	Barnstable County for Fire Training Academy PFAS Release Site	3,000,000	Markey, Warren
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	MA	City of Fall River for South Watuppa Pond Phosphorus Inactivation Project.	2,000,000	Markey, Warren
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	MA	Holyoke WWTP Facility Master Plan	500,000	Markey, Warren
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	MA	Marblehead Water & Sewer Commission for Sewer Infiltration & Inflow Reduction.	807,000	Markey, Warren

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

Agency	Account	Location	Project	Amount	Requestor(s)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	MA	Town of Agawam for Downtown Stormwater Infrastructure Improvements.	1,971,000	Markey, Warren
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	MD	Canal Place Preservation and Development Authority for Sediment Testing and Remediation.	500,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	MD	City of Westminster for Advanced Water Purification System	2,900,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	MD	Eastern Utilities Commission for Pump Station Enhancement	2,868,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	MD	Howard County for Storm Water Management	1,500,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	MD	Town of Greensboro for Regional Wastewater System Expansion	1,566,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	ME	Caribou Utilities District for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements.	3,288,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	ME	City of Biddeford for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements	6,000,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	ME	Clinton Water District for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements	4,080,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	ME	Richmond Utilities District for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements.	1,120,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	ME	Sabatius Sanitary District for Wastewater Improvements	2,000,000	King
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	ME	South Berwick Sewer District for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements.	3,000,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	ME	Town of Fort Kent for Water Infrastructure Improvements	3,300,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	ME	Town of Gorham for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements	2,800,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	ME	Town of Hampden for Small Pump Stations & Sewer Main Rehabilitation.	1,210,000	King
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	ME	Town of Limerick for Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements.	1,600,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	ME	Town of Machias for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements	715,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	ME	Vassalboro Sanitary District for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements.	363,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	ME	Veazie Sewer District for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements	1,789,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	ME	Wells Sanitary District for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements	3,000,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	MI	City of Cheboygan for Sewer Infiltration/Inflow Reduction Plan	1,000,000	Peters
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	MI	Emmet County for Pellston Airport PFAS Source Remediation Project	775,000	Peters
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	MI	Great Lakes Water Authority for Freud & Connors Creek Pump Station Rehabilitation.	1,000,000	Peters, Stabenow
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	MI	Great Lakes Water Authority for Intercommunity Relief Sewer Modification.	2,000,000	Peters, Stabenow
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	MI	Macomb County for Sediment Control for Urban Watersheds	1,000,000	Peters, Stabenow
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	MN	City of Floodwood for Water Infrastructure Improvements	1,500,000	Klobuchar, Smith

Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	MN	City of Lambertton for Infrastructure Improvements	2,000,000	Klobuchar, Smith
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	MN	City of Madison Lake for Sanitary and Water System Improvements	1,050,000	Klobuchar, Smith
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	MN	City of Moorhead for Dewatering System	2,100,000	Klobuchar, Smith
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	MN	City of Newport for Inflow and Infiltration Mitigation	1,500,000	Klobuchar, Smith
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	MN	City of Sacred Heart for Infrastructure Improvements	1,050,000	Klobuchar, Smith
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	MN	City of Winona for Wastewater Treatment Plant Phosphorus Reduction.	1,500,000	Klobuchar, Smith
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	MS	Cities of Clinton, Bolton, and Raymond for Regional Wastewater Improvements.	7,800,000	Hyde-Smith
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	MS	City of Laurel for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements	8,000,000	Wicker
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	MS	City of Moss Point for Wastewater System Improvements	4,500,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	MS	City of Natchez for Stormwater Infrastructure Improvements	1,178,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	MS	Desoto County for Wastewater Improvements	2,500,000	Wicker
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	NE	Middle Niobrara Natural Resources District for Long Pine Creek and Bone Creek Watershed Improvements.	1,421,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	NE	Village of Greeley for Wastewater Improvements	1,300,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	NE	Village of Ong for Lagoon System Renovations	100,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	NE	Village of Shelby for Lagoon Improvements	600,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	NE	Village of Valparaiso for Sewer Rehabilitation	225,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	NU	Borough of Swedesboro for Sanitary Sewer Pump Station	420,000	Booker
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	NU	County of Passaic for River Street Storm Water Management Project.	1,200,000	Booker
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	NM	City of Carlsbad for Canal Street Storm Drain System Extension	1,000,000	Lujan
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	NM	City of Rio Rancho for Aquifer ReInjection Project	1,760,000	Heinrich, Lujan
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	NV	Baker Water and Sewer General Improvement District for Water Infrastructure Upgrades.	3,817,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	NV	City of Sparks for Truckee Meadows Water Reclamation Facility Improvements.	2,000,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	NV	Eureka County for Water Utility Improvements	4,400,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	NV	White Pine County for Sewer and Water Expansion	3,983,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	NY	Village of Millerton for Wastewater System	3,500,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	OH	City of Canton for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements	1,200,000	Brown
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	OH	City of Struthers for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements	640,000	Brown
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	OH	Lorain County for Regional Wastewater Infrastructure	2,000,000	Brown
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	OH	Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District for Applewood Drive Stormwater Improvements.	750,000	Brown
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	OR	Arnold Irrigation District for Infrastructure Modernization Project	2,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	OR	City of Dallas for LaCreole Node Sewer Project	500,000	Merkley, Wyden

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

Agency	Account	Location	Project	Amount	Requestor(s)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	OR	City of Eugene for Wastewater Retrofit	960,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	OR	City of John Day for Wastewater Treatment Plant	1,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	OR	Deschutes River Conservancy for Water Infrastructure Improvements	2,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	PA	Bear Creek Watershed Authority for Installation of Emergency Generators	229,000	Casey, Fetterman
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	PA	Borough of Forest Hills for Storm Sewer Replacement and Sanitary Sewer Access Improvements	500,000	Fetterman
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	PA	Borough of Ursina for UV System for Sewage Treatment Plant	240,000	Fetterman
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	PA	Chesapeake Conservancy for Water Quality Protection	400,000	Casey
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	PA	City of Aliquippa Storm Sewer Separation Project	400,000	Casey
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	PA	Dry Tavern Sewer Authority for Sewage Treatment Plant Improvements	486,000	Casey
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	PA	Mid-Cameron Authority for Sludge Drying and Storage	397,000	Casey
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	PA	Monroe County for Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrades	2,008,000	Casey
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	PA	Newberry Township for Storm Sewer Improvements	119,000	Casey, Fetterman
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	PA	Punxsutawney Borough for Sewage Treatment Plant Disinfection System Upgrades	700,000	Casey
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	PA	Redstone Township Sewer Authority for Sewage Extension	750,000	Casey
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	PA	Sandy Township for Sewer Extension	500,000	Casey
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	PA	West Newton Borough for Lift Station Improvements	750,000	Casey
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	RI	City of East Providence for Sewer System Rehabilitation	3,000,000	Reed, Whitehouse
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	RI	Town of Charlestown for Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems Upgrades	600,000	Whitehouse
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	RI	Town of Cumberland for Sewer Main Replacements	2,300,000	Reed
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	RI	Town of West Warwick for Wastewater Treatment Facility	1,840,000	Reed
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	SC	City of Conway for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements	1,020,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	SC	City of North Augusta for Greenway Culvert Replacement	1,280,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	SC	Town of Keeshaw Sewer Outfall Line Project	3,200,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	SC	Town of Lynchburg for Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements	536,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	SC	Town of Sullivan's Island for Drainage Improvement	3,000,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	SC	Town of Woodruff for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements	5,000,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	VA	City of Williamsburg for Sanitary Sewer Resiliency Improvements	800,000	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	VA	Town of Altavista for Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	2,815,000	Kaine, Warner

Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	VA	Town of Fries for Drinking Water and Sewer Treatment Improvements	1,000,000	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	VA	Town of Wytheville for Wastewater Plant Upgrade	1,886,000	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	VA	York County for Sewer Extension Projects	1,600,000	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	VT	Addison County Community Trust for Manufactured Housing Community Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements	1,680,000	Sanders
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	VT	Bolton Valley Water and Community Development Company for Community Wastewater Treatment Facility	1,000,000	Welch
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	VT	City of Burlington for South End Wastewater Storage	500,000	Sanders, Welch
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	VT	Higgate Village for Wastewater System Centralization	500,000	Sanders
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	VT	Town of Cabot for Wastewater Repairs	240,000	Sanders
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	VT	Town of Richmond for Wastewater Treatment Facility Septage Processing Upgrade	1,250,000	Sanders, Welch
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	VT	Town of Wolcott for Wolcott Community Wastewater	1,000,000	Sanders, Welch
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	VT	Town of Woodstock for Woodstock Wastewater Treatment Facility	1,000,000	Welch
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	WA	City of Anacortes for Samish Indian Nation Summit Park Sewer Upgrade Project	1,000,000	Murray
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	WA	Clark Regional Wastewater District for Wallace Heights Septic Elimination	2,215,000	Murray
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	WA	Port of Bellingham for Fairhaven Marine Industrial Park Stormwater Improvement Project	1,500,000	Cantwell
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	WA	Quinault Indian Nation for Alis Hill Landslide Mitigation	865,000	Murray
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	WA	Washington State Department of Natural Resources for Sewer Extension Project to Protect Sensitive Groundwater Area	1,832,000	Cantwell
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	WI	Bell Sanitary District for Holding Tank Treatment Facility	1,100,000	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	WI	City of Oshkosh for Wastewater Treatment	3,200,000	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	WI	Forest County Potawatomi Community for Wastewater Treatment	2,000,000	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	WI	Green Bay Metropolitan Sewerage District for Watershed Improvements	1,500,000	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	WI	Town of Richmond for Wastewater Improvements	664,000	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	WI	Village of Brandon for Wastewater Improvements	406,000	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	WV	Boone County PSD for Wastewater Treatment Concept Design Plan and Pipeline Extension Project for Hobet Mine Redevelopment	4,000,000	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	WV	Center Public Service District for Phase II Sewer Extension	500,000	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	WV	City of Bridgeport for Aerotech Park Utility Extension	1,000,000	Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	WV	City of Charles Town for Green Infrastructure Master Plan	360,000	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	WV	Ravencliff-McGraw-Saulsville Public Service District for Glen Rogers Sewer Improvements	800,000	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	WV	Town of Ansted for Collection System Extension	1,500,000	Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRF)	WV	Town of Glasgow for Sewer Repair	250,000	Manchin

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

Agency	Account	Location	Project	Amount	Requestor(s)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	WV	Town of Grantsville for Wastewater Improvements Phase I	1,500,000	Capito
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	AK	Anchorage Water and Wastewater Utility for Girwood Well Production Upgrades.	3,000,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	AK	Anchorage Water and Wastewater Utility for Romig Utility Contaminated Well Replacement.	5,000,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	AK	City of Angoon for Utilities Replacement	2,000,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	AK	City of Homer for A-Frame Water Transmission Main Replacement	650,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	AK	City of Ketchikan for Tongass Avenue Water Main Replacement	2,300,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	AK	City of Seward for Aging Water Mains Replacement	4,000,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	AK	City of Soldotna for Well 'C' Treatment Upgrade	900,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	AK	City of Unalaska for Captains Bay Drinking Waterline Replacement	3,400,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	AK	City of Wasilla for Wasilla-Palmer Water System Interconnect Design.	1,930,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	AK	Metlakatla Indian Community for Repairs/Upgrades to the Wastewater Lagoon.	1,000,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	AK	Native Village of Nelson Lagoon for Water Storage Tank Replacement.	2,838,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	AL	City of Grove Hill for Water System Improvements	312,000	Britt
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	AL	City of Union Springs for Water System Improvements	3,000,000	Britt
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	AL	The Water Works and Sewer Board of the City of Greenville for Water Supply Improvements.	3,500,000	Britt, Tuberville
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	AR	City of Helena-West Helena for Water Rehabilitation	4,500,000	Boozman
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	AR	Wynne Water Utilities for Water Infrastructure Improvements	4,500,000	Boozman
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	AZ	City of Page for Water Treatment Plant Project	3,000,000	Kelly, Sinema
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	AZ	City of Safford for Water Storage Tank	1,500,000	Kelly, Sinema
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	AZ	Town of Patagonia for Water Line Upgrades	900,000	Kelly, Sinema
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	CA	City of East Palo Alto for Water Infrastructure Improvements	1,000,000	Butler, Padilla
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	CA	City of South Gate for PFAS Treatment Facility	2,000,000	Butler, Padilla
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	CA	Utica Water and Power Authority for Water Supply Reliability Project	300,000	Padilla
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	CO	City of Manitou Springs for Replacement of Aging Water Meters	500,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	CO	City of Trinidad for Water Tank Rehab	1,037,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	CO	Ute Mountain Ute Tribe for Cortez-Towaoc Water Main Replacement Phase 3 Design.	1,300,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

Agency	Account	Location	Project	Amount	Requestor(s)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	MI	Charter Township of Royal Oak for Drinking Water System Improvements.	1,000,000	Peters
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	MI	City of Caseville for Water System Improvements	497,000	Peters, Stabenow
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	MI	City of Fennville Well Replacement	350,000	Peters
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	MI	City of Grand Blanc for Water Main Modernization Project	1,245,000	Peters
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	MI	City of Kalamazoo for Lead Service Line Replacement	1,600,000	Stabenow
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	MI	City of Romulus for Water Main Distribution	500,000	Stabenow
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	MI	City of Taylor for Lead Line Replacement	250,000	Peters
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	MI	Fenton Township Safe Drinking Water Project	433,000	Peters
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	MI	Oakland County for Water System Improvements	1,000,000	Peters, Stabenow
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	MI	Redford Charter Township for Lead Service Lines Investigation and Replacement.	1,000,000	Peters, Stabenow
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	MI	Village of Mattawan for Concord Water Tower	400,000	Peters
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	NC	Fayetteville Public Works Commission for Water Treatment Plants	4,500,000	Tillis
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	NE	City of Gena for New Well and Transmission Line	350,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	NE	City of McCook for Water Treatment Plant	1,000,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	NE	Santee Sioux Tribe Of The Santee Reservation Of Nebraska for Water System Capacity and Infrastructure Improvements.	8,250,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	NE	Village of Farwell for Water System Improvements	508,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	NE	Village of Oakdale for Well and Water System Improvements	150,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	NU	Township of Bloomfield for Lead Service Line Replacement	737,000	Booker, Menendez
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	NU	Borough of Hamburg for Lead/Galvanized Steel Water Service Line Replacement.	500,000	Booker
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	NU	Cape May Water and Sewer Utility for Desalination Plant Funding	1,500,000	Booker
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	NU	Hamilton Township Municipal Utilities Authority for Water Main Replacement.	1,250,000	Booker
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	NU	Town of Kearny for Lead Service Line Replacement	1,000,000	Booker, Menendez
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	NU	Township of Nutley for Booster Pump Station Enhancement Project	493,000	Booker, Menendez
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	NM	City of Truth or Consequences for Water Line Improvements	700,000	Heinrich
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	NM	Enchanted Forest Mutual Domestic Water Consumers Association for Water Supply Well and Pumphouse.	500,000	Heinrich, Lujan
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	NM	New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs for Fort Selden Historic Site Water System Improvements.	60,000	Heinrich, Lujan
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [SRF]	NM	Ojo Caliente Mutual Domestic Water Consumers Association for Water System Improvements.	675,000	Heinrich

Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	NM	Pena Blanca Water and Sanitation District for Water System Improvements.	940,000	Heinrich, Luján
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	NM	Village of Mosquero for Water Infrastructure Project	264,000	Luján
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	NM	Village of Questa for Water System Improvements	1,000,000	Heinrich
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	NV	Las Vegas Valley Water District for New Rainbow Discharge Line Project.	1,000,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	NV	City of Glens Falls for Water Distribution System Improvements	1,000,000	Gillbrand, Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	NV	City of Watertown for Regional Water Quality Improvement Project	1,000,000	Gillbrand, Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	NV	Eric County Water Authority for Lead Service Line Replacement Program.	1,500,000	Gillbrand, Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	NV	Jericho Water District for PFAS Treatment for Wells 18, 19 & 29	700,000	Gillbrand, Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	NV	Onondaga County Water Authority for Replacing Known Lead Lines	1,000,000	Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	NV	Suffolk County Water Authority for Peconic Lake Estates Water Estates Water Main Extension.	1,900,000	Gillbrand, Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	NV	Town of Hemstead for Levitown Dioxane Removal	2,000,000	Gillbrand, Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	NV	Westchester County for BNR Removal Mamaroneck Water Resource Recovery Facility.	1,000,000	Gillbrand, Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	OH	City of Barborton for Drinking Water Infrastructure Improvements	1,400,000	Brown
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	OH	City of Canfield for Drinking Water Infrastructure	610,000	Brown
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	OH	City of Napoleon for Drinking Water Infrastructure	1,900,000	Brown
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	OH	City of Nelsonville for Water System Improvements	1,000,000	Brown
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	OH	Village of Adena for Drinking Water Infrastructure	577,000	Brown
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	OH	Village of Gadenhutzen for Water Infrastructure	547,000	Brown
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	OH	Village of Jackson Center for Drinking Water Infrastructure	2,000,000	Brown
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	OH	Village of Nashville for Wastewater Infrastructure	480,000	Brown
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	OH	Village of Woodsfield for Water Treatment Improvements	161,000	Brown
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	OK	City of Edmond for Water Treatment Plant Expansion	5,000,000	Mullin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	OK	Lawton Public Works Authority for Lawton Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements.	2,500,000	Mullin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	OR	City of Beaverton for Water Infrastructure Project	2,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	OR	City of Hermiston for Regional Water System Backup Generators Project.	665,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	OR	City of Maupin for Water System Improvements	1,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	OR	City of Prineville for Water and Wastewater Extension Project	1,500,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	OR	City of Talent for Resilient Waterline Installation	2,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	OR	City of Tillamook for the Water Transmission Line Replacement Project.	4,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	PA	Aleppo Township Authority for Water Line Replacement	500,000	Casey
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	PA	Belfast Township Municipal Authority for Water Storage Tank Construction.	536,000	Casey, Fetterman

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

Agency	Account	Location	Project	Amount	Requestor(s)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	PA	Borough of Carlisle for PFAS Mitigation	2,000,000	Casey, Fetterman
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	PA	Borough of Catawauqua for Water Treatment Plant Improvements	464,000	Casey
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	PA	Borough of Marianna for Water Distribution System Replacements	400,000	Casey
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	PA	Bradford City Water Authority for Water Treatment Plant Improvements	1,242,000	Fetterman
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	PA	Chester Water Authority for Chester Water Main Replacement	1,000,000	Casey, Fetterman
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	PA	City of Lock Haven for Water Line Replacement	825,000	Fetterman
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	PA	Manor Township Joint Municipal Authority for Water Line Replacement	500,000	Casey
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	PA	Montgomery Water Authority for Water Service Line Replacement	264,000	Casey, Fetterman
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	PA	Parks Township Municipal Authority for Water Line Replacement	181,000	Casey, Fetterman
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	PA	Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority for MLK Park Stormwater Improvements	750,000	Casey
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	PA	Southwestern Pennsylvania Water Authority for Extending its Water Distribution System	400,000	Casey
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	PA	West View Water Authority for Raw Water Intake Improvements	728,000	Casey
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	RI	Providence Water Supply Board for Lead Line Replacement	500,000	Reed, Whitehouse
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	SC	City of Aiken for Drinking Water Infrastructure Improvements	2,000,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	SC	Pickens Regional Joint Water System for Water Treatment Plant Improvements	4,000,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	SC	Town of Chapin for Drinking Water Infrastructure Improvements	1,589,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	VA	Rivanna Water and Sewer Authority for South Rivanna Drinking Water Treatment Plant Improvements	880,000	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	VA	Town of Wakefield for Drinking Water System Improvements	300,000	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	VA	Wise County Service Authority for Drinking Water System Improvements	2,000,000	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	VT	City of Burlington for Burlington Drinking Water Reservoir	1,000,000	Sanders, Welch
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	VT	City of Montpelier for Drinking Water System	2,180,000	Sanders, Welch
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	WA	City of Chewelah for Water Main Replacements	800,000	Murray
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	WA	City of Redmond for AC Water Main Replacement	2,500,000	Cantwell, Murray
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	WA	City of Republic for Drinking Water Reservoir Replacement and Other Water System Upgrades	768,000	Cantwell
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	WA	City of White Salmon for Water Main Project	1,600,000	Murray
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	WA	Public Utility District No. 1 of Skamania County for Underwood Water Rehabilitation Project	1,500,000	Murray
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	WA	Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe for Water System Construction	2,000,000	Cantwell

Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	WA	Town of South Ole Elum for Water Main Replacement Project	1,340,000	Murray
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	WI	City of Nekosia for Water Utility Improvements	1,630,000	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	WI	City of Wisconsin Dells for Water Storage Improvements	1,100,000	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	WI	Village of Benton for Water Main Replacement	1,100,000	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	WI	Village of Vesper for Water Systems Improvement	1,100,000	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	WV	City of Gratton for Underground Water Storage Tank Replacement	2,000,000	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	WV	City of Penmsboro for Phase III Water System Improvements Project	2,500,000	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	WV	City of Piedmont for Water Well Project	1,400,000	Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	WV	City of Ripley for Water Upgrade	590,000	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	WV	Cool Ridge-Flat Top Public Service District for Ellison Ridge Waterline Extension.	1,200,000	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	WV	McDowell Co. PSD for Anawalt Water System Upgrade	4,000,000	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	WV	McDowell Co. PSD for Elkhorn Creek Water Project, Phase IV	500,000	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	WV	Town of Harpers Ferry for Water Distribution Project	5,102,000	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	WV	Town of West Hamlin for Water Treatment Plant Improvements	1,500,000	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF)	WV	Webster County Commission for Pleasants Ridge Waterline Extension.	750,000	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other	AK	Bristol Bay Borough for Scrap Metal Backhaul Program	3,860,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other	AK	City of Cordova for Refuse and Wildlife Conflict Mitigation	361,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other	AK	City of Gustavus for Composting Facility Improvements	596,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other	AK	City of King Cove for Solid Waste Facility	2,000,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other	AK	City of Teller for Landfill Project	600,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other	AK	City of Unalakleet for Sanitation Facilities Overhaul	1,000,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other	AK	Fairbanks North Star Borough for Air Quality Improvement Infrastructure Expansion.	3,000,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other	AK	Municipality of Skagway for Terminal Remediation	1,500,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other	AK	Prince William Sound Stewardship Foundation for Beach Rehabilitation.	250,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other	CO	Black Parents United Foundation for Assessing and Informing Health Impacts from Air Pollution.	1,300,000	Hickenlooper
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other	HI	County of Hawaii Department of Environmental Management for East Hawaii Regional Sort Station Rehabilitation.	1,000,000	Hirono, Schatz
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other	HI	Hawaii Department of Hawaiian Home Lands for Pilot Mokuai Cesspool Program.	1,225,000	Hirono
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other	MA	Resident-led strategies for Environmental Justice and Climate Resilience.	250,000	Markey, Warren
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other	MD	Prince George's County for Flood Forecasting Tool	500,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other	ME	Belgrade Regional Conservation Alliance for North Pond Water Quality Restoration.	2,320,000	Collins

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

Agency	Account	Location	Project	Amount	Requestor(s)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other	OR	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality for Air Quality Improvement Project.	2,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other	OR	Oregon Metro for Waste Improvement System	2,500,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other	RI	Town of Tiverton for a Municipal Recycling Center	1,535,000	Reed
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other	WA	Kitsap Economic Development Alliance for Puget Sound Waterways Cleanup.	500,000	Murray
Fish and Wildlife Service	Line Item Construction Projects	KY	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for Green River National Wildlife Refuge Visitor Center Improvements.	1,000,000	McConnell
Fish and Wildlife Service	Stewardship Priorities	AK	Alaska Department of Fish and Game for Polar Bear Assessments	1,230,000	Murkowski
Fish and Wildlife Service	Stewardship Priorities	CT	Denison Pequotsepos Nature Center for Upgrade to Wildlife Facility	715,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
Fish and Wildlife Service	Stewardship Priorities	HI	Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources for Emergency Preparedness at Olinda, Maui to Protect Rare Native Plants and Animals.	910,000	Hirono
Fish and Wildlife Service	Stewardship Priorities	HI	Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources for Hawaii Invertebrate Program Infrastructure Improvements.	600,000	Hirono, Schatz
Fish and Wildlife Service	Stewardship Priorities	HI	Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources for Hawaii seed extractory feasibility study.	250,000	Hirono
Fish and Wildlife Service	Stewardship Priorities	HI	Hawaii Division of Forestry and Wildlife for Makamaka'ole Newell's Shearwater Seabird Protection.	750,000	Schatz
Fish and Wildlife Service	Stewardship Priorities	HI	San Diego Zoo Wildlife Alliance for Increasing Capacity for Recovering Endangered Hawaiian Birds.	456,000	Hirono, Schatz
Fish and Wildlife Service	Stewardship Priorities	NM	City of Bloomfield for San Juan River Bank Stabilization & Riparian Restoration.	150,000	Lujan
Fish and Wildlife Service	Stewardship Priorities	NM	Desert Tortoise Council for Bolson Tortoise Recovery	150,000	Heinrich
Fish and Wildlife Service	Stewardship Priorities	OR	Lake County Umbrella Watershed Council for Closed Basin Watershed Restoration and Resilience Project.	2,373,000	Merkley, Wyden
Fish and Wildlife Service	Stewardship Priorities	OR	Nestucca, Neskiowin & Sand Lake Watersheds Council for Fish Passage Improvements.	500,000	Merkley, Wyden
Fish and Wildlife Service	Stewardship Priorities	OR	South Umpqua Rural Community Partnership for Wild Fish Habitat Restoration.	1,554,000	Merkley, Wyden
Fish and Wildlife Service	Stewardship Priorities	RI	RI Dept. of Environmental Management for Blackstone River Fish Passage—Elizabeth Webbing Dam.	2,000,000	Whitehouse
Fish and Wildlife Service	Stewardship Priorities	WA	Squaxin Island Tribe for Retention Pond Capacity Expansion Project	3,700,000	Murray
Fish and Wildlife Service	Stewardship Priorities	WV	Canaan Valley Institute for Habitat Restoration & Aquatic Organism Passage for Imperiled Species in West Virginia.	500,000	Manchin

Forest Service	Construction Projects	AK	U.S. Forest Service for Grant Creek Bridge and Moose Pass Trail Connection, Chugach National Forest.	1,851,000	Murkowski
Forest Service	Construction Projects	KY	U.S. Forest Service for Nature Center Renovation, Land Between the Lakes.	7,450,000	McConnell
Forest Service	Construction Projects	NH	U.S. Forest Service for White Mountain National Forest, Saco Ranger Station.	10,000,000	Shaheen
Forest Service	Construction Projects	OR	U.S. Forest Service for Timberline Lodge Fire Suppression System Modernization.	1,900,000	Merkley, Wyden
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis	AK	Alaska Division of Forestry and Fire Protection for Fuels Reduction Projects and Community Wildfire Protection Plans.	3,500,000	Murkowski
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis	CA	City of Farnersville for Acquisition of a Fire Bulldozer, Transport Vehicle, and Trailer.	950,000	Butler
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis	CO	City of Fort Collins for Michigan Ditch Pre-Fire Mitigation Project	1,054,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis	CO	Estes Valley Watershed Coalition for Thunder Mountain Fuel Reduction.	102,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis	HI	Hawaii Division of Forestry and Wildlife for West Maui Fire Restoration.	1,099,000	Schatz
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis	HI	Ko'olau Foundation for Haiku Valley Cultural Preserve	300,000	Schatz
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis	HI	The Nature Conservancy, Hawaii and Palmyra for Building Forest Resilience through Wildfire Mitigation Strategies.	630,000	Hirono, Schatz
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis	KS	Kansas Forest Service for Wildfire Mitigation	2,000,000	Moran
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis	NM	Mescalero Apache Tribe for Forest Restoration	700,000	Heinrich
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis	NM	New Mexico State Forestry Division for North Stonewall Forest Restoration.	1,138,000	Heinrich, Lujan
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis	NM	Pueblo of Tesuque for Forest Restoration	1,000,000	Heinrich
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis	OH	Holden Arboretum for Reforestation	535,000	Brown
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis	OR	Sweet Home Fire Department for Wildland Fire Equipment and Activities.	1,340,000	Merkley, Wyden
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis	OR	Tualatin Hills Park and Recreation District for Community Forest Wildfire Mitigation.	125,000	Merkley, Wyden
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis	VT	Intervale Center for Intervale Conservation Nursery	450,000	Weich
Indian Health Service	Sanitation Facilities Construction	NM	Pueblo of Isleta for Chical Water Line Improvement Project	426,000	Lujan
Indian Health Service	Sanitation Facilities Construction	NM	Pueblo of Zuni for Water System Improvements	2,100,000	Heinrich
Indian Health Service	Sanitation Facilities Construction	SD	Oglala Sioux Tribe for Sanitation Facilities Construction Project	8,280,000	Rounds
National Park Service	Line Item Construction and Maintenance	ME	National Park Service for Schoodic Research Learning Center Renovations.	4,808,000	Collins
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	AK	Aleut Community of St. Paul Island Tribal Government for St. Paul Island Historic District Revitalization.	250,000	Murkowski

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

Agency	Account	Location	Project	Amount	Requestor(s)
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	AZ	The Sandra Day O'Connor Institute for American Democracy for the O'Connor House Conservation, Save America's Treasures.	100,000	Sinema
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	AZ	Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area for Exterior Restoration of Historic Yuma City Hall, Save America's Treasures.	398,000	Sinema
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	CT	Goodspeed Musicals for Accessibility Upgrades, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	CT	Greenwich Historical Society for Bush-Holley House Infrastructure Upgrades and Conservation.	250,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	CT	Music Mountain, Inc., for Renovation and Improvements to Historic 1930 Campus.	250,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	CT	Town of Essex for Centerbrook Meeting House Renovation, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	DC	President Lincoln's Cottage for Historic Grounds Restoration, Save America's Treasures.	325,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	DE	Delaware Africa Coalition for Historic Preservation of Bechtel House, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Coons
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	DE	Delaware Historical Society for Historic Preservation of Old Town Hall, Save America's Treasures.	400,000	Coons
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	DE	Grand Opera House for Preservation	500,000	Carper, Coons
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	DE	Historic Burtonwood Colored School for Preservation, African American Civil Rights.	500,000	Coons
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	DE	Rehoboth Art League for Historic Preservation, Save America's Treasures.	100,000	Carper, Coons
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	DE	Smyrna Clayton Heritage Association for Smyrna Opera House Renovations, Save America's Treasures.	450,000	Coons
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	GA	Hamilton Hood Foundation, Inc for Pierce Chapel African Cemetery survey, African American Civil Rights.	10,000	Warrock
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	HI	Honolulu Museum of Art for Comprehensive Roof Replacement Project, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Hirono
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	MA	Gloucester Adventure, Inc. for Schooner Adventure Second Century Preservation, Save America's Treasures.	230,000	Markey, Warren
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	MA	Revolutionary Spaces, Inc. for Stabilization at the Old State House, Save America's Treasures.	286,000	Markey, Warren
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	MD	Garrett Park Town Hall for Historic Preservation, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Cardin, Van Hollen

National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	MD	Mount Clare Museum for Historic Preservation, Save America's Treasures.	161,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	MD	Mount Vernon Place Conservancy, Inc. for Revitalization and Restoration of the North and South Park Squares of Mount Vernon Place, Baltimore City, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	MD	Project Liberty Ship, Inc. for S.S. John W. Brown Educational Museum Improvements, Save America's Treasures.	112,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	MD	Thomas Point Shoal Lighthouse for Restoration, Save America's Treasures.	73,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	ME	Town of Oakland for Memorial Hall Rehabilitation	70,000	Collins, King
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	MI	Wayne State University for Historic Freer House Preservation, Save America's Treasures.	550,000	Peters
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	MN	Brainerd Historic Water Tower Preservation Committee for Preservation of Brainerd Historic Water Tower, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Klobuchar, Smith
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	MN	City of Duluth for Historic Aerial Lift Bridge, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Klobuchar, Smith
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	NJ	Save Lucy Committee, Inc. for Repairs and Restoration, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Booker
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	NM	Pueblo of Laguna for Saint Joseph's Church Building Historic Site Rehabilitation, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Heinrich
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	NM	Town of Silver City for Waterworks Building Historic Site Rehabilitation, Save America's Treasures.	125,000	Heinrich
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	NY	George Eastman Museum for Historic Restoration, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	NY	Roberson Museum and Science Center for Historic Roof Restoration, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	NY	The Fireboat McKean Preservation Project for The John D. McKean	100,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	NY	Fireboat Restoration, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	NY	The Friends of The Mozartina Musical Arts Conservatory, Inc. for Tarrytown Music Hall Facade Renovations, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	NY	Troy Savings Bank Music Hall Corp. for Historic Preservation, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	PA	Crawford County Historical Society for Restoration of Mount Hope and the Baldwin-Reynolds House Museum, Save America's Treasures.	56,000	Casey
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	PA	Dennis Farm Charitable Land Trust for Historic Dennis Farm House Restoration Project, African American Civil Rights.	500,000	Casey
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	PA	Friends of Clarks Ferry for Clarks Ferry Tavern Restoration, Save America's Treasures.	325,000	Casey

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

Agency	Account	Location	Project	Amount	Requestor(s)
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	PA	Mt. Zion Historical, Cultural and Educational Community Center and Sepulcher for Old Mt. Zion Historical Museum Restoration Project, African American Civil Rights.	500,000	Casey, Fetterman
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	PA	Railroaders Heritage Corporation for Horseshoe Curve Site Rehabilitation, Save America's Treasures.	250,000	Casey
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	PA	Rivers of Steel Heritage Corporation for Rivers of Steel Carrie Blast Furnaces National Historic Landmark Preservation and Restoration, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Fetterman
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	RI	Community College of Rhode Island for Knight Estate Greenhouse Restoration.	500,000	Reed
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	RI	Newport Performing Arts Center for Historic Building Upgrades, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Reed
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	RI	Providence Performing Arts Center for Historic Restoration, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Reed
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	RI	Westerly Army Restoration Inc. for Restoration of Westerly Armory, Save America's Treasures.	125,000	Reed
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	VA	City of Alexandria for Freedom House Museum Interior Restoration, Save America's Treasures.	419,000	Kaine, Warner
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	VT	Bennington First Congregational Church for Preservation of the First Congregational Church, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Welch
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	VT	Town of South Hero for Historic Meeting House Preservation, Save America's Treasures.	400,000	Welch
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	WV	Halltown Memorial Chapel Association for Halltown Colored Free School Restoration, African American Civil Rights.	60,000	Manchin
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund Projects	WV	West Virginia Independence Hall/West Virginia Department of Arts, Culture and History for West Virginia Independence Hall Exterior Building Repairs.	500,000	Capito, Manchin
National Park Service	Statutory and Contractual Aid	WA	NatureBridge for Rosemary Inn Infrastructure Upgrades	250,000	Murray
National Park Service	Statutory and Contractual Aid	WV	Friends of the New River Gorge National Park & Preserve for the Hawks Nest to New River Gorge Connector Trail and Trailhead Infrastructure.	1,000,000	Capito, Manchin
United States Geological Survey	Special Initiatives	DE	Delaware Natural Resources and Environmental Control for Groundwater Well and Sensor Installation.	150,000	Coons
United States Geological Survey	Special Initiatives	ME	Worronotogus Lake Association for Fogus Pond Water Quality Restoration.	336,000	Collins

United States Geological Survey	Special Initiatives	OR	Oregon Water Resources Department for Groundwater Analysis in the Lower Umatilla Basin Groundwater Management Area.	575,000	Merkley, Wyden
United States Geological Survey	Special Initiatives	OR	Oregon Water Resources Department for Well Inspection and Construction of Monitoring Wells.	1,950,000	Merkley, Wyden
United States Geological Survey	Special Initiatives	SC	South Carolina Office of Resilience for Land Subsidence and Extensometer Project.	1,500,000	Graham

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
Management of Lands and Resources					
Land Resources:					
Rangeland management	107,846	115,020	110,366	+ 2,520	- 4,654
Forestry management	10,381	11,027	10,657	+ 276	- 370
Cultural resources management	19,225	20,448	19,647	+ 422	- 801
Wild horse and burro management	141,972	170,917	143,102	+ 1,130	- 27,815
Land management priorities (CDS)	150	.....	150	.....	+ 150
Subtotal	279,574	317,412	283,922	+ 4,348	- 33,490
Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management:					
Wildlife habitat management	142,980	153,359	144,074	+ 1,094	- 9,285
Threatened and endangered species	(34,000)	(32,211)	(34,000)	.....	(+ 1,789)
Aquatic habitat management	55,917	59,865	57,893	+ 1,976	- 1,972
Subtotal	198,897	213,224	201,967	+ 3,070	- 11,257
Recreation Management:					
Wilderness management	18,447	19,659	18,890	+ 443	- 769
Recreation resources management	53,600	61,484	54,840	+ 1,240	- 6,644
Subtotal	72,047	81,143	73,730	+ 1,683	- 7,413
Energy and Minerals:					
Oil and Gas:					
Oil and gas management	102,473	115,841	105,441	+ 2,968	- 10,400
Oil and gas inspection and enforcement	48,386	51,020	51,020	+ 2,634	.....
Subtotal, Oil and gas	150,859	166,861	156,461	+ 5,602	- 10,400

Coal management	15,945	16,781	16,229	+284	-552
Other mineral resources	12,927	14,438	13,240	+313	-1,198
Renewable energy	39,344	53,089	39,990	+646	-13,099
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals	219,075	251,169	225,920	+6,845	-25,249
Realty and Ownership Management:					
Alaska conveyance	31,654	28,859	32,662	+1,008	+3,803
Cadastral, lands, and realty management	53,834	61,543	57,176	+1,342	-4,367
Subtotal	87,488	90,402	89,838	+2,350	-564
Resource Protection and Maintenance:					
Resource management planning	68,000	71,615	69,041	+1,041	-2,574
Resource protection and law enforcement	28,000	29,975	28,423	+423	-1,552
Abandoned minelands and hazardous materials management	53,000	58,444	53,573	+573	-4,871
Subtotal	149,000	160,034	151,037	+2,037	-8,997
Transportation and Facilities Maintenance:					
Annual maintenance	35,000	40,881	40,890	+5,890	+9
Deferred maintenance	20,000	36,082	23,252	+3,252	-12,830
Construction projects (CDS)			3,096	+3,096	+3,096
Subtotal	55,000	76,963	67,238	+12,238	-9,725
Workforce and Organizational Support:					
Administrative support	56,000	59,175	56,854	+854	-2,321
Bureau-wide fixed costs	92,000	103,811	103,660	+11,660	-151
Information technology management	26,700	27,097	26,863	+163	-234
Subtotal	174,700	190,083	187,377	+12,677	-2,706
National Conservation Lands	59,135	65,839	61,481	+2,346	-4,358
National Scenic and Historic Trails	(11,000)	(11,248)	(11,248)	(+248)	
Communication site management	2,000	2,000	2,000		
Offsetting collections	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000		
Offsetting Collections-Oil and Gas Inspection Fees		-66,000			+66,000
Subtotal, Management of lands and resources	1,294,916	1,380,269	1,342,510	+47,594	-37,759
Mining Law Administration:					
Administration	39,696	42,696	40,696	+1,000	-2,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Offsetting collections	-73,000	-74,000	-74,000	-1,000	.....
Subtotal, Mining Law Administration	-33,304	-31,304	-33,304	.....	-2,000
Total, Management of Lands and Resources	1,261,612	1,348,965	1,309,206	+47,594	-39,759
Oregon and California Grant Lands					
Western Oregon resources management	101,325	105,795	105,795	+4,470	.....
Western Oregon information and resource data systems	1,887	2,009	1,929	+42	-80
Western Oregon transportation & facilities maintenance	1,112,3	11,718	11,328	+205	-390
Western Oregon construction and acquisition	369	391	376	+7	-15
Western Oregon national monument	817	864	833	+16	-31
Total, Oregon and California Grant Lands	115,521	120,777	120,261	+4,740	-516
Range Improvements					
Current appropriations	10,000	10,000	10,000	.....	.....
Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures	30,000	30,000	30,000	.....	.....
Offsetting fees	-30,000	-30,000	-30,000	.....	.....
Total, Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Trust Funds and Permanent Operating Funds					
Current appropriations	26,000	26,000	26,000	.....	.....

TOTAL, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	1,413,133	1,505,742	1,465,467	+ 52,334	- 40,275
(Mandatory)	(36,000)	(36,000)	(36,000)		
(Discretionary)	(1,377,133)	(1,469,742)	(1,429,467)	(+ 52,334)	(- 40,275)
UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE					
Resource Management					
Ecological Services:					
Listing	22,000	23,941	22,543	+ 543	- 1,398
Planning and consultation	118,191	146,633	123,292	+ 5,101	- 23,341
Conservation and restoration	37,571	41,198	38,454	+ 883	- 2,744
(National Wetlands Inventory)	(3,471)	(3,545)	(1,462)	(+ 74)	(+ 3,545)
(Coastal Barrier Resources Act)	(1,390)	(1,462)	(1,462)	(+ 72)	(+ 1,462)
Recovery	110,522	126,381	114,018	+ 3,496	- 12,363
Subtotal	288,284	338,153	298,307	+ 10,023	- 39,846
Habitat conservation:					
Partners for fish and wildlife	59,000	68,065	63,836	+ 4,836	- 4,229
Coastal programs	1,300	14,647	13,270	+ 270	- 1,377
Subtotal	72,000	82,712	77,106	+ 5,106	- 5,606
National Wildlife Refuge System:					
Wildlife and habitat management	254,735	280,396	261,752	+ 7,017	- 18,644
Visitor services	76,000	93,588	78,969	+ 2,969	- 14,619
Refuge law enforcement	45,500	63,401	49,003	+ 3,503	- 14,398
Conservation planning	2,800	4,886	2,880	+ 80	- 2,006
Refuge maintenance	148,000	160,060	150,901	+ 2,901	- 9,159
Subtotal	527,035	602,331	543,505	+ 16,470	- 58,826
Conservation and Enforcement:					
Migratory bird management	53,212	73,066	54,277	+ 1,065	- 18,789
ePermitting		13,500			- 13,500
Law enforcement	91,859	110,754	92,946	+ 1,087	- 17,808
International affairs	28,593	24,010	30,057	+ 1,464	+ 6,047
Subtotal	173,664	221,330	177,280	+ 3,616	- 44,050
Fish and Aquatic Conservation:					
National fish hatchery system operations	75,105	80,304	83,978	+ 8,873	+ 3,674

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Maintenance and equipment	25,100	32,107	25,328	+ 228	- 6,779
Aquatic habitat and species conservation	126,588	126,934	130,381	+ 3,793	+ 3,447
Subtotal	226,793	239,345	239,687	+12,894	+ 342
Science Support:					
Science Partnerships (formerly Adaptive science)	24,931	27,274	26,889	+ 1,958	- 385
Service science	8,850	10,628	8,937	+ 87	- 1,691
Subtotal	33,781	37,902	35,826	+ 2,045	- 2,076
General Operations:					
Central office operations	29,834	35,372	31,694	+ 1,860	- 3,678
Management and Administration	44,166	59,458	48,206	+ 4,040	- 11,252
Service-wide bill paying	44,500	50,319	46,092	+ 1,592	- 4,227
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	5,500	7,038	6,100	+ 600	- 938
National Conservation Training Center	26,500	28,212	26,962	+ 462	- 1,250
Aviation Management	3,296	3,400	3,332	+ 36	- 68
Subtotal	153,796	183,799	162,386	+ 8,590	- 21,413
Stewardship Priorities (CDS)	44,920	.....	15,838	-29,082	+ 15,838
Total, Resource Management	1,520,273	1,705,572	1,549,935	+29,662	-155,637
Construction					
Construction and rehabilitation:					
Line item construction projects	11,265	23,047	18,865	+ 7,600	- 4,182
Line item construction projects (CDS) .....	.....	.....	(1,000)	(+ 1,000)	(+ 1,000)
Bridge and dam safety programs	2,427	2,427	2,427	.....	.....

Nationwide engineering service	5,588	6,691	5,757	+ 169	- 934
Total, Construction	19,280	32,165	27,049	+ 7,769	- 5,116
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund					
Grants and Administration:					
Conservation grants	12,300	8,000	13,500	+ 1,200	+ 5,500
HCP assistance grants	8,000	3,740	8,362	+ 362	+ 4,622
Administration	2,700	2,702	1,138	- 1,562	- 1,564
Total, Cooperative Endangered Species Fund	23,000	14,442	23,000		+ 8,558
National Wildlife Refuge Fund					
Payments in lieu of taxes	13,228		13,228		+ 13,228
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund					
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	49,000	33,000	49,000		+ 16,000
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation					
Migratory bird grants	5,000	5,100	5,000		- 100
Multinational Species Conservation Fund					
African elephant conservation fund	4,682	4,796	4,796	+ 114	
Asian elephant conservation fund	2,945	3,017	3,017	+ 72	
Rhinoceros and tiger conservation fund	6,236	6,388	5,888	- 348	- 500
Great ape conservation fund	3,711	3,802	3,802	+ 91	
Marine turtle conservation fund	2,926	2,997	2,997	+ 71	
Total, Multinational Species Conservation Fund	20,500	21,000	20,500		- 500
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants					
State wildlife grants (formula)	59,000	60,000	59,000		- 1,000
State wildlife grants (competitive)	7,284	7,612	7,284		- 328
Tribal wildlife grants	6,100	6,200	6,100		- 100
Total, State and tribal wildlife grants	72,384	73,812	72,384		- 1,428

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Damage Recovery Provision		1,000			-1,000
Administrative Provision					
TOTAL, US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	1,722,665	1,886,091	1,760,096	+37,431	-125,995
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
Operation of the National Park System					
Park Management:					
Resource stewardship	398,820	431,035	410,447	+11,627	-20,588
Visitor services	277,635	299,498	288,685	+11,050	-10,813
Park protection	426,076	456,594	440,428	+14,352	-16,166
Facility operations and maintenance	914,164	974,005	950,386	+36,222	-23,619
Park support	651,517	709,688	690,836	+39,319	-18,852
Subtotal—Park Management	2,668,212	2,870,820	2,780,782	+112,570	-90,038
External administrative costs	220,212	219,530	213,510	-6,702	-6,020
Subtotal—Operation of the National Park System	2,888,424	3,090,350	2,994,292	+105,868	-96,058
Medical Services Fund	2,000	2,000	2,000		
Medical Services Fund transfer	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000		
Total, Operation of the National Park System	2,888,424	3,090,350	2,994,292	+105,868	-96,058
National Recreation and Preservation					
Natural programs	18,579	19,572	19,130	+551	-442
Cultural programs	39,327	44,172	42,695	+3,368	-1,477
International park affairs	1,990	2,093	2,025	+35	-68

Environmental and compliance review	465	496	477	+12	-19
Heritage Partnership Programs	29,232	18,090	30,615	+1,383	+12,525
Statutory and Contractual Aid (CDS)	1,640		1,250	-390	+1,250
Total, National Recreation and Preservation	91,233	84,423	96,192	+4,959	+11,769
Historic Preservation Fund					
State historic preservation offices	62,150	62,150	63,150	+1,000	+1,000
Tribal grants	23,000	23,000	25,000	+2,000	+2,000
Tribal heritage grants		2,500			-2,500
Competitive grants	30,250	30,250	30,250		
Save America's Treasures grants	25,500	10,000	26,000	+500	+16,000
Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grants	10,000	12,500	10,000		-2,500
Grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities	11,000	11,000	11,000		
Semiannual Sites	7,000			-7,000	
Historic Preservation Fund Projects (CDS)	19,766		17,375	-2,391	+17,375
Total, Historic Preservation Fund	188,666	151,400	182,775	-5,891	+31,375
Construction					
General Program:	80,600	124,700	100,420	+19,820	-24,280
Line item construction and maintenance			(4,808)	(+4,808)	(+4,808)
Line item construction and maintenance (CDS)	3,848	3,848	3,848		
Emergency and unscheduled	7,886	16,906	16,894	+9,008	-12
Housing	1,247	1,247	1,247		
Dam safety	18,874	19,897	18,874		-1,023
Equipment replacement	12,000	15,183	12,000		-3,183
Planning, construction	34,891	37,749	35,891	+1,000	-1,858
Construction program management	12,909	17,653	13,109	+200	-4,544
General management plans					
Total, Construction	172,255	237,183	202,283	+30,028	-34,900
Centennial Challenge					
Centennial Challenge	15,000	13,000	15,000		+2,000
Centennial Challenge (Rescission)	-3,000			+3,000	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Administrative Provisions					
Construction (rescission)	-18,500	.....	.....	+18,500	.....
Construction, equipment replacement (rescission)	-9,000	.....	.....	+9,000	.....
TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	3,325,078	3,576,356	3,490,542	+165,464	-85,814
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
Surveys, Investigations, and Research					
Environmental Health:					
Contaminant biology	12,071	13,252	15,357	+3,286	+2,105
Toxic substances hydrology	17,472	18,752	17,758	+286	-994
Subtotal	29,543	32,004	33,115	+3,572	+1,111
Species Management Research	62,348	66,850	63,444	+1,096	-3,406
Land Management Research	52,000	60,551	53,045	+1,045	-7,506
Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research	44,500	45,466	46,085	+1,585	+619
Climate Adaptation Science Centers and Land Change Science:					
Climate Adaptation Science Center	63,115	.....	63,115	.....	+63,115
Land Change Science	19,665	.....	19,665	.....	+19,665
Ecosystems Change Research .....	.....	22,181	.....	.....	-22,181
National and Regional Climate Adaptation Science Centers .....	.....	69,300	.....	.....	-69,300
Subtotal	82,780	91,481	82,780	.....	-8,701
Cooperative research units	28,206	29,773	28,206	.....	-1,567

Total, Ecosystems	299,377	326,125	306,675	+ 7,298	- 19,450
Energy and Mineral Resources:					
Mineral resources	68,729	80,842	70,811	+ 2,082	- 10,031
Energy resources	32,364	39,491	34,523	+ 2,159	- 4,968
Total, Energy and Mineral Resources	101,093	120,333	105,334	+ 4,241	- 14,999
Natural Hazards:					
Earthquake hazards	92,651	94,866	95,665	+ 3,014	+ 799
Volcano hazards	37,500	39,684	38,301	+ 801	- 1,383
Landslide hazards	14,432	14,037	16,685	+ 2,253	+ 2,648
Global seismographic network	7,000	7,436	7,063	+ 63	- 373
Geomagnetism	5,198	5,444	5,272	+ 74	- 172
Coastal/Marine hazards and resources	41,855	49,174	42,961	+ 1,106	- 6,213
Total, Natural Hazards	198,636	210,641	205,947	+ 7,311	- 4,694
Water Resources:					
Water Availability and Use Science Program	67,296	82,012	66,589	- 707	- 15,423
Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program	109,976	121,390	114,390	+ 4,414	- 7,000
National Water Quality Program	96,000	106,152	97,786	+ 1,786	- 8,366
Water Resources Research Act Program	15,500	.....	15,500	.....	+ 15,500
Total, Water Resources	288,772	309,554	294,265	+ 5,493	- 15,289
Special Initiatives (CDS)	5,237	.....	4,511	- 726	+ 4,511
Core Science Systems:					
National Land Imaging	115,071	143,800	121,882	+ 6,811	- 21,918
(Satellite Operations)	(95,334)	(110,507)	(101,610)	(+ 6,276)	(- 8,897)
(Science Research and Investigations) .....	.....	(33,293)	.....	.....	(- 33,293)
Science, synthesis, analysis, and research	25,000	36,652	25,406	+ 406	- 11,246
National cooperative geologic mapping	43,500	46,317	44,165	+ 665	- 2,152
National Geospatial Program	89,650	86,247	94,715	+ 5,065	+ 8,468
Total, Core Science Systems	273,221	313,016	286,168	+ 12,947	- 26,848

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Science Support:					
Administration and Management	81,500	82,997	83,767	+ 2,267	- 9,230
Information Services	23,500	25,234	23,830	+ 330	- 1,404
Total, Science Support	105,000	118,231	107,597	+ 2,597	- 10,634
Facilities:					
Rental payments and operations & maintenance	109,258	105,709	96,615	- 12,643	- 9,094
Deferred maintenance and capital improvement	74,840	74,689	74,851	+ 11	+ 162
Total, Facilities	184,098	180,398	171,466	- 12,632	- 8,932
Total, Surveys, Investigations, and Research	1,455,434	1,578,298	1,481,963	+ 26,529	- 96,335
TOTAL, UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	1,455,434	1,578,298	1,481,963	+ 26,529	- 96,335
BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT					
Ocean Energy Management					
Renewable energy	41,105	52,005	41,940	+ 835	- 10,065
Conventional energy	59,028	67,481	61,015	+ 1,987	- 6,466
Environmental assessment	79,078	86,735	80,184	+ 1,106	- 6,551
Marine Minerals	13,808	14,845	14,251	+ 443	- 594
Executive direction	18,143	20,979	18,653	+ 510	- 2,326
Subtotal	211,162	242,045	216,043	+ 4,881	- 26,002
Offsetting rental receipts	- 54,000	- 53,000	- 53,000	+ 1,000	.....
Cost recovery fees	- 2,000	- 2,000	- 2,000	.....	.....

Subtotal, offsetting collections	-56,000	-55,000	-55,000	+1,000	.....
TOTAL, BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT	155,162	187,045	161,043	+5,881	-26,002
BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT					
Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement					
Environmental enforcement	5,624	7,558	6,824	+1,200	-734
Operations, safety and regulation	160,265	164,584	151,896	-8,369	-12,688
Administrative operations	18,520	19,775	18,120	-400	-1,655
Executive direction	18,041	21,018	18,616	+575	-2,402
Renewable Energy Operations .....	.....	12,550	12,550	+12,550	.....
Offshore decommissioning	2,880	12,000	2,880	.....	-9,120
Subtotal	205,330	237,485	210,886	+5,556	-26,599
Offsetting rental receipts	-23,000	-22,000	-22,000	+1,000	.....
Inspection fees	-38,000	-44,000	-37,000	+1,000	+7,000
Cost recovery fees	-5,000	-5,000	-5,000	.....	.....
Subtotal, offsetting collections	-66,000	-71,000	-64,000	+2,000	+7,000
Total, Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	139,330	166,485	146,886	+7,556	-19,599
Oil Spill Research					
Oil spill research	15,099	15,099	15,099	.....	.....
TOTAL, BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT	154,429	181,584	161,985	+7,556	-19,599
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT					
Regulation and Technology					
Environmental protection	85,344	91,410	86,159	+815	-5,251
(State and Tribal regulatory grants)	(62,400)	(65,000)	(63,000)	(+600)	(-2,000)
Permit fees	40	40	40	.....	.....
Offsetting collections	-40	-40	-40	.....	.....
Technology development and transfer	15,419	17,187	15,786	+367	-1,401
Financial management	514	576	527	+13	-49
Executive direction	14,909	19,702	15,751	+842	-3,951

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Civil penalties (indefinite)	100	100	100		
Subtotal	116,286	128,975	118,323	+ 2,037	- 10,652
Civil penalties (offsetting collections)	- 100	- 100	- 100		
Total, Regulation and Technology	116,186	128,875	118,223	+ 2,037	- 10,652
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund					
Environmental restoration	16,403	21,141	17,599	+ 1,196	- 3,542
Technology development and transfer	4,095	4,517	4,177	+ 82	- 340
Financial management	5,836	6,539	5,985	+ 149	- 554
Executive direction	6,212	8,618	6,446	+ 234	- 2,172
Subtotal	32,546	40,815	34,207	+ 1,661	- 6,608
State grants	130,000	135,000	130,000		- 5,000
Subtotal	162,546	175,815	164,207	+ 1,661	- 11,608
Total, Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	162,546	175,815	164,207	+ 1,661	- 11,608
TOTAL, OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT	278,732	304,690	282,430	+ 3,698	- 22,260

INDIAN AFFAIRS							
Bureau of Indian Affairs							
Operation of Indian Programs							
Tribal Government:							
Aid to tribal government	28,923	33,024	29,462	+ 539	- 3,562		
Consolidated tribal government program	83,415	89,499	86,841	+ 3,426	- 2,658		
Self governance compacts	230,008	251,158	237,137	+ 7,129	- 14,021		
New Tribes							
Small tribes supplement	7,002	1,734	8,734	+ 1,732	+ 7,000		
Road maintenance	39,190	50,084	40,766	+ 1,576	- 9,318		
Tribal government program oversight	10,449	13,180	10,679	+ 230	- 2,501		
Subtotal	398,987	438,679	413,619	+ 14,632	- 25,060		
Human Services:							
Social services	52,954	79,282	54,730	+ 1,776	- 24,552		
Welfare assistance	78,494	78,494	78,494				
Indian child welfare act	16,903	25,730	18,288	+ 1,385	- 7,442		
Housing improvement program	11,939	17,981	11,961	+ 22	- 6,020		
Human services tribal design	218	226	222	+ 4	- 4		
Human services program oversight	3,239	3,442	3,290	+ 51	- 152		
Subtotal	163,747	205,155	166,985	+ 3,238	- 38,170		
Trust—Natural Resources Management:							
Natural resources, general	12,985	17,715	14,208	+ 1,223	- 3,507		
Irrigation operations and maintenance	15,269	17,711	15,358	+ 89	- 2,353		
Rights protection implementation	49,200	49,790	49,959	+ 759	+ 169		
Tribal management/development program	18,544	18,696	18,837	+ 293	+ 141		
Endangered species	5,993	6,280	6,010	+ 17	- 270		
Tribal Climate Resilience	34,291	48,837	37,339	+ 3,048	- 11,498		
Integrated resource information program	2,954	3,233	2,993	+ 39	- 240		
Agriculture and range	39,438	41,005	41,937	+ 2,499	+ 932		
Forestry	62,887	69,205	64,082	+ 1,195	- 5,123		
Water resources	18,005	18,718	18,103	+ 98	- 615		
Fish, wildlife and parks	23,751	24,019	25,344	+ 1,593	+ 1,325		
Energy and Mineral	30,814	33,634	31,038	+ 224	- 2,596		
Resource management program oversight	8,218	10,485	8,353	+ 135	- 2,132		
Subtotal	322,349	359,328	333,561	+ 11,212	- 25,767		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Trust—Real Estate Services	165,887	180,190	172,127	+ 6,240	- 8,063
Public Safety and Justice:					
Law enforcement:					
Criminal investigations and police services	274,152	319,664	283,722	+ 9,570	- 35,942
Detention/corrections	136,879	156,396	142,812	+ 5,933	- 13,584
Inspectors/internal affairs	3,751	3,967	3,827	+ 76	- 140
Law enforcement special initiatives	25,094	25,694	26,097	+ 1,003	+ 403
Indian police academy	5,163	5,412	5,243	+ 80	- 169
Tribal justice support	34,836	36,739	35,556	+ 720	- 1,183
YAWA	(3,000)	.....	(3,000)	.....	(+ 3,000)
PL 280 courts	(21,000)	.....	(21,700)	(+ 700)	(+ 21,700)
Law enforcement program management	7,391	9,235	7,511	+ 120	- 1,724
Facilities operations and maintenance	19,579	22,050	19,735	+ 156	- 2,315
Tribal courts	47,101	70,462	46,793	- 308	- 23,669
Fire protection	1,613	1,590	1,526	- 87	- 64
Subtotal	555,559	651,209	572,822	+ 17,263	- 78,387
Community and economic development	30,546	43,005	31,695	+ 1,149	- 11,310
Executive direction and administrative services	260,634	291,820	265,617	+ 4,983	- 26,203
Special Initiatives (CDS)	841	.....	6,650	+ 5,809	+ 6,650
Total, Operation of Indian Programs	1,898,550	2,169,386	1,963,076	+ 64,526	- 206,310
Indian Land Consolidation	4,000	11,000	4,000	.....	- 7,000
Contract Support Costs					
Contract support costs	337,000	351,000	351,000	+ 14,000	.....
Indian self-determination fund	5,000	5,000	5,000	.....	.....

Total, Contract Support Costs	342,000	356,000	356,000	+14,000	.....
(Discretionary)	(342,000)	(356,000)	(356,000)	(+14,000)	.....
Payments for Tribal Leases .....					.....
Tribal Sec 105(i) leases	64,000	69,000	69,000	+5,000	.....
Total	64,000	69,000	69,000	+5,000	.....
Construction					
Public safety and justice	45,791	51,561	55,791	+10,000	+4,230
Resources management	65,694	75,565	66,813	+1,119	-8,752
Other Program construction	22,295	27,645	23,418	+1,123	-4,227
Total, Construction	133,780	154,771	146,022	+12,242	-8,749
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians					
Water Settlements:					
Unallocated	976	45,897	45,897	+44,921	.....
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account					
Indian guaranteed loan program account	13,329	14,489	13,616	+287	-873
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs	2,456,635	2,820,543	2,597,611	+140,976	-222,932
Bureau of Indian Education					
Operation of Indian Education Programs					
Elementary and secondary programs (forward funded):					
ISEP formula funds	481,636	518,127	495,354	+13,718	-22,773
ISEP program adjustments	6,539	7,450	6,694	+155	-756
Education program enhancements	21,025	22,528	21,430	+405	-1,098
Tribal education departments	5,889	5,889	5,889		
Student transportation	70,007	75,247	71,185	+1,178	-4,062
Early child and family development	25,267	26,566	25,748	+481	-818
Tribal grant support costs	93,822	100,716	96,844	+1,022	-3,872

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Subtotal	706,185	756,523	723,144	+ 16,959	- 33,379
Post secondary programs (forward funded):					
Hastell & SIP	30,325	36,234	31,707	+ 1,382	- 4,527
Tribal colleges and universities	87,926	87,926	88,676	+ 750	+ 750
Tribal technical colleges	9,156	10,721	9,213	+ 57	- 1,508
Subtotal	127,407	134,881	129,596	+ 2,189	- 5,285
Subtotal, forward funded education	833,592	891,404	852,740	+ 19,148	- 38,664
Elementary and secondary programs:					
Facilities operations	80,888	84,513	81,903	+ 1,015	- 2,610
Facilities maintenance	73,544	78,039	75,063	+ 1,519	- 2,976
Juvenile detention center education					
Johnson O'Malley assistance grants	20,539	22,619	20,530	- 9	- 2,089
Subtotal	174,971	185,171	177,496	+ 2,525	- 7,675
Post secondary programs:					
Tribal colleges and universities supplements	1,220	1,220	1,220		
Scholarships & adult education	43,206	43,539	43,458	+ 252	- 81
Special higher education scholarships	4,992	4,992	4,992		
Science post graduate scholarship fund	6,450	6,450	6,450		
Subtotal	55,868	56,201	56,120	+ 252	- 81
Education management:					
Education program management	39,285	48,253	42,492	+ 3,207	- 5,761
Education IT	27,901	29,661	28,005	+ 104	- 1,656
Subtotal	67,186	77,914	70,497	+ 3,311	- 7,417

Total, Operation of Indian Education Programs	1,131,617	1,210,690	1,156,853	+25,236	-53,837
Education Construction					
Replacement School Construction		155,690	123,342	+123,342	-32,348
Replacement Facility Construction		23,935	15,935	+15,935	-8,000
Replacement/New Employee Housing		4,000	1,500	+1,500	-2,500
Employee Housing Repair		14,208	13,595	+13,595	-613
Facilities Improvement and Repair		96,403	96,403	+96,403	
Tribal Colleges FIR		16,000	14,000	+14,000	-2,000
Total, Education Construction	234,725	310,236	264,775	+30,050	-45,461
Total, Bureau of Indian Education	1,366,342	1,520,926	1,421,628	+55,286	-99,298
Bureau of Trust Funds Administration					
Federal Trust Programs:					
Program operations, support, and improvements	98,550	109,512	99,050	+500	-10,462
Executive direction	1,459	1,765	1,422	-37	-343
Total, Bureau of Trust Funds Administration	100,009	111,277	100,472	+463	-10,805
TOTAL, INDIAN AFFAIRS	3,922,986	4,452,746	4,119,711	+196,725	-333,035
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES					
Office of the Secretary					
Leadership and administration	110,969	131,058	117,869	+6,900	-13,189
Management services	36,449	26,832	37,076	+627	+10,244
Total, Office of the Secretary	147,418	157,890	154,945	+7,527	-2,945
Insular Affairs					
Assistance to Territories					
Territorial Assistance:					
Office of Insular Affairs	10,217	11,469	10,725	+508	-744
Technical assistance	22,300	23,300	22,300		-1,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Maintenance assistance fund	4,375	4,375	4,375		
Brown tree snake	3,500	4,000	3,500		-500
Coral reef initiative and Natural Resources	2,625	2,825	2,625		-200
Energizing Insular Communities	15,250	15,500	15,250		-250
Compact impact	6,000			-6,000	
Subtotal, Territorial Assistance	64,267	61,469	58,775	-5,492	-2,694
American Samoa operations grants	28,120	28,120	28,120		
Northern Marianas covenant grants	27,720	27,720	27,720		
Capital improvement grants		1,000			-1,000
Total, Assistance to Territories	120,107	118,309	114,615	-5,492	-3,694
(Mandatory)	(27,720)	(27,720)	(27,720)		
(Discretionary)	(92,387)	(90,589)	(86,895)	(-5,492)	(-3,694)
Compact of Free Association					
Compact of Free Association—Federal services	2,813	813	813	-2,000	
Enewetak support	650			-650	
Total, Compact of Free Association	3,463	813	813	-2,650	
Total, Insular Affairs	123,570	119,122	115,428	-8,142	-3,694
(Mandatory)	(27,720)	(27,720)	(27,720)		
(Discretionary)	(95,850)	(91,402)	(87,708)	(-8,142)	(-3,694)
Office of the Solicitor					
Legal services	67,428	74,280	70,318	+2,890	-3,962
General administration	6,199	7,615	6,350	+151	-1,265

Ethics	20,504	21,490	20,913	+ 409	- 577
FOIA Office	3,819	4,141	3,978	+ 159	- 163
Total, Office of the Solicitor	97,950	107,526	101,559	+ 3,609	- 5,967
Office of Inspector General					
Audits, evaluations, and investigations	67,000	75,500	71,540	+ 4,540	- 3,960
Total, Office of Inspector General	67,000	75,500	71,540	+ 4,540	- 3,960
TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES	435,938	460,038	443,472	+ 7,534	- 16,566
(Mandatory)	(27,720)	(27,720)	(27,720)	.....	.....
(Discretionary)	(408,218)	(432,318)	(415,752)	(+ 7,534)	(- 16,566)
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS					
Wildland Fire Management					
Fire Operations:					
Preparedness	492,364	120,618	.....	- 492,364	- 120,618
Preparedness (emergency) .....	.....	448,159	554,366	+ 554,366	+ 106,207
Fire suppression	383,657	.....	.....	- 383,657	.....
Fire suppression (emergency) .....	.....	383,657	383,657	+ 383,657	.....
Subtotal, Fire operations	876,021	952,434	938,023	+ 62,002	- 14,411
Other Operations:					
Fuels Management	214,450	287,606	.....	- 214,450	- 287,606
Fuels Management (emergency) .....	.....	.....	244,766	+ 244,766	+ 244,766
Burned area rehabilitation	10,000	20,470	.....	- 10,000	- 20,470
Burned area rehabilitation (emergency) .....	.....	.....	10,000	+ 10,000	+ 10,000
Fire facilities	10,000	15,000	.....	- 10,000	- 15,000
Fire facilities (emergency) .....	.....	.....	14,000	+ 14,000	+ 14,000
Joint fire science	3,000	4,000	.....	- 3,000	- 4,000
Joint fire science (emergency) .....	.....	.....	4,000	+ 4,000	+ 4,000
Subtotal, Other Operations (Except Fuels Management)	23,000	39,470	28,000	+ 5,000	- 11,470
Subtotal, Other operations	237,450	327,076	272,766	+ 35,316	- 54,310

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, Wildland fire management	1,113,471	1,279,510	1,210,789	+97,318	-68,721
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund (cap adjustment)	350,000	360,000	360,000	+10,000	.....
Total, Wildland Fire Management with cap adjustment	1,463,471	1,639,510	1,570,789	+107,318	-68,721
Central Hazardous Materials Fund					
Central hazardous materials fund	9,661	10,064	9,801	+140	-263
Energy Community Revitalization Program					
State Grants (Hard Rock and Orphan Wells)	1,700	2,450	1,900	+200	-550
Tribal Grants (Hard Rock and Orphan Wells)	400	1,260	550	+150	-710
Federal Program (Hard Rock and Orphan Wells)	1,900	2,450	2,000	+100	-450
Program Management	800	849	850	+50	+1
Total, Energy Community Revitalization Program	4,800	7,009	5,300	+500	-1,709
Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund					
Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund .....	.....	8,037	7,769	+7,769	-268
Damage assessments	1,800	.....	.....	-1,800	.....
Program management	2,288	.....	.....	-2,288	.....
Restoration support	2,847	.....	.....	-2,847	.....
Oil Spill Preparedness	780	.....	.....	-780	.....
Total, Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund	7,715	8,037	7,769	+54	-268

Working Capital Fund	107,710	134,807	108,311	+ 601	- 26,496
Working Capital Fund					
Office of Natural Resources Revenue					
Natural Resources Revenue	167,937	175,987	169,412	+ 1,475	- 6,575
Payment in Lieu of Taxes		482,383			- 482,383
Payments to local governments in lieu of taxes					
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS	1,761,294	2,457,797	1,871,382	+ 110,088	- 586,415
Appropriations	(1,411,294)	(1,265,981)	(300,593)	(- 1,110,701)	(- 965,388)
Emergency appropriations		(831,816)	(1,210,789)	(+ 1,210,789)	(+ 378,973)
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund	(350,000)	(360,000)	(360,000)	(+ 10,000)	
General Provisions—This Title					
Payments to local governments in lieu of taxes (Sec 113)	515,000		600,000	+ 85,000	+ 600,000
Decommissioning account (Sec 123)	1,000	1,000		- 1,000	- 1,000
TOTAL, TITLE I, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	15,140,851	16,591,387	15,838,091	+ 697,240	- 753,296
Appropriations	(15,048,451)	(15,697,671)	(14,492,402)	(- 556,049)	(- 1,205,269)
Rescissions	(- 30,500)			(+ 30,500)	
Fire Suppression Cap Adjustment	(350,000)	(360,000)	(360,000)	(+ 10,000)	
Offsetting Collections	(- 227,100)	(- 298,100)	(- 225,100)	(+ 2,000)	(+ 73,000)
Emergency appropriations		(831,816)	(1,210,789)	(+ 1,210,789)	(+ 378,973)
(Mandatory)	(63,720)	(63,720)	(63,720)		
(Discretionary without cap adjustment)	(14,727,131)	(16,167,667)	(15,414,371)	(+ 687,240)	(- 753,296)
TITLE II—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY					
Science and Technology					
Clean Air	138,624	227,414	146,278	+ 7,654	- 81,136
(Atmospheric Protection)	(8,400)	(10,800)	(8,750)	(+ 350)	(- 2,050)
Enforcement	14,895	19,337	14,990	+ 95	- 4,347
Homeland security	34,650	75,654	34,665	+ 15	- 40,989
Indoor air and radiation	5,250	7,576	5,516	+ 266	- 2,060
IT / Data management / Security	3,079	3,346	4,113	+ 1,034	+ 767
Operations and administration	64,733	72,906	69,287	+ 4,554	- 3,619
Pesticide licensing	5,900	11,181	6,376	+ 476	- 4,805

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Research: Air and Energy	96,000	140,297	97,315	+ 1,315	- 42,982
Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability	127,037	151,963	128,374	+ 1,337	- 23,589
(Research: Computational toxicology)	(20,526)	(23,646)	(20,526)	.....	(- 3,120)
(Research: Endocrine disruptors)	(15,535)	(18,017)	(16,535)	(+ 1,000)	(- 1,482)
Research: National priorities	19,530	.....	25,204	+ 5,674	+ 25,204
(Research: National priorities (CDS))	(2,030)	.....	(7,704)	(+ 5,674)	(+ 7,704)
Research: Safe and sustainable water resources	111,500	143,745	112,867	+ 1,367	- 30,878
Research: Sustainable and healthy communities	132,205	149,498	133,954	+ 1,749	- 15,544
Ensure Safe Water	4,700	7,043	4,765	+ 65	- 2,278
Total, Science and Technology	758,103	1,009,960	783,704	+ 25,601	- 226,256
(by transfer from Hazardous Substance Superfund)	(30,343)	(32,120)	(32,120)	(+ 1,777)	.....
Environmental Programs and Management					
Brownfields	25,689	39,084	27,048	+ 1,359	- 12,036
Clean Air	299,000	604,061	305,924	+ 6,924	- 298,137
(Atmospheric Protection)	(100,000)	(176,485)	(100,000)	.....	(- 76,485)
Compliance	107,078	168,474	109,338	+ 2,260	- 59,136
Enforcement	375,368	350,130	383,236	+ 7,868	+ 33,106
(Environmental Justice)	(94,124)	.....	(94,124)	.....	(+ 94,124)
Environmental Justice .....	.....	317,712	.....	.....	- 317,712
Environmental protection: National priorities	30,700	.....	32,700	+ 2,000	+ 32,700
Geographic programs:					
Great Lakes Restoration Initiative	368,000	368,000	371,000	+ 3,000	+ 3,000
Chesapeake Bay	92,000	92,000	92,500	+ 500	+ 500
San Francisco Bay	54,500	54,500	54,500	.....	.....
Puget Sound	54,000	54,000	57,000	+ 3,000	+ 3,000
Long Island Sound	40,002	40,000	40,502	+ 500	+ 502
Gulf of Mexico	25,524	25,600	25,774	+ 250	+ 174

South Florida	8,500	8,500	8,750	+ 250	+ 250
Lake Champlain	25,000	25,000	25,000	.....	.....
Lake Pontchartrain	2,200	2,200	2,450	+ 250	+ 250
Southern New England Estuaries	7,000	7,000	7,200	+ 200	+ 200
Columbia River Basin	3,000	.....	3,500	+ 500	+ 3,500
Other geographic activities	2,000	5,000	2,000	.....	- 3,000
Subtotal	681,726	681,800	690,176	+ 8,450	+ 8,376
Homeland security	10,371	12,302	10,913	+ 542	- 1,389
Indoor air and radiation	27,400	67,650	29,429	+ 2,029	- 38,221
Information exchange / Outreach	129,000	182,123	130,509	+ 1,509	- 51,614
(Children and other sensitive populations: Agency coordination)	(6,350)	(7,749)	(6,350)	.....	(- 1,399)
(Environmental education)	(9,500)	(8,759)	(9,500)	.....	(+ 741)
International programs	15,177	38,516	15,364	+ 187	- 23,152
IT / Data management / Security	96,500	132,538	98,304	+ 1,804	- 34,234
Legal/science/regulatory/economic review	127,290	212,835	130,711	+ 3,421	- 82,124
Operations and administration	469,075	560,970	487,246	+ 18,171	- 73,724
Pesticide licensing	115,375	152,202	118,901	+ 3,526	- 33,301
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	120,650	149,404	122,506	+ 1,856	- 26,898
Alaska Contaminated Lands	20,000	20,012	22,016	+ 2,016	+ 2,004
Toxics risk review and prevention	112,953	183,391	116,234	+ 3,281	- 67,157
(Endocrine disruptors)	(7,614)	(7,701)	(7,614)	.....	(- 87)
Underground storage tanks (UST / UST)	11,500	14,604	11,655	+ 155	- 2,949
Protecting Estuaries and Wetlands .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
National estuary program / Coastal waterways	40,000	32,611	41,849	+ 1,849	+ 9,238
Wetlands	20,884	26,995	21,084	+ 200	- 5,911
Subtotal	60,884	59,606	62,933	+ 2,049	+ 3,327
Ensure Safe Water	117,000	146,277	120,277	+ 3,277	- 26,000
Ensure Clean Water	225,292	313,297	230,069	+ 4,777	- 83,228
Total, Environmental Programs and Management	3,178,028	4,406,988	3,255,489	+ 77,461	- 1,151,499
Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund					
E-Manifest System Fund	8,000	8,000	9,000	+ 1,000	+ 1,000
Offsetting Collections	- 8,000	- 8,000	- 9,000	- 1,000	- 1,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Office of Inspector General					
Audits, evaluations, and investigations	43,250	65,257	49,242		-16,015
(by transfer from Hazardous Substance Superfund)	(11,328)	(13,979)	(11,328)	+5,992	(-2,651)
Buildings and Facilities					
Homeland security: Protection of EPA personnel and infrastructure	6,676	6,676	6,676		
Operations and administration	34,000	98,893	34,000		-64,893
Total, Buildings and Facilities	40,676	105,569	40,676		-64,893
Hazardous Substance Superfund					
Audits, evaluations, and investigations	11,328	13,979	11,328		-2,651
Compliance	1,017	1,036	1,021	+4	-15
Enforcement	16,899	21,077	17,103	+204	-3,974
(Environmental Justice)	(5,876)		(5,876)		(+5,876)
Environmental Justice		5,901			-5,901
Homeland security	35,690	58,888	35,690		-23,198
Indoor air and radiation	2,472	3,144	2,579	+107	-565
Information exchange / Outreach	1,328	1,328	1,328		
IT/data management/security	20,826	25,657	20,910	+84	-4,747
Legal/science/regulatory/economic review	1,357	2,323	1,370	+13	-953
Operations and administration	135,640	150,996	140,021	+4,381	-10,975
Research: Chemical safety and sustainability	12,961	13,100	12,961		-139
Research: Sustainable and healthy communities	16,937	17,517	16,937		-580
Superfund cleanup:					
Superfund: Emergency response and removal	59,181		59,181		+59,181
Superfund: Emergency preparedness	8,056	8,541	8,056		-485
Superfund: Federal facilities	26,189	37,680	26,189		-11,491

Superfund: Remedial	187,819	300,000	191,330	+ 3,511	- 108,670
Subtotal	281,245	346,221	284,756	+ 3,511	- 61,465
Total, Hazardous Substance Superfund	537,700	661,167	546,004	+ 8,304	- 115,163
(transfer out to Office of Inspector General)	(- 11,328)	(- 13,979)	(- 11,328)	.....	(+ 2,651)
(transfer out to Science and Technology)	(- 30,343)	(- 32,120)	(- 32,120)	(- 1,777)	.....
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund [LUST]					
Enforcement	635	690	644	+ 9	- 46
Operations and administration	1,332	1,339	1,363	+ 31	+ 24
Research: Sustainable communities	327	356	332	+ 5	- 24
Underground storage tanks (LUST / UST)	86,920	106,485	87,032	+ 112	- 19,453
(LUST/UST)	(9,591)	(14,776)	(9,703)	(+ 112)	(- 5,073)
(LUST cooperative agreements)	(52,838)	(65,040)	(52,838)	.....	(- 12,202)
(Energy Policy Act grants)	(24,491)	(26,669)	(24,491)	.....	(- 2,178)
Total, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	89,214	108,870	89,371	+ 157	- 19,499
Inland Oil Spill Program					
Compliance	605	2,154	605	.....	- 1,549
Enforcement	2,465	2,699	2,500	+ 35	- 199
Oil	16,334	21,624	16,534	+ 200	- 5,090
Operations and administration	637	643	640	+ 3	- 3
Research: Sustainable communities	670	683	673	+ 3	- 10
Total, Inland Oil Spill Program	20,711	27,803	20,952	+ 241	- 6,851
State and Tribal Assistance Grants [STAG]					
Infrastructure Assistance Grants:					
Clean water state revolving fund [SRF]	1,638,861	1,239,895	1,638,861	.....	+ 398,966
(Clean Water CDS)	(787,652)	.....	(362,500)	(- 425,152)	(+ 362,500)
Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	1,126,101	1,126,105	1,126,101	.....	- 4
(Drinking Water CDS)	(631,660)	.....	(242,391)	(- 389,269)	(+ 242,391)
Mexico border	35,000	36,386	35,500	+ 500	- 886
Alaska Native villages	39,000	41,000	40,000	+ 1,000	- 1,000
Brownfields projects	98,000	114,482	99,386	+ 1,386	- 15,096

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Diesel emissions grants	90,000	100,000	91,000	+1,000	-9,000
Targeted aristed grants	67,800	69,927	68,860	+1,060	-1,067
Small and Disadvantaged Communities	28,500	30,173	28,500		-1,673
Lead testing in schools	22,000	36,500	28,000		-8,500
Reducing Lead in Drinking Water	6,500	64,479	22,000		-42,479
Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability	25,500	25,000	6,500		-18,500
Technical Assistance for Wastewater Treatment Works	41,000	18,000	27,500	+2,000	+9,500
Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Grants	5,400	50,000	41,000		-9,000
Water Infrastructure Workforce Investment		6,000	5,400		-600
Technical Assistance and Grants for Emergencies (SDWA)		2,000			-2,000
Technical Assistance and Grants for Emergencies, small systems					
Clean Water Infrastructure Resiliency and Sustainability Program		25,000			-25,000
Small and Medium Publicly Owned Treatment Works Circuit Rider Program		5,000			-5,000
Grants for Low and Moderate Income Household Decentralized Wastewater Systems		5,000			-5,000
Connection of Publicly Owned Treatment Works		3,000			-3,000
Alternative Water Sources Grants Pilot Program		3,000			-3,000
Water Cybersecurity		25,000			-25,000
Recycling Infrastructure	5,000	10,005	5,000		-5,005
Wildfire smoke preparedness	7,000	7,000	9,000	+2,000	+2,000
STAG—Other (CDS)	38,693		26,297	-12,396	+26,297
Midsize and Large Drinking Water System Infrast Resilience and Sustainability	2,250	5,000	2,250		-2,750
Indian Reservation Drinking Water Programs	4,000	5,000	4,000		-1,000
Stormwater Infrastructure Technology	2,000	5,000	3,000	+1,000	-2,000
Enhanced Aquifer Use and Recharge	3,500	5,000	3,500		-1,500
Above Ground Fuel Tanks (PL 106-554)			3,000	+3,000	+3,000
Subtotal, Infrastructure assistance grants	3,314,105	3,062,952	3,314,655	+550	+251,703
Categorical grants:					
Beaches protection	9,750	9,811	9,750		-61
Brownfields	46,250	53,954	46,750	+500	-7,204

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
(Transfer out)	(-41,671)	(-46,099)	(-43,448)	(-1,777)	(+2,651)
TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Under Secretary for Natural Resources and the Environment	1,000	1,033	1,000		-33
FOREST SERVICE					
Forest Service Operations					
Facilities Maintenance and Leases	169,000	194,900	43,528	-125,472	-151,372
Facilities Maintenance and Leases (emergency)			151,372	+151,372	+151,372
Information Technology and Centralized Processing	449,000	470,000	470,000	+21,000	
Organizational Services	143,000	122,938	143,000		+20,062
Salaries and expenses	389,000	399,228	399,228	-389,000	-399,228
Salaries and expenses (emergency)				+399,228	+399,228
Total, Forest Service Operations	1,150,000	1,187,066	1,207,128	+57,128	+20,062
Forest and Rangeland Research					
Forest inventory and analysis	31,500	33,697	33,697	+2,197	
Joint fire science	3,000	4,000	4,000	+1,000	
Research and development programs	53,500	56,500	60,000	+6,500	+3,500
Salaries and expenses	212,000	221,427	221,427	+9,427	
Total, Forest and rangeland research	300,000	315,624	319,124	+19,124	+3,500
State, Private, and Tribal Forestry					
Landscape scale restoration	14,000	17,000	14,000		-3,000

Forest Health Management:								
Federal lands forest health management	16,000	17,000	16,000					-1,000
Cooperative lands forest health management	32,000	33,000	32,000					-1,000
Subtotal	48,000	50,000	48,000					-2,000
Cooperative Fire Assistance:								
State Fire Capacity Grants	76,000	76,000	78,000					+2,000
Volunteer Fire Capacity Grants	21,000	21,000	22,000					+1,000
Subtotal	97,000	97,000	100,000					+3,000
Cooperative Forestry:								
Forest stewardship	12,000	12,500	12,500					+500
Community forest and open space conservation	5,500	6,000	6,000					+500
Urban and community forestry	36,000	40,000	36,000					-4,000
Forest resource information and analysis (CDS)	19,806		14,923					+14,923
Subtotal	73,306	58,500	69,423					+10,923
International Programs and Trade	19,000	20,000	20,150					+150
Salaries and expenses	52,000	62,908	62,908					+10,908
Total, State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	303,306	305,408	314,481					+9,073
National Forest System								
Land management planning, assessment and monitoring	14,500	18,000	18,000					+3,500
Recreation, heritage and wilderness	45,000	58,000	58,000					+13,000
Grazing management	6,000	6,300	6,300					+300
Hazardous Fuels	175,450	207,000	208,548					+33,098
Forest products	39,000	41,000	42,000					+1,000
Vegetation and watershed management	30,000	33,000	33,000					+3,000
Wildlife and fish habitat management	22,000	25,000	25,000					+3,000
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund	31,000	34,000	34,000					+3,000
Minerals and geology management	14,000	14,500	14,500					+500
Landownership management	7,750	8,000	8,000					+250
Law enforcement operations	19,505	21,005	21,005					+1,500
Salaries and expenses	1,459,352	1,541,344	1,541,344					+81,992
Total, National Forest System	1,863,557	2,007,149	2,009,697					+146,140

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Capital Improvement and Maintenance					
Facilities	52,000	56,500	56,500	+ 4,500	.....
Roads	73,000	74,000	74,500	+ 1,500	+ 500
Trails	20,000	21,500	21,500	+ 1,500	.....
Legacy Roads and Trails:	6,000	6,000	6,000	.....	.....
Construction projects (CDS)	5,130	.....	21,201	+ 16,071	+ 21,201
Subtotal, Capital improvement and maintenance	156,130	158,000	179,701	+ 23,571	+ 21,701
Deferral of road and trail fund payment	- 16,000	.....	- 16,000	.....	- 16,000
Total, Capital improvement and maintenance	140,130	158,000	163,701	+ 23,571	+ 5,701
Land Acquisition and Other Appropriations					
Acquisition of land for national forests, special acts	664	664	664	.....	.....
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges	150	150	150	.....	.....
Range betterment fund	1,719	1,719	1,719	.....	.....
Gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research	45	45	45	.....	.....
Management of national forest lands for subsistence uses	1,099	1,099	1,099	.....	.....
Total, Land Acquisition and Other Appropriations	3,677	3,677	3,677	.....	.....
Wildland Fire Management					
Fire operations:					
Wildland fire preparedness	192,000	5,500	.....	- 192,000	- 5,500
Wildland fire preparedness (emergency) .....	.....	199,000	204,500	+ 204,500	+ 5,500
Wildland fire suppression operations	1,011,000	.....	.....	- 1,011,000	.....
Wildland fire suppression operations (emergency) .....	.....	1,011,000	1,011,000	+ 1,011,000	.....
Salaries and expenses	1,109,654	1,181,758	.....	- 1,109,654	- 1,181,758

Salaries and expenses (emergency)	153,184	1,223,111	+ 1,223,111	+ 1,069,927
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	1,109,654	1,223,111	+ 113,457	- 111,831
Total, all wildland fire accounts	2,312,654	2,438,611	+ 125,957	- 111,831
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund (cap adjustment)	2,300,000	2,390,000	+ 90,000	
Total, Wildland Fire Management with cap adjustment	4,612,654	4,828,611	+ 215,957	- 111,831
Communications Site Administration	2,000			- 2,000
Offsetting Collections	- 2,000	- 2,000		
Forest Service Spending of Fees	2,000	2,000		
Total, Forest Service without Wildland Fire Management	3,760,670	4,017,808	+ 257,138	+ 38,884
Total, Forest Service without cap adjustment	(6,073,324)	(6,456,419)	(+ 383,095)	(- 72,947)
TOTAL, FOREST SERVICE	8,373,324	8,846,419	+ 473,095	- 72,947
Appropriations	(5,168,182)	(3,469,208)	(- 2,606,116)	(- 1,698,974)
Emergency appropriations	(1,363,184)	(2,989,211)	(+ 2,989,211)	(+ 1,626,027)
Offsetting Collections	(- 2,000)	(- 2,000)		
Forest Service Suppression Cap Adjustment	(2,300,000)	(2,390,000)	(+ 90,000)	
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES				
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE				
Indian Health Services				
Clinical Services:				
Hospital and health clinics				
Budget year appropriations	2,550,514	2,745,125	+ 194,611	- 184,790
Prior year advance appropriations	2,503,025	2,550,514	+ 47,489	
Advance appropriations	2,550,514	2,745,125	+ 194,611	+ 2,745,125
Indian Health Care Improvement Fund				
Budget year appropriations	74,138	74,138		+ 74,138
Prior year advance appropriations				
Advance appropriations				
Electronic Health Record System				
Budget year appropriations	190,564	203,880	+ 13,316	- 231,222

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Prior year advance appropriations					
Advance appropriations					
Dental health					
Budget year appropriations	252,561	276,085	267,189	+14,628	-8,896
Prior year advance appropriations	248,098	252,561	252,561	+4,463	
Advance appropriations	252,561		267,189	+14,628	+267,189
Mental health					
Budget year appropriations	129,765	138,746	135,287	+5,522	-3,459
Prior year advance appropriations	127,171	129,765	129,765	+2,594	
Advance appropriations	129,765		135,287	+5,522	+135,287
Alcohol and substance abuse					
Budget year appropriations	266,636	291,389	273,138	+6,502	-18,251
Prior year advance appropriations	266,440	266,636	266,636	+196	
Advance appropriations	266,636		273,138	+6,502	+273,138
Purchased/referred care					
Budget year appropriations	996,755	1,063,576	1,005,356	+8,601	-48,220
Prior year advance appropriations	996,755	996,755	996,755		
Advance appropriations	996,755		1,005,356	+8,601	+1,005,356
Subtotal, Budget Year Appropriations	4,460,933	5,124,813	4,704,113	+243,180	-420,700
Subtotal, Prior Year Advance Appropriations	4,141,489	4,196,231	4,196,231	+54,742	
Subtotal, Advance Appropriations	4,196,231		4,426,095	+229,864	+4,426,095
Preventive Health:					
Public health nursing					
Budget year appropriations	112,034	120,955	118,588	+6,554	-2,367
Prior year advance appropriations	110,782	112,034	112,034	+1,252	
Advance appropriations	112,034		118,588	+6,554	+118,588
Health education					

Budget year appropriations	24,417	26,144	25,253	+ 836	- 891
Prior year advance appropriations	24,350	24,417	24,417	+ 67	.....
Advance appropriations	24,417	.....	25,253	+ 836	+ 25,253
Community health representatives .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Budget year appropriations	65,212	69,628	67,006	+ 1,794	- 2,622
Prior year advance appropriations	65,212	65,212	65,212	.....	.....
Advance appropriations	65,212	.....	67,006	+ 1,794	+ 67,006
Immunization (Alaska) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Budget year appropriations	2,183	2,308	2,183	.....	- 125
Prior year advance appropriations	2,183	2,183	2,183	.....	.....
Advance appropriations	2,183	.....	2,183	.....	+ 2,183
Subtotal, Budget Year Appropriations	203,846	219,035	213,030	+ 9,184	- 6,005
Subtotal, Prior Year Advance Appropriations	202,527	203,846	203,846	+ 1,319	.....
Subtotal, Advance Appropriations	203,846	.....	213,030	+ 9,184	+ 213,030
Other services:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Urban Indian health .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Budget year appropriations	90,419	94,992	94,573	+ 4,154	- 419
Prior year advance appropriations	90,419	90,419	90,419	.....	.....
Advance appropriations	90,419	.....	94,573	+ 4,154	+ 94,573
Indian health professions .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Budget year appropriations	80,568	81,252	84,192	+ 3,624	+ 2,940
Prior year advance appropriations	80,568	80,568	80,568	.....	.....
Advance appropriations	80,568	.....	84,192	+ 3,624	+ 84,192
Tribal management grant program .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Budget year appropriations	2,986	2,987	2,986	.....	- 1
Prior year advance appropriations	2,986	2,986	2,986	.....	.....
Advance appropriations	2,986	.....	2,986	.....	+ 2,986
Direct operations .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Budget year appropriations	103,805	111,966	106,730	+ 2,925	- 5,236
Prior year advance appropriations	103,805	103,805	103,805	.....	.....
Advance appropriations	103,805	.....	106,730	+ 2,925	+ 106,730
Self-governance .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Budget year appropriations	6,174	6,187	6,184	+ 10	- 3
Prior year advance appropriations	6,174	6,174	6,174	.....	.....
Advance appropriations	6,174	.....	6,184	+ 10	+ 6,184

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Subtotal, Budget Year Appropriations	283,952	297,384	294,665	+10,713	-2,719
Subtotal, Prior Year Advance Appropriations	283,952	283,952	283,952		
Subtotal, Advance Appropriations	283,952		294,665	+10,713	+294,665
Total, Indian Health Services Budget Year Appropriations	4,948,731	5,641,232	5,211,808	+263,077	-429,424
Total, Indian Health Services Prior Year Advance Appropriations	4,627,968	4,684,029	4,684,029	+56,061	
Total, Indian Health Services Advance Appropriations	4,684,029		4,933,790	+249,761	+4,933,790
Total, Indian Health Services newly appropriated in this bill and available for this fiscal year	320,763	957,203	527,779	+207,016	-429,424
Contract Support Costs					
Contract support	1,051,000	1,297,000	2,036,000	+985,000	+739,000
Legislative proposal		10,000			-10,000
Total, Contract Support Costs	1,051,000	1,307,000	2,036,000	+985,000	+729,000
Payments for Tribal Leases					
Tribal Sec 105(i) leases	149,000	400,000	400,000	+251,000	
Legislative proposal		10,000			-10,000
Total, Payments for Tribal Leases	149,000	410,000	400,000	+251,000	-10,000

Indian Health Facilities							
Budget Year Appropriations:							
Maintenance and improvement							
Budget year appropriations	170,595	174,355	170,595	170,595			- 3,760
Prior year advance appropriations	170,595	170,595	170,595				+ 170,595
Advance appropriations	170,595						
Sanitation facilities construction							
Budget year appropriations	123,650	200,485	145,171				- 55,314
Prior year advance appropriations							
Advance appropriations							
(Sanitation Facilities Construction (CDS))							
Health care facilities construction	(17,023)		(19,056)				(+ 19,056)
Budget year appropriations	182,679	260,919	222,679				- 38,240
Prior year advance appropriations							
Advance appropriations							
Facilities and environmental health support							
Budget year appropriations	303,661	324,192	320,551				- 3,641
Prior year advance appropriations	298,297	303,661	303,661				
Advance appropriations	303,661		320,551				+ 320,551
Equipment							
Budget year appropriations	32,598	33,874	32,598				- 1,276
Prior year advance appropriations	32,598	32,598	32,598				
Advance appropriations	32,598		32,598				+ 32,598
Total, Indian Health Facilities Budget Year Appropriations	813,183	993,825	891,594	+ 78,411			- 102,231
Total, Indian Health Facilities Prior Year Advance Appropriations							
	501,490	506,854	506,854	+ 5,364			
Total, Indian Health Facilities Advance Appropriations							
	506,854		523,744	+ 16,890			+ 523,744
Total, Indian Health Facilities newly appropriated in this bill and available for this fiscal year							
	311,693	486,971	384,740	+ 73,047			- 102,231
TOTAL, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE							
	12,152,797	8,352,057	13,996,936	+ 1,844,139			+ 5,644,879
Appropriations							
Advance appropriations	(6,961,914)	(8,352,057)	(8,539,402)	(+ 1,577,488)			(+ 187,345)
Newly appropriated in this bill and available for this fiscal year	(5,190,883)		(5,457,534)	(+ 266,651)			(+ 5,457,534)
	1,832,456	3,161,174	3,348,519	+ 1,516,063			+ 187,345

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH					
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	79,714	83,035	81,614	+ 1,900	- 1,421
AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY					
Toxic substances and environmental public health	81,619	85,020	83,089	+ 1,470	- 1,931
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	12,314,130	8,520,112	14,161,639	+ 1,847,509	+ 5,641,527
Total, Department of Health and Human Services, available this fiscal year	7,123,247	8,520,112	8,704,105	+ 1,580,858	+ 183,993
OTHER RELATED AGENCIES					
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality	4,629	4,676	4,746	+ 117	+ 70
CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD					
Salaries and expenses	14,400	17,400	14,634	+ 234	- 2,766
OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION					
Salaries and expenses	5,024	3,500	3,500	- 1,524	.....
Derived from unobligated balances	- 5,024	.....	- 3,500	+ 1,524	- 3,500
Total, Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation .....	.....	3,500	.....	.....	- 3,500
INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT					
Payment to the Institute	13,482	13,982	13,642	+ 160	- 340

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
Salaries and Expenses

Museum and Research Institutes:									
National Air and Space Museum	22,380	23,714	22,949	569	-765				
Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory	26,412	27,743	27,120	708	-623				
Major scientific instrumentation	4,118	4,077	4,118		+41				
Universe Center	184	182	184		+2				
National Museum of Natural History	55,239	58,760	56,526	1,287	-2,234				
National Zoological Park	35,388	38,502	37,161	1,773	-1,341				
Smithsonian Environmental Research Center	4,934	5,316	5,074	140	-242				
Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute	16,176	17,282	16,581	405	-701				
Biodiversity Center	1,563	3,547	1,563		-1,984				
National Museum of Asian Art	6,918	7,288	7,079	161	-209				
Asian Pacific American Center	2,560	2,595	2,583	23	-12				
Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage	3,938	4,111	4,016	78	-95				
Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum	5,587	6,183	5,920	333	-263				
Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden	5,559	5,907	5,743	184	-164				
National Museum of African Art	5,439	5,681	5,547	108	-134				
World Cultures Center	1,292	784	1,292		+508				
Anacostia Community Museum	2,949	3,073	3,005	56	-68				
Archives of American Art	2,097	2,222	2,151	54	-71				
National Museum of African American History and Culture	35,767	37,237	36,435	668	-802				
National Museum of American History	28,382	29,953	29,133	751	-820				
National Museum of the American Indian	36,762	38,465	37,518	756	-947				
National Museum of the American Latino	10,392	10,518	10,476	84	-42				
National Portrait Gallery	7,473	7,980	7,686	213	-294				
National Postal Museum	2,160	2,343	2,192	32	-151				
Smithsonian American Art Museum	11,711	12,864	12,240	529	-624				
Smithsonian American Women's History Museum	9,568	9,652	9,634	66	-18				
American Experience Center	600	594	600		+6				
Subtotal, Museums and Research Institutes	345,548	366,573	354,526	+8,978	-12,047				
Mission enabling:									
Program support and outreach:									
Outreach	10,225	10,727	10,448	+223	-279				
Communications	3,075	3,222	3,142	+67	-80				
Institution-wide programs	20,084	17,209	20,084		+2,875				
Smithsonian Exhibits	3,627	3,855	3,724	+97	-131				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Museum Support Center	2,044	2,135	2,085	+41	-50
Museum Conservation Institute	3,770	4,003	3,869	+99	-134
Smithsonian Libraries and Archives	16,835	17,780	17,242	+407	-538
Subtotal, Program support and outreach	59,660	58,931	60,594	+934	+1,663
Office of Chief Information Officer	65,895	70,142	68,228	+2,333	-1,914
Administration	39,418	44,246	40,608	+1,190	-3,638
Inspector General	4,426	5,526	4,529	+103	-997
Facilities services:					
Facilities maintenance	119,258	132,724	121,037	+1,779	-11,687
Facilities operations, security and support	258,650	282,058	262,825	+4,175	-19,233
Subtotal, Facilities services	377,908	414,782	383,862	+5,954	-30,920
Subtotal, Mission enabling	547,307	593,627	557,821	+10,514	-35,806
Total, Salaries and expenses	892,855	960,200	912,347	+19,492	-47,853
Facilities Capital					
Revitalization	124,400	146,820	144,445	+20,045	-2,375
Facilities planning and design	36,245	35,800	35,800	-445	.....
Construction	37,000	17,380	17,400	-19,600	+20
Total, Facilities Capital	197,645	200,000	197,645	.....	-2,355
TOTAL, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION	1,090,500	1,160,200	1,109,992	+19,492	-50,208

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART					
Salaries and Expenses					
Care and utilization of art collections	55,706	59,631	57,751	+ 2,045	- 1,880
Operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds	37,531	40,698	40,404	+ 2,873	- 294
Protection of buildings, grounds and contents	35,095	40,048	38,369	+ 3,274	- 1,679
General administration	46,428	48,076	49,947	+ 3,519	+ 1,871
Total, Salaries and Expenses	174,760	188,453	186,471	+ 11,711	- 1,982
Repair, Restoration and Renovation of Buildings					
Base program	34,480	27,000	27,369	- 7,111	+ 369
TOTAL, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART	209,240	215,453	213,840	+ 4,600	- 1,613
JOHN F KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS					
Operations and maintenance	32,293	32,300	34,315	+ 2,022	+ 2,015
Capital repair and restoration	12,633	13,430	12,633	.....	- 797
TOTAL, JOHN F KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS	44,926	45,730	46,948	+ 2,022	+ 1,218
WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS					
Salaries and expenses	15,000	14,100	15,000	.....	+ 900
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES					
National Endowment for the Arts					
Grants and Administration					
Grants:					
Direct grants	87,170	88,160	87,170	.....	- 990
Challenge America grants	10,600	10,600	10,600	.....	.....
Subtotal	97,770	98,760	97,770	.....	- 990
State partnerships:					
State and regional	51,297	51,816	51,297	.....	- 519

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Underserved set-aside	13,883	14,024	13,883	.....	-141
Subtotal	65,180	65,840	65,180	.....	-660
Subtotal, Grants	162,950	164,600	162,950	.....	-1,650
Program support	2,500	2,500	2,500	.....	.....
Administration	41,550	43,000	43,550	+2,000	+550
Total, Arts	207,000	210,100	209,000	+2,000	-1,100
National Endowment for the Humanities					
Grants and Administration					
Grants:					
Special Initiatives	7,000	14,600	7,000	.....	-7,600
Federal/State partnership	65,000	60,000	65,000	.....	+5,000
Preservation and access	21,400	18,000	21,400	.....	+3,400
Public programs	15,000	15,150	15,000	.....	-150
Research programs	17,500	17,500	17,500	.....	.....
Education programs	15,400	15,000	15,400	.....	+400
Program development	2,500	2,500	2,500	.....	.....
Digital humanities initiatives	6,200	6,250	6,200	.....	-50
Subtotal, Grants	150,000	149,000	150,000	.....	+1,000
Matching Grants:					
Treasury funds	2,000	2,500	2,000	.....	-500
Challenge grants	13,000	6,250	13,000	.....	+6,750
Subtotal, Matching grants	15,000	8,750	15,000	.....	+6,250

Administration	42,000	42,350	44,000	+ 2,000	+ 1,650
Total, Humanities	207,000	200,100	209,000	+ 2,000	+ 8,900
TOTAL, NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES	414,000	410,200	418,000	+ 4,000	+ 7,800
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS					
Salaries and expenses	3,661	3,857	3,834	+ 173	- 23
Grants	5,000	5,000	5,000		
Salaries and expenses	8,585	9,544	8,735	+ 150	- 809
Salaries and expenses	8,750	8,849	8,849	+ 99	
Holocaust Memorial Museum	65,231	74,000	66,331	+ 1,100	- 7,669
Operations	90,000	45,000	45,000	- 45,000	
Salaries and expenses	15,000	100,000	15,250	+ 250	- 84,750
TOTAL, TITLE III, RELATED AGENCIES	17,561,400	14,381,119	19,541,325	+ 1,979,925	+ 5,160,206
Appropriations	(10,072,517)	(10,629,935)	(14,164,114)	(- 4,091,597)	(+ 3,534,179)
Rescissions					
Emergency appropriations		(1,363,184)	(2,989,211)	(+ 2,989,211)	(+ 1,626,027)
Advance appropriations	(5,190,883)		(5,457,534)	(+ 266,651)	(+ 5,457,534)
Offsetting collections	(- 2,000)	(- 2,000)	(- 2,000)		
Fire Suppression Cap Adjustment	(2,300,000)	(2,390,000)	(2,390,000)	(+ 90,000)	
(Discretionary without cap adjustment)	(15,199,975)	(17,182,002)	(17,151,325)	(+ 1,951,350)	(- 30,677)
TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Section 446 (rescissions)	- 94,000			+ 94,000	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Unobligated balances (P.L. 117-2, Sec. 11001) (Sec. 447) (rescission)	- 350,000	.....	.....	+ 350,000	.....
Section 448 (rescission)	- 90,000	.....	.....	+ 90,000	.....
TOTAL, TITLE IV, GENERAL PROVISIONS	- 534,000	.....	.....	+ 534,000	.....
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS					
THE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND JOBS ACT					
(P.L. 117-58)					
DIVISION J—APPROPRIATIONS					
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
United States Fish and Resource Management					
Resource Management:					
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	(91,000)	(91,000)	.....	(- 91,000)	(- 91,000)
United States Geological Survey					
Surveys, Investigations, and Research (Sec. 40201 and 41003):					
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	(69,000)	(69,000)	.....	(- 69,000)	(- 69,000)
Bureau of Indian Affairs					
Operation of Indian Programs:					
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	(43,200)	(43,200)	.....	(- 43,200)	(- 43,200)
Construction:					
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	(50,000)	(50,000)	.....	(- 50,000)	(- 50,000)
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Departmental Offices					
Office of the Secretary					
Departmental Operations:					
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	(142,000)	(142,000)			(-142,000)
Department-Wide Programs					
Wildland Fire Management:					
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	(262,600)	(262,600)			(-262,600)
Total, Department of the Interior					
Environmental Protection Agency					
Environmental Programs and Management:					
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	(386,800)	(386,800)			(-386,800)
Hazardous Substance Superfund (emergency)	(5,505,000)	(1,967,000)			(-1,967,000)
Appropriations available from prior year advances					
State and Tribal Assistance Grants:					
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	(10,819,000)	(11,621,000)			(-11,621,000)
Total, Environmental Protection Agency					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Forest Service					
Forest and Rangeland Research:					
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	(2,000)	(2,000)			(-2,000)
State and Private Forestry:					
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	(305,360)	(305,360)			(-305,360)
National Forest System:					
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	(529,800)	(529,800)			(-529,800)
Capital Improvement and Maintenance:					
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	(72,000)	(72,000)			(-72,000)
Wildland Fire Management:					
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	(36,000)	(36,000)			(-36,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2024 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2024 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, Department of Agriculture					
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
Indian Health Service					
Indian Health Facilities:					
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	(700,000)	(700,000)		(- 700,000)	(- 700,000)
Total, Department of Health and Human Services					
Total, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act					
TOTAL, OTHER APPROPRIATIONS					
GRAND TOTAL	41,327,145	41,966,159	44,665,720	+ 3,338,575	+ 2,699,561
Appropriations	(34,289,362)	(37,329,259)	(37,951,820)	(+ 3,662,458)	(+ 622,561)
Rescissions	(- 566,000)			(+ 566,000)	
Advance appropriations	(5,190,883)		(5,457,534)	(+ 266,651)	(+ 5,457,534)
Emergency appropriations		(2,195,000)	(4,200,000)	(+ 4,200,000)	(+ 2,005,000)
Offsetting Collections	(- 237,100)	(- 308,100)	(- 236,100)	(+ 1,000)	(+ 72,000)
Fire suppression cap adjustment	(2,650,000)	(2,750,000)	(2,750,000)	(+ 100,000)	
(By transfer)	(41,671)	(46,099)	(43,448)	(+ 1,777)	(- 2,651)
(Transfer out)	(- 41,671)	(- 46,099)	(- 43,448)	(- 1,777)	(+ 2,651)

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