

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

SUMMARY OF BILL

For this bill, estimates totaling \$51,284,970,000 in new obligational authority, including \$2,450,000,000 in funds made available for the wildland fire suppression cap adjustment and \$6,586,250,000 in advance 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

Department of Agriculture:

Undersecretary for Natural Resources and the Environment
Forest Service

Department of Health and Human Services:

Indian Health Service
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

Other Related Agencies:

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

World War I Centennial Commission

Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children

United States Semiquincentennial Commission

Fiscal year 2021 levels cited in this explanatory statement reflect the enacted amounts in Public Law 116–260, the Consolidated Appropriations Act. Fiscal year 2022 supplemental appropriations are included in the comparative statement of new budget authority at the end of this explanatory statement under the heading “Other Appropriations”.

MAJOR CHANGES RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

This bill includes revisions to the budget estimate for fiscal year 2022.

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	1,620,501	1,541,043	– 79,458
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	1,916,207	1,848,319	– 67,888
National Park Service	3,497,206	3,463	– 33,796
United States Geological Survey	1,642,437	1,493,839	– 148,598
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	184,781	184,781	.....
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	195,372	194,672	– 700
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	312,022	262,022	– 50,000
Indian Affairs	4,076,964	3,938,365	– 138,599
Departmental Offices	415,207	475,407	60,200
Department–Wide Programs	1,888,686	1,799,486	– 89,200
Title 1 General Provisions	526,000	516,000	– 10,000
Total, Title I—Department of the Interior	16,275,383	15,717,344	– 558,039
TITLE II—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY			
Science and Technology	829,972	803,174	– 26,798
Environmental Programs and Management	3,427,494	3,238,374	– 189,120
Office of Inspector General	54,347	52,000	– 2,347
Buildings and Facilities	62,752	62,752	.....
Hazardous Substance Superfund	1,533,814	1,340,908	– 192,906
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	92,376	92,376	.....
Inland Oil Spill Programs	22,409	22,409	.....
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	5,130,007	4,848,948	– 281,059
WIFIA	80,108	80,108	.....
Total, Title II—EPA	11,233,279	10,541,049	– 692,230
TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES			
Department of Agriculture .....	.....	.....	.....
Undersecretary for Natural Resources and the Environment	1,396	1,000	– 396
Forest Service	8,405,136	8,354,482	– 50,654
Department of Health and Human Services .....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Health Service	15,888,558	14,202,500	– 1,686,058
[Indian Health Service Advance Appropriations]	[7,679,279]	[6,586,250]	[– 1,093,029]
National Institutes of Health: National Institute of Environmental Health Science	83,540	84,540	1,000
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	81,750	81,750	.....
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality	4,200	4,200	.....
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board	13,400	13,400	.....
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	4,000	.....	– 4,000

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with budget estimate
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	11,000	11,000	.....
Smithsonian Institute	1,102,000	1,102,000	.....
National Gallery of Art	183,500	183,500	.....
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	40,440	40,440	.....
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	14,095	14,000	— 95
National Endowment for the Arts	201,000	182,500	— 18,500
National Endowment for the Humanities	177,550	182,500	4,950
Commission of Fine Arts	3,328	3,328	.....
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs	5,000	5,000	.....
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	8,255	8,255	.....
National Capital Planning Commission	8,382	8,382	.....
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum	62,616	62,616	.....
Presidio Trust	31,000	20,000	— 11,000
World War I Centennial Commission	1,000	1,000	.....
United States Semiquincentennial Commission	8,000	8,000	.....
Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children		200	200
Total, Title III—Related Agencies	26,339,146	24,574,593	— 1,764,553
TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS			
Infrastructure Projects		453,984	453,984
GRAND TOTAL	53,860,808	51,284,970	— 2,575,838
LESS ADVANCES PROVIDED FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023	7,679,279	6,586,250	— 1,093,029
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022	46,181,529	44,698,720	— 1,482,809

MULTI-AGENCY DIRECTIVES

Responding to Climate-Driven Wildfires.—The Committee notes with distress that wildfires and their impacts have become a predictable part of life for millions of Americans. The 2021 fire season is proof that wildfire now represents a persistent threat across the country, no longer confined by geography or time of year. Catastrophic wildfire and its associated threats to air and water quality has been exacerbated by climate chaos, with rising temperatures, perpetual drought, and invasive species and diseases all taking a toll on forests, rangelands, and urban trees. Wildfires themselves are even contributors to climate change as they become more extreme—they burn more and last longer, with the season starting earlier and ending later. It should not, and does not, need to be this way.

The most recent Forest Service Wildfire Hazard Potential analysis found that 254 million acres of public and private lands are at high or very high wildfire risk and about one-third of those acres should be prioritized for hazardous fuels treatments. The Chief of the Forest Service testified before Congress that of the total risk acres, 21 million acres of national forest land and 30 million acres of state and private lands need to be treated within the next 10 years in order to significantly reduce wildfire potential. That would still leave more than 200 million acres at high risk untreated. While risk reduction and restoration will take financial investment at all levels of government, including billions in Federal dollars as

proposed in the President’s American Jobs Plan, this bill provides significant increases in annual funding to reduce risk to communities, protect municipal watersheds, restore the landscape, promote responsible biomass use from hazardous fuels, and create associated jobs. These investments reflect not just an effort to accelerate hazardous fuels reductions during fiscal year 2022, but also to begin the long overdue imperative to re-scale the level of annual effort that must be made to address this crisis on the landscape and in communities.

Additionally, the Committee supports the administration’s plans to transition to a larger, permanent Federal firefighting workforce at the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service. Firefighters must be compensated appropriately for the new realities presented by year-round fire seasons, and the skills and sacrifices asked of them. Consequently, the bill provides funding to ensure that all Federal firefighters are paid not less than \$15 per hour and to temporarily lift a statutory pay cap that limits compensation for overtime in calendar year 2022. The Committee expects the administration to continue to refine the pay scale and benefits available to Federal firefighters in a cohesive manner so all levels of the workforce are appropriately compensated.

Equity and Environmental Justice.—The Committee recommendation reflects a “whole-of-government” effort to advance equity and racial justice that will help reimagine and rebuild the American economy—a new economy that invests in the promise and potential of every single American, that leaves no one out and no one behind. The recommendation strives to fulfill the trust and treaty obligations to Tribes and supports self-governance and self-determination. Chronic underfunding and inadequate support to address social determinants of health like education and basic infrastructure have been a significant factor to Native Americans’ health disparities. While funding alone cannot right the wrongs of the past, this bill does address longstanding inequities in infrastructure, education, and facilities construction, and most notably makes historic investments to the Indian Health Service to make strides for better health outcomes for Native Americans.

The bill also includes historic levels of funding for new environmental justice grants and capacity at the Environmental Protection Agency to advance efforts to eliminate enduring environmental and health disparities that have resulted in communities of color being more likely to be burdened by high levels of pollution. These investments will help target pollution hotspots, clean up pollution, and secure environmental justice for overburdened communities.

The bill provides comprehensive resources to address climate chaos that particularly threatens already marginalized, vulnerable communities, including Native American communities. The bill also invests in telling the complete story of the United States, with funding for preserving historically and culturally significant sites focused on the history of civil rights, Tribal cultural resources and heritage, and underserved communities.

Civilian Climate Corps.—Since the inception of the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s, the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service have led the nation in mobilizing the conservation workforce. The Committee applauds the creation of the new

Civilian Climate Corps as the next generation of this proud tradition and recommends substantial new funding for the initiative within the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Forest Service. This funding will create jobs in the conservation workforce, with an emphasis on disadvantaged youth and communities of color, and jumpstart efforts to dramatically expand on-the-ground conservation work on public lands to address the impacts of climate change; conserve and restore public lands and waters; bolster resilience; increase reforestation; protect biodiversity; and improve access to recreation. In carrying out projects on public lands that would directly or indirectly prevent, prepare for, or respond to economic, environmental, or public health consequences resulting from climate change, the Secretaries shall to the greatest extent practicable maximize the involvement of existing partnership programs including the Public Lands Corps, the 21st Century Conservation Service Corps, the Youth Partnership Program, and the Indian Youth Service Corps and other qualified youth or conservation corps as defined in section 203(11) of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1722(11)); use non-profit wilderness and trails stewardship organizations; and consult with public lands stewardship organizations for the purpose of identifying appropriate projects, activities, and workforce development outcomes. Both the Department and the Forest Service are each directed to report to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act on a detailed spend plan for funding provided for the Civilian Climate Corps initiative.

Border Wall Mitigation.—New barrier sections built along the U.S.-Mexico border have caused permanent destruction of ecological and cultural resources. Portions of these barriers were built on 625 acres of public lands, home to sensitive and protected species of plants and animals, which were transferred to the United States Army from the Department of the Interior. While immediate construction has ceased, the associated disturbances of the barriers themselves, plus associated utility corridors and road networks, continue to disrupt wildlife movement and habitat, watersheds, and land conservation activities. For instance, hillsides that were blasted and exposed by site preparation and road construction must be stabilized in order to prevent erosion from spoiling sensitive desert waterways. Construction of the barrier sections did not include the completion of typically required environmental reviews, historical or cultural clearances, or government-to-government Tribal consultation. The agencies funded in this bill are directed to continue to work to ensure that environmental remediation and mitigation occurs, including stabilizing hillsides, improving soil capture in downstream watersheds through construction of rock dams, proper waste management, and accelerating revegetation of native seeds. The bill includes an administrative provision allowing the Secretary of the Interior to accept funds from the Department of Homeland Security for border mitigation activities.

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 Committee recommendation 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.

*Advance Appropriations for the Indian Health Service [IHS].—*The Committee recommendation provides, for the first time, advance appropriations for the Indian Health Services and Indian Health Facilities accounts. The bill includes \$6,586,250,000 in advance appropriations for fiscal year 2023, equal to the fiscal year 2022 Committee recommendation for those accounts in accordance with the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2022. The Committee recognizes that budget uncertainty due to temporary lapses of appropriations and continuing resolutions have an effect on the orderly operations of critical healthcare programs for Native American communities. Existing challenges related to recruitment and retention of healthcare providers, administrative burden and costs, and financial effects on tribes were identified areas of concern in a Government Accountability Office [GAO] study (GAO-18-652). This budgetary change will enable IHS to continue to provide health services without interruption or uncertainty, improving the quality of care and providing peace of mind for patients and medical providers.

*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(1) 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 ruled against the government in 2012. The fiscal year 2022 President's Budget proposes to reclassify these costs as an appropriated entitlement beginning in fiscal year 2023. Similar proposals were also included in the fiscal year 2016 and fiscal year 2017 Budget requests. The Committee strongly supports revising the budgetary classification for Contract Support Costs and Payments for Tribal Leases with the goal of including the language needed to codify such a change in the final appropriations Act for fiscal year 2022.

*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 2022 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 pro-

vide discretionary funding for deferred maintenance in an effort to prevent future deferred maintenance backlogs. 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.

Wild Horses and Burros.—The Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971 conferred primary responsibility for wild horses across the rangelands of the American West to the Bureau of Land Management [BLM]. However, given the challenges posed by rising horse populations coupled with a degraded range, climate change, and invasive species, the consequences of inaction will have a cascading impact on all plants, animals, and people that share these lands and finite resources. This is a national crisis on our public lands that requires the expertise and responsibilities of various agencies to be brought to bear; BLM should not shoulder the responsibility alone. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of the Interior, in conjunction with the Secretary of Agriculture, to establish and lead an interagency Wild Horse Council, with representation from BLM, Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Geological Survey, and Forest Service, and any other Federal agencies the Secretaries deem appropriate. This body will assess threats to equine health, public lands, and native species; initiate studies to address these issues; and make recommendations for maintaining healthy herds on a restored landscape. Further direction is provided under the Management of Lands and Resources heading in this explanatory statement. The bill continues a general provision expressly prohibiting the destruction of healthy animals by the Federal government or the sale of animals that would result in their destruction for a commercial purpose.

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.

Land Grants, Acequias and Community Ditches.—The Secretaries of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture are urged to recognize the traditional use of State-recognized community land grants, acequias, and community ditches in the American Southwest during the land use planning process. 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 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 pub-

lic 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.

Domestic Production of Critical Minerals.—The United States is not only reliant upon foreign sources for many of the raw materials needed for our economic and national security, but is also attracting a decreasing share of global investment in this important sector. These trends have serious and negative implications for the domestic mineral supply chains for technological innovation, modern infrastructure, and national security. The Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Forest Service are directed to work collaboratively to address these issues in a timely manner.

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.

Harassment-Free Workplace.—All agencies funded in this bill are directed to address harassment of employees, including plans to improve monitoring, training, and enforcement, and to implement policies that prevent retaliation. The Department of the Interior, Forest Service, and Environmental Protection Agency are directed to continue reporting annually on agency actions related to these efforts, and other agencies funded in this bill should follow their respective departmental or administrative protocols. The reports should include a detailed list of any actions taken or expected to be taken during fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

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.

Transparency of Information Regarding Grants, Agreements, Research, and Conferences Attendance.—The Committee acknowledges that transparency is key to good governance, and that the U.S. taxpayer would benefit from having more information about how much money comes from Federal sources for projects and grants, across all Federal departments and agencies. The agencies covered by this act are encouraged to disclose the full costs of grants or projects in any public documents. Additionally, the Committee urges each agency, prior to undertaking research, to evaluate whether the research will promote the progress of science in the United States or advance a national security or economic interest. Further, the Committee is also aware of the need for accountability in spending on

conferences and believes that agencies funded by this act should evaluate spending on conferences, only sending individuals whose attendance is necessary to achieving an objective that could otherwise not be achieved without physical attendance at the conference.

Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act.—The Committee directs 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 2022. Each land management agency that is unable to complete this directive shall submit a report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act detailing the specific steps the agency plans to take to secure the capabilities needed to provide proper transparency on the spending of FLREA funds.

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING

The Committee includes congressionally directed spending as defined in section 5(a) of rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate. In the interest of providing full disclosure of funding provided in the bill, all projects are listed in a table accompanying this explanatory statement.

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 or on the Indian Health Service sanitation deficiency system inventory.

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 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 2022 request have been 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 within the National Forest System, 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 2022 funds by agency, station or unit name, project or activity, and state accompanies this explanatory statement.

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

Fiscal year 2022 is the second year of mandatory funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund [LWCF] as provided by the Great American Outdoors Act (Public Law 116–152) [GAOA]. GAOA also mandated congressional authority in determining the final allocation of funding amongst the various components through this bill on an annual basis, recognizing that congressional emphasis will vary from year to year. A table detailing the allocation of funds by agency, account, program, activity, and project, including congressionally directing spending, accompanies this explanatory statement.

The LWCF authorizing statute requires that funding for Federal purposes 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 funding provided under GAOA, as well as deposits to LWCF under the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act [GOMESA]. These GOMESA totals amounted to \$87,900,000 in fiscal year 2021 and are projected at \$128,300,000 in fiscal year 2022. 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 allocation to Federal and State programs.

Federal Acquisition List Development.—The Committee appreciates the agencies' compliance with the requirement to produce a list of supplemental projects for fiscal year 2022. When developing future year project lists, the Committee expects that Federal acquisition projects present on a previous year's supplemental list will rank highly on the list of projects proposed for funding in the budget request, subject to changes in the availability of tracts, emergence of more urgent priorities, or other compelling factors; projects should not be consigned to the supplemental lists year after year. All project lists should be comprised of projects for which tracts and willing sellers have been identified, and market research or an initial appraisal has been initiated.

Fish and Wildlife Service.—The Committee expects the Service to provide outreach to all units of the National Wildlife Refuge System, including Clarks, McKinney, Ottawa, Loxahatchee, and Edwards, to ensure these refuges are aware of all funding opportunities available. The Committee notes that the newly-established Green River National Wildlife Refuge is eligible for funding under the recreational access and inholding lines and encourages the Service to use these additional funding tools, as it does for other refuge units. The Committee encourages the Service to consider habitat conservation plan land acquisition applications that enhance efforts to establish state research forests through the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation program.

National Park Service.—The Service is directed to submit a report within 180 days of enactment of this act detailing the recommendations developed by a working group of interested stakeholders to assist States in managing their obligations and compliance responsibilities related to LWCF, which was addressed in Senate Report 116–123. The Committee notes that the Ste. Genevieve National Historical Park was designated as a new park unit in October 2020 and encourages the Service to provide outreach to the community so that interested stakeholders are aware of available acquisition funding opportunities.

Appraisal and Valuation Services Office.—Appraisals are an integral part of the land acquisition process and the Committee expects the office to increase its staff and contracting capacity to facilitate expeditious processing of projects. The bill includes a general provision to provide special pay authority for appraiser positions to align Federal pay with industry standards.

Forest Service.—The Service must prioritize increasing its staffing capacity for acquisition management, especially in Regions 6 and 9, and should consider whether a dedicated quarterback for each region will improve program execution.

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 appro-

priation 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, 2021	\$1,220,555,000
Budget estimate, 2022	1,480,334,000
Committee recommendation	1,400,876,000

The bill provides \$1,400,876,000 for Management of Lands and Resources, \$180,321,000 above the enacted level and \$79,458,000 below the request. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this explanatory statement. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative.

Budget Structure.—The Committee believes that the Bureau could benefit from changes to its current budget structure to make it more transparent and comprehensible to the public. For instance, the funding for congressionally-designated national trails and wild and scenic rivers is scattered across multiple programs, making it difficult to track resources and workload accomplishments both internally and externally, or to leverage partner contributions. The Bureau should consider a budget restructure that better aligns its funding with the contemporary multiple use mission and increased emphasis on its role as a resource conservation agency, such as a dedicated trails budget line item or including congressionally-designated rivers and trails as component subactivities within National Conservation Lands.

Bureau Staffing and Offices.—The Committee is concerned that scores of headquarters and state office positions remain unfilled across the country. The Committee supports the Secretary’s decision to return BLM’s national headquarters to Washington, D.C. while committing to a western leadership presence in Grand Junction, Colorado. The Committee expects that, unlike the previous headquarters transition, this effort will prioritize minimal disruption in the lives of the Bureau’s dedicated public servants and their

families. Determining where leadership positions should be housed must be a priority so that vacancies in both locations are filled expeditiously. Bureau leadership must in turn make hiring a priority across state offices and disciplines to deliver on BLM's multiple use mission.

Circumpolar Wildland Fire.—The Bureau is directed to collaborate with the Arctic Council to promote international cooperation and sharing of knowledge, resources, and training across the Arctic region to respond to increased wildland fire activity due to the effects of climate change.

Public Lands Policy.—The Committee supports efforts by the Bureau to create a framework for assessment, inventory, and monitoring of social and economic data related to how individuals and communities are affected by public lands management decisions. The Bureau should also take steps to understand how to use focused data gathered from social science best management practices to improve the public engagement process, including engagement on environmental justice and underrepresented populations. These efforts will assist urban and rural communities, policymakers, resource managers, and resource users to engage effectively in the public land policy process.

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

Bureau of Land Management Foundation.—The Committee is waiting expectantly for the establishment of the Foundation, which was authorized in fiscal year 2017.

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 expects the Bureau to fully cooperate with the appraisal committee to determine whether the county payments are being made in accordance with the Coos Bay Wagon Road Act (Public Law 76–85). The Committee believes the land should be appraised in a manner that reflects the differences in how Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant lands are managed compared to private lands of similar character, including restrictions on timber activities. 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. The Bureau must prioritize management of active allotments 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. The Bureau 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. BLM will continue the quan-

titative, science-based analysis of the risk of disease transmission between domestic and bighorn sheep required in the explanatory statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114–113).

Wild Horse and Burro Management.—The bill provides \$151,589,000 for wild horse and burro activities. As noted under the Multi-Agency Directives heading of this explanatory statement, the challenges posed by rampant herd growth do not impact BLM alone. The Committee reiterates its support for the Bureau’s May 2020 report on achieving a sustainable program through an aggressive, non-lethal population control strategy and expects implementation of this strategy to continue. The Committee remains committed to providing the funds and tools the Bureau needs to protect the animals within its care while also protecting the rangelands they share with dozens of native species. Within the total, \$11,000,000 is to implement a robust and humane fertility control strategy of reversible immunocontraceptive vaccines. While research into new fertility control technologies will be helpful in the future, BLM has valuable tools at its disposal today to control wild horse and burro populations humanely. For instance, the Committee is concerned that removals from the range can have the unintended effect of increasing foaling and therefore BLM should ensure that eligible mares are treated if they are to be released after a gather. Further, the Committee expects the Bureau to continue and expand other efforts in line with the May 2020 strategy. This includes increased gathers which will also help implement the vaccine strategy, improving on-range removal capacity, and securing a greater number of less costly and longer-term off-range holding facilities and pastures. In conducting these activities, the Bureau must ensure that the Comprehensive Animal Welfare Program is being followed by both Federal employees and contractors. The Bureau shall brief the Committee within 45 days of enactment of this act and quarterly thereafter on planned fiscal year 2022 activities, including its strategy for implementing a vaccination initiative.

Threatened and Endangered Species.—The bill provides no less than \$31,000,000 for threatened and endangered species activities. The Committee expects the Bureau to ramp up its use of reporting tools to gain a better understanding of completed recovery efforts and to provide annual species expenditure reporting information to the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Sage-Grouse.—The bill provides no less than \$70,000,000 for sage-grouse conservation activities within Wildlife Habitat Management. 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.

Plant Conservation Activities.—The bill provides no less than \$18,600,000 for plant conservation and restoration, including the National Seed Strategy. The Committee expects the Bureau to accelerate the research agenda identified in the Seed Strategy and support the interagency Native Plant Materials Development program, the Seeds of Success program, the Plant Conservation Alli-

ance, the Sagebrush in Prisons Project, regional native plant materials development programs, and related activities. Further, developing locally-adapted native seed will allow the Bureau to restore wildlife, plant, and pollinator habitat with seed that is less expensive and more resilient in the long-term than non-native seed, ensuring a sustainable ecosystem into the future that functions for all species within it.

National Trails.—The Committee appreciates the Bureau’s dedication to improving access and a culture of diversity, equity, and inclusion on the National Trails System. In coordination with its trail partners, the Bureau is directed to update exhibits at its trail interpretive centers to reflect these themes and provide a project list within 120 days of enactment of this act. Funding for the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail and Iditarod National Historic Trail should be maintained at not less than the enacted level. The Committee supports the concept of the proposed “Alaska Long Trail,” which will interconnect Alaska communities from Seward to Fairbanks, providing direct economic benefit and expanded recreational access and expects the Bureau to offer material support as the effort takes shape.

Bicycle Accessible Trails.—The Bureau is encouraged to identify and complete more plans to enhance bicycle opportunities on BLM trails in locations where those uses are appropriate and conducted in accordance with the applicable land management plan, particularly in the State of New Mexico.

Bonneville Salt Flats.—The Bureau and the State of Utah have a shared interest in the long-term sustainability of the Bonneville Salt Flats and entered into a memorandum of understanding in April 2020 to improve coordination of planning and management for the area. The Bureau is directed to brief the Committee within 45 days of enactment of this act on the progress in this effort, including what financial support the Bureau either has or intends to provide in support and the elements of the Bureau’s restoration strategy.

Signage for Wilderness Areas.—The Committee expects 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.

Oil and Gas Management.—The Committee notes that the on-shore oil and gas leasing regime is in need of transformational change and the Bureau must move with alacrity to reform the program. Outdated policies result in below-market value lease sales and insufficient returns to taxpayers, inappropriate development in critical fish and wildlife habitat and sacred cultural sites, and insufficient bonding that allows bad actors to walk away, leaving lands, water, and communities at risk to environmental hazards. The Bureau is directed to increase staffing and resources necessary to support an increased priority focus on monitoring, inspection and enforcement activities related to oil and gas drilling and production operations, including the update of bonding requirements and inspection penalties to ensure compliance with lease terms and conditions and approval stipulations.

Legacy Wells.—The bill provides no less than \$26,600,000 for legacy well remediation to maintain program capacity and continue progress toward cleanup of the next cluster of legacy wells in need of remediation. The Committee appreciates the report, “National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska: 2020 Legacy Wells Strategic Plan,” and the Bureau’s continued commitment to coordinate with State and local regulators.

Locatable Minerals.—The Committee understands that the Bureau is reviewing its regulations to identify gaps to ensure that mineral production meets strong standards. The Bureau should include regulations governing locatable mineral activities in this review.

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.

Renewable Energy.—The Committee supports the acceleration of renewable energy development on public lands. To address the increasing costs faced by the industry while also ensuring the appropriate revenue for the American public, the Bureau should revise its regulations to update fair market value base rental-rate adjustments. The Bureau must also ensure that approved projects minimize their impacts on the environment and wildlife, with particular attention to novel methods to protect birds and bats from wind turbine collisions. The Committee directs the Bureau to brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on any planned rulemakings and how those interact with or support the directives contained in Public Law 116–260 on renewable energy.

Federal Helium Reserve.—The Bureau is charged with disposing of the Federal Helium System in accordance with the requirements of the Helium Stewardship Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–40). The Committee is concerned about safety lapses at the Cliffside Helium Enrichment Unit reported to the Inspector General and will be monitoring both the Bureau’s implementation of any recommended remedies and the general disposal plan.

Tribal Coordination on Energy.—The Bureau is directed to continue to fulfill its fiduciary trust responsibilities by coordinating with Fort Berthold Tribal authorities for activities that impact the Fort Berthold Reservation.

Challenge Cost Share.—The bill provides \$1,000,000 to reinstate the Challenge Cost Share program. These funds are to partner with local organizations to conduct on-the-ground habitat, recreation, and cultural resource work.

National Conservation Lands.—The bill provides \$69,491,000 for National Conservation Lands, which was previously funded as the National Landscape Conservation System. 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 that this increase will create capacity to initiate or revise management plans for recently designated or expanded monuments, including Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument and Rio Grande del Norte National Monument.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriations, 2021	-\$5,400,000
Budget estimate, 2022	
Committee recommendation	

The enacted bill included a rescission of unobligated balances from prior fiscal years that is not repeated. Due to mandatory funding available in the Land and Water Conservation Fund for these activities, the bill does not provide additional discretionary spending. Further direction and funding levels are provided under the Land and Water Conservation Fund heading and in the table accompanying this explanatory statement, respectively.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Appropriations, 2021	\$114,783,000
Budget estimate, 2022	128,471,000
Committee recommendation	128,471,000

The bill provides \$128,471,000 for Oregon and California Grant Lands, \$13,688,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table accompanying this explanatory statement. The Committee appreciates BLM's recognition of the unique and important role of the Oregon and California Grant Lands within the Bureau. The Committee is encouraged by the progress made between the Bureau and the State of Oregon to preserve the single fire protection system in place for all BLM-managed lands in western Oregon, and directs BLM and the State to maintain or enhance the current level of fire protection for those lands. The Committee expects the Bureau 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. BLM is further expected to regularly report its timber sale accomplishments for sales that have been sold and awarded rather than merely offered for sale. Finally, the Committee appreciates the Bureau's commitment to treating Sudden Oak Death infestations on public lands in Oregon and funding is provided to continue these efforts.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2021	\$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	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, 2021	\$28,000,000
Offsetting collections	-28,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	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, 2021	\$26,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	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

Appropriations, 2021	\$1,379,828,000
Budget estimate, 2022	1,678,113,000
Committee recommendation	1,623,907,000

The bill provides \$1,623,907,000 for Resource Management. This amount is \$244,079,000 above the enacted level and \$54,206,000 below the budget request. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this explanatory statement. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative.

Ecological Services.—The bill provides \$318,109,000 for Ecological Services activities. This amount is \$48,443,000 above the enacted level and \$13,980,000 below the budget request. Within the Ecological Services program, funding is provided as follows:

Listing.—The bill provides \$25,279,000 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.

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.

Planning and Consultation.—The bill provides \$125,292,000 for planning and consultation. This amount is \$16,041,000 above the enacted level and \$6,000,000 below the budget request. Included within planning and consultation is \$4,000,000 for Gulf Coast Restoration activities to ensure that the Service has the resources necessary to avoid delays in projects related to the Deepwater Horizon incident and move forward with project reviews in a timely manner. The bill also provides \$17,354,000 to support environmental review and permitting of clean energy projects to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy on public lands.

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

Central Everglades Planning Project [CEPP].—The Committee urges the Service to continue all efforts to consult and coordinate with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to expedite the biological opinions for the CEPP South Phase and New Water Phase, including the Everglades Agricultural Area Storage Reservoir, to enable the initiation of construction of critical elements of the CEPP in fiscal year 2022.

Conservation and Restoration.—The bill provides \$49,416,000 for Conservation and Restoration. This amount is \$14,799,000 above the enacted level and \$6,000,000 below the budget request. The Committee expects the Service to complete the survey and stock assessment of northern sea otters in Southeast Alaska and assess this population relative to the optimum sustainable level, improve management strategies, and document ecological impacts of sea otters. Upon finalization of this report, the Service shall transmit the report to the Committee. Additionally, the bill provides \$17,050,000 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.

Geospatial Data.—The Committee is concerned about the health of the grassland habitats of the Great Plains and the species that

rely on these habitats. The Committee believes a landscape scale approach to protect the many species and habitats in the Great Plains should include tools that combine information from a wide variety of datasets into a single compatible framework for a more comprehensive view of information available for a given area, while protecting sensitive location data and confidential landowner information. To address this need, the Committee encourages the Service to work with partners to develop a geospatial index that includes the aforementioned tools.

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.

Recovery.—The bill provides \$118,122,000 for Recovery, an increase of \$13,091,000 above the enacted level and \$4,980,000 below the budget request. The Service should focus its resources on recovery of threatened and endangered species and focus efforts to prevent extinction of the most critically endangered species, in particular umbrella species that reflect the health of an ecosystem. Within the funds provided, \$730,000 is for the Upper Colorado River Endangered Fish Recovery Program.

Also, within the funds provided, \$10,000,000 is for Recovery Challenge matching grants to increase partnerships with agencies and organizations implementing high priority recovery activities as prescribed in recovery plans, 5-year reviews, Species Status Assessments, or other Federal or State species conservation planning documents. Of this amount, \$4,500,000 is for longstanding partnerships that were funded prior to the creation of these grants in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (Public Law 116–6), including for the northern aplomado falcon, California condor, and Stellar’s eider. The remaining \$5,500,000 shall be spent in accordance with the instructions in the explanatory statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (Public Law 116–6). Funding is provided in the amount of \$4,250,000 for the State of the Birds program, an increase of \$750,000 over enacted.

The Service is also directed to use \$1,000,000 of the amount provided to once again continue the wolf-livestock loss demonstration program as authorized by Public Law 111–11. States with de-listed wolf populations shall continue to be eligible for funding, provided that those States continue to meet the eligibility criteria contained in Public Law 111–11. Additionally, the bill provides \$1,200,000 to implement the Prescott Grant Program as authorized by section 408(e) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1421f-1(e)).

Western Monarch Butterfly Populations.—The Committee is particularly concerned over the rapid decline in Western Monarch butterfly populations and urges the Service to act expeditiously to make a determination on ESA protections for the Western Monarch. Further, the Committee directs the Service to provide a report within 120 days of enactment of this act on whether there are Service-managed lands that could serve as milkweed habitat corridors for migrating Western Monarchs. The bill provides \$5,000,000 within Science Support, as shown below, for monarch

butterfly and other pollinator work. The Service should also work alongside Federal agencies, State, Tribal, and non-governmental organizations on a comprehensive strategy to increase habitat and monitoring of critical pollinator species.

Florida Grasshopper Sparrow.—The Committee directs the Service to continue to support the Florida Grasshopper Sparrow recovery efforts and provides \$250,000 for this work. This total is \$150,000 above the enacted level and \$250,000 above the budget request. 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.

American Red Wolves.—The Committee supports the Service's recovery efforts for the American Red Wolf. The Committee recognizes the tremendous vulnerability of this species and encourages the Service to continue to partner with institutions that have expertise in ex-situ breeding and care as well as access to multi-acreage sites for research and controlled habitat for breeding, which will help avoid negative impacts to landowners and other native species.

Ozark Hellbender.—The Committee is aware a highly infectious disease has been found in the Missouri populations of the Ozark Hellbender and is proving fatal to an ever-increasing number of amphibians throughout the world. The Committee encourages the Service to support recovery efforts which will provide benefits well beyond this specific species.

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.

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.

Habitat Conservation.—The bill provides \$83,699,000 for Habitat Conservation programs, an increase of \$13,480,000 above enacted and \$2,868,000 below the budget request. The Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program is funded at \$68,083,000, an increase of \$11,224,000 above the enacted level and \$2,868,000 above the budget request including \$1,750,000 for nutria eradication.

Klamath Restoration.—The Committee appreciates the Service's ongoing efforts to recover endangered aquatic species, such as the C'wam, Koptu, and salmon, and restore critical habitat in the Klamath Basin, but is concerned with the health of the ecosystem. The Committee directs the Service 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 2022 and during the fiscal year 2023 budget formulation. The Committee also encourages the Service to continue to coordinate with the Bureau of Reclamation where appropriate and consult with Tribes. Within Habitat Conservation, the Committee recommends \$10,000,000 for Klamath River habitat restoration.

Incidental Take for Migratory Birds.—The Committee is concerned with the decline of North American bird species writ large, 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. The funding required to support an incidental take permitting system under the MBTA is provided.

National Wildlife Refuge System.—The Committee recommends \$555,305,000 for the National Wildlife Refuge System. This amount is \$51,452,000 above fiscal year 2021 funding and \$29,094,000 below the budget request. Within this amount, \$249,017,000 is provided for wildlife and habitat management. Funding for the subsistence program is maintained at \$2,835,000, and \$13,425,000 is continued for invasive species with an emphasis on invasive species activities within the Everglades. The bill includes funding to help improve water efficiency 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 provides no less than \$1,500,000 for the Marine National Monuments and \$1,750,000 for nutria eradication in the Chesapeake Bay. Refuge Visitor Services are provided \$89,737,000, an increase of \$14,704,000 over the enacted level, and refuge maintenance is funded at \$164,136,000. The Committee encourages the Secretary to fill long vacant staffing positions in refuges that have not had a full time Refuge Manager in at least 4 years. The Service is also encouraged to sufficiently staff the Chesapeake Marshlands National Wildlife Refuge Complex.

The bill provides \$4,500,000 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 that predate the National Wildlife Refuge Improvement Act of 1997 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.

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.

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, leading 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.

Conservation & Enforcement.—The bill provides \$188,586,000 for Conservation and Enforcement, an increase of \$30,821,000 above the enacted level and \$1,729,000 below the budget request. Further, \$94,982,000 is included as requested, for law enforcement activities to help combat illegal global wildlife trafficking and for implementation of the Lacey Act as amended, (Public Law 110–246).

The recommendation maintains \$3,500,000 for the Service’s work with the Indian Arts and Crafts Board to combat international

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).

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 includes 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. The Committee notes that \$45,000,000 was provided for these important efforts to the Service in the American Rescue Plan Act [ARPA] (Public Law 117-2).

International Affairs.—The bill includes \$29,991,000 for International Affairs, an increase of \$6,959,000 above the enacted level and \$726,000 above the budget request. 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.

Fish and Aquatic Conservation.—The bill provides \$256,689,000 for Fish and Aquatic Conservation, an increase of \$50,076,000 above the enacted level, and \$1,767,000 above the budget request. 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 recommendation provides \$7,750,000 for Klamath Basin restoration and \$10,500,000 for Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement activities. The Service is directed to work with the affected Tribes on fish restoration activities. Further, \$4,700,000 is continued for implementation of the Pacific Salmon Treaty, and the Service is directed to work in cooperation with State fish and game agencies. This includes funding for anadromous salmonids and \$1,556,000 for implementation of the Yukon River Salmon Agreement.

National Fish Hatchery System Operations.—The bill provides \$83,774,000 for National Fish Hatchery System Operations. This is \$18,223,000 over the enacted level and \$2,000,000 above the budget request. Funding in the amount of \$5,000,000 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.

Maintenance and Equipment.—The bill provides \$44,546,000 for maintenance and equipment expenses related to the National Fish Hatchery System. This amount is \$18,724,000 above the enacted level and \$6,000,000 below the budget request. 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 \$128,369,000 for aquatic habitat and species conservation. This amount is \$13,129,000 above the enacted level and \$5,767,000 above the budget request. Within aquatic habitat and species conservation, funding is provided as follows:

—*Habitat Assessment and Restoration.*—The Committee recommends \$52,978,000 for habitat assessment and restoration activities. Funding is provided in the amount of \$11,000,000 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 \$19,000,000 for fish passage improvements, an increase of \$402,000 above the enacted level and the budget request.

—*Population Assessment and Cooperative Management.*—The Committee recommends \$32,180,000 for population assessment and cooperative management activities, an increase of \$388,000 above the enacted level and \$1,285,000 below the budget request. Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Grants are provided \$1,000,000. 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 does not accept the proposed reductions for the Lake Champlain sea lamprey program and provides no less than \$818,000.

—*Aquatic Invasive Species.*—The Committee recommends \$43,211,000 for aquatic invasive species activities, \$2,052,000 above the enacted level and \$2,100,000 below the budget request. Within these funds, \$5,088,000 has been provided to implement section 5(d)(2) of the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (Public Law 106–506), an increase of \$1,000,000 above the enacted level and budget request. \$3,500,000 is provided for mussel eradication. Within the funding provided, \$1,000,000 is for research on hydrilla, eel, and milfoil invasive grasses.

Connecticut River Atlantic Salmon Commission.—The Committee recommends \$500,000 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.

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

Asian Carp.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the work conducted by the Service to combat the serious threat of Asian carp and recommends \$25,000,000 for Asian carp activities. This funding is aimed at protecting and enhancing Asian carp activities in the Great Lakes to prevent them from entering and establishing in the Great Lakes. Funding provided should also be used to control Asian 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 Asian carp are currently located. Additionally, \$4,400,000 is provided for implementation of State Aquatic Nuisance Species management plans to help control the spread of Asian carp.

Invasive Species.—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 Asian carp, 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.

Cooperative Landscape Conservation.—The Committee recommends \$13,000,000 for the Landscape Conservation Cooperatives program which supports landscape-scale conservation efforts to promote biodiversity, climate adaptation, climate resiliency, and habitat conservation by leveraging the expertise of conservation partners across States, Tribes, industry, conservation groups, and other stakeholders. The Committee appreciates the Service's efforts to improve the vitality of the Cooperative Landscape Conservation Program and directs the Service to promptly submit the report required pursuant to the explanatory statement accompanying Public

Law 116–260 so that Congress can consider the next steps for the program.

Science Support.—The Committee recommends \$31,733,000 for Science Support, an increase of \$14,466,000 above the enacted level and \$4,700,000 below the budget request. Adaptive science is provided \$20,900,000, including \$900,000 for Gulf Coast restoration activities and \$5,000,000 for Monarchs and Pollinator Species.

Chesapeake WILD Grant Program.—The recommendation for Adaptive Science also includes \$5,000,000 for the Chesapeake WILD grant program, a new program to support habitat restoration in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed.

Service Science.—The Committee has provided \$10,833,000 for the Science Service programs. Within Service Science, \$3,500,000 is provided for White-Nose Syndrome research. In addition to these funds, the Service is encouraged to continue dedicating at least \$2,000,000 of funds appropriated for species recovery to White-Nose Syndrome work. The Committee also directs that best practices developed in response to White-Nose Syndrome be applied in response to other new and emerging high-risk wildlife diseases with the support of these funds. The Service should also continue, along with the U.S. Geological Survey, to lead and implement the North American Bat Monitoring Program in association with other Federal natural resource management agencies and offices, States, Tribes, and non-governmental partners.

Stewardship Priority Projects.—The Committee recommends \$6,813,000 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 explanatory statement.

General Operations.—The Committee provides \$169,973,000, an increase of \$28,028,000 above the enacted level and \$10,349,000 below the budget request. Funding for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation is maintained at the enacted level of \$7,022,000.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2021	\$18,193,000
Budget estimate, 2022	39,620,000
Committee recommendation	29,620,000

The bill provides \$29,620,000 for Construction, an increase of \$11,427,000 above the enacted level and \$10,000,000 below the budget request. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table accompanying this explanatory statement. For line-item construction, the Service is expected to follow the project priority list in the table below. When a construction project is completed or terminated and appropriated funds remain, the Service may use these funds for reconstruction, replacement, or repair of facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by storms, floods, fires, and similar unanticipated events.

The amount provided within the bill is available for the following distribution of funds and projects requested by the administration. The Committee notes that \$10,000,000 is provided for Nationwide Zero Emission Charging Stations in the Office of the Secretary, Departmental Operations.

(In thousands of dollars)

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

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2021	\$43,340,000
Budget estimate, 2022	42,702,000
Committee recommendation	23,702,000

The bill provides \$23,702,000 in discretionary spending for the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund, \$19,638,000 below the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$19,000,000 below the budget request. This funding is to be distributed as follows: \$13,000,000 for endangered species conservation grants to States and territories; \$8,000,000 for habitat conservation planning grants; and \$2,702,000 for administration. The bill also allocates \$30,800,000 for land acquisition grants to States within the Land and Water Conservation Fund, comprised of \$11,162,000 for species recovery and \$19,638,000 for habitat conservation planning, which was included in this account in fiscal year 2021 and the budget request. Further direction and funding levels are provided under the Land and Water Conservation Fund heading and in the table accompanying this explanatory statement, respectively.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

Appropriations, 2021	\$13,228,000
Budget estimate, 2022	
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 and \$13,228,000 above the budget request.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2021	\$46,500,000
Budget estimate, 2022	46,500,000
Committee recommendation	50,000,000

The bill provides \$50,000,000 for the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund. This amount is \$3,500,000 above the enacted level and the budget request.

NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2021	\$4,910,000
Budget estimate, 2022	7,910,000
Committee recommendation	6,000,000

The bill provides \$6,000,000 for the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund. This amount is \$1,090,000 above the enacted level and \$1,910,000 below the budget request.

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2021	\$18,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	18,000,000
Committee recommendation	20,500,000

The bill provides \$20,500,000 for the Multinational Species Conservation Fund programs. This amount is \$2,500,000 above the enacted level and \$2,500,000 above the budget request. Funds are distributed as follows: \$5,000,000 for African elephant conservation; \$6,000,000 for rhinoceros and tiger conservation; \$3,000,000 for Asian elephant conservation; \$3,500,000 for great ape conservation; and \$3,000,000 for marine turtle conservation.

STATE AND TRIBAL WILDLIFE GRANTS

Appropriations, 2021	\$72,362,000
Budget estimate, 2022	82,362,000
Committee recommendation	80,362,000

The bill provides \$80,362,000 for the State and Tribal Wildlife Grants program. This amount is \$8,000,000 above the enacted level and \$2,000,000 below the budget request. The recommended level provides \$63,250,000 for State and Wildlife formula grants; \$8,000,000 for competitive grants for Tribes; and \$9,112,000 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 years and adds a new provision related to damage recovery. This change adds language to provide the Service with the authority, similar to that of the National Park Service and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, to seek compensation from responsible parties whose unauthorized actions injure or destroy National Wildlife Refuge System resources.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Since the creation of Yellowstone National Park in 1872, the National Park System has grown to encompass 423 sites spanning more than 84 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 more than 20,000 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.

With 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 \$3,463,410,000 for the National Park Service, \$340,759,000 above the enacted level and \$33,796,000 below the budget request. The recommendation fully funds the budget request to hire more than 1,000 new employees across the Service to restore losses in staff capacity suffered over the past several years that have limited the ability of the Service to address challenges including increased visitation and impacts of climate change. The recommendation also fully funds the racial justice and equity initiative to preserve and better tell the important stories of civil rights, underrepresented communities, and Tribal communities. Finally, the Committee recommends an unprecedented increase of \$129,000,000 dedicated to conservation, which includes climate research and planning as well as on-the-ground natural resources projects to improve climate resilience, protect wildlife, restore habitat, and reduce the threat of wildfire.

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Appropriations, 2021	\$2,688,287,000
Budget estimate, 2022	2,977,329,000
Committee recommendation	2,930,065,000

The Committee recommends \$2,930,065,000 for the operation of the national park system, \$241,778,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$47,264,000 below the budget request. The recommendation meets the requested funding level to restore staffing capacity across the system, and in those efforts the Service is directed to focus on building a workforce that reflects the diversity of America.

Racial Justice and Equity.—The recommendation provides an increase of \$15,000,000 across the Operation of the National Park System account to advance racial justice and tell the full stories of underserved communities, with emphasis on the history of the African American Civil Rights movement and its relevance in fostering the spirit of social justice and national reconciliation. The Committee applauds the emphasis the Service is making on the important obligation we have to ensure that the whole fabric of the country is reflected in the cultural resources preserved and interpreted by the System. The funding recommendation includes, in accordance with the budget request, an increase of \$5,000,000 for the African American Civil Rights Network, \$1,396,000 to establish a program to coordinate nation-to-nation Tribal liaisons, and operational increases across a number of important park units including the Birmingham Civil Rights and Freedom Riders National Monument, the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail, the Pullman National Monument, and the Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site.

New and Critical Responsibilities.—The bill continues the Committee’s longstanding commitment to funding requested increases for new responsibilities at existing and newly authorized park units, and has provided a total increase of \$4,445,000 as requested within the programs below. This funding will address a number of new requirements at national park units across the country, including initial operations at Ste. Genevieve National Historical Park [MO] as well as at existing national park units, including at Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve [AK], Katmai National Park and Preserve [AK], and Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument [ME].

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

Resource Stewardship.—The Committee recommends \$484,066,000 for resource stewardship, an increase of \$122,440,000 to the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$88,887,000 below the budget request. Within the Resource Stewardship program, \$2,000,000 is provided to address active forest management at national parks; \$3,000,000 is provided to address quagga and zebra mussels; \$26,316,000 is for natural resources projects; and \$400,000 to fund Alaska subsistence activities. Within the funds provided for conservation, an increase of \$63,000,000 will restore capacity in natural and cultural resources, an increase of \$3,500,000 will expand the Service’s socioeconomic monitoring program, and an increase of \$12,000,000 will support additional natural resources projects. A total of \$11,452,000 is provided for Everglades restoration. Funding for the partnership wild and scenic river program is maintained at the fiscal year 2021 level, in accordance with the budget request.

Civilian Climate Corps.—The Committee applauds the creation of the new Civilian Climate Corps as the next generation of the proud tradition first started with the creation of the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s. The bill includes \$20,000,000 for the Service to begin this new dedicated program that will create jobs in the conservation workforce with the goal of dramatically expanding on-the-ground conservation work on park lands to address the impacts of climate change; conserve and restore public lands and waters; bolster resilience; increase reforestation; protect biodiversity; and improve access to recreation. The Service is directed to maximize the involvement of existing partnership programs including the Public Lands Corps, the Youth Partnership Program, and the Indian Youth Service Corps. As directed above within “Multi-Agency Directives,” the Department of the Interior is directed to report to the Committee within 60 days of enactment on a detailed spend plan for funding provided to the Department for the Civilian Climate Corps initiative.

Visitor Services.—The Committee recommends \$297,760,000 for visitor services, which is \$19,785,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$11,227,000 above the budget request, and includes funding for the National Capital Performing Arts program at the enacted level, with the remainder above the request to restore capacity. The recommendation includes no less than \$2,200,000 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 \$7,711,000 for funding volunteers in parks programs, interpretation and education programs, and youth partnership programs and not less the enacted level for the Indian Youth Service Corps.

Park Protection.—The Committee recommends \$424,393,000 for park protection, an increase of \$39,158,000 to the enacted level and an increase of \$9,000,000 to the budget request to restore capacity. 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, D.C., region, as well as providing mutual aid to other Federal, State, 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.

Body-Worn Cameras.—In accordance with the request, funding provided will complete the Service's efforts to equip all law enforcement rangers and USPP officers with body-worn cameras without reducing funding for other personnel needs. This effort will promote accountability, transparency, and trust, and help to ensure the safety of both law enforcement officers and the communities served by the Service.

Facility Operations and Maintenance.—The Committee recommends \$928,676,000 for facility operations and maintenance, an increase of \$27,721,000 above the enacted level and \$7,396,000 above the budget request, including \$2,396,000 for conservation priorities and the remainder to restore capacity. The Committee recognizes the importance of investing in maintaining park infrastructure and preventing future backlogs and therefore recommends \$188,184,000 for cyclic maintenance and \$135,980,000 for repair and rehabilitation projects, in accordance with the request.

Park Support.—The Committee recommends \$587,883,000 for park support, an increase of \$21,350,000 above the enacted level and \$14,000,000 above the budget request to restore capacity. This amount includes an allocation within the funds provided for New Parks and Critical Responsibilities of \$4,445,000.

The Committee recommends \$5,000,000 in matching program funds for the National Park Foundation within the Operation of the National Park System. Within the funds provided for Park Support, the Committee fully supports the budget request for Honouliuli National Historic Site, the Pearl Harbor National Memorial, Coltsville National Historic Park, the Chesapeake Bay Office and America's newest National Park, the New River Gorge National Park and Preserve. Funding for the Roosevelt-Campobello International Park is also provided at the requested level, and the Service is directed to follow the direction contained in the explanatory statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114–113) concerning future budget submissions for the park.

Within the funds provided for Park Support, the Committee fully supports the budget request to support operations at the 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 that addresses the concerns of affected stakeholders, including, but not limited to, local communities and businesses.

The Committee notes that \$8,000,000 is provided for the Semiquincentennial Commission in a separate account outside of the Service's budget, pursuant to the budget request.

External Administrative Costs.—The Committee recommends \$207,287,000 for external administrative costs, which is an increase of \$11,324,000 above the enacted level.

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 around 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.

Biscayne National Park.—The Committee is pleased with the recent 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 responsibilities of the Service and the FWC to manage wildlife and regulate commercial and recreational fishing within Biscayne National Park, in conformance with Federal and State law. The committee commends the parties for their commitment to engage in good faith with regard to any disputes that may arise in the future related to the MOU.

Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park.—Within the funds provided for Park Support, the Committee fully supports the budget request for the Blackstone Valley National Historical Park with the expectation that the Service will continue to make funds available to the local coordinating entity to maintain staffing and capacity to assist in management of the park, as authorized in Public Law 113–291. The Committee encourages the Park to work with partners to provide safe recreational access along the Blackstone River and emphasize the importance of the river through continuous access, citizen science, and interpretive programming at the park.

Director's Order 21.—The Committee continues the directive related to Director's Order 21 included in Senate Report 116–123.

Global Positioning System Modernization.—Within the funds provided, \$4,000,000 is for the replacement of Global Positioning System [GPS] data collection devices used by the Service for facilities planning, lands administration, visitor safety, and infrastructure protection. The Committee is aware that approximately 10 percent of the Service's field data collection capacity requires upgrading to leverage the GPS Modernization program and comply with the De-

partment’s Information Technology requirements. The funds provided will allow the Service to bring field data collection devices into compliance. Within appropriate procurement requirements, the Service is encouraged to procure these devices from U.S. manufacturers.

National Trails System.—The Committee understands the importance of providing adequate funding to develop and maintain the National Trails System for future generations to enjoy. The Committee urges the Service to continue its efforts to support construction and maintenance projects and volunteer coordination efforts, including activities in support of non-unit National Scenic Trails.

Protecting Parks from Plastic Waste.—With visitation soaring above 300 million people a year, national parks manage tens of thousands of tons of waste, including single-use plastic waste such as plastic bags, plastic utensils, and plastic water bottles. The most visible impact of the overabundance of single-use plastics is litter on these treasured spaces. However, recent studies also show that national parks and wilderness areas are accumulating microplastics from the rain and wind, causing a multitude of impacts on critically important ecosystems, such as the ingestion and absorption of harmful plastic additives which impact the entire food chain. In 2011, the Service issued Policy Memo 11–03 that allowed parks to voluntarily establish disposable plastic water bottle sale elimination programs to reduce single-use plastics in our nation’s parks. In 2017, the Service estimated that between 1.3 and 2 million disposable plastic water bottles were diverted from the waste stream, a savings of up to 111,743 pounds of plastic and 141 metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions. The Committee is dismayed that this policy was rolled back in 2017. The Committee urges the Service to reinstate this policy and to require that all park units evaluate and implement options to minimize the sale of disposable plastic beverage containers and other single-use plastic items to the extent feasible. The Committee also urges the Service to ensure that each National Park unit institute recycling requirements, where feasible, and plastic reduction strategies in concession contracts. These efforts should be accompanied by visitor education resources, including on water availability, the location of recycling and composting collection points, and other waste stream management practices that will rely on visitor participation.

South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force.—Consistent with the budget request, the Committee recommends an increase of \$1,000,000 to the enacted level to support the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force to develop and implement responses to invasive species threatening the integrity of the Everglades ecosystem, pursuant to Section 528(f)(2) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3771) as amended by Public Law 116–260.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

Appropriations, 2021	\$74,157,000
Budget estimate, 2022	74,514,000
Committee recommendation	85,160,000

The Committee recommends \$85,160,000 for national recreation and preservation programs, an increase of \$11,003,000 above the enacted level and \$10,646,000 above the budget request.

Natural Programs.—The Committee recommends \$17,452,000 for natural programs, an increase of \$1,489,000 above the enacted level and \$1,000,000 above the budget request. Funding is provided at the requested level for the Chesapeake Gateways and Trails program and at \$11,971,000 for Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance.

Cultural Programs.—The Committee recommends \$34,658,000 for cultural programs, an increase of \$2,720,000 above the enacted level and \$1,250,000 above the request. Funding is 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 \$1,750,000, an increase of \$500,000 to the enacted level, which is provided to support both continued participation and encourage new entities to apply. This program is a good example of a multi-State, multi-organizational collaboration as envisioned under the American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Culture and Art Development Act (20 U.S.C. Ch. 56). Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (Public Law 101–601) grants are provided \$2,157,000 and other cultural programs, including grants to preserve and interpret Japanese American Confinement Sites, are funded in accordance with the budget request.

Oklahoma City National Memorial & Museum.—The Oklahoma City National Memorial is a critical educational asset that honors the lives lost and affected in the tragic domestic terror event of April 19, 1995, at the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City. The Committee has provided the remaining funds authorized by Congress for the Oklahoma City National Memorial Foundation.

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

Heritage Partnership Programs.—The Committee recommends \$27,144,000 for heritage partnership programs, an increase of \$3,255,000 to the enacted level and an increase of \$4,896,000 to the request. This level of funding provides \$26,112,000 for grants to national heritage areas and \$1,032,000 to administer the program. The Committee recommendation maintains funding for newer areas that have not yet completed their management plan (Tier 1) at the fiscal year 2021 enacted level; increases those with completed management plans (Tier 2) to \$500,000; and continues support for longstanding, mature areas (Tier 3) at prior levels. Due to concerns that efforts to complete management plans have been delayed due to COVID–19, the Committee notes that areas that have not completed their management plan continue to be eligible for funding regardless of the status of their management plan.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2021	\$144,300,000
Budget estimate, 2022	151,800,000
Committee recommendation	180,072,000

The Committee recommends \$180,072,000 for the historic preservation fund, an increase of \$35,772,000 above the enacted level and \$28,272,000 above the budget request. Program changes are detailed below and in the comprehensive table that accompanies the Committee explanatory statement.

The Committee recommendation provides \$57,675,000 for grants-in-aid to States and territories and \$24,000,000 for grants-in-aid to Tribes. The recommendation also provides \$10,000,000 for preservation grants for Historically Black Colleges and Universities; \$3,875,000 for History of Equal Rights grants; and \$1,000,000 in grants for underrepresented communities.

African American Civil Rights Grants.—The Committee recommends \$21,750,000 for African American Civil Rights grants, an increase of \$5,000,000. The program documents, interprets, and preserves sites and stories related to the African American struggle to gain equal rights as citizens. The Committee concurs with the budget request to establish a new award level to support larger physical projects for major preservation work and directs the Service to continue to focus efforts on the existing core program to ensure that, in accordance with the budget request, at least 50 awards will be made for fiscal year 2022.

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, including historic courthouses.

Semiquincentennial Preservation Grants.—The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 for the Service to assist states in preparing for the upcoming Semiquincentennial celebration and to celebrate the Nation's history. Funds from this allocation should be used for a competitive grant program to support the restoration of sites that honor the 250th anniversary of the country's founding, including Revolutionary War monuments. Priority should be given to state-owned sites. A site must be listed in, or be eligible to be listed in, the National Register of Historic Places in order to be eligible.

Historic Preservation Fund Projects.—The Committee recommends \$15,772,000 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.). The Committee notes that funding is provided for each eligible project that was requested to further the preservation of the diverse array of American history such as sites related to the African American struggle to gain equal rights as citizens.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2021	\$223,907,000
Budget estimate, 2022	278,563,000
Committee recommendation	253,113,000

The bill includes \$253,113,000 for construction requirements for the national park system, which is \$29,206,000 above the enacted level and \$25,450,000 below 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 2022. Within the funds provided in this bill, \$152,700,000 is provided for line item construction projects, fully funding the budget request and adding one additional project, based on information provided by the Service, due to emergent needs as described below. Requests for reprogramming will be considered pursuant to the guidelines in the front of this explanatory statement. The following table details the line item construction activity for specific projects recommended for line item construction:

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Project	Budget estimate	Committee Recommendation
AL	Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail, Rehabilitate Selma Interpretive Center.	10,000	10,000
MD	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, Reconstruct Georgetown Canal Walls.	14,365	14,365
GA	Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historical Park, Rehabilitate Visitor Center and Headquarters.	7,536	7,536
MO	Gateway Arch National Park, Replace Windows and Climate Control at Historic Old Courthouse.	12,500	12,500
AZ	Grand Canyon National Park, Improve Potable Water Supply to Inner Canyon and South Rim.	56,106	56,106
TN	Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Rehabilitate and Expand Sugarland Headquarters.	14,519	14,519
DC	Rock Creek Park, Replace Bridge to Edgewater Stables	5,130	5,130
VA	Prince William Forest Park, Rehabilitate Infrastructure at Park Campgrounds.	6,450	6,450
WA	North Cascades National Park, Replace Obsolete Housing From Stehekin River Flood Plain.	6,094	6,094
AK	Denali Park and Preserve, Design and Construct Polychrome Area Improvements, Mile 43–48 of the Denali Park Road.	.....	12,000

The Committee recommends a total of \$10,848,000 in funding for emergency and unscheduled projects, an increase of \$7,000,000 to the enacted level and, which when coupled with additional funds made available in the Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–43), meets the request. As climate change increases the severity and frequency of wildfires and weather-related events, the Committee finds that additional resources are needed within annual funding levels to ensure that Service operations recover quickly after facilities and resources are damaged or destroyed during these events.

Denali National Park Road.—Based on updated information provided by the Service, the Committee recommends an increase of \$12,000,000 to the budget request for line item construction to ac-

celerate Phase I construction in Denali National Park and Preserve to maintain access west of Polychrome Mountain. Conditions have deteriorated significantly since the submission of the budget request, which anticipated this work beginning in fiscal year 2023 in accordance with the Service’s 5-year Line Item Construction Plan. Conditions necessitate beginning the project earlier in order to stabilize the site and prevent further deterioration that could limit access or escalate current cost estimates. The Committee continues to direct the Service to work toward a sustainable solution for long-term access west of Polychrome Mountain.

Natchez Trace Parkway.—The Committee notes that funding has been allocated pursuant to GAOA to rehabilitate sections of the Natchez Trace Parkway in the state of Mississippi.

Ocmulgee River Corridor.—The Committee supports the National Park Service initiation of the Ocmulgee River Corridor Special Resource Study to evaluate its potential for designation as a national park unit and directs the National Park Service to complete the report in a timely manner.

Selma Interpretive Center.—The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 for construction at the Selma Interpretive Center for a voting rights center to honor the legacy of civil rights leaders, including the late Representative John Lewis.

Ste. Genevieve National Historical Park.—The Committee understands that repair and restoration of the Amoureux House roof will occur in fiscal year 2022 and appreciates these efforts to preserve the historical structures which the Park was created to commemorate. Further, within 90 days of enactment of this act, the Service is directed to provide the Committee a report detailing the planned repair, rehabilitation, and restoration work at the Ste. Genevieve National Historical Park during the next four fiscal years.

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2021	-\$23,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	
Committee recommendation	

The enacted bill included a rescission of unobligated balances from prior fiscal years that is not repeated. Due to mandatory funding available in the Land and Water Conservation Fund for these activities, the bill does not provide additional discretionary spending. Further direction and funding levels are provided under the Land and Water Conservation Fund heading and in the table accompanying this explanatory statement, respectively.

CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE

Appropriations, 2021	\$15,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	15,000,000
Committee recommendation	15,000,000

The recommendation includes \$15,000,000, equal to both the enacted level and the budget request, for the Centennial Challenge program. The Committee expects that these funds will be used primarily as an additional tool for the Service to address its backlog maintenance issues. 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. The Committee further encourages the Service to support deferred maintenance priorities that support recreational and education opportunities relating to urban and underserved youth.

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, 2021	\$1,315,527,000
Budget estimate, 2022	1,642,437,000
Committee recommendation	1,493,839,000

The bill provides \$1,493,839,000 for the U.S. Geological Survey, which is \$178,312,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$148,598,000 below the budget request. The recommendation supports the priorities identified in the budget request and provides additional resources to the Survey that will enhance its capacity to advance climate resilience, hazard mitigation, and stewardship of land, water, and wildlife. Program changes, instruction, and details follow below and in the table accompanying this explanatory statement.

Ecosystems.—The bill provides \$326,491,000 for Ecosystems, which is \$67,414,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$31,726,000 below the budget request. Program elements of this mission area follow below.

Environmental Health Program.—The bill provides \$25,739,000 to the Environmental Health Program, \$994,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. The bill continues funding for integrated sensor grants as well as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances [PFAS] research at no less than the enacted level.

Microplastics.—The Committee appreciates that the Survey is developing a strategic vision for its microplastics research, including a review of the current science gaps and how Survey expertise and capabilities can address those gaps. The Committee encourages the Survey to brief the Committee on its findings after release.

Species Management Research Program.—The bill provides \$58,918,000 for the Species Management Research Program, \$5,004,000 above the enacted level and \$8,000,000 below the budget request. 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 bill provides \$500,000 to continue competitively awarding grants for applied research to develop a system for integrating sensors. The Committee's expectation remains that by working with partners, such as academic institutions, small businesses, and other government research organizations to submit innovative proposals to perform complementary development of technologies, the Survey can develop a convergent platform that enables existing and future sensor technologies to be deployed in extreme environments where real-time information is required. Additionally, the Committee reminds the Survey of the directive contained in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (Public Law 116–6) regarding partnerships for the integration of sensors.

The Committee requests a briefing from the Survey within 180 days of the passage of this act on the merits of funding phenology-related efforts to collect, maintain, and share information on seasonal timing to support resource management, climate adaptation, agriculture, and human health.

Land Management Research Program.—The bill provides \$62,503,000 for the Land Management Research Program, \$5,822,000 above the enacted level and \$12,800,000 below the budget request. 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. The Committee recommends an increase of \$1,200,000 for Chesapeake Bay activities.

Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research Program.—The bill provides \$44,031,000 for the Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research Program, \$5,782,000 above the enacted level and \$80,000 above the budget request. Of the funds provided, the Committee recommends maintaining funding at the fiscal year 2021 enacted level of \$3,748,000 for White-nose syndrome [WNS] research. The direction found in Senate Report 116–123 is continued for WNS.

The bill provides \$11,000,000 to address Asian Carp issues in the Great Lakes and Upper Mississippi River Basin. In order to effectively control the spread of Asian Carp, the Committee expects all six sub-basins of the Mississippi River Basin will be included in funding opportunities.

The bill provides \$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 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 provides \$5,720,000 to research the predominant pathways and mechanisms of the transmission of chronic wasting disease [CWD] in wild, captive, and farmed populations of cervids in North America. In carrying out this research, the Survey may consult, partner, or contract with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, the National Academy of Sciences, State and Federal public and private entities, and any CWD task forces and working groups. In particular, the Committee encourages research and investment into carcass disposal methods to mitigate the spread of CWD, and the Committee urges the Survey to consult with the Environmental Protection Agency, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and States to develop recommendations for carcass disposal methods that are compliant with relevant Federal clean air and water and solid waste regulations. The Committee also encourages the Survey to work in collaboration with the Fish and Wildlife Service to aid State wildlife agencies in the application of existing human dimensions research to the management and prevention of CWD.

The Committee notes the grave ecological threats and public nuisance posed by many invasive species and directs the Survey to prioritize research, detection, and response efforts on invasive species with extremely high impacts on natural resources, native wildlife populations, and public access and enjoyment, including Burmese Pythons in the Florida Everglades and Big Cypress Swamp, as well as Lionfish in the Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean, and South Atlantic waters.

Climate Adaptation Science Center and Land Change Science Program.—The bill provides \$108,300,000 for the Climate Adaptation Science Center and Land Change Science Program, \$47,812,000 above the enacted level and \$12,500,000 below the budget request. Of this amount, \$84,403,000 is provided for National and Regional Climate Adaptation Science Centers activities and \$23,897,000 is provided for Land Change Science activities. The Committee continues to believe that the Climate Adaptation Science Center program produces critical actionable science that is invaluable to stakeholders and policy makers. The Committee encourages the Survey to prioritize the funding needs of the Regional Centers and ensure timely processing of their funds. The Committee expects distribution of funds to remain consistent with the allocation methodology used in previous years to ensure all Centers remain open and operational.

Cooperative Research Units Program.—The bill provides \$27,000,000 for the Cooperative Research Units Program, \$2,000,000 above the enacted level and \$1,494,000 above the budget request. 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 to-

morrow 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. The Committee strongly encourages that of the funds provided, \$250,000 be provided for research into the causes of malignant melanomas affecting 25 percent or more of brown bullhead (*Ameiurus nebulosus*) in some northern New England waters and related fishery research at the host institution.

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 fiscal year 2021 enacted level.

Energy and Minerals Resources.—The bill provides \$103,723,000 for Energy and Mineral Resources, \$13,682,000 above the enacted level and \$36,250,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommends \$67,237,000 for the Mineral Resources Program, including at least the enacted level 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 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. The Committee continues the direction regarding the study on the domestic supply of critical minerals contained in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 116–260. The bill provides \$36,486,000 for the Energy Resources Program.

Natural Hazards.—The bill provides \$197,748,000 for Natural Hazards, \$22,264,000 above the enacted level and \$10,000,000 below the request. Program elements of this mission area follow below.

Earthquake Hazards Program.—The bill provides \$92,637,000 for the Earthquake Hazards Program, \$7,234,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. This includes no less than \$28,600,000 for continued development and expansion of the ShakeAlert West Coast earthquake early warning [EEW] system. The Committee supports continued efforts to complete and operate the EEW system on the West Coast. The Committee is concerned about the lack of knowledge and offshore real time instrumentation available for the Cascadia subduction zone. Our increased scientific understanding of earthquakes and the ocean environment will benefit from the wealth of offshore data collected and the continued development of an early earthquake warning system for the Cascadia system.

The Committee continues funding at no less than \$3,000,000 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. The Committee is concerned that the updates to the national seismic hazard maps do not consistently include the entire country and di-

rects the Survey to update these maps for all 50 States. This bill provides funding to ensure all the regional networks receive at least the fiscal year 2021 enacted funding level for operations and maintenance, including earthquake early warning and the Central and Eastern U.S. Network [CEUSN].

Volcano Hazards Program.—The bill provides \$35,532,000 for the Volcano Hazards Program, \$5,266,000 above the enacted level and \$2,000,000 above the budget request. The Committee remains concerned that systems and equipment used to monitor, detect, and warn the public of volcanic and seismic hazards, including lahars and earthquakes 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. The bill therefore provides funding of \$1,800,000 for early warning of volcanic hazards with a focus on high-threat volcanoes and establishment of the National Volcano Data Center. The Committee also provides \$4,145,000 for next generation lahar detection systems.

The Committee is encouraged by the initiation of the National Volcano Early Warning and Monitoring System [NVEWS] in 2019. NVEWS will significantly improve, organize, and modernize volcano monitoring efforts in the United States to mitigate volcanic hazards. The Committee recognizes the efforts of the Survey to complete the two prerequisite steps to NVEWS expansion and upgrades (i.e., analog to digital station conversion of certain monitoring networks and completion of the next generation lahar detection system pilot) and encourages the Survey to accelerate the pace of these activities where possible. The Committee appreciates that the Survey submitted a comprehensive implementation plan in March 2020 and the bill provides \$3,672,000 in funding to begin the implementation of NVEWS.

Landslide Hazards Program.—The bill provides \$10,179,000 for the Landslide Hazards Program, \$2,141,000 above the enacted level and \$1,000,000 below the budget request. 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 supports the ongoing effort and collaboration by the Survey, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, State and local governments to assess landslide potential and hazards and implement tsunami warning capabilities in Prince William Sound, including through the use of physical instrumentation or remote sensing technologies, particularly where the threat of a landslide and tsunami presents the most serious risks to Sound residents, visitors, and property. The Committee encourages the Survey to expand this work to areas in Southeast Alaska that have recently experienced landslides and will continue to face the threat of devastating landslides. Further, the Committee directs the Survey 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.

Geomagnetism Program.—The Committee recommends \$5,173,000 for the Geomagnetism Program, \$1,059,000 above the

enacted level and \$500,000 below the budget request. 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 \$47,015,000 for the Coastal Hazards Program, \$6,505,000 above the enacted level and \$10,500,000 below the request. The Committee supports the Survey's increased focus on enhancing blue carbon and mitigating coastal hazards in light of climate change.

Emergent Hazards.—Within 90 days of enactment of this act, the Survey is directed to brief the Committee on the need and potential of partnering with universities for a scalable, automated system that is capable of rapidly identifying emerging hazard threats and their potential impacts using remote sensing data to provide an impact model product capable of identifying and supporting response to emergent hazard threats.

Water Resources.—The bill provides \$297,894,000 for Water Resources, \$34,774,000 above the enacted level and \$9,500,000 above the budget request. Program elements of this mission area follow below.

Water Availability and Use Science Program.—The bill provides \$69,501,000 for the Water Availability and Use Science Program, an increase of \$11,514,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. The recommendation includes \$13,500,000 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 bill includes at least \$2,000,000 to complete 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 for the Mississippi Alluvial Plain. In addition, the Survey is provided funds to transition tools and resources produced through the Mississippi Alluvial Plain project into resources that support Integrated Water Availability Assessments in targeted basins of interest including the Gulf of Mexico Coastal Plain.

The bill provides at least \$2,000,000 to the Survey to establish a regional Integrated Water Availability Assessment study program to assess and monitor the hydrology of saline lakes in the Great Basin and the migratory birds and other wildlife dependent on those habitats.

The Committee recognizes efforts to utilize technology and models to monitor water loss due to evapotranspiration and make this information available to the public and key decisionmakers. The Committee encourages the Survey to evaluate and develop funding estimates for such a program and directs the Survey to brief the Committee on findings within 180 days of the enactment of this act. The Committee also continues funding for the U.S.-Mexico transboundary aquifer project.

National Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program.—The bill provides \$118,151,000 for the National Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, an increase of \$17,478,000 over the enacted level and \$5,500,000 above the budget request.

The recommendation includes \$34,400,000 to continue with the Next Generation Water Observing System [NGWOS]. The bill provides resources necessary to operate and maintain the fully deployed NGWOS in the Delaware River Basin and the Committee encourages the Survey to continue to study and monitor surface water and groundwater in the lower basin of the Delaware River and to provide geologic mapping of the basin in support of the pilot through the National Geologic Mapping Program. The Committee encourages the Survey to partner, where appropriate, with State and local government officials and with the academic research community. Funding for NGWOS includes \$4,500,000 to work with universities and other partners to develop innovative water resource sensor technologies that are scalable to regional and national monitoring networks.

The bill provides at least \$1,500,000 for the Survey to install streamgages on certain transboundary rivers, including those at risk from mining pollution originating in Canada, including in the Kootenai watershed; at least \$1,500,000 for implementation of the baseline strategy for transboundary rivers, as outlined by the Survey's Water Quality Baseline Assessment for Transboundary Rivers; and \$120,000 for the streamgage on the Unuk River. 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 bill provides \$500,000 for maintaining operational capacity within the existing super-gage network along the Ohio River in basins containing unique geology, distinct soils, and a significant agricultural presence. The Committee recognizes the on-going 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 \$1,000,000 to expand this 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 provides an additional \$2,000,000 within the Water Availability and Use Science Program and \$2,000,000 within the National Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program above the enacted levels to pursue such cooperative research agreements with an emphasis on 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 \$95,242,000 for the National Water Quality Program, an increase of \$1,782,000 over the enacted level and equal to the budget re-

quest. The Committee continues funding to support per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances research. The Committee directs the Survey to consult with States and Tribes to determine priority mapping areas for PFAS contamination. Within funds provided, the Committee directs the Survey to prioritize advanced testing capable of detecting suites of PFAS compounds and individual PFAS chemicals in the environment to support nationwide sampling for these chemicals in estuaries, lakes, streams, springs, wells, wetlands, and soil. The Committee is supportive of the Survey's efforts to understand groundwater vulnerability, specifically in shallow fractured bedrock terrain, and directs this work to continue.

Water Resources Research Act Program.—The bill provides \$15,000,000 for the Water Resources Research Act (Public Law 88–379) Program, \$4,000,000 above the enacted level and \$4,000,000 above the budget request. The recommendation includes \$1,500,000 for research on the control and management of aquatic invasive species in the Upper Mississippi River region.

Status and Trends.—The Committee recommends an additional amount of \$1,000,000 in congressionally directed spending for Status and Trends for the Survey to work with the State of Alaska to develop an implementation plan to be completed within 2 years in order to put Shake Alert/Earthquake Early Warning in Alaska. Further detail on this project is located in the table titled Congressionally Directed Spending accompanying this explanatory statement.

Core Science Systems.—The bill provides \$267,902,000 for Core Science Systems, \$15,214,000 above the enacted level and \$73,972,000 below the budget request. The recommendation includes \$111,492,000 for the National Land Imaging Program; \$28,703,000 for the Science Synthesis, Analysis, and Research Program; \$40,581,000 for the National Cooperative Geological Mapping Program; and \$87,126,000 for the National Geospatial Program.

The National Geospatial Program funding includes no less than \$36,655,000 for the 3DEP program and no less than \$10,000,000 for the Alaska mapping and map modernization initiative, which includes modernizing Alaskan hydrography datasets. 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 developed as part of the AMEC Alaska Coastal Mapping Strategy, to include collection and distribution of topography and orthoimagery in coastal areas.

The bill fully funds the budget request for Satellite Operations and Landsat 9. The Committee recognizes the value of the Remote Sensing State Grants program and directs the Survey to continue funding the grant program at the enacted level to ensure the ongoing viability of the program nationwide. The Committee recognizes efforts to utilize technology and models to assess and make public information on land level change, particularly in areas facing major coastal land loss challenges like the North-Central Gulf of Mexico and Central Atlantic Coastal Plain. The Committee encourages the Survey to evaluate and develop funding estimates for such a program and directs the Survey to brief the Committee on findings

within 180 days of the enactment of this act. The recommendation includes \$1,500,000 for the National Digital Trails project.

Science Support.—The bill provides \$114,271,000 for Science Support, an increase of \$18,537,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$7,150,000 below the budget request. The recommendation includes \$84,055,000 for the Administration and Management Program, including fully funding the Scientific Integrity, Diversity, and Support budget request and the Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility Initiative. The recommendation includes \$30,216,000 for the Information Services Program and fully funds the request for Information Technology Support for Research and Development, including Cloud and High-Performance Computing.

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, 2021	\$192,815,000
Budget estimate, 2022	227,781,000
Committee recommendation	227,781,000

The bill provides \$227,781,000 for Ocean Energy Management, \$34,966,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request. This amount will be partially offset with the collection of offsetting rental receipts and cost recovery fees totaling \$43,000,000.

Renewable Energy.—The bill provides \$45,818,000 for renewable energy activities, \$17,353,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request.

The Committee expects the Bureau to continue to coordinate with the Department of Energy on renewable energy research, exchange information with coastal States, and work with stakeholders to study new wind energy areas through its intergovernmental task forces, including continuing existing and launching new data collection campaigns in the Gulf of Maine. As the Bureau refines the permitting process, it must include steps to understand existing ocean uses 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. When new offshore facilities are approved and constructed, they should be required to use the best available technology to monitor and mitigate avian impacts, especially for migratory bird populations. The Bureau is directed to notify the Committee prior to issuing leases that would allow wind turbines to be constructed or located less than 22 nautical miles from the State of North Carolina shoreline.

Conventional Energy.—The bill provides \$62,336,000 for conventional energy activities, \$1,849,000 above the enacted level and

equal to the request. The Committee appreciates BOEM’s commitment to working with Regional Citizen Advisory Councils on collaborative scientific research projects, environmental impact monitoring, and outreach activities and directs the Bureau to continue to support these efforts.

Environmental Assessment.—The bill provides \$86,763,000 for environmental assessment activities, \$10,888,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request.

Marine Minerals.—The bill provides \$14,965,000 for marine minerals activities, \$4,184,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request. The Bureau should continue at no less than enacted levels existing critical mineral assessments and activities. The Bureau is directed to provide a briefing and a spend plan to the Committee on Marine Minerals Program activities for fiscal year 2022 within 45 days of enactment of this act.

Executive Direction.—The bill provides \$17,899,000 for executive direction of the Bureau, including the Office of the Director, \$692,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request.

Decommissioning Account.—The bill includes a provision creating a new Treasury account to facilitate the transfer of financial assurance funds between BOEM, which is responsible for calling bonds and collecting associated funds, and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, which is responsible for ensuring the decommissioning work occurs. The Committee notes, however, that inadequate financial assurance requirements have resulted in a shortfall for decommissioning multiple conventional energy sites and expects the Bureau to improve its regulatory framework to ensure the taxpayer does not pay for liabilities of noncompliant lessees.

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, 2021	\$193,812,000
Budget estimate, 2022	238,273,000
Committee recommendation	237,573,000

The bill provides \$237,573,000 for Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement, \$43,761,000 above the enacted level and \$700,000 below the request. This amount will be partially offset with the collection of offsetting rental receipts, cost recovery fees, and inspection fees, totaling \$58,000,000.

Environmental Enforcement.—The bill provides \$5,508,000 for environmental enforcement activities, \$750,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request.

Operations, Safety and Regulation.—The bill provides \$164,147,000 for operations, safety, and regulation activities, \$11,336,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request.

Administrative Operations.—The bill provides \$19,475,000 for administrative operations, \$1,325,000 above the enacted level and \$700,000 below the request.

Executive Direction.—The bill provides \$18,443,000 for executive direction of the Bureau, including the Office of the Director, \$350,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request.

Offshore Decommissioning.—The bill provides \$30,000,000 for offshore decommissioning activities as proposed in the request. This represents half of the total need for decommissioning infrastructure that is not covered by financial assurance amounts available to the Bureau.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2021	\$14,899,000
Budget estimate, 2022	15,099,000
Committee recommendation	15,099,000

The bill provides \$15,099,000 for oil spill research, \$200,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request. The Committee is concerned that while domestic and international activities in the Arctic Ocean are increasing, research on marine safety and pollution prevention measures has not kept pace. The Bureau is directed to report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on the need and feasibility of establishing or partnering with stakeholder research institutions on facilities that naturally have or can recreate Arctic marine conditions for oil spill detection and response research.

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 abandoned coal mines. 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, 2021	\$117,768,000
Budget estimate, 2022	119,257,000
Committee recommendation	119,257,000

The bill provides \$119,257,000 for Regulation and Technology, \$1,489,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table accompanying this explanatory statement.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Appropriations, 2021	\$139,831,000
Budget estimate, 2022	192,765,000
Committee recommendation	142,765,000

The bill provides \$142,765,000 for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, \$2,934,000 above the enacted level and \$50,000,000 below the request. Of the funds provided, \$27,765,000 shall be derived from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund and \$115,000,000 shall be derived from the General Fund. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table accompanying this explanatory statement. The Committee recommendation supports the implementation of strategic environmental justice programs proposed by the Administration such as the Justice40 initiative, the requested funding for the reclamation of Indian lands in Oklahoma resulting from the Supreme Court ruling *McGirt v. Oklahoma*, and funds to accelerate the remediation of Abandoned Mine Land [AML] sites. The Committee expects continued support for local and State governments, watershed groups, and other non-government organizations through Watershed Cooperative Agreements to maintain operation of mine drainage passive treatment systems constructed to address water pollution discharge from abandoned mine lands.

State and Tribal AML Economic Development Grants.—The bill provides a total of \$115,000,000 for grants to States and federally recognized Indian Tribes for the reclamation of abandoned mine lands in conjunction with economic and community development and reuse goals. For fiscal year 2022, \$25,000,000 shall be provided to 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. The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 each for 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 \$10,000,000 for grants to federally recognized Indian Tribes. State AML programs, in consultation with State economic and community development authorities, shall develop a list of eligible AML projects that have a nexus to economic and community development and select qualifying AML projects that have the potential to create long-term economic benefits. Eligible grant recipients are limited to State, Tribal, and local governmental entities who may subcontract project-related activities as appropriate. OSMRE should continue to work with State AML programs to vet project proposals in the early stages of developing these projects.

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 TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2021	\$1,616,532,000
Budget estimate, 2022	1,916,066,000
Committee recommendation	1,875,716,000

The bill provides \$1,875,716,000 for the Operation of Indian Programs account, an increase of \$259,184,000 above the enacted level and \$40,350,000 below the budget request. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this explanatory statement.

Management Challenges.—The addition of many Bureau programs to the Government Accountability Office’s [GAO] 2021 high-risk list [GAO–17–317] indicates that challenges remain to improving the Federal management of programs that serve Tribes and their members. The Committee stands ready to work with the Bureau to implement GAO recommendations and strongly encourages the necessary changes be made so that Bureau programs are removed from future GAO high-risk lists.

Tribal Government.—The bill provides \$355,424,000 for Tribal government programs, an increase of \$14,393,000 above the enacted level and \$1,000,000 below the budget request. The recommendation supports \$7,000,000 for Small and Needy Tribes and this funding amount ensures all Small and Needy Tribes receive the maximum base level of funding. The Committee expects the Department of the Interior to provide helpful oversight to the Bureau to ensure this program distributes the funding accurately and on time.

New Tribes.—The recommendation supports \$480,000 for New Tribes and notes the challenges of reconciling the timing of the Tribal recognition process with the annual budget formulation process. If additional Tribes are recognized during fiscal year 2022 beyond those contemplated in the budget request, the Bureau is urged to support their capacity building efforts to the extent feasible. The Committee also notes that new Tribes seeking Tribal recognition are often met with delay. The Committee expects the Bureau to efficiently administer the Tribal recognition process and strongly encourages action on pending requests.

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 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 \$37,400,000 for road maintenance, \$604,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. The Committee is concerned about the rate of obligation for road maintenance funding and continued deferred maintenance backlog; therefore, the Bureau is directed to report to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act on implementation of the GAO-17-423 recommendations, as well as an allocation and obligation plan for fiscal year 2022 funding.

Human Services.—The bill provides \$173,574,000 for Human Services programs, an increase of \$12,348,000 above the enacted level and \$1,736,000 below the budget request. The recommendation provides \$10,000,000 to implement sections 3209 and 3210 of the Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act and includes \$3,000,000 in funding to expand the Tiwahe Initiative beyond current pilot sites. Within the total amount provided for Tiwahe, at least \$300,000 is to be used to support women and children's shelters that are serving the needs of multiple Tribes or Alaska Native Villages in the areas served by Tiwahe pilot sites.

Housing Improvement Program.—The bill provides \$10,000,000 for the Housing Program, a \$1,708,000 decrease from the enacted level and \$1,736,000 below the budget request. The Bureau is instructed to report back within 30 days of enactment of this act on how funding will be distributed. The Bureau is further directed to report to the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this act with an analysis of Alaska Natives' eligibility for both Housing Program mortgage assistance grants and mortgages, as well as any barriers to affording new, energy-efficient homes in western Alaskan villages off the road system. Further, the Committee notes Congress provided \$100,000,000 for the Housing Program in the American Rescue Plan Act (Public Law 117-2) to support this program's important work to improve housing conditions in Indian Country.

Trust-Natural Resources Management.—The bill provides \$360,328,000 for Trust and Natural Resources programs, an increase of \$101,486,000 above the enacted level and \$35,463,000 below the budget request. Within these amounts, \$17,459,000 is provided for the Tribal Management/Development Program, which is \$4,072,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. The Committee supports the capacity building initiatives outlined in the budget request.

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.

Tribal Climate Resilience.—The bill provides \$39,106,000 for Tribal Climate Resilience, an increase of \$22,150,000 above the enacted level and \$21,865,000 below the request. The increase includes \$11,000,000 for Alaska Native Village relocation grants, and funding to support the establishment of a Tribal Civilian Climate Corps to address climate change through on-the-ground remediation and resiliency projects, and for Tribal climate adaptation grants to support climate-resilient planning by Tribes consistent with the Federal Government’s trust and treaty obligations. These funds may be used for planning or relocation purposes. The Bureau will report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on a distribution plan for these funds.

In addition, within 180 days of enactment of the act, the Committee expects the Bureau to work with Tribes to compile a list of Tribes requiring full or partial relocation due to climate change or other environmental hazards with the estimated costs to conduct the relocation and to submit the information to the Committee. Further, the Committee directs the Bureau to coordinate with all relevant Federal agencies to leverage resources to support a whole-of-government approach to working with at-risk Tribes to identify and expedite the delivery of resources and technical assistance necessary to support mitigation and relocation efforts. Finally, 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 those 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 this area.

Rights Protection Implementation.—The bill provides \$1,700,000 to support expanded resources for in-lieu and treaty fishing access sites along the Columbia River. The Committee is aware that the Bureau is in the process of analyzing additional funding requirements needed to support the sites and implement the Columbia River In-Lieu and Treaty Fishing Access Sites Improvement Act (Public Law 116–99), and expects the Bureau to provide a report within 90 days of enactment of this act that details how the increased funds provided in fiscal years 2021 and 2022 were allocated and what additional resources are necessary to ensure adequate infrastructure, security, and sanitation at the sites in future fiscal years. In addition, within the funds provided, the Committee recommendation includes an increase of \$1,476,000 for Columbia River In-Lieu Sites Operations and Maintenance.

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.

Tribal Forestry.—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 directs the Bureau to continue 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 directs the Bureau to provide a report within 1 year of enactment of this act, summarizing 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.

The Committee is aware that some Tribal communities have a significant problem with trash collection and disposal, but comprehensive data on the scope of the problem does not exist. The Bureau is directed to conduct an assessment of how Tribes collect and dispose of trash and report to the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this act.

Trust-Real Estate Services.—The bill provides \$169,864,000 for trust-real estate services programs, an increase of \$29,201,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. Of this funding, \$3,326,000 is provided for the demolition and abatement of vacant Bureau administrative buildings located on Navajo trust land in the Shiprock Chapter in accordance with the budget request. The Committee directs a 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.

The Committee is concerned with the Department's recent policy restricting the Osage Nation access to its own trust records. For many years, this information was available to the Nation and the public. The Department now requires a FOIA request for every document, which takes weeks and months for a response. This restriction on access to records has had a severe impact on the economy of the Osage Nation. The Department should work through this issue with the Osage Nation to discover a way to give ready access to the records needed by the Nation and its members.

Public Safety and Justice.—The bill provides \$507,117,000 for Public Safety and Justice programs, an increase of \$58,395,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The Committee remains highly concerned about the theft, looting, and trafficking of sacred objects and items of cultural patrimony, and directs the Bureau to allocate no less than \$1,000,000 within the funds provided for law enforcement to enforce the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and other related laws. The Committee also expects the recidivism initiative administered through the Tiwahe initiative to be continued.

The bill provides \$17,000,000 to address the needs of States under the jurisdiction of Public Law 83–280. 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.

Within the amounts provided, \$3,000,000 is for implementation of the Violence Against Women Act [VAWA] (Public Law 103–322) for both training and VAWA-specific Tribal court needs.

Law Enforcement Special Initiatives.—The bill provides \$24,898,000 for law enforcement special initiatives.

The Committee continues to provide funding to address the crisis of missing, trafficked, and murdered indigenous women. 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 Committees 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 funding provided in fiscal year 2021 and fiscal year 2022 is being used to expedite these 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 at Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers [FLETC] in Artesia, New Mexico, and expects the Bureau to maintain the Academy's long-standing 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 \$5,056,000 as requested for the Indian Police Academy. The bill maintains funding 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 60 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 FLETC 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.

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 \$39,452,000 for community and economic development programs, an increase of \$14,980,000 above the enacted level and \$3,401,000 below the budget request. The recommendation continues \$3,400,000 for cooperative agreements to carry out the provisions of the NATIVE Act (Public Law 114–221) of 2016, including activities related to technical assistance, improved data collection, and analysis of Tribal tourism. 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. The Committee previously appropriated funds to the Bureau of Indian Education to build capacity for language immersion programs or to create new programs; however, those States that have federally recognized Tribes without Bureau-funded schools have been prevented from participating in this program, even though eligibility for these grants has included potential applicants beyond the Bureau of Indian Education school system. The Committee maintains \$5,000,000 in funding under this subactivity for language immersion grants. The Committee expects that eligibility will include any private non-profit or Tribal organization in those States without Bureau-funded schools that are interested in further enhancing or creating native language immersion programs.

Executive Direction and Administrative Services.—The bill provides \$268,707,000 for Executive Direction and Administrative Services, an increase of \$27,131,000 above the enacted level, and equal to the budget request. This includes \$800,000 to promote equity and diversity as part of the Department-wide Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility initiative.

Special Initiatives.—The Committee recommends \$1,250,000 in congressionally directed spending for Special Initiatives to support capacity building related to public safety and addressing domestic violence. A detailed list of projects is included in the “Congressionally Directed Spending” table accompanying this explanatory statement.

INDIAN LAND CONSOLIDATION

Appropriations, 2021	
Budget estimate, 2022	\$150,000,000
Committee recommendation	75,000,000

The Committee recommends \$75,000,000 for Indian Land Consolidation. This new account is to support Executive Order 14008: Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad, by enhancing Tribal ability to plan for and adapt to climate change. By reducing land fractionation and Tribal majority ownership of lands, Tribes will have more control over land management, use, and protection to facilitate climate resilience. The Committee is concerned that the Bureau did not include administrative expense estimates in the budget request and expects the Bureau to do so in future budget justifications. In the interim, the Committee expects the Bureau to submit this information within 30 days of enactment of this act. 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, 2021	\$335,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	240,000,000
Committee recommendation	240,000,000

Contract Support Costs.—The Committee continues language from fiscal year 2021 establishing an indefinite appropriation for contract support costs estimated to be \$240,000,000, which is a decrease of \$95,000,000 below the enacted level and equal to the budget request. 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, 2021	\$21,593,000
Budget estimate, 2022	36,593,000
Committee recommendation	36,593,000

105 (l) Lease payments.—The Committee recommends establishing a separate appropriation account for payments for Tribal leases estimated to be \$36,593,000 for fiscal year 2022, an increase of \$15,000,000 and equal to the budget request.

CONSTRUCTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2021	\$128,818,000
Budget estimate, 2022	187,992,000
Committee recommendation	177,842,000

The bill provides \$177,842,000 for Construction Programs, \$49,024,000 above the enacted level and \$10,150,000 below the budget request.

Public Safety and Justice Construction.—The Committee recommends \$47,811,000, a \$5,000,000 increase above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. The recommendation includes \$30,500,000 for the Facilities Replacement and Construction Program; \$4,494,000 for Employee Housing; \$9,372,000 for Facilities Improvement and Repair; \$171,000 for Fire Safety Coordination; and \$3,274,000 for Fire Protection.

The Committee understands the demand for public safety and construction funding remains high and the backlog to replace condemned 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. For this reason, the Committee directed the Bureau to submit a report back with a comprehensive list of condemned facilities that need to be replaced; however, this report has not been received. Therefore, the Committee once again directs the Bureau to report back within 30 days of enactment of this act with a list of public safety facilities in Indian Country that have been condemned. Additionally, the Bureau is directed to provide a briefing on its long-term plans for the replacement of the “Building 86” public safety facility operated by the San Carlos Apache Tribe within 90 days of enactment of this act.

Resources Management Construction.—The Committee recommends \$85,360,000, an increase of \$13,952,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. This funding includes: \$28,710,000 for irrigation projects, of which not less than \$3,414,000 is for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project and \$10,000,000 is for projects authorized by the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation [WIIN] Act (Public Law 114–322); \$52,263,000 for dam projects; \$1,016,000 for survey and design; \$2,706,000 for engineering and supervision; and \$665,000 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 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 work 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.

The Committee is concerned about recent issues with diversion calculations and other management decisions by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Reclamation which impacted Colorado River Indian Tribes access to water resources in fiscal year 2021. The Committee expects the Bureau to improve coordination with the Bureau of Reclamation and with Colorado River Indian Tribes and finalize new standard operating procedures for the Colorado River Irrigation Project by no later than December 31, 2021, to ensure that the projected year-end diversions are consistent and

based upon the best available data so that the Tribes may make use of their full water allocation.

Other Program Construction.—The Committee recommends \$44,671,000, an increase of \$30,072,000 above the enacted level and \$10,150,000 below the budget request. This includes \$1,419,000 for telecommunications repair and \$39,333,000 for construction program management, which includes full funding for the Fort Peck water system as well as funding for facilities improvement and repair.

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS
PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

Appropriations, 2021	\$45,644,000
Budget estimate, 2022	75,844,000
Committee recommendation	75,844,000

The bill provides \$75,844,000 for the Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements account, \$30,200,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. The Committee appreciates the importance of resolving land and water settlements and directs the Department to submit a spending plan to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act for how it plans to allocate the funds provided for the specific settlements detailed in the budget request. Bill language provides that funds may be used to implement settlements pursuant to Public Laws 99-264, 114-322, and 116-260, which includes the Navajo-Utah Water Rights Settlement. Bill language also allows funds to be deposited into the Selis-Qlispe Ksanka Settlement Trust Fund.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2021	\$11,797,000
Budget estimate, 2022	11,833,000
Committee recommendation	11,833,000

The bill includes \$11,833,000 for the Indian Guaranteed Loan account, \$36,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request

BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION

OPERATION OF INDIAN EDUCATION PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2021	\$973,092,000
Budget estimate, 2022	1,083,634,000
Committee recommendation	1,070,535,000

The bill provides \$1,070,535,000 for the Operation of Indian Education Programs, \$97,443,000 above the enacted level and \$13,099,000 below the budget request. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this explanatory statement.

School System Reform.—The Committee fully supports making the needed reforms to the Bureau of Indian Education [Bureau or BIE] in order to improve the quality of education offered to address the performance gap of students' education at BIE-funded schools. The first phase of the current reform effort was approved in 2015

and the Bureau is directed to regularly inform the Committee on progress. Over the past 3 years, the GAO has issued several reports (GAO-13-774, GAO-15-121, GAO-17-447, GAO-17-421, and GAO-16-313) outlining management challenges at the Bureau and there are still outstanding open recommendations to address as well as additional issues outlined in the high risk report (GAO-17-317). The Committee is fully supportive of efforts to reform and better the system, but concerns remain about how the Bureau manages funding, tracks school conditions, and manages the overall school system. The Committee stands ready to work with the administration on the appropriate steps forward and directs the Office of the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs to report back within 60 days of enactment of this act on the progress made towards implementing all of the GAO recommendations, as well as the current status of the reform effort and Congressional directives.

The Committee understands the Bureau and the Department of Education currently have a Memorandum of Understanding that allows the two agencies to work collaboratively through regularly scheduled meetings to discuss how to improve efficiency and student outcomes. The Committee encourages this to continue.

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 American youth. The Committee applauds the efforts of the Department to reexamine this era and looks forward to the findings. The bill provides \$7,000,000 for these efforts.

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 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, \$4,000,000 continues native language immersion grants with the understanding 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 2021 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 chil-

dren. In addition to education, these include healthcare, mental & 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.

The Committee remains concerned by the Government Accountability Office report (GAO-17-423) on Tribal transportation, which identified potential negative impacts of road conditions on Native student school attendance. The Committee recommends that the Bureau take steps to improve its data collection on the cause of student absences, including data on road and weather conditions, and report back to the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this act regarding its actions to improve student absence data tracking and analysis.

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.

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, 2021	\$264,277,000
Budget estimate, 2022	264,330,000
Committee recommendation	264,330,000

The bill provides \$264,330,000 for Education Construction, \$53,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. Funding amounts support a level of \$115,504,000 for replacement schools; \$23,935,000 for replacement facilities; \$13,589,000 for employee housing, both new and repair; and \$95,302,000 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 facilities. 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.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

Congress has designated the Secretary of the Interior as the trustee delegate with responsibility for approximately 55 million surface acres of land, 57 million acres of subsurface mineral interests, and management of approximately \$5.5 billion held in trust by the Federal government on behalf of American Indians, Alaska Natives, and federally recognized Indian Tribes. The Office of the Special Trustee’s [OST] trust management of these assets includes conserving, maintaining, accounting, investing, disbursing, and reporting to individual Indians and federally recognized Tribes and Tribal organizations on asset transactions generated from sales, leasing and other commercial activities on these lands.

FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2021	\$108,399,000
Budget estimate, 2022	
Committee recommendation	110,672,000

The bill provides \$110,672,000 for the Federal Trust Programs account. The total is \$2,273,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request for the Department's proposed new bureau. The recommendation includes \$1,501,000 for executive direction.

At this time the Committee cannot recommend the creation of a new Bureau as proposed in the budget request. The Committee is committed to ensuring the Department conducts meaningful Tribal consultation, and commends the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs with beginning the consultation process with Indian Tribes on the future of OST and the creation of a new Bureau. After the Department completes consulting with Indian Tribes and provides Tribal input to the Committee, the Committee will be able to make a more informed decision and looks forward to working on next steps with more information in-hand.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2021	\$120,068,000
Budget estimate, 2022	130,887,000
Committee recommendation	190,087,000

The bill includes a total appropriation of \$190,087,000 for the Office of the Secretary account. This amount is \$69,479,000 more than the enacted level and \$59,200,000 more than the budget request. The recommendation concurs with the budget request to transfer \$1,860,000 from the Office of the Secretary to the Office of the Solicitor. The recommendation 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 recommendation includes an appropriation of \$166,909,000 for the leadership and administration activity, \$66,576,000 more than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$59,200,000 more than the request. The Committee recommends not less than \$1,000,000 to carry out land assessments, appraisals, surveys and other activities in support of the Secretary's responsibilities under the Hawaiian Home Lands Recovery Act.

Management Services.—The bill provides an appropriation of \$23,178,000 for the management services activity, an increase of \$2,903,000 to the enacted level and equal to the request.

Indian and Arts and Crafts Board [IACB].—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 artisanry.

Zero Emission Vehicles [ZEV].—The Committee applauds the Department's request to begin to transition its vehicle fleet to ZEVs. The transportation sector is now the largest source of greenhouse gas pollution in the United States and a significant source of carbon pollution worldwide. With 13 percent of the Federal civilian fleet, the Department has the opportunity to make a meaningful

impact on the future of ZEV use in the Federal government. The recommendation includes \$58,200,000 for the Department-wide initiative to begin replacing vehicles at the end of their life cycle with ZEVs and providing, or securing access to, electric charging and hydrogen fueling stations to support the ZEV transition. This amount meets the budget request for the ZEV transition within bureaus and offices funded in this bill, updated for the expected cost of ZEVs available for purchase by Federal agencies in fiscal year 2022. Funding provided will support planning, project coordination, and the transition of a portion of the sedan fleet. The Office of the Secretary is directed to coordinate and collaborate with the General Services Administration and other Federal departments on governmentwide efforts related to ZEV fleet transition, including maximizing the utility of charging and fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate and where other charging stations may be available in the near future, as well as maximizing the purchasing power of the Federal government. The Committee looks forward to further supporting this transition as planning continues and more vehicle options, in particular light to medium duty vehicles, become available on the market.

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, 2021	\$106,693,000
Budget estimate, 2022	113,977,000
Committee recommendation	113,977,000

The bill provides \$113,977,000 for assistance to territories, \$7,284,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request. Funding levels for each subactivity can be found in the table accompanying this explanatory statement.

Within these amounts, the bill includes a total of \$4,000,000 to continue discretionary grants to mitigate the impact of Compact-related migration on affected jurisdictions, as authorized by section 104(e) of Public Law 108–188. This amount is equal to the fiscal

year 2021 level. As in previous years, the Department shall allocate these grants in conjunction with other currently authorized mandatory grants in order to help offset educational costs incurred by these jurisdictions.

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.

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

Appropriations, 2021	\$8,463,000
Budget estimate, 2022	8,463,000
Committee recommendation	8,463,000

The bill provides \$8,463,000 for Compact of Free Association programs, equal to the enacted level and the request. Within the funds made available, the Committee has provided \$650,000 for Enewetak support.

The Committee recognizes the importance of the relationship between the United States and the Republic of the Marshall Islands. \$5,000,000 is provided as an additional payment towards the \$20,000,000 in compensation requested by the Republic of the Marshall Islands for adverse financial and economic impacts as authorized by Public Law 108-188.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$86,813,000
Budget estimate, 2022	95,498,000
Committee recommendation	96,498,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$96,498,000 for the Office of the Solicitor, \$9,685,000 above the enacted level and \$1,000,000 above the budget request. The recommendation concurs with the budget request to transfer \$1,860,000 from the Office of the Secretary to the Office of the Solicitor.

Freedom of Information Act [FOIA].—The Committee continues to be concerned about the Department's chronic and significant backlog of FOIA requests and the potential for the backlog to impede the American public's right to obtain timely information about the Department's programs and activities. 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 notes that the Department's performance metrics have begun to demonstrate a reduction in the backlog. The Committee recommends an increase of \$1,000,000 to the budget request to support additional staff positions to make more timely progress on this initiative and establish a level of effort that will sustain these improvements to prevent future backlogs. The Committee continues to direct the Department

to report to the Committee on a biannual basis on the number and status of positions funded by this initiative; the duties and functions for each staff position, including details about any role they play in the development of FOIA-related rules, guidance, or memoranda; and metrics showing the status of the Department’s FOIA request backlog, including whether these additional resources are helping to reduce average response times for requestors or otherwise reduce the Department’s FOIA request backlog.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$58,552,000
Budget estimate, 2022	66,382,000
Committee recommendation	66,382,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$66,382,000 for the Office of Inspector General, \$7,830,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and equal to 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, 2021	\$992,623,000
Budget estimate, 2022	1,110,441,000
Committee recommendation	1,125,441,000

The bill provides \$1,125,441,000 for wildland fire management, \$132,818,000 above the enacted level and \$15,000,000 above the request. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative and additional discussion and directions related to wildland fire activities are included under the Multi-Agency Directives heading in this explanatory statement.

Fire Operations.—The bill provides \$754,200,000 for Wildfire Preparedness and Suppression. This amount includes \$370,543,000 for preparedness and \$383,657,000 for fire suppression operations. Combined with \$330,000,000 provided in the Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund, the total amount for fire suppression operations at the Department for fiscal year 2022 is \$713,657,000. 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 Section 1114 of the Dingell Conservation and Management Act of 2019 to improve firefighter safety and enhance effective and cost-efficient wildfire response. The Department must continue to develop and adopt innovative technologies that allow aerial suppression assets to safely operate in degraded visual environments, specifically wildfire smoke, and

should solicit external information to better understand industry capabilities in this arena.

Other Operations.—The bill provides \$371,241,000 for other wildland fire management operations. This includes \$304,344,000 for hazardous fuels management, \$40,470,000 for burned area rehabilitation, \$18,427,000 for fire facilities, and \$8,000,000 for joint fire science. Within hazardous fuels, \$15,000,000 is included for Reserved Treaty Rights Lands for Tribal Nations to participate in collaborative projects with other landowners supporting the health and resiliency of priority Tribal resources at high risk to wildfire, as proposed in the budget request. The Department is directed to provide a briefing to 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 statement. The Department shall report at the end of each fiscal year the number of acres treated by prescribed fire, mechanical fuels reduction, and thinning activities, as well as the acres treated in wildland urban interface and the costs associated with such activities.

WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS RESERVE FUND

Appropriations, 2021	\$310,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	330,000,000
Committee recommendation	330,000,000

The bill recommends \$330,000,000 for the Department of the Interior Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund for fiscal year 2022, \$20,000,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request. Section 4004(b)(5) of S. Con. Res. 14 of the 117th Congress as engrossed in the Senate on August 11, 2021 included a budget cap adjustment for wildfire suppression costs. The bill includes this additional funding for fiscal year 2022, allocated between the Department and the Forest Service.

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

Appropriations, 2021	\$10,010,000
Budget estimate, 2022	10,036,000
Committee recommendation	10,036,000

The bill provides \$10,036,000 for the Central Hazardous Materials Fund, \$26,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request.

ENERGY COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION PROGRAM

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2021 .....	.....
Budget estimate, 2022	\$169,200,000
Committee recommendation	65,000,000

The bill provides \$65,000,000 for a new Energy Community Revitalization Program, \$104,200,000 below the request. This new program will support plugging orphaned oil and gas wells, reclamation of well locations, and remediation of environmental and physical

safety risks associated with abandoned non-coal mine sites, including sand and gravel pits and abandoned uranium mines on Federal, State, Indian, and other non-Federal lands. The bill also provides funding for these activities on Federal lands within the Department's individual land management bureaus. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is \$35,000,000 for State grants, \$10,000,000 for Tribal grants, \$18,000,000 for the Federal program, and \$2,000,000 for program management.

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

Appropriations, 2021	\$7,767,000
Budget estimate, 2022	7,933,000
Committee recommendation	7,933,000

The bill provides \$7,933,000 for the Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund, \$166,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table accompanying this explanatory statement. The Committee commends the outsized role the office plays in restoration and habitat protection across the country.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Appropriations, 2021	\$60,735,000
Budget estimate, 2022	91,436,000
Committee recommendation	91,436,000

The bill provides \$91,436,000 for the Working Capital Fund, \$30,701,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request. The increase is provided to support the Financial and Business Management System migration and cybersecurity activities detailed in the request.

OFFICE OF NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE

Appropriations, 2021	\$148,474,000
Budget estimate, 2022	169,640,000
Committee recommendation	169,640,000

The bill provides \$169,640,000 for the Office of Natural Resources Revenue, \$21,166,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request. The increase is provided to support the ongoing modernization of the Minerals Revenue Management Support System. 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).

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. 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. 113. Provides full funding for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes [PILT] program, which are estimated at a total of \$515 million for fiscal year 2022.

Sec. 114. Directs notification of any deviation in procedure or equipment.

Sec. 115. 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. 116. Extends the authorization for the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.

Sec. 117. Extends the authorization for certain National Heritage Areas for 2 years.

Sec. 118. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to evaluate resources associated with the 1965 Voting Rights March from Selma to Montgomery.

Sec. 119. Establishes a new offshore decommissioning account.

Sec. 120. Provides transfer authority between the Departments of the Interior and Homeland Security for border mitigation.

Sec. 121. Provides the Secretary of the Interior with certain pay authority for the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office.

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 \$10,541,049,000 for the Agency, \$1,303,896,000 above the enacted level and \$692,230,000 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 staff numbers have declined by more than 3,000 over the last decade. In addition, a significant portion of the EPA workforce is already or will soon become retirement eligible. These actual and future losses create major challenges for EPA’s ability to deliver on its vital mission. The Committee urges the Agency to prioritize efforts to streamline hiring, support retention, and manage the erosion of expertise stemming from retirement of senior staff. 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.

Environmental Justice.—The Committee applauds the administration’s prioritization of enhanced environmental justice capacity across the Agency and through external grants. The Committee notes with approval the Agency’s interest in a strategic reorganization of its environmental justice efforts, including elevating the seniority of environmental justice leadership within the Agency. These steps are vital to prioritize these essential issues and improve coordination inside and outside the Agency. The Committee directs the Agency to prepare a plan detailing next steps to advance environmental justice priorities using the resources provided in this bill and brief the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this act.

Both the enacted level and the budget request include funding for Environmental Justice as part of the Enforcement budget lines in Environmental Programs and Management and in Hazardous Substance Superfund. However, given the significantly expanded role that environmental justice is to play across the Agency, the Committee is elevating Environmental Justice to its own Program

Area within these two accounts. Additionally, the bill provides \$100,000,000 for six new grant programs within the State and Tribal Assistance Grant account that address specific and distinct needs within environmental justice communities. Across these three accounts, the Committee recommends \$205,841,000, an increase of \$193,177,000 above the enacted level for Environmental Justice activities. Additional details regarding allocations among the various programmatic and grant portions of the Environmental Justice program are outlined within each of the respective accounts.

Climate Chaos.—Climate change is a global emergency that demands urgent, immediate action at every level. Too many Americans are experiencing the devastating wrath of climate-related disasters firsthand. The Committee notes the recent EPA report, *Climate Change and Social Vulnerability in the United States*, which highlights the disproportionate and unequal risks that climate change poses for the communities and individuals that are least able to anticipate, cope with, and recover from adverse impacts. The process of tackling climate chaos offers a historic opportunity to make our communities more resilient to climate impacts, advance environmental justice, and create good paying jobs. The bill provides expanded resources and calls on the Agency to accelerate and intensify its efforts to mitigate climate chaos; adapt to its impacts; advance climate science; and partner with the global community to address this shared crisis.

PFAS and Contaminants of Emerging Concern.—The Committee urges EPA to act expeditiously to designate PFAS chemicals as a hazardous substance under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, set an enforceable drinking water standard under the Safe Drinking Water Act, support testing and monitoring in drinking water sources across the country, and address PFAS discharges into drinking water under the Clean Water Act. The Committee fully supports the budget request's enhanced support for the Agency to continue to take action on PFAS, including addressing contamination, advancing clean up and treatment solutions, conducting research, and undertaking needed regulatory actions. Within 60 days of enactment of this act, the Agency is directed to brief the Committee on planned fiscal year 2022 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 2022, 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 this explanatory statement, including for proposed reorganizations, workforce restructure, reshaping, transfer of func-

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

Combination of Separate Fiscal Year Grant Funding.—The Committee is concerned over past instances in which the Agency combined separate fiscal year grant appropriations and put out a multi-year Request for Application without consulting the Committee beforehand. The Agency is directed to brief the Committee before publishing a multi-year Request for Application of grant funding.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2021	\$729,329,000
Budget estimate, 2022	829,972,000
Committee recommendation	803,174,000

The bill provides \$803,174,000 for Science and Technology, \$73,845,000 above the enacted level and \$26,798,000 below the budget request. The bill provides an additional \$30,985,000 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. These funds will rebuild core scientific capacity to help ensure that the Agency is guided by rigorous science. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this explanatory statement. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative.

Clean Air.—The Committee recommends \$139,188,000, which is \$20,563,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. The Committee supports the Agency’s efforts to modernize its monitoring, analytic, and testing capabilities. The Committee is aware of a strong interest from a number of stakeholders to generate Renewable Fuels Standard credits from renewable electricity, also referred to as “eRINs”. The Committee understands that EPA is planning to propose to revise the existing EPA regulations related to eRINs as part of a future rulemaking action. The Committee urges the Agency to undertake this rulemaking in a timely manner to provide transparency and clarity for all stakeholders and directs the Agency to brief the Committee on its progress within 180 days of the enactment of this act.

Homeland Security.—The Committee recommends \$40,388,000, which is \$4,655,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. 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. The Agency is directed to provide the Committee with a spend plan within 180 days of enactment of this act on planned actions with the additional funding and to brief the Committee on existing efforts and associated funding.

Research: Air, Climate and Energy.—The bill provides \$114,482,000, \$19,232,000 above the enacted level and \$41,728,000 below the budget request. The Committee supports EPA's efforts to advance climate research through the four research priorities identified in the request as well as the Agency's efforts to bolster its ongoing research activities in support of implementation of Clean Air Act standards, all with an enhanced focus on environmental justice and equity. Within available funds, the Committee continues funding for the study under the heading "Partnership Research" contained in the explanatory statement of Public Law 115–141.

Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability.—The bill provides \$137,730,000, \$10,730,000 above the enacted level and \$2,500,000 above the budget request. The bill provides an additional \$1,500,000 to be used to develop and demonstrate nano-sensor technology with functionalized catalysts that have potential to degrade selected contaminants in addition to detecting and monitoring pollutants. The bill includes an additional \$1,000,000 for the Human and Environmental Risk Assessment Program to accelerate assessments of PFAS chemicals.

Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources.—The bill provides \$116,588,000 for the Safe and Sustainable Water Resources Program, \$4,338,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. Of the funds provided, up to \$3,000,000 shall be allocated for the implementation of Section 2007 of Public Law 115–270.

Of funds provided, the bill includes at least \$2,500,000 to be used for research for Enhanced Aquifer Use and Recharge. The Agency shall distribute funds to appropriate Research Centers to carry out research activities that would directly support groundwater research on Enhanced Aquifer Recharge [EAR], including support of sole source aquifers; to work collaboratively with U.S. Geological Survey to carry out these activities; and to partner, through cooperative agreements, contracts, or grants, with universities, Tribes, and water related institutions for planning, research, monitoring, outreach, and implementation in furtherance of EAR research. The Committee notes its previous support for augmenting drinking water supplies through EAR. Additionally, the Committee believes artificial or enhanced recharge into aquifers could represent a cost-effective way of increasing the availability of water using natural engineering methods and an important practice for the management and restoration of ecosystems. EAR may involve the use or injection of treated drinking water, treated wastewater, or collected storm water.

Research: National Priorities.—The bill provides \$8,500,000 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 bill provides \$2,000,000 in congressionally directed spending to study the feasibility of establishing PFAS treatment facilities for surface water and groundwater across the State of Alaska, including mobile treatment systems. The bill also includes \$50,000 in congressionally directed spending to support harmful algal bloom monitoring in the Kodiak region of Alaska for purposes of studying the public health and environmental impacts of harmful algal blooms in the region, and \$80,000 in congressionally directed spending for research to assess wastewater infrastructure in Delaware that is vulnerable to PFAS contamination and to research and identify possible sources of PFAS contamination. The bill provides \$800,000 in congressionally directed spending to support the establishment of a Center for Wildfire Smoke Research and Practice to study the effects on public health of smoke emissions from wildland fires as well as the means by which communities can better respond to and protect against the impacts of emissions from wildland fires. The Committee recommends \$1,000,000 in congressionally directed spending for a study on landfill capacity and the need plus feasibility of constructing hazardous waste processing facilities in Alaska. Further detail on these projects is located in the table titled “Congressionally Directed Spending” accompanying this explanatory statement.

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 directs the Agency to continue the IRIS program within the Office of Research and Development to support risk assessment decisions across the Agency and to enable the Agency to use rigorous scientific review to inform and provide the basis for policymaking to protect human health and the environment. Additionally, in order to make the risk assessment process more efficient, EPA Program Offices and Regional Offices should maximize their collaboration with the IRIS program to identify chemical assessment needs well in advance of when regulatory decisions are anticipated, so that IRIS expertise and values are better utilized in Agency decision-making.

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 2021. The Committee also directs 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 Agency is directed to brief the Committee on the program within 60 days of enactment of this act. The Committee remains interested in the feasibility of reestablishing the Graduate Fellowship program and of implementing a mechanism to allow for submission of unsolicited, principal investigator-initiated

proposals to STAR in order to capture innovative research ideas that may exist outside of the Agency and that advance its mission. The Committee looks forward to receiving the briefing directed in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 116–260.

Wildfire Smoke Research.—The Committee notes with concern the adverse health effects that smoke from wildfires has on impacted communities. The Committee is aware of and supports efforts by EPA to develop community-based interventions and communication strategies for affected 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.

Microplastics.—The Committee notes the growing concern regarding pervasive microplastic pollution. The Committee supports the Agency’s research on microplastics in water supplies and encourages the Agency to accelerate efforts to characterize the risks to human and ecosystem health as well as potential solutions. The Committee directs the Agency to brief the Committee on these efforts within 180 days of enactment of this act.

Non-vertebrate Testing Methods.—The Committee notes that the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act (Public Law 114–182) directed the Agency to report to Congress on efforts to advance non-animal testing and goals for future alternative test methods and strategies implementation. Once finalized, the Agency is directed to brief the Committee on the findings of this report, as well as the Agency’s experience with submitters developing information by means of an alternative test method or strategy before conducting new vertebrate animal testing, consistent with Section 4(h)(3)(A) of the Act. The Committee also notes that new approach methodologies [NAMs], including in vitro tests, in chemico assays and in silico models, represent key advances in science to support hazard and risk assessments of pesticides and chemicals. The Committee encourages the Agency to continue supporting and performing research on the development and evaluation of NAMs through the Chemical Safety for Sustainability National Research Program.

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 \$2,000,000 be used by the Office of Research and Development to support research grants to quantify emissions of methane and hazardous air pollutants from landfills using the most effective technologies, including near-infrared imaging from satellites, and, during the times the emissions are measured, any quantity of methane captured by the landfill gas collection system, as well as strategies to reduce such emissions across the municipal waste management lifecycle, with a focus on diversion of organic discards from landfills for composting and digesting.

Biointermediates.—The Committee appreciates the work of the Agency to address the coprocessing of biointermediates and urges the Agency to finalize a rule permitting the production, transfer, and use of biointermediates. The Committee directs the Agency to

brief the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act about its plans for action.

COVID-19 Health Outcomes and Links to Pollution.—The Committee is aware of investigations linking air pollution, including wildfire smoke, with increased transmission and increased mortality and morbidity in patients with COVID-19 infections. There is also concern that exposure to other pollutants or toxicants might increase the severity of adverse health outcomes for individuals with COVID-19. These concerns are heightened for overburdened communities disproportionately impacted by exposure to pollutants and morbidity and mortality from COVID-19 infections. In addition, the Committee notes concern that individuals who have contracted COVID-19 may have heightened susceptibility to future exposures to pollutants. The Committee directs EPA to continue to use intramural research funding to conduct research on the nexus between pollutant exposures and health outcomes in COVID-19 patients, including investigating links among air pollution (including wildfire smoke), characteristics defining social vulnerability, and the transmission and health outcomes associated with COVID-19 and other infectious diseases. As the Agency formulates and carries out its research plan, the Committee urges the Office of Research and Development to coordinate its work with the Office of Environmental Justice.

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 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 control nutrients in their watersheds. Within the Safe and Sustainable Water Research Program, the Committee directs EPA to prioritize funding for research on how to better understand and address HABs and support states in their efforts to prevent and manage HABs.

Advanced Biofuels from Canola Oil.—The Committee notes that the Agency receives petitions for renewable fuel pathways that would enhance feedstock flexibility and support growth in the production and use of advanced biofuels. The Committee is aware that the Agency received a petition to include pathways for renewable diesel produced from canola oil as advanced biofuel. The Committee encourages the Agency to expedite review and report to the Committee on the status of the petition if a determination is not made within 2 years of the date of submission.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2021	\$2,761,550,000
Budget estimate, 2022	3,427,494,000
Committee recommendation	3,238,374,000

The bill provides \$3,238,374,000 for Environmental Programs and Management. This amount is \$476,824,000 above the enacted level and \$189,120,000 below the budget request. The detailed allo-

cation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this explanatory statement. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative.

Clean Air.—The Committee recommends \$412,218,000 for Clean Air, \$129,968,000 above the enacted level and \$22,936,000 below the budget request. These resources will support efforts to address harmful air pollutants including the greenhouse gases that are contributing to climate change, with a vital enhanced focus on advancing environmental justice. The resources include expanded funding for EPA’s implementation of the 2020 American Innovation and Manufacturing Act to phase down the use of climate-damaging hydrofluorocarbons. The Committee applauds the Agency’s efforts to invest in community air quality monitoring as part of efforts to deliver environmental justice for overburdened and marginalized communities. 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.

Compliance.—The bill provides \$127,873,000 for Compliance, \$25,373,000 above the enacted level and \$4,477,000 below the budget request. The Committee supports the Agency’s efforts to modernize its compliance information systems to 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, including from environmental justice community members. The Committee directs the Agency to brief the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this act on its plans for implementation of its modernization effort, including plans to incorporate stakeholder input.

Enforcement.—The bill provides \$267,288,000, \$18,891,000 above the enacted level and \$299,284,000 below the budget request. Both the enacted level and the budget request include funding for Environmental Justice that the Committee recommendation moves into a separate program area discussed below. After accounting for these changes, the Committee recommendation is \$30,729,000 above the enacted level and \$5,424,000 below the budget request.

Recent reports by the Agency’s Inspector General have underscored that inadequate enforcement resources are a primary driver behind declining enforcement trends over the past decade—declines that leave the public exposed to harmful pollutants, especially overburdened environmental justice communities. The Committee encourages the Agency to prioritize efforts to rebuild core capacity in order to protect the public, ensure that violations of environmental laws are addressed, and provide a level playing field for law-abiding actors.

Environmental Justice.—The bill provides \$100,000,000 for a new Environmental Justice program area. Compared to the enacted level for these activities within the Environmental Programs and Management account, the Committee recommendation for fiscal year 2022 is an increase of \$88,162,000. Additional resources for Environmental Justice are also provided within the Hazardous

Substance Superfund and State and Tribal Assistance Grants accounts, and include new grantmaking authorities and funds. The Committee supports the Agency's effort to expand base activity and agency-wide coordination in program headquarters and in regional offices. The Committee encourages the Agency to prioritize efforts to connect directly with communities, hold hearings, and support local environmental justice efforts, particularly through capacity building, technical assistance, and consultation that can help ensure that environmental justice communities are able to access Agency policy-making processes and funding opportunities. The Committee notes the importance of continuing to support and improve the Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool [EJSCREEN] and important EPA indicator datasets in order to inform equitable decision-making, prioritize communities in need, and enhance Federal screening tools.

Environmental Protection: National Priorities.—The bill provides \$25,700,000, an increase of \$4,000,000 above the enacted level and \$25,700,000 above the budget request, for a competitive grant program 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 \$21,700,000 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 \$3,000,000 for grants to qualified not-for-profit organizations for technical assistance for individual private well owners, with priority given to organizations that currently provide technical and educational assistance to individual private well owners. The Agency is directed to provide on a national and multi-State regional basis, \$1,000,000 for grants to qualified organizations for the sole purpose of providing on-site training and technical assistance for wastewater systems. The Agency shall require each grantee to provide a minimum 10 percent match, including in-kind contributions. The Agency is directed to allocate funds to grantees within 180 days of enactment of this act.

Geographic Programs.—The bill provides \$596,544,000 for Geographic Programs, an increase of \$54,572,000 above the enacted level and \$18,208,000 above the budget request. Funding levels for the specific geographic programs include:

- \$350,000,000 for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.
- \$90,500,000 for the Chesapeake Bay program.
- \$12,000,000 for the San Francisco Bay program.
- \$38,750,000 for the Puget Sound program.
- \$8,000,000 for the South Florida program.
- \$40,000,000 for the Long Island Sound program.
- \$22,447,000 for the Gulf of Mexico program.
- \$20,000,000 for the Lake Champlain program.
- \$6,252,000 for the Southern New England Estuaries program.
- \$1,900,000 for the Lake Pontchartrain program.
- \$5,000,000 for the Columbia River Basin Restoration program.

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 Committee 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.

Additionally, the Committee urges EPA and the Great Lakes Interagency Taskforce to provide continued attention and resources towards building the capacity of on-the-ground partners, including States and Tribes, as ongoing partners in the stewardship of the Great Lakes. The Committee recognizes the importance of Tribal self-governance and encourages the Agency to continue to work with Tribal governments and the Bureau of Indian Affairs on a distinct GLRI Tribal program through which GLRI funds are provided to allow Tribes the flexibility to develop the programs that are of the highest priorities to their communities and which fulfill the spirit of self-determination, meet treaty obligations, and carry out Federal trust responsibilities.

The Committee encourages the Agency to work with the other members on the Great Lakes Interagency Taskforce to incorporate environmental justice and equity into the GLRI program and to prioritize grantmaking for projects benefiting environmental justice and historically underserved communities. The Agency is urged to examine barriers and limitations under existing grant practices, promote community engagement and local capacity building, and implement new practices that encourage community-driven projects and equitable access to the benefits resulting from GLRI investments, thereby increasing the share of GLRI grants to communities of color, Indigenous communities, and low-income communities. In undertaking this examination, the Committee encourages the Agency to reconvene the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration, which was first established under E.O. 13340, to review the strategy published in 2005 and revise and reissue updated strategic recommendations that guide the GLRI program, along with the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, so as to incorporate principles of environmental justice and climate change in the restoration and protection of the Great Lakes and its tributaries. The Committee directs the Agency to report to the Committee in 180 days of enactment of this act on the status of this effort.

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

Puget Sound.—The bill provides \$38,750,000 for the Puget Sound program, \$5,000,000 above the enacted level and \$3,750,000 above the budget request, to manage and implement Washington State's

Puget Sound Action agenda, an approved Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan [CCMP] under Section 320 of the Clean Water Act. The Committee directs that funding to restore Puget Sound be allocated consistent with the near-term priorities established in the CCMP and the existing Lead Organization and Tribal capacity agreements funded in prior years. EPA is directed to expeditiously obligate funds, in a manner consistent with the authority and responsibilities under Section 320 and the National Estuary Program. Not more than 4 percent shall be used for EPA intramural costs to manage the cooperative and interagency agreements to restore and protect Puget Sound.

South Florida.—The bill provides \$8,000,000 for the South Florida program, an increase of \$2,000,000 above the enacted level and \$845,000 above the budget request. 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 Okechobee 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.

Gulf of Mexico.—The bill provides \$22,447,000 for the Gulf of Mexico Geographic Program, \$2,447,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. 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 2021.

Lake Champlain.—The Committee recommends \$20,000,000 for the Lake Champlain program, \$5,000,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. From within the amount provided, \$12,000,000 shall be allocated through the Lake Champlain Basin Program and the remaining amount shall be directed 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.

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 receiving the Agency's recent plan on its previous and planned actions to implement the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain Invasive Species Program as authorized by the Vessel Incident Discharge Act (Public Law 115-282). In fiscal year 2022, the Committee expects the Agency to implement its plan expeditiously and directs the Agency to continue to use funds from the appropriate Geographic Programs to address invasive species in the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain.

Indoor Air and Radiation.—The bill provides \$29,459,000 for Indoor Air and Radiation. This funding is \$4,508,000 above the enacted level and \$795,000 below the budget request. The Committee encourages the Agency to prioritize efforts to advance protective indoor air practices in order to address the COVID-19 pandemic, wildfire smoke, and other indoor air quality hazards.

Information Exchange/Outreach.—The bill provides \$132,502,000 for Information Exchange/Outreach. This funding is \$13,527,000 above the enacted level and \$1,385,000 above the budget request. Tribal capacity building is funded at not less than the enacted level. Environmental Education is funded at not less than \$10,000,000. The Committee is concerned that the smart skin cancer education program has recently received insufficient attention from the Agency; therefore, the Agency is directed to use Environmental Education funds for the smart skin cancer education program, similar to prior years. The Committee directs the Agency to continue the Small Minority Business Assistance program.

International Programs.—The bill provides \$16,917,000 for International Programs. This funding is \$2,042,000 above the enacted level and \$361,000 below the budget request. The Committee continues funding for the U.S.-Mexico Border program at no less than the enacted level.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (Public Law 94-580).—The bill provides \$122,620,000, \$3,720,000 above the enacted level and \$2,500,000 above the budget request. The Committee is aware that plastic pollution and waste management represent an ongoing economic, environmental, and environmental justice challenge. The Committee recommends an additional \$1,500,000 for the Agency to enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a study of the costs of recycling programs to State, Tribal, local and municipal governments (including recycling fees paid directly by residents). In addition to the direct costs borne by communities and local governments for recycling collection and disposal, the report should include recommendations of policies and fees that could be implemented to ease the burden on taxpayers, with a focus on policies that support source reduction—such as extended producer responsibility policies, deposit return systems, and producer fees on products to cover the disposal or recycling process of that product. The study should also consider the environmental injustice associated with plastic production facilities and waste management facilities. Special attention should be paid to impacts on low-income communities and communities of color.

Of funds provided under this program area, not less than \$9,000,000 should be allocated for the purpose of operating a Federal permit program for the regulation of 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)).

Toxics Risk Review and Prevention.—The bill provides \$106,771,000 for Toxics Risk Review and Prevention activities. This funding is \$13,271,000 above the enacted level and \$2,286,000 below the budget request. The bill includes no less than \$12,588,000 for the Pollution Prevention program and \$13,385,000 for the Lead Risk Reduction program. The Committee is providing

increased resources to help ensure the Agency can carry out EPA's duties under the Toxic Substances Control Act [TSCA] as amended by the 2016 Lautenberg Act to bolster the transparency and scientific integrity of the program. 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 recognizes that the Agency has re-proposed its TSCA Service Fees Rule and encourages the Agency to properly consider full costs in its deliberations, in line with the Lautenberg Act's intent.

The Committee supports the Safer Choice program and directs that the program be funded at no lower 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 work with other agencies and departments to advance progress in addressing lead hazards in homes with children and in schools.

Water: Ecosystems.—The recommendation includes \$59,059,000, \$7,937,000 above the enacted level and \$2,197,000 below the budget request. Within the amount provided, the Committee recommends \$750,000 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 \$50,000 per estuary above the enacted level. The bill also provides \$2,000,000 in competitive grants under the NEP.

Water: Human Health Protection.—The Committee recommends \$119,332,000, \$10,845,000 above the enacted level and \$737,000 below the budget request. 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 marginalized and disadvantaged communities are able to access the Agency's drinking water programs and provide input into their development. The Committee urges the Agency to proceed expeditiously to support monitoring for unregulated contaminants under Section 1445(a)(2)(C) of the Safe Drinking Water Act and directs the Agency to brief the Committee on the Agency's implementation plan within 180 days of the enactment of this act. To the extent there are eligible permit and primacy applications for review, the Committee recommends \$5,000,000 for the Agency's continued work within the Underground Injection Control program related to Class VI wells for geologic sequestration to help develop expertise and capacity at the Agency.

Water Quality Protection.—The bill provides \$228,508,000 for Water Quality Protection, \$12,158,000 above the enacted level and \$2,146,000 below the budget request. With the funds provided, the Agency should accelerate work on the next Clean Watershed Needs Survey. The Committee supports the WaterSense program, a voluntary program that helps American businesses and families save water through choosing certified water-efficient products and practices, and the bill provides not less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for the program. The Agency is encouraged to continue utilizing infrastructure solutions, such as distribution network leak detection, pressure monitoring, and sanitary and combined sewer monitoring technologies during upgrades to water and wastewater

systems, to optimize water delivery performance, reduce energy usage, limit water waste in distribution systems, and enhance modeling of sewer collection networks. This will help to improve operations, maintenance, and capital expenditure in planning and budgeting and increase spatial and temporal monitoring data available on U.S. water quality and quantity.

The Committee appreciates EPA's work to advance water recycling through the National Water Reuse Action Plan [WRAP], a collaborative effort involving Federal and State agencies as well as more than one hundred non-governmental stakeholders. Water reuse can help protect and enhance the environment while building resilience to drought, flooding, sea level rise and other impacts of climate change. Water recycling is also an important component of protecting water quality and modernizing and revitalizing our nation's infrastructure. The Committee encourages EPA to support the adoption of water recycling in the United States, including by building the capacity of the Agency's water reuse team and by advancing the WRAP.

Additional Guidance.—The Committee has provided 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 such as, but not limited to, stationary or mobile monitoring as well as other capabilities developed and maintained by the Agency or partner organizations that yield frequently repeated measurements of pollutants 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 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 and conducting lifecycle environmental impact assessments to help reduce plastic waste. Additionally, Federal agencies should participate in private sector product and service sustainability standards to ensure they better address the challenges of plastic waste, with a focus on source reduction. The Committee supports sufficient funding from Federal agencies for new capital costs associated with products and/or services necessary to reduce single-use plastics and support reusable products such as dishwashing equipment, water bottle re-fill stations, and others where lifecycle environmental impact assessment supports the shift.

Minimum Recycled Content.—The Committee appreciates the work that EPA has done to improve recycling rates across the country, including through the National Recycling Strategy goal to increase the U.S. recycling rate to 50 percent by 2030. The Com-

mittee acknowledges the importance of the third goal laid out in the National Recycling Strategy: to improve markets for recycled content. The Committee recognizes the need for a robust market for recycled content and provides \$1,000,000 to support activities that will improve markets for recycled materials, such as participating in the collaborative development of minimum recycled content standards for certain single-use products, reviewing and updating the products designated by EPA's Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines Program, assessing the extent to which toxic materials in plastics are re-incorporated into new products, and updating the recommended recycled-content levels of designated products.

Environmental Justice and Water Infrastructure.—The Committee recognizes 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. The Committee urges the Agency to prioritize incorporation of the report's recommendations into the Agency's funding and policy decision-making in order to help address water infrastructure challenges and build capacity for 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 Agency is also directed to report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on its progress to document baseline conditions and mining-related impacts, and any additional staff or resources needed for this project. These efforts are funded at no less than the enacted level.

Modeling and Monitoring of Tijuana River Transboundary Pollution Events.—Within existing funds, the Committee encourages the EPA to advance predictive models to assess and evaluate potential infrastructure projects to reduce beach closure days and other related impacts from transboundary untreated sewage pollution events.

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."

Water Infrastructure Interagency Coordination.—The Committee urges EPA to fund specific interagency coordination groups through the Federal Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice in support of effective water and wastewater infrastructure and services to colonias and Tribal communities. Interagency coordination groups should promote interagency planning and program coordination to better facilitate the construction, improvement, and maintenance of water and wastewater infrastructure and services in colonias and Tribal communities. The Interagency coordination groups are also encouraged to coordinate research efforts on the nexus between pollutant exposures, access to water, and disparities

in coronavirus mortality and morbidity rates seen in communities of color.

National Estuary Program.—The Committee supports the National Estuary Program 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.

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 Renewable Fuel Standard under the provisions detailed in 40 C.F.R. 80.1401. The Committee encourages the Agency to support other Federal agencies leading efforts to enhance markets for low-grade and low-value wood.

Ethylene Oxide.—The Committee recognizes public concerns about carcinogenic ethylene oxide emissions from commercial sterilization and miscellaneous organic manufacturing facilities and encourages the EPA to promulgate new, more protective ethylene oxide air pollution standards for both sources based on the EPA's most recent Integrated Risk Information System assessment as soon as possible.

Buy Clean Initiative.—The Committee supports the administration's proposal of a Buy Clean initiative as an opportunity to reduce pollution by fostering markets for advanced clean technologies and products. As the Agency develops this initiative, the Committee encourages EPA to prioritize source reduction to avoid plastic pollution and other types of pollution.

Asbestos.—The Committee notes that the EPA released a risk evaluation for asbestos in March of 2021. As the Agency continues to find the risks associated with exposure to asbestos unreasonable, the Committee encourages the Agency to expeditiously finalize safeguards that protect communities from further exposure to this known carcinogen, even as it addresses gaps in previous risk evaluations.

Pesticide Licensing and Stakeholder Engagement.—The Committee urges EPA to consult with public health, environmental, and other non-governmental organizations, industry stakeholders, and other interested parties in advance of the deadline for progress reports required by Sec. 10115 of Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–334) and to provide updates to stakeholders as appropriate. The Committee also requests that EPA continue to keep the Committee apprised of stakeholder engagement activities, consistent with the timing of progress reports to Congress on Endangered Species Act consultation.

Food Waste.—The Committee directs that, no later than September 30, 2022, EPA, in coordination with the Department of Agriculture, shall provide the Committee a report on how the nation is meeting, and how the agencies are measuring progress against the U.S. 2030 Food Loss and Waste Reduction Goal.

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.

Updating Safe Drinking Water Information System.—The Committee recognizes that the Safe Drinking Water Information System is in need of updates and expansion to maximize its utility for States, Territories, Tribes, utilities, and the public. The Committee expects the Agency to provide a briefing within 180 days of the enactment of this act on the Agency’s plans and resource needs for on-going and upcoming updates.

Small Remote Incinerators.—The Committee notes that in August 2020 the Agency released proposed amendments for its Other Solid Waste Incineration Unit Standards that would revise treatment of certain small remote incinerators. The Committee understands that the Agency faces a court-ordered deadline to review and revise the Other Solid Waste Incineration Unit Standards.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule.—The Committee recognizes stakeholder interest in monitoring additional unregulated contaminants in drinking water beyond what was recently proposed by EPA and encourages the Agency to consider additional contaminants in future Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rules.

Outreach to Farm Workers.—The Committee encourages the Agency to continue its Spanish-language outreach program educating farm workers and pesticide handlers about improving worker safety when applying pesticides in agriculture operations through radio and other media. The Committee notes support from outside parties of the radio outreach effort as having improved farm workers’ knowledge and ability to reduce exposure risks for themselves and their families. The Committee encourages the Agency to continue Spanish-language outreach programs through the most effective and efficient methods.

HAZARDOUS WASTE ELECTRONIC MANIFEST SYSTEM FUND

Appropriations, 2021 .....	.....
Budget estimate, 2022 .....	.....
Committee recommendation .....	.....

The bill discontinues new appropriations for this account. In recent appropriations acts, Congress has provided an advance on the appropriation for the e-Manifest Program, to be reduced by the amount of fees collected so as to result in a final fiscal year appropriation of \$0. Because the Program is now fully operational and fee-supported, funding in this account is no longer necessary. The e-Manifest system improves knowledge and increases transparency regarding hazardous waste generation and final disposition, all while saving States and industry users money. The Committee appreciates the Agency’s efforts to enhance the e-Manifest program and urges the Agency to prioritize efforts to increase fully electronic adoption.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2021	\$43,500,000
Budget estimate, 2022	54,347,000
Committee recommendation	52,000,000

The bill provides \$52,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General, \$8,500,000 above the enacted level and \$2,347,000 below the budget request. In addition, the bill provides \$11,800,000 for this account as a payment from the Hazardous Substance Superfund account.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2021	\$33,752,000
Budget estimate, 2022	62,752,000
Committee recommendation	62,752,000

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

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2021	\$1,205,811,000
Budget estimate, 2022	1,533,814,000
Committee recommendation	1,340,908,000

The bill provides \$1,340,908,000 for Hazardous Substance Superfund, \$135,097,000 above the enacted level and \$192,906,000 below the budget request. The bill includes language to transfer \$11,800,000 to the Office of Inspector General account and \$30,985,000 to the Science and Technology account. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this explanatory statement. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative.

Enforcement.—\$176,066,000 is provided for Superfund Enforcement, \$2,251,000 above the enacted level and \$5,841,000 below the budget request. Both the enacted level and the budget request include funding for Environmental Justice programs that the Committee recommendation moves into a separate program area discussed below. After accounting for these changes, the Committee recommendation increases Enforcement program area funding by \$8,092,000 above the enacted level and is equal to the request.

Environmental Justice.—The Committee recommends \$5,841,000 for a new Environmental Justice program area. Compared to the enacted level within the Hazardous Substance Superfund account, the Committee recommendation for fiscal year 2022 is an increase of \$5,015,000 and equal to the budget request.

Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability.—The bill provides \$12,876,000, which is \$52,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. 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 \$16,634,000, which is \$171,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. The Agency is directed to include

these funds as part of the transfer to the Science and Technology account.

Superfund Emergency Response and Removal.—The Committee recommends \$195,489,000 for Superfund Emergency Response and Removal activities, \$5,489,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

Superfund Remedial.—The bill provides \$689,000,000 for Superfund Remedial, \$100,000,000 above the enacted level and \$193,400,000 below the budget request. The Committee recognizes the report by the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council on integrating environmental justice into the cleanup and redevelopment of Superfund sites and other contaminated sites. The Committee urges the Agency to prioritize incorporation of the report's recommendations to help achieve cleanups of Superfund sites with better, swifter outcomes for local communities and to elevate consideration of the unique burdens and vulnerabilities of environmental justice populations living in and around Superfund sites.

Additional Guidance.—The Committee has provided 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. The Agency 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.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls [PCB] Contamination.—The Committee applauds the Agency's addition of Minden, West Virginia to the National Priorities List. The Committee encourages the Agency to report regularly to the West Virginia congressional delegation on the status of its efforts in Minden, including providing the delegation health assessment results and analysis after the completion of any testing.

Continued Improvements.—The Committee encourages the Superfund program to continue to implement more meaningful performance measures of Superfund site cleanup. Additionally, the Committee encourages efforts to continually improve the system for delisting National Priority List sites in order to recognize cleanup progress, and to consider more consistency in site cleanup standards while recognizing site variabilities, ensuring that the requirements of the National Contingency Plan are met. The Committee urges the Agency to enhance on-the-ground cooperation with local impacted parties by engaging local stakeholders on a consistent basis.

Bubbly Creek, Illinois.—The Committee is disappointed that negotiations between the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Department of Justice, and EPA over remaining liability concerns have yet to produce an outcome that will allow the project to move forward. The Committee urges the parties to expedite a resolution.

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.

Adaptive Management.—Adaptive Management continues to show promise as a tool to expedite Superfund cleanup and remediation, effectively balance cost and benefits, and transition contaminated sites back into use while protecting public health and the environment. The Committee continues to be interested in the EPA’s development of Adaptive Management Guidance that can be consistently applied across EPA Regions. The Committee encourages the Agency to prioritize the finalization and implementation of the Guidance, and to integrate it with the Agency’s 2005 Contaminated Sediment Remediation Guidance for Hazardous Waste Sites to ensure consistent application of adaptive management at sediment sites.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND

Appropriations, 2021	\$92,203,000
Budget estimate, 2022	92,376,000
Committee recommendation	92,376,000

The bill provides \$92,376,000 for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund, \$173,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

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, 2021	\$20,098,000
Budget estimate, 2022	22,409,000
Committee recommendation	22,409,000

The bill provides \$22,409,000 for the Inland Oil Spill Program, \$2,311,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Appropriations, 2021	\$4,313,901,000
Budget estimate, 2022	5,130,007,000
Committee recommendation	4,848,948,000

The bill provides \$4,848,948,000 for State and Tribal Assistance Grants. This amount is \$535,047,000 above the enacted level and \$281,059,000 below the budget request. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this explanatory statement. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative.

Infrastructure Assistance.—The bill provides \$3,512,030,000 for Infrastructure Assistance. This funding is \$297,529,000 above the

enacted level and \$376,180,000 below the budget request. 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 \$2,864,914,000 for State Revolving Funds to support drinking and clean water infrastructure. This funding is \$100,000,000 above the enacted level and \$363,700,000 below the budget request.

Assistance to Small and Disadvantaged Communities.—The bill provides \$38,930,000 to continue a grant program to assist small and disadvantaged communities develop and maintain adequate water infrastructure, as authorized in section 2104 of Public Law 114–322. This funding is \$12,522,000 above the enacted level and \$2,483,000 below the budget request.

Reducing Lead in Drinking Water.—The bill provides \$72,000,000 to continue a grant program to provide assistance to eligible entities for lead reduction projects, as authorized in section 2105 of Public Law 114–322. This funding is \$50,489,000 above the enacted level and \$9,515,000 below the budget request.

Lead Testing in Schools.—The bill provides \$35,000,000 to continue a grant program for voluntary testing of drinking water for lead contaminants at schools and child care facilities, as authorized in section 2107 of Public Law 114–322. This funding is \$8,500,000 above the enacted level and \$1,500,000 below the budget request.

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 agreement 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.

Targeted Airshed Grants.—The bill provides \$59,000,000 for Targeted Airshed Grants. This funding is equal to the enacted level and the budget request. 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. Not later than the end of fiscal year 2022, EPA should provide a report to the Committee that includes a table showing how fiscal year 2020 and 2021 funds were allocated. The table should also include grant recipients and metrics for anticipated or actual results.

Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Program Grants.—The Committee recommends \$9,000,000 to continue a grant program to increase resilience of drinking water infrastructure to natural hazards, as authorized in section 2005 of Public Law 115–270. This funding is \$5,000,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

Technical Assistance for Treatment Works Grants.—The Committee recommends \$20,000,000 to continue a grant program to provide technical assistance to small, rural, and disadvantaged communities for the planning, design, financing, operation, and maintenance of water treatment infrastructure, as authorized by section 4103 of Public Law 115–270. This funding is \$2,000,000 above the enacted level and the budget request.

Sewer Overflow Control Grants.—The Committee recommends \$56,000,000 to continue a grant program to control and treat sewer overflows and stormwater, as authorized in section 4106 of Public Law 115–270. This funding is \$16,000,000 above the enacted level and \$4,000,000 below the budget request. The Committee encourages the Agency to undertake projects that principally address degraded or deficient drainage systems in low lying areas in low- and moderate-income communities that have recently incurred severe flooding events and continue to experience reoccurring localized flooding that is of acute concern to the affected community. The Committee notes the importance of projects that manage, reduce, or capture stormwater, or that otherwise improve municipal wastewater systems, thereby reducing flood risk, protecting public health, and enhancing the economic vitality of the community.

Water Infrastructure Workforce Development.—The Committee recommends \$5,000,000 to continue a grant to support workforce development for drinking water and wastewater system workers, as authorized by section 4304 of Public Law 115–270. This funding is \$2,000,000 above the enacted level and \$2,000,000 above the budget request.

Diesel Emission Reduction Act Grants.—The Committee recommends \$142,000,000 to continue a grant program to address diesel emissions, as authorized by Section 793 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–58). This funding is \$52,000,000 above the enacted level and \$8,000,000 below the budget request. For fiscal year 2022, the Committee recommends that the Agency prioritize funding for vehicle replacements, especially for vehicles that use a zero-tailpipe-emission power source.

Wildfire Smoke Preparedness.—The Committee recognizes that the increasing frequency and intensity of extreme heat and wildfires is a worsening nationwide public health challenge that disproportionately harms the most vulnerable. Wildfires are increasingly leading to extended, widespread hazardous air quality conditions. Therefore, the Committee is creating a new program for which the bill provides \$10,000,000 for new wildfire smoke preparedness grants to States, federally recognized Tribes, public

preschools, local educational agencies as defined in 20 U.S.C. 7801(30), and non-profit organizations, to support efforts to detect, prepare for, communicate with the public about, or mitigate the environmental and public health impacts of wildfire smoke. Eligible activities shall include the assessment, prevention, control, or abatement of wildfire smoke hazards in school and community buildings. The Committee recommends that funding prioritize efforts to support infrastructure upgrades to public buildings including schools to protect against smoke exposure, communicate public health information regarding wildfire smoke, and support other highly effective interventions to mitigate smoke hazards.

Environmental Justice Grants.—The Committee recommends \$100,000,000 for Environmental Justice Grants. These funds will support new competitive grants to reduce the historically disproportionate burden of pollution and health impacts of pollution in environmental justice communities as well as increase support for EPA’s existing environmental justice grant efforts. The Committee supports the budget request’s grant programs, which will provide a comprehensive suite of grants to advance community-based, participatory efforts to improve health outcomes and reduce disproportionately adverse human health or environmental effects in environmental justice communities, and includes funds to initiate each grant program as detailed in the table accompanying this explanatory statement.

Categorical Grants.—For Categorical Grants to States, Tribes, and other environmental partners for the implementation of delegated programs, the bill provides \$1,236,918,000, an increase of \$137,518,000 above the enacted level and \$4,879,000 below the budget request. 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 \$180,000,000, \$2,300,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. 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 agreement provides \$122,000,000 in Public Water System Supervision Grants, \$10,000,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. Of the funds provided, \$10,000,000 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 \$321,500,000, \$92,000,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. 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 environmental justice 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 2023 budget justification for consideration by the Committee.

Categorical Grant: Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance.—The bill provides \$111,500,000 for Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance Grants, \$10,000,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. 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 \$3,000,000 from the Hazardous 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).

Multipurpose Grants.—The agreement provides \$5,000,000 for Multipurpose Grants to States and Tribes. Given the current activities of States and Tribes to address the emerging contaminants of PFAS and others, this funding is expected to aid such regulatory, cleanup and remediation efforts of contaminated water sources, water systems, and lands, and of impacted air quality. The Agency is directed to brief the Committee within 75 days of enactment of this act on how it plans to provide Multipurpose Grants for fiscal year 2022 of the bill.

Infrastructure Projects.—The Committee recommends \$438,978,000 for congressionally directed spending for Water and Wastewater Infrastructure grants for the construction of drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure and for water quality protection provided for in section 421 of Title IV of this bill. Each project shall provide not less than 20 percent matching funds from non-Federal sources, unless approved for a waiver. Applicable Federal requirements that would apply to a Clean Water State Revolving Fund or Drinking Water State Revolving Fund project grant recipient shall apply to a grantee receiving a congressionally directed spending grant under this section. As per U.S. Department of Treasury guidance, 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. The Committee recommends an additional \$15,006,000 for State and Tribal Assistance Grants for remediation, construction, and related environmental management activities. A detailed list of projects is located in the table titled “Congressionally Directed Spending” accompanying this explanatory statement.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE AND INNOVATION PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2021	\$65,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	80,108,000
Committee recommendation	80,108,000

The bill provides a total of \$80,108,000 for the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program [WIFIA]. This funding is \$15,108,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget re-

quest. From within the amount provided, the Committee recommends \$8,000,000 to assist with the administrative expenses for the WIFIA program. Of the amount included, the bill provides \$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 new provisions related to expenditures from the Working Capital Fund; collecting and obligating certain hazardous waste electronic manifest fees in accordance with the Solid Waste Disposal Act; clarifying the use of aircraft in Superfund site cleanups financed through Special Accounts; and authorizing the Administrator to use special hiring authority under section 209 of Title 42 in certain circumstances.

TITLE III
 RELATED AGENCIES
 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

Appropriations, 2021	\$875,000
Budget estimate, 2022	1,396,000
Committee recommendation	1,000,000

The bill provides \$1,000,000 for the Office of the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment, \$125,000 above the enacted level and \$396,000 below the request. The Under Secretary is directed to brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on a plan to promote innovative biomass usage within the Department and across the government, with the aim of creating additional markets for hazardous fuels materials, encourage the use of wood products as a green building material, and potentially aid in carbon storage. Further discussion on expanding markets for these materials is included under the National Forest System heading.

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.

Forest Restoration Funding Priorities.—The bill provides the maximum authorized level for the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration program, which encourages forest stakeholders to work together to create restoration projects with multiple benefits. The bill also doubles the funding for Hazardous Fuels reduction projects to radically increase the available resources for addressing this monumental problem. Finally, the bill reestablishes a stand-alone Legacy Roads and Trails program to provide resources for removing constructed impediments to water quality and forest restoration. Additional directions for the Service are included under the Multi-Agency Directives heading in this explanatory statement, including for wildfire, wild horses, border wall remediation, the Civilian Climate Corps, and disaster recovery. The Service should partner with Tribes to prioritize recovery on lands impacted by wildfire.

Forest Service Firefighting Workforce.—The Committee recognizes that wildfires now represent a constant threat and the his-

toric reliance on a seasonal firefighting workforce is no longer viable. Transitioning to a permanent workforce, as proposed by the administration, would add immediate capacity to prevent and respond to wildfires nationwide. The old model of redirecting hundreds of non-fire personnel from their assigned duties to the fire line for much of the fire season, leaving forest management actions to be constantly delayed, has proven unsustainable, inefficient, and ultimately detrimental to the larger goal of forest restoration through better management. The Committee directs the Service to continue its efforts to strengthen the permanent wildland fire workforce through increased hiring, conversion of seasonal to permanent positions, and raising firefighter pay, to address these issues in the Service's strategic workforce plan, and to budget accordingly.

Shared Stewardship Strategy.—The Committee supports continuing to recognize the benefits of working collaboratively with States to identify priorities for landscape-scale treatments in order to increase the scope and scale of critical forest treatments, including wildfire mitigation and restoration that support communities and improve ecosystem function under the Shared Stewardship Strategy.

National Fire Plan Revision.—The Committee supports the creation of a new National Fire Plan. A revised plan should set policy for implementing the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy, including detail on how various prioritization approaches work in concert, how to improve decision-making and resource use for fire management, including prescribed fire, and how the parts of the strategy work together to achieve various fire management goals. The new plan should also focus on workforce needs in conjunction with the larger workforce planning effort being undertaken by the Service, including the interactions of information technology, human resources, employment incentives, workforce training, and other support needs. The agency will engage collaboratively to involve Federal, State, and local partners to identify challenges and refine objectives. There should also be a component of ongoing evaluation and information sharing across jurisdictional lines. The plan should further address the ongoing need for more agile use of aviation resources, including a reevaluation of the types and numbers of helicopters and airplanes required.

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 \$1,700,000 for Sudden Oak Death treatments and partnerships with States and private landowners.

Bighorn Sheep.—The Committee directs the Service to continue the quantitative, science-based analysis of the risk of disease transmission between domestic and bighorn sheep, as required in the explanatory statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114–113). The Service should be actively collaborating with non-governmental stakeholders and State, Tribal, and Federal agencies to resolve conflicts, including working with the agencies with primary responsibility for sampling of wildlife in occupied bighorn habitat for the presence of M.

ovipneumoniae. The Service is further directed to brief the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this act on steps it is taking to improve the coordination of internal teams and external stakeholders across the affected regions, including by designating additional staff to support this effort.

21st Century Conservation Service Corps and Job Corps.—As noted under the Multi-Agency Directives heading of this explanatory statement, the Committee supports the administration’s Civilian Climate Corps proposal and believes the Forest Service should play a significant part in this initiative. The Service already 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.

FOREST SERVICE OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2021	\$1,026,163,000
Budget estimate, 2022	1,074,086,000
Committee Recommendation	1,074,086,000

The bill provides \$1,074,086,000 for Forest Service Operations, \$47,923,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this statement.

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2021	\$258,760,000
Budget estimate, 2022	313,560,000
Committee recommendation	315,009,000

The bill provides \$315,009,000 for Forest and Rangeland Research, \$56,249,000 above the enacted level and \$1,449,000 above the request. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narratives.

Forest Inventory and Analysis.—The bill provides \$20,000,000 for the Forest Inventory and Analysis [FIA] program. The Service is encouraged to work with university partners to test existing and new digital tools and to incorporate these new technologies, including LiDAR and uncrewed aircraft systems, to improve data collection.

Joint Fire Science.—The bill provides \$8,000,000 for Joint Fire Science in a new budget line item. Combined with \$8,000,000 in the Department of Interior Wildland Fire Management account, a total of \$16,000,000 is provided for this program. The Committee expects the program to engage a broad network of academic researchers through an open, competitive process to address the range of research needs for the rapidly changing fire environment.

The Committee directs the program to conduct additional research on proactive wildfire resiliency, including resilient landscapes and fire-adapted communities, two of the topics from the 2014 National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy, and other emerging research priorities of national concern, such as the effects of climate change and invasive species on fuels and fire behavior.

Research and Development Programs.—The bill provides \$80,000,000 for base research activities and \$207,009,000 for salaries and expenses.

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 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 innovative solutions for sustainable management and biomass utilization to come. The Committee awaits an organizational plan for improved relevance, global competitiveness, and effective coordination.

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 Committee 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. For the following research initiatives, funding for geographically-based items is in addition to funds otherwise provided to individual research stations and therefore is not to be factored into base allocations.

The Committee recognizes the need to address issues associated with emerging carbon offset trading programs, such as permanence and non-leakage of carbon, in order to allow participants, such as family forest owners, to better realize the monetary benefits of these programs. A total of \$2,000,000 is provided for collaborative research to determine the quantity and spatial distribution of forest biomass and carbon at multiple spatial scales and analyze the financial impact of this determination to provide forest carbon program participants with greater opportunities for income generation.

The Committee recognizes the effect of non-native insect pests and fungal pathogens on pine forests and industrial wood plantations, particularly in loblolly pines, across the southeastern United States. A total of \$3,000,000 is provided to conduct collaborative research to determine the distribution and movement of needle pathogens, understand the disease cycle and the environmental factors that drive the emergence and distribution of the needle pathogens, and determine if the appearance is due to more aggressive strains of the pathogens and the origins of the pathogens.

The Committee applauds the cross-disciplinary, collaborative high priority research the Service has been able to support in the northern forest with experienced research institutions. A total of

\$4,000,000 is provided 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. The Committee directs the Service to continue to utilize existing partnerships with research institutions and States to fund research to establish methods, tools, and standard protocols that help quantify forest ecosystem services, particularly carbon, in natural forested regions as a resource that can be managed by forest landowners for ecological and economic benefit.

The Committee recognizes the need for reliable and consistent information on non-timber forest products [NTFP] in order for these markets to grow. The Service is directed to work with the National Agricultural Statistical Service to determine the best way to survey and report NTFP harvest volumes on National Forest lands. The Committee also provides \$2,000,000 for research on forest-based cellulose nanomaterials, including material forms, manufacturing processes, and technology transfer, and \$5,000,000 to support research activities that holistically address the harmful effects of terrestrial invasive species through a coordinated approach utilizing expertise in forestry, veterinary medicine, aerospace engineering, biotechnology, agronomy, and applied economics.

In support of the identified priority research area for forest inventory and trend analysis, the Committee recommends \$2,000,000 to support new and existing academic partnerships to further explore the use of available technologies like remote sensing and methodologies such as small area estimation to further refine county and State biomass estimates as outlined in Sec. 8632 of Public Law 115–334.

The Committee expects continued support for the Fire and Smoke Model Evaluation Experiment [FASMEE], which provides wildland fire management agencies with improved tools to understand wildfire behavior, mitigate impacts of smoke on public and first responder health, and predict and manage fire effects on ecosystem health. Additionally, the Committee expects continued research into the potential for uncrewed aircraft systems to provide active wildfire imagery, including optionally-piloted platforms with integrated sensors, and that any pilot include States and Tribes in order to test these technologies across the full range of terrains and atmospheric conditions for wildland fire operations.

The Committee recognizes that defensible space, home hardening, and specialized building codes have significant potential to reduce the spread of fire within communities, and urges additional research into fire-resilient materials and design for both retrofitting buildings and new construction. For additional fire research activities, the Committee recommends \$4,000,000 for cooperative research to develop new understandings and innovative solutions to address wildfire impacts on forested source water, downstream clean water, and water treatability; \$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; and \$1,500,000 to con-

duct collaborative research to develop remote sensing capabilities that deploy acoustic technologies for wildfire monitoring.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Appropriations, 2021	\$261,371,000
Budget estimate, 2022	298,805,000
Committee recommendation	344,221,000

The bill provides \$344,221,000 for State and Private Forestry, \$82,850,000 above the enacted level and \$45,416,000 above the request. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this statement. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narratives. 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. A reduced non-Federal cost share shall be negotiated with the host agencies to enable full implementation of the program. The Committee directs the Service to continue to utilize existing partnerships with research institutions and States to fund research to establish methods, tools, and standard protocols that help quantify forest ecosystem services, particularly carbon, in natural forested regions as a resource that can be managed by forest landowners for ecological and economic benefit.

Cooperative Lands Forest Health Management.—This program provides technical and financial assistance to States to conduct forest health activities on non-Federal lands to protect trees, forests, and wood products from negative impacts due to natural and human causes, such as suppression of the invasive L. dispar dispar moth throughout the Northeast.

Cooperative Fire Assistance.—The bill provides \$75,000,000 for State Fire Capacity Grants, formerly State Fire Assistance, and \$20,000,000 for Volunteer Fire Capacity Grants, formerly Volunteer Fire Assistance. The Forest Service is directed to use these titles in future budget submissions and agency documents.

Cooperative Forestry.—The Forest 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 remains concerned about the high rate of tree mortality on National Forests due to bark beetle infestations, which can increase the risk and severity of wildfires for communities and adjacent lands. The Service is directed to work with States and Tribes to prioritize insect prevention, suppression, and mitigation projects on non-Federal land that support community wildfire protection and State forest action plans.

Forest Resource Information and Analysis.—The bill provides \$22,479,000 for congressionally directed spending in this program. A detailed list of projects is included in the “Congressionally Directed Spending” table accompanying this statement. The Com-

mittee reminds recipients that cost sharing requirements may apply to these projects.

International Programs and Trade Compliance.—The bill provides \$20,000,000 for the Forest Service Office of International Programs. The Committee recommends that International Programs pursue the establishment of a non-profit organization that would complement its mission and expand its impacts to benefit 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. International Programs may use funds as necessary and enter into an agreement with a partner organization for initial planning, establishment, operations, and advisory activities of a non-profit organization in order to facilitate private sector and other external investments in global natural resource management. Further, the program should 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.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Appropriations, 2021	\$1,786,870,000
Budget estimate, 2022	2,369,634,000
Committee recommendation	2,214,000,000

The bill provides \$2,214,000,000 for National Forest System, \$427,130,000 above the enacted level and \$155,634,000 below the request.

Land Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring.—The bill provides \$18,000,000 for Land Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring. The Committee expects the Service to use the land management planning process to improve conservation on National Forest System lands to contribute to the administration’s framework for protecting 30 percent of the country’s lands and waters by 2030. Land management plan revisions and amendments should be tracked and reported in the annual budget submission. The Service is directed to report to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this act on the list of management plans that are the subject of the general provisions related to forest management plans and Wild and Scenic Rivers comprehensive management plans, a proposed course of action and a timeline for compliance with the underlying statute.

Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness.—The bill provides \$60,000,000 for Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness. 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) and to engage with Tribes, Tribal organizations and Native Hawaiian organizations to promote sustainable native tourism activities, and \$3,000,000 is included to support infrastructure and trails development and to build the capacity of local user

groups and partnership organizations, to be divided equally between National Recreation Areas administered by the Forest Service and established after 1997.

The Committee recognizes that management of lands recommended as wilderness is not consistent across regions since these determinations are based on public engagement and resource conditions. The Committee further recognizes that the Service is required to assess and protect the characteristics that provide the basis for wilderness recommendation and that plans may continue existing or historic use, if such uses are not detrimental to the characteristics that are the basis for the wilderness designation.

Grazing Management.—The bill provides \$12,000,000 for Grazing Management. The Committee remains concerned about resource management conflicts related to prairie dog population levels on national grasslands. The Service must meet its multiple use mandate, including for grazing and the diversity of plant and animal communities as required under the National Forest Management Act. Therefore, the Service should address prairie dog management in the Dakota Prairie Grasslands, recognizing the intermingled nature of land ownership, grazing allotment configurations, and the existence of threatened and endangered species.

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. The Service is further directed to report to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this act on the number of grazing permits by region and unit that are the subject of the general provision related to the extension of grazing permits, a proposed course of action and a timeline for compliance to the underlying statute.

Hazardous Fuels.—The bill provides \$360,000,000 for Hazardous Fuels. Of the funds made available, \$10,000,000 is for the Community Wood Energy Program; \$20,000,000 is for Wood Innovation Grants, of which \$2,000,000 is for grants to develop timber professional cooperatives that will address deficiencies in wood product infrastructure; \$6,000,000 is provided for the Southwest Ecological Restoration Institutes to continue to assist communities and land managers in applying hazardous fuels and wildfire risk reduction treatments, conducting monitoring and evaluation research, providing technical assistance, and for the purposes described below; and no less than \$10,000,000 is to implement section 5 of the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (Public Law 106–506).

The Committee urges the Service to increase cross-boundary collaboration with landowners near National Forest System lands and encourages the use of hazardous fuels funding for work across ownerships. The Committee believes that the current level of haz-

ardous fuels throughout the nation poses a significant threat to communities in the wildland urban interface. More work needs to be done, particularly in areas that have been hard hit by western bark beetle. To that end the Committee directs the Service to work with States in accordance with their State forest action plan for the removal of hazardous fuels caused by beetle infestation. The Committee further directs the Service to prioritize hazardous fuels reduction projects on the greatest fire risk areas, including the most hazardous wildland urban interface zones facing significant tree mortality, and prioritize reducing the backlog of approved projects that have completed environmental review. Additionally, the Service is directed to utilize timber sales and other tools to expeditiously address areas where dead and dying trees occur as a result of wildfire or insect and disease infestations.

The Committee expects the Service to continue to significantly increase the footprint of prescribed fire as a key forest maintenance feature on the landscape, as site-specific conditions allow. The Service is directed to report in the annual budget submission on prescribed fire activities by region for the previous fiscal year. However, the Committee also notes that there is considerable concern in several States about the inherent risk of managed fire. These concerns should be seriously considered as part of updating the Cohesive Strategy. Independent analysis of recent actions by the Forest Service and its firefighting partners should occur to better understand if and when these types of activities are appropriate and to develop a matrix for decision-makers. Funds provided to the Southwest Ecological Research Institutes shall be used for this purpose.

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, high-energy efficient wood for energy production, affordable housing, and other promising products.

Forest Products.—The bill provides \$42,000,000 for Forest Products. The Committee supports efforts to proactively mitigate the threat and avoid the high costs of uncharacteristic wildfires through preventative and restorative measures. The Committee recommends new and increased direct investment in landscape forest restoration efforts deriving from long-term stewardship contracts for ecological restorative projects that reduce uncharacteristic wildfire risk and save lives, communities and exorbitant societal costs. The Service should work with its partners on these forest restoration projects to evaluate the costs of operational fires and the timber purchaser's limited liability amount for fires where there is no finding of negligence.

Vegetation and Watershed Management.—The bill provides \$60,000,000 for Vegetation and Watershed Management. Of the

funds made available, no less than \$10,000,000 is for post-fire restoration work that does not qualify for burned area emergency response; \$10,000,000 is to implement section 5 of the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (Public Law 106–506); and \$10,000,000 is provided for the Water Source Protection Program, authorized in the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, to encourage partnerships between agricultural producers, businesses, cities, and the Service. These partnerships would improve forest health, protect source water areas, and benefit downstream communities, often bringing in significant new investments from non-Federal partners. The Committee supports the Service’s aspiration to increase available resources for post-wildfire restoration needs and therefore directs the Service to establish a separate budget line item for burned area recovery in future budget submissions.

Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management.—The bill provides \$29,000,000 for Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management. The Committee is concerned that an emphasis on large-scale forestry restoration, combining funds from multiple resource management accounts, may hinder stand-alone projects, which can be particularly important for meeting fish and wildlife habitat conservation goals. The Service needs to create a system for integrating both comprehensive and discrete projects into its spending plans. Consequently, the Committee expects that no less than \$8,000,000 will be spent on threatened and endangered species activities and contribute to significant recovery actions.

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund.—The bill provides \$80,000,000 for Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration and includes language allowing additional projects to be funded with this significant expansion of the program. Within this program, a total of \$5,000,000 is provided for a new Collaborative Organization Capacity Opportunities program to build upon the work of the Community Capacity and Land Stewardship program, which supported local organizations for implementing smaller-scale restoration projects. These funds shall be used for grants for increasing local organizations’ capacity to collaborate on projects on Federal and non-Federal lands that benefit the National Forest System. In implementing this program, the Service should engage with the National Forest Foundation. The Service is directed to brief the Committee on how it will carry out this program within 90 days of enactment of this act.

Minerals and Geology Management.—The bill provides \$36,000,000 for Minerals and Geology Management. The Committee understands that the Service is engaged in rulemaking efforts for its minerals program, including for locatable minerals, and expects the proposed rule to be completed promptly. The Service is encouraged to investigate options to align its regulations with the Bureau of Land Management to make it easier for operators to understand, apply, and comply with Federal standards and safeguards.

Landownership and Access Management.—The bill provides \$13,000,000 for Landownership and Access Management. Within the increase provided, the Service will prioritize efforts to modernize and streamline special use processes in order to improve access, customer service, and response time. The Service is directed

to increase the pace of evaluation of special-use permits in Regions 6 and 10 and other high-demand regions.

Law Enforcement.—The bill provides \$19,505,000 for Law Enforcement activities. The Committee encourages the Forest Service to continue to collaborate with State, Tribal, county, and local governments to develop Cooperative Law Enforcement Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding, giving specific attention to such activities as public safety and search and rescue missions.

Tariffs on Timber Exports.—The Committee is concerned by the ongoing economic impacts of retaliatory tariffs that China has imposed on the domestic softwood and hardwood timber industry and appreciates the administration’s mitigation efforts. The Committee continues to request that the Department include timber and wood products as part of its programs to provide tariff relief to agriculture commodities.

Salaries and Expenses.—The bill provides \$1,484,495,000 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.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2021	\$140,371,000
Budget estimate, 2022	148,371,000
Committee recommendation	200,867,000

The bill provides \$200,867,000 for Capital Improvement and Maintenance, \$60,496,000 above the enacted level and \$52,496,000 above the request. As in previous years, this amount is offset with a \$15,000,000 scoring credit related to the Roads and Trails Fund. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narratives. 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. While the Committee appreciates the expanse and geographic diversity of the proposed legacy restoration project list, the Service must also ensure that the most critical projects are prioritized for this unprecedented and limited opportunity, such as major projects with a substantial financial investment that otherwise require significant shifts in annual funding.

The Committee and the Service have struggled to budget for and report how funding is split between new construction and the maintenance and repair of existing infrastructure. The Service is directed to brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this

act on a plan to delineate between these elements in future budget submissions.

Facilities.—The bill provides \$58,000,000 for Facilities. The Forest Service has statutory responsibilities to collect, curate, and display historical items from the agency's history and needs additional facility space to conduct this work. Partnering with non-Federal entities on a combined storage and exhibition space could allow the Forest Service to meet its curation needs while avoiding significant costs for constructing a standalone Federal facility. The Committee therefore provides sufficient funding for repository space of the national historical collection.

The Forest Service should work with the Federal Aviation Administration to update charting of airstrips located on National Forest System lands for administrative, recreational, and emergency purposes. The Committee expects investments in specific projects, agreements, and associated staff costs for maintenance of such rural airstrips. The Committee urges the Service to prioritize funding for the purpose of maintaining the structural integrity and general hygiene of cabins in Regions 6 and 10 to improve access to outdoor recreation.

Roads.—The bill provides \$69,000,000 for Roads. The National Forest Road System provides access to residents, visitors, outfitters, emergency responders, and those involved in restoration, stewardship and commercial activities.

Trails.—The bill provides \$23,000,000 for Trails. Of the funds provided, \$8,000,000 is for trail operation, maintenance and construction on National Scenic and Historic Trails, including not less than the enacted level for the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail.

Volunteer groups, Tribal organizations, and non-profit partners are integral to the trail building and maintenance required for the 159,000 miles of trails on National Forest System lands, including more than 10,000 miles of nationally designated scenic, historic, and recreation trails. The Committee supports the Forest Service's 10-Year Trail Shared Stewardship Challenge and continuing the Trail Stewardship Partner Funding Program to facilitate these efforts. The Committee is aware of the growing need to sustain and increase the capacity for resilient trail building within the outdoor recreation community. The Forest 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 \$40,000,000 for Legacy Roads and Trails in a restored budget line item. The Committee assented to the request in fiscal year 2018 to consolidate this program with other capital improvement programs with the understanding that the program's outcomes would be part of the overall prioritization of capital improvement projects, and that Legacy Road and Trail accomplishments would continue to be tracked so the Committee could verify that qualified projects were indeed being completed. However, due to a lack of transparency and data, the Committee is reinstating the Legacy Roads and Trails program as a separate budget line item for road and trail repair, maintenance and storm-proofing, fish passage barrier removal to support

aquatic habitat quality and connectivity required to recover and sustain federally threatened and endangered species, sensitive species, and species of conservation concern, and road decommissioning, especially in areas where roads may be contributing to water quality problems in streams and water bodies which support these species or community water sources. The Committee further directs the Service to include accomplishment data to accompany the annual budget submission, including miles of roads improved and maintained, miles of trails improved and maintained, miles of roads decommissioned, miles of streams restored, number of bridges fixed, number of bridges and culverts constructed, and number of jobs created, and to provide such information for fiscal years 2017 through 2021 to the Committee within 45 days of enactment of this act.

Construction Projects.—The bill provides \$10,867,000 for the following capital improvement funding requirements, which are also included in the “Congressionally Directed Spending” table accompanying this explanatory statement:

- \$5,770,000 for bridge and trailhead improvements on the Iditarod National Historic Trail, Chugach NF
- \$2,500,000 for new and improved mountain biking trails, Green Mountain NF
- \$1,000,000 for a community-based master recreation plan and recreational improvements at Lake Okhissa, Homochitto NF
- \$472,000 for an all-weather surface on Forest Road 512, Tonto NF
- \$1,125,000 for planning and implementation of improvements on the Franconia Ridge Trail, White Mountains NF

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriations, 2021	-\$5,619,000
Budget estimate, 2022	-5,619,000
Committee recommendation	

The enacted bill and the budget request included a rescission of unobligated balances from prior fiscal years that is not repeated. Due to mandatory funding available in the Land and Water Conservation Fund for these activities, the bill does not provide additional discretionary spending. Further direction and funding levels are provided under the Land and Water Conservation Fund heading and in the table accompanying this explanatory statement, respectively.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS, SPECIAL ACTS

Appropriations, 2021	\$664,000
Budget estimate, 2022	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, 2021	\$150,000
Budget estimate, 2022	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, 2021	\$1,719,000
Budget estimate, 2022	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, 2021	\$45,000
Budget estimate, 2022	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, 2021	\$1,099,000
Budget estimate, 2022	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, 2021	\$1,927,241,000
Budget estimate, 2022	2,097,622,000
Committee recommendation	2,097,622,000

The bill provides \$2,097,622,000 for wildland fire management, \$170,381,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request.

Fire Operations.—The bill provides \$192,000,000 for preparedness, \$1,011,000,000 for suppression operations, and \$894,622,000 for salaries and expenses. Combined with \$2,120,000,000 provided in the Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund, the total amount for fire suppression operations at the Forest Service is \$3,131,000,000 for fiscal year 2022. The Forest Service should work to construct standardized cooperative fire protection agreement language among Federal, State, Tribal, and local partners to address

interjurisdictional fire reimbursement challenges, including barriers for small municipalities. Additional discussion and directions related to wildland fire activities are included under the Multi-Agency Directives heading and the general directions for the Service.

WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS RESERVE FUND

Appropriations, 2021	\$2,040,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	2,120,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,120,000,000

The bill recommends \$2,120,000,000 for the Forest Service Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund for fiscal year 2022, \$80,000,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request. Section 4004(b)(5) of the fiscal year 2022 concurrent budget resolution (S. Con. Res. 14) included a budget cap adjustment for wildfire suppression costs. The bill includes this additional funding for fiscal year 2022, allocated between the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The bill continues several administrative provisions from previous years that give direction on the use and transfer of appropriated funds and further provide for the efficient operations of the Service. Two new provisions related to reimbursement of accounts are included.

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 positive 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.

The Committee recommendation provides \$7,616,250,000 for IHS for fiscal year 2022, an increase of \$1,379,971,000 to the enacted level and a decrease of \$593,029,000 to the request. This funding level will spur transformative change by modernizing the IHS system, expanding access to care, and ultimately improving health outcomes for American Indians and Alaska Natives.

The Committee recommendation also provides, for the first time, advanced appropriations for Indian Health Services and Indian Health Facilities. The bill includes \$6,586,250,000 in advance appropriations for fiscal year 2023, equal to the fiscal year 2022 Committee recommendation in accordance with the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2022. The Committee recognizes that budget uncertainty due to temporary lapses of appropriations and continuing resolutions have an effect on the orderly operations of critical healthcare programs for Native American communities. Existing challenges related to recruitment and retention of healthcare providers, administrative burden and costs, and financial effects on Tribes were identified areas of concern in a Government Accountability Office [GAO] study (GAO–18–652).

Finally, the Committee strongly supports revising the budgetary classification for Contract Support Costs and Payments for Tribal Leases with the goal of including the language needed to codify such a change in the final Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2022, as described in the Multi-Agency Directives in this explanatory statement.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Appropriations, 2021	\$4,301,391,000
Advance Appropriations, 2022	
Budget estimate, 2022	5,678,336,000
Committee recommendation	5,414,143,000
Budget estimate, advance appropriations, 2023	6,152,680,000
Committee recommendation, advanced appropriations, 2023	5,414,143,000

The Committee recommends \$5,414,143,000 for Indian Health Services, \$1,112,752,000 above the enacted level and \$264,193,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation also provides \$5,414,143,000 in advance appropriations for the account for fiscal year 2023, equal to the fiscal year 2022 Committee recommendation in accordance with the Senate Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2022. The following direction relates to fiscal year 2022 funding.

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. Further, during a Congressional hearing, a question was asked about other recruitment and retention tools that would be useful to the IHS. The Committee requests a briefing within 120 days of enactment to discuss ways Congress can help address the issues. Lastly, the Committee asks to be apprised of vacancy rates by IHS Area to monitor recruitment and retention efforts.

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.

New Facility Staffing.—The Committee has a longstanding policy of providing sufficient staffing funds for all facilities that are expected to open during the fiscal year. Without such a policy, the Service could not fulfill its commitments to Tribes that have newly constructed facilities, including Tribally constructed facilities through the joint venture partnership program; therefore, the recommendation includes the updated funding estimates requested for the facilities that will open in fiscal year 2022 across all budget lines. Funds for the staffing of new facilities are provided solely to support facilities on the Health Care Facilities Construction Priority System and Joint Venture construction projects that have opened in fiscal year 2021 or will open in fiscal year 2022. None of these funds may be allocated to a facility until such facility has achieved beneficial occupancy status.

Clinical Services.—The Committee recommends \$4,947,347,000 for clinical services programs of the IHS. This is an increase of \$1,045,470,000 above the enacted level and \$229,295,000 less than the budget request.

Hospitals and Health Clinics.—The recommendation includes \$2,660,301,000 for hospitals and health clinics, \$422,214,000 above the enacted level and \$43,273,000 below the budget request. The recommendation includes the fiscal year 2021 enacted base levels for the village built clinics leasing program and includes \$14,967,000 for the domestic violence prevention initiative.

Village Built Clinics [VBC].—The Committee directs IHS to work collaboratively with impacted Tribes and Tribal organizations to produce, within 270 days of enactment of this Act, the data needed to accurately calculate the funding for VBC lease funding, including the number of active 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.—\$5,000,000 has been included for the maternal health initiative, as requested. Pregnancy-related deaths have increased generally in the United States with pregnancy-related deaths among Native American women more than twice the non-Hispanic white women rate. The Committee continues to direct IHS to submit a report to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this act on use of funds, updates on staff hiring, status of related standards, and the amount training provided with these funds.

Dental Therapy Education Program.—Within the funds provided, \$2,000,000 is to be used 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.

Diabetic Retinopathy.—The Committee understands the Joslin Vision Network is evaluating ways to enhance diabetic retinopathy detection and encourages IHS to assess current FDA approved autonomous artificial intelligence systems as the Committee has received reports these systems are significantly expanding access to retinopathy exams, improving outcomes, and lowering treatment costs for patients in non-IHS healthcare settings.

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 \$254,500,000 for this effort. The Committee also notes that the Service has not completed directives on this topic included in previous fiscal years and solicited in hearings. The Committee reminds the Service to report back within 90 days of enactment of this act with a list of Tribal organizations who currently maintain their own computer system along with a cost estimate regarding how much may be required for Tribes to make any necessary upgrades to a new system. 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.

Accreditation Emergencies.—The recommendation maintains funding for accreditation emergencies at the enacted level of \$58,000,000. The Committee remains extremely concerned with the potential loss of Medicare or Medicaid agreements with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services at any facility. This has been a particular problem in the Great Plains region and has also occurred in other regions. The Committee expects the Service to use

these funds to correct problems at those facilities and to keep the Committee apprised of its progress.

Dental Health.—The recommendation includes \$285,326,000 for dental health, an increase of \$70,639,000 above the enacted level and \$2,000,000 below the budget request. 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 \$123,622,000 for mental health programs, an increase of \$8,515,000 above the enacted level and \$1,000,000 below the budget request. The bill maintains \$6,946,000 for the behavioral health integration initiative to better integrate treatment programs for mental health and substance abuse problems and \$3,600,000 for the suicide prevention initiative. The Committee notes the American Rescue Plan Act [ARPA] (Public Law 117–2) provided \$6,094,000,000 to IHS, including \$420,000,000 for mental and behavioral healthcare to expand these important programs.

Alcohol and Substance Abuse.—The recommendation includes \$265,490,000 for alcohol and substance abuse programs, an increase of \$14,130,000 above the enacted level and \$2,000,000 below the budget request. The bill also continues \$13,000,000 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 \$13,000,000 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 \$1,175,828,000 for purchased/referred care, an increase of \$199,972,000 above the enacted level and \$15,996,000 below the budget request.

Indian Health Care Improvement Fund.—The recommendation includes \$182,280,00 for the Indian Health Care Improvement Fund, an increase of \$110,000,000 to the enacted level and \$135,026,000 below the budget request.

Public Health Nursing.—The recommendation includes \$100,693,000 for public health nursing, an increase of \$7,957,000 above the enacted level and \$2,000,000 below the budget request.

Health Education.—The recommendation includes \$22,000,000 for health education, an increase of \$966,000 above the enacted level and \$164,000 below the budget request.

Community Health Representatives.—The recommendation includes \$65,000,000 for the community health representatives program, an increase of \$2,108,000 above the enacted level and \$557,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes \$5,000,000 for the Community Health Aide Program [CHAP] expansion with instruction that this expansion should not divert funding from the existing CHAP program which shall continue at current levels.

Urban Indian Health.—The recommendation includes \$92,684,000 for the Urban Indian Health program, \$30,000,000 above the enacted level and \$7,316,000 below the budget request.

Indian Health Professions.—The recommendation includes \$83,314,000 for the Indian Health Professions program, an increase of \$16,000,000 above the enacted level and \$9,529,000 below the request. 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, 2021	\$916,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	880,000,000
Committee recommendation	880,000,000

The Committee has continued language from fiscal year 2021 establishing an indefinite appropriation for contract support costs estimated to be \$880,000,000 in fiscal year 2022. 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, 2021	\$101,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	150,000,000
Committee recommendation	150,000,000

The recommendation includes an indefinite appropriation of an estimated \$150,000,000 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, 2021	\$917,888,000
Advance Appropriations, 2022	
Budget estimate, 2022	1,500,943,000
Committee recommendation	1,172,107,000
Budget estimate, advance appropriations, 2023	1,526,599,000
Committee recommendation, advanced appropriations, 2023	1,172,107,000

The Committee recommends \$1,172,107,000 for health facilities operations of the IHS. This amount includes expected pay and inflation costs and is \$254,219,000 above the enacted level and \$328,836,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation also provides \$1,172,107,000 in advance appropriations for the account for fiscal year 2023, equal to the Fiscal Year 2022 Committee recommendation in accordance with the Senate Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2022.

Maintenance & Improvement.—The recommendation includes \$193,938,000 for Maintenance and Improvement, an increase of \$24,986,000 above the enacted level and \$28,986,000 below the budget request.

Sanitation Facilities Construction.—The recommendation includes \$260,904,000 for Sanitation Facilities Construction activities, an increase of \$64,327,000 above the enacted level and \$90,541,000 below the request. Within funds, the bill includes \$3,000,000 to provide technical assistance, training, and guidance to sanitation operators, families, and communities regarding the operation and maintenance of water supply and sewage disposal facilities. The bill provides \$40,171,000 for congressionally directed spending in this program. A detailed list of projects is included in the “Congressionally Directed Spending” table accompanying this statement.

Health Care Facilities Construction.—The recommendation includes \$381,335,000 for Health Care Facilities Construction, an increase of \$122,045,000 above the enacted level and \$144,446,000 below the request. 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, \$25,000,000 is for the small ambulatory clinic program.

Equipment.—The recommendation includes \$60,863,000 for medical equipment upgrades and replacement, an increase of \$31,776,000 above the enacted level and \$39,777,000 below the budget request.

Backup Generators.—The Committee is aware that the increasing severity and frequency of extreme weather events has moti-

vated certain jurisdictions to adopt de-energization protocols to reduce the risks of catastrophic wildfires. These protocols are useful in limiting loss of life, however they can also have dire consequences for Tribal communities who rely on Tribal Health Programs for their health needs—including vaccines and other specialty drugs that require refrigeration. Accordingly, the recommendation includes \$5,000,000 for the purchase of generators for Tribal Health Programs located in areas impacted by de-energization events.

Facilities & Environmental Health Support.—The recommendation includes \$275,067,000 for Facilities & Environmental Health Support, an increase of \$11,085,000 above the enacted level and \$25,086,000 below the budget request. 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, no less than \$3,000,000 is set aside for preliminary engineering reports.

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.

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, 2021	\$81,500,000
Budget estimate, 2022	83,540,000
Committee recommendation	84,540,000

The bill provides \$84,540,000 for the operations of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences account, \$3,040,000 above the enacted level and \$1,000,000 above the budget request. The Committee continues the \$2,000,000 provided in fiscal year 2021 as base funds in fiscal year 2022 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. The Committee appreciates the contributions of the WTP's supplemental projects during the COVID-19 pandemic in helping protect hospital employees, emergency first responders, and other front-line workers at high risk of exposure.

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, 2021	\$78,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	81,750,000
Committee recommendation	81,750,000

The bill provides \$81,750,000 for the operations of the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry account, \$3,750,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. The Committee continues the \$2,000,000 provided in fiscal year 2021 as base funds in fiscal year 2022 to further the Agency's work on PFAS and other contaminants of emerging concern. The Committee 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 fiscal year 2021 level.

Birth Cohort Study.—The bill provides funding for continuation of the birth cohort study on the Navajo Nation. The Committee supports the study to better understand the relationship between uranium exposures, birth outcomes, and early developmental delays on the Navajo Nation.

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, 2021	\$3,500,000
Budget estimate, 2022	4,200,000
Committee recommendation	4,200,000

The bill provides \$4,200,000 for the operations of the Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality account. This amount is \$700,000 above the enacted level and equal to 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, substantial property damage, or serious adverse effects on human health. It became operational in fiscal year 1998.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$12,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	13,400,000
Committee recommendation	13,400,000

The bill provides \$13,400,000 for salaries and expenses of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, \$1,400,000 above the fiscal year 2021 level and equal to 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. The Committee urges the Board to address long-standing management challenges and staff vacancy issues 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, 2021	\$4,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	4,000,000
Committee recommendation	

The bill does not provide new appropriations for fiscal year 2022; however, a total of \$3,150,000 is made available from unobligated balances for fiscal year 2022 operations for the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation.

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 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 its 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, 2021	\$10,772,000
Budget estimate, 2022	11,000,000
Committee recommendation	11,000,000

The bill provides \$11,000,000 for the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development, \$228,000 above the enacted level and equal to the 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 144 million objects and specimens and, prior to the COVID–19 pandemic, received an estimated 25 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, D.C., with others in Massachusetts, New York, Florida, Arizona, Hawaii, and the Republic of Panama.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$818,192,000
Budget estimate, 2022	872,000,000
Committee recommendation	872,000,000

The bill provides \$872,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, an increase of \$53,808,000 to the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The Committee understands the role the Institution has played as a source of learning and inspiration and appreciates the challenges the Institution has faced, and may continue to face, during the COVID–19 pandemic to keep museums open and available to the public when appropriate, based on safety precautions.

The Committee recommends a total of \$371,454,000 for Facilities Services, of which \$116,917,000 is for Facilities Maintenance and \$254,537,000 is for Facilities Operations, Security, and Support.

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, business, 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.

In accordance with the request, the Committee recommends an increase of \$2,000,000 to support 13 new full-time equivalent employees and to begin recruitment and selection of initial personnel; formation of planning and coordination teams to develop exhibitions, public programs, education, research, collections acquisition, technology, and capital fundraising; implementation of a site selection evaluation process; and the development of a capacity for administrative operations. The Committee looks forward to continuing to support the development of the SAWHM as detailed plans for site selection, 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.

In accordance with the request, the Committee recommends an increase of \$2,000,000 to support 12 new full-time equivalent employees and to begin recruitment and selection of initial personnel; formation of planning and coordination teams to develop exhibitions, public programs, education, research, collections acquisition, technology, and capital fundraising; implementation of a site selection evaluation process; and the development of a capacity for administrative operations. The Committee looks forward to continuing to support the development of the NMAL as detailed plans for site selection, design, construction, operations, and private fundraising become available for review.

FACILITIES CAPITAL

Appropriations, 2021	\$214,530,000
Budget estimate, 2022	230,000,000
Committee recommendation	230,000,000

The bill includes \$230,000,000 for the Smithsonian Institution’s Facilities Capital program, which is an increase of \$15,470,000 to the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and equal to the budget request. Funding has been continued for the National Air and Space Museum and other high priority revitalization projects.

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 the current 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, 2021	\$153,242,000
Budget estimate, 2022	157,500,000
Committee recommendation	157,500,000

The bill provides \$157,500,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Gallery of Art. This amount is \$4,258,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and equal to the request. The distribution of funds among the Gallery’s various activities is displayed in the table that accompanies this explanatory statement.

REPAIR, RESTORATION, AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2021	\$23,203,000
Budget estimate, 2022	26,000,000
Committee recommendation	26,000,000

The bill provides \$26,000,000 for major repairs, restoration, and renovation of the Gallery’s buildings. This amount is an increase of \$2,797,000 to the enacted level and equal 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, 2021	\$26,400,000
Budget estimate, 2022	27,000,000
Committee recommendation	27,000,000

The bill provides \$27,000,000 for the operations and maintenance of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, an increase of \$600,000 to the enacted level and equal to the request.

CAPITAL REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 2021	\$14,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	13,440,000
Committee recommendation	13,440,000

The bill provides \$13,440,000 for the Kennedy Center's capital repair and restoration program, a decrease of \$560,000 to the enacted level and equal to 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, 2021	\$14,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	14,095,000
Committee recommendation	14,000,000

The bill provides \$14,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, equal to the enacted level and \$95,000 below 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 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, 2021	\$167,500,000
Budget estimate, 2022	201,000,000
Committee recommendation	182,500,000

The bill provides \$182,500,000 for grants and administration of the National Endowment for the Arts, \$15,000,000 above the enacted level and \$18,500,000 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 statement.

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 cul-

tural 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, 2021	\$167,500,000
Budget estimate, 2022	177,550,000
Committee recommendation	182,500,000

The bill provides \$182,500,000 for grants and administration of the National Endowment for the Humanities, \$15,000,000 above the enacted level and \$4,950,000 above the budget request. The Committee includes \$9,709,000 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 distribution of funds among the agency’s various activities is displayed in the table that accompanies this explanatory statement.

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.

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, 2021	\$3,240,000
Budget estimate, 2022	3,328,000
Committee recommendation	3,328,000

The bill provides \$3,328,000 for salaries and expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts, \$88,000 above the enacted level and equal to 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, 2021	\$5,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	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. Grant funds should be distributed consistent with the established formula and eligibility requirements used in fiscal year 2021.

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 Preser-

vation 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, 2021	\$7,400,000
Budget estimate, 2022	8,255,000
Committee recommendation	8,255,000

The bill provides \$8,255,000 for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, \$855,000 above the enacted level and equal to 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.

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, 2021	\$8,124,000
Budget estimate, 2022	8,382,000
Committee recommendation	8,382,000

The bill provides \$8,382,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Capital Planning Commission, \$258,000 above 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 fund-raising 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, 2021	\$61,388,000
Budget estimate, 2022	62,616,000
Committee recommendation	62,616,000

The bill provides \$62,616,000 for operations of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, \$1,228,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request. The Committee continues funding for implementation of the Never Again Education Act (Public Law 116-141) in order to support and strengthen Holocaust education programs.

PRESIDIO TRUST

Appropriations, 2021	\$20,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	31,000,000
Committee recommendation	20,000,000

The bill provides \$20,000,000 for the Presidio Trust, equal to the enacted level and \$11,000,000 below the request.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	
Committee recommendation	

The bill does not include funding for salaries and expenses of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission because the work of the Commission is now complete with the successful opening of the Eisenhower Memorial in Washington, DC in 2020.

WORLD WAR I CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

The U.S. World War I Centennial Commission was created by an Act of Congress in 2013 (Public Law 112-272) as an independent agency of the Legislative Branch of the United States Government. Members of the 12-member Commission were appointed by the President and the leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives, as well as the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the National World War I Museum.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	\$7,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	1,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,000,000

The bill provides \$1,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the World War I Centennial Commission, \$6,000,000 below the enacted level and equal to the request.

UNITED STATES SEMIQUINCENTENNIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2021	
Budget estimate, 2022	\$8,000,000
Committee recommendation	8,000,000

The bill creates a new account for the United States Semiquincentennial Commission, in accordance with the request. The Commission was previously funded by transfer from the National Park Service. The bill provides \$8,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Commission, equal to the enacted level as provided within the National Park Service and equal to the request.

ALYCE SPOTTED BEAR NATIVE CHILDREN’S COMMISSION

Appropriations, 2021	\$500,000
Budget estimate, 2022 .....	.....
Committee recommendation	200,000

The bill provides \$200,000 for expenses of the Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children, \$300,000 below the enacted level and \$200,000 above the budget request. The Commission was established to develop plans for Federal policy and to conduct a comprehensive study of programs that serve Native children. Public Law 117–41 provided a two-year extension for the Commission to publish its report and make recommendations for legislative and policy improvements.

TITLE IV
GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS 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. Appropriates funding for certain infrastructure projects.

SEC. 422. Extends existing authority to collect recreation fees.

SEC. 423. Provides procedures for reprogramming of funds.

SEC. 424. 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. 425. Extends the authority for the Shasta-Trinity Marina fee for 1 year.

SEC. 426. Extends the authority for the Interpretive Association for 1 year.

SEC. 427. Extends the authority for Puerto Rico Schooling for 1 year.

SEC. 428. Extends the authority for Forest Botanical Products fee collection for 1 year.

SEC. 429. Provides certain limitations on oil and gas development near Chaco Culture National Historical Park.

SEC. 430. Provides requirements for 105(l) leases.

SEC. 431. Extends the authority for the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund for 1 year.

SEC. 432. Requires the allocation of funds from the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund and Land and Water Conservation Fund.

SEC. 433. Addresses carbon emissions from forest biomass.

SEC. 434. Addresses the use of small, remote incinerators in the State of Alaska.

SEC. 435. Provides for the Secretary of Health and Human Services to allow Urban Indian Organizations to use grant or contract funds for certain projects.

SEC. 436. Addresses timber sales involving Alaska western red and yellow cedar.

SEC. 437. Provides transfer authority to the Federal Highway Administration for the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund.

SEC. 438. Address changes to the pay cap for Federal firefighters.

SEC. 439. Provides that the Secretary of Agriculture is allowed to submit comprehensive river management plans under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act during the next land management plan revision process.

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.
- \$1,330,908,000 for the Hazardous Substance Superfund.
- \$39,186,000 for State and Tribal assistance grants: Alaska Native Villages.
- \$1,688,826,00 for State and Tribal assistance grants: Clean Water SRF.
- \$1,176,088,000 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.
- \$182,500,000 for the National Endowment for the Arts.
- \$182,500,000 for the National Endowment for the Humanities.

**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

§ 5542. Overtime rates; computation

(a) For full-time, part-time and intermittent tours of duty, hours of work officially ordered or approved in excess of 40 hours in an administrative workweek, or (with the exception of an employee engaged in professional or technical engineering or scientific activities for whom the first 40 hours of duty in an administrative workweek is the basic workweek and an employee whose basic pay exceeds the minimum rate for GS-10 (including any applicable locality-based comparability payment under section 5304 or similar provision of law and any applicable special rate of pay under section 5305 or similar provision of law) for whom the first 40 hours of duty in an administrative workweek is the basic workweek) in excess of 8 hours in a day, performed by an employee are overtime work and shall be paid for, except as otherwise provided by this subchapter, at the following rates:

* * * * *

(5) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) and (2), for an employee of the Department of the Interior or [the United States Forest Service in] the Department of Agriculture engaged in emergency wildland fire suppression activities, the overtime hourly rate of pay is an amount equal to one and one-half times the hourly rate of basic pay of the employee, and all that amount is premium pay.

TITLE 16—CONSERVATION

CHAPTER 2—NATIONAL FORESTS

SUBCHAPTER I—ESTABLISHMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

[Pub. L. 116–260, div. G, title IV, § 429, Dec. 27, 2020, 134 Stat. 1542, provided that: “Section 339 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (as enacted into law by Public Law 106–113; 16 U.S.C. 528 note), as amended by section 335(6) of Public Law 108–108 and section 432 of Public Law 113–76 [set out above], shall be applied by substituting ‘[fiscal year 2021]fiscal year 2022’ for ‘fiscal year 2019.’”]

* * * * *

CHAPTER 3—FORESTS; FOREST SERVICE; REFORESTATION; MANAGEMENT

SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 565a-1. Cooperative agreements between Secretary of Agriculture and public or private agencies, organizations, institutions, and persons covering Forest Service programs; authority; funding

[Pub. L. 116–260, div. G, title IV, § 427, Dec. 27, 2020, 134 Stat. 1542, provided that: “Section 426 of division G of Public Law 113–76 (16 U.S.C. 565a-1 note) [set out above] shall be applied by substituting ‘[September 30, 2021]September 30, 2022’ for ‘September 30, 2019.’”]

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§ 580d. Use of Forest Service structures or improvements and land by public and private agencies, etc.; terms

SEC. 503. AUTHORIZATION FOR CONVEYANCE OF FOREST SERVICE ADMINISTRATIVE SITES.

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(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, 2022.

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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, 2023*.

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.

TITLE 25—INDIANS**CHAPTER 45—PROTECTION OF INDIANS AND CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES****§ 5108. Acquisition of lands, water rights or surface rights; appropriation; title to lands; tax exemption**

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, to acquire, through purchase, relinquishment, gift, exchange, or assignment, any interest in lands, water rights, or surface rights to lands, within or without existing reservations, including trust or otherwise restricted allotments, whether the allottee be living or deceased, for the purpose of providing land for Indians.

For the acquisition of such lands, interests in lands, water rights, and surface rights, and for expenses incident to such acquisition, there is authorized to be appropriated, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not to exceed **[\$2,000,000]***\$10,000,000* in any one fiscal year: Provided, That no part of such funds shall be used to acquire additional land outside of the exterior boundaries of Navajo Indian Reservation for the Navajo Indians in Arizona, nor in New Mexico, in the event that

legislation to define the exterior boundaries of the Navajo Indian Reservation in New Mexico, and for other purposes, or similar legislation, becomes law.

TITLE 31—MONEY AND FINANCE

SUBTITLE V—GENERAL ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER 69—PAYMENT FOR ENTITLEMENT LAND

§ 6906. Funding

For ~~【fiscal year 2019】~~*fiscal year 2022*—

(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 36—PATRIOTIC AND NATIONAL OBSERVANCES, CEREMONIES, AND ORGANIZATIONS

SUBTITLE I—PATRIOTIC AND NATIONAL OBSERVANCES AND CEREMONIES

PART A—OBSERVANCES AND CEREMONIES

CHAPTER 1—PATRIOTIC AND NATIONAL OBSERVANCES

* * * * *

400 Years of African-American History Commission

SEC. 7. PLANS; REPORTS.

(a) **STRATEGIC PLAN.**—The Commission shall prepare a strategic plan for the activities of the Commission carried out under this Act.

(b) **FINAL REPORT.**—Not later than ~~【July 1, 2022】~~*July 1, 2023*, the Commission shall complete and submit to Congress a final report that contains—

* * * * *

SEC. 8. TERMINATION OF COMMISSION.

(a) **DATE OF TERMINATION.**—The Commission shall terminate on ~~【July 1, 2022】~~*July 1, 2023*.

TITLE 42—THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

**CHAPTER 103—COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE,
COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY**

**SUBCHAPTER I—HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES RELEASES, LIABILITY,
COMPENSATION**

§ 9622. Settlements

(a) Authority to enter into agreements

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(b) Agreements with potentially responsible parties

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(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.*

**ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL NATIONAL HERITAGE
CORRIDOR ACT OF 1984, PUBLIC LAW 98-398**

SEC. 126. SUNSET.

The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this title terminates on [the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this section]2023.

PUBLIC LAW 99-647

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 10. (a) There is authorized to be appropriated annually to the Commission \$1,000,000 for each year until September 30, [2021] 2023 to carry out the purposes of this Act; except that the Federal contribution to the Commission shall not exceed 50 percent of the annual operating costs of the Commission.

**THE DELAWARE AND LEHIGH NAVIGATION CANAL
NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR, PUBLIC LAW 100-692**

SEC. 12. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) COMMISSION.—There is authorized to be appropriated annually to the Corporation to carry out its duties under this Act \$1,000,000, except that the Federal contribution to the Corporation shall not exceed 50 percent of the annual costs to the Corporation in carrying out those duties.

(b) SECRETARY.—There are authorized to be appropriated annually to the Secretary such sums as may be necessary to carry out his duties under this Act.

(c) MANAGEMENT ACTION PLAN.

(1) IN GENERAL.—To implement the management action plan created by the Commission, there is authorized to be appropriated \$1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2000 through **[2021] 2023**.

(2) LIMITATION ON EXPENDITURES.—Amounts made available under paragraph (1) shall not exceed 50 percent of the costs of implementing the management action plan.

(d) TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE.—The authority of the Secretary to provide financial assistance under this Act terminates on September 30, **[2021] 2023**.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1995, PUBLIC LAW 103-332

MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE

ROYALTY AND OFFSHORE MINERALS MANAGEMENT

For expenses necessary for minerals leasing and environmental studies, regulation of industry operations, and collection of royalties, as authorized by law; for enforcing laws and regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other minerals leases, permits, licenses and operating contracts; and for matching grants or cooperative agreements; including the purchase of not to exceed eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; \$189,056,000, of which not less than \$68,184,000 shall be available for royalty management activities; and an amount not to exceed \$8,800,000 for the Technical Information Management System of Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Lands Activity, to be credited to this appropriation and to remain available until expended, from additions to receipts resulting from increases to rates in effect on August 5, 1993, from rate increases to fee collections for OCS administrative activities performed by the Minerals Management Service over and above the rates in effect on September 30, 1993, and from additional fees for OCS administrative activities established after September 30, 1993: *Provided*, That \$1,500,000 for computer acquisitions shall remain available until September 30, 1996: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this Act shall be available for the payment of interest in accordance with 30 U.S.C. 1721 (b) and (d): *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$3,000 shall be available for reasonable expenses related to promoting volunteer beach and marine cleanup activities: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, \$15,000 under this head shall be available for refunds of overpayments in connection with certain Indian leases in which the Director of the Minerals Management Service concurred with the claimed refund due: **[Provided further**, That the Secretary shall take appropriate action to collect unpaid and underpaid royalties and late payment interest owed by Federal and Indian mineral lessees and other royalty payors on amounts received in settlement or other resolution of disputes under, and for partial or complete termination of, sales agreements for minerals from Federal and Indian leases: *Provided further*, That the fifth proviso under the heading “Leasing and Royalty Management” for the Minerals Management Service in Public Law 101-512 (104 Stat. 1926)

is amended by striking the words “or payment of civil penalty” after the words “result of the forfeiture of a bond or other security” and striking the words “or imposition of the civil penalty” after the words “rendered necessary by the action or inaction that led to the forfeiture”: *¶*Provided further, That notwithstanding section 3302 of title 31, any moneys hereafter received as a result of the forfeiture of a bond or other security by an Outer Continental Shelf permittee, lessee, or right-of-way holder that does not fulfill the requirements of its permit, lease, or right-of-way or does not comply with the regulations of the Secretary, or as a bankruptcy distribution or settlement associated with such failure or noncompliance, shall be credited to a separate account established in the Treasury for decommissioning activities and shall be available to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management without further appropriation or fiscal year limitation to cover the cost to the United States of any improvement, protection, rehabilitation, or decommissioning work rendered necessary by the action or inaction that led to the forfeiture or bankruptcy distribution or settlement, to remain available until expended: Provided further, That amounts deposited into the decommissioning account may be allocated to the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement for such costs: Provided further, That any moneys received for such costs currently held in the Ocean Energy Management account shall be transferred to the decommissioning account: Provided further, That any portion of the moneys so credited shall be returned to the bankruptcy estate, permittee, lessee, or right-of-way holder to the extent that the money is in excess of the amount expended in performing the work necessitated by the action or inaction which led to their receipt or, if the bond or security was forfeited for failure to pay the civil penalty, in excess of the civil penalty imposed: Provided further, That where the account title “Leasing and Royalty Management” appears in any public law, the words “Leasing and Royalty Management” beginning in fiscal year 1995 and thereafter shall be construed to mean “Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management”.

THE QUINEBAUG AND SHETUCKET RIVERS VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR ACT OF 1994, PUBLIC LAW 103-449

SEC. 106. DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.

(a) ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary and the heads of other Federal agencies shall, upon request of the management entity assist the management entity in the implementation of the plan. Such assistance shall include providing funds authorized under section 109 and technical assistance necessary to carry out this Act.

(b) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may not make any grants or provide any assistance under this Act after September 30, [2021] 2023.

**OMNIBUS PARKS AND PUBLIC LANDS MANAGEMENT
ACT OF 1996, PUBLIC LAW 104-333**

DIVISION II

TITLE I—NATIONAL COAL HERITAGE AREA

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SEC. 107. SUNSET.

The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any assistance under this title after September 30, ~~2021~~2023.

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TITLE II—TENNESSEE CIVIL WAR HERITAGE AREA

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SEC. 208. SUNSET.

The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any assistance under this title after September 30, ~~2021~~2023.

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TITLE III—AUGUSTA CANAL NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

* * * * *

SEC. 310. SUNSET.

The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any assistance under this title after September 30, ~~2021~~2023.

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TITLE IV—STEEL INDUSTRY HERITAGE PROJECT

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SEC. 408. SUNSET.

The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any assistance under this title after September 30, ~~2021~~2023.

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TITLE V—ESSEX NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

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SEC. 507. SUNSET.

The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any assistance under this title after September 30, ~~2021~~2023.

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**TITLE VI—SOUTH CAROLINA NATIONAL HERITAGE
CORRIDOR**

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SEC. 607. SUNSET.

The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any assistance under this title after September 30, ~~2021~~2023.

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TITLE VII—AMERICA’S AGRICULTURAL HERITAGE PARTNERSHIP

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SEC. 707. SUNSET.

The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any assistance under this title after September 30, [2021]2023.

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TITLE VIII—OHIO & ERIE CANAL NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR

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SEC. 809. SUNSET.

The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any assistance under this title after September 30, [2021]2023.

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TITLE IX—HUDSON RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

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SEC. 910. SUNSET.

The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any assistance under this title after September 30, [2021]2023.

AUTOMOBILE NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA ACT, PUBLIC LAW 105-355

TITLE I—AUTOMOBILE NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA OF MICHIGAN

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SEC. 109. SUNSET.

The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any assistance under this title after September 30, [2021]2023.

LACKAWANNA VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, PUBLIC LAW 106-278

TITLE I—LACKAWANNA VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

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SEC. 108. SUNSET PROVISION.

The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any assistance under this title after September 30, [2021]2023.

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TITLE II—SCHUYLKILL RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

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SEC. 209. SUNSET.

The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any assistance under this title after September 30, ~~2021~~2023.

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SEC. 210. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title not more than ~~10,000,000~~12,000,000, of which not more than \$1,000,000 is authorized to be appropriated for any 1 fiscal year.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001, PUBLIC LAW 106-291

SEC. 157. (a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Wheeling National Heritage Area Act of 2000”.

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(i) SUNSET.—The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any assistance under this section after September 30, ~~2021~~2023.

YUMA CROSSING NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA ACT OF 2000, PUBLIC LAW 106-319

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SEC. 7. SUNSET.

The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any assistance under this Act after September 30, ~~2021~~2023.

CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001, PUBLIC LAW 106-554

TITLE VIII—ERIE CANALWAY NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR

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SEC. 804. THE ERIE CANALWAY NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR COMMISSION.

* * * * *

(j) TERMINATION.—The Commission shall terminate on September 30, ~~2021~~2037.

* * * * *

SEC. 810. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) CORRIDOR.—There is authorized to be appropriated for the Corridor not more than \$1,000,000 for any fiscal year, to remain available until expended. Not more than a total of ~~14,000,000~~ \$16,000,000 may be appropriated for the Corridor under this title.

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SEC. 811. TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE.

The authority of the Secretary to provide financial assistance under this title shall terminate on September 30, ~~2021~~2023.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2004, PUBLIC LAW 108-108

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SEC. 140. (a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Blue Ridge National Heritage Area Act of 2003”.

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(j) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this section terminates on September 30, ~~2021~~2023.

NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS ACT OF 2006, PUBLIC LAW 109-338

TITLE II—ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS

Subtitle A—Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area

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SEC. 208. SUNSET.

The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this subtitle terminates on ~~the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act~~September 30, 2023.

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Subtitle B—Atchafalaya National Heritage Area

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SEC. 221. TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.

The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance to the local coordinating entity under this subtitle terminates on ~~the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act~~September 30, 2023.

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Subtitle C—Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area

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SEC. 240. TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.

The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this subsubtitle terminates on ~~the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act~~September 30, 2023.

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Subtitle D—Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area

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SEC. 260. TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.

The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this subtitle terminates on [the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act] *September 30, 2023*.

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Subtitle E—Freedom’s Frontier National Heritage Area

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SEC. 269. TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.

The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this subtitle terminates on [the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act] *September 30, 2023*.

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Subtitle F—Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area

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SEC. 280B. SUNSET.

The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this subtitle shall terminate on [the day occurring 15 years after the date of the enactment of this subtitle] *September 30, 2023*.

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Subtitle G—Champlain Valley National Heritage Partnership

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SEC. 289. TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.

The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this subtitle terminates on [the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act] *September 30, 2023*.

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Subtitle H—Great Basin National Heritage Route

SEC. 291J. TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.

The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this subtitle terminates on [the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act] *September 30, 2023*.

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Subtitle I—Gullah/Geechee Heritage Corridor

SEC. 295D. GULLAH/GEECHEE CULTURAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR

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(d) TERMINATION.—The local coordinating entity shall terminate [15 years after the date of enactment of this Act] *on September 30, 2037*.

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SEC. 295L. TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.

The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this subtitle terminates on [the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act] *September 30, 2023*.

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Subtitle J—Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area

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SEC. 297H. TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.

The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this subtitle terminates on [the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act] *September 30, 2023*.

TITLE IV—ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR ACT AMENDMENTS

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SEC. 125. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—To carry out this title there is authorized to be appropriated [~~\$10,000,000~~] *\$12,000,000*, except that not more than \$1,000,000 may be appropriated to carry out this title for any fiscal year.

CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2008, PUBLIC LAW 110-161

SEC. 422. A permit fee collected during [fiscal year 2019] *fiscal year 2022* by the Secretary of Agriculture under the Act of March 4, 1915 (16 U.S.C. 497) for a marina on the Shasta-Trinity National Forest shall be deposited in a special account in the Treasury established for the Secretary of Agriculture, and shall remain available to the Secretary of Agriculture until expended, without further appropriation, for purposes stated in section 808(a)(3)(A–D) of title VIII of division J of Public Law 108–447 (16 U.S.C. 6807), and for direct operating or capital costs associated with the issuance of a marina permit.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AND FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2010, PUBLIC LAW 111-88

**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] *fiscal year 2022* 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 por-

tion 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】~~*fiscal year 2022* into the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund.

**CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2012, PUBLIC
LAW 112-74**

**DIVISION E—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVI-
RONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIA-
TIONS ACT, 2012**

TITLE IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

CONTRACTING AUTHORITIES

SEC. 412. In awarding a Federal contract with funds made available by this Act, notwithstanding Federal Government procurement and contracting laws, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior (the “Secretaries”) may, in evaluating bids and proposals, through ~~【fiscal year 2019】~~*fiscal year 2022*, give consideration to local contractors who are from, and who provide employment and training for, dislocated and displaced workers in an economically disadvantaged rural community, including those historically timber-dependent areas that have been affected by reduced timber harvesting on Federal lands and other forest-dependent rural communities isolated from significant alternative employment opportunities: * * *

**THE DELAWARE WATER GAP NATIONAL RECREATION
AREA IMPROVEMENT ACT, PUBLIC LAW 115-101**

SEC. 4. USE OF CERTAIN ROADS WITHIN THE RECREATION AREA.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as otherwise provided in this section, Highway 209, a federally owned road within the boundaries of the Recreation Area, shall be closed to all commercial vehicles.

(b) **EXCEPTION FOR LOCAL BUSINESS USE.**—Until September 30, ~~【2021】~~*2022*, subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to the use of commercial vehicles that have four or fewer axles and are—

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS: NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND FISCAL
YEAR 2022

State(s)	Station or Unit Name	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT			
ID	National Interagency Fire Center	100–Administration Repair, Access, and Abatement.	\$7,000,000
OR	Medford and NW Districts	Oregon Bridge Rehabilitation	8,899,000
FL	South Eastern District	Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Building and Site Repair.	6,850,000
WY	High Desert District/High Plains District	Wyoming BLM Dam Safety Repairs and Maintenance Projects.	3,095,000
AZ	Colorado River District	La Posa Wastewater Septic/Lagoon Replacement (Phase 3 of 3) and Site Road Repairs.	5,740,000
ID	Boise District, Coeur d'Alene District, Idaho Falls District, Twin Falls District.	Idaho Statewide Recreation Site Repairs	6,877,000
MT,SD	Eastern Montana Dakotas District, North Central District, Western Montana District.	Montana/Dakotas Recreation, Roads, and Dam Repairs.	6,840,000
UT	Color Country and Paria River Districts	Color Country and Paria River District Recreation Site Repairs.	5,000,000
CO	Grand Junction Air Center	Grand Junction Air Center Tanker Base Repairs.	6,160,000
AK	Fairbanks District	White Mountains National Recreation Area Access Repairs.	11,600,000
CA	Central California and Northern California Districts.	Combined California Historic Rehabilitation Project.	4,650,000
NV	Winnemucca and Southern Nevada Districts,	Nevada Recreation Safety and Access Repairs.	2,706,000
NM	Las Cruces District	Starvation Draw Detention Dams Decommissioning (Phase 2 of 2).	3,303,000
AZ	Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area.	Gila Box Recreation Sites and Access Roadway Reconstruction and Repairs.	6,100,000
ALL	Bureau-wide	Program Administration (Indirect Costs)	2,688,000
Total, Bureau of Land Management			87,508,000
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE			
Multiple	National Wildlife Refuges	Continued salary funding for Maintenance Action Team (MAT) strike forces as established and deployed in FY21.	\$8,000,000
AR	Dale Bumpers White River NWR	Modernize multiple outdoor recreational access facilities and transportation assets to eliminate deferred maintenance and improve the visitor experience; Phase II Construction.	7,900,000
AK	Izembek NWR	Modernize multiple facilities and waterlines to eliminate deferred maintenance, seismic and other safety deficiencies, and demolish unnecessary infrastructure to ensure portfolio is right-sized; Phase II Construction.	6,650,000
Multiple	National Wildlife Refuges	Salary funding for hiring junior Civilian Climate Conservation Corps (CCCC) personnel at various NWRs to help plan and/or execute a variety of deferred maintenance reduction projects.	2,000,000
DE	Coastal Delaware NWR Complex	Demolish multiple buildings at Bombay Hook NWR, Prime Hook NWR, and Wertheim NWR and replace with two new smaller buildings; a multiple-purpose building at Bombay Hook NWR and a visitor contact station at Prime Hook NWR.	4,800,000

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS: NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND FISCAL
YEAR 2022—Continued

State(s)	Station or Unit Name	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
AK	Kenai NWR	Modernize multiple outdoor recreational access facilities and transportation assets to eliminate deferred maintenance, improve the visitor experience, and increase pedestrian safety.	13,540,000
NY	Montezuma NWR	Co-locate a visitor center and administrative facility, improve outdoor recreational access infrastructure, and demolish unnecessary infrastructure to eliminate deferred maintenance to ensure the portfolio is right-sized.	5,151,000
SD	Lake Andes NWR	Replace flood-damaged headquarters building, improve siting and condition of bunk-house and shop buildings, and improve recreational assets.	6,800,000
NM	Bosque del Apache NWR	Consolidate and modernize multiple facilities to eliminate deferred maintenance, improve efficiency and ensure portfolio is right-sized. Modernize multiple outdoor recreational access facilities to eliminate deferred maintenance and improve the visitor experience.	15,407,000
CA	San Luis NWR	Repair and modernize multiple water control structures and outdoor recreation assets to eliminate deferred maintenance, improve outdoor recreational access, and provide reliable water resource infrastructure to support habitat and huntable wildlife.	6,500,000
AZ	Buenos Aires NWR	Co-locate a visitor center and administrative facility, improve transportation-related access infrastructure, and demolish unnecessary infrastructure to eliminate deferred maintenance to ensure portfolio is right-sized.	10,149,000
Bureau-wide		Program Administration (Indirect Costs)	2,688,000
		Total, Fish and Wildlife Service	89,585,000
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
WY	Yellowstone National Park	Replace the Yellowstone River Bridge	\$71,200,000
CA	Yosemite National Park	Rehabilitate Ahwahnee Hotel and Correct Critical Safety Hazards.	19,407,000
OR	Crater Lake National Park	Rehabilitate Sections of the East Rim Drive	45,200,000
WY	Yellowstone National Park	Replace Mammoth Wastewater Collection System.	9,327,000
OH	Cuyahoga Valley National Park	Stabilize Riverbank at High Priority Areas along Towpath Trail and Valley Railway.	24,897,000
CA	Golden Gate National Recreation Area	Stabilize Alcatraz Wharf	36,577,000
WY	Yellowstone National Park	Rehabilitate and Improve Old Faithful Water Treatment System and Demolish Abandoned Wastewater Treatment Plant.	20,112,000
MD	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park.	Restore Canal Prism and Historic Dry Stone Wall.	7,125,000
KY	Mammoth Cave National Park	Rehabilitate Cave Trails: New Entrance to Frozen Niagara.	10,128,000
NC; TN	Great Smoky Mountains National Park	Rehabilitate Park Roads and Road Structures.	25,410,000
VA	Blue Ridge Parkway	Rehabilitate Sections of Blue Ridge Parkway in Virginia.	32,834,000

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS: NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND FISCAL
YEAR 2022—Continued

State(s)	Station or Unit Name	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
FL	Everglades National Park	Rehabilitate Parkwide Water and Wastewater Systems.	30,912,000
CO	Mesa Verde National Park	Replace Morefield and Wetherill Water Lines	22,969,000
VA	Colonial National Historical Park	Rehabilitate Sections of the Colonial Parkway.	128,674,000
MA	Minute Man National Historic Park	Rehabilitate and Repair Structures and Landscapes.	27,352,000
NJ	Gateway National Recreation Area	Rehabilitate Fort Hancock Potable Water and Wastewater System.	11,621,000
CA	Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Park	Rehabilitate Park Wastewater Treatment Facilities.	9,563,000
NM	Bandelier National Monument	Rehabilitate Underground Utilities	29,089,000
NC	Blue Ridge Parkway	Rehabilitate sections of Blue Ridge Parkway in North Carolina.	26,789,000
AZ	Grand Canyon National Park	Replace Wastewater Plant at South Rim Village.	40,456,000
OH	Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial.	Rehabilitate Failing Upper Plaza at Perry's Victory & International Peace Memorial.	25,077,000
NY	Gateway National Recreation Area	Rehabilitate Floyd Bennett Field Wastewater Collection System at Jamaica Bay.	7,673,000
TX	Big Bend National Park	Rehabilitate or Replace the Chisos Mountains Lodge.	22,630,000
TX	Lyndon B Johnson National Historic Park	Rehabilitate Texas White House	9,119,000
MT	Glacier National Park	Replace Swiftcurrent Water Distribution System.	15,726,000
AZ	Petrified Forest National Park	Rehabilitate Painted Desert Community Complex.	30,812,000
ME	Acadia National Park	Rehabilitate Schoodic Point Water and Wastewater Systems.	7,624,000
AZ	Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument	Rehabilitate Primary Park Water Systems	9,887,000
WY	Yellowstone National Park	Rehabilitate/Replace Canyon & Grant Village Wastewater Collection and Treatment Systems.	52,588,000
WA	Olympic National Park	Rehabilitate Hurricane Ridge Day Lodge	7,029,000
TX	Big Bend National Park	Rehabilitate Park Water Systems	54,357,000
MT	Glacier National Park	Replace Headquarters Wastewater System ...	10,921,000
UT	Zion National Park	Rehabilitate South Campground	11,253,000
NV	Lake Mead National Recreation Area	Demolish Outdated Infrastructure to Enhance Scenic Features and Visitor Experience.	21,963,000
MA	Cape Cod National Seashore	Demolish Excess Structures to Improve Safety, Operations, and Promote Financial Sustainability.	12,572,000
MS	Natchez Trace Parkway	Rehabilitate Sections of the Natchez Trace Parkway.	105,681,000
ALL	Bureau-wide	FY23 + Project Planning & Compliance	137,932,000
ALL	Bureau-wide	Program Administration (Indirect Costs)	37,626,000
ALL	Bureau-wide	Project Management	44,078,000
Total, National Park Service			1,254,190,000
BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION			
AZ	Shonto Preparatory School	Shonto Preparatory School Replacement	\$56,057,000
SD	Wounded Knee District School	Wounded Knee District School Replacement	30,764,000
ALL	Bureau-wide	Program Administration (Indirect Costs)	2,688,000
Total, Bureau of Indian Education			89,509,000

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS: NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND FISCAL
YEAR 2022—Continued

State(s)	Station or Unit Name	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
FOREST SERVICE			
IN	Hoosier National Forest	Hemlock Cliffs Trail 11210 Bridge Trail Improvement.	\$85,000
OR	Rogue River–Siskiyou National Forest	Bear Camp Road Pavement Preservation	40,000
VT	Green Mountain and Finger Lakes National Forests.	Green Mountain Trail Bridge Replacements	92,000
WI	Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest	Joseph Creek #34 Trail Bridge Replacement to Maintain Safe Trail Public Access.	100,000
ID	Payette National Forest	Payette Bridge Repairs	100,000
MN	Chippewa National Forest	North Country Trail Anway Trail Bridge Replacement.	124,000
SC	Southern Research Station	Santee Experimental Forest Paving and Wastewater System Replacement.	233,860
MT	Lolo National Forest	Mouth of Swamp Creek Recreation Area Im-	90,000
SD	Black Hills National Forest	Pactola Boat Ramps & Parking Restoration	103,000
CO	Pike and San Isabel National Forests Cim-	Monarch Park Campground arron and Comanche National Grasslands.	300,000
UT	Manti-La Sal National Forest	Flat Canyon Campground	278,400
MI	Huron-Manistee National Forest	Trail Bridge Replacement Project North Country National Scenic Trail and Manistee River Trail.	255,000
WY	Bridger-Teton National Forest	Blackrock Ranger District Parking Lot Repairs.	150,000
UT	Manti-La Sal National Forest	Devils Canyon Campground Chip Seal Road and Interpretive Trail.	150,000
CO	San Juan National Forest	National Forest Service Road 528 House Creek Road Slump Repair.	350,000
ID	Boise National Forest; Payette National Forest; Salmon-Challis National Forest.	Central Idaho Wilderness Complex Priority Area Trails Maintenance.	172,814
AK	Chugach National Forest	Heny Ridge Complex Trail Bridge Replacement.	205,000
AZ	Coconino National Forest	Red Rock Ranger District Trail Maintenance	49,000
CA	Modoc National Forest	Forest-wide Trails Maintenance Phase 2	300,000
MT	Lolo National Forest	Bend Recreation Site & Cabin Rental Maintenance: Sanders County.	50,000
MS	National Forests in Mississippi	Little Tiger ATV Trailhead & Access Road	213,509
SD	Black Hills National Forest	Veteran's Point Trail & Parking Lot Rehabilitation.	125,100
CA	Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	Virginia Lake Restroom Repair	50,000
UT	Ashley National Forest	High Uintas Wilderness Trail Rehabilitation	74,000
PR	El Yunque National Forest	Yokahu Tower Maintenance	48,855
CO	San Juan National Forest	San Juan Williams Creek Road and Spur Resurfacing.	172,800
UT	Ashley National Forest	South Fork Rock Creek Bridge Replacement	100,000
WA	Colville National Forest	International Selkirk Loop/Selkirks to Surf Mixed Use Trail Restoration.	75,000
UT	Ashley National Forest	Hells Canyon Bridge Replacement	100,000
WV	Monongahela National Forest	Forest Road 209 Culvert Replacement with Bridge for Aquatic Organism Passage Improvements.	350,000
UT	Uinta–Wasatch-Cache National Forest	Pineview Reservoir: Cemetery Point Stabilization Project.	638,568
AK	Tongass National Forest	Ohmer Creek Trail Floating Bridge Replacement.	210,000
NM	Santa Fe National Forest	Jemez National Recreation Area Recreation Site Pavement Preservation Project.	700,000
CA	Inyo National Forest	Inyo Campground Improvements Project furthering Conservation Finance.	440,000
ID	Boise National Forest	Trail Bridge Replacements	550,000
AR	Ozark–St Francis National Forest	Cove Lake Dam Spillway Rehabilitation	450,000

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS: NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND FISCAL
YEAR 2022—Continued

State(s)	Station or Unit Name	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
NV	Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	Ely Ranger District Campground Access Roads.	50,000
CO	San Juan National Forest	South Mineral Creek Road Resurfacing	550,000
MT	Lolo National Forest	Urban Interface Campground and Trailhead Updates: Blue Mountain & Pattee Canyon, City of Missoula.	100,000
WV	Monongahela National Forest	Forest Road 76-20 Tumbling Rock Bridge Replacement for Timber Sales and Recreation Access.	429,000
NV	Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	Ophir Creek Trail Bridge	50,000
NV	Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	Martin Creek Guard Station Cabin Rental Repairs and Lye Creek Campground ADA.	60,000
MT	Bitterroot National Forest	Rye Road #75 Aggregate Surfacing, In-place Processing, and Drainage Features: Ravalli County.	350,000
MI	Huron-Manistee National Forest	Forest Road 4581 Whirlpool Road Reconstruction to Improve Recreation Site Access.	180,000
OR	Deschutes National Forest	Wyeth Boat Ramp Reconstruction and Bank Stabilization.	75,500
AK	Chugach National Forest	Pipeline Lakes Trail Deferred Maintenance ...	50,000
ID	Salmon-Challis National Forest	Salmon River Road Corridor, Recreation Site Maintenance.	125,000
CO	Rio Grande National Forest	Carnero Guard Station Cabin Rental Renovations.	120,000
AK	Chugach National Forest	Glacier Ranger District Trails Deferred Maintenance Backlog.	46,460
NV	Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	Carolyn Creek Trail Bridge	60,000
NH	White Mountain National Forest	Androscoggin Area Trails Rehabilitation	80,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Auk Nu Trail	71,080
OR	Malheur National Forest	Replace 88 Developed Recreation Site Wood Picnic Tables.	120,000
NM	Lincoln National Forest	South Fork Bridge and Campground Erosion Control.	70,000
NC	National Forests in North Carolina	Joyce Kilmer Rehabilitation	50,000
VT	Green Mountain and Finger Lakes National Forests.	Appalachian National Scenic Trail and Long Trail Shelter and Privy Improvements.	50,000
ID	Salmon-Challis National Forest	Trail Maintenance Strike Team for the Salmon-Challis, Central Idaho Wilderness Complex Trails Priority Area.	128,500
WI	Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest	Interagency Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center Site Rehabilitation.	420,000
NC	National Forests in North Carolina	Curtis Creek Campground Pit Toilet Replacement.	50,000
WY	Bighorn National Forest	Bighorn Forest-wide Trailhead Improvements.	100,000
WI	Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest	Mt Valhalla Snowpark and Developed Recreation Access Road Maintenance and Reconstruction.	877,509
AK	Chugach National Forest	Seward Ranger District Campground Deferred Maintenance.	148,077
NC	National Forests in North Carolina	Uwharrie Hunt Camp Improvements	15,000
MT	Lolo National Forest	Trout Creek Campground Water System Repair.	20,000
CO	Rio Grande National Forest	Tucker Ponds Campground Design	85,825
IL	Shawnee National Forest	Garden of the Gods Recreation Area Road Rehabilitation.	500,000
AK	Chugach National Forest	Upper and Lower Paradise Cabins Deferred Maintenance Project.	80,000
AZ	Prescott National Forest	Lynx Lake North Shore Repaving	200,000
ID; UT; WY	Caribou-Targhee National Forest	Caribou-Targhee Forest Trails Maintenance	450,000

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS: NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND FISCAL
YEAR 2022—Continued

State(s)	Station or Unit Name	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
IL	Shawnee National Forest	Bell Smith Springs Road and Parking Rehabilitation Recreation Access.	100,000
MT	Custer Gallatin National Forest	South Madison Bridge Replacement and Habitat Restoration.	400,000
AZ	Prescott National Forest	Sycamore Canyon Cliff Dwelling Stabilization and Interpretation.	305,000
NC	National Forests in North Carolina	Stackhouse Boat Launch	25,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Harbor Mountain Viewpoint Trail	50,000
MT	Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest	Maidenrock Bridge	200,000
NC	National Forests in North Carolina	Joyce Kilmer Memorial Loop National Recreation Trail Maintenance.	52,500
OR	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest	Elkhorn Crest National Scenic Trail Deferred Maintenance.	57,285
CA	Lassen National Forest	Almanor Campground Reconstruction	750,000
MI	Hiawatha National Forest	Grand Island National Recreation Area Rehabilitation.	15,000
MT	Lolo National Forest	Lolo Timber Haul Route Deficient Bridge Replacements.	700,000
AK	Chugach National Forest	Iditarod National Historic Trail Segment Deferred Maintenance.	115,000
WY	Bighorn National Forest	Forest Road 33 Crazy Woman Corridor Repairs.	150,000
AK	Chugach National Forest	Spencer Bench Trail Bridge Replacement	63,250
WY	Shoshone National Forest	Shoshone—Road Deferred Maintenance	640,000
OR	Willamette National Forest	Trail Bridge Replacement Project	45,000
AZ	Tonto National Forest	Community Trails Improvement	250,000
WI	Northern Research Station	Renovate Laboratories for Improved Visitor and Scientists Experience.	1,200,000
AZ	Coconino National Forest	Arizona National Scenic Trail Maintenance ..	48,000
ID	Sawtooth National Forest	Steer Basin Double Vault Toilet Replacement	75,000
CO; WY	Medicine Bow-Routt National Forests and Thunder Basin National Grassland.	Tie Hack and Mad Creek Trail Bridges	200,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Beaver Lake Trail Gravel	39,503
AK	Chugach National Forest	Palmer Creek Subsistence Access and Aquatic Organism Passage (AOP) Improvements.	692,000
CO	San Juan National Forest	Chimney Rock Entry and Parking Paving	310,000
AZ	Tonto National Forest	Forest-wide Pavement Preservation	400,000
NY; VT	Green Mountain and Finger Lakes National Forests.	Forest-wide Developed Recreation Site Deferred Maintenance Reduction.	231,375
AK	Tongass National Forest	Chief Shakes Hot Tub Outdoor Tub Deck Replacement.	81,200
IL	Shawnee National Forest	Big Creek Bridge Replacement for Recreation and Private Land Access.	900,000
AK	Chugach National Forest	Crater Lake Trail Deferred Maintenance	40,000
CA	Eldorado National Forest	Fleming Meadow Trail & Access Improvements.	125,000
NM	Gila National Forest	Whitewater Trail (TR 2071)/Catwalk National Recreation Trail (CNRT).	75,000
MT	Lolo National Forest	Forest-wide Toilet Replacements	175,000
MT	Bitterroot National Forest	Meadow Vapor and Darby Aquatic Organism Passage and Stormwater Upgrades.	855,000
CO	Pike and San Isabel National Forests Cimarron and Comanche National Grasslands.	Cottonwood Bridge Replacement	995,000
CO	San Juan National Forest	San Juan Bridge Campground	86,885
CO	Rio Grande National Forest	Mogote Complex Deferred Maintenance Improvements.	214,000
MO	Mark Twain National Forest	Eleven Point National Scenic River—Riverton West Retaining Wall.	60,000
MT	Bitterroot National Forest	Rombo Campground Shoreline Stabilization: Ravalli County.	50,000

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS: NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND FISCAL
YEAR 2022—Continued

State(s)	Station or Unit Name	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
MN	Superior National Forest	Kawishiwi Trails Rehabilitation (Superior Trails Priority Area).	178,584
SC	Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests	Chattooga River Corridor Master Planning ...	100,000
IN	Hoosier National Forest	Springs Valley Recreation Area Dam Improvement.	100,000
MT	Lolo National Forest	Rock Creek Road Resurface and Maintenance to Recreation Sites.	1,800,000
MT	Flathead National Forest	Flathead Wild and Scenic River Access Site Deferred Maintenance.	75,000
ID	Sawtooth National Forest	Minidoka Ranger District Deferred Trails Maintenance.	75,000
NC	National Forests in North Carolina	Poplar Boat Launch Deferred Maintenance and Remodeling.	42,500
ID	Sawtooth National Forest	Sawtooth Wilderness Trails and Alice Toxaway Puncheons.	132,000
MT	Lolo National Forest	Lee Creek Campground Water System Maintenance: Missoula County Repave Forest Service Road.	75,000
FL	National Forests in Florida	210 & Olustee Beach/Boat Ramp Parking Lot.	150,000
CA	Modoc National Forest	MDF Forest-wide Campground Maintenance Phase 2.	250,000
NE	Nebraska National Forest	Bessey Recreation Complex Sidewalk Repair and Group Electrical Upgrades.	50,000
SD	Black Hills National Forest	Bear Mountain Toilet Replacement	61,000
AZ	Prescott National Forest	Rehabilitation—Skidmore/Bignotti Verde River Access Points.	226,000
WA	Olympic National Forest	Willaby Campground Restroom Replacement	250,000
CA	Sierra National Forest	Jerseydale Campground Rehabilitation Phase 4.	303,290
AK	Chugach National Forest	Forest-Wide Cabin Deferred Maintenance	184,034
NC	National Forests in North Carolina	Old Fort Picnic Area Rehabilitation	100,000
AK	Chugach National Forest	Trail of Blue Ice/Black Bear Campground ...	209,925
VA	George Washington and Jefferson National ..	Roaring Run Road Bridge Superstructure Re-	25,000
WY	Bridger-Teton National Forest	Greys River Road & Rec Improvements	1,280,000
MT	Kootenai National Forest	Recreation Sites Campfire Ring Replacement.	39,500
OR	Ochoco National Forest	Forest-wide Cattle Guard Maintenance and	300,000
AZ	Tonto National Forest	Pipeline Off Highway Vehicle Area Improve-	200,000
CO	San Juan National Forest	Williams Creek Campground	248,000
PR	El Yunque National Forest	Historic Stonework Restoration	47,411
AZ	Coronado National Forest	Replace Gibb Wash Bridge	70,000
ID	Payette National Forest	West Zone Campground Reconstruction	108,000
UT	Manti-La Sal National Forest	Fish Creek Campground and Trailhead	237,120
NM	Lincoln National Forest	Lincoln Cabin Rental Remodel	60,000
OR	Umpqua National Forest	Rogue-Umpqua Scenic Byway—Diamond Lake Composite Facilities User Experience Enhancement.	180,000
IN	Hoosier National Forest	East Bass Pond Section of Cope Hollow Trail 40520 Trail Improvement.	135,000
CO	Medicine Bow-Routt National Forests and Thunder Basin National Grassland.	Dry Lake Campground and Trailhead Rehabilitation.	139,860
MT	Flathead National Forest	South Fork of the Flathead Watershed Improvement Project.	75,000
CO	Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests.	Blue Lakes Trailhead Reconstruction Multi ..	50,000
WY	Bridger-Teton National Forest	Wyoming Range National Recreation Trail Lander Cut-off National Historic Trail Improvement.	125,000
CA	Eldorado National Forest	John Don't Specified Road Reconstruction ...	500,000

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS: NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND FISCAL
YEAR 2022—Continued

State(s)	Station or Unit Name	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
WV	Monongahela National Forest	Williams River at Tea Creek Bridge Replacement 135-05 at Cranberry Wilderness.	1,579,000
MT	Kootenai National Forest	Recreation Site Picnic Tables and Bench Replacement.	40,500
AK	Tongass National Forest	Mitkof Island Trail	117,250
WI	Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest	Critical Boat Launch Repairs at 6 Sites	228,000
CO	San Juan National Forest	Bridge Campground Road and Spur Deferred Maintenance.	121,920
OR	Willamette National Forest	Detroit Critical HVAC Upgrades	250,000
VA	George Washington and Jefferson National Forests.	Virginia Creeper Trail (4575) Renovation	377,000
NV	Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	Spring Mountains Visitor Gateway's Amphitheater Safety Repairs.	55,000
AZ	Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests	Sitgreaves Zone Trails Maintenance	245,000
OR	Willamette National Forest	Toilet Replacement and Composting Toilet Conversion Project.	90,000
NM	Carson National Forest	El Rito Campground Renovation and Improvement.	237,000
AZ	Coconino National Forest	Forest Portal and Recreation Site Sign Replacement Project.	75,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Indian River Trail Bridge Replacements	60,000
AK	Chugach National Forest	Port Chalmers Public Use Cabin Reconstruction.	250,000
NM	Carson National Forest	Canjilon Lakes National Forest Service Road 129 Alkali Spring Road Repaving Project.	200,000
CA	Eldorado National Forest	Eleven Pines Land Slide Repair	375,000
WA	Mt Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest	Pacific Crest Trail Access Roads Bridges Trails.	330,000
UT	Fishlake National Forest	Fishlake Campground Water System Deferred Maintenance Reduction Project.	384,330
AZ	Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests	Apache Zone Trails Maintenance	240,000
ID; MT	Bitterroot National Forest	Continued Bitterroot Developed Recreation Site Deferred Maintenance & Accessibility Improvements.	200,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Exchange Cove Bridge and Aquatic Organism Passage (AOP) Structure.	280,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Hoonah Road, Aquatic Organism Passage (AOP) Improvements, and Bridge Reconstruction.	330,000
AR	Ozark-St Francis National Forest	Blanchard Sewage Line Replacement	50,000
AK	Chugach National Forest	Begich, Boggs Visitor Center and Portage Lakefront Recreation Site.	220,000
WV	Monongahela National Forest	Red Creek Bridge Replacement for Dolly Sods Wilderness Access.	2,000,000
OR	Deschutes National Forest	Lava River Cave Trail Rehabilitation and Safety Improvements.	190,000
AK	Chugach National Forest	Alaganik Slough Recreation Site Renovation	55,000
CO	San Juan National Forest	Piedra Trail Reconstruction	111,798
MT	Lolo National Forest	Historic Savenac Recreation Rental Facility Maintenance: Mineral County.	255,000
WY	Shoshone National Forest	Shoshone First Forest and Facility Maintenance Project.	294,000
UT	Ashley National Forest	Forest-wide Campground Improvements	376,000
WA	Mt Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest	Mountain Loop Hwy Corridor Enhancement: Bridges, Picnic Sites, Trailheads.	322,000
AL	National Forests in Alabama	Payne Lake Dam Spillway	75,700
AL	National Forests in Alabama	Lake Chinnabee Recreation Area	10,000
VA	George Washington and Jefferson National Forests.	Upper Sherando Dam Auxiliary Spillway Armoring.	258,000
OR	Deschutes National Forest	Forest-wide Trail Bridge Reconstruction	106,000
MT	Kootenai National Forest	Boat Launches and Dock Replacements: Lincoln County.	75,000

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS: NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND FISCAL
YEAR 2022—Continued

State(s)	Station or Unit Name	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
WA	Olympic National Forest	Quinault Rainforest Trailhead Restroom Re- placement.	200,000
UT	Uinta–Wasatch–Cache National Forest	Pineview Reservoir Recreation Complex Re- construction—Phase 2.	6,850,000
ID; OR	Wallowa–Whitman National Forest	Hells Canyon National Recreation Area De- ferred Maintenance Phase 1.	266,700
MT	Lolo National Forest	Lolo Timber and Fuels Access Roads	75,000
CA	Klamath National Forest; Modoc National Forest; Shasta–Trinity National Forest.	Medicine Lake Roads	2,500,000
OR	Rogue River–Siskiyou National Forest	Quosatana Campground Septic Replace- ments.	35,000
AZ	Coronado National Forest	Replace Bear Canyon Bridge	120,000
WY	Black Hills National Forest	Cement Ridge Lookout Repointing	50,000
AZ	Tonto National Forest	Arizona Game and Fish Department Fishing– Boating Dock Improvements.	150,000
CA	Cleveland National Forest	Upper San Juan Campground Renovation	485,000
WY	Medicine Bow–Routt National Forests and Thunder Basin National Grassland.	Forest–wide Rec Rental Cabin	123,500
WA	Gifford Pinchot National Forest	Critical Upgrades to Johnston Ridge Observ- atory, Mount Saint Helens National Vol- canic Monument.	275,000
AZ	Kaibab National Forest	National Forest Service Road 307/310 Road and Parking Lot Reconstruction.	60,000
AK	Chugach National Forest	Center Ridge Trailhead Reconstruction	38,200
LA	Kisatchie National Forest	Longleaf Vista Toilet Replacement	80,000
ID	Boise National Forest	Sage Hen Recreation Area Reconstruction	2,211,432
CA	Eldorado National Forest	Eldorado Forest–wide Public Road Safety and Directional Sign Replacement.	100,000
ID	Payette National Forest	East Fork Trail Complex Deferred Mainte- nance Project.	227,450
CO	San Juan National Forest	Middle Fork Trail Reconstruction	100,000
ID	Sawtooth National Forest	Redfish Lake (Phase 3) Road Improvements	3,400,000
CA	Inyo National Forest	Rock Creek Lake Boat Launch Rehabilitation	500,000
MT	Helena–Lewis and Clark National Forest	Forest–wide Road, Trail and Access Sign Replacement Project.	150,000
MT	Helena–Lewis and Clark National Forest	Trail Deferred Maintenance Reduction Project.	550,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Zarembo Island Boat Launch, St Johns Bridge, Road Reconstruction and Aquatic Organism Passage Structures.	500,000
OR; WA	Pacific Northwest Region Regional Office	Regional Trails Deferred Maintenance Shared Stewardship (1,500 miles to Standard).	1,100,000
WY	Shoshone National Forest	Shoshone Trails Deferred Maintenance	403,800
CA	Mendocino National Forest	Yolla Bolly Wilderness Deferred Trail Mainte- nance.	135,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Middle Ridge Cabin Wall Rehabilitation Project.	40,000
AZ	Tonto National Forest	Granite Reef Day Use Site Improvements	650,000
CA	Lassen National Forest	Forest–wide toilet Replacement	530,000
GA	Chattahoochee–Oconee National Forests	Lake Winfield Scott Campground Improve- ments.	2,000,000
AZ	Prescott National Forest	Trails Maintenance	225,000
WA	Mt Baker–Snoqualmie National Forest	Mountain Loop Highway– South Fork Stillaguamish Roads Trails Bridges.	1,551,000
NM	Gila National Forest	Recreation Fee Site Maintenance	595,530
WY	Bridger–Teton National Forest	Upper Green River Corridor Road Improve- ment—Phase 1.	200,000
UT	Fishlake National Forest	Kents Lake Road Corridor Deferred Mainte- nance—Phase 2.	455,000
ID	Payette National Forest	South Fork Salmon River Road Pavement Rehabilitation.	1,650,000

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS: NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND FISCAL
YEAR 2022—Continued

State(s)	Station or Unit Name	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
MT	Bitterroot National Forest	Bitterroot Recreation Water System Deferred Maintenance.	270,000
TN	Cherokee National Forest	Ocoee Whitewater Center Functional Assessment.	350,000
OR	Malheur National Forest	Allison Cabin Remodel & Improvement	275,000
MT	Lolo National Forest	Rock Creek Recreation Sites Water System Repairs and Toilet Replacements: Granite County.	300,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Suntaheen Fishpass Nature Watch Area: Trail Reconstruction and Site Improvements.	235,000
CO	Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests Pawnee National Grassland.	Brainard Lake Recreation Area Deferred Maintenance.	120,000
AL	National Forests in Alabama	Bartra Trail Bridge Repair	56,000
AZ	Coconino National Forest	Red Rock Trails Universal Access Enhancement Project.	40,000
MT	Helena—Lewis and Clark National Forest	Forest-wide Cabin Deferred Maintenance Reduction Project.	150,000
NC	National Forests in North Carolina	Winesprings—Whiteoak Road Paving	50,000
CO	Pike and San Isabel National Forests Cimarron and Comanche National Grasslands.	Whitestar Campground Water System Maintenance.	50,000
CA	Eldorado National Forest	Adventure Mountain Lodge Roof Replacement.	300,000
WY	Medicine Bow—Routt National Forests and Thunder Basin National Grassland.	Forest-wide Recreation Site Decommissioning.	50,000
CO	Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests.	National Forest Service Road 7839 Alpine Tunnel Road and Palisade Repair.	50,000
CO	San Juan National Forest	McPhee Breakwater	520,000
SD	Black Hills National Forest	Grizzly Bear Campground Reconstruction	113,000
TN	Cherokee National Forest	Tellico Corridor and Road Improvements	1,175,000
WV	Monongahela National Forest	Lake Sherwood Campground Rehabilitation	953,370
WA	Mt Baker—Snoqualmie National Forest	Bridge Repairs and Preservation	440,000
MT	Flathead National Forest	Rental Cabin Deferred Maintenance Reduction: Flathead County, MT.	300,000
SD	Black Hills National Forest	Pactola Campground Loop B Reconstruction	295,000
MT	Beaverhead—Deerlodge National Forest	Recreation and Road Signs Deferred Maintenance Reduction Southwest Montana.	65,000
WA	Mt Baker—Snoqualmie National Forest	Greenwater Lake Trail Bridges	360,000
WY	Black Hills National Forest	Four-Corners Snowmobile Area Toilet & Parking Lot.	102,400
TX	National Forests and Grasslands in Texas	Historic Boykin Springs Log Shelter Rehab ..	250,000
OR	Willamette National Forest	Salt Creek Falls Day Use Site Restoration	115,000
AK	Chugach National Forest	Chugach Forest—Wide Campground Infrastructure Replacement.	630,000
CO	Pike and San Isabel National Forests Cimarron and Comanche National Grasslands.	Colorado Trail (S Fooses) Deferred Maintenance.	210,000
KY	Daniel Boone National Forest	Stearns District Replace Minor Recreation Features.	239,970
MT	Lolo National Forest	Seeley Lake Recreation Area Campgrounds & Day Use Sites Maintenance & Repairs: Missoula County.	600,000
NM	Gila National Forest	South Negro Creek Bridge Replacement	122,000
CA	Angeles National Forest	Wet a Line—Provide Accessible Fishing Opportunities at West Fork San Gabriel.	175,000
UT	Fishlake National Forest	Fish Lake Basin Deferred Maintenance Project Phase 2.	1,683,477
AZ	Coconino National Forest	Red Rock Trail Heavy Deferred Maintenance Project.	175,000
WY	Medicine Bow—Routt National Forests and Thunder Basin National Grassland.	Rob Roy and Hog Park Boat Dock Rehab	200,000
OR	Umpqua National Forest	Dellenback Trail Improvements	400,000

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS: NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND FISCAL
YEAR 2022—Continued

State(s)	Station or Unit Name	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
OR; WA	Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area	Vault Restroom Replacements—Herman Creek Horse Camp, Herman Creek Trailhead, and St Cloud Picnic Area.	245,000
MT	Kootenai National Forest	Rexford Bench Recreation Complex Water/Wastewater Reconstruction and Deferred Maintenance Reduction Lincoln County.	750,000
PA	Allegheny National Forest	Irwin Run Boat Launch Deferred Maintenance.	250,074
CO	Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests.	Forest-wide Toilet Replacement	780,000
WY	Shoshone National Forest	Shoshone Developed Recreation Deferred Maintenance.	401,131
NM	Cibola National Forest	Nine Mile Recreation Improvements	851,526
CO	Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests.	Forest-wide Fence Replacement	485,000
MT	Custer Gallatin National Forest	Gallatin River Bridges Rehabilitation	25,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Mount Edgcombe Trail Gravel	166,844
MI	Huron-Manistee National Forest	Round Lake Recreation Area Campground & Kneff Lake Recreation Area Safety Improvements.	65,000
MT	Custer Gallatin National Forest	30 Miles Pavement Preservation & Replacement: West Yellowstone, Gallatin River, Beartooth Mountains, and Ashland.	951,500
UT	Ashley National Forest	Forest-wide public restroom replacement	995,000
AZ	Coronado National Forest	Improve Sierra Vista Recreation Access, Roads and Trails.	500,000
OR	Ochoco National Forest	Road 42 Highway Safety Act Improvements	1,560,000
CA	Eldorado National Forest	Highway 88 Trailhead Improvements and Trail Maintenance.	70,000
WV	Monongahela National Forest	International Mountain Biking Association Ride Center Tea Creek Mountain Trail Improvements.	367,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Misty Fjords National Monument Wilderness Trails Deferred Maintenance.	115,000
AZ	Rocky Mountain Research Station	Historic Fort Valley EF Headquarters Site Utility System Replacement.	220,000
SC	Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests	Recreation Deferred Maintenance	100,000
CO	San Juan National Forest	Upper Dolores Trails	180,000
MT	Flathead National Forest	Flathead National Forest Trail Deferred Maintenance Reduction Project (outside of the Bob Marshall Priority Area).	200,000
MT	Flathead National Forest	Hungry Horse Reservoir Phase 2 Renovations—Emery Bay Campground, Abbott and FK&L Boat Launch.	90,000
WA	Mt Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest	Heather Meadows Trails Rec Site Deferred Maintenance and Dam Rehab.	480,000
MT	Flathead National Forest	Forest-wide Water and Wastewater System Deferred Maintenance.	250,000
AZ	Coronado National Forest	Forest-wide Water and Wastewater Improvement.	400,000
MO	Mark Twain National Forest	Crane Lake Dam Rehabilitation and Forest Service Road 2113 Improvement Project.	3,900,000
MT	Flathead National Forest	#895 Milepost 2447: Flathead County/Kneiff Creek Pipe Replacement Road.	315,000
MT	Custer Gallatin National Forest	Falls Creek and Summit Trailhead and Campground Construction and Improvements.	75,000
MI	Hiawatha National Forest	Hiawatha Historic Lighthouses: Stabilization and Rehabilitation with Partner Support.	250,000
AK	Chugach National Forest	Upper Winner Creek Deferred Maintenance and Improvement.	165,230

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS: NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND FISCAL
YEAR 2022—Continued

State(s)	Station or Unit Name	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
KY	Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area.	Hillman Ferry Campground Restroom Replacement.	520,000
ID	Nez Perce—Clearwater National Forests	Toilet Repair and Replacement: Idaho, Clearwater & Latah County.	216,450
MT	Kootenai National Forest	Recreation Sites, Cabins, Lookouts Deferred Maintenance Reduction Northwest Montana.	170,000
MT	Lolo National Forest	Welcome Creek Wilderness Trails Access	250,000
GA	Chattahoochee—Oconee National Forests	Southern Region Wilderness Trail Projects ...	75,000
ID	Idaho Panhandle National Forests	Priest Lake (lake based) Priority Area Deferred Maintenance Reduction: Northern Idaho.	1,000,000
AR	Ouachita National Forest	Shady Lake Recreation Site—Day Use Renovation.	100,000
NM	Santa Fe National Forest	Forest-wide Critical Water and Wastewater System Replacement.	1,583,000
CA	Angeles National Forest	Enhancing Los Angeles Foothill Community Rec Destination at Chantry Flat.	475,000
WY	Bighorn National Forest	Bighorn forest-wide historical preservation and rehabilitation of the Forest Recreation Rental Program.	20,000
MT	Flathead National Forest	Recreation Site Road Deferred Maintenance	240,000
AR	Ozark—St Francis National Forest	Lower Hurricane Creek Bridge Improvements	35,000
MT	Custer Gallatin National Forest	Bridgers and Bangtails Trail Facility Renovations.	126,730
ID	Idaho Panhandle National Forests	Whiskey Rock and Green Bay Campground Improvements Bonner County.	800,000
ID; MT	Bitterroot National Forest	Bitterroot Lookout and Rental Cabin Deferred Maintenance and Safety Upgrades.	1,156,207
ID	Boise National Forest; Payette National Forest; Salmon—Challis National Forest.	Idaho Airstrip	250,000
OR	Fremont—Winema National Forest	Oregon Timber Trail Access Improvements Recreation.	25,000
NC	National Forests in North Carolina	Davidson River Campground and Pisgah Sewer Reconstruction.	2,500,000
WA	Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area	Dog Mountain Trailhead Relocation	15,000
ID	Idaho Panhandle National Forests	Historic Route of the Hiawatha Rails-to-Trails Tunnels Improvements.	1,750,000
CO	Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests Pawnee National Grassland.	Briggsdale Historical Rehabilitation for Recreation, Admin, and Visitor Information Services.	295,295
AZ	Coronado National Forest	Tanque Verde Falls Recreation Enhancement Project.	20,000
NM	Santa Fe National Forest	Forest-Wide Developed Recreation Site Improvements and Trail Deferred Maintenance Reduction.	500,000
CO	Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests Pawnee National Grassland.	Arapaho National Recreation Area Deferred Maintenance.	1,145,000
SC	Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests	Cooter Creek Bridge Replacement	700,000
OH	Wayne National Forest	Lamping Homestead and Sand Run Dam Repair/Renovation.	140,000
NV	Humboldt—Toiyabe National Forest	Bob Scott Campground Renovation	598,580
MT	Helena—Lewis and Clark National Forest	Bob Marshall Wilderness Complex and Adjacent Lands Priority Area Trail Maintenance.	1,100,000
OR	Pacific Northwest Research Station	Corvallis Architectural Barriers Act Restroom Renovations.	530,000
CO	Pike and San Isabel National Forests Cimarron and Comanche National Grasslands.	Historic Corps Heritage Deferred Maintenance Projects.	616,444
AZ	Coronado National Forest	Sky Island Trail Maintenance and Improvement.	162,750

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS: NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND FISCAL
YEAR 2022—Continued

State(s)	Station or Unit Name	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
CO	Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests Pawnee National Grassland.	Shadow Mountain Village Rehabilitation	1,500,000
CA	Mendocino National Forest	Critical Forest-wide Roof Replacement	250,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Starrigavan Recreation Area Deferred Main- tenance.	25,000
AR	Ozark-St Francis National Forest	Bear Creek Lake Spillway Rehabilitation	650,000
WI	Forest Products Laboratory	FPL #4 Improve Construction Practices/ Building Codes—Bldg 4 & 15 Roof Re- placement.	350,000
WA	Mt Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest; Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest.	Mountains to Sound-Heritage Multi Asset Recreation Investment Corridor.	7,117,707
SD	Black Hills National Forest	Comanche Park Campground Reconstruction	251,800
WY	Medicine Bow-Routt National Forests and Thunder Basin National Grassland.	Brush Creek Visitor Center Rehabilitation	175,000
MI	Huron-Manistee National Forest	Historic Iargo Springs Interpretive Site—Stair and Boardwalk Renovation—Recreation Access.	90,000
CA	Inyo National Forest; Sequoia National For- est; Stanislaus National Forest.	Southern Sierra Zone Recreation Facility Im- provements.	1,558,000
NH	White Mountain National Forest	Glen Ellis Road/Trail/Civilian Conservation Corps Era Site Improvements.	622,000
MT	Flathead National Forest	Summit Nature Center Interpretive Display Upgrade and Replacement Whitefish, MT.	250,000
CA	Plumas National Forest	Upper Golden Trout Campground Temp Bridge and bridge replacement.	800,000
ID	Rocky Mountain Research Station	Priest River Experimental Forest Historic Headquarters Reroofing.	120,000
CO	Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests.	Forest-wide Non-Motorized Trail Restoration	150,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Tongass Docks and Marine Infrastructure Repairs.	304,000
CA	Sierra National Forest	Scenic Byway Multi-Developed Recreation Site Rehabilitation.	5,167,080
NM	Gila National Forest	Quemado Lake Rec Areas Reconstruction and Accessibility Upgrades.	15,000
OR	Umpqua National Forest	South Umpqua Transportation Remediation and Watershed Improvement to Aid in Critical Access and Aquatic Organism Passage.	395,000
ID	Sawtooth National Forest	Sawtooth National Forest Bald Mountain Lookout Deferred Maintenance.	106,000
NM	Cibola National Forest	Sandia Crest Recreation Complex Design and Construction.	2,097,255
MT	Custer Gallatin National Forest	Phase 2 Madison Arm Road #291 Aggregate Surfacing: Hebgen Lake, Gallatin County.	385,000
NM	Gila National Forest	Gila Wilderness and Urban Interface Trail Access Improvement.	250,000
AZ	Southwestern Region Regional Office	Arizona National Scenic Trail (AZT) Deferred Maintenance.	310,000
CO; WY	Medicine Bow-Routt National Forests and Thunder Basin National Grassland.	Forest-wide Deferred Trail Maintenance	240,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	One Duck Trail Reconstruction and Shelter Replacement.	385,000
IL	Shawnee National Forest	Lake Glendale Phased Rehabilitation Project	644,000
ID	Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests	Salmon River & Red River Campgrounds De- ferred Maintenance Reduction: Idaho.	510,000
ID	Sawtooth National Forest	Pioneer Campground Improvements	85,000
NM	Carson National Forest	Echo Amphitheater Campground Renovation	658,024
VA	George Washington and Jefferson National Forests.	Sherando Recreation Area Rehabilitation	142,900
WY	Bighorn National Forest	Bighorn Forest-wide Vault Toilet Placements	200,000
WA	Gifford Pinchot National Forest	La Wis Wis Campground Water System Re-	780,000

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS: NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND FISCAL
YEAR 2022—Continued

State(s)	Station or Unit Name	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
AK	Tongass National Forest	9-mile Downstream Trail Reconstruction	42,000
ID	Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests	Trail Stewardship Act Priority Area Central ..	1,107,307
MI	Hiawatha National Forest	Forest Service Road 2258-1.8, Indian River Bridge Replacement.	850,000
MT	Custer Gallatin National Forest	Recreation Site Toilet Deferred Maintenance	372,000
NC	National Forests in North Carolina	Cradle of Forestry in America National His- toric Area Major Rehabilitation.	150,000
CO	San Juan National Forest	Weminuche Trails	216,854
CO	Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests Pawnee National Grassland.	Improving Trail System Access and Connectivity.	185,000
MT	Kootenai National Forest	Campground Reconstruction: Lincoln & Sanders County.	890,000
TX	National Forests and Grasslands in Texas ...	Double Lake Campground and Recreation Site Rehab.	1,400,000
WA	Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest	Steven's Pass National Historic Byway-Icicle	450,000
SC	Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests	Nicholson Creek Bridges Replacements	1,250,000
UT	Dixie National Forest	Spruces Campground Reconstruction Project	447,178
WI	Forest Products Laboratory	FPL #3 Improved Public Education of Forest Biorefinery & Woody Biomass Utilization Deferred Maintenance Elimination.	850,000
WA	Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest	Selkirks to Surf: North Cascades Recreation Scenic Corridor.	150,000
ID	Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests	Water/Wastewater System Maintenance: Idaho, Clearwater & Latah County.	247,125
OR	Siuslaw National Forest	Visitor Center and Roof Replacements	650,000
NM	Carson National Forest	Hopewell Lake Day Use and Campground Renovations & Improvements.	53,500
CO	Rio Grande National Forest	Building Improvements Creede	50,000
NC	National Forests in North Carolina	Roan Mountain Well and Water System Relo- cation and Site Reconstruction.	75,000
MT	Flathead National Forest	Big Creek, Window Rock & Basin Station Rental Cabin Repairs: Paradise Valley, Hyalite Canyon, and West Yellowstone.	167,000
CA	Sequoia National Forest	Hume Lake Ranger District Recreation Roads Pavement Preservation.	1,166,000
CO	Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests.	Little Bear Campground Reconstruction	3,000,000
CA	Sierra National Forest	Sierra Vista Scenic Byway Rehabilitation Project.	4,125,000
ID	Idaho Panhandle National Forests	North Zone Trails- Bonners Ferry Trail Re- construction.	85,000
AK	Chugach National Forest	Recreation Toilet Replacement	40,000
NM	Santa Fe National Forest	Jemez National Recreation Area Dispersed Recreation Management.	195,000
WA	Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area	Coyote Wall Trail System Restoration	240,000
CO	Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests.	Deer Lakes Campground Reconstruction	1,000,000
AK	Pacific Northwest Research Station	Replace Two Cabins at Hollis Site	505,000
OR; WA	Pacific Northwest Region Regional Office	Routine Developed Recreation Site Deferred Maintenance Projects.	600,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Tongass Docks and Marine Infrastructure Repairs Phase 2.	1,150,000
ID	Rocky Mountain Research Station	Priest River Experimental Forest Water Sys- tem Replacement.	290,000
WV	Monongahela National Forest	Marlinton/White Sulphur Ranger District Stream Crossing Structures (Panther Ridge and Upper Williams River NEPA) for Trout Fisheries.	450,000
CO	Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests.	Lake Irwin Campground Reconstruction	3,000,000
OR; WA	Pacific Northwest Region Regional Office	Aquatic Organism Passage Design and Im- plementation.	500,000

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS: NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND FISCAL
YEAR 2022—Continued

State(s)	Station or Unit Name	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
CA	Pacific Southwest Research Station	San Dimas Experimental Forest Site Renova- tion.	2,720,000
PA	Allegheny National Forest	Kiasutha Recreation Area Improvements & Redevelopment.	700,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Situk River Corridor Trails Enhancement	100,000
SD	Dakota Prairie Grasslands	Recondition, Spot Surface, & drainage re- pairs on 47 Roads (15–16 roads/year): National Grasslands, Perkins & Coron Counties.	74,000
MT	Lolo National Forest	Bighorn Campground Reconstruction: Gran- ite County.	125,000
PA	Allegheny National Forest	Longhouse Scenic Drive & Jakes Rock Roads and Culvert Repairs.	6,000,000
AL	National Forests in Alabama	Coleman Lake Renovation	20,000
AZ	Apache–Sitgreaves National Forests	Forest-wide Developed Recreation Site Ren- ovation.	607,496
TN	Cherokee National Forest	Forest Historic Civilian Conservation Corps Structures & Site Rehabilitation.	700,000
CA	Inyo National Forest; Sequoia National For- est; Sierra National Forest; Stanislaus National Forest.	Southern Sierra Zone Pavement Stripping and Safety Maintenance.	555,000
AR	Ozark–St Francis National Forest	Blanchard Spring Caverns Life Safety and Lighting Rehab.	5,750,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Margaret Viewing Site	450,500
NM	Gila National Forest	Gila National Forest Service Road 141 Re- pavement.	3,630,000
CO	San Juan National Forest	Dolores Fire Heritage	250,000
OR	Malheur National Forest	Bogue Gulch Bridge Replacement	225,000
CA	Pacific Southwest Research Station	Arcata Redwood Lab Accessible Upgrades ...	297,560
MT	Kootenai National Forest	Kootenai Access Improvement & Trails De- ferred Maintenance.	200,000
CA	Lassen National Forest	Forest-wide Deferred Maintenance	350,000
OR	Mt Hood National Forest	Timberline Lodge Boiler System Replacement	4,850,000
CA	Inyo National Forest	Forest-wide Wilderness Trailhead Improve- ments.	3,929,700
MT	Flathead National Forest	Backcountry Airstrip Hazard Mitigation and Deferred Maintenance work (Spotted Bear).	50,000
MT	Helena–Lewis and Clark National Forest	Forest-wide Campground & Trailhead De- ferred Maintenance & Improvements.	1,000,000
ID; MT	Bitterroot National Forest	Bitterroot Motorized & Non-motorized Trail Reconditioning & Drainage Repair.	300,000
NM	Gila National Forest	Romero Creek Bridge Replacement	145,000
AZ	Coronado National Forest	Reconstruct Upper Control Road National Forest Service Road 38.	125,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Cathedral Falls Trail Reconstruction	261,000
PR	International Institute of Tropical Forestry ...	Sabana Field Roof Replacements at El Yunque National Forest.	850,000
CA	San Bernardino National Forest	Lytle Creek Recreation Corridor Improve- ments.	1,300,000
TN	Cherokee National Forest	Ocoee River Corridor Facilities And Access Improvements.	3,694,330
WA	Colville National Forest	International Selkirk Loop—Recreation Area Accessibility & Amenity Improvements Phase 1.	1,780,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Sunnahae Trail Reconstruction	1,200,000
CO	White River National Forest	Forest-wide Partnership Trail Project	1,021,183
OR	Malheur National Forest	Forest-wide Aquatic Organism Passage Im- plementation.	549,548
MT	Beaverhead–Deerlodge National Forest	Motorized and Non-motorized Trail Deferred Maintenance Reduction Project: South- west Montana across 6 counties.	150,000

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS: NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND FISCAL
YEAR 2022—Continued

State(s)	Station or Unit Name	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
CA	San Bernardino National Forest	Rehabilitate Developed and Dispersed/Developed Recreational Sites.	347,000
UT	Fishlake National Forest	Forest-wide Road Deferred Maintenance Reduction.	300,000
IL	Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie	Bison Fence Replacement (Southwest) Improving Visitor Safety.	247,000
OR	Malheur National Forest	Summit Creek Bridge Replacement	250,000
FL	National Forests in Florida	Juniper Springs and Alexander Springs Boardwalk Replacement.	45,000
UT	Manti-La Sal National Forest George Washington and Jefferson National Forests.	Manti La Sal Forest-wide Trail Maintenance Comers Creek Appalachian Trail— Trail Bridge Replacement.	233,000
VA			30,000
MN	Superior National Forest	Forest Service Road 166 Cross River Bridge Repair.	175,000
AR	Ozark-St Francis National Forest	Blanchard Springs Caverns VIC Renovation	8,100,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	El Cap Recreation Area	876,401
CO	Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests Pawnee National Grassland; Pike and San Isabel National Forests Cimarron and Comanche National Grasslands; Rio Grande National Forest.	Colorado Fourteeners Trail Deferred Maintenance.	680,000
ID	Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests	Trailhead and Road Access Repairs and Updates: Clearwater & Idaho Counties.	600,000
CA; OR; WA	Angeles; Cleveland; Deschutes; Eldorado; Fremont-Winema; Gifford Pinchot; Humboldt-Toiyabe; Inyo; Klamath; Lassen; Mt Baker-Snoqualmie; Mt Hood; Okanogan-Wenatchee; Plumas; Rouge River-Siskiyou; San Bernardino; Sequoia; Shasta-Trinity; Sierra; Stanislaus; Tahoe; Umpqua; Willamette; Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, Lake Tahoe Basin Mgt Unit.	Pacific Crest Trail Region 4, Region 5, Region 6 National Deferred Maintenance.	2,600,000
WA	Gifford Pinchot National Forest	Forest Service Road 25 Huffaker Bridge Replacement.	100,000
MI	Hiawatha National Forest	Forest Service Road 3458-14, Carp River and Forest Service Road 2251-62, North Branch Stutts Creek Bridge Replacements for Timber Sales and Recreation Access.	633,000
SD	Black Hills National Forest	Mitchell Lake Dam Reconstruction	225,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Rainbow Falls Trail Complex	120,000
CO	Rio Grande National Forest	South Saguache Creek Aquatic Organism Passage.	80,000
CA	Tahoe National Forest	Campground Resilience & Vegetation Management.	1,000,000
MT	Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest	Road Reconditioning, Aggregate Surface In-Place Processing on 200-250 miles over three years: 12 Counties, Central Montana Missoula Smokejumper Visitor Center Renovation: Missoula County.	315,000
MT	Northern Region Regional Office		150,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Mendenhall Glacier Visitor Center Deferred Maintenance.	320,000
CO	White River National Forest	Forest-Wide Aquatic Organism Passages	265,000
ID	Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests	Realigning parking and repair boating facilities at six sites: Lochsa River and Salmon River.	450,000
WA	Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area	Forest Service Road 1400 East Fork Woodard Creek Bridge Aquatic Organism Passage.	65,000
OR	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest	Aquatic Organism Passage Little Fly Culvert	53,000

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS: NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND FISCAL
YEAR 2022—Continued

State(s)	Station or Unit Name	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
AK	Tongass National Forest	Mendenhall Glacier Master Plan Implemen- tation Parking Planning Phase.	500,000
CA	Los Padres National Forest	Repair Big Sur Roads	712,500
NE	Nebraska National Forest	Nebraska Master Challenge Cost-Share Agreement.	300,000
OR	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest	Scenic Byway Road Pavement Maintenance & Chip Seal.	15,000
CA	Tahoe National Forest	Tahoe Modernizations & Hotshot Facilities ...	400,000
ID	Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests	Repair 3 Historic Routes and associated Recreation Sites: Idaho & Clearwater Counties.	506,345
MT	Custer Gallatin National Forest	Absaroka Beartooth Zone Deferred Trail Maintenance Project.	200,000
CA	Tahoe National Forest	Granite Chief Wilderness Trail Reroutes	800,000
CA	Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit	Pope-Baldwin National Recreation Trail Re- construction.	750,000
WA	Gifford Pinchot National Forest	Trout Lake and Wind River Water and Wastewater Replacement.	325,000
ND	Dakota Prairie Grasslands	Recondition, Spot Surface, and drainage re- pairs on 7 Roads (2-3 roads/year): 3 counties.	82,000
SD	Nebraska National Forest	National Grasslands Visitor Center Exhibit & Kiosk.	275,000
MT	Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest	Memorial Way Road Reconstruction Phase 2	40,000
OR	Umpqua National Forest	Francis Creek Aquatic Organism Passage to Aid Fish Passage.	160,000
AK	Pacific Northwest Research Station	Potable Water System Replacement at Hol- lis-Maybeso shared w/ local school.	100,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Historic Spasski Trail Reconstruction	20,000
ND	Dakota Prairie Grasslands	Civilian Conservation Corps Campground Updates near Maah-Daah-Hey Trail, Theodore National Park and Bakken Oil Formation.	300,000
ND	Dakota Prairie Grasslands	Maah Daah Hey Trail Reroute & Trailhead ...	15,000
WA	Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest	Aquatic Organism Passage Design/Construct Mission Restoration.	180,000
NE; SD	Nebraska National Forest	Forest-wide Aggregate Placement	840,000
VA	George Washington and Jefferson National ..	Lower Sherando Dam Spillway Upgrade	655,000
ID	Idaho Panhandle National Forests	North Zone Trails, Little Snowy Top Trail Im- provements.	44,000
CO	White River National Forest	Sweetwater Lake Recreation Rehab/Mod- ernization Project.	372,000
NV	Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	San Juan and Big Creek Campgrounds re- placement/improvements.	60,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Dangerous River All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) ...	50,000
OR	Siuslaw National Forest	Road 2116 Indian Creek Bridge Deck Re- placements.	300,000
CA	Plumas National Forest	Plumas Forest-Wide Campground and Day Use Site Improvements.	436,000
PA	Grey Towers National Historic Site	Building Replace Temporary Structure, Grey Towers.	675,000
OR	Siuslaw National Forest	Road 3405 Connection Creek Aquatic Orga- nism Passage.	550,000
CA	Sequoia National Forest	Tenmile-Lava Butte Campground Giant Se- quoia National Monument.	2,475,000
MS	National Forests in Mississippi	Shockaloe Horse Trail	27,000
WA	Gifford Pinchot National Forest	High Priority Safety/Rec Access Improve- ments sub grade road repair on Miles 21.5.	1,000,000
OR	Umatilla National Forest	Blue Mountain Scenic Byway Chip Seal (636 miles).	946,000

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS: NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND FISCAL
YEAR 2022—Continued

State(s)	Station or Unit Name	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
ID	Boise National Forest	Boise National Forest Kirkham Day Use Site Improvements.	50,000
SD; WY	Black Hills National Forest	Forest-wide Rec Toilet Replacements	656,000
OR	Siuslaw National Forest	North Fork Smith River Trail Bridge Replacements Deferred Maintenance Forest Service Road 16—Big Creek Crossing.	350,000
OR	Malheur National Forest	Aquatic Organism Passage Reconstruction ..	1,550,000
WY	Bighorn National Forest	Forest Service Road 19 Hunter Road Improvements.	140,000
KY	Daniel Boone National Forest	Forest-wide Legacy Trail Bridges	300,000
AR	Ozark—St Francis National Forests	Shores Lake Road Reconstruction	184,700
WA	Gifford Pinchot National Forest	Trail Bridge Replacements Bundled	120,000
ALL	Agency-wide	Project Administrative Funds	21,514,840
		Total, Forest Service	268,755,000

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS: LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND FISCAL YEAR 2022

State	Project	Senate
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY	
	Departmental Operations	
	Appraisal and Valuation Services—Federal Lands	19,000,000
	TOTAL, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY	19,000,000
	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	
	Land Acquisition	
	Acquisition Management	7,500,000
	Recreational Access	20,500,000
	Emergencies & Hardships	9,462,000
AZ	Arizona National Scenic Trail (Coke Ovens)	600,000
CO	Dominguez–Escalante National Conservation Area	600,000
ID	Sands Desert Habitat Management Area	3,000,000
ID	Upper Snake/South Fork River Special Recreation Management Area and Tex Creek Wildlife Management Area	9,000,000
MT	Big Snowy Mountains Access	6,700,000
MT	High Divide	5,400,000
NM	Rio Grande del Norte National Monument	4,000,000
OR	John Day National Wild and Scenic River	800,000
	5.7% sequester (unallocated)	1,820,000
	TOTAL, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	69,382,000
	U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	
	Highlands Conservation Act (Public Law 108–421)	10,000,000
	Land Acquisition Management	18,028,000
	Sportsmen and Recreational Access	15,376,000
	Inholding/Emergencies and Hardships	11,135,000
	Exchanges	1,591,000
	Land Protection Planning	493,000
AR	Cache River National Wildlife Refuge	1,000,000
AR	Felsenthal National Wildlife Refuge	4,500,000
CA	Sacramento River National Wildlife Refuge	1,000,000
CA	San Joaquin River National Wildlife Refuge	2,500,000
FL	St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge	2,000,000
IN	Patoka River National Wildlife Refuge	1,000,000
MO	Big Muddy National Fish and Wildlife Refuge	1,000,000
MT	Montana Conservation Areas and National Wildlife Refuges	12,000,000
OR	Ankeny National Wildlife Refuge	1,500,000
OR	William L. Finley National Wildlife Refuge	1,000,000
TX	Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge	3,000,000
TX	Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge	4,000,000
TX	Lower Rio Grande National Wildlife Refuge	1,000,000
VT	Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge	8,500,000
VA	Rappahannock River Valley National Wildlife Refuge	2,000,000
WV	Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge	5,000,000
Mult.	Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge (CT/MA/NH/VT)	5,000,000
Mult.	Great Thicket National Wildlife Refuge (CT/MA/ME/NH/NY/RI)	2,500,000
Mult.	Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge (IA/IL/MN/WI)	1,500,000
Mult.	Northern Tallgrass Prairie National Wildlife Refuge (IA/MN)	500,000
Mult.	Bear River Watershed Conservation Area (ID/UT/WY)	2,316,000
Mult.	Middle Mississippi National Wildlife Refuge (IL/MO)	1,000,000
Mult.	Hackmatack National Wildlife Refuge (IL/WI)	1,250,000
	5.7% sequester (unallocated)	3,933,000
	Total, Land Acquisition	125,622,000

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS: LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND FISCAL YEAR 2022—Continued

State	Project	Senate
	TOTAL, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	156,422,000
	COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES FUND	
	Land Acquisition	
	Species Recovery Land Acquisition	11,162,000
	Habitat Conservation Plan Land Acquisition	19,638,000
	TOTAL, COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES FUND	30,800,000
	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	
	Land Acquisition and State Assistance	
	State Conservation Grants	180,000,000
	LWCF Outdoor Recreation Legacy Grants	107,000,000
	State Conservation Grants Administration	12,703,000
	American Battlefield Protection Program (Public Law 113–287)	20,000,000
	Acquisition Management	14,500,000
	Recreational Access	12,800,000
	Emergencies, Hardships, Relocations, and Deficiencies	4,162,000
	Inholding, Donations, and Exchanges	9,750,000
AK	Denali National Park and Preserve	150,000
AK	Katmai National Park and Preserve	275,000
AL	Little River Canyon National Preserve	1,150,000
AZ	Petrified Forest National Park	12,000,000
CA	Death Valley National Park	750,000
CA	Joshua Tree National Park	2,500,000
CO	Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site	4,100,000
DC	Rock Creek Park	100,000
GA	Cumberland Island National Seashore	2,800,000
GA	Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park	1,575,000
GU	War in the Pacific National Historical Park	825,000
HI	Haleakala National Park	6,125,000
HI	Pu'uhonua o Honaunau National Historical Park	150,000
ID	City of Rocks National Reserve	850,000
MA	Cape Cod National Seashore	200,000
MA	Minute Man National Historical Park	250,000
MD	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park	465,000
MD	Monacacy National Battlefield	900,000
ME	Acadia National Park	200,000
MO	Gateway Arch National Park	2,600,000
MO	Wilson's Creek National Battlefield	1,000,000
MS	Natchez National Historical Park	540,000
NC	Guilford Courthouse National Military Park	200,000
NM	Carlsbad Caverns National Park	375,000
PA	Gettysburg National Military Park	275,000
PA	Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreation River	200,000
SD	Badlands National Park	575,000
TN	Obed Wild and Scenic River	150,000
TN	Shiloh National Military Park	1,965,000
UT	Zion National Park	1,950,000
VA	Petersburg National Battlefield	1,475,000
WI	Ice Age National Scenic Trail	1,900,000
WV	Harpers Ferry National Historical Park	400,000
WV	Gauley River National Recreation Area	975,000
WY	Grand Teton National Park—Snake River Tract 1	7,000,000
Mult.	Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area (KY/TN)	1,000,000
	5.7% sequester (unallocated)	3,503,000
	TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	422,363,000

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS: LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND FISCAL YEAR 2022—Continued

State	Project	Senate
	U.S. FOREST SERVICE	
	Acquisition Management	14,000,000
	Recreational Access	10,448,000
	Critical Inholdings/Wilderness	5,509,000
	Cash Equalization	275,000
	Acquisitions	98,791,000
CA	Plumas National Forest	2,000,000
CA	Shasta-Trinity National Forest	7,000,000
CA	Tahoe National Forest; Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit	12,000,000
FL	National Forests in Florida	19,000,000
GA	Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest	2,625,000
MN	Superior National Forest	25,000,000
MT	Lolo National Forest	970,000
MT	Lolo National Forest	10,300,000
NC	National Forests in North Carolina	3,827,000
	SCFrancis Marion and Sumter National Forests	5,900,000
VT	Green Mountain and Finger Lakes National Forests	2,100,000
WA	Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest	2,437,000
	5.7% sequester (unallocated)	5,632,000
	TOTAL, U.S. FOREST SERVICE	232,833,000
	FOREST LEGACY PROGRAM	
	Administrative Funds	7,339,000
MT	Montana Great Outdoors Conservation Project	20,000,000
ME	Quill Hill to Perham Stream	8,045,000
HI	HIEast Maui Rainforest	6,000,000
WA	Nason Ridge	3,870,000
OR	Spence Mountain Forest	2,100,000
WY	Munger Mountain Corridor Initiative	10,000,000
NH	Androscoggin Valley Corridor	1,665,000
ME	Chadbourne Tree Farm	7,990,000
MI	Black River Ranch	10,665,000
VT	Chateaugay Forest Project	465,000
CA	Shackleford Forest	3,000,000
GA	Dugdown Mountain Corridor	1,705,000
AR	Hot Springs Forest	3,190,000
VA	Roanoke River Forest	2,820,000
SC	Southern Coastal Biodiversity Project	9,457,000
	5.7% sequester (unallocated)	5,499,000
	TOTAL, FOREST LEGACY PROGRAM	103,810,000
	GRAND TOTAL, LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND	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 explanatory statement, 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

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	Account	State	Project Purpose	Recipient	Committee recommendation	Requestor(s)
Fish and Wildlife Service	Stewardship Priorities	AK	Invasive Species Early Detection Rapid Response Strike Team in South Central Alaska, Partnership with State of Alaska.	Fish and Wildlife Service	750	Murkowski
Fish and Wildlife Service	Stewardship Priorities	AK	Research on Marine Animal Health in Changing Oceans.	Alaska SeaLife Center	1,100	Murkowski
Fish and Wildlife Service	Stewardship Priorities	HI	Kona Hema Preserve Habitat Conservation Project, Partnership with The Nature Conservancy, Hawaii.	Fish and Wildlife Service	924	Hirono, Schatz
Fish and Wildlife Service	Stewardship Priorities	HI	Mauui Bird Conservation Center Rehabilitation	Zoological Society of San Diego	634	Hirono, Schatz
Fish and Wildlife Service	Stewardship Priorities	HI	Mokio/Anapuka Critical Habitat Conservation Project, Partnership with Molokai Land Trust.	Fish and Wildlife Service	350	Schatz
Fish and Wildlife Service	Stewardship Priorities	HI	Rare & Endangered Plant Conservation Project, Partnership with Division of Forestry and Wildlife, State of Hawaii.	Fish and Wildlife Service	955	Schatz
Fish and Wildlife Service	Stewardship Priorities	HI	Statewide endangered species conservation, Partnership with Division of Forestry and Wildlife, State of Hawaii.	Fish and Wildlife Service	900	Schatz
Fish and Wildlife Service	Stewardship Priorities	ME	Kennebago Headwaters Brook Trout Habitat Conservation Project, Partnership with Rangeley Lakes Heritage Trust.	Fish and Wildlife Service	1,000	Collins
Fish and Wildlife Service	Stewardship Priorities	OR	Upper Willowa River Restoration, Partnership with Willowa Resources.	Fish and Wildlife Service	200	Merkley, Wyden
National Park Service	Statutory and Contractual Aid	MD	Elktonia and Carr's Beach Conservation	City of Annapolis	2,000	Cardin
National Park Service	Statutory and Contractual Aid	WV	Trail Connectivity to New River Gorge National Park and Preserve.	New River Gorge Regional Development Authority.	1,500	Manchin
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	AK	Kooteya Deiji, Totem Pole Trail, Cultural Preservation, Historic Preservation Fund.	Sealaska Heritage Institute	500	Murkowski
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	AK	Preservation of Sites, National Register of Historic Places, Rehabilitation and Revitalization, Historic Preservation Fund.	Russian Orthodox Sacred Sites in Alaska.	350	Murkowski
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	AZ	Mission Garden in Village of S-cuk Son, Cultural Preservation, Historic Preservation Fund.	Pima County	500	Sinema

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	Account	State	Project Purpose	Recipient	Committee recommendation	Requestor(s)
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	CT	Gardener's Cottage and Carriage House, Coltsville National Park, National Historic Landmark, Rehabilitation and Revitalization, Save America's Treasures.	City of Hartford	500	Blumenthal, Murphy
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	DE	Goggin Manor House (Brecknock), National Register of Historic Places, Rehabilitation and Revitalization, Save America's Treasures.	Kent County Levy Court	500	Carper, Coons
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	HI	Bishop Museum, All Species Hawaiian Initiative, Collections Preservation, Rehabilitation and Revitalization, Save America's Treasures.	Bishop Museum	500	Hirono, Schatz
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	IL	Market Hall, Pullman National Monument, National Register of Historic Places, Rehabilitation and Revitalization, Save America's Treasures.	Historic Pullman Foundation	300	Durbin
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	MA	Springside House in Pittsfield, MA, National Register of Historic Places, Rehabilitation and Revitalization, Save America's Treasures.	City of Pittsfield	500	Markey, Warren
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	MN	Aerial Lift Bridge, Duluth, MN, National Register of Historic Places, Rehabilitation and Revitalization, Save America's Treasures.	City of Duluth, MN	500	Klobuchar
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	NH	Big Nansen Sky Jump Historic Site in Milan, NH, National Register of Historic Places, Rehabilitation and Revitalization, Save America's Treasures.	Nansen Ski Club	500	Shaheen
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	NH	Concord Gasholder Building, National Register of Historic Places, Rehabilitation and Revitalization, Save America's Treasures.	NH Preservation Alliance	500	Shaheen
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	NJ	Ramapough Munsee Burial Ground Site, Tribal Heritage Grant, Rehabilitation, Historic Preservation Fund.	Ramapough Mountain Indians	250	Menendez
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	NM	Lycium Theater in Clovis, NM, National Register of Historic Places, Rehabilitation and Revitalization, Save America's Treasures.	City of Clovis	500	Lujan
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	NM	Waterworks Building in Silver City, NM, National Register of Historic Places, Rehabilitation and Revitalization, Save America's Treasures.	Town of Silver City	500	Lujan

National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	NY ...	Congregation Bnai Israel Synagogue, National Register of Historic Places, Rehabilitation and Revitalization, Save America's Treasures.	Joseph Avenue Arts and Culture Alliance.	400	Schumer
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	NY ...	Fort Ticonderoga, National Historic Landmark, Rehabilitation and Revitalization, Save America's Treasures.	The Fort Ticonderoga Association	500	Schumer
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	NY ...	Michigan Street (Macedonia) Baptist Church, National Register of Historic Places, Rehabilitation and Revitalization, Historic Preservation Fund.	Buffalo Niagara Freedom Station Coalition Inc.	500	Schumer
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	OH ...	Karamu House, National Register of Historic Places, Rehabilitation and Revitalization, Historic Preservation Fund.	Karamu House	500	Brown
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	OH ...	National Underground Railroad Freedom Center, Collections Preservation, Historic Preservation Fund.	National Underground Railroad Freedom Center.	500	Brown
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	OH ...	Paul Laurence Dunbar House, National Historic Landmark, Rehabilitation and Revitalization, Save America's Treasures.	National Aviation Heritage Alliance.	350	Brown
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	OH ...	Union Baptist Cemetery, National Register of Historic Places, Restoration, Historic Preservation Fund.	Union Foundation	165	Brown
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	OR ...	Ghii Dee-Ne Dvn Cultural Center, Collections and Cultural Preservation, Historic Preservation Fund.	Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians.	500	Merkley, Wyden
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	OR ...	Museum at Warm Springs, Collections and Cultural Preservation, Historic Preservation Fund.	Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs.	336	Merkley, Wyden
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	PA ...	Carrie Blast Furnaces, National Historic Landmark, Rehabilitation and Revitalization, Save America's Treasures.	Rivers of Steel Heritage Corporation.	500	Casey
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	PA ...	Memorial Hall, Philadelphia, National Historic Landmark, Rehabilitation and Revitalization, Save America's Treasures.	Please Touch Museum	500	Casey
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	RI	The Rhode Island State Archaeological Collections Repository, Collections Preservation, Save America's Treasures.	Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Co.	100	Reed
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	RI	Trinity Repertory Company's Lederer Theater Center, National Register of Historic Places, Rehabilitation and Revitalization, Save America's Treasures.	Trinity Repertory Company	500	Reed
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	VA ...	Robert Russa Moton Museum, National Historic Landmark, Rehabilitation and Revitalization, Historic Preservation Fund.	Longwood University	500	Kaine, Warner

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	Account	State	Project Purpose	Recipient	Committee recommendation	Requestor(s)
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	VT	Clemmons Family Farm, National Register of Historic Places, Rehabilitation and Revitalization, Historic Preservation Fund.	Clemmons Family Farm	500	Leahy
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	VT	East Monitor Barn, National Register of Historic Places, Rehabilitation and Revitalization, Save America's Treasures.	Vermont Youth Conservation Corps.	500	Leahy
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	VT	Ferrisburgh Union Meeting Hall, National Register of Historic Places, Rehabilitation and Revitalization, Save America's Treasures.	Friends of the Union Meeting Hall Inc.	250	Leahy
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	VT	Pittsford Village Farm, National Register of Historic Places, Rehabilitation and Revitalization, Save America's Treasures.	Pittsford Village Farm	400	Sanders
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	VT	Supporting the Historical Restoration of a Community Cultural Resource, Paramount Theatre, Rutland VT, National Register of Historic Places, Rehabilitation and Revitalization, Save America's Treasures.	The Paramount Center, Inc	500	Leahy
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	VT	West Townshend Stone Arch Bridge, National Register of Historic Places, Rehabilitation and Revitalization, Save America's Treasures.	Townshend Historical Society	221	Sanders
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	WV	Charles Washington's Home, National Register of Historic Places, Rehabilitation and Revitalization, Save America's Treasures.	West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office.	500	Capito, Manchin
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	WV	Coatril Building, National Register of Historic Places, Rehabilitation and Revitalization, Save America's Treasures.	West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office.	500	Capito
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	WV	Wheeling Centre Market Preservation, National Register of Historic Places, Rehabilitation and Revitalization, Save America's Treasures.	West Virginia State Historic Preservation Office.	150	Capito
United States Geological Survey	Status and Trends	AK	Alaska Earthquake Early Warning	USGS	1,000	Murkowski
Bureau of Indian Affairs	Special Initiatives	AK	Alaska Tribal Justice Service Providers	Alaska Native Justice Center	1,000	Murkowski
Bureau of Indian Affairs	Special Initiatives	AK	Domestic Violence Center Needs Assessment for Rural Alaska.	Alaska Native Women's Resource Center.	250	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	Science and Technology	AK	Alaska PFAS Remediation Facility Feasibility Study	University of Alaska	2,000	Murkowski

Environmental Protection Agency	Science and Technology	AK	Kodiak Region HABS Monitoring	Kodiak Area Native Association	50	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	Science and Technology	AK	Landfill Capacity and Hazardous Waste Disposal Study.	Environmental Protection Agency	1,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	Science and Technology	DE	Water Contamination Prevention in Delaware	Center for PFAS Solutions at STRIDE.	80	Carper, Coons
Environmental Protection Agency	Science and Technology	OR	Center for Wildfire Smoke Research and Practice	University of Oregon	800	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	State and Tribal Assistance Grants.	AK	City of King Cove Landfill Expansion	City of King Cove	3,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	State and Tribal Assistance Grants.	AK	City of Klawock Landfill Baling Facility	City of Klawock	1,226	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	State and Tribal Assistance Grants.	AK	City of Metlakatla Solid Waste Multi Use Portable Shredder.	City of Metlakatla	780	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	State and Tribal Assistance Grants.	AK	Polaris Building and Site Remediation	City of Fairbanks	10,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WV	Hodgesville PSD Water System Improvements	Hodgesville Public Service District	4,037	Capito
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	AK	Central Peninsula Landfill Leachate Volume Reduction Project.	Kenai Peninsula Borough	3,360	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	AK	City and Borough of Wrangell Supply Connector to Treatment Plant.	City & Borough of Wrangell	2,080	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	AK	City of Skagway Waste Water Treatment Plant Upgrade.	Municipality of Skagway	10,200	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	AK	Delta Creek Water Well Field Expansion	City of King Cove	5,200	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	AK	Mendenhall Waste Water Treatment Plant Piping Reconfiguration.	City and Borough of Juneau	800	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	AK	Schebner Culvert Rehabilitation	City of Ketchikan	1,250	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	AK	Wastewater Lift Station and Force Main Replacement.	City of Kodiak	3,250	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	AZ	Bank Street Channel Stormwater Project—Mohave County.	Mohave County	1,000	Kelly, Sinema
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	AZ	City of Glendale Water Supply Inter-Connection Upgrades.	City of Glendale, Arizona	2,000	Kelly, Sinema
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	AZ	Town of Hayden Sewer Line Replacement	Town of Hayden	2,000	Kelly
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	CA	City of Banning Wastewater Treatment and Groundwater Protection Project.	City of Banning	1,250	Feinstein, Padilla
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	CA	City of Gustine Tank and Booster Pump Station Improvements.	City of Gustine	3,000	Feinstein, Padilla

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	Account	State	Project Purpose	Recipient	Committee recommendation	Requestor(s)
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	CA ...	City of Yucaipa Wilson III Basin Groundwater Project.	City of Yucaipa	1,000	Feinstein, Padilla
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	CA ...	Doherty Desalination Slant Well Project	South Coast Water District	2,400	Padilla
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	CA ...	Fairbairn Groundwater Well	City of Sacramento	1,700	Feinstein, Padilla
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	CA ...	Western Water Recycling Facility PFAS Treatment and Prevention Project.	Western Municipal Water District	3,000	Feinstein, Padilla
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	CO ...	La Veta Water Treatment Plant	Town of La Veta	600	Hickenlooper
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	CO ...	Big Canyon Water Line	Town of Dove Creek	1,760	Bennet
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	CO ...	City of Craig Water and Wastewater Emergency Generators.	City of Craig	1,080	Bennet, Hickenlooper
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	CO ...	Town of Hotchkiss Water Treatment Plant Upgrade	Town of Hotchkiss	91	Hickenlooper
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	CO ...	Town of Minturn Water Tank Replacement Project	Town of Minturn	1,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	CO ...	Town of Rico Central Sewer System Project	Town of Rico	2,500	Bennet, Hickenlooper
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	CO ...	Walden Water System Old Valve Replacement	Town of Walden	90	Bennet
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	CT ...	City of Hartford Waste Treatment Facility Upgrades	Metropolitan District Commission.	2,500	Blumenthal, Murphy
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	CT ...	Distributed Green Infrastructure across the Watersheds of New Haven Harbor.	Save the Sound	375	Blumenthal, Murphy
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	CT ...	Lake Saltonstall Water Treatment Plant Electrical Upgrades Projects.	South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority.	2,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	CT ...	Manchester Water and Sewer Transmission Pipe	Town of Manchester	1,800	Blumenthal, Murphy
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	CT ...	River Road Pumping Station Upgrades	Town of Stonington WPCA	720	Blumenthal, Murphy
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	CT ...	Town of Bethel Bergstrom Well Treatment Facility	Town of Bethel Public Utilities Department.	1,600	Blumenthal, Murphy

Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	CT ...	Town of Bethel Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System.	Town of Bethel Public Utilities Department.	640	Blumenthal, Murphy
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	CT ...	West Haven Organic Waste and Sludge Disposal ...	City of West Haven	160	Blumenthal, Murphy
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	DE ...	City of Seaford Sewer Line Relocation	City of Seaford	1,200	Carper, Coons
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	DE ...	South Wilmington Sewer Infrastructure Expansion	City of Wilmington	4,800	Carper
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	GA ...	Augusta-Richmond County Sewer and Waterline Replacement.	Augusta-Richmond County	3,888	Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	GA ...	City of McIntyre and Wilkinson County Sewer System.	City of McIntyre and Wilkinson County	6,300	Osoff, Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	GA ...	Richmond County Rock Creek Basin-National Hills Neighborhood Stormwater Project.	Augusta-Richmond County	3,242	Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	IL ...	Centreville Cahokia Heights Sewer System Project	HeartLands Conservancy	1,500	Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	IL ...	City of Sesser Sanitary Sewer Collection System Rehabilitation.	City of Sesser	750	Duckworth
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	IL ...	Des Plaines River Water Reclamation Facility Upgrades Project.	Lake County Public Works	400	Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	IL ...	Harney Central Area Water and Sewer Improvement Project.	City of Harvey	3,500	Duckworth
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	IL ...	Joliet Water Main Replacement & Regional Alternative Water Source Program.	City of Joliet, Illinois	500	Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	IL ...	Malta/Kishwaukee Community College Sanitary Sewer Extension Project.	Kishwaukee Water Reclamation District.	250	Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	IL ...	Metropolis Water Treatment Plant Filter Rehabilitation Project.	City of Metropolis	400	Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	IL ...	Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago Stormwater Project.	Metropolitan Water Reclamation District	1,500	Duckworth, Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	IL ...	Monmouth West Harlem Avenue Water Main Replacement Project.	City of Monmouth	500	Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	IL ...	North Chicago Lead Service Line and Water Main Replacement.	City of North Chicago	500	Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	IL ...	Peoria Combined Sewer Overflow Project	City of Peoria	450	Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	IL ...	Southeast Joliet Sanitary District Water and Wastewater Upgrading.	Will County	500	Duckworth
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	KS ...	City of Pittsburg Wastewater Treatment Facility	City of Pittsburg	3,000	Moran

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	Account	State	Project Purpose	Recipient	Committee recommendation	Requestor(s)
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	LA ...	City of Monroe Storm Water Drainage Study	City of Monroe	500	Cassidy
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	LA ...	Ernest N Morial Convention Center New Gravity Sanitary Sewer and Storm Sewer Project.	New Orleans Ernest N Morial Convention Center.	8,000	Cassidy
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	MA ...	Town of Hull Pump Station 9 Replacement Project	Town of Hull	2,000	Markey, Warren
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	MA ...	Town of Ipswich Town Hill Water Storage Tank Replacement.	Town of Ipswich	3,280	Markey, Warren
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	MA ...	Town of Sturbridge Maple Street Water Main	Sturbridge, Massachusetts	1,085	Markey, Warren
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	MA ...	Tyngsborough Sewer Phase 3 Project	Tyngsborough Sewer Department	869	Markey, Warren
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	MA ...	Wampamoag Tribe of Gay Head Aquinnah Administration Building Connection to Waste Water Treatment Plant.	Wampamoag Tribe of Gay Head Aquinnah.	800	Markey, Warren
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	MD ...	Anacostia Stormwater Management Projects	Anacostia Watershed Society	200	Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	MD ...	Anne Arundel County Stormwater Management Infrastructure Improvements.	Anne Arundel County	2,000	Cardin
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	MD ...	Boonsboro Drinking Water Reservoir Replacement ...	Town of Boonsboro	1,000	Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	MD ...	Cambridge Historic West End Sewer Line Replacements.	The City of Cambridge	500	Cardin
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	MD ...	Cecil County New Wastewater Infrastructure	Cecil County, Maryland	1,000	Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	MD ...	City Hyattsville Ward 1 Stormwater Project	City of Hyattsville	870	Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	MD ...	City of Bowie Pipe Replacement Project	City of Bowie	1,000	Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	MD ...	Gorman Waterline Rehabilitation Project	The Board of Garrett County Commissioners.	700	Cardin
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	ME ...	Anson Madison Sanitary District Regional PFAS Treatment Facility.	Maine Department of Environmental Protection.	1,600	Collins

Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	ME ...	Belfast Sewer Line Replacements	City of Belfast	1,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	ME ...	Berwick Water Utilities Upgrade	Town of Berwick	2,800	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	ME ...	Bridgton Sewer Main Extensions Project	Town of Bridgton	1,400	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	ME ...	City of Eastport Middle Street Pump Station Generator Upgrade.	City of Eastport Wastewater Treatment Department.	120	King
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	ME ...	Echo Lake Septic Tank Effluent Pump System	City of Presque Isle	550	King
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	ME ...	Livermore Falls Wastewater Treatment Facility Upgrade Project.	Town of Livermore Falls	1,700	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	ME ...	Oak Grove Sewer Subsystem Remediation Project	City of Brewer	1,103	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	ME ...	Old Orchard Beach Wastewater Treatment Facility Upgrades.	Town of Old Orchard Beach	1,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	ME ...	Saco Water Resource Recovery Facility Upgrade	City of Saco	3,930	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	ME ...	Town of Frenchville Force Main and Pump Station Upgrade.	Town of Frenchville	247	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	ME ...	Town of Winslow Chaffee Brook Pump Station	Town of Winslow	1,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	ME ...	Vinalhaven Downtown Sewer and Water Project	Town of Vinalhaven	1,410	King
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	MI ...	8 1/2 Mile Drain Drainage District In-System Storage.	8 1/2 Mile Drain Drainage District.	4,500	Peters, Stabenow
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	MI ...	City of St. Clair Water Treatment Plant Improvements.	City of St. Clair	970	Peters, Stabenow
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	MI ...	Great Lakes Water Authority Detroit River Interceptor Evaluation and Rehabilitation.	Great Lakes Water Authority	2,000	Peters, Stabenow
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	MI ...	Martin Drain In-System Storage Device	Martin Sanitary Diversion Drainage District.	1,000	Peters, Stabenow
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	MI ...	Pontiac Drinking Water Improvements	Oakland County Water Resources Commission.	800	Stabenow
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	MN ...	Bemidji Wastewater Treatment Facility Rehabilitation.	City of Bemidji	4,400	Klobuchar, Smith
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	MN ...	City of Rochester Water Reclamation Plant Upgrade	City of Rochester	935	Klobuchar, Smith
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	MN ...	City of Zumbrota NW Watermain Loop	City of Zumbrota	560	Klobuchar, Smith

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	Account	State	Project Purpose	Recipient	Committee recommendation	Requestor(s)
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	MN ...	East Mesabi Water Treatment Project	City of Aurora	2,500	Klobuchar, Smith
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	MN ...	Ely Water Supply Improvements for School Campus	City of Ely	245	Klobuchar
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	MS ...	Bogue Homa Water System	Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians.	2,000	Hyde-Smith
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	MS ...	City of Jackson Water and Distribution System Improvements.	City of Jackson, MS	4,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	NH ...	Canaan Leaded Water Line Replacement and River Crossing Protection.	Town and Village of Canaan	1,470	Shaheen
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	NH ...	City of Newport Renovation of Wastewater Treatment Plant.	Town of Newport	1,936	Shaheen
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	NH ...	Conway Sewer Main Rehabilitation	Conway Village Fire District	1,000	Shaheen
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	NH ...	Greenville Wastewater Treatment Plant Chemical Feed Building.	Town of Greenville	750	Shaheen
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	NH ...	Keene Sewer Force Main Inspection and Rehabilitation.	Keene, NH	325	Shaheen
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	NH ...	Rochester Septic Receiving Facility Upgrades	City of Rochester, NH	900	Shaheen
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	NH ...	Webster Avenue Pump Station Rehabilitation Project	Town of Exeter	1,050	Shaheen
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	NJ ...	Bloomfield Lead Service Line Replacement	Anthony Dezenzo	255	Menendez
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	NJ ...	Borough of East Newark Drinking Water System Improvements.	Borough of East Newark	338	Booker, Menendez
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	NJ ...	Borough of Red Bank Lead Pipe Removal and Replacement Project.	Borough of Red Bank	250	Booker, Menendez
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	NJ ...	Borough of Stanhope Sunset Avenue Water Main Replacement.	Borough of Stanhope	677	Menendez
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	NJ ...	Borough of Wharton Sanitary Sewer System Rehabilitation.	Borough of Wharton	398	Menendez
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	NJ ...	City of Hammononton Sanitary Sewer System Study and Rehabilitation.	City of Hammononton	395	Menendez

Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	NJ ...	City of Newark Water Loss Monitoring Program	City of Newark	492	Booker, Menendez
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	NJ ...	Clay Street Combined Sewer Separation Project	City of Hackensack	1,000	Booker, Menendez
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	NJ ...	Prospect Park Main Sewer Line Repair Project	Borough of Prospect Park	223	Booker, Menendez
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	NJ ...	Rehabilitation of the Prospect Avenue Sewer Pump Station.	Borough of Paramus	250	Menendez
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	NJ ...	Rocky Hill PFOS Treatment and Other Water Improvements.	Borough of Rocky Hill	1,667	Booker
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	NJ ...	Sparta Wastewater Treatment Project	Sparta Township	250	Booker, Menendez
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	NJ ...	Sussex Borough Acoustic Water Leak Detection and Repair.	Sussex Borough	100	Booker
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	NJ ...	Sussex Borough Sewer Force Main Repair	Sussex Borough	1,000	Booker
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	NJ ...	Township of Berkeley Heights Stormwater Runoff Project.	Township of Berkeley Heights	500	Booker
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	NJ ...	Willingboro Municipal Utilities Authority Water Treatment Plant Microgrd.	Willingboro Municipal Utilities Authority.	600	Menendez
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	NM ...	Grant County Regional Water Project Update	Town of Silver City	200	Luján
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	NV ...	Central Ely Sewer Upgrade	City of Ely	3,300	Cortez Masto, Rosen
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	NV ...	Churchill County Rattlesnake Hill Water Tank Upgrade.	City of Fallon	1,995	Cortez Masto, Rosen
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	NV ...	City of Boulder City Wastewater Treatment Plant Equipment Update.	City of Boulder City	1,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	NV ...	City of Reno Septic Sewer Conversions	City of Reno	1,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	NV ...	Quill Water Treatment Plant Upgrade	Carson City	2,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	NV ...	Truckee Meadows Water Authority OneWater Nevada Purification Facility.	Truckee Meadows Water Authority.	3,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	NV ...	Truckee Meadows Water Reclamation Facility (TMRWF) Upgrades.	City of Sparks	3,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	NY ...	City of Cohoes Drinking Water Treatment Plant Rehabilitation Project.	City of Cohoes	2,500	Gillibrand
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	NY ...	City of Mount Vernon DPW Sewer Planning Project	City of Mount Vernon NY	1,500	Schumer

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	Account	State	Project Purpose	Recipient	Committee recommendation	Requestor(s)
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	NY ...	Hempstead Water and Sewer Improvement Project ...	Village of Hempstead	2,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	NY ...	Town of Volney Portable Water System Installation	Town of Volney	280	Gillibrand
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	NY ...	Village of Hempstead Water Improvements Project ...	Village of Hempstead	3,200	Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	NY ...	Village of Mayville Contaminated Well Replacement	Village of Mayville	2,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	OH ...	Midvale Water Treatment Plant Filtration Improvement Project.	Village of Midvale	1,000	Brown
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	OH ...	Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District Brookside Culvert Repair Project.	Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District	2,000	Brown
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	OH ...	Upper Ridgewood Stormwater Detention Basin Improvement Project.	Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District	1,000	Brown
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	OH ...	Village of Scio Waterline and Household Lead Line Replacement.	Village of Scio	300	Brown
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	OH ...	Village of Tuscarawas Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements.	Village of Tuscarawas	500	Brown
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	OK ...	Cherokee Drinking Water Project	Cherokee County Rural Water District #1	5,000	Inhofe
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	OK ...	City of Edmond Drinking Water Improvements	Edmond Public Works Authority	5,000	Inhofe
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	OK ...	City of McAlester Drinking Water System Improvements.	McAlester Public Works Authority	5,000	Inhofe
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	OK ...	City of Stillwater Drinking Water Project	Stillwater Utilities Authority	5,000	Inhofe
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	OK ...	City of Stillwater Wastewater Project	Stillwater Utilities Authority	5,000	Inhofe
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	OK ...	Davis Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements ...	Davis Municipal Authority	1,000	Inhofe
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	OK ...	Okarche Drinking Water Treatment Plant Project	Okarche Public Works Authority	2,000	Inhofe
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	OK ...	Oklahoma City Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrades.	Oklahoma City Water Utilities Trust	5,000	Inhofe

Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	OK ...	Town of Welch Drinking Water Improvements	Welch Public Works Authority	300	Inhofe
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	OK ...	Wewoka Drinking Water Improvements	Wewoka Public Works Authority	5,000	Inhofe
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	OR ...	City of Dufur Wastewater Treatment Expansion Project.	City of Dufur	1,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	OR ...	City of Echo Potable Water System Service Replacement.	City of Echo, Oregon	450	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	OR ...	City of Haines Water Supply and Distribution Project.	City of Haines	1,015	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	OR ...	City of Hood River Phase IV Waterfront Stormwater Line Relocation.	City of Hood River	575	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	OR ...	City of Newberg Emergency Wastewater Treatment Plant.	City of Newberg	500	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	OR ...	City of Prineville Water and Wastewater Services Extension.	City of Prineville	1,500	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	OR ...	City of Sandy Sewer Pipe Improvements	City of Sandy	1,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	OR ...	City of Warrenton Hammond Waterline Project	City of Warrenton	1,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	OR ...	City of Willamina Water Intake Repair	City of Willamina	2,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	OR ...	City of Yamhill Treatment Plant Project	City of Yamhill	192	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	OR ...	Composting System Expansion at the Albany-Millsburg Water Reclamation.	City of Albany	1,500	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	OR ...	Jefferson County Main Canal Lining Project	North Unit Irrigation District	555	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	OR ...	Joint System Piping, Phase 1	Rogue River Valley and Medford Irrigation District	5,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	OR ...	Mapleton Water District Distribution and Meter Project.	Mapleton Water District	800	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	OR ...	North Bend Storm and Sanitary Infrastructure Replacement and Upgrades.	City of North Bend	1,340	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	OR ...	Port of Toledo Sewer Connection Expansion Project	Port of Toledo	1,958	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	OR ...	Upper Klamath Lake Water Reuse Equipment	Klamath County	2,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	PA ...	Brave Water and Sewer Authority System Extension	Southwestern Pennsylvania Water Authority.	2,200	Casey

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	Account	State	Project Purpose	Recipient	Committee recommendation	Requestor(s)
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	PA ...	Cameron County Interceptor Line Replacement	Mid-Cameron Authority	376	Casey
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	PA ...	Village of Lawrence Sewage Facilities Project	Cecil Township Municipal Authority	1,000	Casey
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	RI	City of Woonsocket Lead Line Removal	City of Woonsocket	775	Reed, Whitehouse
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	RI	Greenville Water District Water Line Extension	Greenville Water District	325	Reed
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	RI	Lincoln Avenue Transmission Line Rehabilitation	City of Warwick	3,200	Reed, Whitehouse
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	RI	Providence Water Lead Service Replacements	Providence Water Supply Board	3,300	Reed, Whitehouse
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	RI	Providence Island Water District System Improvement	Providence Island Water District	1,350	Reed, Whitehouse
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	RI	St Paul Street Water Line Project	Town of North Smithfield Water Department	1,175	Reed
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	RI	Town of North Providence Stormwater Improvements	Town of North Providence	375	Reed, Whitehouse
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	RI	Warwick Sewer Authority Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System.	City of Warwick Sewer Authority	1,500	Reed, Whitehouse
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	SC	City of Rock Hill Water Plant Alum Sludge Dewatering Facility.	City of Rock Hill	8,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	SC	Northside Gravity Sewer Expansion	City of Aiken	2,500	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	VA ...	City of Norfolk River Oaks Pump Station Replacement.	City of Norfolk	2,500	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	VA ...	Lake Frederick Well Development	Frederick County Sanitation Authority	3,600	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	VA ...	Walnut Hills Stormwater Remediation	City of Williamsburg	422	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	VA ...	West Ocean View Pump Station	City of Norfolk	2,300	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	VT ...	Addison County Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements.	Addison County Community Trust	500	Sanders

Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	VT ...	Barre City North End Wastewater Pump Station	Town of Barre	143	Sanders
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	VT ...	City of Vergennes' Wastewater Upgrade	City of Vergennes	3,000	Leahy
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	VT ...	Mobile Home Community Water and Sewer Project ..	Milton Mobile Home Community, Inc.	841	Leahy, Sanders
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	VT ...	Montgomery Wastewater Infrastructure Construction Project.	Town of Montgomery	2,800	Sanders
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	VT ...	Town of Bethel Water and Stormwater Infrastructure Upgrade.	Town of Bethel	600	Sanders
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	VT ...	Village of Jeffersonville Water System Upgrades	Village of Jeffersonville	560	Leahy
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WA ...	City of Sultan Wastewater Plant Upgrade	City of Sultan	2,000	Cantwell
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WA ...	Curtain Creek Septic Elimination Program	Clark Regional Wastewater District	800	Cantwell
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WA ...	Lakewood Water District PFAS Remediation	Lakewood Water District	1,950	Murray
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WA ...	Port Hadlock Wastewater Facility	Port Hadlock	2,500	Murray
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WA ...	Stevenson Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrades ..	City of Stevenson	2,500	Cantwell
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WA ...	Town of Harrah Drinking Water Well Project	Town of Harrah	2,000	Murray
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WA ...	Town of Malden Sewer System Project	Town of Malden	750	Murray
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WI ...	City of Fitchburg Stormwater Management Project ..	City of Fitchburg	848	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WI ...	City of Monroe Lead Service Line Replacement	City of Monroe	1,022	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WI ...	La Crosse Wellhead PFA Water Contamination Treatment.	City of La Crosse	3,730	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WI ...	Rhinelander Water Quality Infrastructure Improvements.	City of Rhinelander	1,600	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WI ...	Sheboygan Water Utility Drinking Water Project	Sheboygan Water Utility	2,000	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WV ...	Alderson Water System Rehabilitation and Extension Project.	Town of Alderson	2,000	Capito
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WV ...	Burnsville Lake Water Supply Line Improvements	Town of Burnsville	4,800	Capito

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	Account	State	Project Purpose	Recipient	Committee recommendation	Requestor(s)
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WV ...	Burnsville Wastewater Collection System Rehabilitation Project.	Town of Burnsville	669	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WV ...	Canaan Valley Public Service District Water Plant	Canaan Valley Public Service District.	8,000	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WV ...	City of Follansbee Wastewater System Improvements Project.	City of Follansbee	10,269	Capito
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WV ...	City of Weirton Water Treatment Capacity Project	City of Weirton	22,470	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WV ...	Clarksburg Water Board Distribution System Improvements.	Clarksburg Water Board	6,880	Capito
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WV ...	Faulkner Road Water Line Extension to Bowden	Midland Public Service District	2,000	Capito
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WV ...	Grafton Wastewater Systems Improvement Project	City of Grafton	3,000	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WV ...	Greenbrier County Phase II Waterline Extension	Greenbrier County Public Service District No. 2.	1,500	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WV ...	Kanawha County Leatherwood Water Project	Kanawha County Commission	5,230	Capito
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WV ...	Kermit Rehabilitation of Water Treatment Facility	Town of Kermit	2,747	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WV ...	Marmet Sanitary/Storm Separation Project: Maryland Ave Overflow Abatement.	Town of Marmet	860	Capito
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WV ...	McDowell County Septic Tank Solutions	DigDeep Appalachia Water Project.	495	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WV ...	Meadow Bridge Distribution System Upgrade and Extension.	Town of Meadow Bridge	1,000	Capito
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WV ...	Monumental Public Service District Waterline Expansion.	Monumental Public Service District.	283	Capito
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WV ...	Nettie Leivasy Water System Improvements Project	Nettie Leivasy Public Service District.	4,020	Capito
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WV ...	Nitro Stormwater and Sewer Upgrade Project	City of Nitro, WV	2,888	Capito
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WV ...	Oceana Wastewater Collection System Upgrades	Town of Oceana	1,444	Capito

Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WV ...	Parkersburg Martrtown Road Sewer Improvements ...	Parkersburg Utility Board	2,500	Capito
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WV ...	Parsons Sanitary Sewer System Compliance	City of Parsons	1,600	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WV ...	Preston County PSD 1 Water Treatment Plant and Water Line Upgrades.	Preston County PSD #1	646	Capito
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WV ...	Ravenswood Pump Station Improvements	City of Ravenswood	2,000	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WV ...	Ripley Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	City of Ripley	3,000	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WV ...	Rowlesburg Sanitary Sewer System Upgrade	Town of Rowlesburg	7,578	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WV ...	Salt Rock Sewer Phase II Pump Station Upgrade Project.	Salt Rock Sewer Public Service District (SRSPSD).	1,416	Capito
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WV ...	Southern Jackson County Wastewater Treatment System Upgrade.	Southern Jackson County Public Service District.	2,158	Capito
Environmental Protection Agency	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	WV ...	Worthington Water Service Upgrade Project	Town of Worthington	1,000	Capito
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis.	AK ...	Alaska Enhanced Wildfire Mitigation	State of Alaska, Division of Forestry.	3,250	Murkowski
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis.	AK ...	Kenai All Lands / All Hands Action Plan	City of Kenai	385	Murkowski
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis.	AK ...	Mat-Su Beetle Kill Fire Reduction Initiative	Matanuska-Susitna Borough	385	Murkowski
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis.	AZ ...	Flagstaff Watershed Protection Project	City of Flagstaff	3,500	Kelly, Sinema
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis.	AZ ...	Gila County Wildfire Protection	Gila County	609	Kelly, Sinema
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis.	CO ...	Colorado Wildfire Risk Reduction and Resilient Forests Project.	Colorado State Forest Service	3,650	Bennet
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis.	IL ...	Schaumburg Emerald Ash Borer Reforestation Program.	Village of Schaumburg	250	Durbin
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis.	MD ...	Baltimore Ecosystem Study	University of Maryland, Baltimore County.	500	Van Hollen
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis.	ME ...	Maine Emerald Ash Borer Management	University of Maine System	300	Collins, King
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis.	MS ...	Mississippi Cogongrass Control Program	Mississippi Forestry Commission	1,000	Hyde-Smith
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis.	NM ...	Cimarron Range Fire Protection Project	State of New Mexico	1,300	Heimrich, Lujan

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	Account	State	Project Purpose	Recipient	Committee recommendation	Requestor(s)
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis.	NM	New Mexico Reforestation Center	New Mexico Highlands University	1,000	Heinrich, Luján
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis.	OR	Building Nursery and Recovery Infrastructure for Climate and Fire Resilient Oregon Forests.	Sustainable Northwest	864	Merkley, Wyden
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis.	OR	Equitable and Just Canopy Cover Greater Portland Area Project.	The Nature Conservancy	500	Merkley, Wyden
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis.	OR	Jacksonville Community Wildfire Protection Project	Lomakatsi Restoration Project	500	Merkley, Wyden
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis.	OR	Opal Creek Wilderness Economic Development Project.	State of Oregon	2,000	Merkley, Wyden
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis.	OR	Oregon Statewide Fire Detection Cameras	Oregon Department of Forestry	500	Merkley, Wyden
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis.	OR	Willamette Valley Prescribed Fire Capacity	Long Tom Watershed Council	500	Merkley, Wyden
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis.	VT	Climate-Smart Family Forests in Vermont	Vermont Woodlands Association	286	Leahy
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis.	VT	Development of New Markets for Wood Products in Vermont	Northern Forest Center	250	Leahy
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis.	VT	Supporting Intact and Healthy Forests in Vermont	Vermont Housing and Conservation Board.	150	Leahy
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis.	WI	Greater Milwaukee Watershed Reforestation and Habitat Restoration Project.	Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District.	800	Baldwin
Forest Service	Construction Projects	AK	Bridge and trailhead improvements on the Iditarod National Historic Trail, Chugach NF.	US Forest Service	5,770	Murkowski
Forest Service	Construction Projects	AZ	All-weather surface on Forest Road 512, Tonto NF	US Forest Service	472	Kelly, Sinema
Forest Service	Construction Projects	MS	A community-based master recreation plan and recreational improvements at Lake Okhissa, Homochitto NF.	US Forest Service	1,000	Hyde-Smith
Forest Service	Construction Projects	NH	Planning and implementation of improvements on the Franconia Ridge Trail, White Mountains NF.	US Forest Service	1,125	Shaheen
Forest Service	Construction Projects	VT	New and improved mountain biking trails, Green Mountain NF.	US Forest Service	2,500	Leahy
Indian Health Service	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	AK	Alakanuk Community Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium.	9,923	Murkowski

Indian Health Service	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	AK ...	Galena Water and Sewer Facility	Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium.	3,666	Murkowski
Indian Health Service	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	AK ...	Graying Loop 2 Water Distribution System Replacement.	Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium.	4,348	Murkowski
Indian Health Service	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	AK ...	Russian Mission Community Solid Waste Disposal ...	Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium.	5,223	Murkowski
Indian Health Service	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	AK ...	Stebbins Piped Water and Sewer	Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium.	6,200	Murkowski
Indian Health Service	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	AK ...	Tununak Water and Sewer System	Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium.	8,300	Murkowski
Indian Health Service	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	NM ...	Santa Clara Waste Disposal and Sanitation Project	Santa Clara Pueblo	889	Heinrich
Indian Health Service	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	NM ...	Santa Clara Water System Rehabilitation and Repairs.	Santa Clara Pueblo	707	Heinrich
Indian Health Service	Water and Wastewater Infrastructure.	OR ...	Warm Springs Dry Creek Landfill Compliance Improvements.	Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs.	915	Merkley, Wyden
Multi	Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).	GA ...	Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest	US Forest Service	2,625	Warnock
Multi	Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).	IL ...	Hackmatack National Wildlife Refuge	US Fish and Wildlife Service	500	Durbin
Multi	Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).	MD ...	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park.	National Park Service	125	Van Hollen
Multi	Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).	MD ...	Monocacy National Battlefield	National Park Service	900	Van Hollen
Multi	Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).	MO ...	Big Muddy National Fish & Wildlife Refuge	US Fish and Wildlife Service	1,000	Blunt
Multi	Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).	MO ...	Gateway Arch National Park	National Park Service	2,600	Blunt
Multi	Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).	NC ...	Guilford Courthouse National Military Park	National Park Service	200	Burr
Multi	Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).	NC ...	National Forests in North Carolina, North Carolina Threatened Treasures.	US Forest Service	3,827	Burr
Multi	Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).	NM ...	Rio Grande del Norte National Monument	Bureau of Land Management	3,000	Heinrich
Multi	Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).	SC ...	Southern Coastal Biodiversity Project	US Forest Service	9,457	Graham
Multi	Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).	VT ...	Green Mountain and Finger Lakes National Forests, Roaring Branch.	US Forest Service	2,100	Leahy
Multi	Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).	VT ...	Sylvio O Conte National Wildlife Refuge acquisitions in Vermont.	US Fish and Wildlife Service	8,500	Leahy

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	Account	State	Project Purpose	Recipient	Committee recommendation	Requestor(s)
Multi	Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).	WV ...	Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge	US Fish and Wildlife Service	5,000	Capito
Multi	Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).	WV ...	Harpers Ferry National Historical Park	National Park Service	400	Capito

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2021 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2021 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
Management of Lands and Resources					
Land Resources:					
Rangeland management	105,921	124,792	115,157	+9,236	-9,635
Forestry management	10,135	14,729	12,432	+2,297	-2,297
Cultural resources management	19,631	21,186	20,409	+778	-777
Wild horse and burro management	115,745	152,596	151,589	+35,844	-1,007
Subtotal	251,432	313,303	299,587	+48,155	-13,716
Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management:					
Wildlife habitat management	132,848	157,041	151,972	+19,124	-5,069
Threatened and endangered species	(21,567)	(30,000)	(31,000)	(+9,433)	(+1,000)
Aquatic habitat management	55,656	79,931	67,794	+12,138	-12,137
Subtotal	188,504	236,972	219,766	+31,262	-17,206
Recreation Management:					
Wilderness management	18,264	24,131	21,198	+2,934	-2,933
Recreation resources management	58,465	67,370	62,918	+4,453	-4,452
Subtotal	76,729	91,501	84,116	+7,387	-7,385
Energy and Minerals:					
Oil and Gas					
Oil and gas management	90,947	120,059	119,235	+28,288	-824
Oil and gas inspection and enforcement	48,925	50,768	50,585	+1,660	-183
Subtotal, Oil and gas	139,872	170,827	169,820	+29,948	-1,007

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2021 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2021 appropriation	Budget estimate
Coal management	15,868	16,171	16,079	+211	-92
Other mineral resources	12,303	16,625	14,464	+2,161	-2,161
Renewable energy	30,561	45,258	43,121	+12,560	-2,137
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals	198,604	248,881	243,484	+44,880	-5,397
Realty and Ownership Management:					
Alaska conveyance	25,797	26,402	26,311	+514	-91
Cadastral, lands, and realty management	54,328	61,344	57,836	+3,508	-3,508
Subtotal	80,125	87,746	84,147	+4,022	-3,599
Resource Protection and Maintenance:					
Resource management planning	67,125	95,738	75,995	+8,870	-19,743
Resource protection and law enforcement	27,616	28,313	28,176	+560	-137
Abandoned mine/lands and hazardous materials management	38,500	65,324	50,324	+11,824	-15,000
Subtotal	133,241	189,375	154,495	+21,254	-34,880
Transportation and Facilities Maintenance:					
Annual maintenance	43,000	43,844	43,844	+844	.....
Deferred maintenance	34,669	34,880	34,880	+211	.....
Subtotal	77,669	78,724	78,724	+1,055	.....
Workforce and Organizational Support:					
Administrative support	51,875	53,730	53,730	+1,855	.....
Bureauwide fixed costs	90,480	85,746	85,746	-4,734	.....
Information technology management	26,077	26,682	26,590	+513	-92
Subtotal	168,432	166,158	166,066	-2,366	-92
Challenge cost share .....	.....	.....	1,000	+1,000	+1,000

National conservation lands	45,819	67,674	69,491	+23,672	+1,817
Communication site management	2,000	2,000	2,000		
Offsetting collections	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000		
Subtotal, Management of lands and resources	1,220,555	1,480,334	1,400,876	+180,321	-79,458
Mining Law Administration:					
Administration	39,696	39,696	39,696		
Offsetting collections	-63,000	-64,000	-64,000	-1,000	
Subtotal, Mining Law Administration	-23,304	-24,304	-24,304	-1,000	
General Rescission—Management of Lands and Resources	-13,000			+13,000	
Total, Management of Lands and Resources	1,184,251	1,456,030	1,376,572	+192,321	-79,458
Land Acquisition					
Rescission	-5,400			+5,400	
Total, Land Acquisition	-5,400			+5,400	
Oregon and California Grant Lands					
Western Oregon resources management	101,229	114,745	114,745	+13,516	
Western Oregon information and resource data systems	1,798	1,828	1,828	+30	
Western Oregon transportation & facilities maintenance	10,642	10,770	10,770	+128	
Western Oregon construction and acquisition	335	340	340	+5	
Western Oregon national monument	779	788	788	+9	
Total, Oregon and California Grant Lands	114,783	128,471	128,471	+13,688	
Range Improvements					
Current appropriations	10,000	10,000	10,000		
Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures	28,000	30,000	30,000	+2,000	
Offsetting fees	-28,000	-30,000	-30,000	-2,000	
Rescission	-20,000			+20,000	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2021 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2021 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures	-20,000			+20,000	
Miscellaneous Trust Funds and Permanent Operating Funds					
Current appropriations	26,000	26,000	26,000		
TOTAL BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	1,309,634	1,620,501	1,541,043	+231,409	-79,458
(Mandatory)	(36,000)	(36,000)	(36,000)		
(Discretionary)	(1,273,634)	(1,584,501)	(1,505,043)	(+231,409)	(-79,458)
UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE					
Resource Management					
Ecological Services:					
Listing	20,767	22,279	25,279	+4,512	+3,000
Planning and consultation	109,251	131,292	125,292	+16,041	-6,000
Conservation and restoration	34,617	55,416	49,416	+14,799	-6,000
(National Wetlands Inventory)	(3,471)	(7,471)	(7,471)	(+4,000)	
(Coastal Barrier Resources Act)	(1,390)	(3,390)	(3,390)	(+2,000)	
Recovery	105,031	123,102	118,122	+13,091	-4,980
Subtotal	269,666	332,089	318,109	+48,443	-13,980
Habitat conservation:					
Partners for fish and wildlife	56,859	65,215	68,083	+11,224	+2,868
Coastal programs	13,360	15,616	15,616	+2,256	
Subtotal	70,219	80,831	83,699	+13,480	+2,868
National Wildlife Refuge System:					
Wildlife and habitat management	239,568	259,517	249,017	+9,449	-10,500

Visitor services	75,033	96,737	89,737	+14,704	-7,000
Refuge law enforcement	40,907	48,915	47,915	+7,008	-1,000
Conservation planning	2,523	4,594	4,500	+1,977	-94
Refuge maintenance	145,822	174,636	164,136	+18,314	-10,500
Subtotal	503,853	584,399	555,305	+51,452	-29,094
Conservation and Enforcement:					
Migratory bird management	47,873	66,068	63,613	+15,740	-2,455
Law enforcement	86,860	94,982	94,982	+8,122	.....
International affairs	23,032	29,265	29,991	+6,959	+726
Subtotal	157,765	190,315	188,586	+30,821	-1,729
Fish and Aquatic Conservation:					
National fish hatchery system operations	65,551	81,774	83,774	+18,223	+2,000
Maintenance and equipment	25,822	50,546	44,546	+18,724	-6,000
Aquatic habitat and species conservation	115,240	122,602	128,369	+13,129	+5,767
Subtotal	206,613	254,922	256,689	+50,076	+1,767
Cooperative landscape conservation	12,500	18,802	13,000	+500	-5,802
Science Support:					
Adaptive science	10,517	22,850	20,900	+10,383	-1,950
Service science	6,750	13,583	10,833	+4,083	-2,750
Subtotal	17,267	36,433	31,733	+14,466	-4,700
General Operations:					
Central office operations	25,758	32,766	31,566	+5,808	-1,200
Management and Administration	44,166	60,157	54,166	+10,000	-5,991
Service-wide bill paying	35,748	44,667	43,667	+7,919	-1,000
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	7,022	9,022	7,022	.....	-2,000
National Conservation Training Center	26,014	30,455	30,455	+4,441	.....
Aviation Management	3,237	3,255	3,097	-140	-158
Subtotal	141,945	180,322	169,973	+28,028	-10,349
Stewardship Priorities .....	.....	.....	6,813	+6,813	+6,813
Subtotal, Resource Management	1,379,828	1,678,113	1,623,907	+244,079	-54,206

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022—Continued
 [in thousands of dollars]

Item	2021 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendations compared with (+ or -)	
				2021 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, Resource Management	1,379,828	1,678,113	1,623,907	+ 244,079	- 54,206
Construction					
Construction and rehabilitation:					
Line item construction projects	5,398	31,656	21,656	+16,258	- 10,000
Bridge and dam safety programs	2,427	2,427	2,427		
Nationwide engineering service	5,368	5,537	5,537	+ 169	
Deferred maintenance	5,000			- 5,000	
Total, Construction	18,193	39,620	29,620	+11,427	- 10,000
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund					
Grants and Administration:					
Conservation grants	13,000	13,000	13,000		
HCP assistance grants	8,000	8,000	8,000		
Administration	2,702	2,702	2,702		
Subtotal	23,702	23,702	23,702		
Land Acquisition:					
HCP land acquisition grants to states	19,638	19,000		- 19,638	- 19,000
Subtotal, Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	43,340	42,702	23,702	-19,638	- 19,000
Rescission	-12,500			+12,500	
Total, Cooperative Endangered Species Fund	30,840	42,702	23,702	- 7,138	- 19,000

National Wildlife Refuge Fund	13,228		13,228			+13,228
Payments in lieu of taxes						
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	46,500	46,500	50,000	3,500		+3,500
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation	4,910	7,910	6,000	1,090		-1,910
Multinational Species Conservation Fund	4,140	4,140	5,000	860		+860
African elephant conservation fund	2,530	2,530	3,000	470		+470
Asian elephant conservation fund	5,580	5,580	6,000	420		+420
Rhinoceros and tiger conservation fund	3,240	3,240	3,500	260		+260
Great ape conservation fund	2,510	2,510	3,000	490		+490
Marine turtle conservation fund						
Total, Multinational Species Conservation Fund	18,000	18,000	20,500	2,500		+2,500
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants						
State wildlife grants (formula)	59,000	64,000	63,250	4,250		-750
State wildlife grants (competitive)	7,362	10,362	9,112	1,750		-1,250
Tribal wildlife grants	6,000	8,000	8,000	2,000		
Total, State and tribal wildlife grants	72,362	82,362	80,362	8,000		-2,000
Damage Recovery Provision						
Administrative Provision		1,000	1,000	1,000		
TOTAL, US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	1,583,861	1,916,207	1,848,319	264,458		-67,888
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE						
Operation of the National Park System						
Park Management:						
Resource stewardship	361,626	572,953	484,066	122,440		-88,887
Visitor services	277,975	286,533	297,760	19,785		+11,227
Park protection	385,235	415,393	424,393	39,158		+9,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2021 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
				2021 appropriation	Budget estimate	
Facility operations and maintenance	900,955	921,280	928,676	+27,721	+7,396	
Park support	566,533	573,883	587,883	+21,350	+14,000	
Subtotal—Park Management	2,492,324	2,770,042	2,722,778	+230,454	-47,264	
External administrative costs	195,963	207,287	207,287	+11,324	.....
Subtotal—Operation of the National Park System	2,688,287	2,977,329	2,930,065	+241,778	-47,264	
Total, Operation of the National Park System	2,688,287	2,977,329	2,930,065	+241,778	-47,264	
National Recreation and Preservation						
Natural programs	15,963	16,452	17,452	+1,489	+1,000	
Cultural programs	31,938	33,408	34,658	+2,720	+1,250	
International park affairs	1,924	1,950	1,950	+26	.....
Environmental and compliance review	443	456	456	+13	.....
Heritage Partnership Programs	23,889	22,248	27,144	+3,255	+4,896	
Statutory and Contractual Aid .....	.....	.....	3,500	+3,500	+3,500
Total, National Recreation and Preservation	74,157	74,514	85,160	+11,003	+10,646	
Historic Preservation Fund						
State historic preservation offices	55,675	57,675	57,675	+2,000	.....
Tribal grants	15,000	23,000	24,000	+9,000	+1,000	
Competitive grants	21,125	26,125	26,625	+5,500	+500	
Save America's Treasures grants	25,000	25,000	26,000	+1,000	+1,000	
Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grants	7,500	10,000	10,000	+2,500	.....
Grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities	10,000	10,000	10,000	.....	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2021 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2021 appropriation	Budget estimate
Climate Adaptation Science Centers and Land Change Science:					
National and Regional Climate Adaptation Science Centers	41,335	84,403	84,403	+43,068	.....
Land Change Science	19,153	36,397	23,897	+4,744	-12,500
Subtotal	60,488	120,800	108,300	+47,812	-12,500
Cooperative research units	25,000	25,506	27,000	+2,000	+1,494
Total, Ecosystems	259,077	358,217	326,491	+67,414	-31,726
Energy and Mineral Resources:					
Mineral resources	59,869	86,237	67,237	+7,368	-19,000
Energy resources	30,172	53,736	36,486	+6,314	-17,250
Total, Energy and Mineral Resources	90,041	139,973	103,723	+13,682	-36,250
Natural Hazards:					
Earthquake hazards	85,403	92,637	92,637	+7,234	.....
Volcano hazards	30,266	33,532	35,532	+5,266	+2,000
Landslide hazards	8,038	11,179	10,179	+2,141	-1,000
Global seismographic network	7,153	7,212	7,212	+59	.....
Geomagnetism	4,114	5,673	5,173	+1,059	-500
Coastal/Marine hazards and resources	40,510	57,515	47,015	+6,505	-10,500
Total, Natural Hazards	175,484	207,748	197,748	+22,264	-10,000
Water Resources:					
Water Availability and Use Science Program	57,987	69,501	69,501	+11,514	.....
Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program	100,673	112,651	118,151	+17,478	+5,500

National Water Quality Program	93,460	95,242	95,242	+ 1,782	95,242	.....
Water Resources Research Act Program	11,000	11,000	15,000	+ 4,000	15,000	+ 4,000
Total, Water Resources	263,120	288,394	297,894	+ 34,774	297,894	+ 9,500
Status and Trends .....	.....	.....	1,000	+ 1,000	1,000	+ 1,000
Total, Status and Trends .....	.....	.....	1,000	+ 1,000	1,000	+ 1,000
Core Science Systems:						
National Land Imaging	106,865	116,892	111,492	+ 4,627	111,492	- 5,400
(Satellite Operations)	(84,337)	(84,788)	(84,788)	(+ 451)	(84,788)	.....
Science, synthesis, analysis, and research	25,972	98,803	28,703	+ 2,731	28,703	- 70,100
National cooperative geologic mapping	40,397	40,581	40,581	+ 184	40,581	.....
National Geospatial Program	79,454	85,598	87,126	+ 7,672	87,126	+ 1,528
Total, Core Science Systems	252,688	341,874	267,902	+ 15,214	267,902	- 73,972
Science Support:						
Administration and Management	73,787	91,205	84,055	+ 10,268	84,055	- 7,150
Information Services	21,947	30,216	30,216	+ 8,269	30,216	.....
Total, Science Support	95,734	121,421	114,271	+ 18,537	114,271	- 7,150
Facilities:						
Rental payments and operations & maintenance	104,719	110,146	110,146	+ 5,427	110,146	.....
Deferred maintenance and capital improvement	74,664	74,664	74,664	.....	74,664	.....
Total, Facilities	179,383	184,810	184,810	+ 5,427	184,810	.....
TOTAL, UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	1,315,527	1,642,437	1,493,839	+ 178,312	1,493,839	- 148,598
BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT						
Ocean Energy Management						
Renewable energy	28,465	45,818	45,818	+ 17,353	45,818	.....
Conventional energy	60,487	62,336	62,336	+ 1,849	62,336	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2021 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2021 appropriation	Budget estimate
Environmental assessment	75,875	86,763	86,763	+10,888	.....
Marine Minerals	10,781	14,965	14,965	+4,184	.....
Executive direction	17,207	17,899	17,899	+692	.....
Subtotal	192,815	227,781	227,781	+34,966	.....
Offsetting rental receipts	-61,055	-43,000	-41,000	+20,055	+2,000
Cost recovery fees	-2,000	.....	-2,000	.....	-2,000
Subtotal, offsetting collections	-63,055	-43,000	-43,000	+20,055	.....
Rescission	-2,000	.....	.....	+2,000	.....
TOTAL BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT	127,760	184,781	184,781	+57,021	.....
BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT					
Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement					
Environmental enforcement	4,758	5,508	5,508	+750	.....
Operations, safety and regulation	152,811	164,147	164,147	+11,336	.....
Administrative operations	18,150	20,175	19,475	+1,325	-700
Executive direction	18,093	18,443	18,443	+350	.....
Offshore decommissioning .....	.....	30,000	30,000	+30,000	.....
Subtotal	193,812	238,273	237,573	+43,761	-700
Offsetting rental receipts	-26,000	-21,000	-18,000	+8,000	+3,000
Cost recovery fees	-4,647	-4,757	-3,000	+1,647	+1,757
Inspection fees	-43,000	-32,243	-37,000	+6,000	-4,757
Subtotal, offsetting collections	-73,647	-58,000	-58,000	+15,647	.....

Rescission	-10,000			+10,000	
Total, Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	110,165	180,273	179,573	+69,408	-700
Oil Spill Research					
Oil spill research	14,899	15,099	15,099	+200	
TOTAL, BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT	125,064	195,372	194,672	+69,608	-700
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT Regulation and Technology					
Environmental protection (State and Tribal regulatory grants)	88,562 (68,590)	87,853 (65,000)	87,853 (65,000)	-709 (-3,590)	
Permit fees	40	40	40		
Offsetting collections	-40	-40	-40		
Technology development and transfer	14,765	15,205	15,205	+440	
Financial management	505	518	518	+13	
Executive direction	13,936	15,681	15,681	+1,745	
Civil penalties (indefinite)	100	100	100		
Subtotal	117,868	119,357	119,357	+1,489	
Civil penalties (offsetting collections)	-100	-100	-100		
Rescission	-25,000			+25,000	
Total, Regulation and Technology	92,768	119,257	119,257	+26,489	
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund					
Environmental restoration	9,480	11,671	11,671	+2,191	
Technology development and transfer	3,608	3,695	3,695	+87	
Financial management	5,277	5,485	5,485	+208	
Executive direction	6,466	6,914	6,914	+448	
Subtotal	24,831	27,765	27,765	+2,934	
State grants	115,000	165,000	115,000		-50,000
Subtotal	139,831	192,765	142,765	+2,934	-50,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2021 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2021 appropriation	Budget estimate
Rescission	-10,000			+10,000	
Total, Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	129,831	192,765	142,765	+12,934	-50,000
TOTAL, OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT	222,599	312,022	262,022	+39,423	-50,000
INDIAN AFFAIRS					
Bureau of Indian Affairs					
Operation of Indian Programs					
Tribal Government:					
Aid to tribal government	27,241	27,812	27,812	+571	
Consolidated tribal government program	82,096	84,821	84,821	+2,725	
Self governance compacts	179,379	187,813	187,813	+8,434	
New tribes	1,624	480	480	-1,144	
Small and needy tribes	5,000	8,000	7,000	+2,000	-1,000
Road maintenance	36,796	37,400	37,400	+604	
Tribal government program oversight	8,895	10,098	10,098	+1,203	
Subtotal	341,031	356,424	355,424	+14,393	-1,000
Human Services:					
Social services	51,195	63,292	63,292	+12,097	
Welfare assistance	78,000	77,994	77,994	-6	
Indian child welfare act	16,907	18,813	18,813	+1,906	
Housing improvement program	11,708	11,736	10,000	-1,708	-1,736
Human services tribal design	290	290	290		
Human services program oversight	3,126	3,185	3,185	+59	
Subtotal	161,226	175,310	173,574	+12,348	-1,736

Trust—Natural Resources Management:								
Natural resources, general	8,107	18,250	18,250	18,250	+ 10,143			
Irrigation operations and maintenance	14,087	20,669	20,669	20,669	+ 6,582			
Rights protection implementation	42,811	44,487	44,487	44,487	+ 1,676			
Tribal management/development program	13,387	17,459	17,459	17,459	+ 4,072			
Endangered species	4,208	6,219	6,219	6,219	+ 2,011			
Tribal Climate Resilience	16,956	60,971	39,106	39,106	+ 22,150			- 21,865
Integrated resource information program	2,983	8,998	8,998	8,998	+ 6,015			
Agriculture and range	36,520	42,827	42,827	42,827	+ 6,307			
Forestry	54,636	61,277	61,277	61,277	+ 6,641			
Water resources	13,194	17,302	17,302	17,302	+ 4,108			
Fish, wildlife and parks	17,440	21,506	21,506	21,506	+ 4,066			
Minerals and Mining	26,706	67,010	53,412	53,412	+ 26,706			- 13,598
Resource management program oversight	7,807	8,816	8,816	8,816	+ 1,009			
Subtotal	258,842	395,791	360,328	360,328	+ 101,486			- 35,463
Trust—Real Estate Services	140,663	169,864	169,864	169,864	+ 29,201			
Public Safety and Justice:								
Law enforcement:								
Criminal investigations and police services	221,058	259,513	259,513	259,513	+ 38,455			
Detention/corrections	106,407	116,369	116,369	116,369	+ 9,962			
Inspections/internal affairs	3,590	3,666	3,666	3,666	+ 76			
Law enforcement special initiatives	19,783	24,898	24,898	24,898	+ 5,115			
Indian police academy	4,985	5,056	5,056	5,056	+ 71			
Tribal justice support	26,785	26,809	26,809	26,809	+ 24			
VAWA	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)				(+ 3,000)
PUBLIC LAW 280 courts	(15,000)	(17,000)	(17,000)	(17,000)	(+ 2,000)			(+ 17,000)
Law enforcement program management	6,732	7,092	7,092	7,092	+ 360			
Facilities operations and maintenance	18,793	18,913	18,913	18,913	+ 120			
Tribal courts	38,980	43,169	43,169	43,169	+ 4,189			
Fire protection	1,609	1,632	1,632	1,632	+ 23			
Subtotal	448,722	507,117	507,117	507,117	+ 58,395			
Community and economic development	24,472	42,853	39,452	39,452	+ 14,980			- 3,401
Executive direction and administrative services	241,576	268,707	268,707	268,707	+ 27,131			
Special Initiatives			1,250	1,250	+ 1,250			+ 1,250
Total, Operation of Indian Programs	1,616,532	1,916,066	1,875,716	1,875,716	+ 259,184			- 40,350

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2021 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2021 appropriation	Budget estimate
Indian Land Consolidation		150,000	75,000	+75,000	-75,000
Contract Support Costs					
Contract support costs	330,000	235,000	235,000	-95,000	
Indian self-determination fund	5,000	5,000	5,000		
Total, Contract Support Costs	335,000	240,000	240,000	-95,000	
Payments for Tribal Leases					
Tribal Sec. 105(l) leases	21,593	36,593	36,593	+15,000	
Construction					
Public safety and justice	42,811	47,811	47,811	+5,000	
Resources management	71,408	85,360	85,360	+13,952	
Other Program construction	14,599	54,821	44,671	+30,072	-10,150
Total, Construction	128,818	187,992	177,842	+49,024	-10,150
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians					
Water Settlements:					
Unallocated	45,644	75,844	75,844	+30,200	
Total, Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	45,644	75,844	75,844	+30,200	
Indian guaranteed loan program account	11,797	11,833	11,833	+36	

	2,159,384	2,618,328	2,492,828	+ 333,444	- 125,500
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs					
Bureau of Indian Education					
Operation of Indian Education Programs					
Elementary and secondary programs (forward funded):					
ISEP formula funds	426,838	484,784	474,284	+47,446	- 10,500
ISEP program adjustments	5,585	5,844	5,844	+ 259	.....
Education program enhancements	14,451	15,013	15,013	+ 562	.....
Tribal education departments	5,000	5,003	5,003	+ 3	.....
Student transportation	58,143	59,616	59,616	+ 1,473	.....
Early child and family development	21,000	24,655	24,655	+ 3,655	.....
Tribal grant support costs	86,884	94,884	92,285	+ 5,401	- 2,599
Subtotal	617,901	689,799	676,700	+ 58,799	- 13,099
Post secondary programs (forward funded):					
Haskill & SIPI	26,258	28,622	28,622	+ 2,364	.....
Tribal colleges and universities	76,510	76,510	76,510	.....	.....
Tribal technical colleges	8,151	8,151	8,151	.....	.....
Subtotal	110,919	113,283	113,283	+ 2,364	.....
Subtotal, forward funded education	728,820	803,082	789,983	+ 61,163	- 13,099
Elementary and secondary programs:					
Facilities operations	69,785	70,189	70,189	+ 404	.....
Facilities maintenance	61,999	62,421	62,421	+ 422	.....
Juvenile detention center education	553	554	554	+ 1	.....
Johnson O'Malley assistance grants	21,140	21,198	21,198	+ 58	.....
Subtotal	153,477	154,362	154,362	+ 885	.....
Post secondary programs:					
Tribal colleges and universities supplements	1,220	1,220	1,220	.....	.....
Scholarships & adult education	34,833	45,041	45,041	+ 10,208	.....
Special higher education scholarships	3,492	3,492	3,492	.....	.....
Science post graduate scholarship fund	2,950	4,950	4,950	+ 2,000	.....
Subtotal	42,495	54,703	54,703	+ 12,208	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2021 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2021 appropriation	Budget estimate
Education management:					
Education program management	32,956	36,063	36,063	+ 3,107	.....
Education IT	15,344	35,424	35,424	+ 20,080	.....
Subtotal	48,300	71,487	71,487	+ 23,187	.....
Total, Operation of Indian Education Programs	973,092	1,083,634	1,070,535	+ 97,443	— 13,099
Education Construction					
Replacement/School Construction	115,504	115,504	115,504	.....	.....
Replacement Facility Construction	23,935	23,935	23,935	.....	.....
Replacement/New Employee Housing	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	.....
Employee Housing Repair	13,581	13,589	13,589	+ 8	.....
Facilities Improvement and Repair	95,257	95,302	95,302	+ 45	.....
Tribal Colleges FIR	15,000	15,000	15,000	.....	.....
Total, Education Construction	264,277	264,330	264,330	+ 53	.....
Total, Bureau of Indian Education	1,237,369	1,347,964	1,334,865	+ 97,496	— 13,099
Bureau of Trust Funds Administration					
Program operations, support, and improvements .....	.....	109,171	.....	.....	-109,171
Executive direction .....	.....	1,501	.....	.....	- 1,501
Total, Bureau of Trust Funds Administration .....	.....	110,672	.....	.....	- 110,672

Office of Special Trustee for American Indians						
Federal Trust Programs:						
Program operations, support, and improvements				109,171	+2,266	+109,171
(Office of Historical Accounting)	106,905			(17,536)	(-375)	(+17,536)
Executive direction	(17,911)			1,501	+7	+1,501
	1,494					
Total, Office of Special Trustee for American Indians	108,399			110,672	+2,273	+110,672
TOTAL, INDIAN AFFAIRS	3,505,152	4,076,964		3,938,365	+433,213	-138,599
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES						
Office of the Secretary						
Leadership and administration	100,333	107,709		166,909	+66,576	+59,200
Management services	20,275	23,178		23,178	+2,903	
Subtotal, Office of the Secretary	120,608	130,887		190,087	+69,479	+59,200
Rescission	-17,398				+17,398	
Total, Office of the Secretary	103,210	130,887		190,087	+86,877	+59,200
Insular Affairs						
Assistance to Territories						
Territorial Assistance:						
Office of Insular Affairs	9,553	9,837		9,837	+284	
Technical assistance	21,800	21,800		21,800		
Maintenance assistance fund	4,375	4,375		4,375		
Brown tree snake	3,500	3,500		3,500		
Coral reef initiative and Natural Resources	2,625	2,625		2,625		
Energizing Insular Communities	8,500	15,500		15,500	+7,000	
Compact impact	4,000	4,000		4,000		
Subtotal, Territorial Assistance	54,353	61,637		61,637	+7,284	
American Samoa operations grants	24,620	24,620		24,620		
Northern Marianas covenant grants	27,720	27,720		27,720		
Total, Assistance to Territories	106,693	113,977		113,977	+7,284	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2021 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2021 appropriation	Budget estimate
(discretionary)	(78,973)	(86,257)	(86,257)		
(mandatory)	(27,720)	(27,720)	(27,720)	(+ 7,284)	
Compact of Free Association					
Compact of Free Association—Federal services	7,813	7,813	7,813		
Enewetak support	650	650	650		
Total, Compact of Free Association	8,463	8,463	8,463		
Total, Insular Affairs	115,156	122,440	122,440	+ 7,284	
(discretionary)	(87,436)	(94,720)	(94,720)	(+ 7,284)	
(mandatory)	(27,720)	(27,720)	(27,720)		
Office of the Solicitor					
Legal services	59,765	65,386	65,386	+ 5,621	
General administration	5,713	6,126	6,126	+ 413	
Ethics	19,475	20,198	20,198	+ 723	
FOIA Office	1,860	3,788	4,788	+ 2,928	+ 1,000
Total, Office of the Solicitor	86,813	95,498	96,498	+ 9,685	+ 1,000
Office of Inspector General					
Audits, evaluations, and investigations	58,552	66,382	66,382	+ 7,830	
Total, Office of Inspector General	58,552	66,382	66,382	+ 7,830	

TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES	363,731	415,207	475,407	+ 111,676	+ 60,200
(Mandatory)	(27,720)	(27,720)	(27,720)		
(Discretionary)	(336,011)	(387,487)	(447,687)	(+ 111,676)	(+ 60,200)
(Appropriations)	(353,409)	(387,487)	(447,687)	(+ 94,278)	(+ 60,200)
(Rescissions)	(- 17,398)			(+ 17,398)	
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS					
Wildland Fire Management					
Fire Operations:					
Preparedness	347,105	355,543	370,543	+ 23,438	+ 15,000
Fire suppression	383,657	383,657	383,657		
Subtotal, Fire operations	730,762	739,200	754,200	+ 23,438	+ 15,000
Other Operations:					
Fuels Management	219,964	304,344	304,344	+ 84,380	
Burned area rehabilitation	20,470	40,470	40,470	+ 20,000	
Fire facilities	18,427	18,427	18,427		
Joint fire science	3,000	8,000	8,000	+ 5,000	
Subtotal, Other operations	261,861	371,241	371,241	+ 109,380	
Total, Wildland fire management	992,623	1,110,441	1,125,441	+ 132,818	+ 15,000
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund	310,000	330,000	330,000	+ 20,000	
Total, Wildland Fire Management with cap adjustment	1,302,623	1,440,441	1,455,441	+ 152,818	+ 15,000
Central Hazardous Materials Fund					
Central hazardous materials fund	10,010	10,036	10,036	+ 26	
Energy Community Revitalization Program					
State grants		70,000	35,000	+ 35,000	- 35,000
Tribal grants		20,000	10,000	+ 10,000	- 10,000
Federal program		75,000	18,000	+ 18,000	- 57,000
Program Management		4,200	2,000	+ 2,000	- 2,200

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2021 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2021 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, Energy Community Revitalization Program		169,200	65,000	+65,000	-104,200
Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund					
Damage assessments	2,000	2,000	2,000		
Program management	2,100	2,180	2,180	+80	
Restoration support	2,667	2,753	2,753	+86	
Oil Spill Preparedness	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Total, Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund	7,767	7,933	7,933	+166	
Working Capital Fund					
Office of Natural Resources Revenue	60,735	91,436	91,436	+30,701	
Natural Resources Revenue	148,474	169,640	169,640	+21,166	
Payment in Lieu of Taxes					
Payments to local governments in lieu of taxes		525,000			-525,000
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS	1,529,609	2,413,686	1,799,486	+269,877	-614,200
General Provisions—This Title					
Payments to local governments in lieu of taxes (PILT)	515,000		515,000		+515,000
Decommissioning BOEM account		1,000	1,000	+1,000	
TOTAL, TITLE I, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	13,720,588	16,275,383	15,717,344	+1,996,756	-558,039
Appropriations	(13,776,728)	(16,140,523)	(15,582,484)	(+1,805,756)	(-558,039)

Rescissions	(- 138,298)	(30,000)	(30,000)	(+ 138,298)	.....
Fire Suppression Cap Adjustment	(310,000)	(7,895)	(9,997)	(+ 20,000)	.....
Offsetting Collections	(- 227,842)	14,000	14,114	(+ 32,702)	.....
(Mandatory)	(63,720)	35,733	40,388	+ 4,655	.....
(Discretionary without cap adjustment)	(13,346,868)	5,149	6,704	+ 1,555	.....
		3,072	3,121	+ 49	.....
		67,500	68,533	+ 1,033	.....
		5,886	6,040	+ 154	.....
		95,250	156,210	+ 19,232	.....
		127,000	135,230	+ 10,730	.....
		(21,406)	(22,229)	(+ 823)	.....
		(16,253)	(16,851)	(+ 598)	.....
		7,500	12,430	+ 4,930	.....
		112,250	116,588	+ 4,338	.....
		133,000	137,412	+ 4,412	.....
		4,364	6,444	+ 2,080	.....
Total, Science and Technology	729,329	829,972	803,174	+ 73,845	- 26,798
(by transfer from Hazardous Substance Superfund)	(30,755)	(30,985)	(30,985)	(+ 230)	.....
Environmental Programs and Management					
Brownfields	24,000	24,197	24,197	+ 197	.....
Clean Air	282,250	435,154	412,218	+ 129,968	- 22,936
(Atmospheric Protection Program)	(97,000)	(103,689)	(102,686)	(+ 5,686)	(- 1,003)
Compliance	102,500	132,350	127,873	+ 25,373	- 4,477
Enforcement	248,397	566,572	267,288	+ 18,891	- 299,284
(Environmental justice)	(11,838)	(293,862)	.....	(- 11,838)	(- 293,862)
Environmental protection: National priorities	21,700	.....	100,000	+ 100,000	+ 100,000
.....	.....	.....	25,700	+ 4,000	+ 25,700

TITLE II—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Science and Technology

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2021 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2021 appropriation	Budget estimate
Geographic programs:					
Great Lakes Restoration Initiative	330,000	340,000	350,000	+20,000	+10,000
Chesapeake Bay	87,500	90,500	90,500	+3,000	.....
San Francisco Bay	8,922	12,000	12,000	+3,078	.....
Puget Sound	33,750	35,000	38,750	+5,000	+3,750
Long Island Sound	30,400	40,000	40,000	+9,600	.....
Gulf of Mexico	20,000	22,447	22,447	+2,447	.....
South Florida	6,000	7,155	8,000	+2,000	+845
Lake Champlain	15,000	20,000	20,000	+5,000	.....
Lake Pontchartrain	1,900	1,737	1,900	.....	+163
Southern New England Estuaries	5,500	6,252	6,252	+732	.....
Columbia River Basin	1,500	1,550	5,000	+3,500	+3,450
Other geographic activities	1,500	1,695	1,695	+195	.....
Subtotal	541,972	578,336	596,544	+54,572	+18,208
Homeland security	10,013	10,704	10,704	+691	.....
Indoor air and radiation	24,951	30,254	29,459	+4,508	-795
Information exchange / Outreach	118,975	131,117	132,502	+13,527	+1,385
(Children and other sensitive populations: Agency coordination)	(6,173)	(6,247)	(6,247)	(+74)	.....
(Environmental education)	(8,580)	(8,615)	(10,000)	(+1,420)	(+1,385)
International programs	14,875	17,278	16,917	+2,042	-361
IT / Data management / Security	91,000	100,860	100,860	+9,860	.....
Legal/science/regulatory/economic review	106,243	146,832	140,744	+34,501	-6,088
Operations and administration	466,065	495,416	495,416	+29,351	.....
Pesticide licensing	109,000	110,219	110,219	+1,219	.....
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	118,900	120,120	122,620	+3,720	+2,500
Toxics risk review and prevention	93,500	109,057	106,771	+13,271	-2,286
(Endocrine disruptors)	(7,533)	(7,565)	(7,565)	(+32)	.....
Underground storage tanks (LUST / UST)	11,250	11,443	11,443	+193	.....

Water: Ecosystems:									
National estuary program / Coastal waterways	31,822	31,963	35,000	+3,178			+3,037		
Wetlands	19,300	24,899	24,059	+4,759			-840		
Subtotal	51,122	56,862	59,059	+7,937			+2,197		
Water: Human health protection	108,487	120,069	119,332	+10,845			-737		
Water quality protection	216,350	230,654	228,508	+12,158			-2,146		
Energy Star (legislative proposal)									
Subtotal, Environmental Programs and Management	2,761,550	3,427,494	3,238,374	+476,824			-189,120		
Total, Environmental Programs and Management	2,761,550	3,427,494	3,238,374	+476,824			-189,120		
Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund									
E-Manifest System Fund	8,000	8,000		-8,000			-8,000		
Offsetting Collections	-8,000	-8,000					+8,000		
Office of Inspector General									
Audits, evaluations, and investigations	43,500	54,347	52,000	+8,500			-2,347		
(by transfer from Hazardous Substance Superfund)	(11,586)	(11,800)	(11,800)	(+214)					
Buildings and Facilities									
Homeland security: Protection of EPA personnel and infrastructure	6,676	6,676	6,676						
Operations and administration	27,076	56,076	56,076	+29,000					
Total, Buildings and Facilities	33,752	62,752	62,752	+29,000					
Hazardous Substance Superfund									
Audits, evaluations, and investigations	11,586	11,800	11,800	+214					
Compliance	1,000	1,006	1,500	+500			+494		
Enforcement	173,815	181,907	176,066	+2,251			-5,841		
Environmental justice			5,841	+5,841					
Homeland security	34,050	34,294	34,294	+244					
Indoor air and radiation	1,985	2,612	2,612	+627					
Information exchange / Outreach	1,328	1,328	1,328						
IT /data management/security	14,485	20,861	20,861	+6,376					
Legal/science/regulatory/economic review	1,275	1,307	1,307	+32					
Operations and administration	128,500	141,272	141,272	+12,772					

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2021 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2021 appropriation	Budget estimate
Research: Chemical safety and sustainability	12,824	12,876	12,876	+52	.....
Research: Sustainable and healthy communities	16,463	16,634	16,634	+171	.....
Superfund cleanup:					
Superfund: Emergency response and removal	190,000	195,489	195,489	+5,489	.....
Superfund: Emergency preparedness	7,700	7,839	7,839	+139	.....
Superfund: Federal facilities	21,800	22,189	22,189	+389	.....
Superfund: Remedial	589,000	882,400	689,000	+100,000	-193,400
Subtotal	808,500	1,107,917	914,517	+106,017	-193,400
Total, Hazardous Substance Superfund	1,205,811	1,533,814	1,340,908	+135,097	-192,906
(transfer out to Inspector General)	(-11,586)	(-11,800)	(-11,800)	(-214)	.....
(transfer out to Science and Technology)	(-30,755)	(-30,985)	(-30,985)	(-230)	.....
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund (LUST)					
Enforcement	620	634	634	+14	.....
Operations and administration	1,384	1,403	1,403	+19	.....
Research: Sustainable communities	320	327	327	+7	.....
Underground storage tanks (LUST / UST)	89,879	90,012	90,012	+133	.....
(LUST/UST)	(9,470)	(9,603)	(9,603)	(+133)	.....
(LUST cooperative agreements)	(55,040)	(55,040)	(55,040)	.....	.....
(Energy Policy Act grants)	(25,369)	(25,369)	(25,369)	.....	.....
Total, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	92,203	92,376	92,376	+173	.....
Inland Oil Spill Program					
Compliance	139	2,142	2,142	+2,003	.....

Enforcement	2,413	2,462	2,462	2,462	+49	.....
Oil	16,200	16,454	16,454	16,454	+254	.....
Operations and administration	682	683	683	683	+1	.....
Research: Sustainable communities	664	668	668	668	+4	.....
Total, Inland Oil Spill Program	20,098	22,409	22,409	22,409	+2,311	.....
State and Tribal Assistance Grants [STAG]						
Clean water state revolving fund [SRF]	1,638,826	1,870,680	1,688,826	1,688,826	+50,000	-181,854
(Clean Water CFFs)						
Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	1,126,088	1,357,934	1,176,088	1,176,088	+50,000	-181,846
(Drinking Water CFFs)						
Mexico border	30,000	30,000	35,000	35,000	+5,000	+3,000
Alaska Native villages	36,186	36,186	39,186	39,186	+3,000	+3,000
Brownfields projects	90,982	130,982	126,000	126,000	+35,018	-4,982
Diesel emissions grants	90,000	150,000	142,000	142,000	+52,000	-8,000
Targeted airshed grants	59,000	59,000	59,000	59,000		
Water quality monitoring (PL 114-322)	4,000	4,000			-4,000	-4,000
Small and Disadvantaged Communities	26,408	41,413	38,930	38,930	+12,522	-2,483
Lead testing in schools	26,500	36,500	35,000	35,000	+8,500	-1,500
Reducing Lead in Drinking Water	21,511	81,515	72,000	72,000	+50,489	-9,515
Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability	4,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	+5,000	
Technical assistance for treatment works	18,000	18,000	20,000	20,000	+2,000	+2,000
Sewer overflow control grants	40,000	60,000	56,000	56,000	+16,000	-4,000
Water infrastructure workforce development	3,000	3,000	5,000	5,000	+2,000	+2,000
Recycling Infrastructure						
Wildfire smoke preparedness			10,000	10,000	+10,000	+10,000
Subtotal, Infrastructure assistance grants	3,214,501	3,888,210	3,512,030	3,512,030	+297,529	-376,180
Categorical grants:						
Beaches protection	9,619	9,811	10,000	10,000	+381	+189
Brownfields	46,195	46,195	46,195	46,195		
Environmental information	9,336	9,523	9,523	9,523	+187	
Hazardous waste financial assistance	101,500	111,500	111,500	111,500	+10,000	
Lead	14,275	14,561	14,561	14,561	+286	
Nonpoint source (Sec. 319)	177,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	+3,000	
Pesticides enforcement	24,000	24,480	24,480	24,480	+480	
Pesticides program implementation	12,294	12,540	12,540	12,540	+246	
Pollution control (Sec. 106)	230,000	234,600	234,600	234,600	+4,600	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2021 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2021 appropriation	Budget estimate
(Water quality monitoring)	(17,924)	(17,267)	(18,000)	(+76)	(+733)
Pollution prevention	4,630	4,723	4,855	+225	+132
Public water system supervision	112,000	122,000	122,000	+10,000	.....
Radon	7,795	8,951	8,951	+1,156	.....
State and local air quality management	229,500	321,500	321,500	+92,000	.....
Toxic substances compliance	4,760	4,855	4,855	+95	.....
Tribal air quality management	13,415	21,415	21,415	+8,000	.....
Tribal general assistance program	66,250	77,575	77,575	+11,325	.....
Underground injection control (UIC)	11,164	11,387	11,387	+223	.....
Underground storage tanks	1,475	1,505	1,505	+30	.....
Wetlands program development	14,192	14,476	14,476	+284	.....
Multipurpose grants	10,000	10,200	5,000	-5,000	-5,200
Subtotal, Categorical grants	1,099,400	1,241,797	1,236,918	+137,518	-4,879
Environmental justice implementation grants:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Environmental Justice Competitive Grant Program .....	.....	.....	40,000	+40,000	+40,000
Environmental Justice Community Grant Program .....	.....	.....	15,000	+15,000	+15,000
Environmental Justice State Grant Program .....	.....	.....	20,000	+20,000	+20,000
Environmental Justice Tribal Grant Program .....	.....	.....	10,000	+10,000	+10,000
Community-based Participatory Research Grant Program .....	.....	.....	5,000	+5,000	+5,000
Environmental Justice Training Program .....	.....	.....	10,000	+10,000	+10,000
Subtotal—Environmental justice implementation grants .....	.....	.....	100,000	+100,000	+100,000
Total, State and Tribal Assistance Grants	4,313,901	5,130,007	4,848,948	+535,047	-281,059
Administrative Expenses	5,500	8,000	8,000	+2,500	.....
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Direct Loan Subsidy	59,500	72,108	72,108	+12,608	.....
Total, Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program	65,000	80,108	80,108	+15,108	.....
Administrative Provisions					
Rescission	-27,991	.....	.....	+27,991	.....
TOTAL, TITLE II, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	9,237,153	11,233,279	10,541,049	+1,303,896	-692,230
Appropriations	(9,265,144)	(11,233,279)	(10,541,049)	(+1,275,905)	(-692,230)
Rescissions	(-27,991)	.....	.....	(+27,991)	.....
(By transfer)	(42,341)	(42,785)	(42,785)	(+444)	.....
(Transfer out)	(-42,341)	(-42,785)	(-42,785)	(-444)	.....
TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Under Secretary for Natural Resources and the Environment	875	1,396	1,000	+125	-396
FOREST SERVICE					
Forest Service Operations					
Facilities Maintenance and Leases	158,900	160,900	160,900	+2,000	.....
Information Technology and Centralized Processing	374,408	395,908	395,908	+21,500	.....
Organizational Services	133,278	142,278	142,278	+9,000	.....
Salaries and expenses	359,577	375,000	375,000	+15,423	.....
Total, Forest Service Operations	1,026,163	1,074,086	1,074,086	+47,923	.....
Forest and Rangeland Research					
Forest inventory and analysis	17,621	17,621	20,000	+2,379	+2,379
Joint fire science .....	.....	.....	8,000	+8,000	+8,000
Research and development programs	40,720	88,720	80,000	+39,280	-8,720
Salaries and expenses	200,419	207,219	207,009	+6,590	-210
Total, Forest and rangeland research	258,760	313,560	315,009	+56,249	+1,449

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2021 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2021 appropriation	Budget estimate
State and Private Forestry					
Landscape scale restoration	14,000	21,000	20,000	+6,000	-1,000
Forest Health Management:					
Federal lands forest health management	15,485	22,485	24,000	+8,515	+1,515
Cooperative lands forest health management	30,747	36,747	36,000	+5,253	-747
Subtotal	46,232	59,232	60,000	+13,768	+768
Cooperative Fire Assistance:					
State fire capacity grants	73,433	73,433	75,000	+1,567	+1,567
Volunteer fire capacity grants	19,000	19,000	20,000	+1,000	+1,000
Subtotal	92,433	92,433	95,000	+2,567	+2,567
Cooperative Forestry:					
Forest stewardship (Working Forest Lands)	11,902	17,902	18,000	+6,098	+98
Forest legacy					
Community forest and open space conservation	4,000	4,000	6,000	+2,000	+2,000
Urban and community forestry	31,910	31,910	40,000	+8,090	+8,090
Forest resource information and analysis			22,479	+22,479	+22,479
Subtotal	47,812	53,812	86,479	+38,667	+32,667
International Programs and Trade Compliance	15,395	15,395	20,000	+4,605	+4,605
Salaries and expenses	51,308	62,742	62,742	+11,434	.....
Subtotal, State and Private Forestry	267,180	304,614	344,221	+77,041	+39,607
Unobligated balances: Forest legacy (rescission)	-5,809	-5,809	.....	+5,809	+5,809

	261,371	298,805	344,221	+ 82,850	+ 45,416
Total, State and Private Forestry	261,371	298,805	344,221	+ 82,850	+ 45,416
National Forest System					
Land management planning, assessment and monitoring	16,544	21,544	18,000	+ 1,456	- 3,544
Recreation, heritage and wilderness	35,241	91,241	60,000	+ 24,759	- 31,241
Grazing management	5,410	23,410	12,000	+ 6,590	- 11,410
Hazardous Fuels	180,388	321,388	360,000	+ 179,612	+ 38,612
Forest products	37,017	47,017	42,000	+ 4,983	- 5,017
Vegetation and watershed management	28,683	98,470	60,000	+ 31,317	- 38,470
Wildlife and fish habitat management	20,727	36,727	29,000	+ 8,273	- 7,727
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund	13,787	80,000	80,000	+ 66,213	.....
Minerals and geology management	13,282	83,282	36,000	+ 22,718	- 47,282
Landownership management (Land Use Authorization and Access)	6,934	28,934	13,000	+ 6,066	- 15,934
Law enforcement operations	19,505	19,505	19,505	.....	.....
Salaries and expenses	1,409,352	1,518,116	1,484,495	+ 75,143	- 33,621
Total, National Forest System	1,786,870	2,369,634	2,214,000	+ 427,130	- 155,634
Capital Improvement and Maintenance					
Facilities	54,037	54,037	58,000	+ 3,963	+ 3,963
Roads	68,895	68,895	69,000	+ 105	+ 105
Trails	17,439	17,439	23,000	+ 5,561	+ 5,561
Legacy Roads and Trails .....	.....	8,000	40,000	+ 40,000	+ 32,000
Construction Projects .....	.....	.....	10,867	+ 10,867	+ 10,867
Subtotal, Capital improvement and maintenance	140,371	148,371	200,867	+ 60,496	+ 52,496
Deferral of road and trail fund payment	- 15,000	.....	- 15,000	.....	- 15,000
Total, Capital improvement and maintenance	125,371	148,371	185,867	+ 60,496	+ 37,496
Land Acquisition					
Unobligated Balances (rescission)	- 5,619	- 5,619	.....	+ 5,619	+ 5,619
Acquisition of land for national forests, special acts	664	664	664	.....	.....
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges	150	150	150	.....	.....
Range betterment fund	1,719	1,719	1,719	.....	.....
Gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research	45	45	45	.....	.....
Management of national forest lands for subsistence uses	1,099	1,099	1,099	.....	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2021 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2021 appropriation	Budget estimate
Fire operations:					
Wildland Fire Management					
Wildland fire preparedness	152,000	192,000	192,000	+40,000	.....
Wildland fire suppression operations	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000	.....	.....
Salaries and expenses	764,241	894,622	894,622	+ 130,381	.....
Total, all wildland fire accounts	1,927,241	2,097,622	2,097,622	+ 170,381	.....
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund					
Total, Wildland Fire Management with cap adjustment	2,040,000	2,120,000	2,120,000	+ 80,000	.....
Total, Wildland Fire Management	3,967,241	4,217,622	4,217,622	+ 250,381	.....
Offsetting Collections	- 1,000	- 3,000	- 3,000	- 2,000	.....
Forest Service Spending of Fees	1,000	3,000	3,000	+ 2,000	.....
Total, Forest Service without Wildland Fire Management	3,456,593	4,202,514	4,136,860	+ 680,267	- 65,654
TOTAL, FOREST SERVICE					
Forest Service without cap adjustment	7,423,834	8,420,136	8,354,482	+ 930,648	- 65,654
Rescissions	(5,383,834)	(6,300,136)	(6,234,482)	(+ 850,648)	(- 65,654)
Forest Service Suppression Cap Adjustment	(- 11,428)	(- 11,428)	(- 11,428)	(+ 11,428)	(+ 11,428)
Total, Forest Service	(2,040,000)	(2,120,000)	(2,120,000)	(+ 80,000)	.....
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE					
Indian Health Services	2,238,087	2,703,574	2,660,301	+ 422,214	- 43,273
Clinical Services:					
Hospital and health clinics					

Electronic Health Record System	34,500	284,500	254,500	+ 220,000	- 30,000
Dental health	214,687	287,326	285,326	+ 70,639	- 2,000
Mental health	115,107	124,622	123,622	+ 8,515	- 1,000
Alcohol and substance abuse	251,360	267,490	265,490	+ 14,130	- 2,000
Purchased/referred care	975,856	1,191,824	1,175,828	+ 199,972	- 15,996
Indian Health Care Improvement Fund	72,280	317,306	182,280	+ 110,000	- 135,026
Subtotal	3,901,877	5,176,642	4,947,347	+ 1,045,470	- 229,295
Preventive Health:					
Public health nursing	92,736	102,693	100,693	+ 7,957	- 2,000
Health education	21,034	22,164	22,000	+ 966	- 164
Community health representatives	62,892	65,557	65,000	+ 2,108	- 557
Immunization (Alaska)	2,127	2,174	2,174	+ 47	.....
Subtotal	178,789	192,588	189,867	+ 11,078	- 2,721
Other services:					
Urban Indian health	62,684	100,000	92,684	+ 30,000	- 7,316
Indian health professions	67,314	92,843	83,314	+ 16,000	- 9,529
Tribal management grant program	2,465	2,485	2,485	+ 20	.....
Direct operations	82,456	107,788	92,456	+ 10,000	- 15,332
Self-governance	5,806	5,990	5,990	+ 184	.....
Subtotal	220,725	309,106	276,929	+ 56,204	- 32,177
Total, Indian Health Services	4,301,391	5,678,336	5,414,143	+ 1,112,752	- 264,193
Advance appropriation .....	.....	6,152,680	5,414,143	+ 5,414,143	- 738,537
Contract support	916,000	880,000	880,000	- 36,000	.....
Tribal Sec. 105(l) leases	101,000	150,000	150,000	+ 49,000	.....
Maintenance and improvement	168,952	222,924	193,938	+ 24,986	- 28,986
Sanitation facilities construction	196,577	351,445	260,904	+ 64,327	- 90,541
(Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Projects) .....	.....	.....	(40,171)	(+ 40,171)	(+ 40,171)
Health care facilities construction	259,290	525,781	381,335	+ 122,045	- 144,446

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2021 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2021 appropriation	Budget estimate
Facilities and environmental health support	263,982	300,153	275,067	+11,085	- 25,086
Equipment	29,087	1,00,640	60,863	+31,776	- 39,777
Total, Indian Health Facilities	917,888	1,500,943	1,172,107	+ 254,219	- 328,836
Advance appropriation .....	.....	1,526,599	1,172,107	+ 1,172,107	- 354,492
TOTAL, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE	6,236,279	15,888,558	14,202,500	+ 7,966,221	- 1,686,058
(Appropriations)	(6,236,279)	(8,209,279)	(7,616,250)	(+ 1,379,971)	(- 593,029)
(Advance appropriations) .....	.....	(7,679,279)	(6,586,250)	(+ 6,586,250)	(- 1,093,029)
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH					
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	81,500	83,540	84,540	+ 3,040	+ 1,000
AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY					
Toxic substances and environmental public health	78,000	81,750	81,750	+ 3,750	.....
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	6,395,779	16,053,848	14,368,790	+ 7,973,011	- 1,685,058
OTHER RELATED AGENCIES					
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality	3,500	4,200	4,200	+ 700	.....
CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD					
Salaries and expenses	12,000	13,400	13,400	+ 1,400	.....

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION					
	4,000	4,000	3,150	- 850	- 850
	.....	.....	- 3,150	- 3,150	- 3,150
	4,000	4,000	.....	- 4,000	- 4,000
Salaries and expenses	4,000	4,000	3,150	- 850	- 850
Derived from unobligated balances			- 3,150	- 3,150	- 3,150
Total, Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	4,000	4,000	.....	- 4,000	- 4,000
INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT					
Payment to the Institute	10,772	11,000	11,000	+ 228	.....
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION					
Salaries and Expenses					
Museum and Research Institutes:					
National Air and Space Museum	20,945	21,960	21,960	+ 1,015	.....
Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory	25,226	25,733	25,733	+ 507	.....
Major scientific instrumentation	4,118	4,118	4,118	.....	.....
Universe Center	184	184	184	.....	.....
National Museum of Natural History	51,551	53,435	53,435	+ 1,884	.....
National Zoological Park	32,221	33,755	33,755	+ 1,534	.....
Smithsonian Environmental Research Center	4,616	4,759	4,759	+ 143	.....
Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute	15,266	15,643	15,643	+ 377	.....
Biodiversity Center	1,543	5,543	5,543	+ 4,000	.....
Arthur M Sackler Gallery/Freer Gallery of Art	6,461	6,829	6,829	+ 368	.....
Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage	3,965	3,637	3,637	+ 72	.....
Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum	5,190	5,517	5,517	+ 327	.....
Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden	5,007	5,479	5,479	+ 472	.....
National Museum of African Art	4,972	5,587	5,587	+ 615	.....
World Cultures Center	792	792	792	.....	.....
Anacostia Community Museum	2,698	2,873	2,873	+ 175	.....
Archives of American Art	1,987	2,023	2,023	+ 36	.....
National Museum of African American History and Culture	33,751	34,853	34,853	+ 1,102	.....
National Museum of American History	26,581	27,691	27,691	+ 1,110	.....
National Museum of the American Indian	34,654	35,680	35,680	+ 1,026	.....
National Museum of the American Latino .....	.....	3,324	3,324	+ 3,324	.....
National Portrait Gallery	6,983	7,511	7,511	+ 528	.....
National Postal Museum	1,854	2,105	2,105	+ 251	.....
Smithsonian American Art Museum	10,938	11,413	11,413	+ 475	.....
Smithsonian American Women's History Museum .....	.....	2,500	2,500	+ 2,500	.....
American Experience Center	600	600	600	.....	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2021 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2021 appropriation	Budget estimate
Subtotal, Museums and Research Institutes	301,703	323,544	323,544	+21,841	.....
Mission enabling:					
Program support and outreach:					
Outreach	9,717	10,224	10,224	+507	.....
Communications	2,915	3,204	3,204	+289	.....
Institution-wide programs	25,284	32,634	32,634	+7,350	.....
Office of Exhibits Central	3,266	3,498	3,498	+232	.....
Museum Support Center	1,949	1,991	1,991	+42	.....
Museum Conservation Institute	3,459	3,562	3,562	+103	.....
Smithsonian Libraries and Archives	15,106	16,056	16,056	+950	.....
Subtotal, Program support and outreach	61,696	71,169	71,169	+9,473	.....
Office of Chief Information Officer	55,845	60,838	60,838	+4,993	.....
Administration	38,366	40,700	40,700	+2,334	.....
Inspector General	4,184	4,295	4,295	+111	.....
Facilities services:					
Facilities maintenance	115,261	116,917	116,917	+1,656	.....
(Deferred maintenance)	(35,000)	.....	.....	(-35,000)	.....
Facilities operations, security and support	241,137	254,537	254,537	+13,400	.....
Subtotal, Facilities services	356,398	371,454	371,454	+15,056	.....
Subtotal, Mission enabling	516,489	548,456	548,456	+31,967	.....
Total, Salaries and expenses	818,192	872,000	872,000	+53,808	.....
Facilities Capital					
Revitalization	181,530	185,600	185,600	+4,070	.....

Facilities planning and design	33,000	36,800	36,800	+ 3,800	.....
Construction		7,600	7,600	+ 7,600	.....
Total, Facilities Capital	214,530	230,000	230,000	+ 15,470	.....
TOTAL, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION	1,032,722	1,102,000	1,102,000	+ 69,278	.....
NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART					
Salaries and Expenses					
Care and utilization of art collections	49,989	52,174	52,174	+ 2,185	.....
Operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds	36,998	36,034	36,034	- 964	.....
Protection of buildings, grounds and contents	31,896	33,948	33,948	+ 2,052	.....
General administration	34,359	35,344	35,344	+ 985	.....
Total, Salaries and Expenses	153,242	157,500	157,500	+ 4,258	.....
Repair, Restoration and Renovation of Buildings					
Base program	23,203	26,000	26,000	+ 2,797	.....
TOTAL, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART	176,445	183,500	183,500	+ 7,055	.....
JOHN F KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS					
Operations and maintenance	26,400	27,000	27,000	+ 600	.....
Capital repair and restoration	14,000	13,440	13,440	- 560	.....
TOTAL, JOHN F KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS	40,400	40,440	40,440	+ 40	.....
WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS					
Salaries and expenses	14,000	14,095	14,000	- 95	.....
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES					
National Endowment for the Arts					
Grants and Administration					
Grants:	72,710	87,710	79,535	+ 6,825	.....
Direct grants					- 8,175

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2021 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2021 appropriation	Budget estimate
Challenge America grants	7,600	10,600	8,588	+ 988	- 2,012
Subtotal	80,310	98,310	88,123	+ 7,813	- 10,187
State partnerships:					
State and regional	42,153	51,580	45,932	+ 3,779	- 5,648
Underserved set-aside	11,387	13,960	12,092	+ 705	- 1,868
Subtotal	53,540	65,540	58,024	+ 4,484	- 7,516
Subtotal, Grants	133,850	163,850	146,147	+ 12,297	- 17,703
Program support	1,950	2,000	2,203	+ 253	+ 203
Administration	31,700	35,150	34,150	+ 2,450	- 1,000
Total, Arts	167,500	201,000	182,500	+ 15,000	- 18,500
National Endowment for the Humanities					
Grants and Administration					
Grants:					
Special Initiatives	5,724	6,174	9,709	+ 3,985	+ 3,535
Federal/State partnership	51,576	54,376	55,280	+ 3,704	+ 904
Preservation and access	19,000	19,500	19,250	+ 250	- 250
Public programs	13,500	14,000	14,000	+ 500	.....
Research programs	14,500	15,000	15,000	+ 500	.....
Education programs	13,000	13,500	13,500	+ 500	.....
Program development	500	1,100	1,100	+ 600	.....
Digital humanities initiatives	5,000	5,500	5,500	+ 500	.....

Subtotal, Grants	122,800	129,150	133,339	+10,539	+4,189
Matching Grants:					
Treasury funds	2,000	2,000	2,000		
Challenge grants	13,000	13,600	13,600	+600	
Subtotal, Matching grants	15,000	15,600	15,600	+600	+761
Administration	29,700	32,800	33,561	+3,861	
Total, Humanities	167,500	177,550	182,500	+15,000	+4,950
TOTAL, NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES	335,000	378,550	365,000	+30,000	-13,550
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS					
Salaries and expenses	3,240	3,328	3,328	+88	
NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS					
Grants	5,000	5,000	5,000		
Salaries and expenses	7,400	8,255	8,255	+855	
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses	8,124	8,382	8,382	+258	
UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM					
Holocaust Memorial Museum	61,388	62,616	62,616	+1,228	
PRESIDIO TRUST					
Operations	20,000	31,000	20,000		-11,000
DWIGHT D EISENHOWER MEMORIAL COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses	1,000			-1,000	
WORLD WAR I CENTENNIAL COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses	7,000	1,000	1,000	-6,000	
UNITED STATES SEMIQUINCENTENNIAL COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses		8,000	8,000	+8,000	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2021 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2021 appropriation	Budget estimate
ALYCE SPOTTED BEAR AND WALTER SOBOLLEFF COMMISSION ON NATIVE CHILDREN					
Salaries and expenses	500		200	-300	+200
TOTAL, TITLE III, RELATED AGENCIES	15,562,979	26,354,146	24,574,593	+9,011,614	-1,779,553
Appropriations	(15,575,407)	(18,689,295)	(17,991,343)	(+2,415,936)	(-697,952)
Rescissions	(-11,428)	(-11,428)		(+11,428)	(+11,428)
Advance appropriations		(7,679,279)	(6,586,250)	(+6,586,250)	(-1,093,029)
Offsetting collections	(-1,000)	(-3,000)	(-3,000)	(-2,000)	
(Discretionary without cap adjustment)	(13,522,979)	(24,234,146)	(22,454,593)	(+8,931,614)	(-1,779,553)
(Fire Suppression Cap Adjustment)	(2,040,000)	(2,120,000)	(2,120,000)	(+80,000)	
TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Infrastructure Projects (Sec. 421)			453,984	+453,984	+453,984
TOTAL, TITLE IV, GENERAL PROVISIONS			453,984	+453,984	+453,984
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS					
EXTENDING GOVERNMENT FUNDING AND DELIVERING EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ACT, 2021 (PUBLIC LAW 117-43)					
DIVISION B—DISASTER RELIEF SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022					
TITLE VII					
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Bureau of Land Management					
Management of Land and Resources (emergency)			1,192	+1,192	+1,192

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022—Continued**
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2021 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2021 appropriation	Budget estimate
Advance appropriations		(7,679,279)	(6,586,250)	(+6,586,250)	(-1,093,029)
Offsetting Collections	(-236,842)	(-206,140)	(-198,140)	(+38,702)	(+8,000)
Fire suppression cap adjustment	(2,350,000)	(2,450,000)	(2,450,000)	(+100,000)	
(By transfer)	(42,341)	(42,785)	(42,785)	(+444)	
(Transfer out)	(-42,341)	(-42,785)	(-42,785)	(-444)	