

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF
THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2023

SUMMARY OF BILL

For this bill, estimates totaling \$53,225,904,000 in new obligational authority, including \$2,550,000,000 in funds made available for the wildland fire suppression cap adjustment, \$5,577,077,000 in advance appropriations, and \$2,881,827,000 in emergency appropriations are provided for the programs and activities of the agencies and bureaus of the Department of the Interior, except the Bureau of Reclamation, and the following related agencies:

Environmental Protection Agency

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 2022 levels cited in this explanatory statement reflect the enacted amounts in Public Law 117–103, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022. 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 2023.

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	1,561,351	1,536,385	– 24,966
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	1,972,014	1,838,057	– 133,957
National Park Service	3,610,577	3,577,796	– 32,781
United States Geological Survey	1,711,344	1,519,289	– 192,055
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	200,407	195,550	– 4,857
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	198,185	171,985	– 26,200
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	271,218	290,026	18,808
Indian Affairs	4,428,888	4,135,854	– 293,034
Departmental Offices	451,170	430,770	– 20,400
Department-Wide Programs	2,451,476	1,828,584	– 622,892
PILT	515,000	515,000	.....
Total, Title I—Department of the Interior	16,857,630	16,040,296	– 817,334
TITLE II—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY			
Science and Technology	863,155	853,388	– 9,767
Environmental Programs and Management	3,796,280	3,577,153	– 219,127
Office of Inspector General	55,865	49,754	– 6,111
Buildings and Facilities	80,570	59,572	– 20,998
Hazardous Substance Superfund	1,154,168	1,294,312	140,144
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	93,814	93,814	.....
Inland Oil Spill Programs	26,502	26,502	.....
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	5,729,143	4,612,141	– 1,117,002
WIFIA	80,344	74,526	– 5,818
Total, Title II—EPA	11,879,841	10,641,162	– 1,238,679
TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES			
Department of Agriculture:			
Undersecretary for Natural Resources and the Environment	1429	1000	– 429
Forest Service	8,946,010	8,595,785	– 350,225
Department of Health and Human Services:			
Indian Health Service .....	.....	7,380,063	7,380,063
Advance Appropriations .....	.....	5,577,077	5,577,077
National Institutes of Health: National Institute of Environmental Health Science	83,035	83,035	.....

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with budget estimate
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	85,020	85,020	.....
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality	4,360	4,360	.....
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board	14,400	14,400	.....
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	4,000	(3,060)	— 940
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	11,772	11,772	.....
Smithsonian Institute	1,174,500	1,174,500	.....
National Gallery of Art	209,240	209,240	.....
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	45,380	45,380	.....
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	14,860	15,000	140
National Endowment for the Arts	203,550	195,000	— 8,550
National Endowment for the Humanities	200,680	195,000	— 5,680
Commission of Fine Arts	3,661	3,661	.....
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs	5,000	5,000	.....
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	8,585	8,585	.....
National Capital Planning Commission	8,630	8,630	.....
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum	65,231	65,231	.....
Presidio Trust	31,000	40,000	9,000
World War I Centennial Commission	1,000	1,000	.....
United States Semiquincentennial Commission	15,000	9,000	— 6,000
Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children .....	.....	600	600
Total, Title III—Related Agencies	11,136,343	23,728,339	12,591,996
TITLE V—DISASTER RELIEF			
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service .....	.....	63,051	63,051
National Park Service .....	.....	1,674,311	1,674,311
Bureau of Indian Education .....	.....	90,465	90,465
Department-Wide Programs, Wildland Fire Management .....	.....	75,000	75,000
Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management .....	.....	375,000	375,000
Total, Title V—Disaster Relief .....	.....	2,277,827	2,277,827
GRAND TOTAL	39,873,814	53,225,904	13,352,090
LESS ADVANCES PROVIDED FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024 .....	.....	5,577,077	5,577,077
LESS EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 .....	.....	2,881,827	2,881,827
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023	39,873,814	44,767,000	4,893,186

MULTI-AGENCY DIRECTIVES

Responding to Climate-Driven Wildfires.—The Committee notes with distress that the 2022 wildfire season continues a terrifying trajectory of more catastrophic wildfire across a wider landscape, impacting communities that have had recent exposure to wildfire and communities that have not seen wildfire in decades or centuries. These mega-fires are resulting in the loss of life, livelihoods, and the land itself. While the root causes are many, it is the undeniable, steady pace of climate chaos that is magnifying the dangers and creating sweeping changes to our land, with rising temperatures, perpetual drought, and invasive species and diseases all taking a toll on forests, rangelands, and urban trees.

To combat the myriad problems created by the changing climate and the resulting incidence of high-intensity wildfire, this bill pro-

vides funding to reduce risk to communities, protect municipal watersheds, restore the landscape, promote responsible biomass use from hazardous fuels, and create associated jobs. 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, and to compensate these professionals appropriately. Maintaining this full-time wildland fire management workforce will improve Federal response and retention, but when firefighters are not on the fire line, they will also be able to participate in hazardous fuels reduction activities in order to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire and return our forests to a more natural, fire-tolerant state.

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 to advance environmental justice. Expanded environmental justice grants and capacity at the Environmental Protection Agency will support efforts to eliminate enduring environmental and health disparities that mean communities of color and low-income communities are more likely to be burdened by high levels of pollution. These investments provide critical support to communities and community partners in their efforts to eliminate pollution and create a clean and healthy environment for a revitalized future. Additional resources across the bill will also support the administration’s Justice40 commitment, a whole-of-government effort to ensure that Federal agencies work with States, Tribes, and local communities to deliver at least 40 percent of the overall benefits from Federal investments in climate and clean energy to disadvantaged 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.

Plastic Waste on Public Lands.—The Committee applauds Secretarial Order 3407, which aims to reduce the procurement, sale, and distribution of single-use plastic products and packaging with a goal of a total phase out of single-use plastic products on all Department-managed lands by 2032. The Committee is optimistic

that a phase-out can be complete well before the 10-year window and urges the Department to work quickly to achieve that end. Within 90 days of enactment of this act, the Committee directs the Department to provide a written plan to the Committee detailing specific steps the Department plans to take and a timeline as the Department moves to phase out single-use plastics.

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 vision of a Civilian Climate Corps as the next generation of this proud tradition and recommends additional funding to build on current initiatives within the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Forest Service. Funding in the bill will build on existing resources, including those provided through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58), and contribute to expanding the creation of jobs in the conservation workforce, with an emphasis on disadvantaged youth and communities of color. It will 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-govern-

ment 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 advance appropriations for the Indian Health Services and Indian Health Facilities accounts totaling \$5,577,077,000 for fiscal year 2024. That amount is equal to the fiscal year 2023 Committee recommendation for those accounts with the exception of funding provided for Electronic Health Records, Sanitation Facilities Construction, and Health Care Facilities Construction which are provided only an annual appropriation in recognition of the project-based nature of those accounts. Overall, the vast majority of Indian Health Service funding, and all such funding supporting the provision of health services to Native Americans such as patient care and medical equipment, is provided an advance appropriation. 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(l) of the ISDEAA requires the Secretary, at the request of a Tribe, to enter into a lease with the Tribe for a building used to provide services under the ISDEAA. Reclassification of these costs from a discre-

tionary appropriation to a mandatory appropriated entitlement has been under discussion since the Supreme Court ruled against the government in 2012. The Committee proposes to reclassify these costs as an appropriated entitlement beginning in fiscal year 2024 (section 437 of the bill). Similar proposals were also included in the fiscal year 2016, fiscal year 2017, and fiscal year 2022 President's Budget requests.

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 2023 to invest in the maintenance backlogs on public lands and Tribal schools. In addition to the amounts allocated for the Fund, the Committee continues to provide discretionary funding for deferred maintenance 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.

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

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 public lands and encourages the agencies to look for opportunities to strengthen these critical partnerships.

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

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

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 2023 and 2024.

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.—Directives regarding Transparency of Information Regarding Grants, Agreements, Research, and Conferences Attendance in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 116–260 are also continued.

Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act.—The Committee continues to direct the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service to annually post on a centralized agency website the list of Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act [FLREA] (Public Law 108–447) projects and activities performed in each fiscal year, which should include a project or activity title, description, location, and amount obligated, beginning with fiscal year 2022 as practicable. The Committee awaits a report from each land management agency that is unable to complete this directive. Such report shall detail the specific steps the agency plans to take to secure the capabilities needed to provide proper transparency on the spending of FLREA funds.

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, the Indian Health Service sanitation deficiency system, or is otherwise certified as eligible.

The bill also funds a number of historic preservation projects, each of which the Committee has confirmed is listed on the National Register of Historic Places or as a National Historic Landmark pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). The Committee notes that 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 2023 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 2023 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

Congress provided a permanent appropriation of \$900,000,000 per year from the Land and Water Conservation Fund [LWCF] through the Great American Outdoors Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–152) [GAOA]. While GAOA allows for account allocations to be proposed as part of the President's budget submission, the act mandates 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 Reauthorization of LWCF in Section 3001 of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (Public Law 116–9) required that funding for Federal purchases and for the suite of grant programs providing financial assistance to States each constitute at least 40 percent of total funds available each fiscal year from all sources, annually. That total includes \$900,000,000 in mandatory appropriations provided under GAOA, as well as deposits to LWCF under the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (Public Law 109–432) [GOMESA]. These GOMESA deposits amounted to \$89,181,000 in fiscal year 2022 and are projected at \$125,174,000 in fiscal year 2023. Accordingly, the Committee has taken the full amounts available for LWCF expenditures into account in determining its allocations and expects that future budget submissions will clearly delineate all revenues credited to LWCF and will adhere to statutory requirements in the proposed allocation to Federal and State programs.

Sequestration.—The Committee appreciates the estimated sequestration amounts provided by the Forest Service for its allocation of these mandatory funds. The Committee is disappointed that the Interior bureaus did not provide similar estimates and did not coordinate with the Forest Service to do so. The Department of the Interior and the Forest Service are directed to include estimates for sequestration as displayed in the table accompanying this explanatory statement in future budget submissions.

Appraisals.—In LWCF implementation and more broadly, appraisal services play a crucial role in maintaining Federal valuation standards, safeguarding public funds, and ensuring just compensation for landowners. However, the Committee has heard significant concerns about delays and other process issues related to the appraisal function, which in turn are slowing acquisitions. Appraisals are critical to these transactions, and the Department and the Forest Service must improve the efficiency of the process across all regions so that projects, including those specifically directed by Congress, are completed in a timely manner.

In order for the Committee to track progress in reducing appraisal delays, the Department and the Forest Service are directed to submit quarterly reports to the Committee, which shall include at a minimum: the average time for processing appraisals by bureau and region, and the number of appraisal requests received, pending, reviewed, and returned.

As the client for appraisal services, the acquiring Federal agency should consistently be able to receive timely appraisal reports that meet the particular needs of each priority conservation land transaction. Project partners—including owners of land being appraised, State agencies, or political subdivisions acquiring lands with LWCF grant funding, and nonprofit partners holding purchase options or contracts over the subject properties—should be listed as intended users of appraisals upon request. Unredacted appraisal reports should be released to intended users as soon as they have been approved or disapproved for agency use. Additional direction is included below.

Department of the Interior.—The Appraisals and Valuation Services Office [AVSO] should establish clear, uniform national appraisal policies designed to enhance successful land adjustments

while maintaining appropriate valuation standards. These policies should ensure delivery of timely appraisals responsive to the needs of bureau clients, as well as effective, collaborative use of partners to improve efficiency and project success, allowing for third party contracting and other engagement where appropriate.

The Department is directed to evaluate options to address identified problems, including returning some appraisal and related functions to the bureaus, clarifying the roles of partners in the acquisition process, and clarifying the roles and responsibilities of all parties in an overall process review. The Department is directed to report to the Committee on program improvements within 120 days of enactment of this act.

Bureau of Land Management.—The Bureau should prioritize Recreational Access funds to acquire conservation easements or right of way acquisitions for high priority access parcels identified as part of the Department's conformance with Section 4105 of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (Public Law 116–9) in order to reduce areas of public lands that have significantly restricted public access.

Fish and Wildlife Service.—The Service is expected 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. There is an accumulating backlog of parcels available at Clarks River National Wildlife Refuge and the Service is strongly encouraged to begin the proper due diligence work in order for the refuge to access available funding opportunities. The newly-established Green River National Wildlife Refuge is eligible for funding under the recreational access and inholding lines and the Service is encouraged to use these additional funding tools at Green River, as it does for other refuge units.

The Committee directs the Service to work with Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund stakeholders to determine how to make land acquisition grants more effective and brief the Committee on potential program changes within 90 days of enactment of this act. The Committee encourages the Service to consider habitat conservation plan land acquisition applications that enhance efforts to establish State research forests.

National Park Service.—The Committee includes bill language that allows the Service to use up to 7 percent of the funds provided for State Conservation Grants to assist States in covering their administrative costs, which progressively increase as States and localities utilize this program to preserve open space and create recreational areas for public use. Funds will be apportioned on the basis of need as matching grants to support these State administrative costs.

Forest Service.—The Forest Service should establish clear, uniform national appraisal and real estate policies designed to enhance successful land adjustments while maintaining appropriate valuation standards. These policies should ensure timely delivery of contracting and review of appraisal reports and should address inconsistencies among regions. Appraisal policies should also ensure effective, collaborative use of partners to improve efficiency and project success, allowing for third party contracting and other

engagement where appropriate. The Service is directed to report to the Committee on program improvements within 120 days of enactment of this act. The Committee strongly encourages the Service to explore funding opportunities for tracts in the Talladega National Forest and Conecuh National Forest that are available for acquisition.

REPROGRAMMING GUIDELINES

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

The following are the procedures governing reprogramming actions for programs and activities funded in the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. The agencies funded by this act are reminded that no reprogramming shall be implemented without the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in accordance with the procedures included in this act. The agencies funded in this act are reminded that these reprogramming guidelines are in effect, and must be complied with, until such time as the Committees modify them through bill or report language.

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

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

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

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

programming 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, 2022	\$1,281,940,000
Budget estimate, 2023	1,427,959,000
Committee recommendation	1,402,993,000

The bill provides \$1,402,993,000 for Management of Lands and Resources, \$121,053,000 above the enacted level and \$24,966,000 below the request. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this explanatory statement. The bill provides \$4,000,000 for fleet conversions. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative.

Wild Horse and Burro Management.—The bill provides \$156,600,000 for wild horse and burro activities, including up to \$11,000,000 to continue implementation of a robust and humane fertility control strategy of reversible immunocontraceptive vaccines. The Bureau will follow the directives included in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103, including the need to continue on-range removals and to secure a greater number of less costly and longer-term off-range holding facilities and pastures. The Committee appreciates the Bureau’s commitment to quarterly briefings on the state of the program and directs that these briefings continue in fiscal year 2023.

Land Management Priorities.—The bill provides \$3,500,000 for congressionally directed spending in this program. A detailed list of projects is included in the “Congressionally Directed Spending” table accompanying this statement.

Wildlife Habitat Management.—The bill provides no less than \$37,000,000 for threatened and endangered species activities.

Sage-Grouse.—The bill provides no less than \$71,000,000 for sage-grouse conservation activities within Wildlife Habitat Management. Greater sage-grouse conservation funding is set apart be-

cause the Committee expects that these funds will result in increased capacity and expertise in ecological restoration, continued implementation of the National Seed Strategy, and reduction of invasive plants through monitoring, early detection, and targeted removal, specific to habitat improvements for sage-grouse. Increasing the success of restoring sagebrush plant communities, particularly after burned events, is critical to conserving the broader sagebrush ecosystem. The Bureau is expected to use the multiple existing and relevant strategies for sagebrush restoration to increase the success of projects that restore burned, degraded, or otherwise unhealthy habitat. Further, the Committee expects the Bureau to only use these funds for native, genetically-appropriate plant species in revegetation and restoration activities in sage-grouse habitat.

Plant Conservation Activities.—The bill provides no less than \$20,600,000 for plant conservation and restoration, including up to \$9,000,000 for the National Seed Strategy. 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.

Oil and Gas Management.—The bill provides no less than \$33,900,000 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.

National Conservation Lands.—The bill provides \$68,304,000 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.

Foundation for America’s Public Lands.—The Committee appreciates the administration’s commitment to launching the congressionally-chartered foundation authorized in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (Public Law 115–31), to join the National Parks Foundation, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and the National Forest Foundation as the nonprofit partners for the four land management agencies. Bill language is included to provide \$1,000,000 for initial startup and project costs.

Additional Guidance.—

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

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.

Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands.—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.

Grazing Allotments.—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.

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

Winter Range and Migration Corridors.—The Bureau is directed to provide a report to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this act on a needs assessment and cost analysis of conservation actions to ensure the future sustainability of habitat identified in recent departmental work on ungulate migrations in the Western United States and improving habitat quality in western big game winter range and migration corridors. The report shall include estimates of the approximate cost by action, such as habitat enhancement, restoration, fencing, or conservation easement that will ensure the conservation of essential habitat.

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

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 rec-

reational access and expects the Bureau to offer material support as the effort takes shape.

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.

Oil and Gas Inspections.—The Bureau is directed to continue its high-risk strategy for production inspections. The bill includes a new offsetting collection for the inspection program.

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 expects the Bureau to adopt standardized best practices, such as allowing Renewable Energy Coordinating Offices to include authorized officers to approve permits across district lines, in order to provide for efficient and effective processing of right of way applications.

Travel Management.—The Committee expects the Bureau to meet the deadlines specified in its 2017 settlement agreement, which includes rewriting travel plans for 11 travel management areas in southern and eastern Utah.

Resource Management.—The Committee expects the Bureau to finalize the resource management plan amendments currently underway for Greater sage-grouse conservation. The Committee strongly encourages that the final amendments include designation of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern for priority Greater sage-grouse habitat.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Appropriations, 2022	\$117,283,000
Budget estimate, 2023	128,696,000
Committee recommendation	128,696,000

The bill provides \$128,696,000 for Oregon and California Grant Lands, \$11,413,000 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 Bureau is directed to continue the Western Oregon Operating Plan fire protection agreement with the State of Oregon to maintain or enhance the current level of fire protection for BLM-managed lands in Western Oregon; to aggressively target hazardous fuels treatments and report annually on the amount spent, as well as the scope of hazardous fuels management required across Oregon and California Grant Lands; and to regularly report timber sale accomplishments for sales that have been sold and awarded rather than merely offered for sale. The Bureau is expected to report these activities in a manner consistent with the Forest Service and only count awarded volume. The Committee appreciates the Bureau’s commitment to treating Sudden Oak Death syndrome and provides funding adequate to continue these activities.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2022	\$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	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, 2022	\$30,000,000
Offsetting collections	- 30,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	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, 2022	\$26,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	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, 2022	\$1,451,545,000
Budget estimate, 2023	1,745,122,000
Committee recommendation	1,602,847,000

The bill provides \$1,602,847,000 for Resource Management. This amount is \$151,302,000 above the enacted level and \$142,275,000 below the budget request. The bill provides fixed costs as requested, all programs and subactivities included are continued at

enacted levels and specifies any program changes accepted from the budget request unless otherwise specified below. 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 \$312,499,000 for Ecological Services activities. This amount is \$35,090,000 above the enacted level and \$43,663,000 below the budget request. Within the Ecological Services program, funding is provided as follows:

Listing.—The bill provides \$25,946,000 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 \$117,607,000 for planning and consultation. Included 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 \$10,354,000 to support environmental review and permitting of clean energy projects to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy on public lands to stem the impacts of climate chaos, \$2,772,000 for Environmental Response and Restoration, as requested, \$4,500,000 for National Environmental Policy Act [NEPA] permitting, an increase of \$1,000,000 to the enacted level and \$500,000 more than the request, and \$2,859,000 for Bay Delta Ecosystem Restoration.

The Committee understands concerns exist regarding ongoing backlogs of Endangered Species Act Section 7 consultation requests, including in West Virginia. While the Committee recognizes the Service is working to clear the backlog, additional work is needed to clear the backlog. Therefore, the Service is directed to report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on a review of the consultation process and ways to improve the process.

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 en-

demically 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 \$47,274,000 for Conservation and Restoration. This amount is \$11,608,000 above the enacted level and \$7,000,000 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 \$19,908,000 for Candidate Conservation efforts to facilitate voluntary conservation efforts for at-risk species under consideration for listing under the ESA, specifically by developing landscape level partnerships with private landowners, States, Tribes, and agencies on Candidate Conservation Agreements to promote a collaborative approach for conservation planning.

Collaboration between Federal Agencies and Private Forest Owners.—The Committee recognizes that at-risk species mostly inhabit private lands, and that the Service cannot accomplish its mission without fully embracing non-regulatory and voluntary collaborative conservation efforts with private landowners. The Committee directs that the Service continue to utilize its grant and other programs to pursue collaborative species conservation, specifically for the Northern Long-Eared Bat and the Wood Turtle, that leverages in-kind land access and expertise from private landowners. These efforts, such as the Wildlife Conservation Initiative which is a partnership demonstrating the vital role of private working forest landscapes in conserving at-risk and listed species, allow the Service to leverage collaboration with private landowners, State agencies, and other stakeholders on research and practices that achieve important wildlife conservation outcomes.

The Service is also encouraged to support cooperative research, monitoring, and recovery efforts for the protection and recovery of spotted owl and marbled murrelet species on state research forests.

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

oping methodologies for jaguar habitat restoration, and identifying prioritized lands for habitat restoration.

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

Recovery.—The bill provides \$121,672,000 for Recovery, an increase of \$13,300,000 above the enacted level and \$3,463,000 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, funds for the Upper Colorado River Endangered Fish Recovery Program remain at the enacted level.

Also, within the funds provided, \$9,500,000 is for Recovery Challenge matching grants, equal to the enacted level, an increase of \$500,000 over the request 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, \$4,000,000 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 \$5,000,000 for the State of the Birds program, an increase of \$1,250,000 to the enacted level and \$1,500,000 over the request to respond to the urgent needs of critically endangered birds that, due to climate change, now face imminent extinction from non-native mosquitoes that carry avian malaria and other pathogens lethal to these birds.

The bill provides \$1,000,000 for the wolf-livestock loss demonstration program as authorized by Public Law 111–11. States with delisted 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 \$1,300,000 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)). In addition, within the funds provided for Recovery, Ecosystem Restoration—Bay Delta, De-listing and Down Listing, White-Nose Bat Syndrome activities, and Partner Facility Captive Propagation and Reintroduction activities, are maintained at enacted levels.

Western Monarch Butterfly.—The Committee is particularly concerned over the rapid decline in western monarch butterfly populations and urges the Service to continue to act expeditiously to make a determination on ESA protections for the western monarch. Further, the Committee directs the Service to utilize Service-managed lands to the maximum extent practicable to serve as habitat corridors for migrating monarchs, in particular the western mon-

arch. The bill provides an increase of \$4,000,000 within Science Support, as shown below, for western monarch butterfly and other pollinator work, and an increase of \$2,000,000 for western monarch and pollinators within Inventory & Monitoring. The Committee recognizes the Service provides resources for monarchs and other pollinators across other accounts, and directs the Service to provide no less than \$10,000,000 in total for monarchs and other pollinators in fiscal year 2023. Further, 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. The Service is expected to continue to work with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to administer a portion of the aforementioned monarch funding in an effort to expand and leverage monarch recovery efforts.

Florida Grasshopper Sparrow.—The Committee directs the Service to continue to support the Florida Grasshopper Sparrow recovery efforts and provides an additional \$150,000 in funding above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level. Furthermore, the Committee is encouraged by the success of the Service's captive breeding program as managed by its conservation partners and notes that augmenting the wild population with captive bred releases as early as this year will mark an important new phase in the species' recovery. The Committee notes that the disease and health studies necessary to understand and combat captive bred sparrow mortality may have important benefits to the recovery of other endangered birds including the Cape Sable Seaside Sparrow.

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.

Western Yellow Rail.—The Committee encourages the Service to contribute to regional cooperative efforts in the study, conservation, and management of the western Yellow Rail in the Pacific Northwest.

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.

Within 1 year of enactment, the Committee directs the Service to work with the State of Alaska to develop a joint strategy with management recommendations on subsistence hunting and fishing that will help increase food security in rural areas in the State. This joint strategy should include public input from Alaska's rural residents, document and apply local and traditional knowledge, and identify any needed regulatory flexibilities to respond to the timing and changing distributions of fish and wildlife populations.

Habitat Conservation.—The bill provides \$74,843,000 for Habitat Conservation programs, an increase of \$3,512,000 to the enacted level and \$8,530,000 below the request. The Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program is funded at \$60,867,000. Within the funds provided for Partners, \$1,750,000 is for Nutria Eradication activities, \$643,000 for Environmental Data Quality and Access, \$1,285,000 for Washington Regional Fisheries Enhancement Groups, and \$5,132,000 for Klamath Habitat Restoration, all as requested. The bill provides \$52,057,000 for general program activities.

The bill provides \$13,976,000 for the Coastal Program, of which \$13,254,000 is provided for general program activities, Ecosystem Restoration, Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement. Long Live the Kings is maintained at the enacted level and equal to the request.

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 2023 and during the fiscal year 2024 budget formulation. The Committee also encourages the Service to continue to coordinate with the Bureau of Reclamation where appropriate and consult with Tribes.

National Wildlife Refuge System.—The Committee recommends \$550,000,000 for the National Wildlife Refuge System. This amount is \$31,239,000 above fiscal year 2022 funding and \$47,885,000 below the budget request.

Staffing of the National Wildlife Refuge System.—The Committee notes that over the past 10 years, the Refuge System's full-time-

equivalent [FTE] staffing has decreased nearly 25 percent while the Refuge System has continued to grow. The committee directs the National Refuge System to use the increased funding provided to hire the additional 254 FTE staff requested and to consider prioritizing filling vacant positions at the Northern Maine Wildlife Refuge Complex, and Chesapeake Marshlands National Wildlife Refuge Complex, and encourages the Service to fill long vacant staffing positions at other Refuge's across the country.

Within the amount provided for the National Wildlife Refuge System, \$261,152,000 is provided for wildlife and habitat management. Funding for the subsistence program is maintained at \$2,835,000, and \$15,925,000 is continued for invasive species with an emphasis on invasive species Strike Teams to focus on high priority invasive species problems before they cause irreparable harm to the environment. The bill includes an additional \$500,000 to help improve water efficiency at the Quivira National Wildlife Refuge in order to maintain, improve, and replace and upgrade refuge infrastructure per the direction included in the accompanying statement in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260).

The bill provides \$3,000,000 for the Marine National Monuments, an increase of \$1,000,000 more than the enacted level, and \$1,750,000 for nutria eradication across the Mid-Atlantic region where invasive nutria continue to be found. Refuge Visitor Services are provided \$81,527,000, an increase of \$4,290,000 to the enacted level. The Urban Wildlife Conservation Program is provided \$8,000,000, an increase of \$2,000,000 to the enacted level and \$4,500,000 below the request.

Arctic Youth Ambassadors Program.—The Committee directs the Service to provide no less than \$500,000 for the Arctic Youth Ambassadors program within Refuge Visitor Services.

Refuge Management Plans.—The bill provides \$5,684,000 as requested for Refuge Planning, an increase of \$3,090,000 to the enacted level. The Committee is concerned that a number of refuge management plans have not been updated for many years, and directs the Service to prioritize updating management plans to improve the management of the oldest Refuges in a manner consistent with the strategic vision of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Refuge maintenance is funded at \$155,365,000, an increase of \$7,867,000 to the enacted level and \$15,888,000 below the budget request.

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.

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

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

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

Good Neighbor Agreements.—The Committee notes that forest ecosystems in the National Wildlife Refuge System are susceptible to elevated wildfire risk, drought, and insect and disease infestation much like forestland under the administrative jurisdiction of other Federal land management agencies. The Committee recognizes that the environmental stewardship of national wildlife refuges and adjacent non-Federal lands would benefit if the Service

offered cross-boundary fuels reduction projects to neighboring State, local, and Tribal governments similar to those issued by the Bureau of Land Management and the USDA Forest Service under Good Neighbor Agreements [GNA]. The Committee directs the Department of the Interior to develop a legislative proposal that would provide GNA authority to FWS.

Conservation & Enforcement.—The bill provides \$178,531,000 for Conservation and Enforcement, an increase of \$13,810,000 above the enacted level and \$22,841,000 below the budget request. Further, \$94,788,000 is included as requested, primarily for law enforcement activities to help combat illegal global wildlife trafficking and for implementation of the Lacey Act as amended (Public Law 110–246) and Migratory Bird Management activities outlined below.

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

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.

International Affairs.—The bill includes \$29,615,000 for International Affairs, an increase of \$4,250,000 above the enacted level and \$2,200,000 below 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.

Migratory Bird Management.—The bill provides \$54,128,000 which includes \$33,388,000 for Conservation and Monitoring, \$16,340,000 for the North American Waterfowl Management Plan activities, \$775,000 for the Federal Duck Stamp Program, and \$3,625,000 for permitting of protected migratory birds.

Incidental Take for Migratory Birds.—The Committee is concerned with the decline of North American bird species, including the 1,093 species of birds protected under the Migratory Bird Trea-

ty 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 to support an incidental take permitting system under the MBTA is provided.

Fish and Aquatic Conservation.—The bill provides \$246,006,000 for Fish and Aquatic Conservation, an increase of \$25,180,000 above the enacted level, and \$14,408,000 below 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 \$3,750,000 for Klamath Restoration and \$10,750,000 for Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement activities, an increase of \$5,000,000 to the enacted level, to increase the Service's and affected Tribes' ability to carry out habitat restoration and fishery management 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 \$76,472,000 for National Fish Hatchery System Operations. This is \$4,696,000 over the enacted level and \$6,998,000 below the budget request. Funding in the amount of \$8,000,000, an increase of \$3,000,000 to the enacted level, is provided for the Warm Springs Fish Health Center [FHC] which provides disease diagnosis, biosecurity and disease management, disease treatment and prevention, fish health inspection services for Federal, State, and Tribal hatcheries responsible for production of salmonids and warm water species for recovery, restoration, and recreational fisheries, and inspections and certifications for the National Triploid Grass Carp Program. Additional funding is provided to develop environmental DNA tools to forecast and detect aquatic invasive species, aquatic nuisance species, aquatic pathogens, and rare species for Federal, State, and Tribal hatcheries.

Maintenance and Equipment.—The bill provides \$29,313,000 for maintenance and equipment expenses related to the National Fish Hatchery System. This amount is \$3,267,000 above the enacted level and \$20,522,000 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 \$140,221,000 for aquatic habitat and species conservation. This amount is \$17,217,000 above the enacted level and \$13,112,000 above the budget request. Within aquatic habitat and species conservation, funding is provided as follows:

—*Habitat Assessment and Restoration.*—The Committee recommends \$56,820,000 for habitat assessment and restoration activities. Funding is provided in the amount of \$10,500,000 for activities associated with the Delaware River Basin Conservation Act (Public Law 114–322). The Service is encouraged

to support the Delaware River Basin Restoration Program's existing, successful practice of allowing cash or in-kind contributions of services or materials to be used for the non-Department of the Interior share of the cost of a project funded under the grant program. The bill also provides \$23,598,000 for fish passage improvements, an increase of \$5,000,000 more than the enacted level and the request. The provided increase shall be used to implement the Fisheries Restoration and Irrigation Mitigation Act [FRIMA], (Public Law 106-502), for fish passage devices, fish screens and other related features to mitigate impacts on fisheries in the Pacific Ocean drainage of Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho and California.

—*Population Assessment and Cooperative Management.*—The Committee recommends \$35,231,000 for population assessment and cooperative management activities, an increase of \$1,266,000 above the enacted level and \$810,000 above the budget request. Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Grants are provided \$2,000,000. 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.

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

—*Aquatic Invasive Species.*—The Committee recommends \$48,170,000 for aquatic invasive species activities, \$5,457,000 above the enacted level and \$198,000 below the budget request. Within these funds, \$4,338,000 has been maintained to implement section 5(d)(2) of the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (Public Law 106-506), an increase of \$250,000 above the budget request. \$3,500,000 is provided for mussel eradication. Within the funding provided, \$1,500,000 is for research on hydrilla, eel, and milfoil invasive grasses.

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

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

Invasive Carp.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the work conducted by the Service to combat the serious threat of invasive carp and recommends \$27,000,000 for invasive carp activities, \$5,000,000 more than the enacted level. Overall, this funding is aimed at protecting and enhancing activities in the Great Lakes to prevent invasive carp from entering and establishing in the Great Lakes. Funding provided should also be used to control invasive carp in the Mississippi River and its Sub-basins, including the Upper Mississippi River Sub-basin; Missouri River Sub-basin; Arkansas-Red-White River Sub-basin; Lower Mississippi River Sub-basin; Tennessee Cumberland Sub-basin; and Ohio River Sub-basin, including in Kentucky Lake, Lake Barkley, and the Ohio River. The Service should consider the utility of creating a dedicated funding source to increase the intensity and geographic scope of efforts to prevent entry into the Great Lakes and control in areas where invasive carp are currently located. The additional \$5,000,000 is provided for the Service to continue to work with those states with existing cooperative agreements, including non-profits, to develop and implement innovative solutions to reduce invasive carp populations.

The Committee encourages the Service to focus on invasive species removal as it relates to the eradication efforts for invasive Carp. While the Committee recognizes the importance of studying and understanding invasive carp patterns, the Service is encouraged to take action on a strategy that increases the focus on biomass removal. The Committee directs the Service to report back within 60 days of enactment of this act detailing how fiscal year 2021 and fiscal year 2022 funds have been expended, along with a strategy for targeting and removing increased tonnage of invasive Carp in the Ohio, Tennessee, and Cumberland River basins.

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

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

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

European Green Crab.—The Committee is concerned that over the last 3 years, the population of invasive European Green Crab in the Salish Sea has grown exponentially. This invasive species is

highly resistance to rising water temperatures more so than native crab species thus making them more resilient in the face of climate change. This crab species preys on native vegetation which is important habitat for endangered salmon and other species that are critical to uphold Tribal treaty rights, and Puget Sound recovery. The Committee is aware the Service is working with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] on eradication efforts and encourages the Service to remain engaged on these ongoing efforts and provide whatever assistance is necessary to help.

Cooperative Landscape Conservation.—The Committee recommends \$13,213,000 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.

Science Support.—The Committee recommends \$29,442,000 for Science Support, an increase of \$6,209,000 above the enacted level and \$9,040,000 below the budget request. Adaptive science is provided \$22,435,000, including \$931,000 for Gulf Coast restoration activities.

Chesapeake WILD Grant Program.—The recommendation for Adaptive Science also includes \$6,000,000 for the Chesapeake WILD grant program, a program to support habitat restoration in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed.

Service Science.—The Committee has provided \$7,007,000 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 \$25,641,000 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 bill provides \$172,672,000, an increase of \$17,023,000 above the enacted level and \$15,749,000 below the budget request. The bill provides \$7,032,000 for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. The bill provides \$27,647,000 for the National Conservation Training Center. Funding is provided for the Native Coordination Office, as requested.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2022	\$12,847,000
Budget estimate, 2023	46,418,000
Committee recommendation	46,418,000

The bill provides \$46,418,000 for Construction, an increase of \$33,571,000 above the enacted level and equal to 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. Within funds provided, \$10,867,000 is for electric vehicle charging stations as shown in the table below.

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Project	Budget estimate	Committee Recommendation
AK	Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge	3,341	3,341
Nationwide	Branch of Dam Safety, Seismic Safety	200	200
Nationwide	Construct EV Charging Stations	10,867	10,867
Nationwide	DIFCOM-Field Communications Modernization	5,412	5,412
AZ	Alchesay National Fish Hatchery, Effluent Treatment System	1,012	1,012
WA	Makah National Fish Hatchery	1,518	1,518
MN	Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge	1,000	1,000
MT	North West Montana Complex	3,265	3,265
NY	Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge Cortland ES	3,160	3,160
AZ	Alchesay National Fish Hatchery, Tank House Replacement	1,400	1,400
AK	Office of Law Enforcement, Rehabilitate Sand Lake Warehouse	550	550
WA	Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge	5,960	5,960
Nationwide	Nationwide Radio Site Safety Investigations	250	250

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2022	\$24,064,000
Budget estimate, 2023	23,702,000
Committee recommendation	24,064,000

The bill provides \$24,064,000 in discretionary spending for the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund equal to fiscal year 2022 funding. This funding is to be distributed as follows: \$13,000,000 for endangered species conservation grants to States and territories; \$8,362,000 for habitat conservation planning grants; and \$2,702,000 for administration. Funding allocations for species recovery land acquisition and habitat conservation plan acquisition are provided in the Land and Water Conservation Fund table accompanying this explanatory statement.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

Appropriations, 2022	\$13,228,000
Budget estimate, 2023	13,228,000
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, 2022	\$48,500,000
Budget estimate, 2023	46,500,000
Committee recommendation	48,500,000

The bill provides \$48,500,000 for the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund. This amount is equal to the enacted level and \$2,000,000 more than the budget request.

NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2022	\$5,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	7,910,000
Committee recommendation	5,500,000

The bill provides \$5,500,000 for the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund. This amount is \$500,000 above the enacted level and \$2,410,000 below the budget request.

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2022	\$20,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	19,000,000
Committee recommendation	20,000,000

The bill provides \$20,000,000 for the Multinational Species Conservation Fund programs. This amount is equal to the enacted level and \$1,000,000 above the budget request. Funds are distributed as follows: \$4,610,000 for African elephant conservation; \$6,210,000 for rhinoceros and tiger conservation; \$2,800,000 for Asian elephant conservation; \$3,600,000 for great ape conservation; and \$2,780,000 for marine turtle conservation.

STATE AND TRIBAL WILDLIFE GRANTS

Appropriations, 2022	\$72,612,000
Budget estimate, 2023	82,362,000
Committee recommendation	76,500,000

The bill provides \$76,500,000 for the State and Tribal Wildlife Grants program. This amount is \$3,888,000 above the enacted level and \$5,862,000 below the budget request. The recommended level provides \$61,000,000 for State Wildlife formula grants; \$7,000,000 for competitive grants for Tribes; and \$8,500,000 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 two new provisions. First, the bill 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. Second, the bill also contains a provision to increase the Special Fund authority for payment for information, rewards or evidence for the Service's law enforcement activities.

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 85 million acres in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, Saipan, and the Virgin Islands. The National Park Service [Service], created in 1916, is charged with preserving these sites “unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.” The Service and its 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 \$3,577,796,000 for the National Park Service, \$312,802,000 more than the enacted level and \$32,781,000 less than the budget request. The recommendation fully funds the budget request to hire more than 1,559 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 initiative to preserve and better tell the important stories of civil rights, underrepresented communities, and Tribal communities.

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Appropriations, 2022	\$2,767,028,000
Budget estimate, 2023	3,089,856,000
Committee recommendation	3,044,235,000

The Committee recommends \$3,044,235,000 for the operation of the National Park System, \$277,207,000 more than the enacted level and \$45,621,000 less than 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.—The recommendation provides an increase of \$19,300,000, as requested, across the Operation of the National Park System account to advance racial justice and tell the full stories of underserved communities. 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, \$5,384,000 for the African American Civil Rights Network, \$5,700,000 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.

Additional 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 \$5,308,000 as requested within the programs below. This funding will address a number of new requirements at national park units across the country, including at Ste. Genevieve National Historical Park [MO], Katmai National Park and Preserve [AK], Catoctin Mountain Park [MD], and the National Mall and Memorial Parks [DC].

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

Resource Stewardship.—The Committee recommends \$521,364,000 for resource stewardship, an increase of \$139,217,000 to the enacted level and a decrease of \$31,633,000 to the budget request. Within the Resource Stewardship program, \$2,000,000 is provided to address active forest management at national parks, \$5,000,000 is provided to address quagga and zebra mussels, \$800,000 is provided for Cave and Karst Ecosystem Research, and \$400,000 is provided to fund Alaska subsistence activities. Within the funds provided for conservation, an increase of \$58,770,000 will restore capacity in natural and cultural resources and an increase of \$3,500,000 will expand the Service’s socioeconomic monitoring program. A total of \$11,661,000 is provided for Everglades restoration. Funding for the partnership wild and scenic river program is maintained at the fiscal year 2022 level.

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 Civilian Climate Corp work within the Service which will create jobs in the conservation workforce with the goal of 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.

Visitor Services.—The Committee recommends \$309,680,000 for visitor services, which is \$20,459,000 more than the enacted level and \$29,833,000 less than the budget request. The recommendation includes funding for the National Capital Performing Arts program at the enacted level. The recommendation also includes no less than \$2,200,000 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. The recommendation also provides not less the enacted level for the Indian Youth Service Corps.

Park Protection.—The Committee recommends \$442,211,000 for park protection, an increase of \$35,154,000 to the enacted level and a decrease of \$2,004,000 to the budget request. Within the amounts provided, the Committee recommends \$950,000 for veterans' fire corps.

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

Facility Operations and Maintenance.—The Committee recommends \$943,054,000 for facility operations and maintenance, which is \$31,576,000 more than the enacted level and \$15,968,000 less than the budget request. The Committee recognizes the importance of investing in maintaining park infrastructure and preventing future backlogs and therefore recommends \$188,184,000 for cyclic maintenance and \$135,980,000 for repair and rehabilitation projects, in accordance with the request.

Park Support.—The Committee recommends \$607,199,000 for park support, an increase of \$37,361,000 to the enacted level and a decrease of \$28,943,000 to the budget request. This amount includes an allocation within the funds provided for New and Critical Responsibilities as well as for Additional Responsibilities totaling \$3,615,000, in accordance with the request.

The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 in matching program funds for the National Park Foundation within the Operation of the National Park System. Funding for the Roosevelt-Campobello International Park is 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.

External Administrative Costs.—The Committee recommends \$220,727,000 for external administrative costs, which is an increase of \$13,440,000 to the enacted level and an increase of \$3,094,000 to the budget request. In recognition of the housing shortage facing the Service, funds provided in addition to the request are allocated for housing leases for Service employees.

Amache National Historic Site.—The Committee commends Congress' authorized designation of this important site to recognize, as

part of the National Park System, unconstitutional imprisonment of thousands of Japanese Americans during World War II. Funding is provided at the requested level as the committee looks forward to this new unit developing into a fully established manageable unit of the National Park System.

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.—The Committee directs the National Park Service to use a portion of the increase provided within new and existing Park responsibilities to provide additional funding to support expanded operational costs for the Park associated with meeting the statutory requirements of Public Law 113–291. As part of this directive, the Committee expects that the Service will continue to make funds available to the local coordinating entity, consistent with funding levels provided in fiscal year 2022, in order to maintain staffing and capacity, as authorized in Public Law 113–291. The Service is directed to continue its work to complete a General Management Plan for the Park, as required by Public Law 113–291, and to prioritize activities that will advance development of the Park, including the acquisition of key sites as outlined in the law as well as restoration of historic sites. The Committee believes the acquisition of Slater Mill's historic dam will contribute positively to the cultural, natural, and recreational resource base of the Park. Consistent with its Strategic Plan, 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. The Service shall brief the Committee on its plan to fulfill this directive within 60 days of enactment of this act.

Chesapeake and Ohio [C&O] Canal Towpath.—The Committee supports current maintenance efforts in the Chesapeake and Ohio (C&O) Canal National Historical Park to increase towpath continuity and re-surfacing and to support culvert restoration throughout the park. Further, the Committee recognizes the additional

large-scale restoration needed to reduce hazards and improve visitor experiences. The Committee encourages NPS to secure sufficient staff and financial resources to implement: the repair of significantly hazardous dams; the rehabilitation of over 33 miles of towpath infrastructure through Maryland; the revitalization of the Georgetown Canal; the rehabilitation of Fletcher's Cove; and improvements to the Paw Paw Tunnel and Bends Trail.

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

Cumberland Island National Seashore.—The Committee is concerned about erosion impacting the Cumberland Island National Seashore. The Committee directs the Service to consult with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to exchange information regarding currently available science related to climate vulnerability of Cumberland Island in order to gain common understanding of available tools for assessing and addressing erosion. The Committee directs the Service to keep the Committee apprised of developments related to climate assessments of Cumberland Island National Seashore.

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

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

Global Positioning System Modernization.—Within the funds provided, \$1,500,000 is included to operate the recently acquired Global Positioning System [GPS] data collection devices used by the Service for facilities planning, lands administration, visitor safety, and infrastructure protection. The funds provided will allow the Service to maintain compliance on field data collection devices. Within appropriate procurement requirements, the Service is encouraged to procure these devices from U.S. manufacturers.

Honouliuli National Historic Site and Pearl Harbor National Memorial.—The Committee directs the Service to maintain the line

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

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.

Public-Private Partnership [P3] Authorities.—The Committee directs the Service to provide a report on its plan to use its existing P3 authorities to work with public- and private-sector entities that have experience designing, developing, and constructing facilities, including in the Arctic, to develop proposals for affordable and sustainable employee housing options. The report should identify where, if any, existing authorities limit the viability of potential P3s.

South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force.—Consistent with the budget request, the Committee recommends \$11,661,000 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.

Tok/Ahtna Visitor Center.—The Committee appreciates the efforts by the National Park Service to collaborate in the development of plans for interpretive facilities, information about recreational opportunities, and support with volunteer staffing at the Tok Visitor Center, which serves as a gateway for visitors to nearby Denali National Park and Preserve, Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, and the Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve. Additionally, the Committee appreciates Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve’s commitment to the Ahtna Cultural Center. The Park’s current visitor center co-management strategy with Ahtna Incorporated honors the original Congressional intent to collaborate with the Ahtna people, and the Committee expects the Service to continue this partnership and to provide the Committee with information regarding any facilities maintenance issues that need to be addressed to further facilitate this partnership.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

Appropriations, 2022	\$83,910,000
Budget estimate, 2023	74,581,000
Committee recommendation	85,428,000

The Committee recommends \$85,428,000 for national recreation and preservation programs, an increase of \$1,518,000 to the enacted level and \$10,847,000 more than the budget request.

Natural Programs.—The Committee recommends \$17,050,000 for natural programs, an increase of \$598,000 to the enacted level and \$182,000 more than the budget request. Funding is provided at the

requested level for the Chesapeake Gateways and Trails program and at \$11,471,000 for Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance.

Cultural Programs.—The Committee recommends \$35,827,000 for cultural programs, an increase of \$1,419,000 to the enacted level and an increase of \$2,850,000 to the request. The Committee recognizes the importance of supporting Native culture and arts development, which contributes to maintaining the cultural diversity of the Nation and the cultural survival of the regional indigenous populations. 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 \$2,000,000, an increase of \$500,000 to the enacted level, which is provided to support both continued participation and encourage new entities to apply. Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (Public Law 101–601) grants are provided \$2,407,000, grants to preserve and interpret Japanese American Confinement Sites are provided \$3,665,000, grants administration is provided \$3,597,000, and other cultural programs are funded in accordance with the budget request.

9/11 Memorial Competitive Grant Program.—The Committee recommends \$3,250,000 for the competitive grant program authorized by the 9/11 Memorial Act (Public Law 115–413).

Heritage Partnership Programs.—The Committee recommends \$27,177,000 for heritage partnership programs, an increase of \$33,000 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 \$1,065,000 to administer the program. The Committee recommendation maintains funding allocations consistent with fiscal year 2022.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2022	\$173,072,000
Budget estimate, 2023	151,800,000
Committee recommendation	191,904,000

The Committee recommends \$191,904,000 for the historic preservation fund, an increase of \$18,832,000 to the enacted level and an increase of \$40,104,000 to the budget request. Program changes are detailed below and in the comprehensive table that accompanies the Committee explanatory statement.

The Committee recommendation provides \$61,000,000 for grants-in-aid to States and territories and \$21,000,000 for grants-in-aid to Tribes. The recommendation also provides \$11,000,000 for preservation grants for Historically Black Colleges and Universities; \$5,000,000 for History of Equal Rights grants; and \$1,250,000 in grants for underrepresented communities.

African American Civil Rights Grants.—The Committee recommends \$24,000,000 for African American Civil Rights grants, an increase of \$2,250,000. The program documents, interprets, and preserves sites and stories related to the African American struggle to gain equal rights as citizens.

Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grants.—The Committee recommends \$12,500,000 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 eco-

conomic 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 \$26,500,000. 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. Eligible sites shall include those that commemorate the anniversary of the country’s founding even if they were constructed later than the end of the Revolutionary War. 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 \$19,654,000 in congressionally directed spending for historic preservation projects, each of which the Committee has confirmed is listed on the National Register of Historic Places or as a National Historic Landmark pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2022	\$225,984,000
Budget estimate, 2023	279,340,000
Committee recommendation	241,229,000

The bill includes \$241,229,000 for construction requirements for the National park system, which is \$15,245,000 more than the enacted level and \$38,111,000 less than the budget request. As noted previously, this amount will be supplemented by significant mandatory funding for deferred maintenance provided by the Great American Outdoors Act [GAOA] (Public Law 116–69). It is estimated that the Service will receive a total of \$1,330,000,000 pursuant to GAOA and allocated by this bill to address urgent deferred maintenance needs in fiscal year 2023. Within the funds provided in this bill, \$120,700,000 is provided for line item construction projects, fully funding the budget request. 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
DC	National Mall and Memorial Parks, Repair Lincoln Reflecting Pool to Prevent Water Loss.	4,400	4,400
VA	Wolf Trap National Park, Replace Stage Lighting Components	4,260	4,260
VA	Colonial National Historical Park, Repair Jones Mill Pond Dam	8,150	8,150
TN	Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Rehabilitate Laurel Falls Trail ...	7,280	7,280

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Project	Budget estimate	Committee Recommendation
GA	Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historical Park, Rehabilitate 501 Auburn Avenue.	4,940	4,940
WA	North Cascades National Park, Replace Obsolete Stehekin Wastewater Treatment Plant.	13,630	13,630
DC	National Capital Parks—East, Modify United States Park Police Aviation Building for Fire Protection and Suppression.	8,760	8,760
ND	Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, Stabilize Riverbank to Protect Archeological Resources and Infrastructure.	9,910	9,910
IN	George Rogers Clark National Historical Park, Repair Lincoln Memorial Bridge Approach.	11,720	11,720
SD	Mount Rushmore National Monument, Rehabilitate and Expand Wastewater Treatment Plant.	16,330	16,330
AK	Lake Clark National Park & Preserve, Replace Housing Lost to Structural Fire.	4,040	4,040
DC	President's Park (White House), Upgrade Utilities Project G	23,400	23,400
OR	Lewis & Clark National Historical Park, Upgrade One Mile Water Service	3,880	3,880
Total	.....	120,700	120,700

The Committee recommends a total of \$3,848,000 in funding for emergency and unscheduled projects within base funding, equal to the enacted level. These funds support the Service in responding after facilities and resources are damaged or destroyed in emergencies. However, as climate change increases the severity and frequency of wildfires, flooding, and other weather-related events, the Committee finds that additional resources are needed to ensure that the Service can protect these treasured spaces and continue to make them accessible to the public. Recent disasters such as catastrophic flooding impacting Yellowstone National Park make it clear that funding beyond the scale of the annual bill is insufficient to recover from major disasters. For that reason, a total of \$1,674,311,000 is provided in Title V of the bill for recovery of Service resources following disasters, including restoring natural areas and repairing or replacing buildings and facilities.

Denali National Park Road.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the Denali Park Road as the sole method of motor vehicle access to Denali National Park and Preserve and will continue to support the Service as it works to complete the bridge construction and reopen the road as quickly as possible.

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site.—The Committee supports the ongoing efforts to develop a plan for long-term usage of the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. It is critical that that an actionable plan for rehabilitation of the facility be produced as soon as is practicable. Within 90 days after the enactment of this act, the Service shall provide to the Committee a completed action plan to facilitate this work.

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.

Valles Caldera National Preserve.—The Committee is concerned about the presence of illegal trespass cattle on the Valles Caldera National Preserve in violation of the Preserve's authorizing statute

and National Park Service policy. The Service, in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service, is urged to make progress on infrastructure improvements that will effectively exclude unauthorized cattle from the Preserve.

CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE

Appropriations, 2022	\$15,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	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, 2022	\$1,394,360,000
Budget estimate, 2023	1,711,344,000
Committee recommendation	1,519,289,000

The bill provides \$1,519,289,000 for the U.S. Geological Survey, which is \$124,929,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$192,055,000 below the budget request. The recommendation includes fixed costs and supports the priorities identified in the budget request, providing 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 \$315,035,000 for Ecosystems, which is \$37,138,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$60,657,000 below the budget request. Program elements of this mission area follow below.

Environmental Health Program.—The bill provides \$28,059,000 to the Environmental Health Program. The bill continues funding for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances [PFAS] research at no less than the enacted level.

Plastics.—The Committee urges the Survey to emphasize plastics research, including microplastics and nanoplastics research, in the environmental health strategic vision the Survey is developing. The Committee encourages the Survey to review current plastics science gaps and how Survey expertise and capabilities can address those gaps and better support protection of fish, wildlife, and public health. The Committee encourages the Survey to brief the Committee on its findings after release of the review.

Species Management Research Program.—The bill provides \$59,359,000 for the Species Management Research Program. The Committee is aware of long-term hydrological and ecological challenges associated with saline lakes in the Great Basin States and encourages the Survey to address related science needs in tandem with the Integrated Water Availability Assessment for saline lakes that is provided for under the Water Resources mission area. The Committee recommends an increase of \$2,000,000 for the Species Management Research Program to respond to the urgent needs of critically endangered Hawaiian forest birds that, due to climate change, now face imminent extinction from non-native mosquitoes that carry avian malaria and other pathogens lethal to these birds.

Land Management Research Program.—The bill provides \$64,062,000 for the Land Management Research Program. The Committee is aware of the work the Survey is performing in critical landscapes, such as the Arctic, Puget Sound, California Bay Delta, Everglades, Great Lakes, Columbia River, and the Chesapeake Bay, and expects this work to continue. The Committee recommends an increase of \$1,900,000 for Chesapeake Bay activities.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$1,000,000 for the Land Management Research Program to investigate the efficacy of vegetation treatments carried out on Interior bureau lands for restoring the integrity of native Sagebrush Sea ecosystems.

Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research Program.—The bill provides \$45,380,000 for the Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research Program. Of the funds provided, the Committee recommends maintaining funding at the fiscal year 2022 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 Committee recommends \$2,000,000 for research to develop integrated approaches to tick management, including through the use of biodiversity and ecosystem services to lower population counts. This research should be conducted with coordination from several States in a region that is most heavily impacted by the prevalence of ticks and tick-borne disease.

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

The 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 \$88,169,000 for the Climate Adaptation Science Center and Land Change Science Program. Of this amount, \$67,048,000 is provided for National and Regional Climate Adaptation Science Centers activities and \$21,121,000 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 \$30,006,000 for the Cooperative Research Units Program. The Committee notes that Cooperative Research Units [CRUs] have served as a cooperative network with Interior partners to improve and increase youth involvement and graduate education in science and resources management. The Committee recognizes the value of these programs in building the workforce of tomorrow and encourages the Survey to develop a plan for addressing vacant research positions and to fill open positions at CRUs as quickly as practicable to support the educational pipeline. The Committee appreciates the Survey's work to establish a new CRU, as directed in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103, that is focused on the multiple impacts of climate change on challenges in the Western and Upper Great Lakes including pollinator declines, wildlife disease, and new invasive species. The Committee directs the Survey to use at least \$800,000 from within available funds to establish a CRU at a land-grant institution within a State that does not have a CRU. Priority should be given to funding a CRU that can serve the diverse aquatic and ecological landscapes, including urban and rural components, that encompass the Lake Michigan and Ohio River ecosystems. 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 enacted level.

Energy and Minerals Resources.—The bill provides \$101,260,000 for Energy and Mineral Resources, \$6,037,000 above the enacted level and \$45,750,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommends \$67,302,000 for the Mineral Resources Program. The bill includes 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. This funding adds to the \$64,000,000 for Earth MRI for Fiscal Year 2023 appropriated in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58). The Committee urges the Survey, when developing critical mineral maps, to consider other sensitive resources such as sacred Tribal sites, sensitive watersheds, critical habitat, and other areas with special designations, and prioritize mapping in those areas that do not conflict with other previously identified sensitive resources. The Committee encourages the Survey to work with partner agencies responsible for permitting critical mineral projects and to increase the provision and public release of science to inform decision-making for permitting processes, including data and analysis

from the Earth MRI program and mineral resource assessments as called for under the Energy Act of 2020. 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 bill provides \$33,958,000 for the Energy Resources Program.

Natural Hazards.—The bill provides \$203,395,000 for Natural Hazards, \$17,397,000 above the enacted level and \$16,432,000 below the request. Program elements of this mission area follow below.

Earthquake Hazards Program.—The bill provides \$96,320,000 for the Earthquake Hazards Program. The bill provides \$28,600,000 for the ShakeAlert earthquake early warning [EEW] system to enable its completion by 2025, as well as the timely processing of station permits and License to Operate applications. The Committee further supports the establishment of a memorandum of understanding between the Survey and its ShakeAlert state government partners to enable closer collaboration and coordination on future system improvements. 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 bill provides \$6,200,000 for Subduction Zone science, which would improve the understanding of risks posed to vulnerable communities in subduction zone environments, including Cascadia, and deliver scientific information and tools for disaster risk reduction.

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. This bill provides funding to ensure all the regional networks receive at least the enacted funding level for operations and maintenance, including the Central and Eastern U.S. Network [CEUSN].

Volcano Hazards Program.—The bill provides \$38,000,000 for the Volcano Hazards Program. In 2019 the National Volcano Early Warning and Monitoring System [NVEWS] was initiated. The Survey is completing the two prerequisite steps to NVEWS expansion and upgrades and is encouraged to accelerate the pace of these activities where possible. The bill provides \$18,758,000 for NVEWS, an increase of \$3,000,000 over the enacted level. Within 60 days of enactment of this act, the Survey is directed to brief the Committee on the NVEWS program and how this increase is allocated within the program. The bill further provides an increase of \$750,000 for Volcanic Hazards Assessments. 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.

Landslide Hazards Program.—The bill provides \$12,000,000 for the Landslide Hazards Program. In light of the increasing frequency of catastrophic wildfires, the Committee encourages the Survey to prioritize efforts to predict and reduce the risk of post-wildfire landslides. The Committee directs an additional \$500,000 be allocated, above the enacted level, towards collaborating with State, local and regional entities in Alaska, particularly areas with heightened risk like those communities in Prince William Sound and Southeast Alaska, to develop, support, and maintain landslide monitoring systems. The Committee directs the Survey to collaborate with local and Indigenous people and entities to support and maintain landslide monitoring systems. The Committee also directs the Survey to continue to collaborate with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and State and local governments to assess landslide potential and hazards and implement tsunami warning capabilities in Southeast Alaska and Prince William Sound, expanding its work to locations that have recently experienced landslides and will continue to face the threat of devastating landslides, 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 residents, visitors, and property. Further, the Survey is directed to brief the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act on what resources are needed to aid the development and deployment of early warning technologies to affected communities.

Geomagnetism Program.—The Committee recommends \$5,010,000 for the Geomagnetism Program. The bill provides at least the enacted level to advance the collection of magnetotelluric observations of the Earth's naturally occurring electric and magnetic fields in U.S. regions.

Coastal Hazards Program.—The bill provides \$44,785,000 for the Coastal Hazards Program to develop and deliver modeling and forecasting of coastal and marine environments and to support coastal resilience, risk reduction, and blue carbon across a diverse landscape of communities.

Water Resources.—The bill provides \$313,491,000 for Water Resources, \$27,597,000 above the enacted level and \$10,750,000 above the budget request. Program elements of this mission area follow below.

Water Availability and Use Science Program.—The bill provides \$77,183,000 for the Water Availability and Use Science Program. The recommendation includes at least \$2,500,000 for the Survey's work with the OpenET consortium and the OpenET software system as well as \$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 \$2,000,000 to support an Integrated Water Availability Assessment [IWAA] in the Mississippi Alluvial Plain [MAP]. The MAP IWAA will focus on delivery of a groundwater model-based decision support system to support water sustain-

ability decision-making and a basin-wide model and monitoring program for irrigation water-use.

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

The Committee recommends \$5,000,000 to establish a center to study complete water cycles and watersheds from mountaintops to shorelines. The center should focus on freshwater ecosystems with diverse industries, water use, and geological surroundings that impact the local watershed. All aspects of the water cycle should be considered including negative outcomes such as drought, flooding, and harmful algal blooms. This center should be located near and work in collaboration with at least one Water Resources Research Institute and collaborate with other relevant water institutes such as Sea Grant and the Northeastern States Research Cooperative.

The Committee also continues funding for the U.S.-Mexico transboundary aquifer project at the enacted level of \$1,000,000. The Committee provides \$1,000,000 to the Survey, in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management, to increase its investment in streamflow permanence modeling in the Pacific Northwest.

National Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program.—The bill provides \$119,535,000 for the National Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program.

The recommendation includes \$33,000,000 to continue with the Next Generation Water Observing System [NGWOS]. 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 the enacted level of \$4,500,000 to continue work with universities and other partners to develop innovative water resource sensor technologies that are scalable to regional and national monitoring networks. The Committee directs the Survey to deliver a report to the Committee within 180 days of the enactment of this act on a plan for full national implementation of the NGWOS.

The bill provides \$4,620,000 to support and maintain operational capacity of existing streamgages on certain transboundary rivers, including those at risk from mining pollution originating in Canada, including in the Kootenai watershed. This includes 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; \$120,000 for the streamgage on the Unuk River; and an additional \$1,500,000 above enacted levels for expanded water quality monitoring and analysis efforts in the Kootenai watershed to support interagency efforts to evaluate and reduce transboundary pollution through the installation of new streamgages, expanded analyses, and related activities. The Committee directs the Survey to continue to expand its streamgage monitoring of transboundary watersheds and to work with the Environmental Protection Agency to ensure the relevant equipment is deployed to the Kootenai watershed to support the agency's work to evaluate and reduce transboundary pollution. The Committee continues the direction that the Survey enter into a for-

mal 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 at least the enacted level to continue this expanded work.

Hydrological Science Talent Pipeline.—The Committee believes that robust participation with universities in the hydrologic sciences is essential to building a talent pipeline as well as building capacity to support future hydrological research and operational efforts. To support this, the bill continues funding of \$2,000,000 within the Water Availability and Use Science Program and \$2,000,000 within the National Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program 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 \$98,773,000 for the National Water Quality Program. The Committee continues funding to support per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances research. The Committee urges the Survey to consult with States and Tribes to determine priority mapping areas for PFAS contamination. Within funds provided, the Committee urges 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.

Water Resources Research Act Program.—The bill provides \$18,000,000 for the Water Resources Research Act (Public Law 88-379) Program. Within that amount, \$14,400,000 shall be allocated to support State-based programs and \$3,600,000 shall be allocated to special research topic areas such as Aquatic Invasive Species and PFAS, including at least \$1,500,000 for research on the control and management of aquatic invasive species in the Upper Mississippi River region.

Special Initiatives.—The Committee recommends an additional amount of \$2,130,000 in congressionally directed spending for Special Initiatives projects. Further detail on these projects is located in the table titled Congressionally Directed Spending accompanying this explanatory statement.

Core Science Systems.—The bill provides \$278,318,000 for Core Science Systems, \$14,516,000 above the enacted level and \$70,480,000 below the budget request. The recommendation includes \$117,791,000 for the National Land Imaging Program, of which \$92,274,000 is for satellite operations; \$27,230,000 for the Science Synthesis, Analysis, and Research Program; \$42,771,000

for the National Cooperative Geological Mapping Program; and \$90,526,000 for the National Geospatial Program.

The National Geospatial Program funding includes no less than \$41,905,000 for the 3DEP program, including no less than \$2,000,000 to advance coverage on Federal lands in States where more than 80 percent of the land is federally managed. The bill provides 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 importance of the Remote Sensing State Grants Program in providing technology, expertise and actionable data and analysis from satellites to address critical issues spanning from health to security to agriculture to transportation and to make much-needed technological advances while also engaging students to become the high-tech workforce of tomorrow. Therefore, the Committee provides a \$1,000,000 increase to the Program above the enacted level. The recommendation includes at least the enacted level for the National Digital Trails project.

Science Support.—The bill provides \$117,581,000 for Science Support, an increase of \$17,845,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$11,616,000 below the budget request. The recommendation includes \$89,421,000 for the Administration and Management Program, including \$6,943,000 for the Scientific Integrity, Diversity, Partnerships with Tribes and Support for Enterprise Science initiative, an increase of \$5,000,000 above the enacted level. The bill provides \$3,000,000 for the Federal Electric Fleet initiative. The recommendation fully funds the Justice40 request, the HR Support request, and the Diversity, Inclusion, and Compliance initiative request. The recommendation includes \$28,160,000 for the Information Services Program.

Facilities.—The bill provides \$188,079,000 for Facilities, an increase of \$3,269,000 above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and equal to the budget request. The recommendation includes \$113,239,000 for rental payments and operations and maintenance and \$74,840,000 for deferred maintenance and capital improvement, including \$176,000 for Field Communications Modernization as requested.

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, 2022	\$206,748,000
Budget estimate, 2023	237,407,000
Committee recommendation	232,550,000

The bill provides \$232,550,000 for Ocean Energy Management, \$25,802,000 above the enacted level and \$4,857,000 below the request. This amount will be partially offset with the collection of off-setting rental receipts and cost recovery fees totaling \$37,000,000.

Renewable Energy.—The bill provides \$44,818,000 for renewable energy activities.

The Committee expects the Bureau to continue to coordinate with the Department of Energy on renewable energy research, to exchange information with coastal States, and to 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.

The Committee expects the Bureau to collaborate with existing Regional Ocean Partnerships to inform the siting and development of wind energy areas. Further, project boundaries will be drawn in partnership with a diversity of maritime users and stakeholder groups, particularly on the West Coast. The Bureau is directed to consider working groups or other mechanisms to ensure appropriate engagement occurs with local communities and stakeholders in the Pacific Northwest.

Conventional Energy.—The bill provides \$63,629,000 for conventional energy activities. The Committee appreciates the Bureau’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 \$88,373,000 for environmental assessment activities.

The Committee provides up to \$5,000,000 for the Bureau to partner with academia and state agencies to establish a Center for Paleoenvironmental Records of Extreme Events to curate multiple sets of natural records, including biological archives, cave deposits, and sedimentary records, to inform risk analysis and long-term forecasts of extreme events for people, infrastructure, the economy, and the environment. The center will partner with existing Federal entities dedicated to archiving paleoenvironmental data and focus on curating information that is pertinent for operationalizing the understanding of changing environments and potential risks on the outer continental shelf. The Bureau is directed to provide the Committee with a spend plan detailing the establishment of the center,

its location, and associated costs within 90 days of enactment of this act.

The Committee appreciates the Bureau’s commitment to improving environmental decision-making by understanding the impacts of human activities on marine life through the Center for Marine Acoustics. The Bureau is directed to continue to support extramural research with universities as part of its long-term science strategy on marine sound.

Marine Minerals.—The bill provides \$15,383,000 for marine minerals activities. The Bureau should continue at no less than enacted levels existing critical mineral assessments and activities, including in the Gulf of Mexico.

Executive Direction.—The bill provides \$20,347,000 for executive direction of the Bureau.

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.

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, 2022	\$205,848,000
Budget estimate, 2023	246,086,000
Committee recommendation	219,886,000

The bill provides \$219,886,000 for Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement, \$14,038,000 above the enacted level and \$26,200,000 below the request. This amount will be partially offset with the collection of offsetting rental receipts, cost recovery fees, and inspection fees, totaling \$63,000,000.

Environmental Enforcement.—The bill provides \$5,858,000 for environmental enforcement activities.

Operations, Safety and Regulation.—The bill provides \$170,943,000 for operations, safety, and regulation activities.

Administrative Operations.—The bill provides \$19,292,000 for administrative operations.

Executive Direction.—The bill provides \$18,793,000 for executive direction of the Bureau, including the Office of the Director.

Offshore Decommissioning.—The bill provides \$5,000,000 for offshore decommissioning activities.

Inspection Fees.—The bill includes language revising offshore oil and gas inspection fees, which have not been modified since they were instituted in fiscal year 2012 after the Deepwater Horizon incident. These changes more accurately reflect the current costs of these inspections, which ensure that operations in Federal waters

are meeting the standards we expect and that major catastrophes do not occur in the future.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2022	\$15,099,000
Budget estimate, 2023	15,099,000
Committee recommendation	15,099,000

The bill provides \$15,099,000 for oil spill research, equal to the enacted level and the request. The Bureau is reminded of the directive regarding arctic oil spill research contained in the explanatory statement accompanying Public law 117–103.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

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

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2022	\$118,217,000
Budget estimate, 2023	122,176,000
Committee recommendation	121,222,000

The bill provides \$121,222,000 for Regulation and Technology, \$3,005,000 above the enacted level and \$954,000 below the request. The bill provides the enacted level for fleet conversions following the usual lifecycle. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table accompanying this explanatory statement.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Appropriations, 2022	\$149,980,000
Budget estimate, 2023	149,142,000
Committee recommendation	168,904,000

The bill provides \$168,904,000 for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, \$18,924,000 above the enacted level and \$19,762,000 above the request. Of the funds provided, \$33,904,000 shall be derived from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund and \$135,000,000 shall be derived from the General Fund. The bill provides the enacted level for fleet conversions following the usual lifecycle. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table accompanying this explanatory statement.

Acid Mine Drainage.—The Committee urges OSMRE to work with States to determine how reclamation grants may be used to address the long term abatement and treatment of acid mine drainage.

Passive Treatment Protection Program Grants.—The Committee supports the proposal to create a grant program to assist State and local governments and non-governmental organizations with the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of main drainage passive treatment systems. These projects are critical to addressing water pollution discharging from abandoned mine lands and impacting water quality.

State and Tribal Economic Revitalization Grants.—The bill provides a total of \$135,000,000 for the Abandoned Mine Land Economic Revitalization [AMLER] grants to States and federally recognized Indian Tribes for the reclamation of abandoned mine land in conjunction with economic and community development and reuse goals. For fiscal year 2023, \$84,000,000 shall be divided equally between the three Appalachian States with the largest unfunded needs for the reclamation of Priority 1 and Priority 2 sites as delineated in the AML Inventory System; \$39,000,000 shall be divided equally between the next three Appalachian States with the largest unfunded needs for the reclamation of Priority 1 and Priority 2 sites as delineated in the AML Inventory System; and \$12,000,000 shall be for grants to federally recognized Indian Tribes.

The Committee believes that close collaboration between OSMRE and the States and Tribes is critical for the success of this program, and that OSMRE needs to increase its capacity and expertise to process proposed projects in a more timely and transparent manner. OSMRE should provide its partners with clear guidance regarding the standards it uses to vet proposed projects. This will allow State AML programs, in consultation with State economic and community development authorities, to develop eligible projects that have an appropriate nexus to economic and community development and will create long-term economic benefits. OSMRE should also consider developing an online tracking system for the States and Tribes to track their projects through the vetting process. Eligible grant recipients are limited to State, Tribal, and local governmental entities who may subcontract project-related activities as appropriate.

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, 2022	\$1,820,334,000
Budget estimate, 2023	2,082,036,000
Committee recommendation	1,973,633,000

The bill provides \$1,973,633,000 for the Operation of Indian Programs account, an increase of \$153,299,000 above the enacted level and \$108,403,000 below the budget request. All programs and sub-activities included are continued at enacted levels unless otherwise specified below or reflected in the table accompanying this explanatory statement.

Tribal Government.—The bill provides \$369,895,000 for Tribal government programs, an increase of \$14,471,000 above the enacted level and \$24,093,000 below the budget request. The recommendation supports \$10,000,000 for Small and Needy Tribes, with the following direction. The Committee believes additional transparency is warranted on the methodology and data the Bureau uses each year to calculate and distribute the small and needy Tribe supplement to over 300 Tribes in New York, California, Oregon, Washington, Minnesota, Michigan, Nevada, Alaska and elsewhere with limited resources for the operation of their Tribal governments. The Committee directs the Bureau to prepare a report no later than 60 days after enactment of this act for the current and the previous two fiscal years that lists the Tribes who qualify for the small and needy supplement, identifies and explains the methodology used to calculate each Tribe’s revenue to determine eligibility for the small and needy supplement (listing the programs that are counted against the cap), and a chart showing how those calculations were made for each eligible Tribe each year. The Committee expects the Bureau to post this data online for at least 60 days to enable Tribes to review it and propose corrections before funds are distributed to ensure correct data is being used. The Committee further directs the agency to notify it 30 days before adopting or finalizing any changes to the current formula, which has been in place serving small and needy Tribes around the country for over 25 years.

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 2023 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 Bu-

reau 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 continue to provide technical assistance to the maximum extent practicable to recently federally recognized Tribes on how best to leverage funding through existing programs.

Pending Decisions for Federal Recognition of Alaska Tribes.—The Committee is aware of longstanding pending requests by communities of Alaska Natives who seek to organize under the Alaska amendment to the Indian Reorganization Act [Alaska IRA] and thereby gain Federal recognition, and the desire of those communities to receive final decisions on their requests promptly. The Committee is concerned that the Office of the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs (Indian Affairs) has for many years delayed resolving these requests. Indian Affairs has historically reviewed such requests on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the statutory “common bond” standard established by Congress in the Alaska IRA in 1936. Indian Affairs has promulgated guidance, issued legal decisions, and approved constitutions that have together created administrative precedent interpreting the Alaska IRA’s common bond standard. The Committee directs Indian Affairs to provide the Committee with a briefing on the status of pending requests by Alaska Natives who are seeking organization under the Alaska IRA and how Indian Affairs plans to bring these pending cases to a resolution.

Road Maintenance.—The bill provides \$42,000,000 for road maintenance, \$4,600,000 above the enacted level and \$6,190,000 below the 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 2023 funding.

The Committee acknowledges that the BIA road maintenance and repair program is faced with a significant backlog and a unique set of challenges, but the Committee has heard concerns that some roads have been in need of repair for decades, including BIA Routes 3, 7, 8, and 12, which require re-graveling and improvements to address safety concerns. The Committee encourages BIA to fund these repair projects and make the necessary safety improvements to the roads.

Human Services.—The bill provides \$171,325,000 for Human Services programs, an increase of \$7,015,000 above the enacted level and \$30,840,000 below the budget request. The Committee expects funding to existing Tiwahe pilot programs to continue in the same amounts to the same recipients, including funding to support women and children’s shelters. Finally, the Committee received the Federal and Tribal reports on the Tiwahe Initiative, which include recommendations on future action and expansion. The Bureau of Indian Affairs [BIA] is directed to submit a plan on how to expand

the program to all Tribes incrementally along with a strategy on how to consider existing pilot programs during any expansion and be consistent with the final report and available funding. Further, as part of the expansion plan and strategy, the BIA is encouraged to explore the possibility of including all seven Virginia Tribes as a single consortium and who may be positioned to benefit as participants in future Tiwahe expansion plans.

Housing Improvement Program.—The bill provides \$12,736,000 for the Housing Program, a \$1,000,000 increase from the enacted level and \$1,483,000 below the budget request. 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.

Trust-Natural Resources Management.—The bill provides \$375,808,000 for Trust and Natural Resources programs, an increase of \$72,881,000 above the enacted level and \$30,825,000 below 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.

Rights Protection Implementation.—The bill provides \$47,687,000 for Rights Protection Implementation, an increase of \$2,000,000 over the enacted level and \$2,987,000 above the request. Within the funds provided for Rights Protection Implementation, \$1,552,000 is provided for Columbia River In-Lieu Sites law enforcement needs, \$1,700,000 for Columbia River In-Lieu Sites operations and maintenance, and an additional \$1,300,000 for Columbia River In-Lieu Sites Treaty Fishing Sites Construction, for a total of \$4,552,000 to support expanded resources for in-lieu and treaty fishing access sites along the Columbia River.

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

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

Tribal Management/Development Program.—The bill provides \$16,459,000 for the Tribal Management/Development Program, \$2,000,000 above the enacted level and \$1,235,000 below the budget request.

Endangered Species.—The bill provides \$6,243,000 for Endangered Species, \$1,024,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

Tribal Climate Resilience.—The bill provides \$50,990,000 for Tribal Climate Resilience, an increase of \$19,019,000 above the enacted level and \$10,001,000 below the request. The increase includes funding for relocation grants, for which all Tribes shall be eligible, Tribal climate adaptation grants, and \$3,500,000 in funding to support the establishment of a Tribal Civilian Climate Corps. 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.

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

Integrated Resource Information Program.—The bill provides \$4,998,000 for Integrated Resource Information Program, \$2,000,000 above the enacted level and \$4,079,000 below the budget request.

Agriculture and Range Program.—The bill provides \$39,627,000 for the Agriculture and Range Program, \$1,800,000 above the enacted level and \$4,311,000 below the request. This includes \$12,281,000 for Invasive Species and \$27,346,000 for the Agriculture Program [TPA].

Tribal Forestry.—The bill provides \$63,517,000 for Tribal Forestry, an increase of \$3,240,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request. Of these funds, \$33,215,000 is provided for Forestry Projects and \$30,062,000 for base funding.

The Department of the Interior is expected to promote and expand the use of agreements with Indian Tribes to protect Indian trust resources from catastrophic wildfire, insect and disease infestation, or other threats from adjacent Federal lands, as authorized by law. The Committee 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 reminds the Bureau of the directive in the explanatory statement

accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–103) to provide a report within 1 year 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, and looks forward to that report.

Furthermore, the Committee has heard concerns from Tribes that BIA is not providing funding to support the forestry management of trust lands described in Public Law 115–103, therefore the Bureau is directed to brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on how best to address these concerns with the funds provided.

Energy and Minerals (formerly Minerals and Mining).—The bill provides \$66,010,000 for Energy and Minerals, which is \$34,196,000 above the enacted level and \$1,197,000 below the request. This program was formerly called Minerals and Mining but the name has been changed to Energy and Minerals, as requested, to better reflect the broad array of energy projects and existing activities.

Resource Management Program Oversight.—The bill provides \$8,816,000 for Resource Management Program Oversight, \$868,000 above the enacted level and \$353,000 below the request. The Committee notes in prior years, Congress provided \$1,600,000 for Tribal cultural ethnographic studies in the Chaco Canyon region. The studies are expected to conclude using previously appropriated funding.

Trust-Real Estate Services.—The bill provides \$173,027,000 for trust-real estate services programs, an increase of \$22,837,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. The Committee encourages the BIA to continue to work on the demolition and abatement of vacant Bureau administrative buildings located on Navajo trust land in the Shiprock Chapter. 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 \$570,062,000 for Public Safety and Justice programs, an increase of \$23,782,000 above the enacted level and \$8,000,000 above the request.

For fiscal year 2022, Congress provided \$62,000,000 to Tribes affected by the *McGirt v. Oklahoma* decision to ensure parity of percentage of total need funded with other Tribes in Indian Country. However, there are approximately 32 Tribes for which BIA is responsible for providing public safety and justice services to, but are not receiving either services. The bill provides \$8,000,000 for those Tribes, which are primarily under the jurisdiction of Public Law

83–280 and are not receiving public safety and justice services. The Committee expects BIA to conduct Tribal consultation regarding the allocation of funds, and provide a report of all Tribes that meet this requirement and the amount of additional funding required to provide them parity funding with other Tribes.

For *McGirt v Oklahoma* funds dispersed for fiscal years 2022 and 2023, the Bureau is required to report in conjunction with the affected Oklahoma Tribes on the number and types of convictions in their respective court system. Additionally, the Committee directs the Bureau to report back within 1 year of enactment of this act on any barriers the Bureau may have in collecting this data.

The Committee remains concerned about Tribal courts' needs as identified in the Indian Law and Order Commission's November 2013 report, which notes Federal investment in Tribal justice for Public Law 83–280 States has been more limited than elsewhere in Indian Country. The Committee expects the Bureau to continue to work with Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations to consider options that promote, design, or pilot Tribal court systems for Tribal communities subject to full or partial State jurisdiction under Public Law 83–280, and maintains \$19,000,000 in funding.

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 \$1,500,000 for law enforcement to enforce the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act [NAGPRA] and other related laws.

The Committee also expects the recidivism initiative administered through the Tiwahe initiative to be continued. 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 \$25,094,000 for law enforcement special initiatives, which is \$196,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request.

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 Committee on the status of law enforcement vacancies in each Bureau region, as well as the number of law enforcement checks pending as of the date of enactment. At the same time as the annual budget request, the Bureau shall provide detail on how funding provided in fiscal year 2022 and fiscal year 2023 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 \$5,163,000 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 \$37,853,000 for community and economic development programs, an increase of \$8,500,000 above the enacted level and \$34,495,000 below the budget request. The recommendation maintains enacted funding levels to carry out the provisions of the NATIVE Act (Public Law 114-221) to support strategic planning and capacity-building for Tribes, and for grants, studies, and tourism projects for Tribes and eligible Native Hawaiian Organizations. 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 recommends no less than enacted in funding under this subactivity for language immersion grants. The Committee expects that eligibility will include any private nonprofit or Tribal organization in those States without Bureau-funded schools that are interested in further enhancing or creating native language immersion programs. The Committee supports the administration’s efforts.

Executive Direction and Administrative Services.—The bill provides \$271,423,000 for Executive Direction and Administrative Services, an increase of \$823,000 above the enacted level, and \$390,000 below the budget request. This includes \$800,000 to promote equity and diversity as part of the Department-wide Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility initiative.

Native Boarding School Initiative.—In June 2021, the Department announced an investigation into the Federal Government’s past oversight of Native boarding schools. The past policies of forcing children into these schools tore families apart and led to a loss of culture and identity for generations of Native Americans. The Committee applauds the efforts of the Department to reexamine this era and looks forward to the findings. The bill continues \$7,000,000 for these efforts.

Special Initiatives.—The Committee recommends \$4,240,000 in congressionally directed spending for Special Initiatives. A detailed list of projects is included in the “Congressionally Directed Spending” table accompanying this explanatory statement.

INDIAN LAND CONSOLIDATION

Appropriations, 2022	\$7,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	80,000,000
Committee recommendation	8,000,000

The Committee recommends \$8,000,000 for Indian Land Consolidation, which is \$1,000,000 above the enacted level and \$72,000,000 below the request. This newer 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. 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, 2022	\$240,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	328,000,000
Committee recommendation	328,000,000

The bill provides \$328,000,000 for Contract Support Costs. The Committee continues language establishing an indefinite appro-

priation for contract support costs estimated to be \$328,000,000 for fiscal year 2023. 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, 2022	\$36,593,000
Budget estimate, 2023	30,000,000
Committee recommendation	30,000,000

The bill provides \$30,000,000 for Payments for Tribal Leases. The Committee recommends establishing a separate appropriation account for payments for Tribal leases estimated to be \$30,000,000 for fiscal year 2023.

CONSTRUCTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2022	\$146,769,000
Budget estimate, 2023	205,732,000
Committee recommendation	190,952,000

The bill provides \$190,952,000 for Construction Programs, \$44,183,000 above the enacted level and \$14,780,000 below the budget request. All programs and subactivities included are continued at enacted levels unless otherwise specified below or reflected in the table accompanying this explanatory statement.

Public Safety and Justice Construction.—The Committee recommends \$59,811,000, a \$12,000,000 increase above the enacted level and \$10,500,000 below the request. The bill provides \$35,500,000 for the Facilities Replacement and Construction Program; \$5,494,000 for Employee Housing; \$15,372,000 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 and directs the Bureau to keep the Committee apprised on the progress to replace these facilities. Further, the Bureau is directed to provide a briefing on its current efforts on finding a permanent solution for the replacement of the “Building 86” public safety facility operated by the San Carlos Apache Tribe.

Resources Management Construction.—The Committee recommends \$85,424,000, an increase of \$11,364,000 above the enacted level and \$130,000 below 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.

Other Program Construction.—The Committee recommends \$45,717,000, an increase of \$20,819,000 above the enacted level and \$4,150,000 below the budget request. This includes \$11,741,000 for telecommunications repair and \$24,057,000 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, 2022	\$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	825,000
Committee recommendation	825,000

The bill provides \$825,000 for the Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements account, \$175,000 below the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2022	\$11,833,000
Budget estimate, 2023	13,884,000
Committee recommendation	13,884,000

The bill includes \$13,884,000 for the Indian Guaranteed Loan account, \$2,051,000 more than the enacted level and equal to the budget request. Funding includes \$991,000 to expand technical assistance to loan applicants as outlined in the request.

BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION

OPERATION OF INDIAN EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2022	\$1,017,601,000
Budget estimate, 2023	1,155,634,000
Committee recommendation	1,144,451,000

The bill provides \$1,144,451,000 for the Operation of Indian Education Programs, \$126,850,000 above the enacted level and \$11,183,000 below the budget request. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this explanatory statement.

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 that the recipients of these grants are Bureau-funded schools. The Bureau is expected to report within 60 days of enactment of this act regarding the status of fiscal year 2022 funds and the planned distribution of funds in this act.

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

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

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 behav-

ioral care, into elementary schools in order to improve health outcomes of Tribal students.

EDUCATION CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2022	\$264,330,000
Budget estimate, 2023	420,102,000
Committee recommendation	333,434,000

The bill provides \$333,434,000 for Education Construction, \$69,104,000 above the enacted level and \$86,668,000 below the budget request. Funding amounts support a level of \$168,836,000 for replacement schools; \$23,935,000 for replacement facilities; \$13,595,000 for employee housing repair; and \$108,068,000 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, 2022	\$109,572,000
Budget estimate, 2023	
Committee recommendation	112,675,000

The bill provides \$112,675,000 for the Federal Trust Programs account. The total is \$3,103,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request for the Department’s proposed new bureau. The recommendation includes \$1,520,000 for executive direction.

At this time the Committee cannot recommend the creation of a new Bureau as proposed in the budget request. The Committee continues to need additional information to evaluate the best path forward for any remaining OST functions and responsibilities once OST sunsets. The Government Accountability Office [GAO] has yet to complete its work directed by Congress in fiscal year 2021 to evaluate the OST functions in context of the proposed new bureau. The Committee is committed to working in partnership with the Department on the best path forward after the release of the GAO report.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2022	\$123,367,000
Budget estimate, 2023	146,530,000
Committee recommendation	135,000,000

The bill includes a total appropriation of \$135,000,000 for the Office of the Secretary account. This amount is \$11,633,000 more than the enacted level and \$11,530,000 less than the budget request. 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 \$110,085,000 for the leadership and administration activity, \$8,646,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level and \$11,655,000 less than the request. The Committee recommends not less than \$500,000 to carry out land assessments, appraisals, surveys and other activities in support of the Secretary's responsibilities under the Hawaiian Home Lands Recovery Act, including up to \$200,000 to add capacity related to infrastructure programs.

Management Services.—The bill provides an appropriation of \$24,915,000 for the management services activity, an increase of \$2,987,000 to the enacted level and \$125,000 more than the request.

Indian and Arts and Crafts Board [IACB].—The recommendation includes not less than \$1,806,000 for the IACB, an increase of \$125,000 to the request to enhance support activities related to enforcement of the Indian Arts and Crafts Act. The Committee supports the work of the IACB to promote the economic development of Native Americans through the expansion of the Indian arts and crafts market and combatting illegal sales and trafficking of indigenous artwork through IACB's administration and enforcement of the Indian Arts and Crafts Act.

Zero Emission Vehicles [ZEV].—The Committee applauds the Department's efforts 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 funding within the Department's bureaus for the Department-wide initiative to begin installing, or securing access to, electric charging and hydrogen fueling stations to support the ZEV transition and to replace vehicles at the end of their life cycle with ZEVs. The Committee appreciates the Department's efforts to ensure that all new charging infrastructure provides universal access to all types of electric vehicles by utilizing the U.S. standard level 2. The Office of the Secretary is directed to coordinate and collaborate with the General Services Administration and other Federal departments on government-wide 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.

Plum Island.—The Committee expresses support for the permanent conservation of Plum Island following decontamination and closure of the existing animal disease facility by the Department of Homeland Security. The Committee requests that the Department

of the Interior, in conjunction with the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of General Services, provide a briefing to the Committee regarding the closure and disposal process and options for permanent conservation and management for Plum Island, including management and partnerships with State, Federal, and Tribal entities.

Asset and Configuration Management for Land Mobile Radio Communications Systems.—The Committee provides the requested levels for the Department of the Interior’s Land Mobile Radio communications systems.

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, 2022	\$113,477,000
Budget estimate, 2023	117,257,000
Committee recommendation	117,257,000

The bill provides \$117,257,000 for assistance to territories, \$3,780,000 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 \$6,000,000 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 an increase of \$1,000,000 to the enacted 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.

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

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

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

Appropriations, 2022	\$8,463,000
Budget estimate, 2023	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 and provides \$5,000,000 as the fourth and final payment towards the \$20,000,000 requested by the Republic of the Marshall Islands in September 2009 for Compensatory Adjustments, as authorized in section 111(d) of the Compact of Free Association Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–239; 99 Stat. 1799; 48 U.S.C. 1911) and section 108(b) of the Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–188; 117 Stat. 2755; 48 U.S.C. 1921g). The Compacts and related laws provided for an additional \$40,000,000 available to the Freely Associated States for compensatory adjustments which, if not substantiated by a party to the Compact to the fully authorized level within 15 years, could be applied another nation. The Committee directs the Office to submit to Congress within 180 days of enactment of this act a plan to apply unsubstantiated funds to eligible nations.

The Committee is encouraged by recent reports regarding progress towards renegotiation of expiring Compacts of Free Association and directs the Office to brief the Committee quarterly on the status of these negotiations.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$94,998,000
Budget estimate, 202	102,050,000
Committee recommendation	102,050,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$102,050,000 for the Office of the Solicitor, \$7,052,000 more than the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

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 appre-

ciates 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 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, 2022	\$62,132,000
Budget estimate, 2023	76,870,000
Committee recommendation	68,000,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$68,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General, \$5,868,000 above the enacted level and \$8,870,000 less than the budget request. The recommendation also includes a transfer of \$1,000,000 from the United States Semiquincentennial Commission for oversight related to spending of Federal funds and the operations of the Commission.

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, 2022	\$1,026,097,000
Budget estimate, 2023	1,199,630,000
Committee recommendation	1,163,286,000

The bill provides \$1,163,286,000 for wildland fire management, \$137,189,000 above the enacted level and \$36,344,000 below the request. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative.

Fire Operations.—The bill provides \$860,816,000 for Wildfire Preparedness and Suppression. This amount includes \$477,159,000 for preparedness and \$383,657,000 for fire suppression operations. The bill also provides a supplemental amount of \$75,000,000 for suppression in title V.

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 John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation

Act (Public Law 116–9) 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 \$302,470,000 for other wildland fire management operations. This includes \$267,000,000 for fuels management, \$20,470,000 for burned area rehabilitation, \$10,000,000 for fire facilities, and \$5,000,000 for joint fire science.

Within fuels management, \$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 brief the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act on the proposed distribution of hazardous fuels funding to its component bureaus, the allocation methodology, and how it takes into account areas with special designations, such as the Oregon and California Grant Lands.

Direction related to the Joint Fire Science Program is included under the Forest and Rangeland Research heading of this 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, 2022	\$330,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	340,000,000
Committee recommendation	340,000,000

The bill recommends \$340,000,000 for the Department of the Interior Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund for fiscal year 2023, \$10,000,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request. Section 4004(b)(5) of S. Con. Res. 14 of the 117th Congress included a budget cap adjustment for wildfire suppression costs. The bill includes this additional funding for fiscal year 2023, allocated between the Department and the Forest Service.

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

Appropriations, 2022	\$10,036,000
Budget estimate, 2023	10,064,000
Committee recommendation	10,064,000

The bill provides \$10,064,000 for the Central Hazardous Materials Fund, \$28,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request.

ENERGY COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION PROGRAM
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2022	\$5,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	65,000,000
Committee recommendation	20,000,000

The bill provides \$20,000,000 for a new Energy Community Revitalization Program, \$15,000,000 above the enacted level and \$45,000,000 below the request. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table accompanying this explanatory statement.

The Committee expects that these funds will be focused on 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 and the Forest Service.

The Department is directed to develop guidance for State and Tribal grants and memoranda of understanding with other Federal agencies, including the Forest Service and Environmental Protection Agency, to implement the program as authorized.

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

Appropriations, 2022	\$7,933,000
Budget estimate, 2023	8,059,000
Committee recommendation	8,059,000

The bill provides \$8,059,000 for the Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund, \$126,000 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, 2022	\$91,436,000
Budget estimate, 2023	118,746,000
Committee recommendation	112,198,000

The bill provides \$112,198,000 for the Working Capital Fund, \$20,762,000 more than the enacted level and \$6,548,000 less than the request. The increase is provided to support cybersecurity activities, modernization of the Law Enforcement Records Management System, and the Justice40 initiative, as detailed in the request.

OFFICE OF NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE

Appropriations, 2022	\$168,640,000
Budget estimate, 2023	174,977,000
Committee recommendation	174,977,000

The bill provides \$174,977,000 for the Office of Natural Resources Revenue, \$5,337,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request. The increase is provided to support the ongoing mod-

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

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

Sec. 114. Provides full funding for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes [PILT] program, which are estimated at a total of \$515,000,000 for fiscal year 2023.

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

Sec. 116. 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. 117. Extends the authorization for the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.

Sec. 118. Extends and increases the authorization for certain National Heritage Areas for 2 years.

Sec. 119. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to establish appraiser rates of pay.

Sec. 120. Authorizes onshore oil and gas inspection fees to be collected by the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 121. Establishes an offshore decommissioning account.

Sec. 122. Authorizes the National Park Service to use up to 7 percent of State conservation grant funds as grants to States for indirect costs.

Sec. 123. Removes the land acquisition funding ceiling for Lowell National Historic Park.

Sec. 124. Extends visitor experience improvement authorities for the National Park Service.

Sec. 125. Provides transfer authority between the Departments of the Interior and Homeland Security for border mitigation.

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 \$10,641,162,000 for the Agency, \$1,081,677,000 above the enacted level and \$1,238,679,000 below the budget request. Fixed costs are included, as requested.

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 remain more than 3,000 below historic levels despite the growing workload to support clean air, clean water, and a stable climate. 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 continued 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 consolidating the Agency's environmental justice and external civil rights compliance activities into one National Program Manager. 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.

The enacted level includes 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 jus-

tice plays across the Agency, the Committee recommendation elevates Environmental Justice to its own Program Area within these two accounts. Across these two accounts, the Committee recommends \$180,000,000, an increase of \$80,000,000 above the enacted level for Environmental Justice activities. Additional details regarding allocations among the various 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. EPA's own report on Climate Change and Social Vulnerability in the United States highlighted 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 2023 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 functions, or downsizing, especially those of significant national or regional importance, as well as closures, consolidations, and relocations of offices, facilities, and laboratories. Further, the Agency may

not use any amount of deobligated funds to initiate a new program, office, or initiative without the prior approval of the Committee.

Combination of Separate Fiscal Year Grant Funding.—The Committee 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.

Changes to Grant Formulas or Allocations.—The Committee is concerned that the Agency has proposed changes to a categorical grant funding allocation without providing the Committee any notification. The Agency is directed to brief the Committee before making any allocation or formula change to a grant.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2022	\$750,174,000
Budget estimate, 2023	863,155,000
Committee recommendation	853,388,000

The bill provides \$853,388,000 for Science and Technology, \$103,214,000 above the enacted level and \$9,767,000 below the budget request. The bill provides an additional \$31,368,000 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 \$181,598,000. The Committee supports the Agency’s efforts to modernize its monitoring, analytic, and testing capabilities.

The Committee is concerned by the recent mothballing of air quality monitoring sites within the Clean Air Status and Trends Network, National Trends Network, and Ammonia Monitoring Network without prior notice to the Committee or key stakeholders. The Committee fully funds the Science and Technology: Clean Air requested increases, including those requested to support air quality monitoring assets. The Committee directs the Agency to provide a briefing within 60 days of enactment of this act on current and future plans for these air quality monitoring networks as well as funding requirements to keep the networks active at their fiscal year 2021 levels, including anticipated fixed cost increases.

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. The Com-

mittee supports the Agency's efforts to understand and incorporate the most up to date science and data into its lifecycle greenhouse gas modeling.

Homeland Security.—The Committee recommends \$39,917,000. The Committee urges the Agency to prioritize activities related to the cybersecurity of the Nation's water systems. The Committee is concerned by public reports of cyberattacks on water systems across the world and provides additional funding for the Agency to prevent cyber threats in coordination with other Federal agencies and partners.

Research: Air, Climate, and Energy.—The bill provides \$105,406,000. 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. The Committee urges the Agency to prioritize research into improving air pollution monitoring capabilities and methodologies, including for greenhouse gases and ethylene oxide. 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 \$138,448,000. Of the funds provided, \$1,500,000 shall 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.

Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources.—The bill provides \$117,786,000 for the Safe and Sustainable Water Resources Program. Of the funds provided, up to \$3,000,000 shall be allocated for grants under Section 2007 of Public Law 115–270.

The Committee provides at least \$4,000,000 to be used for research for Enhanced Aquifer Use and Recharge and continues the directives included in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103. The Committee reminds the Agency of its explanation of Enhanced Aquifer Recharge in Senate Report 116–123 including the definition of Enhanced Aquifer Recharge and "appropriate research center."

Research: National Priorities.—The bill provides \$9,500,000 for extramural research grants, independent of the Science to Achieve Results [STAR] grant program, to fund high-priority water quality and availability research by not-for-profit organizations that often partner with the Agency. Because these grants are independent of the STAR grant program, the Agency should strive to award grants in as large an amount as is possible to achieve the most scientifically significant research. Funds shall be awarded competitively with priority given to partners proposing research of national scope and who provide a 25-percent match. The Agency is directed to allocate funds to grantees within 180 days of enactment of this act. The Committee encourages the Agency to support research into developing low-cost methods of inactivating cyst-forming protozoa like *Acanthamoeba* in drinking water supplies, with preference for solutions that can be widely deployed without significant capital costs.

The bill provides \$13,251,000 for Congressionally Directed Spending grants. 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 and to utilize the IRIS program to support the Agency’s mission to protect human health and the environment.

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 2022. The Committee urges that funding for Children’s Environmental Health and Disease Prevention be continued. The Committee supports the efforts of the Agency to focus this funding on research related to early life stage, including prenatal, vulnerabilities to environmental stressors. The Committee remains interested in the feasibility of reestablishing the Graduate Fellowship program and of implementing a mechanism to allow for submission of unsolicited, principal investigator-initiated proposals to STAR in order to capture innovative research ideas that may exist outside of the Agency and that advance its mission. The Agency is directed to brief the Committee on the program within 60 days of enactment of this act. The Committee looks forward to receiving the briefing directed in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 116–260.

Wildfire Smoke Research.—The Committee notes with concern the adverse health effects that smoke from 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.

Plastics.—The Committee notes the growing concern regarding pervasive plastic pollution, including from microplastics, nanoplastics, and plastic pellets. The Committee supports the Agency’s research on plastics 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 looks forward to receiving the briefing directed in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103.

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 as appropriate, and, during the times the emissions are measured, measurement of any quantity of methane captured by the landfill gas collection system.

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 encourages 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 encourages 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.

PFAS.—The Committee strongly supports the research priorities outlined in the PFAS Strategic Roadmap and urges EPA to prioritize efforts to increase understanding of PFAS exposures and toxicities, human health and ecological effects, and effective interventions.

Water Security Test Bed.—The bill provides up to \$1,250,000 for advancing full-scale applied research and testing capabilities to address threats to drinking water and associated infrastructure at Water Security Test Bed facilities.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2022	\$2,964,025,000
Budget estimate, 2023	3,796,280,000
Committee recommendation	3,577,153,000

The bill provides \$3,577,153,000 for Environmental Programs and Management, \$613,128,000 above the enacted level and \$219,127,000 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.

Clean Air.—The Committee recommends \$473,973,000 for Clean Air. 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 bipartisan 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 and includes \$50,000,000 for the budget request for developing and implementing a community air quality monitoring and notification program to provide real-time data to the public in areas with greatest exposure to harmful levels of pollution. The Committee recognizes the value of and continues to support the EnergySTAR program and other programs where EPA works collaboratively with non-governmental entities to identify beneficial methods to reduce emissions, reduce pollution, or increase efficiency.

The Committee provides an increase of \$5,000,000, in accordance with the budget request, for the Agency, in partnership with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, to study and prototype capabilities for a greenhouse gas monitoring and information system that will integrate data from a variety of sources. The goal of such a system should be to make data more accessible and usable to Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, researchers, the public, and other users. The Committee encourages the Agency to work with current and new partners to utilize commercial assets to monitor global greenhouse gas emissions from aircraft and satellites.

The Committee commends EPA for its efforts through the AirNow Fire and Smoke Map to better forecast and communicate

the impact of wildfire smoke on communities. The Committee is concerned that air quality monitors are not currently distributed equitably across impacted communities. The Committee encourages EPA to expand its support for wildfire smoke monitoring, including improving instrumentation, technical assistance, and outreach, using the resources provided in this bill with a focus on traditionally underserved or under-monitored communities. The bill includes an increase of \$7,588,000 in accordance with the request for wildfire smoke-related activities.

The bill provides a \$1,000,000 increase to the fiscal year enacted level for the Agency's wood stove certification and testing standards work. The Agency is directed to use the additional \$1,000,000 to increase its staffing and other required efforts to support the wood stove certification and testing program. The Agency is further directed to brief the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act on improvements the Agency plans to make to the program and how it will better communicate with State and local stakeholders.

Compliance.—The bill provides \$144,770,000 for Compliance. 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 \$291,305,000. The enacted level includes funding for Environmental Justice that the Committee recommendation moves into a separate program area discussed below.

The Committee fully funds EPA's Civil Enforcement request and supports EPA's efforts to strengthen enforcement and resolve environmental noncompliance through remedies that protect the public and provide tangible relief for impacted communities. The Committee encourages the Agency to prioritize preventing further pollution due to noncompliance; mitigating past impacts from pollution; securing penalties to recapture economic benefit of noncompliance; seeking innovative relief (e.g. fence-line monitoring and transparency tools); focusing on super-emitters; and incorporating Supplemental Environmental Projects [SEPs] in settlements, where appropriate and to the extent permitted by law and policy. The Agency should exercise full use of its authority to negotiate SEPs in settlements that benefit communities affected by the illegal pollution at issue. The Committee encourages elimination of any remaining barriers to inclusion of SEPs in settlement.

The bill fully funds the budget request for the Agency's Criminal Enforcement program. These additional resources will assist the EPA in rebuilding its Criminal Enforcement Agent workforce, working towards the goal of 200 Special Agents stipulated in the Pollution Prosecution Act of 1990. The Committee encourages the Agency to focus on the most egregious cases while balancing its

overall caseload across all environmental statutes and also prioritizing criminal enforcement resources for investigations that involve vulnerable or overburdened communities. The Committee urges the Agency to fully implement its responsibilities as a part of the Hydrofluorocarbons Enforcement Task Force in collaboration with relevant partners, including working with domestic and international law enforcement to prevent illegal importation of prohibited products that contribute to the climate crisis. The Committee encourages the Agency to increase collaboration and coordination between Civil and Criminal Enforcement Programs to ensure that EPA's Enforcement Program protects the public by identifying the most egregious cases and responding to them effectively and efficiently.

Environmental Justice.—The bill provides \$174,124,000 for the Environmental Justice program area. Additional resources for Environmental Justice are also provided within the Hazardous Substance Superfund account. 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 \$30,700,000 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 \$26,000,000 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 \$3,450,000 for grants to qualified not-for-profit organizations for technical assistance for individual private well owners, with priority given to organizations that currently provide technical and educational assistance to individual private well owners. The Agency is directed to provide on a national and multi-State regional basis, \$1,250,000 for grants to qualified organizations for the sole purpose of providing on-site training and technical assistance for wastewater systems. The Agency shall require each grantee to provide a minimum 10 percent match, including in-kind contributions. The Agency is directed to allocate funds to grantees within 180 days of enactment of this act.

Geographic Programs.—The bill provides \$617,069,000 for Geographic Programs. Funding levels for the specific geographic programs include:

- \$358,000,000 for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.
- \$91,000,000 for the Chesapeake Bay program.

- \$24,000,000 for the San Francisco Bay program.
- \$37,250,000 for the Puget Sound program.
- \$8,000,000 for the South Florida program.
- \$34,400,000 for the Long Island Sound program.
- \$25,524,000 for the Gulf of Mexico program.
- \$25,000,000 for the Lake Champlain program.
- \$7,000,000 for the Southern New England Estuaries program.
- \$2,200,000 for the Lake Pontchartrain program.
- \$3,000,000 for the Columbia River Basin Restoration program.

This funding builds on the \$1,717,000,000 appropriated to these programs in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58), including \$343,400,000 for Fiscal Year 2023.

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.

The Committee encourages the Agency to work with the other members of 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 brief the Committee in 180 days of enactment of this act on the status of this effort.

The Committee is encouraged by the Agency’s commitment to accelerate the clean-up of Areas of Concern. The Committee notes that there is currently no community representation standard for Areas of Concern Public Advisory Councils, which are the entities charged with increasing public awareness, representing public priorities, and ensuring project implementation. The Committee urges the Agency to brief the Committee on how communities most im-

pacted by Areas of Concern are represented in decision-making processes, steps to enhance community engagement and local capacity building, and the Agency's plan for engaging the Great Lakes community in the development of Action Plan IV.

Chesapeake Bay.—The Committee recommends \$91,000,000 for the Chesapeake Bay program. The Committee directs the Agency to allocate this funding and the Fiscal Year 2023 supplemental appropriation of \$47,600,000 provided in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58) to support the three successful grant programs that drive conservation dollars to State and local partners as follows: at least \$20,500,000 for nutrient and sediment removal grants; at least \$25,500,000 for small watershed grants to control polluted runoff from urban, suburban, and agricultural lands; and at least \$22,708,000 for State-based implementation in the most effective basins.

Puget Sound.—The bill provides \$37,250,000 for the Puget Sound program 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. Within the funds provided, the Committee recommends at least \$2,000,000 to monitor coral health in South Florida; \$1,150,000 to enhance water quality and seagrass monitoring in the Caloosahatchee Estuary and Indian River Lagoon, especially with respect to assessing the impact of Lake Okeechobee discharges and harmful algal blooms; and \$1,150,000 to enhance water quality and seagrass monitoring in Florida Bay and Biscayne Bay, especially with respect to assessing the impact of Everglades Restoration projects and harmful algal blooms.

Gulf of Mexico.—The bill provides \$25,524,000 for the Gulf of Mexico Geographic Program. The Committee notes that hypoxia continues to be a growing cause for concern. The Committee directs the Agency to coordinate with the Department of Agriculture, the Gulf States, and other State, local, and private partners to leverage greater resources toward conservation projects on working-lands within the Gulf Region and Mississippi River Basin. The Agency is directed to distribute funds in the same manner as fiscal year 2022.

Lake Champlain.—The Committee recommends \$25,000,000 for the Lake Champlain program. These funds shall be allocated through the Lake Champlain Basin Program, other than \$8,000,000 which 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.

Lake Pontchartrain.—The Lake Pontchartrain Restoration Program has been administered through the active participation of stakeholders within the sixteen-parish basin since the program's inception and the Committee expects local stakeholder consensus to continue to play an integral role in the approval of recommended projects. The Committee is concerned regarding changes the Agency is proposing to the program in light of Public Law 117–58. The Agency is directed to brief the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act on these potential changes.

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

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

Indoor Air and Radiation.—The bill provides \$35,138,000 for Indoor Air and Radiation. 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 \$133,046,000 for Information Exchange/Outreach. Tribal capacity building is funded at not less than the enacted level. Environmental Education is funded at not less than \$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.

Alaska Contaminated Sites.—The Committee recognizes the injustice done to Alaska Natives when in return for settling their aboriginal rights to land under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, the Federal Government conveyed to them thousands of contaminated sites which to-date largely remain contaminated because of Federal inaction. This enduring environmental injustice poses a significant threat to human health and the environment, including to drinking water sources, homes, schools, and more. The bill provides \$11,000,000 for the inventory, verification, assessment, and remediation of these contaminated sites, as well as related community outreach and involvement. The Committee recognizes that neither the State of Alaska nor the Agency are responsible for the contamination. The Committee thanks Agency leadership for its recent attention and work on this issue and looks forward to continuing

its close working relationship with the Agency in finding solutions to this longstanding environmental injustice.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (Public Law 94-580).—The bill provides \$130,007,000. The Committee is aware that plastic pollution and waste management represent an ongoing economic, environmental, and environmental justice challenge. The Committee appreciates EPA's work to develop a national strategy to reduce plastic and other waste in waterways and oceans. The Committee notes that that only a fraction of plastic is recycled, and recent studies suggest that fraction is shrinking. Accordingly, the Committee urges EPA to focus on source reduction as it develops its plastics strategy. The Committee directs the Agency to update the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on the National Academy of Sciences study, funded in Public Law 117-103, of the costs of recycling programs to State, Tribal, local and municipal governments (including recycling fees paid directly by residents) and related policy recommendations.

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

Toxics Risk Review and Prevention.—The bill provides \$162,727,000 for Toxics Risk Review and Prevention activities. 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 is moving ahead to revise 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 prioritize its efforts to protect the public from lead hazards, including working with other agencies and departments to advance progress in addressing lead hazards in homes with children and in schools.

Ensure Clean Water: National Estuary Program/Coastal Waterways.—The recommendation includes \$60,071,000. Within the amount provided, the Committee recommends \$800,000 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 at least \$2,000,000 in competitive grants under the NEP. This funding builds on the \$132,000,000 appropriated to the NEP in the Infrastructure Invest-

ment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58), including \$26,400,000 for Fiscal Year 2023.

Ensure Safe Water.—The Committee recommends \$122,987,000. The Committee appreciates the budget request’s focus on tackling the range of drinking water challenges faced in communities across the country and urges the Agency to ensure that marginalized and disadvantaged communities are able to access the Agency’s drinking water programs and provide input into their development. The Committee provides funding via the State and Tribal Assistance Grant account to support monitoring for unregulated contaminants under Section 1445(a)(2)(C) of the Safe Drinking Water Act and urges the Agency to proceed expeditiously to implement this program. The Committee directs the Agency to brief the Committee on the Agency’s implementation plan within 180 days of the enactment of this act. The Committee encourages the swift completion of the 2022 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey Assessment, in particular the assessment of the costs of replacing all lead service lines.

The Committee includes an additional \$3,000,000 for the Agency to implement the needs assessment for nationwide rural and urban low-income community water assistance authorized in section 50108 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58). As part of the assessment of needs, the Committee urges the Agency to collect data by customer class to evaluate water assistance programs and water affordability, such as evaluating information on rate structure, service disconnections due to customer nonpayment for services, service restorations following disconnection for nonpayment, customer arrearages, unpaid bills sent to the local taxing authority for collection, and any information regarding water assistance programs or payment plans offered. The Committee directs the Agency to brief the Committee on plans for survey implementation within 120 days of 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 [UIC] program related to Class VI wells for geologic sequestration to help develop expertise and capacity at the Agency. In addition, the Committee recommends \$1,200,000 to support Class VI regulator education and training programs in conjunction with States, or other eligible entities such as an association of States. Further, the Explanatory Statement accompanying Public Law 116–260 directed the Agency to provide the Committee with a report providing recommendations for improving Class VI permitting procedures for commercial and research carbon sequestration projects. The Committee reminds the Agency of the directive and looks forward to receiving the report. Lastly, the Committee directs the Agency to brief the Committee within 120 days of enactment of the act on efforts to enhance permitting tools, public engagement, and outreach and on current and anticipated Full-Time Employee levels within the UIC program working on Class VI permitting.

Ensure Clean Water.—The Committee recommends \$234,350,000. 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 2022 enacted level for the program. The Committee urges the Agency to continue encouraging use of smart infrastructure solutions, such as distribution network leak detection, pressure monitoring, and sanitary and combined sewer monitoring technologies during upgrades to water and wastewater systems, to optimize water delivery performance, reduce energy usage, limit water waste in distribution systems, and enhance modeling of sewer collection networks. 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 supports the Urban Waters Small Grants Program.

The Committee supports the Agency's ongoing activities related to integrated planning, which will be increasingly necessary as States and communities work to meet their myriad clean water obligations while keeping rates affordable for water ratepayers. The Committee provides up to \$2,000,000 for integrated planning activities consistent with Section 402(s) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1342(s)).

The Committee appreciates EPA's work to advance water recycling through the National Water Reuse Action Plan. The Committee notes the establishment of the Water Reuse Interagency Working Group in May of this year. The Committee encourages working group to analyze the public benefit of a Federal investment tax incentive that will encourage and leverage private investment in water reuse and recycling infrastructure.

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 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.

Minimum Recycled Content.—The Committee 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 Committee reminds the Agency of the direction in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117-103 to brief the Committee on the Agency's 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.

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."

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. The Committee urges the agency to support expanded ambient air monitoring for ethylene oxide and associated technical assistance in communities facing high levels of ethylene oxide emissions.

Asbestos.—The Committee notes that the EPA has released a risk evaluation for asbestos. 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. The Committee notes that than sixty other nations have already recognized the deadly risk posed by asbestos and acted to protect their citizens by banning it.

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 urges 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.

External Civil Rights Compliance Office.—The Committee supports the External Civil Rights Compliance Office’s shift to proactive compliance activities and its intent to implement its authority to address actions, policies, and practices by recipients of EPA funding that have a discriminatory impact on overburdened and disadvantaged communities.

Chemical Reviews.—To help ensure that unreasonable risks from chemicals are addressed in a timely manner, the Committee encourages the Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention to develop improved outreach and guidance so that submitters understand information needs, processes, and requirements prior to and during submission of pre-manufacturing notices. In addition, the Committee urges the Agency, as resources allow, to enhance existing submitter engagement procedures to facilitate timely communication and resolution of any issues that may arise during the review period while continuing to protect public health.

Biointermediates.—The Committee appreciates the work of the Agency to finalize the rule permitting the production, transfer, and use of biointermediates. The Agency is directed to brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on its implementation efforts.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2022	\$44,030,000
Budget estimate, 2023	55,865,000
Committee recommendation	49,754,000

The bill provides \$49,754,000 for the Office of Inspector General, \$5,724,000 above the enacted level and \$6,111,000 below the budget request. In addition, the bill provides \$12,062,000 for this account as a payment from the Hazardous Substance Superfund account.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2022	\$34,752,000
Budget estimate, 2023	80,570,000
Committee recommendation	59,572,000

The bill provides \$59,572,000 for Buildings and Facilities, \$24,820,000 above the enacted level and \$20,998,000 below the budget request.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2022	\$1,232,850,000
Budget estimate, 2023	1,154,168,000
Committee recommendation	1,294,312,000

The bill provides \$1,294,312,000 for Hazardous Substance Superfund, \$61,462,000 above the enacted level and \$140,144,000 above the budget request. The bill includes language to transfer \$12,062,000 to the Office of Inspector General account and \$31,368,000 to the Science and Technology account. These funds will supplement Superfund receipts available after reinstatement of Superfund excise taxes as well as the appropriation of \$3,500,000,000 for the Superfund remedial program for Fiscal Year 2022 included in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58)—translating into cleaner, safer communities across the country. 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.—The bill provides \$185,701,000 for Superfund Enforcement. The enacted level includes funding for the Environmental Justice program that the Committee recommendation moves into a separate program area discussed below.

Environmental Justice.—The Committee recommends \$5,876,000 for the Environmental Justice program area.

Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability.—The bill provides \$12,956,000. The Agency is directed to include these funds as part of the transfer to the Science and Technology account.

Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities.—The bill provides \$16,927,000. The Agency is directed to include these funds as part of the transfer to the Science and Technology account.

Superfund: Remedial.—The bill provides \$594,745,000 for Superfund Remedial. 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. The Committee fully funds the Agency's request for \$3,856,000 to replace and upgrade aging analytical equipment and modernize associated IT infrastructure across regional offices and in regional EPA laboratories that provide sound, legally defensible scientific data to support decisions by EPA's Superfund Remedial Program.

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 encourages the Agency to continue to report regularly to the West Virginia congressional delegation on the status of its efforts at the Shaffer Equipment/Arbuckle Creek National Priorities List site including providing the delegation health assessment results and analysis after the completion of any testing. The Committee also directs EPA to move expeditiously through the final portions of the risk assessment and remedial action plans and begin helping residents address this contamination as quickly as possible.

Bubbly Creek, Illinois.—The Committee directs the Agency to brief the Committee on what current EPA authorities and programs exist to advance the restoration of urban rivers and environmental justice areas that have historic contamination but that do not meet the levels needed to be considered Superfund sites. The Committee remains concerned about the lack of progress on the restoration of the South Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River known as "Bubbly Creek" and encourages the EPA to use its existing authorities and programs to advance the project.

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

Adaptive Management.—Adaptive Management continues to show promise as a tool to expedite Superfund cleanup and remediation, effectively balance cost and benefits, and transition contami-

nated 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. The Committee also encourages EPA to create an implementation plan, which aims to educate the Regions as well as stakeholders regarding the proper use and consistent application of the Guidance.

Oak Ridge Reservation Cleanup.—The Committee notes the Agency’s work and agreement with the Department of Energy and State of Tennessee to remediate the legacy waste at the Oak Ridge Reservation. The Committee further notes the time-sensitive need for approval of a final Record of Decision on a future CERCLA disposal facility. The Agency is encouraged to execute all actions under its regulatory responsibility required for a final Record of Decision approval in a timely fashion.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND

Appropriations, 2021	\$92,293,000
Budget estimate, 2022	93,814,000
Committee recommendation	93,814,000

The bill provides \$93,814,000 for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund, \$1,521,000 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	\$20,262,000
Budget estimate, 2022	26,502,000
Committee recommendation	26,502,000

The bill provides \$26,502,000 for the Inland Oil Spill Program, \$6,240,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Appropriations, 2021	\$4,351,573,000
Budget estimate, 2022	5,729,143,000
Committee recommendation	4,612,141,000

The bill provides \$4,612,141,000 for State and Tribal Assistance Grants. This amount is \$260,568,000 above the enacted level and \$1,117,002,000 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 \$3,427,684,000 for Infrastructure Assistance. The Committee is aware that the Agency requires a certified operator in order to release funds for certain

water and sanitation funding; however, some communities do not have a community system for either, or access to a certified operator. Therefore, the Committee directs the Agency to work with the Indian Health Service and those communities that lack water and sanitation systems, as well as a certified operator, to prevent the potential loss of funding and develop a training plan for operator certification.

State Revolving Funds.—The bill provides \$2,864,942,000 for State Revolving Funds [SRFs] to support drinking and clean water infrastructure. These funds provide support for critical investments in water infrastructure in communities across the country. These funds include \$12,000,000 for small drinking water system monitoring as authorized by America’s Water Infrastructure Act for the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5. The Committee notes that a supplemental amount of \$8,429,000,000 was appropriated for Fiscal Year 2023 for the State Revolving Funds in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58).

Infrastructure Projects.—From within funds provided for capitalization grants for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund and the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, the Committee recommends \$335,606,000 from the Clean Water SRF and \$229,610,000 from the Drinking Water SRF be for Congressionally Directed Spending grants for the construction of drinking water, waste-water, and storm-water infrastructure and for water quality protection. Each project shall provide not less than 20 percent matching funds from non-Federal sources, unless approved for a waiver. Applicable Federal requirements that would apply to a Clean Water State Revolving Fund or Drinking Water State Revolving Fund project grant recipient shall apply to a grantee receiving a congressionally directed spending grant under this section. The Committee notes that the following funding sources are to be treated as non-Federal funds and can be used to meet the non-Federal matching fund requirement: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Development Block Grant Program; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Development Program; and Appalachian Regional Commission grants. Funding made available to jurisdictions through the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117–2) is considered Federal funds and may not be applied towards the non-Federal cost share requirement. With approval from the project recipient, the Administrator may provide funding by grant or cooperative agreement to States to administer any Congressional Directed Spending projects being co-funded by the State SRF program or to support administration of other Congressional Directed Spending projects. A detailed list of projects is located in the table titled “Congressionally Directed Spending” accompanying this explanatory statement.

The Committee provides a total of \$565,216,000 in funding for over 310 drinking water and clean water Congressionally Directed Spending projects. In the Fiscal Year 2022 Annual Appropriations bill (Public Law 117–103), the Committees provided \$841,415,095 in funding for 483 drinking water and clean water Congressionally Directed Spending and Community Project Funding projects. These community initiated projects are locally identified priorities to address pressing environmental challenges. The Committee reminds

EPA that these projects are vital community priorities and strongly urges EPA to prioritize and expedite support for grant recipients as they implement these projects. The Committee is concerned that EPA does not have dedicated resources necessary to expeditiously implement this new program and fully support recipients as they address applicable Federal grant requirements. For example, from field investigation, the Committee understands that water program administration and implementation of all 44 high priority water infrastructure projects provided for Region 10 in Fiscal Year 2022 is the responsibility of a single manager, on top of their prior job responsibilities, because there are no dedicated administrative funds for staff to implement these grants. Accordingly, the Committee provides \$20,000,000 in new funding and repurposes \$10,700,000 in existing funds for salaries, expenses, and administration for Congressionally Directed Spending and Community Project Funding grants provided in Fiscal Year 2022 and in this act.

Diesel Emission Reduction Act Grants.—The Committee recommends \$96,000,000 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). For fiscal year 2022, the Committee recommends that the Agency prioritize funding for electrification projects.

Targeted Airshed Grants.—The bill provides \$61,927,000 for Targeted Airshed Grants. These grants shall be distributed on a competitive basis to nonattainment areas that EPA determines are ranked as the top five most polluted areas relative to annual ozone or particulate matter 2.5 standards, as well as the top five areas based on the 24-hour particulate matter 2.5 standard where the design values exceed the 35 mg/m³ standard. To determine these areas, the Agency shall use the most recent design values calculated from validated air quality data. The Committee notes that these funds are available for emission reduction activities deemed necessary for compliance with national ambient air quality standards and included in a State Implementation Plan submitted to EPA. EPA should provide a report to the Committee that includes a table showing how fiscal year 2020 and 2021 funds were allocated within 30 days of enactment of this act. The table should also include grant recipients and metrics for anticipated or actual results.

Assistance to Small and Disadvantaged Communities.—The bill provides \$31,158,000 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. In addition to these funds, \$1,000,000,000 was appropriated in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58) for this program to address emerging contaminants for Fiscal Year 2023.

Lead Testing in Schools.—The bill provides \$31,500,000 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.

Reducing Lead in Drinking Water.—The bill provides \$26,011,000 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.

Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Program Grants.—The Committee recommends \$7,000,000 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.

Technical Assistance for Treatment Works Grants.—The Committee recommends \$24,000,000 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.

Sewer Overflow Control Grants.—The Committee recommends \$51,000,000 to continue a grant program to control and treat sewer overflows and stormwater, as authorized in section 4106 of Public Law 115–270. 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 \$6,000,000 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.

Wildfire Smoke Preparedness.—The Committee provides \$10,000,000 for wildfire smoke preparedness grants. These grants shall be distributed on a competitive basis to States, federally recognized Tribes, public pre-schools, local educational agencies as defined in 20 U.S.C. 7801(30), and non-profit organizations, for assessment, prevention, control, or abatement of wildfire smoke hazards in community buildings, including schools as defined in 20 U.S.C. 3610(6), and related activities. The Federal share of the costs of such activities shall not exceed 90 percent except that the Administrator may waive such cost share requirement in the case of facilities located in economically distressed communities. A maximum of 25 percent of grant funding under this paragraph during this fiscal year may go to recipients in any one State.

New Grant Programs.—The Committee funds two new water infrastructure grant programs—the Indian Reservation Drinking Water Program and the Alternative Water Sources Grants Pilot Program—proposed in the request for a total of \$13,000,000. Funding is listed by account 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 \$1,184,457,000. The Committee recommends additional resources to support State and Tribal capacity to address environmental challenges and protect the public.

The Committee believes that it is vital for the Agency to work collaboratively with State and Tribal partners and support their work to implement delegated environmental programs.

Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319).—The bill provides \$185,000,000. The Committee expects the Agency to examine the allocation formula to ensure that resources are spent in areas with the most pressing need.

Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision.—The bill provides \$121,566,000 in Public Water System Supervision Grants. Of the funds provided, \$12,000,000 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 \$265,000,000 for State and Local Air Quality Management. The Committee recommends increased resources to help expand the capacity of air pollution control agencies to implement programs to address greenhouse gas emissions, improve air quality monitoring and outcomes, and reduce disproportionate exposure to dangerous pollution in 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 \$103,500,000 for Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance Grants. The bill includes a provision supporting categorical grant funds for the purpose of providing grants to assist States in the development and implementation of State programs for the control of coal combustion residuals under section 2301 of the Water and Waste Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–322), and EPA is directed to continue funding of at least \$4,000,000 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).

Categorical Grant: Tribal General Assistance Program.—The bill provides \$78,009,000 for Tribal General Assistance. The Committee notes that the Agency has proposed changes to the grant guidance and funding allocation. The Committee is concerned about the impacts of the proposed funding allocation changes. For fiscal year 2023, the Agency is directed to allocate funds for this program using the same formula and structure as fiscal year 2022. The Agency is encouraged to further study the proposed allocation changes and how they will impact current recipients of grant funding. The Committee further encourages the Agency to continue outreach to stakeholders and resolve any stakeholder concerns regarding the proposed allocation changes. The Agency is directed to brief the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this act on these efforts. The above directives apply to the proposed funding allocation changes and not grant guidance changes.

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

PFAS.—The Committee supports EPA’s implementation of funding for PFAS and emerging contaminants under the bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58). Congress provided a total of \$10,000,000,000 to address PFAS and other emerging contaminants through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, the Clean Water State Revolving Fund and the Small and Disadvantaged Communities Program that includes a critical state response to contaminants program. The Committee encourages EPA to prioritize support to communities including providing technical assistance, information sessions, grant workshops, as well as extensive advertising and outreach to ensure States, Tribes and local entities are aware of and can fully participate in opportunities to address PFAS and other emerging contaminants provided by the bipartisan infrastructure law.

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

Innovative Technologies for Water Infrastructure.—The Committee is aware that capital investment in innovative technologies, including but not limited to, distribution network leak detection, pressure monitoring, water chemistry, sanitary and combined sewer monitoring, enhanced nutrient removal, and membrane treatment during upgrades to water and wastewater systems, is essential to optimize water delivery performance, reduce energy usage, limit water waste in distribution systems, protect public health, and enhance the modeling and operation of sewer collection networks and wastewater treatment facilities. Such technologies will help to improve operations, maintenance, and capital expenditures in planning and budgeting and increase spatial and temporal monitoring data available on U.S. water quality and quantity. The Committee also is aware that these technologies may be funded by both the Drinking Water and Clean Water State Revolving Funds, as well as various other water infrastructure grant programs, and may be funded separately or as part of an overall project to upgrade water infrastructure. As such, the Committee directs the Agency to make it clear through guidance or other means that, where eligible, funding may be used for such innovative technologies and that the Agency encourages applicants to State Revolving Fund programs to utilize technology to optimize water delivery performance, reduce energy consumption, and limit water waste in distribution systems.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE AND INNOVATION PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2021	\$69,526,000
Budget estimate, 2022	80,344,000
Committee recommendation	74,526,000

The bill provides a total of \$74,526,000 for the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program [WIFIA]. This funding is \$5,000,000 above the enacted level and \$5,818,000 below the budget request. From within the amount provided, the Committee recommends \$7,640,000 to assist with the administrative expenses for the WIFIA program. Of the amount included, the Committee recommends up to \$6,000,000 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, updates provisions authorizing the Administrator to use special hiring authority under section 5 of Title 41 and under section 209 of Title 42 in certain circumstances, and includes a provision repealing a proviso from the Fiscal Year 2006 Annual Appropriations Act relating to treatment of special projects.

TITLE III
RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

Appropriations, 2022	\$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	1,429,000
Committee recommendation	1,000,000

The bill provides \$1,000,000 for the Office of the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment, equal to the enacted level and \$429,000 below the request.

FOREST SERVICE

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

Forest Service Firefighting Workforce.—The Committee recognizes that wildfires now represent a constant threat and the historic reliance on a seasonal firefighting workforce is no longer viable. Transitioning to a permanent workforce would add immediate capacity to prevent and respond to wildfires nationwide, which the Committee funds in this bill. 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.

Local Hiring and Domestic Workforce.—The Committee is concerned that the domestic workforce may be underutilized in contracting for forest restoration and firefighting and strongly supports efforts to improve local hiring and contracting. The Service must work with the Department of Labor to ensure that contractors are in compliance with the law and regulations governing the use of H-2B visas. The Service should also work with state workforce development offices to ensure that local residents are aware of available jobs. Innovative contracting mechanisms, such as stew-

ardship contracts, preferential treatment for business that hire locally as authorized in this bill, and utilization of graduates of Forest Service Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers, will help raise up the rural communities that surround and depend upon National Forests.

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.

Sudden Oak Death.—Since 2001, the Service has been treating Sudden Oak Death infestations on public lands in Oregon and California in partnership with the Bureau of Land Management. The Committee expects the Service to continue these efforts and provides \$3,000,000 for Sudden Oak Death treatments and partnerships with States and private landowners.

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

Transfers within Appropriations.—The Service is directed to include a list of approved administrative transfers for the previous fiscal year, including those made between accounts affected by budget restructuring and for hazardous fuels mitigation, in the annual budget submission.

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

fire training offerings at Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers. The Service is directed to brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act identifying barriers to expanding these offerings.

FOREST SERVICE OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2022	\$1,069,086,000
Budget estimate, 2023	1,112,652,000
Committee Recommendation	1,112,652,000

The bill provides \$1,112,652,000 for Forest Service Operations, \$43,566,000 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, 2022	\$296,616,000
Budget estimate, 2023	317,773,000
Committee recommendation	302,773,000

The bill provides \$302,773,000 for Forest and Rangeland Research, \$6,157,000 above the enacted level and \$15,000,000 below the request. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative.

The Forest Service research and development program represents the premier forest science institution in the world. The basic and applied research produced by these Federal scientists and collaborators is integral to improving the health of our forests 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.

Forest Inventory and Analysis.—The bill provides \$27,197,000 for the Forest Inventory and Analysis [FIA] program. The Committee supports investment in more efficient digital tools for executing the FIA program, and encourages the Service to continue development, demonstration, and deployment of advanced forest carbon monitoring, reporting, and verification technologies, including LiDAR, hyperspectral monitoring, and uncrewed aircraft systems. The Service should also investigate additional methods for providing broader access to FIA data that protect proprietary information.

Research and Development Programs.—The bill provides \$55,000,000 for base research activities and \$215,576,000 for salaries and expenses.

The Committee supports the current structure consisting of the five regional research stations, the International Institute of Tropical Forestry, and the Forest Products Laboratory, and directs that each of the existing facilities and programs be funded at least at the enacted level. The 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.

Fire and Smoke Modeling.—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. This includes addressing the health and safety of wildland firefighters, who are exposed to potentially hazardous levels of concentrated toxins in smoke for extended periods and smoke transport of infectious microbes. FASMEE will provide data to improve publicly available information generated from smoke models for the benefits of protecting public health and welfare through more accurate smoke predictions and warnings. Air quality and public health management agencies will benefit from improved air-quality forecasts, modeling, and public exposure assessments to allow air-quality planners to better support prescribed fire operations, evacuation decisions, and air-quality and smoke early-warning alerts.

Research Priorities.—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.

- \$2,000,000 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.
- \$3,000,000 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.
- \$5,000,000 to support the Northeastern States Research Cooperative, a collaboration among universities in Maine, New Hampshire, New York, and Vermont, sponsoring research to sustain the health of northern forest ecosystems and communities, develop new forest products and improve forest biodiversity management. Of this amount, \$4,000,000 shall be provided directly to the Cooperative, and \$1,000,000 shall be directed to Service research projects identified as priority needs by an advisory committee of community, business, and industry leaders in the region.
- \$2,000,000 for research on forest-based cellulose nanomaterials, including material forms, manufacturing processes, and technology transfer.
- \$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 the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–334).
- \$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.
- \$1,500,000 to conduct collaborative research to develop remote sensing capabilities that deploy acoustic technologies for wildfire monitoring.
- \$200,000 to study the impact of reduced snowpack on the Northern Waterthrush.
- \$500,000 to increase modeling work to better understand the upper limit of fish distribution in the Pacific Northwest.
- \$1,500,000 to continue Forest Products Laboratory university partnerships to optimize biomass commercialization, including lumber standards, mass timber construction, and durability.
- \$2,000,000 to large-scale field demonstration projects in collaboration with local universities, nonprofits, and landowners that evaluate enhanced forest management techniques to optimize forest carbon removal potential.

Joint Fire Science.—The bill provides \$5,000,000 for Joint Fire Science. Combined with \$5,000,000 in the Department of Interior Wildland Fire Management account, a total of \$10,000,000 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, fire behavior, and fire regimes, and how indigenous practices may be beneficial to wildfire prevention, response, and resilience

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Appropriations, 2022	\$315,198,000
Budget estimate, 2023	306,963,000
Committee recommendation	323,227,000

The bill provides \$323,227,000 for State and Private Forestry, \$8,029,000 above the enacted level and \$16,264,000 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 narrative. All funding for specific programs, directives, or congressionally directed spending identified herein is in addition to funds otherwise provided to States and regions through the formula and competitive grant process and therefore is not to be factored into those allocations.

Within the funds provided, \$1,000,000 is for the Forest Ecosystem Monitoring Cooperative to support existing academic partnerships in the Northern Forest Region. 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.

Collaborative Organizations Capacity Opportunities.—The Committee is waiting with anticipation for the Service to determine how it will support local organizations for implementing smaller-scale restoration projects through grants to increase organizations' capacity to collaborate on projects on Federal and non-Federal lands that benefit the National Forest System, similar to the Community Capacity and Land Stewardship program. The bill provides up to \$2,000,000 for these activities.

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 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.

Urban and Community Forestry.—The bill provides \$36,000,000 for urban and community forestry. The Committee recognizes the benefits of urban forestry projects in increasing community resilience to the impacts of climate change and sequestering carbon dioxide. The Service should prioritize regional multi-organizational collaborations to support conservation efforts that help trees adapt to and offset climate change, which model best practices for effective urban and community forestry grants.

Forest Resource Information and Analysis.—The bill provides \$24,636,000 for congressionally directed spending in this program. A detailed list of projects is included in the "Congressionally Directed Spending" table accompanying this statement. The Committee reminds recipients that a 100 percent match cost sharing requirement 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 supports the International Program for its benefits to American forestry stakeholders through global engagement on climate change, forest products trade, U.S. migratory species habitat conservation, and initiatives to protect American forests from invasive pests. 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 Office is expected to continue to work to establish a nonprofit

foundation partner to complement and expand its impact. 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, 2022	\$1,866,545,000
Budget estimate, 2023	2,175,915,000
Committee recommendation	1,899,749,000

The bill provides \$1,899,749,000 for the National Forest System, \$33,204,000 above the enacted level and \$276,166,000 below the request.

Land Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring.—The bill provides \$17,000,000 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 provision related to forest management plans, a proposed course of action and a timeline for compliance with the underlying statute.

Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness.—The bill provides \$40,000,000 for Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness.

Within the funds provided, \$1,500,000 is included for the Office of Recreation, Heritage and Volunteer Resources-Travel, Tourism and Interpretation Program to continue implementation of the Native American Tourism and Improving Visitor Experience [NATIVE] Act (Public Law 114–221), including to identify and provide technical assistance, training, and rural development support to Tribes, Tribal organizations and Native Hawaiian organizations to promote sustainable native tourism activities.

Within the funds provided, \$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.

Grazing Management.—The bill provides \$6,300,000 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. Further, the Service shall evaluate the condition of permitted lands with Greater sage-grouse habitat and is directed to modify usage to assure achievement of sage-grouse habitat requirements, taking into account drought, climate change, and its multiple use mandate.

Forest Products.—The bill provides \$38,000,000 for Forest Products.

Vegetation and Watershed Management.—The bill provides \$32,000,000 for Vegetation and Watershed Management.

Of the funds made available, \$10,000,000 is to implement section 5 of the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (Public Law 106–506). 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 \$24,000,000 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. The Service is directed to brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on performance indicators and other accountability measures for these activities in order to track its expenditures to comply with reporting requirements.

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund.—The bill provides \$28,000,000 for Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration [CFLR] and continues language allowing additional projects to be funded with this significant expansion of the program. CFLR is the single best way to facilitate large scale projects on National Forests that make meaningful progress for forest and watershed health while also creating jobs with the generation of commercial timber. These projects come to fruition because of the requirement involvement of a diverse set of local stakeholders who are committed to forest restoration and sustaining rural communities. The Committee commends the Forest Service on continuing to expand this program and expects many positive results as these projects are implemented.

Minerals and Geology Management.—The bill provides \$15,000,000 for Minerals and Geology Management.

Landownership and Access Management.—The bill provides \$8,000,000 for Landownership and Access Management.

Law Enforcement.—The bill provides \$20,000,000 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 \$1,671,449,000 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.

Hoosier National Forest.—The Committee notes that the Service has recently proposed management activities including logging and localized burns which local stakeholders believe would drastically alter the Forest to the detriment of recreational access. The Committee further notes that the Forest's master plan has not been updated in 16 years and encourages the Service to engage in consultations with local stakeholders and evaluate whether it would be appropriate to update the Hoosier National Forest's master plan prior to engaging in such activities.

Tongass National Forest.—The Service is expected to meet the targets outlined in the current 2016 Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan. The Committee continues the direction contained in Senate Report 115–276.

Liability Requirements.—The increasing incidence of wildfire is causing a surge in insurance premiums industry partners are required to purchase when entering into a contract with the Service on forest restoration projects. This situation is creating a challenge for economically viable projects, particularly in Region 3. The Service should work with stakeholders to ameliorate this dynamic and increase the pace and scale of restoration.

Sediment Removal.—The Service is directed to study and develop recommendations to establish a streamlined process to facilitate the relocation of non-contaminated, accumulated sediment from behind a dam or impoundment within or adjacent to National Forest System lands, where such sediment impairs water supply or electric power generation, or if left unattended, would pose a threat to the structural integrity of the dam. The Service should work with the operator to identify sites on Federal and non-Federal land for the beneficial use of relocated sediment, including habitat restoration, firebreaks, and road improvements.

Forest Management Authorities.—The Service is directed to report to the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this act on the usage of the emergency situations authorities and categorical

exclusion for fuel breaks included in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58). The report should include the total number of projects initiated and completed, along with project specific funding levels and acres.

Stewardship Contracting.—The Committee expresses support for ongoing partnerships to prevent future wildfires through long-term collaborative efforts between public and private entities that worked on the now-canceled Four Forests Restoration Initiative Phase 2 20-year stewardship request for proposals and contracts. It is the view of the Committee that these partnerships should provide direction to the Service on implementation and funding of future contracts and agreements. Further, the Service should prioritize funding for the duration of stewardship contracts where landscape-scale forest restoration initiatives are being undertaken. The Service should continue to seek direction from public and private partners to implement forest restoration efforts related to 20-year stewardship contracts.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2022	\$159,049,000
Budget estimate, 2023	140,371,000
Committee recommendation	155,048,000

The bill provides \$155,048,000 for Capital Improvement and Maintenance, \$4,001,000 below the enacted level and \$14,677,000 above the request. As in previous years, this amount is offset with a scoring credit related to the Roads and Trails Fund. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative. All funding for specific programs, directives, or congressionally directed spending identified herein is in addition to funds otherwise provided to stations and regions and therefore is not to be taken into account when allocating those resources.

The Committee recognizes the importance of the Legacy Restoration Fund authorized by the Great American Outdoors Act (Public Law 116–152), which will provide \$1,425,000,000 over 5 years to addressing deferred maintenance. These mandatory funds augment the appropriations from this account, which continues to be necessary for new construction and to maintain Service infrastructure so that additional projects are not added to the deferred maintenance backlog. 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 \$54,000,000 for Facilities.

Historical Collection Facility.—The 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 Service to meet its curation needs while avoiding significant costs for constructing a standalone Federal facility and ensure public access to these collections in repository and exhibition spaces. The Committee supports constructing such a facility and directs the Service to use an appropriate level of funding for shared repository care of the National historical collection.

Rural Airstrips.—The 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.

Disaster Response.—In the wake of the April 26, 2022 fire that destroyed the Ocoee Whitewater Center in the Cherokee National Forest, the Service is directed to report to the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this act, a plan to rebuild the Center, including the anticipated cost to rebuild along with a timeframe in which it could be completed.

Public Use Cabins.—The Committee acknowledges the importance of public use cabins as part of the Service's recreational opportunities. During the pandemic, Region 10 public use cabins provided an important recreation resource for rural communities. The importance of these assets is highlighted by the investments made by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58). The Service is directed to prioritize those funds for maintenance, ensuring structural integrity, and the general hygiene of existing cabins prior to the construction of new cabins, which the Committee supports.

Roads.—The bill provides \$71,000,000 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 \$19,000,000 for Trails.

National Scenic and Historical 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. The Committee appreciates the Service's recent activities to support the Iditarod National Historic Trail and directs the Service to develop a plan to address the remaining gaps in the Trail's southern trek between Moose Path and Portage, Alaska. The Service will continue to provide specific trail operation, maintenance, and construction funding and accomplishment data for the National scenic and historic trails in future budget justifications.

Trail Partnerships.—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 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 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 \$5,000,000 for Legacy Roads and Trails. This program was permanently authorized, clarifying the allowable activities, and funded at \$50,000,000 per year in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58). The Service should include accomplishment data to accompany the annual budget submission, including miles of roads and trails improved, miles of streams restored, number of bridges and culverts constructed, miles of road decommissioned, and number of jobs created.

Construction Projects.—The bill provides \$5,048,000 for congressionally directed spending in this program. A detailed list of projects is included in the “Congressionally Directed Spending” table accompanying this explanatory statement.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS, SPECIAL ACTS

Appropriations, 2022	\$664,000
Budget estimate, 2023	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, 2022	\$150,000
Budget estimate, 2023	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, 2022	\$1,719,000
Budget estimate, 2023	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, 2022	\$45,000
Budget estimate, 2023	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, 2022	\$1,099,000
Budget estimate, 2023	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, 2022	\$2,191,994,000
Budget estimate, 2023	2,678,659,000
Committee recommendation	2,604,659,000

The bill provides \$2,604,659,000 for wildland fire management, \$412,665,000 above the enacted level and \$74,000,000 below the request. The bill also provides a supplemental amount of \$375,000,000 for suppression in title V.

Fire Operations.—The bill provides \$192,000,000 for preparedness, \$1,011,000,000 for suppression operations, and \$1,154,271,000 for salaries and expenses.

Firefighter Housing.—The Committee is concerned that the low availability, high cost, and/or disrepair of housing provided by Federal agencies in many areas of the country is a barrier to the recruitment and retention of Federal wildland firefighters. Accordingly, the Service shall report to the Committee on the housing needs necessary to support a professional firefighting capacity with a predominantly permanent workforce. Based on this analysis, the report shall detail maintenance and reconstruction needs for existing housing and new housing needed in order to recruit and retain firefighters in areas where it is difficult to find housing, including the estimated associated maintenance and construction costs and highlighting any current barriers in law, regulation, or policy, such as requirements to offer housing at market rates or the current process for determining prices for Federal housing.

Aviation Resources.—The Service is directed to develop policies to implement the findings in its Aerial Firefighting Use and Effectiveness study, and brief the Committee on how it will spend funding appropriated for Preparedness and Suppression in a manner consistent with those findings.

Fuels Management.—The bill provides \$304,344,000 for fuels management. The Committee assents to the administration's proposal to return hazardous fuels reduction activities to Wildland Fire Management from the National Forest System appropriation. The Service is directed to provide the Committee an analysis demonstrating how the relocation better aligns with the new model of a year-round workforce of wildland fire professionals, charged with the twin responsibilities of fuels reduction and firefighting, which this bill also funds.

Of the funds made available for fuels management, \$10,000,000 is for the Community Wood Energy Program; \$20,000,000 is for Wood Innovation Grants; \$6,000,000 is provided for the Southwest Ecological Restoration Institutes; no less than \$35,000,000 for addressing lands impacted by western bark beetle; and no less than \$10,000,000 is to implement section 5 of the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (Public Law 106–506). Further description and direction for these activities is below.

Western and Spruce Bark Beetle.—The current level of hazardous fuels throughout the Nation poses a significant threat to communities in the wildland urban interface, particularly in areas that have been hard hit by western or spruce 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 instructs the Service to actively work with non-Federal partners on planning and treatment of cross-boundary lands with tree mortality resulting from beetle kill.

Prescribed Fire.—While the Committee believes that increasing the footprint of prescribed fire is a key tool for forest maintenance, fuels reduction, and returning our forests to a naturally fire-tolerant state, missteps can lead to devastation, which the residents of northern New Mexico have suffered in this fire season. Last year, the Committee directed the Southwest Ecological Research Institutes to review recent actions and events to provide independent analysis for managed and prescribed fire activities. The Service is directed to report in the annual budget submission on prescribed fire activities by region for the previous fiscal year, to include specific information on prescribed fires that have exceeded the prescribed burn treatment.

Wood Innovation Grants.—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.

WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS RESERVE FUND

Appropriations, 2022	\$2,120,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	2,210,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,210,000,000

The bill recommends \$2,210,000,000 for the Forest Service Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund for fiscal year 2023, \$90,000,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request. Section 4004(b)(5) S. Con. Res. 14 of the 117th Congress included a budget cap adjustment for wildfire suppression costs. The bill in-

cludes this additional funding for fiscal year 2023, allocated between the Service and the Department of the Interior.

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.

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.

For fiscal year 2023, the Administration proposed mandatory funding for all IHS accounts, however at this time no such change has been enacted into law. Therefore, the Committee recommendation provides \$7,380,063,000 for IHS for fiscal year 2023 discretionary funding, an increase of \$749,077,000 to the enacted level and a decrease of \$1,528,937,000 to the requested level of manda-

tory funding. The bill also provides an advance appropriation for fiscal year 2024 as described below. This funding level combined with advance appropriations will make a tremendous impact by modernizing the IHS system, expanding access to care, and ultimately improving health outcomes for American Indians and Alaska Natives while ensuring budget certainty in future years.

*Advance Appropriations for the Indian Health Service [IHS].—*The Committee recommendation provides advance appropriations for the Indian Health Services and Indian Health Facilities accounts totaling \$5,577,077,000 for fiscal year 2024. That amount is equal to the fiscal year 2023 recommendation for those accounts with the exception of funding provided for Electronic Health Records, Sanitation Facilities Construction, and Health Care Facilities Construction which are provided only an annual appropriation in recognition of the project-based nature of those accounts. Overall, the vast majority of Indian Health Service funding, and all such funding supporting the provision of health services to Native Americans such as patient care and medical equipment, is provided an advance appropriation. 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.

Finally, section 437 of the bill revises the budgetary classification for Contract Support Costs and Payments for Tribal Leases beginning in 2024, as described in the Multi-Agency Directives in this explanatory statement.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Appropriations, 2022	\$4,660,658,000
Budget estimate, 2023	
Committee recommendation	5,218,127,000
Budget estimate, advance appropriations, 2024	
Committee recommendation, advance appropriations, 2024	5,028,127,000

The Committee recommends \$5,218,127,000 for Indian Health Services, \$557,469,000 above the enacted level. This amount includes expected pay and inflation costs. The Committee recommendation also provides \$5,028,127,000 in advance appropriations for the account for fiscal year 2024, equal to the fiscal year 2023 Committee recommendation with the exception of funding provided for Electronic Health Records which is provided only an annual appropriation in recognition of the project-based nature of the account. The following direction relates to fiscal year 2023 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 Manage-

ment 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.

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 identified for the facilities that will open in fiscal year 2023 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 2022 or will open in fiscal year 2023. None of these funds may be allocated to a facility until such facility has achieved beneficial occupancy status.

Clinical Services.—The Committee recommends \$4,733,890,000 for clinical services programs of the IHS. This is an increase of \$514,600,000 above the enacted level.

Hospitals and Health Clinics.—The recommendation includes \$2,788,958,000 for hospitals and health clinics, \$389,789,000 above the enacted level. The recommendation includes enacted base levels for the village built clinics leasing program and includes \$14,967,000 for the domestic violence prevention initiative. The Committee recommends to consolidate \$74,138,000 in funding for the Indian Health Care Improvement Fund within the Hospitals and Health Clinics funding line to provide additional direct health care services and address disparities across IHS.

Civic Engagement.—The Committee directs IHS to incorporate more civic engagement opportunities, including pilot programs, into its regular interactions with clients. The Committee appreciates IHS' existing efforts to include civic engagement in health promotion and disease prevention activities.

Headache Centers of Excellence.—The Committee recognizes that over 560,000 people under IHS care are living with migraine or se-

vere headache disorders and that American Indian and Alaskan Native [AI/AN] communities have the highest prevalence of both disabling headache disorders and concussion/mild traumatic brain injuries among any racial or ethnic group in the United States. The Committee is concerned that AI/AN patients with these and other disabling headache disorders often do not receive necessary specialty care. There are currently no IHS-affiliated physicians certified with training in the specialty field of Headache, and there is an insufficient number of IHS neurologists overall. The Committee encourages IHS to consider the feasibility of establishing Headache Centers of Excellence in future fiscal years.

Village Built Clinics [VBC].—The Committee directs IHS to work collaboratively with impacted Tribes and Tribal organizations to produce, within 120 days of enactment of this act, the data needed to accurately calculate the funding for VBC lease funding, including the number of outstanding VBC facilities, their current funding levels, and if necessary, any additional amounts needed to fully fund the eligible operating and ownership costs for all VBC facilities.

Improving Maternal Health.—\$9,000,000 has been included for the maternal health initiative, as estimated in the mandatory proposal. 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.

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 \$190,000,000 for this effort. Further, the Committee understands many Tribes recently upgraded computer systems for the new Department of Veterans Affairs [VA] system, and it is important these systems are compatible. It is the Committee's expectation that the Service will be able to use the compiled information gathered during this recent effort with VA to inform both the Service and the Committee on which Tribes use their own system and the estimated costs. Finally, the Committee notes that the Electronic Health Records is excluded from the advance appropriation for fiscal year 2024 as specified in the bill.

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 oc-

curred 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.

Produce Prescription Pilot Program.—The recommendation maintains fiscal year 2022 funding to implement a produce prescription program to increase access to produce and other traditional foods in accordance with the explanatory statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022, Public Law 117–103.

Dental Health.—The recommendation includes \$260,326,000 for dental health, an increase of \$24,538,000 above the enacted level. The Service is encouraged to coordinate with the Bureau of Indian Education [BIE] to integrate preventive dental care at schools within the BIE system.

Mental Health.—The recommendation includes \$127,088,000 for mental health programs, an increase of \$5,142,000 above the enacted level. 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.

Alcohol and Substance Abuse.—The recommendation includes \$270,490,000 for alcohol and substance abuse programs, an increase of \$12,147,000 above the enacted level. The bill also provides \$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 \$1,100,828,000 for purchased/referred care, an increase of \$115,941,000 above the enacted level.

Indian Health Care Improvement Fund.—The recommendation consolidates funding for the Indian Health Care Improvement Fund into its original appropriations location, Hospitals and Health Clinics, as requested in the mandatory proposal.

Public Health Nursing.—The recommendation includes \$112,570,000 for public health nursing, an increase of \$10,104,000 above the enacted level and equal to the estimated mandatory proposal.

Health Education.—The recommendation includes \$24,675,000 for health education, an increase of \$1,425,000 above the enacted level and equal to the estimated mandatory proposal.

Community Health Representatives.—The recommendation includes \$67,000,000 for the community health representatives program, an increase of \$3,321,000 above the enacted level. 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 \$80,424,000 for the Urban Indian Health program, \$7,000,000 above the enacted level and \$32,089,000 below the budget request.

The Committee is committed to improving the health and well-being of American Indians and Alaska Natives [AI/AN] living in urban Indian communities. Despite the excellent efforts of Urban Indian Organizations, AI/AN populations continue to be left out of many Federal initiatives. Therefore, the Committee directs the Indian Health Service to continue to explore the formation of an interagency working group to identify existing Federal funding supporting Urban Indian Organizations [UIOs] and determine where increases are needed, where funding is lacking, or what programs should be amended to allow for greater access by UIOs; to develop a Federal funding strategy to build out and coordinate the infrastructure necessary to pilot and scale innovative programs that address the needs and aspirations of urban AI/ANs in a holistic manner; develop a wellness centered framework to inform health services; and meet quarterly with UIOs to address other relevant issues. In addition to the Indian Health Service, the working group should consist of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Department of Education, U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs, U.S. Department of Labor, the Small Business Administration, the Economic Development Agency, FEMA, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, and others as identified by UIOs.

Indian Health Professions.—The recommendation includes \$80,568,000 for the Indian Health Professions program, an increase of \$7,529,000 above the enacted level and \$9,529,000 below the request. The Committee believes this is a critical program and ex-

pects 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, 2022	\$880,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	
Committee recommendation	969,000,000

The Committee has continued language from fiscal year 2021 establishing an indefinite appropriation for contract support costs estimated to be \$969,000,000 in fiscal year 2023. 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, 2022	\$150,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	
Committee recommendation	111,000,000

The recommendation includes an indefinite appropriation of an estimated \$111,000,000 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, 2022	\$940,328,000
Budget estimate, 2023	
Committee recommendation	1,081,936,000
Budget estimate, advance appropriations, 2024	
Committee recommendation, advance appropriations, 2024	548,950,000

The Committee recommends \$1,081,936,000 for health facilities operations of the IHS. This amount includes expected pay and inflation costs and is \$141,608,000 above the enacted level. The Committee recommendation also provides \$548,950,000 in advance appropriations for the account for fiscal year 2024, equal to the Fiscal Year 2023 Committee recommendation with the exception of funding provided for Sanitation Facilities Construction, and Health Care Facilities Construction which are provided only an annual appropriation in recognition of the project-based nature of those accounts. All programs, projects, and activities are maintained at fiscal year 2022 enacted levels unless otherwise specified. The following direction relates to fiscal year 2023 funding.

Maintenance & Improvement.—The recommendation includes \$190,938,000 for Maintenance and Improvement, an increase of \$21,274,000 above the enacted level.

Sanitation Facilities Construction.—The recommendation includes \$202,651,000 for Sanitation Facilities Construction activities, an increase of \$4,868,000 above the enacted level and equal

to the the estimates in the mandatory proposal. 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 \$15,192,000 for Congressionally Directed Spending [CDS] projects in this program. A detailed list of projects is included in the “Congressionally Directed Spending” table accompanying this explanatory statement. In 2021, Congress passed the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act [IIJA], (Public Law 117–58) fully funding the sanitation facilities backlog.

Health Care Facilities Construction.—The recommendation includes \$330,335,000 for Health Care Facilities Construction, an increase of \$71,042,000 above the enacted level. The Service is encouraged to incorporate green infrastructure and renewable energy in planning, design, and operations of buildings to reduce costs and minimize environmental impacts to the maximum extent practicable. Of the funds provided, \$25,000,000 is for the small ambulatory clinic program.

Equipment.—The recommendation includes \$39,863,000 for medical equipment upgrades and replacement, an increase of \$9,399,000 above the enacted level.

Backup Generators.—The Committee is aware that the increasing severity and frequency of extreme weather events has motivated 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 \$318,149,000 for Facilities & Environmental Health Support, an increase of \$35,025,000 above the enacted level. The health impacts of a lack of sanitation infrastructure remain a public health crisis in Indian Country. The Committee is concerned that delayed decisionmaking is jeopardizing these projects and directs the Service to brief the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act on the status of discussions with other Federal partners involved to ensure funding is coordinated and projects are completed. Within the funds provided for facilities and environmental health support projects, 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, 2022	\$82,540,000
Budget estimate, 2023	83,035,000
Committee recommendation	83,035,000

The bill provides \$83,035,000 for the operations of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences account, \$495,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. The Committee continues the \$2,000,000 provided in fiscal year 2022 as base funds in fiscal year 2023 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.

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, 2022	\$80,500,000
Budget estimate, 2023	85,020,000
Committee recommendation	85,020,000

The bill provides \$85,020,000 for the operations of the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry account, \$4,520,000 above

the enacted level and equal to the budget request. The Committee continues the \$2,000,000 provided in fiscal year 2022 as base funds in fiscal year 2023 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 enacted 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, 2022	\$4,200,000
Budget estimate, 2023	4,360,000
Committee recommendation	4,360,000

The bill provides \$4,360,000 for the operations of the Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality account. This amount is \$160,000 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, 2022	\$13,400,000
Budget estimate, 2023	14,400,000
Committee recommendation	14,400,000

The bill provides \$14,400,000 for salaries and expenses of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, \$1,000,000 above the enacted 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, 2022	
Budget estimate, 2023	\$3,060,000
Committee recommendation	

The bill does not provide new appropriations for fiscal year 2023; however, a total of \$3,060,000 is made available from unobligated balances for fiscal year 2023 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, 2022	\$11,741,000
Budget estimate, 2023	11,772,000
Committee recommendation	11,772,000

The bill provides \$11,772,000 for the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development, \$31,000 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, DC, with others in Massachusetts, New York, Florida, Arizona, Hawaii, and the Republic of Panama.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$852,215,000
Budget estimate, 2023	909,500,000
Committee recommendation	909,500,000

The bill provides \$909,500,000 for salaries and expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, an increase of \$57,285,000 to the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The Committee recommends a total of \$381,908,000 for Facilities Services, of which \$119,258,000 is for Facilities Maintenance and \$262,650,000 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 nine additional full-time equivalent employees in support of the SAWHM. Continued activities will include recruitment and selection of additional personnel; formation of planning and coordination teams to develop exhibitions, public programs, education, research, collections acquisition, technology, and capital fundraising; and implementation of a site selection evaluation process. 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 nine additional full-time equivalent employees in support of the NMAL. Continued activities will include recruitment and selection of additional personnel; formation of planning and coordination teams to develop exhibitions, public programs, education, research, collections acquisition, technology, and capital fundraising; and implementation of a site selection evaluation process. 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.

Repressed Cultures Preservation.—Global conflicts and repressive regimes continue to threaten cultural and linguistic heritage across the world. The Committee finds that, in particular, groups facing threats from repression by the Chinese government have an especially acute need for their cultural heritage to be presented in an accurate, culturally sensitive manner. The Committee appreciates the ongoing and longstanding in-person and digital efforts the Smithsonian has made to preserve aspects of threatened cultures

that, once lost, cannot be restored. For example, through the Smithsonian’s “Recovering Voices” program, Smithsonian scientists, curators, conservators, and archivists work with communities to promote global cultural diversity and preserve endangered languages through work at international sites as well as programming in Washington, DC. These have included the 2013 Smithsonian Folklife Festival, One World, Many Voices, the ongoing National Breath of Life Archival Institute for Indigenous Languages, and the Community Research Grants program. The Committee provides an additional \$1,500,000 to enhance the Smithsonian’s work in this area, to include preservation efforts as well as research, exhibitions and education programming. Within 90 days of enactment, the Smithsonian is directed to brief the Committee on its plans for such activities for fiscal year 2023.

FACILITIES CAPITAL

Appropriations, 2022	\$210,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	265,000,000
Committee recommendation	265,000,000

The bill includes \$265,000,000 for the Smithsonian Institution’s Facilities Capital program, which is an increase of \$55,000,000 to the 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 contribu-

tions are used by the Gallery for art acquisition and conservation, scholarly and scientific research, exhibitions, and educational outreach programs.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$156,419,000
Budget estimate, 2023	170,240,000
Committee recommendation	170,240,000

The bill provides \$170,240,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Gallery of Art. This amount is \$13,821,000 more than the 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, 2022	\$24,081,000
Budget estimate, 2023	39,000,000
Committee recommendation	39,000,000

The bill provides \$39,000,000 for major repairs, restoration, and renovation of the Gallery's buildings. This amount is an increase of \$14,919,000 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, 2022	\$27,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	27,640,000
Committee recommendation	27,640,000

The bill provides \$27,640,000 for the operations and maintenance of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, an increase of \$640,000 to the enacted level and equal to the request.

CAPITAL REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 2022	\$13,440,000
Budget estimate, 2023	17,740,000
Committee recommendation	17,740,000

The bill provides \$17,740,000 for the Kennedy Center’s capital repair and restoration program, an increase of \$4,300,000 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, 2022	\$15,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	14,860,000
Committee recommendation	15,000,000

The bill provides \$15,000,000for salaries and expenses of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, equal to the enacted level and \$140,000 more than 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, 2022	\$180,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	203,550,000
Committee recommendation	195,000,000

The bill provides \$195,000,000 for grants and administration of the National Endowment for the Arts, \$15,000,000 above the enacted level and \$8,550,000 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 cultural institutions, such as museums, archives, libraries, colleges, universities, public television and radio, and individual scholars. The NEH, through its State-Federal partnership, also provides grants to State humanities councils in all 50 States and the six territories.

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2022	\$180,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	200,680,000
Committee recommendation	195,000,000

The bill provides \$195,000,000 for grants and administration of the National Endowment for the Humanities, \$15,000,000 above the enacted level and \$5,680,000 below the budget request. The Committee includes \$6,500,000 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 Com-

mittee encourages the NEH to incorporate and continue the two popular components of the former “We the People” initiative grant opportunities, the National Digital Newspapers Program, and the Landmarks of American History and Culture workshops as part of the initiative or with other funds.

The Committee supports the Documenting Endangered Languages initiative and NEH’s partnership with the National Science Foundation [NSF] to develop and advance knowledge concerning endangered human languages, and is especially concerned with the linguistic threats faced by ethnic and religious minorities in Central and East Asia, including the Uyghurs, Tibetans, and Mongolians. The Committee directs the NEH to brief the Committee within 90 days of the enactment of this act on the endangered languages work with emphasis on this region.

The mission of the NEH is to aid the American People in the examination of the human condition, to understand our cultural heritage, to foster mutual respect for diverse beliefs and cultures, to develop media and information literacy, and to promote civic engagement. In order to advance racial equity, the Committee directs that NEH continue to develop an Office of Outreach whose mission will be to enhance the agency’s efforts on behalf of underserved communities and institutions, such as Tribal Nations, Historically Black Colleges and Universities [HBCUs], Hispanic Serving Institutions [HSIs], Tribal Colleges and Universities [TCUs], veterans, community colleges, and others. The Committee also welcomes the establishment of a Chief Diversity Officer to serve within the office of the Chairperson, to oversee efforts to improve diversity, equity, and inclusion, and to create better access within NEH’s programs, operations, outreach and communications, human capital, and research and analysis. Further, the Committee encourages NEH to provide support for projects that illustrate the transformative role of women in American history, such as Katherine Johnson and Amelia Earhart, to educate and inspire the next generation of women leaders and professionals in fields such as aviation, advanced computer technologies and the STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math) disciplines.

The distribution of funds among the agency’s various activities is displayed in the table that accompanies this explanatory statement.

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, 2022	\$3,328,000
Budget estimate, 2023	3,661,000
Committee recommendation	3,661,000

The bill provides \$3,661,000 for salaries and expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts, \$333,000 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, 2022	\$5,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	5,000,000
Committee recommendation	5,000,000

The bill provides \$5,000,000 for the National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program administered by the Commission of Fine Arts, equal to the enacted level and to the request.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89–665) established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation as an independent Federal agency. The Council’s mission is to promote the preservation, enhancement, and productive use of our Nation’s historic resources, and to advise the President and Congress on national historic preservation policy. It also provides a forum for discussion of Federal activities, programs, and policies that affect historic properties. One of the principal responsibilities of the Council is to implement section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Public Law 89–665), which requires that the Council be given an opportunity to comment on the impacts of projects or actions undertaken by other Federal agencies on sites or structures eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Appropriations, 2022	\$8,255,000
Budget estimate, 2023	8,585,000
Committee recommendation	8,585,000

The bill provides \$8,585,000 for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, \$330,000 more than 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 con-

sider 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, 2022	\$8,750,000
Budget estimate, 2023	8,630,000
Committee recommendation	8,630,000

The bill provides \$8,630,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Capital Planning Commission, \$120,000 below the enacted level and equal to the request.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum was created by Congress in 1980 through Public Law 96-388 with the mandate to operate and maintain a permanent living memorial museum to the victims of the Holocaust; provide appropriate ways for the Nation to commemorate the victims of the Holocaust through the annual national civic observances known as the Days of Remembrance; and carry out the recommendations of the President's Commission on the Holocaust. The building that houses the museum was constructed with private funds and opened to the public in 1993. Since that time, the museum has attracted four to five times the number of expected visitors and has been highly successful in its fundraising efforts. With private contributions comprising nearly 50 percent of its annual operating budget, the Holocaust Memorial Museum serves as a model for the public-private partnership.

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Appropriations, 2022	\$62,616,000
Budget estimate, 2023	65,231,000
Committee recommendation	65,231,000

The bill provides \$65,231,000 for operations of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, \$2,615,000 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, 2022	\$40,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	31,000,000
Committee recommendation	40,000,000

The bill provides \$40,000,000 for the Presidio Trust, equal to the enacted level and \$9,000,000 more than the request.

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, 2022	\$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	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, equal to the enacted level and the request.

UNITED STATES SEMIQUINCENTENNIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2022	\$8,000,000
Budget estimate, 2023	15,000,000
Committee recommendation	9,000,000

The bill provides \$9,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the United States Semiquincentennial Commission, \$1,000,000 more than the enacted level and \$6,000,000 less than the request. The Committee notes that a total of \$19,300,000 has been appropriated for the Commission since fiscal year 2020 and that the Commission is charged with continuing its work through December 31, 2027. The Committee believes that proper oversight of Federal funding is essential to ensuring the proper spending of taxpayer dollars over this period of approximately 7 years. The bill provides for a transfer of \$1,000,000 to the Inspector General of the Department of the Interior to carry out oversight related to the spending of Federal funds and the operations of the Commission.

ALYCE SPOTTED BEAR NATIVE CHILDREN’S COMMISSION

Appropriations, 2022	\$200,000
Budget estimate, 2023 .....	.....
Committee recommendation	600,000

The bill provides \$600,000 for expenses of the Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children, \$400,000 above the enacted level. 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 2-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. Extends existing authority to collect recreation fees.

SEC. 422. Provides procedures for reprogramming of funds.

SEC. 423. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to consider local contractors when awarding contracts for certain activities on public lands.

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

SEC. 425. Extends the authority for the Interpretive Association for 1 year.

SEC. 426. Extends the authority for Puerto Rico Schooling for 1 year.

SEC. 427. Extends the authority for Forest Botanical Products fee collection for 1 year.

SEC. 428. Provides certain limitations on oil and gas development near Chaco Culture National Historical Park.

SEC. 429. Provides requirements for 105(l) leases.

SEC. 430. Extends the authority for the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund for 1 year.

SEC. 431. Requires the allocation of funds from the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund and Land and Water Conservation Fund.

SEC. 432. Addresses carbon emissions from forest biomass.

SEC. 433. Addresses timber sales involving Alaska western red and yellow cedar.

SEC. 434. Provides transfer authority to the Federal Highway Administration for the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund.

SEC. 435. Addresses the use of small, remote incinerators in the State of Alaska.

SEC. 436. Extends current authorities for operations of Indian Health Service programs in Alaska.

SEC. 437. Provides for a budgetary reclassification of contract support costs and payments for Tribal leases.

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

SEC. 439. Relates to the Hazardous Substance Superfund.

SEC. 440. Authorizes an interest bearing account for the Forest Service.

TITLE V
DISASTER RECOVERY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
CONSTRUCTION

Committee recommendation \$63,051,000

The bill provides \$63,051,000,000 as an emergency appropriation for necessary expenses related to the consequences of winter storm damages at Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge and to respond to flooding, drought, landslides, wildfire, and other natural disasters that have damaged national wildlife refuges across the country. As climate change increases the severity and frequency of wildfires, flooding, and other weather-related disasters, the Committee finds that additional resources are needed to respond to these events.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
CONSTRUCTION

Committee recommendation \$1,674,311,000

The bill provides \$1,674,311,000 as an emergency appropriation for necessary expenses related to the consequences of calendar year 2022 flooding, drought, landslides, wildfire, and other natural disasters at Yellowstone National Park, Denali National Park and Preserve, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, and Lake Mead National Recreation Area. As climate change increases the severity and frequency of wildfires, flooding, and other weather-related events, the Committee finds that additional resources are needed to ensure that the Service can protect these treasured spaces and continue to make them accessible to the public. Recent disasters such as catastrophic flooding impacting Yellowstone National Park and its gateway communities make it clear that funding beyond the scale of the annual bill is insufficient to recover from major disasters.

BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION
EDUCATION CONSTRUCTION

Committee recommendation \$90,465,000

The bill provides \$90,465,000 as an emergency appropriation for responding to flooding at the To'Hajiilee Community School in New

Mexico. The school has consistently experienced increasingly severe and frequent monsoon floods due to climate change, including flooding of the school and grounds in 2022. Damage to school infrastructure and endangerment of students and faculty will continue due to the unique topography of the site. Therefore, these funds are included for a full school replacement at a new location.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

Committee recommendation \$75,000,000

The bill provides \$75,000,000 as an emergency appropriation for wildland fire suppression activities to augment the funds provided through regular appropriations and in the Department of the Interior Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund. Combined with \$375,000,000 for the Forest Service, this funding will provide additional firefighting resources for fiscal year 2023. Since the enactment of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–141), which authorized the Reserve Fund, the average annual cost of suppression has exceeded assumptions that informed the funding levels currently assumed in the Reserve Fund. Fiscal year 2021 was the most expensive year on record, for the first time costs exceeding \$4,000,000,000, and fiscal year 2022 is tracking similar year-to-date expenditures. The Committee is concerned with this trend and therefore includes additional funding based on actual average costs of firefighting in the 4 years since enactment of the Reserve Fund.

RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

Committee recommendation \$375,000,000

The bill provides \$375,000,000 as an emergency appropriation for wildland fire suppression activities, to augment the funds provided through regular appropriations and in the Forest Service Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund. Combined with \$75,000,000 for the Department of the Interior, this funding will provide additional firefighting resources in fiscal year 2023. Since the enactment of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–141), which authorized the Reserve Fund, the average annual cost of suppression has exceeded assumptions that informed the funding levels currently assumed in the Reserve Fund. Fiscal year 2021 was the most expensive year on record, for the first time costs exceeding \$4,000,000,000, and fiscal year 2022 is tracking similar year-to-date expenditures. The Committee is concerned with this trend and therefore includes additional funding based on actual average costs of firefighting in the 4 years since enactment of the Reserve Fund.

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 2—THE CONGRESS

**CHAPTER 20—EMERGENCY POWERS TO ELIMINATE BUDGET
DEFICITS**

**SUBCHAPTER I—ELIMINATION OF DEFICITS IN EXCESS OF MAXIMUM
DEFICIT AMOUNT**

§ 905. Exempt programs and activities

(a) Social security benefits and tier I railroad retirement benefits

(g) Other programs and activities

(1)(A) The following budget accounts and activities shall be exempt from reduction under any order issued under this subchapter:

Activities resulting from private donations, bequests, or voluntary contributions to the Government.

Activities financed by voluntary payments to the Government for goods or services to be provided for such payments.

Administration of Territories, Northern Mariana Islands Covenant grants (14-0412-0-1-808).

Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund and Other Funds (16-0327-0-1-600).

Black Lung Disability Trust Fund Refinancing (16-0329-0-1-601).

Bonneville Power Administration Fund and borrowing authority established pursuant to section 13 of Public Law 93-454 -1974), as amended (89-4045-0-3-271).
 Claims, Judgments, and Relief Acts (20-1895-0-1-808).
 Compact of Free Association (14-0-15-0-1-808).
 Compensation of the President (11-0209-01-1-802).
 Comptroller of the Currency, Assessment Funds (20-8413-0-8-373).
 Continuing Fund, Southeastern Power Administration (89-5653-0-2-271).
 Continuing Fund, Southwestern Power Administration (89-5649-0-2-271).
Contract Support Costs, Bureau of Indian Affairs (014-2240-0-1-452).
Contract Support Costs, Indian Health Service (075-0344-0-1-551).
 Dual Benefits Payments Account (60-0111-0-1-601).
 Emergency Fund, Western Area Power Administration (89-5069-0-2-271).

* * * * *
 Payment to Judiciary Trust Funds (10-0941-0-1-752).
 Payment to Military Retirement Fund (97-0040-0-1-054).
 Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund (19-0540-0-1-153).
Payments for Tribal Leases, Bureau of Indian Affairs (014-0200-0-1-452).
Payments for Tribal Leases, Indian Health Service (075-0200-0-1-551).
 Payments to Copyright Owners (03-5175-0-2-376).
 Payments to Health Care Trust Funds (75-0580-0-1-571).
 * * * * *

TITLE 16—CONSERVATION

CHAPTER 1—NATIONAL PARKS, MILITARY PARKS, MONUMENTS, AND SEASHORES

SUBTITLE LIX—A—LOWELL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

PART A—ESTABLISHMENT OF PARK AND PRESERVATION DISTRICT

§ 410cc-13. Authorization of appropriations

(a) General authority; maximum amounts

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this subchapter, except that—

[(1) the total of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of acquisition and development under the park management plan established pursuant to section 410cc-21(b) of this title and emergency assistance under section 410cc-25(a)(1) of this title shall not exceed \$19,800,000; and]

[(2)] (1) the total of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of carrying out section 410cc-32(b)(2) of this title, for the payment of grants and loans under section 410cc-33 of this title, for the acquisition of property under section 410cc-34 of this title, and for carrying out any transportation program and any educational and cultural program described in section 410cc-32(c) of this title shall not exceed \$33,600,000.

TITLE 16—CONSERVATION

CHAPTER 92—FOREST LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

§ 7303. Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program

(d) Selection process

(3) Limitation

The Secretary may select not more than-

(A) [10] 20 proposals to be funded during any fiscal year;

(B) [2] 4 proposals in any 1 region of the National Forest System to be funded during any fiscal year; and

* * * * *

CHAPTER 3—FORESTS; FOREST SERVICE; REFORESTATION; MANAGEMENT

SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

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

* * * * *

(f) DURATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority of the Secretary to initiate the conveyance of an administrative site under this title expires on [September 30, 2019]September 30, 2023.

* * * * *

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, 2024.

TITLE 31—MONEY AND FINANCE

SUBTITLE V—GENERAL ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER 69—PAYMENT FOR ENTITLEMENT LAND

§ 6906. Funding

For [fiscal year 2019] *fiscal year 2023*—

(1) each county or other eligible unit of local government shall be entitled to payment under this chapter; and

(2) sums shall be made available to the Secretary of the Interior for obligation or expenditure in accordance with this chapter.

TITLE 42—THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

CHAPTER 103—COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY

SUBCHAPTER I—HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES RELEASES, LIABILITY, COMPENSATION

§ 9622. Settlements

(a) Authority to enter into agreements

* * * * *

(b) Agreements with potentially responsible parties

* * * * *

(3) Retention of funds

If, as part of any agreement, the President will be carrying out any action and the parties will be paying amounts to the President, the President may, notwithstanding any other provision of law, retain and use such amounts for purposes of carrying out the agreement, *including for the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft.*

TITLE 54—NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND RELATED PROGRAMS

SUBTITLE I—NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

DIVISION A—ESTABLISHMENT AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER 1019—CONCESSIONS AND COMMERCIAL USE AUTHORIZATIONS

SUBCHAPTER III—COMMERCIAL SERVICES AUTHORIZATION

§ 101938. Sunset

The authority given to the Secretary under this subchapter shall expire [7] 9 years after the date of the enactment of this subchapter.

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

TITLE I

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.

**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. 109. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated under this title not more than \$1,000,000 for any fiscal year. Not more than a total of **【\$17,000,000】** *\$19,000,000* may be appropriated for the Corridor under this title after the date of enactment of the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor Reauthorization Act of 1999.

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

DIVISION II

TITLE IV—STEEL INDUSTRY HERITAGE PROJECT

SEC. 409. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated under this title not more than \$1,000,000 for any fiscal year. Not more than a total of ~~[\$20,000,000]~~ \$22,000,000 may be appropriated for the Heritage Area under this title.

* * * * *

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

SEC. 608. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated under this title not more than \$1,000,000 for any fiscal year. Not more than a total of ~~[\$17,000,000]~~ \$19,000,000 may be appropriated for the Corridor under this title.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGEN-
CIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000 (enacted into law by
PUBLIC LAW 106-113)**

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

**SEC. 339. PILOT PROGRAM OF CHARGES AND FEES FOR HARVEST
OF FOREST BOTANICAL PRODUCTS.**

(a) DEFINITION OF FOREST BOTANICAL PRODUCT.— * * *

* * * * *

(h) DURATION OF PILOT PROGRAM.—

(1) COLLECTION OF FEES.—The Secretary of Agriculture may collect fees under the authority of subsection (c) through ~~[fiscal year 2019]~~ *fiscal year 2023*.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGEN-
CIES 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”.

* * * * *

(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section ~~[\$15,000,000]~~ \$17,000,000, except that not more than \$1,000,000 may be appropriated to carry out this section for any fiscal year.

**CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005,
PUBLIC LAW 108-447**

DIVISION J—OTHER MATTERS

TITLE V—NATIONAL AVIATION HERITAGE AREA

SEC. 512. SUNSET PROVISION.

The authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under this title terminates after September 30, [2022] 2024.

* * * * *

TITLE VI—OIL REGION NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

SEC. 608. SUNSET.

The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any assistance under this title after September 30, [2022] 2024.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND
RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2006,
PUBLIC LAW 109-54**

TITLE II—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

For environmental programs and infrastructure assistance, including capitalization grants for State revolving funds and performance partnership grants, \$3,261,696,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$900,000,000 shall be for making capitalization grants for the Clean Water State Revolving Funds under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (the “Act”); of which up to \$50,000,000 shall be available for loans, including interest free loans as authorized by 33 U.S.C. 1383(d)(1)(A), to municipal, inter-municipal, interstate, or State agencies or nonprofit entities for projects that provide treatment for or that minimize sewage or stormwater discharges using one or more approaches which include, but are not limited to, decentralized or distributed stormwater controls, decentralized wastewater treatment, low-impact development practices, conservation easements, stream buffers, or wetlands restoration; \$850,000,000 shall be for capitalization grants for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended, except that, notwithstanding section 1452(n) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended, hereafter none of the funds made available under this heading in this or previous appropriations Acts shall be reserved by the Administrator for health effects studies on drinking water contaminants; \$50,000,000 shall be for architectural, engineering, planning, design, construction and related activities in connection with the construction of high priority water and wastewater facilities in the area of the United States-Mexico Border, after consultation with the appropriate border commission; \$35,000,000 shall be for grants to the State of Alaska to address drinking water and waste infrastructure needs of rural and Alaska Native Villages: *Provided*, That, of these funds: (1) the State

of Alaska shall provide a match of 25 percent; (2) no more than 5 percent of the funds may be used for administrative and overhead expenses; and (3) not later than October 1, 2005 the State of Alaska shall make awards consistent with the State-wide priority list established in 2004 for all water, sewer, waste disposal, and similar projects carried out by the State of Alaska that are funded under section 221 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1301) or the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1921 et seq.) which shall allocate not less than 25 percent of the funds provided for projects in regional hub communities; \$200,000,000 shall be for making special project grants for the construction of drinking water, wastewater and storm water infrastructure and for water quality protection in accordance with the terms and conditions specified for such grants in the joint explanatory statement of the managers accompanying this Act, and, for purposes of these grants, each grantee shall contribute not less than 45 percent of the cost of the project unless the grantee is approved for a waiver by the Agency; \$90,000,000 shall be to carry out section 104(k) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended, including grants, interagency agreements, and associated program support costs; \$7,000,000 for making cost-shared grants for school bus retrofit and replacement projects that reduce diesel emissions; and \$1,129,696,000 shall be for grants, including associated program support costs, to States, federally recognized Tribes, interstate agencies, Tribal consortia, and air pollution control agencies for multi-media or single media pollution prevention, control and abatement and related activities, including activities pursuant to the provisions set forth under this heading in Public Law 104-134, and for making grants under section 103 of the Clean Air Act for particulate matter monitoring and data collection activities subject to terms and conditions specified by the Administrator, of which \$50,000,000 shall be for carrying out section 128 of CERCLA, as amended, \$20,000,000 shall be for Environmental Information Exchange Network grants, including associated program support costs, and \$16,856,000 shall be for making competitive targeted watershed grants: *Provided further*, That for fiscal year 2006 and thereafter, State authority under section 302(a) of Public Law 104-182 shall remain in effect: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 603(d)(7) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the limitation on the amounts in a State water pollution control revolving fund that may be used by a State to administer the fund shall not apply to amounts included as principal in loans made by such fund in fiscal year 2006 and prior years where such amounts represent costs of administering the fund to the extent that such amounts are or were deemed reasonable by the Administrator, accounted for separately from other assets in the fund, and used for eligible purposes of the fund, including administration: *Provided further*, That for fiscal year 2006, and notwithstanding section 518(f) of the Act, the Administrator is authorized to use the amounts appropriated for any fiscal year under section 319 of that Act to make grants to Indian Tribes pursuant to sections 319(h) and 518(e) of that Act: *Provided further*, That for fiscal year 2006, notwithstanding the limitation on amounts in section 518(c) of the

Act, up to a total of 1½ percent of the funds appropriated for State Revolving Funds under title VI of that Act may be reserved by the Administrator for grants under section 518(c) of that Act: *Provided further*, That no funds provided by this legislation to address the water, wastewater and other critical infrastructure needs of the colonias in the United States along the United States-Mexico border shall be made available to a county or municipal government unless that government has established an enforceable local ordinance, or other zoning rule, which prevents in that jurisdiction the development or construction of any additional colonia areas, or the development within an existing colonia the construction of any new home, business, or other structure which lacks water, wastewater, or other necessary infrastructure: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding this or any other appropriations Act, heretofore and hereafter, after consultation with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and for the purpose of making technical corrections, the Administrator is authorized to award grants under this heading to entities and for purposes other than those listed in the joint explanatory statements of the managers accompanying the Agency's appropriations Acts for the construction of drinking water, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure and for water quality protection].

**CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2008,
PUBLIC LAW 110-161**

SEC. 422. A permit fee collected during [fiscal year 2019] *fiscal year 2023* 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.

**CONSOLIDATED NATURAL RESOURCES ACT OF 2008,
PUBLIC LAW 110-229**

TITLE IV—NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS

**SUBTITLE A—JOURNEY THROUGH HALLOWED GROUND NATIONAL
HERITAGE AREA**

SEC. 411. SUNSET FOR GRANTS AND OTHER ASSISTANCE.

The authority of the Secretary to provide financial assistance under this subtitle terminates on [the date that is 15 years after the date of] *September 30, 2024* enactment of this subtitle.

* * * * *

SUBTITLE B—NIAGARA FALLS NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

SEC. 432. SUNSET FOR GRANTS AND OTHER ASSISTANCE.

The authority of the Secretary to provide financial assistance under this subtitle terminates on [the date that is 15 years after the date of] *September 30, 2024* enactment of this Act.

* * * * *

SUBTITLE C—ABRAHAM LINCOLN NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

SEC. 451. SUNSET FOR GRANTS AND OTHER ASSISTANCE.

The authority of the Secretary to provide financial assistance under this subtitle terminates on [the date that is 15 years after the date of] *September 30, 2024* the enactment of this subtitle.

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

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

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, as authorized by law, and for scientific and economic studies, general administration, and for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources, \$1,228,142,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013 except as otherwise provided herein: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$20,902,000 shall be used for implementing subsections (a), (b), (c), and (e) of section 4 of the Endangered Species Act, as amended, (except for processing petitions, developing and issuing proposed and final regulations, and taking any other steps to implement actions described in subsection (c)(2)(A), (c)(2)(B)(i), or (c)(2)(B)(ii)), of which not to exceed \$7,472,000 shall be used for any activity regarding the designation of critical habitat, pursuant to subsection (a)(3), excluding litigation support, for species listed pursuant to subsection (a)(1) prior to October 1, 2010; of which not to exceed \$1,500,000 shall be used for any activity regarding petitions to list species that are indigenous to the United States pursuant to subsections (b)(3)(A) and (b)(3)(B); and, of which not to exceed \$1,500,000 shall be used for implementing subsections (a), (b), (c), and (e) of section 4 of the Endangered Species Act, as amended, for species that are not indigenous to the United States: *Provided further*, That, in fiscal year [2012] 2023 and hereafter of the amount available for law enforcement, up to [\$400,000] \$750,000, to remain available until expended, may at the discretion of the Secretary be used for payment for information, rewards, or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Service, and miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activity, authorized or approved by the Secretary and

to be accounted for solely on the Secretary's certificate: *Provided further*, That in fiscal year **[2012]** *2023* and hereafter, of the amount provided for environmental contaminants, up to \$1,000,000 may remain available until expended for contaminant sample analyses.

* * * * *

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 2023*, 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: * * *

CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014, PUBLIC LAW 113-76

DIVISION G—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

TITLE IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 424. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law and until **[October 1, 2019]** *October 1, 2023*, the Indian Health Service may not disburse funds for the provision of health care services pursuant to Public Law 93-638 (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.) to any Alaska Native village or Alaska Native village corporation that is located within the area served by an Alaska Native regional health entity.

* * * * *

SEC. 426. (a) AGREEMENTS AUTHORIZED.— * * *

(c) DURATION.—The authority provided by subsections (a) and (b) expires **[September 30, 2019]** *September 30, 2023*.

**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]2023, subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to the use of commercial vehicles that have four or fewer axles and are—

**400 YEARS OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY
COMMISSION ACT, PUBLIC LAW 115-102**

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, 2023] *July 1, 2024*, the Commission shall complete and submit to Congress a final report that contains—

**EXTENDING GOVERNMENT FUNDING AND DELIVERING
EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ACT, PUBLIC LAW 117-43**

**DIVISION B—DISASTER RELIEF SUPPLEMENTAL
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022**

TITLE VII

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS TITLE

SEC. 1701. (a)(1) If services performed by the designated employees under paragraph (2) of this subsection at the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture during 2021 or 2022 or 2023 are determined by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as applicable, to be primarily related to emergency wildland fire suppression activities, any premium pay for such services shall be disregarded in calculating the aggregate of such employee’s basic pay and premium pay for purposes of a limitation under section 5547(a) of title 5, United States Code, or under any other provision of law, whether such employee’s pay is paid on a biweekly or calendar year basis. [Any services during 2021 or 2022 or 2023 that generate payments payable in 2022 and any services during 2022 that generate payments payable in 2023 shall be disregarded in applying this subsection.] *Any Services during a given calendar year that generate payments payable in the subsequent calendar year shall be disregarded in applying this subsection.*

* * * * *

(b) Any overtime pay for services described in subsection (a) that is payable under an authority outside of title 5, United States

Code, shall be disregarded in calculating any annual limit on the amount of overtime pay payable in 2021 or 2022 or 2023.

(c) Any pay that is disregarded under either subsection (a) or (b) shall be disregarded in calculating such employee's aggregate pay for purposes of applying the limitation in section 5307 of title 5, United States Code, during 2021 or 2022 or 2023.

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS: NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND FISCAL YEAR 2023

State(s)	Station or Unit Name	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT			
AK	Anchorage District	Glennallen Warehouse Consolidation	\$4,706,000
AZ	Gila District	Hot Well Dunes Facilities and Site Repairs ...	5,180,000
CA	California Desert District	Cahuilla Ranger Station Replacement	8,225,000
CO	Grand Junction Air Center	Grand Junction Air Center Tanker Base Repairs, Phase II.	3,470,000
ID	Coeur d'Alene District, Idaho Falls District, and Twin Falls District.	Idaho Recreation Site Repairs	6,377,000
ID	National Interagency Fire Center	Airfield Ramp Tarmac Replacement	2,500,000
MT	Eastern Montana Dakotas District, North Central District, Western Montana District.	Recreation, Roads, Dams, and Building Repair Project.	7,681,000
NM	Farmington District	Wild Rivers Back Country Byway Repairs, Phase II.	4,851,000
NV	Elko District	Elko District Office Building Replacement & Repairs.	12,830,000
OR	Northwest Oregon District	Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area Site Maintenance.	9,582,000
OR	Vale District	Vale District Building Renovation	4,557,000
UT	West Desert District	Little Sahara Recreation Area Maintenance, Phase II and III.	6,057,000
VA	Northeastern States District	Meadowood Repairs	400,000
WY	High Desert District, Wind River-Bighorn Basin District, and High Planes District.	Wyoming Safety of Dams Repairs and Maintenance, Phase II.	5,263,000
		Program Administration (Indirect Costs)	2,850,000
		Contingency Fund	10,471,000
		Total Bureau of Land Management Projects ¹	95,000,000
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE			
AL	Wheeler NWR	Replace Compound Maintenance Shop	1,345,000
AL	Bon Secour NWR	Rehabilitate Headquarters Office and Maintenance Building.	900,000
AZ	Buenos Aires NWR	Consolidate and Modernize Public Use Facilities and Improve Recreational Access, Phase I.	14,760,000
CA	San Luis NWR	Modernize Infrastructure to Improve Waterfowl Hunting Areas and Improve Recreational Access, Phase II.	2,250,000
CA	San Luis NWR Complex	Repair Water Management and Public Outdoor Recreation Infrastructure, Phase III.	5,400,000
GA	Okefenokee NWR	Replace Administrative and Visitor Center	1,800,000
IA	Upper Mississippi National Wildlife and Fish Refuge.	Replace, Repair, and Consolidate McGregor District Headquarters and Facilities.	10,620,000
LA	Southeast Louisiana Refuges	Replace Public Use Facilities and Critical Infrastructure.	1,556,000
LA	Red River NWR	Replace Primary Boardwalk and Trail Bridge	900,000
MQ	Midway Atoll NWR	Replace Waste Treatment Plant	7,380,000
OK	Wichita Mountains WR	Consolidate and Modernize Public Use Facilities and Improve Recreational Access, Phase II.	3,635,000

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS: NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND FISCAL
YEAR 2023—Continued

State(s)	Station or Unit Name	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
PR	Cabo Rojo NWR	Replace Cabo Rojo Headquarters/Visitor Center Building.	3,763,000
UT	Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge	Rehabilitate Water Management Infrastructure.	13,500,000
VT	Missisquoi NWR	Rehabilitate Multi-purpose Administration and Visitor Facility.	81,000
VT	Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge—Nulhegan Basin Division.	Rehabilitate Infrastructure and Public Use Facilities.	612,000
WV	Canaan Valley NWR	Rehabilitate Schaeffer Building	126,000
WV	Ohio River Islands NWR	Rehabilitate Multi-purpose Headquarters Building.	81,000
Multiple	National Wildlife Refuges	Salary Funding for National Maintenance Action Team Strike Forces (Year 3).	8,000,000
Multiple	National Wildlife Refuges	Salary Funding for Supplemental Conservation Workforce (Year 2).	2,000,000
		Program Administration (Indirect Costs)	2,850,000
		Contingency Fund	13,441,000
		Total Fish and Wildlife Service Projects ¹	95,000,000
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
AL	Freedom Riders National Monument, Birmingham Civil Rights National Monument.	Rehabilitate Civil Rights Related Structures Including the Greyhound Bus Depot, Mural Building, and Interior of A. G. Gaston Motel.	7,451,000
AR	Hot Springs National Park	Rehabilitate Historic Bathhouses	16,729,000
AZ	Petrified Forest National Park	Rehabilitate Painted Desert Community Complex.	33,327,000
AZ	Grand Canyon National Park	Rehabilitate the North Rim and Roaring Springs Utility Systems—Phase I.	61,140,000
AZ, UT	Glen Canyon National Recreation Area	Rehabilitate Critical Utility Systems	72,489,000
CA	San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park.	Rehabilitate Hyde Street Pier and the National Historic Landmark Eureka Ferryboat.	102,282,000
CA	Golden Gate National Recreation Area	Stabilize and Rehabilitate Alcatraz Island Historic Structures.	63,584,000
DC	National Mall & Memorial Parks	Rehabilitate Seawalls and Shoreline Landscape at the Tidal Basin and West Potomac Park.	124,292,000
FL	Everglades National Park	Rehabilitate Parkwide Water and Wastewater Systems.	36,916,000
GA	Chickamauga & Chattanooga National Military Park.	Repair, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction of Roads and Parking.	5,666,000
HI	Haleakala National Park, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Kalaupapa National Historical Park.	Rehabilitate Perimeter Fences to Protect Park Resources.	30,539,000
ID	Craters Of The Moon National Monument & Preserve, Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument, Minidoka National Historic Site.	Rehabilitate Operational Buildings at Idaho Parks.	9,932,000
IN	Indiana Dunes National Park	Rehabilitate Historic Structures	14,812,000
MA	Boston National Historical Park	Rehabilitate Building 107 and Demolish Hoosac Stores Warehouse Building—Phase I.	36,628,000
MD	Clara Barton National Historic Site	Rehabilitate the Clara Barton National Historic Site.	14,982,000
MI	Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore.	Rehabilitate High-Priority NPS Roads in Michigan.	6,625,000
MO	George Washington Carver National Monument, Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Wilson's Creek National Battlefield.	Rehabilitate High-Priority NPS Roads in Missouri.	15,156,000

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS: NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND FISCAL
YEAR 2023—Continued

State(s)	Station or Unit Name	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
MO	Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Alley Springs Campground.	Project Planning & Compliance	400,000
MS	Natchez Trace Parkway	Rehabilitate Sections of the Natchez Trace Parkway—Phase II.	46,212,000
NJ	Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area.	Rehabilitate and Repair Critical Sections of Old Mine Road.	16,869,000
NV	Great Basin National Park	Rehabilitate Deteriorated Wastewater Collection and Water Distribution Systems.	4,504,000
NY	Gateway National Recreation Area	Rehabilitate Deteriorated and Failing Mission-Critical Utility System Infrastructure—Phase I.	34,150,000
PA	Independence National Historical Park	Rehabilitate the Interior and Exterior of First Bank.	30,163,000
SC	Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie National Historical Park.	Repair or Replace Docks at Ft Moultrie and Liberty Square.	17,868,000
VI	Virgin Islands National Park	Replace Cinnamon Bay Waste Water Treatment Plant and Trunk Bay Reverse Osmosis Plant.	4,778,000
WV	New River Gorge National Park and Preserve	Remove Excess Structures and Abandoned Buildings Parkwide and Address Utility Needs—Phase I.	1,237,000
WY	Yellowstone National Park	Rehabilitate Old Faithful Wastewater Collection & Treatment System.	33,630,000
Multiple	Preservation Maintenance Action Teams at Multiple Parks.	Maintenance Action Team	20,000,000
		FY24 + Project Planning & Compliance	314,423,000
		Program Administration (Indirect Costs)	39,900,000
		Project Management	46,816,000
		Contingency Fund	66,500,000
		Total National Park Service Projects ¹	1,330,000,000
BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION			
AZ	Shonto Preparatory School	Replace Shonto Preparatory School	60,482,000
AZ	Shonto Preparatory School	Replace or Repair Shonto Preparatory School Employee Housing.	11,636,000
SD	Wounded Knee School	Replace or Repair Wounded Knee District Employee Housing.	10,500,000
		Program Administration (Indirect Costs)	2,850,000
		Contingency Fund	9,532,000
		Total Bureau of Indian Education Projects ¹	95,000,000
FOREST SERVICE			
AK	Chugach National Forest	Chugach National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	2,085,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Tongass National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	14,398,000
AL	National Forests in Alabama	National Forests in Alabama Deferred Maintenance.	2,379,500
AR	Ouachita National Forest	Shady Lake Recreation Site Day Use Renovation.	1,300,000
AR	Ozark-St. Francis National Forests	Ozark-St. Francis National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	6,868,000
AZ	Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests	Forest-Wide Developed Recreation Site Renovation.	650,000
AZ	Coconino National Forest	Coconino National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	870,000

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS: NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND FISCAL
YEAR 2023—Continued

State(s)	Station or Unit Name	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
AZ	Coronado National Forest	Coronado National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	2,473,000
AZ	Kaibab National Forest	Road 307 and Road 310 Improvements and Parking Lot Reconstruction.	578,000
AZ	Prescott National Forest	Trails Deferred Maintenance	225,000
AZ	Southwestern Region	Arizona National Scenic Trail (AZT) Deferred Maintenance.	360,000
AZ	Tonto National Forest	Retrofitting Four Composting toilets to Vault toilets.	130,000
CA	Angeles National Forest	Angeles National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	1,750,000
CA	Eldorado National Forest	Eldorado National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	3,570,000
CA	Inyo National Forest	Inyo National Forest Deferred Maintenance ...	13,840,300
CA	Klamath National Forest, Six Rivers National Forest.	Northern California Wilderness Trails Priority Area Maintenance.	169,000
CA	Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit	Bayview Parking Lot Upgrades	400,000
CA	Lassen National Forest	Recreation Deferred Maintenance	555,600
CA	Mendocino National Forest	Critical Forest-Wide Roof Replacement	122,000
CA	Modoc National Forest	Blue Lake Recreation Improvements	2,550,000
CA	Plumas National Forest	Plumas Fire Detection and Rec Lookout DM Upgrades.	531,000
CA	San Bernardino National Forest	Recreation Sites Water System Improvements	101,000
CA	Sierra National Forest	Sierra National Forest Deferred Maintenance	8,619,300
CA	Tahoe National Forest	Tahoe Public Service Center and Hotshot Facilities Modernization.	1,400,000
CA, NV	Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	1,515,000
CO	Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests and Pawnee National Grassland.	Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests and Pawnee National Grassland Deferred Maintenance.	4,764,300
CO	Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests.	Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	3,825,800
CO	Medicine Bow-Routt National Forest	Medicine Bow-Routt National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	572,500
CO	Pike-San Isabel National Forests and Cimarron and Comanche National Grasslands.	Pike-San Isabel National Forests and Cimarron and Comanche National Grasslands Deferred Maintenance.	867,000
CO	Rio Grande National Forest	Rio Grande National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	313,000
CO	White River National Forest	White River National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	6,792,000
FL	National Forests in Florida	National Forests in Florida Deferred Maintenance.	2,070,000
ID	Idaho Panhandle National Forests	Idaho Panhandle National Forests Deferred Maintenance.	6,369,000
ID	Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests	Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests Deferred Maintenance.	4,215,100
ID	Boise National Forest	Boise National Forest Deferred Maintenance	1,659,000
ID	Payette National Forest	Payette National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	1,174,000
ID	Salmon-Challis National Forest	Salmon-Challis National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	1,169,300
ID	Sawtooth National Forest	Sawtooth National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	708,800
ID, MT	Bitterroot National Forest	Bitterroot National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	1,105,000
ID, WY	Caribou-Targhee National Forest	Caribou-Targhee National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	2,082,000
IL	Shawnee National Forest	Shawnee National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	2,500,000
IN	Hoosier National Forest	Hoosier National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	866,000

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS: NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND FISCAL
YEAR 2023—Continued

State(s)	Station or Unit Name	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
MI	Hiawatha National Forest	Hiawatha National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	990,900
MI	Huron-Manistee National Forests	Huron-Manistee National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	2,075,000
MI	Ottawa National Forest	Ottawa National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	1,115,000
MN	Chippewa National Forest	Chippewa National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	638,700
MN	Superior National Forest	Superior National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	2,420,000
MO	Mark Twain National Forest	Mark Twain National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	1,650,200
MS	National Forests in Mississippi	Turkey Fork Recreation Area Boat Launch Resurfacing.	450,000
MT	Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest	Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	1,441,000
MT	Custer Gallatin National Forest	Custer Gallatin National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	4,030,300
MT	Flathead National Forest	Flathead National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	2,208,800
MT	Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest	Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	5,020,000
MT	Kootenai National Forest	Kootenai National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	1,784,000
MT	Lolo National Forest	Lolo National Forest Deferred Maintenance ...	2,255,000
NC	National Forests in North Carolina	National Forests in North Carolina Deferred Maintenance.	3,781,300
ND, SD	Dakota Prairie Grasslands	Dakota Prairie Grasslands Deferred Maintenance.	374,000
NH	White Mountain National Forest	White Mountain National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	967,900
NM	Carson National Forest	Carson National Forest Deferred Maintenance	3,087,100
NM	Cibola National Forest	Sandia Crest Recreation Complex Design and Construction.	1,601,500
NM	Gila National Forest	Gila National Forest Deferred Maintenance ...	5,640,000
NM	Lincoln National Forest	Cedar Creek Trail Access Capital Improvement.	175,000
NM	Santa Fe National Forest	Santa Fe National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	8,193,000
NY, VT	Green Mountain and Finger Lakes National Forests.	Green Mountain and Finger Lakes National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	661,200
OH	Wayne National Forest	Wayne National Forest Deferred Maintenance	855,300
OR	Willamette National Forest	Willamette National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	1,670,000
OR	Deschutes National Forest	Forest-Wide Trail Bridge Reconstruction	130,000
OR	Fremont-Winema National Forest	Oregon Timber Trail Access Improvements Recreation.	150,000
OR	Mt. Hood National Forest	Timberline Lodge Boiler System Replacement	7,000,000
OR	Ochoco National Forest	Ochoco National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	3,425,500
OR	Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest	Quosatana Campground Septic Replacements.	175,000
OR	Siuslaw National Forest	Visitor Center and Roof Replacements	400,000
OR	Umpqua National Forest	Umpqua National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	2,310,000
OR	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	1,800,000
OR, WA	Pacific Northwest Region	Pacific Northwest Region-Wide Deferred Maintenance.	1,300,000
PA	Allegheny National Forest	Allegheny National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	6,849,300
SC	Francis Marion-Sumter National Forests	Palmetto Trail Enoree Passage Rehabilitation	70,000

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS: NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND FISCAL
YEAR 2023—Continued

State(s)	Station or Unit Name	Project or Activity	Funding Amount
SD	Black Hills National Forest	Black Hills National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	3,981,400
TN	Cherokee National Forest	Cherokee National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	9,595,700
UT	Dixie National Forest	Duck Creek Campground Deferred Maintenance Reduction.	1,578,500
UT	Fishlake National Forest	Fishlake National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	4,171,200
UT	Manti-La Sal National Forest	Manti-La Sal National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	1,123,700
UT	Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest	Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	4,841,800
UT, WY	Ashley National Forest	Ashley National Forest Deferred Maintenance	1,743,000
VA	George Washington and Jefferson National Forests.	George Washington-Jefferson National Forests Deferred Maintenance.	3,936,700
WA	Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area	Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Deferred Maintenance.	565,000
WA	Colville National Forest	Colville National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	1,705,000
WA	Gifford Pinchot National Forest	Gifford Pinchot National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	2,775,000
WA	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	4,836,700
WA	Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest	Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	1,810,000
WI	Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest	Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	1,603,000
WV	Monongahela National Forest	Monongahela National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	1,092,000
WY	Bighorn National Forest	Bighorn National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	2,832,100
WY	Shoshone National Forest	Shoshone First Forest and Facility Maintenance.	334,000
WY	Bridger-Teton National Forest	Bridger-Teton National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	788,000
Multiple	Research Stations	Research and Development Deferred Maintenance (AK, CA, CO, GA, MN, MT, NC, PR, UT, WA, WI).	12,686,500
Total, Project Funds			247,186,800
Sequestration 2023 (5.7%)			16,245,000
Administrative Funds			21,568,200
Total, National Parks and Public Lands Legacy Restoration Fund.			285,000,000

¹Total amount is net of fiscal year 2023 sequestration and previously unavailable funds.

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS: LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND FISCAL YEAR 2023

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	8,137,000
	Recreational Access	10,000,000
	Inholdings, Emergencies & Hardships	9,500,000
	Projects:	
Multiple	California National Historical Trail (CA/NV)	2,000,000
MT	Big Hole River Access	11,300,000
ID	Upper Snake/South Fork River Special Recreation Management Area and Tex Creek Wildlife Management Area	6,250,000
OR	Pipe Fork-Port Orford Cedar Research Natural Area	500,000
MT	Blackfoot River Watershed	1,000,000
WY	Mule Creek Ranch	1,700,000
NM	Rio Grande del Norte National Monument	9,990,000
OR	Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument	1,200,000
	5.7% sequester (unallocated)	2,051,516
	Subtotal, Land Acquisition Projects	35,991,516
	Total, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	63,628,516
	U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	
	Land Acquisition	
	Highlands Conservation Act (Public Law 108-421)	10,000,000
	Land Acquisition Management	18,028,000
	Sportsmen and Recreational Access	10,000,000
	Inholding / Emergencies and Hardships	11,135,000
	Exchanges	1,591,000
	Land Protection Planning	493,000
	Projects:	
ME	Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge	2,000,000
TX	Lower Rio Grande National Wildlife Refuge	3,000,000
Multiple	Great Thicket National Wildlife Refuge (CT/MA/ME/NH/NY/RI)	1,500,000
AR	Cache River National Wildlife Refuge	1,000,000
Multiple	Dakota Grassland Conservation Area (ND/SD)	3,000,000
Multiple	Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge (CT/MA/NH/VT)	3,000,000
Multiple	Northern Tallgrass Prairie National Wildlife Refuge (IA/MN)	500,000
TX	Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge	4,000,000
CA	Sacramento River National Wildlife Refuge	1,000,000
FL	Everglades Headwaters National Wildlife Refuge/Conservation Area	4,000,000
PA	Cherry Valley National Wildlife Refuge	3,000,000
Multiple	Dakota Tallgrass Prairie Wildlife Management Area (ND/SD)	1,000,000
Multiple	Hackmatack National Wildlife Refuge (IL/WI)	1,100,000
CA	Grasslands Wildlife Management Area	1,000,000
AK	Alaska Refuges	2,800,000
AR	Felsenthal National Wildlife Refuge	3,000,000
FL	St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge	2,000,000
WA	Willapa National Wildlife Refuge	3,500,000
MT	Montana Conservation Areas	12,000,000
IN	Patoka River National Wildlife Refuge	2,500,000
CA	San Joaquin River National Wildlife Refuge	2,000,000
CA	Tulare Basin Wildlife Management Area	1,000,000

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS: LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued

State	Project	Senate	
MO	<i>Big Muddy National Fish and Wildlife Refuge</i>	429,000	
	<i>5.7% sequester (unallocated)</i>	3,525,719	
	Subtotal, Land Acquisition Projects	61,854,719	
	Total, Land Acquisition	113,101,719	
	Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund		
	Species Recovery Land Acquisition	11,162,000	
	Habitat Conservation Plan Acquisition	19,000,000	
	Total, Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	30,162,000	
	Total, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	143,263,719	
	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE		
Land Acquisition and State Assistance			
	State Conservation Grants	200,000,000	
	LWCF Outdoor Recreation Legacy Grants	125,000,000	
	State Conservation Grants Administration	11,000,000	
	Subtotal, State Assistance	336,000,000	
	American Battlefield Protection Program (Public Law 113–287)	20,000,000	
	Acquisition Management	14,500,000	
	Recreational Access	10,000,000	
	Emergencies, Hardships, Relocations, and Deficiencies	4,162,000	
	Inholding, Donations, and Exchanges	11,324,000	
	Projects:		
HI	<i>Haleakala National Park</i>	12,900,000	
FL	<i>Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve</i>	2,800,000	
CA	<i>Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area</i>	12,600,000	
GA	<i>Cumberland Island National Seashore</i>	2,850,000	
AR	<i>Buffalo National River</i>	1,635,000	
FL	<i>Big Cypress National Preserve</i>	1,500,000	
WI	<i>Ice Age National Scenic Trail</i>	2,150,000	
TN	<i>Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area</i>	5,600,000	
Multiple	<i>Battlefield Parks</i>	2,500,000	
NY	<i>Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site</i>	840,000	
MT	<i>Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area</i>	770,000	
GA	<i>Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park</i>	1,150,000	
SC	<i>Congaree National Park</i>	200,000	
NM	<i>Petroglyph National Monument</i>	2,630,000	
MI	<i>Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore</i>	2,170,000	
AZ	<i>Saguaro National Park</i>	4,125,000	
AZ	<i>Petrified Forest National Park</i>	1,235,000	
	<i>5.7% sequester (unallocated)</i>	3,484,979	
	Subtotal, Land Acquisition Projects	61,139,979	
	Total, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	457,125,979	
U.S. FOREST SERVICE			
Land Acquisition			
	Acquisition Management	14,000,000	
	Recreational Access	10,000,000	
	Critical Inholdings / Wilderness	7,200,000	

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS: LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued

State	Project	Senate
	Cash Equalization	250,000
	Projects:	
AK	Chugach National Forest	4,000,000
WA	Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest	6,500,000
NC	National Forests in North Carolina	3,700,000
MT	Lolo National Forest	9,000,000
GA	Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests	8,050,000
OR	Umatilla National Forest	10,000,000
CO	Rio Grande National Forest	8,000,000
MT	Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest	3,000,000
AZ	Prescott National Forest	9,500,000
VT	Green Mountain and Finger Lakes National Forests	2,300,000
SC	Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests	5,000,000
CA	Tahoe National Forest	9,750,000
MT	Custer Gallatin National Forest	2,000,000
PR	El Yunque National Forest	2,387,500
CO	Pike and San Isabel National Forests	3,400,000
	5.7% sequester (unallocated)	5,233,815
	Subtotal, Land Acquisition Projects	91,821,315
	Total, Land Acquisition	123,271,315
	Forest Legacy Program	
	Administrative Funds	7,909,835
	Projects:	
MT	Upper Thompson Connectivity Project	6,000,000
WI	Pelican River-Forest Project	15,000,000
ID	International Selkirk Loop Conservation Project	7,000,000
FL	Wolfe Creek Forest Project	9,155,000
ME	South Bog Stream & Beaver Mountain Project	3,665,000
HI	Kaneohe Pali Project	1,800,000
VT	Miles Mountain Project	6,970,000
CA	Trinity Timberlands Project	3,000,000
GA	Suwannee River Headwaters Forest Project	1,860,000
VA	Southern Shenandoah Borderlands Project	7,095,000
WA	Kittitas Working Forest Project	5,700,000
MS	Wolf River Forest Conservation Project	7,000,000
AR	Hot Springs Forest Project	1,345,000
SC	Southern Coastal Biodiversity Project	3,975,000
HI	Maunawili Valley Project	1,345,000
	5.7% sequester (unallocated)	4,890,636
	Subtotal, Forest Legacy Projects	85,800,636
	Total, Forest Legacy Program	93,710,471
	Total, U.S. FOREST SERVICE	216,981,786
	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	Project	Location	Amount	Requester(s)
Bureau of Land Management	Land Acquisition	Cascade Siskiyou National Monument	OR	1,200,000	Merkley, Wyden
Bureau of Land Management	Land Management Priorities	Bureau of Land Management for a National Scenic Trail Feasibility Study for a trail from Seward to Fairbanks, AK.	AK	1,000,000	Murkowski
Bureau of Land Management	Land Management Priorities	North Slope Borough for Community Winter Access Trails (CWAT) Pilot Program.	AK	2,500,000	Murkowski
Fish and Wildlife Service	Stewardship Priorities	Arkansas Game and Fish Commission for the Charlie Craig Centerton Fish Hatchery for improvements to water efficiency and for aquatic habitat improvement and conservation.	AR	5,000,000	Boozman
Fish and Wildlife Service	Stewardship Priorities	Arkansas Game and Fish Commission for the Joe Hogan State Fish Hatchery for improvements to water efficiency and for aquatic habitat improvement and conservation.	AR	5,000,000	Boozman
Fish and Wildlife Service	Stewardship Priorities	Atlantic Salmon Federation for Danforth Fishway Restoration	ME	567,000	Collins, King
Fish and Wildlife Service	Stewardship Priorities	Bering Sea Fishermen's Association for Community-Based Ecological Monitoring and Resilience Planning.	AK	1,250,000	Murkowski
Fish and Wildlife Service	Stewardship Priorities	Canaan Valley Institute for Habitat Restoration for Endangered and Threatened Species in Priority Watersheds.	WV	924,000	Manchin
Fish and Wildlife Service	Stewardship Priorities	Division of Forestry and Wildlife, State of Hawaii for East Maui Watershed and Habitat Restoration.	HI	1,000,000	Schatz
Fish and Wildlife Service	Stewardship Priorities	Division of Forestry and Wildlife, State of Hawaii for Native Species Conservation on Maui.	HI	1,000,000	Hirono, Schatz
Fish and Wildlife Service	Stewardship Priorities	Eastern Shore Land Conservancy for Delmarva Oasis Strategic Conservation Planning.	DE	500,000	Carper, Coons
Fish and Wildlife Service	Stewardship Priorities	Fish and Wildlife Service for Avian Malaria Control, Partnership with Division of Forestry and Wildlife, State of Hawaii and The Nature Conservancy, Hawaii.	HI	1,500,000	Hirono, Schatz
Fish and Wildlife Service	Stewardship Priorities	Fish and Wildlife Service for Keauhou Bird Conservation Center Rehabilitation, Partnership with San Diego Zoo Wildlife Alliance.	HI	800,000	Hirono, Schatz
Fish and Wildlife Service	Stewardship Priorities	Sportsmen's Alliance of Maine for Maine Hatchery Revitalization	ME	700,000	Collins
Fish and Wildlife Service	Stewardship Priorities	Tanana Chiefs Conference for Middle Yukon River Area Smar Project	AK	500,000	Murkowski
Fish and Wildlife Service	Stewardship Priorities	The Oregon Zoo for Condor Restoration Project	OR	2,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Fish and Wildlife Service	Stewardship Priorities	Town of Whiting for Orange River Watershed Restoration	ME	2,900,000	Collins, King
Fish and Wildlife Service	Stewardship Priorities	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for Salmon Monitoring in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Region.	AK	2,000,000	Murkowski
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	Anacostia Watershed Society for Preservation and Repair of Historic George Washington House.	MD	250,000	Cardin, Van Hollen

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	Account	Project	Location	Amount	Requester(s)
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	Antiquarian and Landmarks Society for Restoration & Interpretation at Nathan Hale Homestead.	CT	200,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	Apollo Civic Theatre for Facilities Improvement	WV	750,000	Manchin
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	Catoctin Furnace Historical Society, Inc. for Historic Catoctin Furnace Ironworker House.	MD	400,000	Van Hollen
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	City of Albany for City Hall Restoration & Renovation, Phase I and Phase II.	NY	1,500,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	City of Bridgeport for The Perry Memorial Arch Restoration	CT	1,600,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	City of Buffalo for USS The Sullivan's Restoration	NY	2,500,000	Schumer
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	City of Duluth for Historic Aerial Lift Bridge	MN	500,000	Klobuchar, Smith
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	City of Nashua for Hunt Memorial Building Restoration	NH	485,000	Shaheen
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	City of Richmond for Byrd Park Pump House	VA	500,000	Kaine, Warner
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	City of Rockland for Rockland Breakwater Lighthouse Preservation	ME	125,000	Collins, King
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	Culture Centers International, Inc. for the Restoration of Fountain Hall at Morris Brown College.	GA	500,000	Osoff
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	Fletcher Free Library for the Preservation of the Historic Reading Room	VT	500,000	Leahy
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	Foundation for Appalachia Ohio for Macedonia Missionary Baptist Church Revitalization.	OH	100,000	Brown
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	Friends of Starling Hall for Starling Hall Renovations	ME	500,000	Collins, King
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	Historic Bethlehem Museum for Colonial Industrial Quarter Restoration	PA	500,000	Casey
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	Historic Campbell Chapel Restoration Committee for the Restoration of Historic Campbell Chapel.	GA	496,000	Osoff
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	Historic Liberty Theater for ADA Compliant Bathroom Renovation	IL	20,000	Duckworth
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	Hood River Crag Rats for Historic Cloud Cap Inn Roofing	OR	115,000	Merkeley, Wyden
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	Kimball Public Library for Historic Preservation Activities	VT	200,000	Leahy
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	Mississippi State University for Restoration of Jefferson College	MS	500,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	Mystic Seaport Museum for Restoration of the 1866 National Historic Landmark Vessel EMMA C. BERRY.	CT	800,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	Nanticoke Indian Association for Nanticoke Indian Museum Revitalization.	DE	500,000	Coons
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	Pearl Harbor Aviation Museum for Preservation of Hangar 37	HI	400,000	Schatz
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	Pearl Harbor Aviation Museum for Preservation of Hangar 79	HI	500,000	Schatz
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	Poland Spring Preservation Society for Maine State Building	ME	278,000	Collins
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	Project Liberty Ship, S.S. John W. Brown for Drydock	MD	500,000	Cardin, Van Hollen

National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	Providence Redevelopment Agency for the Restoration of the Broad St. Synagogue.	RI	500,000	Reed				
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	Revolutionary Spaces for Historic Preservation and Water Infiltration Rehabilitation at the Old South Meeting House in Boston.	MA	480,000	Marley, Warren				
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management for Kelly House Restoration.	RI	500,000	Reed				
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	Rockingham Historic Preservation Commission for Rockingham Meeting House Conservation and Restoration Project.	VT	360,000	Sanders				
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	Saint Albans Museum for Historic Building Revitalization Project	VT	70,000	Sanders				
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	Shelburne Farms for the Preservation of the Historic Farm Barn	VT	500,000	Leahy				
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	Springfield Oak Ridge Cemetery for Black History Initiative	IL	150,000	Durbin				
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	The Brandywine Foundation Inc. for Whitehall Rehabilitation and Revitalization Plan.	MD	500,000	Van Hollen				
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	Town of Gassaway for Depot Renovations	WV	75,000	Capito, Manchin				
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	Town of Pulaski for the Historic Calfee Community & Cultural Center (CCCC).	VA	500,000	Kaine, Warner				
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	Watts Hall Community Players for Historic Watts Block Preservation	ME	300,000	Collins, King				
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	YWCA Oahu for Preservation of Lanikaia Building	HI	500,000	Schatz				
National Park Service	Legacy Restoration Fund	National Park Service for Alley Springs Campground	MO	400,000	Blunt				
National Park Service	Statutory and Contractual Aid	Acadia Disposal District for Household Hazardous Waste and Universal Waste Collection Facility.	ME	350,000	Collins, King				
National Park Service	Statutory and Contractual Aid	Alaska Trails Association for pedestrian pathways in the Parks Highway Corridor.	AK	2,180,000	Murkowski				
National Park Service	Statutory and Contractual Aid	National Park Service for Leonard's Lane Community Park	MD	389,000	Cardin				
United States Geological Survey	Special Initiatives	Harney Watershed Council for Harney Basin Water Resource Planning Support.	OR	250,000	Merkley, Wyden				
United States Geological Survey	Special Initiatives	Kuskokwim River Intertribal Fish Commission for Implementation of Intertribal Federal Subsistence Cooperative Management Program.	AK	880,000	Murkowski				
United States Geological Survey	Special Initiatives	University of Illinois for Aquifer Mapping	IL	1,000,000	Durbin				
Bureau of Indian Affairs	Special Initiatives	Alaska Native Justice Center for Alaska Tribal Public Safety Empowerment.	AK	3,000,000	Murkowski				
Bureau of Indian Affairs	Special Initiatives	Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) for Ethnographic Studies of L-Bar Ranch	NM	665,000	Heinrich				
Bureau of Indian Affairs	Special Initiatives	Intertribal Buffalo Council for Mobile Buffalo Meat Processing Unit	NM	575,000	Heinrich				
Environmental Protection Agency	Science and Technology	Delaware Natural Resources and Environmental Control for Statewide Air Quality Study.	DE	440,000	Carper, Coons				
Environmental Protection Agency	Science and Technology	Morrow County for Drinking Water Contamination Investigation in Northeast Oregon.	OR	1,700,000	Merkley, Wyden				
Environmental Protection Agency	Science and Technology	Native Village of Kotzebue for Cyanotoxin Analysis	AK	140,000	Murkowski				
Environmental Protection Agency	Science and Technology	University of Alaska, Anchorage for Alaska Hazardous Waste Management Feasibility Study.	AK	300,000	Murkowski				

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	Account	Project	Location	Amount	Requester(s)
Environmental Protection Agency ...	Science and Technology	University of Illinois for Coal Ash Impoundment Assessment	IL	650,000	Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	Science and Technology	University of Maine for Tick-Borne Disease Management Strategies	ME	2,021,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency ...	Science and Technology	University of Maine System for UMaine PFAS Research Center: Informing Farm Management Decisions	ME	3,000,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	Science and Technology	University of Missouri for Water Resource Center	MO	5,000,000	Blunt
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Palmer for Wastewater Treatment System Upgrade	AK	6,900,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Lake Winnepesaukee Association for Comprehensive Protection Initiative	NH	500,000	Shaheen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Aiken County for Horse Creek Waste Water Treatment Plant	SC	5,000,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Amherst County Service Authority for James River Bank Stabilization	VA	2,000,000	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Ansted for Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade	VA	4,400,000	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Augusta-Richmond County for Storm Sewer Improvements	GA	4,093,000	Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Barboursville for Wastewater System Upgrade & Lagoon Decommissioning	WV	5,000,000	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Beckley Sanitary Board for Hartley Avenue, Beckley Little League, and Pinecrest Area Stormwater and Sanitary Sewer Improvements	WV	350,000	Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Beknap County Conservation District for Reservoir Road Culvert Replacement Stormwater Projects	NH	150,000	Shaheen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Borough of Cliffs Park for Oakdene Avenue Stormwater Improvements Project	NJ	1,000,000	Booker, Menendez
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Borough of Edgewater for Pump Station No.4 Project	NJ	1,000,000	Booker, Menendez
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Borough of Fort Lee for Sewer Pump Station Upgrades	NJ	600,000	Booker, Menendez
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Borough of Prospect for Park Main Sewer Line Repair Project	NJ	442,000	Booker, Menendez
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Borough of Woodland for Park Rifle Camp Road Sewer Line Project	NJ	709,000	Booker, Menendez
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Brunswick County for Northwest Water Treatment Plant to Bell Swamp Transmission Project	NC	2,105,000	Burr
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Bulloch County for Wastewater Infrastructure	GA	3,010,000	Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Central Arizona Irrigation and Drainage District for New Water Conveyance System to Enable Nonpoint Source Pollution Control	AZ	934,000	Kelly, Sinema
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Chenango County for Sewer District WWTPL Consolidation	NY	1,000,000	Gilibrand, Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Churchill County for Water Storage Tank	NV	3,000,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City and County of Honolulu for Green Storm Water Infrastructure	HI	679,000	Hirono, Schatz
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Barnsdall for Replacement of Washoma Dam Spillway	OK	1,600,000	Inhofe
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Bay City for Update to Storm Sewer System—Banks Area	MI	800,000	Stabenow
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Beaufort for Bayard Street Drainage Improvement and Stormwater Project	SC	800,000	Graham

Agency	Fund	Project Description	State	Amount	Staff
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Bridgeport Water Pollution Control Authority (WPCA) for Design of the West Side Wastewater Treatment Plant Project.	CT	1,200,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Brooten for Water Service Expansion	MN	2,500,000	Klobuchar, Smith
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Brunswick for Wastewater and Drinking Water Treatment Plant Upgrades.	MD	550,000	Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Canokia Heights for Sanitary Sewer Improvements	IL	2,000,000	Duckworth
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Calais for Calais North Street Sewer Remediation Project	ME	500,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Carlton for Sewer Collection Pipe Replacement	OR	2,200,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Clinton for Regional Wastewater Project	MS	3,200,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Craig for Replacing Lift Stations in the Craig Wastewater Collection and Treatment System.	AK	760,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Dover for Stormwater Management	NH	800,000	Shaheen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Garden City for Water Reclamation and Reuse	KS	19,100,000	Moran
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Gonzalez for Wastewater Treatment Upgrades	LA	1,000,000	Cassidy
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Harrisonburg for Western Raw Water Line Project Phase 3	VA	1,000,000	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Hinton for Improvements to Wastewater Lagoon System	OK	289,000	Inhofe
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Holyoke for River Terrace Area 21 CSO Elimination Project—Phase A.	MA	2,000,000	Markey, Warren
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Jackson for Savannah Wastewater Treatment Plant Phase 1B Improvements.	MS	4,800,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Kenai for Digester Blower Replacements at the Wastewater Treatment Plant.	AK	2,900,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Lake Stevens for Lake Stevens Outlet Restoration	WA	500,000	Cantwell
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Lancaster for Combined Sewer Separation	PA	500,000	Casey
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Las Vegas for a Sewer Rehabilitation Project	NM	1,152,000	Lujan
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Long Beach for Lift Station Replacements	WA	1,670,000	Cantwell, Murray
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Melrose for Ell Pond Park Stormwater Management and Resiliency Project.	MA	1,000,000	Markey, Warren
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Norfolk for Ballentine Place Water and Sewer Replacement	VA	1,600,000	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Pawtucket for Citywide Sewer CCTV and Cleaning	RI	3,164,000	Reed, Whitehouse
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Pendleton for Pendleton-Clemson Wastewater Treatment Plant	SC	5,300,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Peoria for Sewer Extension	IL	600,000	Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Perkins for Sewer Line Replacement	OK	320,000	Inhofe
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Ponca City for Rehabilitation of Major Interceptor	OK	1,500,000	Inhofe
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Porter for New Disinfection Facility	OK	1,320,000	Inhofe
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Railway for Lead Service Line Replacement Project	NJ	1,000,000	Booker, Menendez
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Saco for Electrical Phase of the Saco Water Resource Resiliency Project.	ME	1,574,000	King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Seaford for Wastewater Treatment Plant Headworks Replacement	DE	2,500,000	Carper, Coons
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Seldovia for Bloch Street Sewer Line Replacement	AK	746,000	Murkowski

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	Account	Project	Location	Amount	Requester(s)
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Seldovia for Lower Section of Raw Water Transmission Line Replacement.	AK	414,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Seward for Sludge Removal for the Lowell Point and SMIC Sewage Treatment Lagoons.	AK	2,000,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Show Low for Sewer Line Replacement	AZ	800,000	Kelly
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Soldotna for pH Control of Wastewater Effluent	AK	320,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Soldotna for Wastewater Biosolids Dewatering	AK	960,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Soldotna for Wastewater Treatment Plant Headworks Rehabilitation.	AK	680,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Sparks for Truckee Meadows Water Reclamation Facility Disinfection Upgrades.	NV	800,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of St. George for Potable Water and Sewer Line Replacement	AK	3,000,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Streator for Storm Sewer Installation	IL	400,000	Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Streator for WWTP Oxidation Ditch and Maintenance Project	IL	1,200,000	Duckworth
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Thomasville for Wastewater Master Plan Phase 1 Implementation.	GA	1,200,000	Osoff, Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Thomson for Stormwater Project	GA	965,000	Osoff
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Valdez for Municipal Sewer Force Main Replacement	AK	5,000,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Warwick for Apponaug Pump Station Upgrades	RI	536,000	Reed, Whitehouse
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Warwick for Oakland Beach Force Main Rehabilitation and Lining.	RI	1,440,000	Reed, Whitehouse
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Warwick for Oakland Beach Pump Station Replacement	RI	2,400,000	Reed, Whitehouse
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Wasilla for Wastewater Treatment Plant Sludge Digester	AK	2,500,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Wasilla for Wastewater Treatment Plant Sludge Drying Beds	AK	2,300,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Wasilla for Wastewater Treatment Plant Suction Dredge	AK	880,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Waynesboro for Sewer Line Improvements and Upgrades	GA	2,000,000	Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of West Point for Water and Wastewater Infrastructure	MS	2,500,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Wewoka for Dam Rehabilitation	OK	68,000	Inhofe
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Wilmington for Sewer Interceptor Rehabilitation	DE	3,060,000	Carper, Coons
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Wilmington for Sewer-Stormwater Separation	DE	4,000,000	Carper, Coons
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	City of Wilson for Clean Water Infrastructure	AR	2,500,000	Boozman
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Clark County Water Reclamation District for Lagandale Sewer Collection Extension.	NV	2,000,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Clayton County Board of Commissioners for Camp Creek Watershed Flood Reduction Infrastructure.	GA	2,688,000	Osoff

Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	County of Butte for Palermo Clean Water Consolidation Project	CA	2,500,000	Feinstein, Padilla
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	County of Chatham for Storm Water and Sea Level Rise Impact Study	GA	500,000	Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	County of Kauai for Sewer Collection Inspection	HI	1,200,000	Hirono, Schatz
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	County of Maui for Recycled Wastewater Distribution	HI	600,000	Schatz
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Eagle Lake Water and Sewer District for Eagle Lake Wastewater Treatment & Pumping Stations Upgrade	ME	1,000,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	East Pecos Mutual Domestic Water Consumer's Association for Connecting Additional Homes to Sewer Lines and Centralized Treatment	NM	3,000,000	Heinrich, Luján
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	El Valle de Los Ranchos Water & Sanitation District for a Sewer Main	NM	1,860,000	Heinrich
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Elk Valley Public Service District for Elk River Embankment Stabilization and Sanitary Sewer Relocations Project	WV	3,887,000	Capito
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Evergreen Farmington Sanitary Drain Drainage District for Pump Station Improvement Project	MI	4,000,000	Stabenow
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Freeport Borough for Long-Term Control Plan Implementation and Improvements	PA	1,500,000	Casey
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Gila Valley Irrigation District for Highline Canal Nonpoint Source Pollution Control	AZ	333,000	Kelly
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Greater Augusta Utility District for Sewer Pump Station Consolidation	ME	2,000,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Greene County for New Model Canal Stormwater Management	AZ	361,000	Kelly
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Incline Village General Improvement District for Effluent Export Pipeline	NV	1,600,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Jefferson County for Port Hadlock Sewer Service Extension	WA	3,000,000	Cantwell
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Ketchikan Gateway Borough for Mountain Point Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrades	AK	1,760,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Lake Iroquois Association for Beebe Lane Stormwater Improvements	VT	320,000	Sanders
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Lower Ten Mile Joint Sewer Authority for Chartiers Road Sewer Extension	PA	500,000	Casey
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Mapleton Sewer District for West Chapman Road Sanitary Sewer Replacement	ME	783,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Mariocopa-Stanfield Irrigation and Drainage District for New Water Conveyance System to Enable Nonpoint Source Pollution Control	AZ	934,000	Kelly, Sinema
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Marquette County for KI Sawyer Clean and Safe Water Initiative	MI	1,500,000	Peters, Stabenow
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Martha's Vineyard Airport Commission for Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF) Upgrades	MA	1,000,000	Marthey, Warren
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Mason County Public Service District for Apple Grove Sewer Collection System Project	WV	1,000,000	Capito
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	McMechen for Wastewater Treatment Plant	WV	300,000	Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	MetroConnects for Union Bleachery Mill Village Sewer Replacement Project	SC	4,000,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Chicago for Forging Resilient Communities Program	IL	3,500,000	Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Mohave County for Grace Neal Channel Stormwater Project	AZ	1,250,000	Kelly

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	Account	Project	Location	Amount	Requester(s)
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Monroe County for Genesee Valley Pump Station	NY	1,000,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Moosehead Sanitary District for Big Moose Township Municipal Sewer Line Connection.	ME	5,733,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Municipality of Anchorage for Ruane Road Culvert Replacement	AK	1,600,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Municipality of Anchorage for the Holitan Hills Sewer Access Project	AK	2,500,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Municipality of Anchorage for the Powder Reserve Access Project	AK	4,500,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Municipality of Anchorage for the Regional Landfill Leachate Treatment Facility.	AK	13,000,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District for Garfield Heights Combined Sewer Overflow.	OH	2,000,000	Brown
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Northern Moraine Water Reclamation District for Wastewater Treatment Plant Emergency Power Upgrades.	IL	250,000	Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Norwich Public Utilities for Sewer Gravity Pipe Lining Project	CT	92,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Occidental County Sanitation District for Pipeline Design and Preconstruction Activities.	CA	1,450,000	Feinstein, Padilla
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Ochoco Irrigation District for McKay Creek Infrastructure Improvement ..	OR	2,500,000	Merley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Oscoda Charter Township for Water Distribution System for Potable Water.	MI	3,000,000	Peters
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Owyhee Irrigation District for Kingman Lateral Pipeline	OR	3,000,000	Merley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Partnership for the Delaware Estuary, Inc. for The Mussels for Clean Water Hatchery.	DE	1,000,000	Carper, Casey, Coons
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Pee Dee Council of Governments for Water Treatment Plant-1 Service Road.	SC	423,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Petersburg Borough for Water Treatment Plant Clear Well Replacement	AK	1,600,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Pickens Regional Joint Water System for a water treatment plant	SC	4,000,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Prince George's County for Restoration of Lower Beaverdam Creek	MD	500,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Raleigh County for Raleigh County Piney View—Batoiff Mountain Water-line Extension.	WV	1,000,000	Capito
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Saline County for Interstate 70 and Highway 65 Interchange Improvements.	MO	2,000,000	Blunt
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Santa Cruz County for Storm Water Management at Ephraim Canyon ...	AZ	2,000,000	Kelly
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Save the Sound for Designing and Demonstrating Green Infrastructure Alternatives Across Bridgeport.	CT	300,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Save the Sound for Hamden Town Center Park-Green Stormwater Infrastructure.	CT	500,000	Blumenthal, Murphy

Environmental Protection Agency ... Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund ... STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund ...	Save the Sound for Hutchinson River Watershed Plan ... Silver Creek Flood Control District for Millet Swale Stormwater Management Project.	NY ... AZ ...	700,000 1,500,000	Gillibrand, Schumer Kelly
Environmental Protection Agency ... Environmental Protection Agency ... Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund ... STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund ... STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund ...	Solon Water District for Solon Water Main Replacement ... Somerset County for the Smith Island Clean Water Project ... Southern District YMCA for Erosion Mitigation at Kingston Lake (Great Pond) Protection.	ME ... MD ... NH ...	553,000 2,250,000 75,000	Collins, King Cardin, Van Hollen Shaheen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund ...	Spencer for Municipal Wastewater System Inflow & Infiltration Reduction Project.	WV ...	1,652,000	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund ...	Taguigmiullu Numamiullu Housing Authority for Wastewater Replacement Project.	AK ...	1,200,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund ...	Talbot County for Sewer Extension Project and Royal Oak Pump Station Replacement.	MD ...	911,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency ... Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund ... STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund ...	Talent Irrigation District for Billings Siphon and Eastside Canal Project ... Tolowa Dee-Ni Nation for Tolowa Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements.	OR ... CA ...	5,000,000 1,250,000	Merkley, Wyden Feinstein, Padilla
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund ...	Town of Agawam for North Street (White Brook) Culvert Replacement Project.	MA ...	1,280,000	Markey, Warren
Environmental Protection Agency ... Environmental Protection Agency ... Environmental Protection Agency ... Environmental Protection Agency ... Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund ... STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund ... STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund ... STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund ... STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund ...	Town of Bar Harbor for Up Island Water Tank Storage ... Town of Bristol for Pump Station and Force Main ... Town of Bristol for Sewer Rehabilitation ... Town of Canadian for Wastewater System Improvements ... Town of Centerville for Water/Wastewater Infrastructure Renovation and Upgrade.	ME ... NH ... RI ... OK ... MD ...	1,439,000 1,050,000 1,248,000 1,599,000 2,155,000	Collins, King Shaheen Whitehouse Inhofe Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency ... Environmental Protection Agency ... Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund ... STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund ... STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund ...	Town of Corn for Rehabilitation of Wastewater Lagoons ... Town of Crawford for Water and Wastewater Infrastructure ... Town of De Beque for Wastewater Treatment Plant ...	OK ... MS ... CO ...	640,000 3,000,000 1,246,000	Inhofe Hyde-Smith, Wicker Bennet, Hickenlooper Collins
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund ...	Town of Dover-Foxcroft for Dover-Foxcroft Wastewater Treatment Facility Improvements.	ME ...	1,000,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund ...	Town of Durham for Bennet Road Stormwater and Flood Resiliency Project.	NH ...	2,040,000	Shaheen
Environmental Protection Agency ... Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund ... STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund ...	Town of Edgewood for Water Quality Improvement Facility ... Town of Gorham for Feasibility Study for Sewer and Water Distribution System.	NM ... ME ...	900,000 240,000	Lujan Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund ...	Town of Grand Isle for Water and Wastewater Treatment Plant and Pump Station Upgrades and Sludge Drying Bed.	ME ...	1,296,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ... Environmental Protection Agency ... Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund ... STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund ... STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund ...	Town of Grantsville for Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade ... Town of Guttenberg for Galaxy CSO Chamber Elimination Project ... Town of Hampden for Souadabscook Pump Station Replacement ...	MD ... NJ ... ME ...	1,000,000 394,000 2,000,000	Cardin Booker, Menendez Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund ...	Town of La Jara for Wastewater Sewer Lagoon Relab Project ...	CO ...	600,000	Bennet

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	Account	Project	Location	Amount	Requester(s)
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Town of Malden for Replacement Municipal Sewer System	WA	1,911,000	Murray
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Town of Mattawamkeag for Mattawamkeag Lagoon Sludge Dredging	ME	520,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Town of Medway for Restoring Green Infrastructure for Healthy Rivers and Climate Resilience.	MA	1,300,000	Marley, Warren
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Town of Monroe for Senior Center Septic Tank Replacement	CT	80,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Town of Poughkeepsie for Hudson Heritage Sewer System	NY	1,000,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Town of Reading for Maillet Sommes and Morgan Stormwater Wetlands	MA	2,000,000	Marley, Warren
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Town of Romney for Sewer System Improvements Project	WV	400,000	Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Town of Sardis for Wastewater System Improvements	MS	2,500,000	Wicker
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Town of South Boston for Storm Sewer Improvements	MA	2,000,000	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Town of Torrington Water Pollution Control Authority for Harris Drive Pump Station Upgrade.	VT	3,000,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Town of Webb for Wastewater Treatment Facility Infrastructure Improvements.	NY	1,000,000	Gillibrand
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Town of Whitingham for Sewer Infrastructure Upgrades	VT	1,000,000	Sanders
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Town of Winchester for Wastewater Biosolids	NH	1,900,000	Shaheen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Town of Windham for North Windham Wastewater Treatment Facility	ME	2,000,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Township of North Bergen for Tonnelle Drainage Improvements	NJ	1,300,000	Booker, Menendez
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Township of Teaneck for Belle Avenue Drainage Improvements	NJ	1,000,000	Menendez
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Village of Cedar Point for Wastewater Treatment Plant Renovation Project.	IL	530,000	Duckworth
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Village of Diamond for Watermain Replacement and Repair Lift Stations	IL	601,000	Duckworth
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Village of Greenwich for Waste Water Treatment Plant	NY	1,600,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Village of Maxwell for Wastewater Treatment Upgrades	NM	1,900,000	Heinrich
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Village of Pollock for Sewer Collection System	MO	5,061,000	Blunt
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Wellton-Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage District for Wellton Canal Pipeline Project.	AZ	500,000	Kelly
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Will County for Updates to Fairmont Water and Sewer System	IL	500,000	Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Winthrop Utilities District for Winthrop Pump Stations Upgrade	ME	1,896,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Wyoming County for Sewage Pollution Prevention	PA	325,000	Casey
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean Water State Revolving Fund	York Sewer District for Route 1 Corridor Sewer Extension	ME	1,500,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Albert Gallatin Municipal Authority for Distribution System Expansion ..	PA	500,000	Casey
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Allensworth Community Services District for Allensworth Well Solar Array ..	CA	150,000	Feinstein, Padilla
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Anson-Madison Sanitary District for Anson-Madison Regional PFAS Treatment Facility.	ME	500,000	King

Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Ashtand Area Municipal Authority for S.R. 61 Waterline Replacement Project.	PA	416,000	Casey
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Augusta-Richmond County for Water Line Evaluation	GA	1,000,000	Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Baileville Utilities District for Palm Street Waterline Replacement	ME	1,592,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Berkeley County Public Service Water District for Bunker Hill Water Mainline Upgrade.	WV	3,000,000	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Beulah Water Works District for Raw Water Storage	CO	380,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Branchland Midkiff PSD for Kentucky Fork of 4 Mile Creek Water Extension.	WV	370,000	Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Bullhead City for New Drinking Water Well Construction Project	AZ	2,000,000	Kelly
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Central Arkansas Water for West Pulaski County Water Delivery	AR	12,000,000	Boozman
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Charles County for WSSC Waldorf Interconnection	MD	250,000	Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Chickaloon Village Traditional Council for Community Well in Chickaloon City and Borough of Yakutat for Waterline Extension Project	AK	250,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Aiken for Shaws Creek Water Treatment Plant	SC	5,082,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Barnsdall for Improvements to Water Treatment Plant	OK	4,500,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Barre for Route 302 Water Main Replacement	VT	880,000	Inhofe
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Beaver Bay for Water Intake Repair Project	MN	2,240,000	Sanders
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Benton Harbor for Water System Improvements	MI	432,000	Klobuchar, Smith
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Bridgeport for Water System Improvements	WA	800,000	Peters
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Burns for Water System Improvements	OR	751,000	Murray
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Byram for Water Supply Improvements	MS	3,500,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Calais for Calais Well and Generator Replacement	ME	4,000,000	Hyde-Smith
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Cape May for Drinking Water Treatment Plant Expansion	GA	651,000	Ossoff
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Centralia for Water Line Replacement	WA	576,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Chicago for Daycare Lead Service Line Replacement	IL	600,000	Booker, Menendez
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Cologne for Water Tower Repair	IL	500,000	Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Delta for North Delta Water Line Replacement	CO	1,000,000	Duckworth
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Dinuba for Well 21 Construction	CA	500,000	Klobuchar
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Dover for Water Main Extension and New Well	DE	380,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Edwardsville for Cass Avenue Water Main Replacement	IL	1,500,000	Padilla
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Ely for Lower East Ely Water Mains Upgrade	NV	1,800,000	Carper, Coons
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Falls City for Water System Project	OR	500,000	Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Gallup for New Water Wells	NV	2,430,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Gardner for Gardner Water Transmission Main	NM	1,600,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Grants Pass for Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project	OR	1,300,000	Henrich, Lujan
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Keyville for Water Supply and Water Source Lines	GA	1,000,000	Marley, Warren
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Lafayette for Water Treatment Project	OR	2,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Lawton for Alternate Groundwater Supply	OK	197,000	Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..		OK	1,000,000	Klobuchar, Smith
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..		OK	4,000,000	Inhofe

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	Account	Project	Location	Amount	Requester(s)
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Long Beach for Water Mains Replacement ..	NY	1,000,000	Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Mannington for Water Meter Upgrades ..	WV	229,000	Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Modesto for Grayson Well and Tank Replacement ..	CA	1,750,000	Feinstein, Padilla
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Nome for Potable Water Distribution and Wastewater Collection Systems.	AK	1,600,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of North Las Vegas for Robinson Well Rehab ..	NV	2,500,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Othon for Improvements to Water Treatment Plant ..	OK	80,000	Inhofe
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Osego for Drinking Water Treatment Improvements ..	MN	3,400,000	Klobuchar, Smith
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Page for New Intake Pipes from Lake Powell ..	AZ	3,432,000	Sinema
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Page for Water Treatment Plant Expansion Project ..	AZ	455,000	Kelly
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Paisley for Water System Improvements ..	OR	2,820,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Park Falls for Water and Sewer Aging Infrastructure Improvements.	WI	1,667,000	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Pomeroy for Water System Improvements ..	WA	436,000	Murray
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Prairie City for Water Distribution System Improvements ..	OR	602,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Quincy for Lead Service Line Replacement ..	IL	400,000	Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Redmond for Water System Construction ..	OR	2,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Santa Rosa for Water System Improvements ..	NM	800,000	Lujan
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Springfield for Booster Pump Station ..	MO	14,000,000	Blunt
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of St. Charles for Well Replacement ..	MO	2,000,000	Blunt
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Syracuse for Intake No.2 Extension ..	NY	1,500,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Trinidad for a Drinking Water Infrastructure Project ..	CO	1,149,000	Hickenlooper
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Tulare for Water Delivery System ..	CA	500,000	Feinstein, Padilla
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Watonga for Improvements to Water Treatment Plant ..	OK	2,000,000	Inhofe
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Waukegan for Lead Service Line Replacement ..	IL	500,000	Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Waurika for Improvements to Water Treatment Plant ..	OK	3,892,000	Inhofe
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Wausau for Drinking Water PFAS Response Project ..	WI	1,667,000	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of West Richland for Flat Top Community Park Well Replacement and Hazard Elimination.	WA	2,500,000	Cantwell, Murray
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Westminster for Advanced Water Purification System ..	MD	2,945,000	Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Whittier for Well Field Upgrades ..	AK	1,230,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Woodbury for Water Main Replacement Project ..	MN	468,000	Klobuchar, Smith
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	City of Woodbury for Well Manifold Pipe Project ..	MN	1,800,000	Klobuchar, Smith
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Cleveland County for Water System Extension ..	OK	4,000,000	Inhofe
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Cleveland Water for Potable Water System Upgrade ..	OH	1,000,000	Brown

Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs for the Warm Springs Public Water System Drinking Water Infrastructure through an interagency agreement with the Indian Health Service.	OR	5,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	County of Hawaii for Large Water Meter Replacement	HI	80,000	Hirono, Schatz
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	County of Hawaii for North Kona Deep Well	HI	2,080,000	Hirono, Schatz
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	County of Tulare for Drinking Water Kiosks	CA	200,000	Feinstein, Padilla
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Cowlitz County for Shadow Mountain Water System Extension and Booster Pump Station.	WA	1,500,000	Cantwell, Murray
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	DuPage County for York Township Drinking Water Project	IL	300,000	Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	East Palo Alto for East Palo Alto Water Infrastructure Improvements	CA	800,000	Feinstein
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Eau Claire Waterworks for Drinking Water Infrastructure	WI	1,666,000	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Fulton Waterworks for City of Fulton Water System Delivery	AR	3,050,000	Boozman
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Gilmer County PSD for Waterline Extension Upgrade	GA	350,000	Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Gray Water District for Maine Turnpike Crossing Water Main Replacement.	ME	1,416,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Greenville Water for Adkins Water Transmission Main Line Project	SC	5,400,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Ironton for Water Main Extension and Booster Station Improvements Project.	OH	2,000,000	Brown
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Jackson Parish Hospital for Potable Water System	LA	750,000	Cassidy
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Kansas City Board of Public Utilities for Aged Water Line Replacement	KS	10,000,000	Moran
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Keyport Borough for Water Main Replacement and Upgrade Project	NJ	2,347,000	Booker
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Keyser for Water Treatment Plant and System Improvements	WV	8,000,000	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Logan Water Department for Alternate Source Water	WV	500,000	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	McCurain County for Water Line Replacement	OK	4,000,000	Inhofe
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Meadville Area Water Authority for Tank Rehab	PA	390,000	Casey
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Municipal Water Authority of Aliquippa for Water Distribution System Improvements.	PA	500,000	Casey
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Natchitoches Regional Medical Center for Natchitoches Regional Medical System Potable Water System.	LA	1,120,000	Cassidy
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Norwich Public Utilities for Poquetanuck Cove Crossing Water Interconnect.	CT	200,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Providence Water Supply Board for Cybersecurity Protection	RI	212,000	Reed, Whitehouse
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Providence Water Supply Board for Lead Service Line Replacement	RI	2,288,000	Reed, Whitehouse
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Public Utility District #1 of Skamania Co. for Carson Water Treatment Plant Rebuild.	WA	704,000	Cantwell, Murray
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Public Utility District #1 of Wahkiakum County for Puget Island Water System Mainline Improvement Project.	WA	261,000	Cantwell, Murray
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Ravenswood for Sewage Treatment Plant	WV	3,500,000	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Redbank Valley Municipal Authority for Water System Improvements	PA	500,000	Casey

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	Account	Project	Location	Amount	Requester(s)
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Rib Mountain Sanitary District for Drinking Water Plant and PFAS Mitigation.	WI	1,667,000	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Rockbridge County for Raw Water Pumping Station	VA	3,000,000	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Royalton Fire District 1 for Water Improvement Projects	VT	670,000	Sanders
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	School Hill Water Association for Clean Water for the School Hill Association.	CT	2,500,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Stonington Water Company for Stonington Water Storage Tank Construction.	ME	1,000,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	The Metropolitan District Commission for Northeast Transmission Water Main.	CT	111,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	The South Central Regional Water Authority for Lake Gaillard Water Treatment Plant HVAC and Electrical Improvements.	CT	154,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	The South Central Regional Water Authority for Seymour Well Treatment Facility Generator Replacement.	CT	716,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Town of Campbell for PFAS Remediation in Drinking Water Wells	WI	1,666,000	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Town of Carefree for Silver Saddle Pressure Zone Waterline Improvement Project.	AZ	800,000	Kelly
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Town of Cheraw for a Regional Consolidation Project	CO	1,625,000	Hickenlooper
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Town of Dover for Lead Service Line Replacement Project	NJ	250,000	Booker, Menendez
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Town of Farmerville for Water Metering Project	LA	560,000	Cassidy
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Town of Jaffrey for Water Main Replacement	NH	1,000,000	Shaheen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Town of Jamestown Water for Transmission and Distribution Line Replacement Project.	RI	2,500,000	Reed
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Town of Maysville for Improvements to Water Treatment Plant	OK	4,000,000	Inhofe
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Town of Naturita for Wastewater Treatment Plant Lagoon Upgrade and Collection System.	CO	1,250,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Town of North East for Leslie Water Treatment Plant	MD	500,000	Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Town of Peshtigo for Safe Drinking Water Infrastructure	WI	1,667,000	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Town of Randolph for North Wells and Reservoir Project	VT	775,000	Sanders
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Town of Springer for Water Distribution System Improvements	NM	1,265,000	Lujan
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Town of Superior for Granular Activated Carbon System at Water Treatment Plant.	CO	1,280,000	Hickenlooper
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Town of Winchester for Pump Station and Water Main	NH	2,000,000	Shaheen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Union for Pickaway Waterline Extension	WV	400,000	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ..	Village of Chama for Water Treatment Plant Improvements	NM	550,000	Lujan

Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ...	Village of Cimarron for Waterline Replacement	NM	700,000	Heinrich
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ...	Village of Cuba for Water System Improvements	NY	1,000,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ...	Village of Ivesdale for Water Main Improvements	IL	250,000	Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ...	Village of Kiryas Joel for Phase II Water Treatment Facility Improvements.	NY	1,500,000	Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ...	Villages of Bedford Park & Lemont for Water Connection Project	IL	500,000	Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ...	Virgin Valley Water District for Aseptic Treatment Plant	NV	3,040,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking Water State Revolving Fund ...	Woodville Public Utility District for Woodville PUD Well No. 4 Replacement.	CA	1,150,000	Feinstein, Padilla
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Other	Alaska Electric & Energy Cooperative for Kenai Borough Central Peninsula Landfill Gas-to-Energy Project.	AK	875,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Other	Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium for Tribal Capacity for Inventory and Verification of ANCSA Contaminated Lands.	AK	250,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Other	Alaska Native Village Corporation for Tribal Capacity for Inventory and Verification of ANCSA Contaminated Lands.	AK	250,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Other	City and Borough of Juneau for Municipal Composting Facility	AK	2,500,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Other	City of Saint Paul for Aalax Solid Waste Facility	AK	3,000,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Other	Denali Commission for Regional Solid Waste Management Planning	AK	1,500,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Other	Island Trails Network for Marine Debris Removal, Recycling, and Recovery.	AK	1,000,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Other	State of Alaska for Inventory and Verification of ANCSA Contaminated Sites.	AK	7,000,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Other	Town of Poland for Transfer Station Improvements	ME	598,000	Collins, King
Forest Service	Construction Projects	U.S. Forest Service for Accessible Trails in Vermont, Green Mountain National Forest.	VT	2,000,000	Leahy
Forest Service	Construction Projects	U.S. Forest Service for Iditarod National Historic Trail, Chugach National Forest.	AK	2,348,000	Murkowski
Forest Service	Construction Projects	U.S. Forest Service for Recreational Access, Deschutes National Forest ...	OR	700,000	Merkley, Wyden
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis	Colorado State Forest Service for Creating Resilient Forests in Colorado	CO	3,464,000	Bennet
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis	Groundwork Bridgeport for Growing Bridgeport's Urban Forest	CT	800,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis	Holden Arboretum's Forest Resiliency and Conservation and Canopy Coverage Expansion Project.	OH	335,000	Brown
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis	Kenai Peninsula Borough for Community Wildfire Protection Plan Implementation.	AK	1,500,000	Murkowski
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis	Macomb County for Green Macomb Urban Forest Partnership Legacy Program.	MI	500,000	Stabenow
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis	Municipality of Anchorage for implementation of the Municipal-wide Community Wildlife Protection Plan.	AK	4,000,000	Murkowski
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis	Naugatuck Valley Council of Governments for Regional Open Space Inventory.	CT	2,647,000	Blumenthal, Murphy

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	Account	Project	Location	Amount	Requester(s)
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis	Nauvatch Valley Council of Governments for Tree Canopy Assessment	CT	100,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis	Nevada County for Ponderosa West Grass Valley Defense Zone Extension Project.	CA	750,000	Feinstein, Padilla
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis	New England Forestry Foundation for Mohawk Trail Woodlands Partnership: Action on Forest Climate Resilience.	MA	540,000	Markey, Warren
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis	Northern Forest Center for Northern Forest Wood Construction & Housing Innovation.	ME	1,000,000	King
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis	Oregon State University for Elliott State Research Forest Monitoring Equipment.	OR	3,500,000	Merkley, Wyden
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis	Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management for a tree planting program.	RI	300,000	Reed, Whitehouse
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis	San Diego County for Fire Fuel Management for Cohesive Pre-fire Strategy.	CA	1,500,000	Feinstein, Padilla
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis	State of Oregon for Opal Creek Wilderness and Scenic Recreation Area Act Implementation.	OR	1,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis	The Napa Communities Firewise Foundation for Hogback Ridge Priority Hazardous Fuel Break.	CA	1,500,000	Feinstein, Padilla
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis	The Nature Conservancy for Healthy Trees, Healthy Cities, Healthy Chesapeake Program.	MD	700,000	Van Hollen
Forest Service	Forest Resource Information and Analysis	Town of Ashland for Development of New Markets and Fabrication Road Map for Maine-Sourced Structural Round Timber.	ME	500,000	King
Indian Health Service	Sanitation Facilities Construction	Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium for New Kivalina Landfill	AK	7,990,000	Murkowski
Indian Health Service	Sanitation Facilities Construction	Native Village of Chignik Lagoon for Water Distribution Upgrade	AK	5,354,000	Murkowski
Indian Health Service	Sanitation Facilities Construction	Pueblo of Pojoaque for Wastewater Treatment Facility Upgrades	NM	633,000	Lujan
Indian Health Service	Sanitation Facilities Construction	Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe for Wastewater System Study and Design	WA	1,215,000	Murray

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
Management of Lands and Resources					
Land Resources:					
Rangeland management	108,965	110,069	110,069	+ 1,104	.....
Forestry management	10,349	14,821	12,821	+ 2,472	- 2,000
Cultural resources management	20,053	21,438	21,438	+ 1,385	.....
Wild horse and burro management	137,093	153,100	156,600	+ 19,507	+ 3,500
Land management priorities (CDS) .....	.....	.....	3,500	+ 3,500	+ 3,500
Subtotal	276,460	299,428	304,428	+ 27,968	+ 5,000
Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management:					
Wildlife habitat management	140,747	158,460	158,460	+ 17,713	.....
Threatened and endangered species	(31,000)	(31,000)	(37,000)	(+ 6,000)	(+ 6,000)
Aquatic habitat management	56,922	80,687	80,687	+ 23,765	.....
Subtotal	197,669	239,147	239,147	+ 41,478	.....
Recreation Management:					
Wilderness management	18,686	24,383	21,686	+ 3,000	- 2,697
Recreation resources management	60,242	68,253	62,242	+ 2,000	- 6,011
National Scenic and Historic Trails .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal	78,928	92,636	83,928	+ 5,000	- 8,708
Energy and Minerals:					
Oil and Gas:					
Oil and gas management	106,135	115,819	119,819	+ 13,684	+ 4,000
Oil and gas inspection and enforcement	50,402	51,020	51,000	+ 598	- 20

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
Subtotal, Oil and gas	156,537	166,839	170,819	+ 14,282	+ 3,980
Coal management	16,079	16,581	16,581	+ 502	.....
Other mineral resources	12,936	16,719	14,719	+ 1,783	- 2,000
Renewable energy	30,983	49,713	49,713	+ 18,730	.....
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals	216,535	249,852	251,832	+ 35,297	+ 1,980
Realty and Ownership Management:					
Alaska conveyance	26,219	26,654	31,000	+ 4,781	+ 4,346
Cadastral, lands, and realty management	55,805	62,227	63,700	+ 7,895	+ 1,473
Subtotal	82,024	88,881	94,700	+ 12,676	+ 5,819
Resource Protection and Maintenance:					
Resource management planning	67,969	97,026	77,969	+ 10,000	- 19,057
Resource protection and law enforcement	28,038	28,565	28,565	+ 527	.....
Abandoned minelands and hazardous materials management	40,133	62,178	52,178	+ 12,045	- 10,000
Subtotal	136,140	187,769	158,712	+ 22,572	- 29,057
Transportation and Facilities Maintenance:					
Annual maintenance	44,055	44,348	44,348	+ 293	.....
Deferred maintenance	34,980	32,007	32,007	- 2,973	.....
Subtotal	79,035	76,355	76,355	- 2,680	.....
Workforce and Organizational Support:					
Administrative support	53,330	57,138	57,138	+ 3,808	.....
Bureauwide fixed costs	86,046	92,515	92,515	+ 6,469	.....
Information technology management	26,499	26,934	26,934	+ 435	.....
Subtotal	165,875	176,587	176,587	+ 10,712	.....

National Conservation Lands (National landscape conservation system)	49,274	68,304	68,304	+ 19,030	
Communication site management	2,000	2,000	2,000		
Offsetting collections	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000		
Offsetting Collections-Oil and Gas Inspection Fees		-51,000	-51,000		
Subtotal, Management of lands and resources	1,281,940	1,427,959	1,402,993	+ 121,053	- 24,966
Mining Law Administration:					
Administration	39,696	39,696	39,696		
Offsetting collections	-64,000	-71,000	-71,000	- 7,000	
Subtotal, Mining Law Administration	-24,304	-31,304	-31,304	- 7,000	
Total, Management of Lands and Resources	1,257,636	1,396,655	1,371,689	+ 114,053	- 24,966
Oregon and California Grant Lands					
Western Oregon resources management	103,557	114,500	114,500	+ 10,943	
Western Oregon information and resource data systems	1,828	1,887	1,887	+ 59	
Western Oregon transportation & facilities maintenance	10,770	11,123	11,123	+ 353	
Western Oregon construction and acquisition	340	369	369	+ 29	
Western Oregon national monument	788	817	817	+ 29	
Total, Oregon and California Grant Lands	117,283	128,696	128,696	+ 11,413	
Range Improvements					
Current appropriations	10,000	10,000	10,000		
Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures					
Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures	30,000	30,000	30,000		
Offsetting fees	-30,000	-30,000	-30,000		
Total, Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures					
Miscellaneous Trust Funds and Permanent Operating Funds					
Current appropriations	26,000	26,000	26,000		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
TOTAL, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	1,410,919	1,561,351	1,536,385	+ 125,466	- 24,966
(Mandatory)	(36,000)	(36,000)	(36,000)		
(Discretionary)	(1,374,919)	(1,525,351)	(1,500,385)	(+ 125,466)	(- 24,966)
UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE					
Resource Management					
Ecological Services:					
Listing	21,279	23,946	25,946	+ 4,667	+ 2,000
Planning and consultation	112,092	152,807	117,607	+ 5,515	- 35,200
Conservation and restoration	35,666	54,274	47,274	+ 11,608	- 7,000
(National Wetlands Inventory)	(3,471)	(7,471)	(5,471)	(+ 2,000)	(- 2,000)
(Coastal Barrier Resources Act)	(1,390)	(3,390)	(2,390)	(+ 1,000)	(- 1,000)
Recovery	108,372	125,135	121,672	+ 13,300	- 3,463
Subtotal	277,409	356,162	312,499	+ 35,090	- 43,663
Habitat conservation:					
Partners for fish and wildlife	57,715	67,397	60,867	+ 3,152	- 6,530
Coastal programs	13,616	15,976	13,976	+ 360	- 2,000
Subtotal	71,331	83,373	74,843	+ 3,512	- 8,530
National Wildlife Refuge System:					
Wildlife and habitat management	249,517	273,649	261,152	+ 11,635	- 12,497
Visitor services	77,237	97,027	81,527	+ 4,290	- 15,500
Refuge law enforcement	41,915	50,272	46,272	+ 4,357	- 4,000
Conservation planning	2,594	5,684	5,684	+ 3,090	
Refuge maintenance	147,498	171,253	155,365	+ 7,867	- 15,888
Subtotal	518,761	597,885	550,000	+ 31,239	- 47,885

Conservation and Enforcement:								
Migratory bird management	49,568	70,224	54,128	+ 4,560	- 16,096			
Law enforcement	89,788	99,333	94,788	+ 5,000	- 4,545			
International affairs	25,365	31,815	29,615	+ 4,250	- 2,200			
Subtotal	164,721	201,372	178,531	+ 13,810	- 22,841			
Fish and Aquatic Conservation:								
National fish hatchery system operations	71,776	83,470	76,472	+ 4,696	- 6,998			
Maintenance and equipment	26,046	49,835	29,313	+ 3,267	- 20,522			
Aquatic habitat and species conservation	123,004	127,109	140,221	+ 17,217	+ 13,112			
Subtotal	220,826	260,414	246,006	+ 25,180	- 14,408			
Cooperative landscape conservation	12,802	19,013	13,213	+ 411	- 5,800			
Science Support:								
Science Partnerships (formerly Adaptive science)	16,400	22,885	22,435	+ 6,035	- 450			
Service science	6,833	15,597	7,007	+ 174	- 8,590			
Subtotal	23,233	38,482	29,442	+ 6,209	- 9,040			
General Operations:								
Central office operations	26,766	34,371	33,146	+ 6,380	- 1,225			
Management and Administration	47,484	64,434	55,323	+ 7,839	- 9,111			
Service-wide bill paying	44,667	46,224	46,224	+ 1,557	.....		
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	7,022	9,032	7,032	+ 10	- 2,000			
National Conservation Training Center	26,455	31,060	27,647	+ 1,192	- 3,413			
Aviation Management	3,255	3,300	3,300	+ 45	.....		
Subtotal	155,649	188,421	172,672	+ 17,023	- 15,749			
Stewardship Priorities (CDS)	6,813	.....	25,641	+ 18,828	+ 25,641			
Subtotal, Resource Management	1,451,545	1,745,122	1,602,847	+ 151,302	- 142,275			
Administrative Provision								
Damage Recovery Provision .....	.....	1,000	1,000	+ 1,000	.....		
Total, Resource Management	1,451,545	1,746,122	1,603,847	+ 152,302	- 142,275			

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
Construction					
Construction and rehabilitation:					
Line item construction projects	4,883	37,935	37,935	+ 33,052	.....
Bridge and dam safety programs	2,427	2,427	2,427	.....	.....
Nationwide engineering service	5,537	6,056	6,056	+ 519	.....
Subtotal, Construction and Rehabilitation	12,847	46,418	46,418	+ 33,571	.....
Rescission	- 1,240	.....	.....	+ 1,240	.....
Total, Construction	11,607	46,418	46,418	+ 34,811	.....
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund					
Grants and Administration:					
Conservation grants	13,000	13,000	13,000	.....	.....
HCP assistance grants	8,362	8,000	8,362	.....	+ 362
Administration	2,702	2,702	2,702	.....	.....
Subtotal, Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	24,064	23,702	24,064	.....	+ 362
Rescission	- 945	.....	.....	+ 945	.....
Total, Cooperative Endangered Species Fund	23,119	23,702	24,064	+ 945	+ 362
National Wildlife Refuge Fund					
Payments in lieu of taxes	13,228	.....	13,228	.....	+ 13,228

North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	48,500	46,500	48,500	.....	+ 2,000
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	5,000	7,910	5,500	+ 500	- 2,410
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation					
Migratory bird grants					
Multinational Species Conservation Fund	4,610	4,340	4,610	.....	+ 270
African elephant conservation fund	2,800	2,730	2,800	.....	+ 70
Asian elephant conservation fund	6,210	5,780	6,210	.....	+ 430
Rhinceros and tiger conservation fund	3,600	3,440	3,600	.....	+ 160
Great ape conservation fund	2,780	2,710	2,780	.....	+ 70
Marine turtle conservation fund					
Total, Multinational Species Conservation Fund	20,000	19,000	20,000	.....	+ 1,000
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants					
State wildlife grants (formula)	59,250	64,000	61,000	+ 1,750	- 3,000
State wildlife grants (competitive)	7,362	10,362	8,500	+ 1,138	- 1,862
Tribal wildlife grants	6,000	8,000	7,000	+ 1,000	- 1,000
Total, State and tribal wildlife grants	72,612	82,362	76,500	+ 3,888	- 5,862
TOTAL, US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	1,645,611	1,972,014	1,838,057	+ 192,446	- 133,957
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
Operation of the National Park System					
Park Management:					
Resource stewardship	382,147	552,997	521,364	+ 139,217	- 31,633
Visitor services	289,221	279,847	309,680	+ 20,459	+ 29,833
Park protection	407,057	444,215	442,211	+ 35,154	- 2,004
Facility operations and maintenance	911,478	959,022	943,054	+ 31,576	- 15,968
Park support	569,838	636,142	607,199	+ 37,361	- 28,943
Subtotal—Park Management	2,559,741	2,872,223	2,823,508	+ 263,767	- 48,715
External administrative costs	207,287	217,633	220,727	+ 13,440	+ 3,094

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued**
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
Subtotal—Operation of the National Park System	2,767,028	3,089,856	3,044,235	+277,207	-45,621
Medical Services Fund .....	.....	.....	2,000	+2,000	+2,000
Offsetting Collections—Medical Services Fund .....	.....	.....	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000
Total, Operation of the National Park System	2,767,028	3,089,856	3,044,235	+277,207	-45,621
National Recreation and Preservation					
Natural programs	16,452	16,868	17,050	+598	+182
Cultural programs	34,408	32,977	35,827	+1,419	+2,850
International park affairs	1,950	1,990	1,990	+40	.....
Environmental and compliance review	456	465	465	+9	.....
Heritage Partnership Programs	27,144	22,281	27,177	+33	+4,896
Statutory and Contractual Aid (CDS)	3,500	.....	2,919	-581	+2,919
Total, National Recreation and Preservation	83,910	74,581	85,428	+1,518	+10,847
Historic Preservation Fund					
State historic preservation offices	57,675	57,675	61,000	+3,325	+3,325
Tribal grants	16,000	23,000	21,000	+5,000	-2,000
Competitive grants	27,625	26,125	30,250	+2,625	+4,125
Save America's Treasures grants	26,500	25,000	26,500	.....	+1,500
Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grants	10,000	10,000	12,500	+2,500	+2,500
Grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities	10,000	10,000	11,000	+1,000	+1,000
Semiquincentennial Sites	10,000	.....	10,000	.....	+10,000
Historic Preservation Fund Projects (CDS)	15,272	.....	19,654	+4,382	+19,654

	173,072	151,800	191,904	+ 18,832	+ 40,104
Total, Historic Preservation Fund					
Construction					
General Program:					
Line item construction and maintenance	136,700	134,700	126,700	- 10,000	- 8,000
Emergency and unscheduled	3,848	10,848	3,848		- 7,000
Housing	2,933	7,886	7,886	+ 4,953	
Dam safety	1,247	1,247	1,247		
Equipment replacement	13,474	44,505	32,968	+ 19,494	- 11,537
Planning, construction	15,183	15,183	15,183		
Construction program management	39,921	34,891	34,891	- 5,030	
General management plans	12,678	30,080	18,506	+ 5,828	- 11,574
Total, Construction	225,984	279,340	241,229	+ 15,245	- 38,111
Centennial Challenge	15,000	15,000	15,000		
TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	3,264,994	3,610,577	3,577,796	+ 312,802	- 32,781
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
Surveys, Investigations, and Research					
Ecosystems:					
Environmental Health:					
Contaminant biology	11,100	12,582	12,082	+ 982	- 500
Toxic substances hydrology	15,389	15,227	15,977	+ 588	+ 750
Subtotal	26,489	27,809	28,059	+ 1,570	+ 250
Species Management Research	55,418	74,446	59,359	+ 3,941	- 15,087
Land Management Research	58,103	72,655	64,062	+ 5,959	- 8,593
Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research	40,431	47,920	45,380	+ 4,949	- 2,540
Climate Adaptation Science Centers and Land Change Science:					
National and Regional Climate Adaptation Science Centers	51,903	85,741	67,048	+ 15,145	- 18,693
Land Change Science	19,547	38,971	21,121	+ 1,574	- 17,850
Subtotal	71,450	124,712	88,169	+ 16,719	- 36,543

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
Cooperative research units	26,006	28,150	30,006	+ 4,000	+ 1,856
Total, Ecosystems	277,897	375,692	315,035	+ 37,138	- 60,657
Energy and Mineral Resources:					
Mineral resources	63,737	90,302	67,302	+ 3,565	- 23,000
Energy resources	31,486	56,708	33,958	+ 2,472	- 22,750
Total, Energy and Mineral Resources	95,223	147,010	101,260	+ 6,037	- 45,750
Natural Hazards:					
Earthquake hazards	90,037	99,920	96,320	+ 6,283	- 3,600
Volcano hazards	33,282	34,500	38,000	+ 4,718	+ 3,500
Landslide hazards	8,929	11,432	12,000	+ 3,071	+ 568
Global seismographic network	7,212	7,280	7,280	+ 68	.....
Geomagnetism	4,673	5,760	5,010	+ 337	- 750
Coastal/Marine hazards and resources	41,865	60,935	44,785	+ 2,920	- 16,150
Total, Natural Hazards	185,998	219,827	203,395	+ 17,397	- 16,432
Water Resources:					
Water Availability and Use Science Program	64,501	72,433	77,183	+ 12,682	+ 4,750
Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program	110,651	117,035	119,535	+ 8,884	+ 2,500
National Water Quality Program	96,742	98,273	98,773	+ 2,031	+ 500
Water Resources Research Act Program	14,000	15,000	18,000	+ 4,000	+ 3,000
Total, Water Resources	285,894	302,741	313,491	+ 27,597	+ 10,750

	1,000		2,130	+ 1,130	+ 2,130
Special Initiatives (CDS)	1,000	.....	2,130	+ 1,130	+ 2,130
Total, Special Initiatives (CDS)	1,000	.....	2,130	+ 1,130	+ 2,130
Core Science Systems:					
National Land Imaging	107,492	124,691	117,791	+ 10,299	- 6,900
(Satellite Operations)	(84,788)	(92,274)	(92,274)	(+ 7,486)	.....
Science, synthesis, analysis, and research	26,353	84,330	27,230	+ 877	- 57,100
National cooperative geologic mapping	42,431	41,271	42,771	+ 340	+ 1,500
National Geospatial Program	87,526	98,506	90,526	+ 3,000	- 7,980
Total, Core Science Systems	263,802	348,798	278,318	+ 14,516	- 70,480
Science Support:					
Administration and Management	77,520	96,037	89,421	+ 11,901	- 6,616
Information Services	22,216	33,160	28,160	+ 5,944	- 5,000
Total, Science Support	99,736	129,197	117,581	+ 17,845	- 11,616
Facilities:					
Rental payments and operations & maintenance	110,146	113,239	113,239	+ 3,093	.....
Deferred maintenance and capital improvement	74,664	74,840	74,840	+ 176	.....
Total, Facilities	184,810	188,079	188,079	+ 3,269	.....
Total, Surveys, Investigations, and Research	1,394,360	1,711,344	1,519,289	+ 124,929	- 192,055
USGS direct lease agreement					
Administrative Provision					
Total, Administrative Provision					
TOTAL, UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	1,394,360	1,711,344	1,519,289	+ 124,929	- 192,055

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT					
Ocean Energy Management					
Renewable energy	36,818	51,675	44,818	+ 8,000	- 6,857
Conventional energy	60,487	63,629	63,629	+ 3,142	.....
Environmental assessment	79,763	86,373	88,373	+ 8,610	+ 2,000
Marine Minerals	11,781	15,383	15,383	+ 3,602	.....
Executive direction	17,899	20,347	20,347	+ 2,448	.....
Subtotal	206,748	237,407	232,550	+ 25,802	- 4,857
Offsetting rental receipts	-41,000	-35,000	-35,000	+ 6,000	.....
Cost recovery fees	- 2,000	- 2,000	- 2,000	.....	.....
Subtotal, offsetting collections	-43,000	-37,000	-37,000	+ 6,000	.....
TOTAL, BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT	163,748	200,407	195,550	+ 31,802	- 4,857
BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT					
Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement					
Environmental enforcement	5,508	5,858	5,858	+ 350	.....
Operations, safety and regulation	160,147	170,943	170,943	+ 10,796	.....
Administrative operations	18,750	20,492	19,792	+ 542	- 1,200
Executive direction	18,443	18,793	18,793	+ 350	.....
Offshore decommissioning	3,000	30,000	5,000	+ 2,000	- 25,000
Subtotal	205,848	246,086	219,886	+ 14,038	- 26,200
Offsetting rental receipts	-18,000	-14,000	-14,000	+ 4,000	.....

Inspection fees	-34,000	-44,000	-44,000	-10,000	.....
Cost recovery fees	-3,000	-5,000	-5,000	-2,000	.....
Subtotal, offsetting collections	-55,000	-63,000	-63,000	-8,000	.....
Rescission	-10,000	.....	.....	+10,000	.....
Total, Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	140,848	183,086	156,886	+16,038	-26,200
Oil Spill Research					
Oil spill research	15,099	15,099	15,099	.....	.....
TOTAL, BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT	155,947	198,185	171,985	+16,038	-26,200
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT					
Regulation and Technology					
Environmental protection	87,199	89,554	88,900	+1,701	-654
(State and Tribal regulatory grants)	(65,000)	(65,000)	(65,000)	.....	.....
Permit fees	40	40	40	.....	.....
Offsetting collections	-40	-40	-40	.....	.....
Technology development and transfer	15,119	16,147	16,061	+942	-86
Financial management	518	535	535	+17	.....
Executive direction	15,281	15,840	15,626	+345	-214
Civil penalties (indefinite)	100	100	100	.....	.....
Subtotal	118,217	122,176	121,222	+3,005	-954
Civil penalties (offsetting collections)	-100	-100	-100	.....	.....
Total, Regulation and Technology	118,117	122,076	121,122	+3,005	-954
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund					
Environmental restoration	11,589	17,170	17,088	+5,499	-82
Technology development and transfer	3,674	4,287	4,266	+592	-21
Financial management	5,403	6,161	6,079	+676	-82
Executive direction	6,814	6,524	6,471	-343	-53
Subtotal	27,480	34,142	33,904	+6,424	-238

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
State grants	122,500	115,000	135,000	+ 12,500	+ 20,000
Subtotal	149,980	149,142	168,904	+ 18,924	+ 19,762
Total, Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	149,980	149,142	168,904	+ 18,924	+ 19,762
TOTAL, OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT	268,097	271,218	290,026	+ 21,929	+ 18,808
INDIAN AFFAIRS					
Bureau of Indian Affairs					
Operation of Indian Programs					
Tribal Government:					
Aid to tribal government	27,812	27,037	27,037	- 775	.....
Consolidated tribal government program	84,821	82,467	82,467	- 2,354	.....
Self governance compacts	187,813	200,398	195,813	+ 8,000	- 4,585
New tribes	480	480	480	.....	.....
Small and needy tribes	7,000	23,002	10,000	+ 3,000	- 13,002
Road maintenance	37,400	48,190	42,000	+ 4,600	- 6,190
Tribal government program oversight	10,098	12,414	12,098	+ 2,000	- 316
Subtotal	355,424	393,988	369,895	+ 14,471	- 24,093
Human Services:					
Social services	53,292	80,134	58,292	+ 5,000	- 21,842
Welfare assistance	78,494	77,994	77,994	- 500	.....
Indian child welfare act	17,313	26,328	18,813	+ 1,500	- 7,515
Housing improvement program	11,736	14,219	12,736	+ 1,000	- 1,483
Human services tribal design	290	218	218	- 72	.....

	3,185	3,272	3,272	+ 87	
Human services program oversight					
Subtotal	164,310	202,165	171,325	+ 7,015	- 30,840
Trust—Natural Resources Management:					
Natural resources, general	14,250	23,203	16,250	+ 2,000	- 6,953
Irrigation operations and maintenance	14,169	20,769	16,169	+ 2,000	- 4,600
Rights protection implementation	45,687	44,700	47,687	+ 2,000	+ 2,987
Tribal management/development program	14,459	17,694	16,459	+ 2,000	- 1,235
Endangered species	5,219	6,243	6,243	+ 1,024	
Tribal Climate Resilience	31,971	60,991	50,990	+ 19,019	- 10,001
Integrated resource information program	2,998	9,077	4,998	+ 2,000	- 4,079
Agriculture and range	37,827	43,938	39,627	+ 1,800	- 4,311
Forestry	60,277	63,517	63,517	+ 3,240	
Water resources	15,802	18,426	17,536	+ 1,734	- 890
Fish, wildlife and parks	20,506	21,699	21,506	+ 1,000	- 193
Energy and Mineral	31,814	67,207	66,010	+ 34,196	- 1,197
Resource management program oversight	7,948	9,169	8,816	+ 868	- 353
Subtotal	302,927	406,633	375,808	+ 72,881	- 30,825
Trust—Real Estate Services	150,190	173,027	173,027	+ 22,837	
Public Safety and Justice:					
Law enforcement:					
Criminal investigations and police services	297,676	282,376	290,376	- 7,300	+ 8,000
Detention/corrections	113,369	127,028	127,028	+ 13,659	
Inspections/internal affairs	3,666	3,751	3,751	+ 85	
Law enforcement special initiatives	24,898	25,094	25,094	+ 196	
Indian police academy	5,056	5,163	5,163	+ 107	
Tribal justice support	30,809	34,836	34,836	+ 4,027	
VAWA	(3,000)		(3,000)		(+ 3,000)
Public Law 280 courts	(19,000)		(19,000)		(+ 19,000)
Law enforcement program management	7,092	7,391	7,391	+ 299	
Facilities operations and maintenance	18,913	22,079	22,079	+ 3,166	
Tribal courts	43,169	52,679	52,679	+ 9,510	
Fire protection	1,632	1,665	1,665	+ 33	
Subtotal	546,280	562,062	570,062	+ 23,782	+ 8,000
Community and economic development	29,353	72,348	37,853	+ 8,500	- 34,495
Executive direction and administrative services	270,600	271,813	271,423	+ 823	- 390

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
Special Initiatives (CDS)	1,250	.....	4,240	+ 2,990	+ 4,240
Total, Operation of Indian Programs	1,820,334	2,082,036	1,973,633	+ 153,299	- 108,403
Indian Land Consolidation	7,000	80,000	8,000	+ 1,000	- 72,000
Contract Support Costs					
Contract support costs	235,000	.....	323,000	+ 88,000	+ 323,000
Indian self-determination fund	5,000	323,000	.....	.....	- 323,000
Indian self-determination fund .....	.....	5,000	5,000	.....	+ 5,000
Indian self-determination fund .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	- 5,000
Total, Contract Support Costs	240,000	328,000	328,000	+ 88,000	.....
Appropriations (Mandatory)	(240,000)	.....	(328,000)	(+ 88,000)	(+ 328,000)
Payments for Tribal Leases		328,000	.....	.....	- 328,000
Tribal Sec 105(l) leases (Mandatory)	36,593	.....	30,000	- 6,593	+ 30,000
Construction		30,000	.....	.....	- 30,000
Public safety and justice	47,811	70,311	59,811	+ 12,000	- 10,500
Resources management	74,060	85,554	85,424	+ 11,364	- 130
Other Program construction	24,898	49,867	45,717	+ 20,819	- 4,150
Total, Construction	146,769	205,732	190,952	+ 44,183	- 14,780

Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians						
Water Settlements:						
Unallocated	1,000	825	825	825	-175	.....
Total, Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	1,000	825	825	825	-175	.....
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account						
Indian guaranteed loan program account	11,833	13,884	13,884	13,884	+2,051	.....
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs	2,263,529	2,740,477	2,545,294	2,545,294	+281,765	-195,183
Bureau of Indian Education						
Operation of Indian Education Programs						
Elementary and secondary programs (forward funded):						
ISEP formula funds	440,784	500,636	500,636	500,636	+59,852	.....
ISEP program adjustments	5,844	7,039	7,039	7,039	+1,195	.....
Education program enhancements	16,513	21,525	21,525	21,525	+5,012	.....
Tribal education departments	5,003	5,007	5,007	5,007	+4	.....
Student transportation	59,616	61,007	61,007	61,007	+1,391	.....
Early child and family development	21,655	25,267	25,267	25,267	+3,612	.....
Tribal grant support costs	89,450	97,453	97,453	97,453	+8,003	.....
Subtotal	638,865	717,934	717,934	717,934	+79,069	.....
Post secondary programs (forward funded):						
Haskill & SPI	28,622	30,325	30,325	30,325	+1,703	.....
Tribal colleges and universities	76,510	86,510	86,510	86,510	+10,000	.....
Tribal technical colleges	8,151	13,656	13,656	13,656	+5,505	.....
Subtotal	113,283	130,491	130,491	130,491	+17,208	.....
Subtotal, forward funded education	752,148	848,425	848,425	848,425	+96,277	.....
Elementary and secondary programs:						
Facilities operations	70,189	76,888	76,888	76,888	+6,699	.....
Facilities maintenance	62,421	69,544	69,544	69,544	+7,123	.....
Juvenile detention center education	554	555	555	555	+1	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
Johnson O'Malley assistance grants	21,198	26,570	26,570	+ 5,372	.....
Subtotal	154,362	173,557	173,557	+ 19,195	.....
Post secondary programs:					
Tribal colleges and universities supplements	1,220	1,220	1,220	.....	.....
Scholarships & adult education	40,541	45,049	42,541	+ 2,000	- 2,508
Special higher education scholarships	4,992	3,492	3,492	- 1,500	.....
Science post graduate scholarship fund	4,450	4,950	4,950	+ 500	.....
Subtotal	51,203	54,711	52,203	+ 1,000	- 2,508
Education management:					
Education program management	36,063	40,441	40,441	+ 4,378	.....
Education IT	23,825	38,500	29,825	+ 6,000	- 8,675
Subtotal	59,888	78,941	70,266	+ 10,378	- 8,675
Total, Operation of Indian Education Programs	1,017,601	1,155,634	1,144,451	+ 126,850	- 11,183
Education Construction					
Replacement/School Construction	115,504	255,504	168,836	+ 53,332	- 86,668
Replacement Facility Construction	23,935	23,935	23,935	.....	.....
Replacement/New Employee Housing	1,000	4,000	4,000	+ 3,000	.....
Employee Housing Repair	13,589	13,595	13,595	+ 6	.....
Facilities Improvement and Repair	95,302	108,068	108,068	+ 12,766	.....
Tribal Colleges FIR	15,000	15,000	15,000	.....	.....
Total, Education Construction	264,330	420,102	333,434	+ 69,104	- 86,668

Total, Bureau of Indian Education	1,281,931	1,575,736	1,477,885	+ 195,954	- 97,851
Bureau of Trust Funds Administration					
Federal Trust Programs:					
Program operations, support, and improvements		111,155			- 111,155
(Office of Historical Accounting)		(17,867)			(- 17,867)
Executive direction		1,520			- 1,520
Total, Bureau of Trust Funds Administration		112,675			- 112,675
Office of Special Trustee for American Indians					
Federal Trust Programs:					
Program operations, support, and improvements	108,071		111,155	+ 3,084	+ 111,155
(Office of Historical Accounting)	(17,536)		(17,867)	(+ 331)	(- 17,867)
Executive direction	1,501		1,520	+ 19	+ 1,520
Total, Office of Special Trustee for American Indians	109,572		112,675	+ 3,103	+ 112,675
TOTAL, INDIAN AFFAIRS	3,655,032	4,428,888	4,135,854	+ 480,822	- 293,034
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES					
Office of the Secretary					
Leadership and administration	101,439	121,740	110,085	+ 8,646	- 11,655
Management services	21,928	24,790	24,915	+ 2,987	+ 125
General reduction (House floor action)					
Subtotal, Office of the Secretary	123,367	146,530	135,000	+ 11,633	- 11,530
Rescission					
Total, Office of the Secretary	123,367	146,530	135,000	+ 11,633	- 11,530
Territorial Assistance:					
Office of Insular Affairs					
Insular Affairs					
Assistance to Territories					
Office of Insular Affairs	9,837	10,217	10,217	+ 380	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
Technical assistance	22,300	21,800	21,800	-500	.....
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	3,525	3,525	+900	.....
Energizing Insular Communities	11,000	15,500	15,500	+4,500	.....
Compact impact	5,000	6,000	6,000	+1,000	.....
Subtotal, Territorial Assistance	58,637	64,917	64,917	+6,280	.....
American Samoa operations grants	27,120	24,620	24,620	-2,500	.....
Northern Marianas covenant grants	27,720	27,720	27,720	.....	.....
Total, Assistance to Territories	113,477	117,257	117,257	+3,780	.....
(discretionary)	(85,757)	(89,537)	(89,537)	(+3,780)	.....
(mandatory)	(27,720)	(27,720)	(27,720)	.....	.....
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	121,940	125,720	125,720	+3,780	.....
(discretionary)	(94,220)	(98,000)	(98,000)	(+3,780)	.....
(mandatory)	(27,720)	(27,720)	(27,720)	.....	.....
Office of the Solicitor					
Legal services	65,086	72,332	71,328	+6,242	-1,004

General administration	5,926	6,186	6,399	+473	+213
Ethics	20,198	19,781	20,504	+306	+723
FOIA Office	3,788	3,751	3,819	+31	+68
Total, Office of the Solicitor	94,998	102,050	102,050	+7,052	.....
Office of Inspector General					
Audits, evaluations, and investigations	62,132	76,870	68,000	+5,868	-8,870
Total, Office of Inspector General	62,132	76,870	68,000	+5,868	-8,870
TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES	402,437	451,170	430,770	+28,333	-20,400
(Mandatory)	(27,720)	(27,720)	(27,720)	.....	.....
(Discretionary)	(374,717)	(423,450)	(403,050)	(+28,333)	(-20,400)
(Appropriations)	(374,717)	(423,450)	(403,050)	(+28,333)	(-20,400)
(Rescissions) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS					
Wildland Fire Management					
Fire Operations:	370,543	477,159	477,159	+106,616	.....
Preparedness	383,657	383,657	383,657	.....	.....
Fire suppression .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, Fire operations	754,200	860,816	860,816	+106,616	.....
Other Operations:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fuels Management	227,000	304,344	267,000	+40,000	-37,344
Burned area rehabilitation	22,470	20,470	20,470	-2,000	.....
Fire facilities	18,427	10,000	10,000	-8,427	.....
Joint fire science	4,000	4,000	5,000	+1,000	+1,000
Subtotal, Other operations	271,897	338,814	302,470	+30,573	-36,344
General increase (House floor action) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, Wildland fire management	1,026,097	1,199,630	1,163,286	+137,189	-36,344
Total, Wildland fire management	1,026,097	1,199,630	1,163,286	+137,189	-36,344

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund	330,000	340,000	340,000	+ 10,000	.....
Total, Wildland Fire Management with cap adjustment	1,356,097	1,539,630	1,503,286	+ 147,189	- 36,344
Central Hazardous Materials Fund					
Central hazardous materials fund	10,036	10,064	10,064	+ 28	.....
Energy Community Revitalization Program					
State Grants (Hard Rock and Orphan Wells)	1,700	33,000	7,000	+ 5,300	- 26,000
Tribal Grants (Hard Rock and Orphan Wells)	400	10,000	2,000	+ 1,600	- 8,000
Federal Program (Hard Rock and Orphan Wells)	2,100	17,000	9,000	+ 6,900	- 8,000
Program Management	800	5,000	2,000	+ 1,200	- 3,000
Total, Energy Community Revitalization Program	5,000	65,000	20,000	+ 15,000	- 45,000
Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund					
Damage assessments	2,000	2,000	2,000	.....	.....
Program management	2,180	2,288	2,288	+ 108	.....
Restoration support	2,753	2,869	2,869	+ 116	.....
Oil Spill Preparedness	1,000	902	902	- 98	.....
Total, Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund	7,933	8,059	8,059	+ 126	.....
Working Capital Fund					
Working Capital Fund	91,436	118,746	112,198	+ 20,762	- 6,548

Office of Natural Resources Revenue									
Natural Resources Revenue	169,640	174,977	174,977	174,977					
Payment in Lieu of Taxes		535,000							- 535,000
Payments to local governments in lieu of taxes		2,451,476		1,828,584					- 622,892
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS	1,640,142	2,451,476	16,857,630	16,040,296	+ 1,524,009	+ 1,561,824	(+ 12,185)	(+ 10,000)	(- 358,000)
									(- 459,334)
General Provisions—This Title									
Payments to local governments in lieu of taxes (PLT)	515,000		1,000	515,000					+ 515,000
Decommissioning BOEM account			1,000	1,000					+ 1,000
TOTAL, TITLE I, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	14,516,287	16,857,630	16,857,630	16,040,296	+ 1,524,009	+ 1,561,824	(+ 12,185)	(+ 10,000)	(- 358,000)
Appropriations	(14,390,572)	(16,769,730)	(16,769,730)	(15,952,396)					(- 817,334)
Rescissions	(- 12,185)								
Fire Suppression Cap Adjustment	(330,000)	(340,000)	(340,000)	(340,000)					
Offsetting Collections	(- 192,100)	(- 252,100)	(- 252,100)	(- 252,100)					
(Mandatory)	(63,720)	(421,720)	(421,720)	(63,720)					
(Discretionary without cap adjustment)	(14,122,567)	(16,095,910)	(16,095,910)	(15,636,576)					
TITLE II—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY									
Science and Technology									
Clean Air and Climate	134,314	181,598	181,598	181,598					
(Climate Protection)	(8,000)	(10,169)	(10,169)	(10,169)					
Enforcement	14,004	15,532	15,532	15,532					
Homeland security	35,733	40,917	40,917	39,917					- 1,000
Indoor air and Radiation	5,251	6,937	6,937	6,937					
IT / Data management / Security	3,079	3,195	3,195	3,195					
Operations and administration	67,500	68,912	68,912	68,912					
Pesticide licensing	5,886	6,153	6,153	6,153					
Research: Air, Climate, and Energy	95,406	132,924	132,924	105,406					- 27,518
Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability	127,447	140,448	140,448	138,448					- 2,000
(Research: Computational toxicology)	(21,406)	(22,542)	(22,542)	(22,542)					
(Research: Endocrine disruptors)	(16,253)	(17,095)	(17,095)	(17,095)					
Research: National priorities	11,430			22,751					+ 11,321
(Research: National priorities (GDS))				(13,251)					+ 22,751
Research: Safe and sustainable water resources				117,786					+ 117,786
	112,574	119,286	119,286	117,786					- 1,500

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
Research: Sustainable and healthy communities	133,156	141,477	139,977	+ 6,821	- 1,500
Ensure Safe Water	4,394	6,776	6,776	+ 2,382	.....
Technical Adjustment	.....	- 1,000	.....	.....	+ 1,000
Total, Science and Technology	750,174	863,155	853,388	+ 103,214	- 9,767
(by transfer from Hazardous Substance Superfund)	(30,985)	(31,368)	(31,368)	(+ 383)	.....
Environmental Programs and Management					
Brownfields	24,000	36,842	26,000	+ 2,000	- 10,842
Clean Air and Climate	290,328	523,973	473,973	+ 183,645	- 50,000
(Climate Protection)	(98,000)	(125,216)	(125,216)	(+ 27,216)	.....
Compliance	103,500	144,770	144,770	+ 41,270	.....
Enforcement	335,934	291,305	291,305	- 44,629	.....
(Environmental justice)	(94,159)	.....	.....	( - 94,159)	.....
Environmental justice	.....	294,938	174,124	+ 174,124	- 120,814
Environmental protection: National priorities	25,700	.....	30,700	+ 5,000	+ 30,700
Geographic programs:					
Great Lakes Restoration Initiative	348,000	340,111	358,000	+ 10,000	+ 17,889
Chesapeake Bay	88,000	90,568	91,000	+ 432	+ 432
San Francisco Bay	24,000	12,004	24,000	+ 3,000	+ 11,996
Puget Sound	34,250	35,016	37,250	.....	+ 2,234
Long Island Sound	31,400	40,002	34,400	+ 3,000	- 5,602
Gulf of Mexico	22,447	22,524	25,524	+ 3,077	+ 3,000
South Florida	7,500	7,202	8,000	+ 500	+ 798
Lake Champlain	20,000	20,000	25,000	+ 5,000	+ 5,000
Lake Pontchartrain	1,900	2,200	2,200	+ 300	+ 268
Southern New England Estuaries	6,000	6,252	7,000	+ 1,000	+ 748
Columbia River Basin	2,000	1,550	3,000	+ 1,000	+ 1,450

	1,695	1,474	1,695	.....	+ 221
Other geographic activities					
Subtotal			1,695		
Homeland security	587,192	578,635	617,069	+ 29,877	+ 38,434
Indoor air and radiation	10,019	10,803	10,803	+ 784	.....
Information exchange / Outreach	26,257	42,138	35,138	+ 8,881	- 7,000
(Children and other sensitive populations: Agency coordination)	125,046	149,786	133,046	+ 8,000	- 16,740
(Environmental education)	(6,247)	(6,362)	(6,362)	(+ 1,115)	.....
International programs	(8,615)	(8,668)	(10,000)	(+ 1,385)	(+ 1,332)
IT / Data management / Security	14,875	21,220	16,875	+ 2,000	- 4,345
Legal/science/regulator/economic review	97,209	122,191	109,468	+ 12,259	- 12,723
Operations and administration	121,951	194,736	161,951	+ 40,000	- 32,785
Pesticide licensing	481,525	516,591	498,814	+ 17,289	- 17,777
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	110,196	118,161	120,661	+ 10,465	+ 2,500
Alaska Contaminated Lands	120,075	130,007	130,007	+ 9,932	.....
Toxics risk review and prevention	98,060	162,727	11,000	+ 11,000	+ 11,000
(Endocrine disruptors)	(7,565)	(7,614)	(7,614)	(+ 49)	.....
Underground storage tanks (UST / UST)	11,250	12,564	12,564	+ 1,314	.....
Ensure Clean Water:					
National estuary program / Coastal waterways	35,000	32,184	39,000	+ 4,000	+ 6,816
Wetlands	20,071	25,637	21,071	+ 1,000	- 4,566
Subtotal	55,071	57,821	60,071	+ 5,000	+ 2,250
Ensure Safe Water	109,487	135,085	122,987	+ 13,500	- 12,098
Ensure Clean Water	216,350	251,987	233,100	+ 16,750	- 18,887
Subtotal, Environmental Programs and Management	2,964,025	3,796,280	3,577,153	+ 613,128	- 219,127
Total, Environmental Programs and Management	2,964,025	3,796,280	3,577,153	+ 613,128	- 219,127
Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund					
E-Manifest System Fund	8,000	8,000	8,000	.....	.....
Offsetting Collections	-8,000	-8,000	-8,000	.....	.....
Office of Inspector General					
Audits, evaluations, and investigations	44,030	55,865	49,754	+ 5,724	- 6,111
(by transfer from Hazardous Substance Superfund)	(11,800)	(12,062)	(12,062)	(+ 262)	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
Buildings and Facilities					
Homeland security: Protection of EPA personnel and infrastructure	6,676	6,676	6,676		
Operations and administration	28,076	73,894	52,896	+ 24,820	- 20,998
Total, Buildings and Facilities	34,752	80,570	59,572	+ 24,820	- 20,998
Hazardous Substance Superfund					
Audits, evaluations, and investigations	11,586	12,062	12,062	+ 476	
Compliance	1,004	1,015	1,015	+ 11	
Enforcement	181,355	185,701	185,701	+ 4,346	
(Environmental Justice)	(5,841)			(- 5,841)	
Environmental justice		5,876	5,876	+ 5,876	
Homeland security	34,050	45,326	45,326	+ 11,276	
Indoor air and radiation	1,985	2,872	2,872	+ 887	
Information exchange / Outreach	1,328	1,328	1,328		
IT /data management/security	19,541	24,763	24,763	+ 5,222	
Legal/science/regulatory/economic review	1,301	1,329	1,329	+ 28	
Operations and administration	134,640	145,249	145,249	+ 10,609	
Research: Chemical safety and sustainability	12,824	12,956	12,956	+ 132	
Research: Sustainable and healthy communities	16,463	16,927	16,927	+ 464	
Superfund cleanup:					
Superfund: Emergency response and removal	192,000	199,835	199,835	+ 7,835	
Superfund: Emergency preparedness	7,839	8,056	8,056	+ 217	
Superfund: Federal facilities	22,189	36,272	36,272	+ 14,083	
Superfund: Remedial	594,745	454,601	594,745	+ 140,144	
Subtotal	816,773	698,764	838,908	+ 22,135	+ 140,144

Total, Hazardous Substance Superfund	1,232,850	1,154,168	1,294,312	+ 61,462	+ 140,144
(transfer out to Inspector General)	(- 11,800)	(- 12,062)	(12,062)	(+ 23,862)	(+ 24,124)
(transfer out to Science and Technology)	(- 30,985)	(- 31,368)	(31,368)	(+ 62,353)	(+ 62,736)
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund (LUST)					
Enforcement	628	653	653	+ 25	.....
Operations and administration	1,392	1,304	1,304	- 88	.....
Research: Sustainable communities	324	337	337	+ 13	.....
Underground storage tanks (LUST / UST)	89,949	91,520	91,520	+ 1,571	.....
(LUST/UST)	(9,540)	(9,811)	(9,811)	(+ 271)	.....
(LUST cooperative agreements)	(55,040)	(55,040)	(55,040)	.....	.....
(Energy Policy Act grants)	(25,369)	(26,669)	(26,669)	(+ 1,300)	.....
Total, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	92,293	93,814	93,814	+ 1,521	.....
Inland Oil Spill Program					
Compliance	141	2,146	2,146	+ 2,005	.....
Enforcement	2,439	2,538	2,538	+ 99	.....
Oil	16,334	20,503	20,503	+ 4,169	.....
Operations and administration	682	641	641	- 41	.....
Research: Sustainable communities	666	674	674	+ 8	.....
Total, Inland Oil Spill Program	20,262	26,502	26,502	+ 6,240	.....
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)					
Clean water state revolving fund (SRF)	1,638,826	1,638,847	1,688,847	+ 50,021	+ 50,000
(Clean Water CDS)	(443,639)	.....	(335,606)	(- 108,033)	(+ 335,606)
Drinking water state revolving fund (SRF)	1,126,088	1,126,095	1,176,095	+ 50,007	+ 50,000
(Drinking Water CDS)	(397,766)	.....	(229,610)	(- 168,156)	(+ 229,610)
Mexico border	32,000	30,000	37,000	+ 5,000	+ 7,000
Alaska Native villages	39,186	40,000	45,186	+ 6,000	+ 5,186
Brownfields projects	91,987	130,982	95,987	+ 4,000	- 34,995
Diesel emissions grants	92,000	150,000	96,000	+ 4,000	- 54,000
Targeted airshed grants	61,927	59,000	61,927	.....	+ 2,927
San Juan Watershed Monitoring (formerly Water Quality Monitoring (Public Law 114-322)) .....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	- 4,000
Small and Disadvantaged Communities	27,158	80,002	31,158	+ 4,000	- 48,844
Lead testing in schools	27,500	36,500	31,500	+ 4,000	- 5,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
Reducing Lead in Drinking Water	22,011	182,002	26,011	+ 4,000	- 155,991
Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability	5,000	25,000	7,000	+ 2,000	- 18,000
Technical Assistance for Wastewater Treatment Works	20,000	18,000	24,000	+ 4,000	+ 6,000
Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Grants	43,000	280,000	51,000	+ 8,000	- 229,000
Water Infrastructure Workforce Investment	4,000	17,711	6,000	+ 2,000	- 11,711
Recycling Infrastructure	2,500	.....	10,000	+ 7,500	+ 10,000
Wildfire smoke preparedness	4,000	.....	10,000	+ 6,000	+ 10,000
STAG—Other (CDS)	15,006	.....	16,973	+ 1,967	+ 16,973
Technical Assistance and Grants for Emergencies (SDWA) .....	.....	35,000	.....	.....	- 35,000
Technical Assistance and Grants for Emergencies, Small Systems .....	.....	15,000	.....	.....	- 15,000
Source Water Petition Program .....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	- 5,000
Voluntary Connections to Public Water Systems .....	.....	20,000	.....	.....	- 20,000
Underserved Communities Grants to Meet SDWA requirements .....	.....	50,000	.....	.....	- 50,000
Small System Water Loss Identification and Prevention .....	.....	50,000	.....	.....	- 50,000
Midsize and Large Drinking Water System Infrast Resilience and Sustainability .....	.....	50,000	.....	.....	- 50,000
Indian Reservation Drinking Water Programs .....	.....	50,000	8,000	+ 8,000	- 42,000
Advanced Drinking Water Technologies .....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	- 10,000
Clean Water Act Research, Investigations, Training, and Information .....	.....	75,000	.....	.....	- 75,000
Wastewater Efficiency Grant Pilot Program .....	.....	20,000	.....	.....	- 20,000
Clean Water Infrastructure Resiliency and Sustainability Program .....	.....	25,000	.....	.....	- 25,000
Small and Medium Publicly Owned Treatment Works Circuit Rider Program .....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	- 10,000
Grants for Low and Moderate Income Household Decentralized Wastewater System .....	.....	50,000	.....	.....	- 50,000
Connection to Publicly Owned Treatment Works .....	.....	40,000	.....	.....	- 40,000
Water Data Sharing Pilot Program .....	.....	15,000	.....	.....	- 15,000
Stormwater Infrastructure Technology .....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	- 5,000
Stormwater Control Infrastructure Project Grants .....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	- 10,000
Alternative Water Sources Grants Pilot Program .....	.....	25,000	5,000	+ 5,000	- 20,000
Enhanced Aquifer Use and Recharge .....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	- 5,000
Water Sector Cybersecurity .....	.....	25,000	.....	.....	- 25,000

Subtotal, Infrastructure assistance grants	4,408,139	3,427,684	+ 175,495	- 980,455
Categorical grants:				
Beaches protection	10,119	11,119	+ 1,000	+ 1,308
Brownfields	46,195	47,195	+ 1,000	+ 241
Environmental information	9,336	10,336	+ 1,000	- 4,664
Resource Recovery and Hazardous Waste Grants	102,500	103,500	+ 1,000	- 14,747
Lead	14,775	15,775	+ 1,000	- 8,864
Nonpoint source (Sec 319)	178,000	185,000	+ 7,000	- 3,999
Pesticides enforcement	24,000	25,580	+ 1,580	
Pesticides program implementation	13,294	14,027	+ 733	
Pollution control (Sec 106)	231,000	238,538	+ 7,538	
(Water quality monitoring)	(18,000)	(18,512)	(+ 512)	
Pollution prevention	4,723	5,775	+ 1,052	
Public water system supervision	113,000	121,566	+ 8,566	
Radon	8,295	9,295	+ 1,000	- 11,000
State and local air quality management	231,391	265,000	+ 33,609	- 3,192
Toxic substances compliance	4,760	5,855	+ 1,095	- 57,198
Tribal air quality management	13,415	19,626	+ 6,211	- 1,022
Tribal general assistance program	66,750	78,009	+ 11,259	- 3,500
Underground injection control (UIC)	12,164	12,164		- 7,000
Underground storage tanks	1,475	1,505		+ 777
Wetlands program development	14,192	14,592	+ 400	- 487
Multipurpose grants				- 10,200
Subtotal, Categorical grants	1,099,384	1,184,457	+ 85,073	- 136,547
Total, State and Tribal Assistance Grants	4,351,573	4,612,141	+ 260,568	- 1,117,002
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program				
Administrative Expenses	6,026	7,640	+ 1,614	- 596
Direct Loan Subsidy	63,500	66,886	+ 3,386	- 5,222
Total, Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program	69,526	74,526	+ 5,000	- 5,818
TOTAL, TITLE II, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	9,559,485	10,641,162	+ 1,081,677	- 1,238,679
Appropriations	(9,559,485)	(10,641,162)	(+ 1,081,677)	(- 1,238,679)
Rescissions				
(By transfer)	(42,785)	(43,430)	(+ 645)	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
(Transfer out)	(- 42,785)	(- 43,430)	(43,430)	(+ 86,215)	(+ 86,860)
TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Under Secretary for Natural Resources and the Environment	1,000	1,429	1,000		- 429
FOREST SERVICE					
Forest Service Operations					
Facilities Maintenance and Leases	160,900	169,900	169,900	+ 9,000	
Information Technology and Centralized Processing	395,908	409,908	409,908	+ 14,000	
Organizational Services	142,278	143,438	143,438	+ 1,160	
Salaries and expenses	370,000	389,406	389,406	+ 19,406	
Total, Forest Service Operations	1,069,086	1,112,652	1,112,652	+ 43,566	
Forest and Rangeland Research					
Forest inventory and analysis	22,197	22,197	27,197	+ 5,000	+ 5,000
Joint fire science	4,000	4,000	55,000	+ 51,000	+ 51,000
Research and development programs	50,000	76,000	5,000	- 45,000	- 71,000
Salaries and expenses	220,419	215,576	215,576	- 4,843	
Total, Forest and rangeland research	296,616	317,773	302,773	+ 6,157	- 15,000
State and Private Forestry					
Landscape scale restoration	14,000	21,000	15,000	+ 1,000	- 6,000
Forest Health Management:					
Federal lands forest health management	16,000	22,485	17,000	+ 1,000	- 5,485

Cooperative lands forest health management	32,000	36,747	33,000	+ 1,000	- 3,747
Subtotal	48,000	59,232	50,000	+ 2,000	- 9,232
Cooperative Fire Assistance:					
State Fire Capacity (State fire assistance)	75,000	73,433	75,000		+ 1,567
Volunteer Fire Capacity (Volunteer fire assistance)	20,000	19,000	20,000		+ 1,000
Subtotal	95,000	92,433	95,000		+ 2,567
Cooperative Forestry:					
Forest stewardship (Working Forest Lands)	12,000	17,902	12,000		- 5,902
Community forest and open space conservation	5,500	4,000	5,500		+ 1,500
Urban and community forestry	36,000	31,910	36,000		+ 4,090
Forest resource information and analysis (CDS)	29,956		24,636	- 5,320	+ 24,636
Subtotal	83,456	53,812	78,136	- 5,320	+ 24,324
International Programs and Trade Compliance	17,000	15,395	20,000	+ 3,000	+ 4,605
Salaries and expenses	57,742	65,091	65,091	+ 7,349	
Subtotal, State and Private Forestry	315,198	306,963	323,227	+ 8,029	+ 16,264
Unobligated balances: Forest legacy (rescission)					
Total, State and Private Forestry	315,198	306,963	323,227	+ 8,029	+ 16,264
National Forest System					
Land management planning, assessment and monitoring	17,000	21,544	17,000		- 4,544
Recreation, heritage and wilderness	38,000	109,661	40,000	+ 2,000	- 69,661
Grazing management	5,800	25,547	6,300	+ 500	- 19,247
Hazardous Fuels	187,388			- 187,388	
Forest products	38,000	37,645	38,000		+ 355
Vegetation and watershed management	30,000	98,470	32,000	+ 2,000	- 66,470
Wildlife and fish habitat management	22,000	29,027	24,000	+ 2,000	- 5,027
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund	28,000	80,000	28,000		- 52,000
Minerals and geology management	14,000	44,982	15,000	+ 1,000	- 29,982
Landownership management (Land Use Authorization and Access)	7,500	28,934	8,000	+ 500	- 20,934
Law enforcement operations	19,505	23,972	20,000	+ 495	- 3,972
Salaries and expenses	1,459,352	1,681,133	1,671,449	+ 212,097	- 9,684

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
Budget Errata		- 5,000			+ 5,000
Total, National Forest System	1,866,545	2,175,915	1,899,749	+ 33,204	- 276,166
Capital Improvement and Maintenance					
Facilities	54,037	54,037	54,000	- 37	- 37
Roads	70,645	68,895	71,000	+ 355	+ 2,105
Trails	18,500	17,439	20,000	+ 1,500	+ 2,561
Legacy Roads and Trails:	5,000		5,000		+ 5,000
Construction Projects (CDS)	10,867		5,048	- 5,819	+ 5,048
Subtotal, Capital improvement and maintenance	159,049	140,371	155,048	- 4,001	+ 14,677
Deferral of road and trail fund payment	- 15,000		- 16,000	- 1,000	- 16,000
Total, Capital improvement and maintenance	144,049	140,371	139,048	- 5,001	- 1,323
Land Acquisition					
Unobligated Balances (rescission)					
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		
Wildland Fire Management					
Fire operations:					
Wildland fire preparedness	172,000	192,000	192,000	+ 20,000	

Wildland fire suppression operations	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fuels Management (Hazardous Fuels Reduction)	822,106	321,388	247,388	+ 247,388	.....	.....	- 74,000
Salaries and expenses .....	.....	1,154,271	1,154,271	+ 332,165	.....	.....	.....
Total, all wildland fire accounts	2,005,106	2,678,659	2,604,659	+ 599,553	.....	.....	- 74,000
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund	2,120,000	2,210,000	2,210,000	+ 90,000	.....	.....	.....
Total, Wildland Fire Management with cap adjustment	4,125,106	4,888,659	4,814,659	+ 689,553	.....	.....	- 74,000
Offsetting Collections	- 3,000	- 4,000	- 4,000	- 1,000	.....	.....	.....
Forest Service Spending of Fees	3,000	4,000	4,000	+ 1,000	.....	.....	.....
Total, Forest Service without Wildland Fire Management	3,695,171	4,057,351	3,781,126	+ 85,955	.....	.....	- 276,225
TOTAL, FOREST SERVICE	7,820,277	8,946,010	8,595,785	+ 775,508	.....	.....	- 350,225
Forest Service without cap adjustment	(5,700,277)	(6,736,010)	(6,385,785)	(+ 685,508)	.....	.....	( - 350,225)
Rescissions .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forest Service Suppression Cap Adjustment	(2,120,000)	(2,210,000)	(2,210,000)	(+ 90,000)	.....	.....	.....
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES							
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE							
Indian Health Services							
Budget Year Appropriations:							
Clinical Services:							
Hospital and health clinics	2,399,169	.....	2,788,958	+ 389,789	.....	.....	+ 2,788,958
Electronic Health Record System	145,019	.....	190,000	+ 44,981	.....	.....	+ 190,000
Dental health	235,788	.....	260,326	+ 24,538	.....	.....	+ 260,326
Mental health	121,946	.....	127,088	+ 5,142	.....	.....	+ 127,088
Alcohol and substance abuse	258,343	.....	270,490	+ 12,147	.....	.....	+ 270,490
Purchased/referred care	984,887	.....	1,100,828	+ 115,941	.....	.....	+ 1,100,828
Indian Health Care Improvement Fund	74,138	.....	.....	- 74,138	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal	4,219,290	.....	4,737,690	+ 518,400	.....	.....	+ 4,737,690
Preventive health:							
Public health nursing	102,466	.....	112,570	+ 10,104	.....	.....	+ 112,570
Health education	23,250	.....	24,675	+ 1,425	.....	.....	+ 24,675

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
Community health representatives	63,679	.....	67,000	+ 3,321	+ 67,000
Immunization (Alaska)	2,148	.....	2,221	+ 73	+ 2,221
Subtotal	191,543	.....	206,466	+ 14,923	+ 206,466
Other services:					
Urban Indian health	73,424	.....	80,424	+ 7,000	+ 80,424
Indian health professions	73,039	.....	80,568	+ 7,529	+ 80,568
Tribal management grant program	2,466	.....	3,000	+ 534	+ 3,000
Direct operations	95,046	.....	103,805	+ 8,759	+ 103,805
Self-governance	5,850	.....	6,174	+ 324	+ 6,174
Subtotal	249,825	.....	273,971	+ 24,146	+ 273,971
Subtotal, budget year appropriations	4,660,658	.....	5,218,127	+ 557,469	+ 5,218,127
Advance Appropriations, Fiscal Year 2024					
Clinical Services:					
Hospital and health clinics					
Dental health			2,788,958	+ 2,788,958	+ 2,788,958
Mental health			260,326	+ 260,326	+ 260,326
Alcohol and substance abuse			127,088	+ 127,088	+ 127,088
Purchased/referred care			270,490	+ 270,490	+ 270,490
Indian Health Care Improvement Fund			1,100,828	+ 1,100,828	+ 1,100,828
Subtotal			4,547,690	+ 4,547,690	+ 4,547,690
Preventive Health:					
Public health nursing			112,570	+ 112,570	+ 112,570
Health education			24,675	+ 24,675	+ 24,675
Community health representatives			67,000	+ 67,000	+ 67,000

		2,221	+ 2,221	+ 2,221
Immunization (Alaska)				
Subtotal		206,466	+ 206,466	+ 206,466
Other services:				
Urban Indian health		80,424	+ 80,424	+ 80,424
Indian health professions		80,568	+ 80,568	+ 80,568
Tribal management grant program		3,000	+ 3,000	+ 3,000
Direct operations		103,805	+ 103,805	+ 103,805
Self-governance		6,174	+ 6,174	+ 6,174
Subtotal		273,971	+ 273,971	+ 273,971
Subtotal, advance appropriations, fiscal year 2024		5,028,127	+ 5,028,127	+ 5,028,127
Total, Indian Health Services	4,660,658	10,246,254	+ 5,585,596	+ 10,246,254
Contract support	880,000	969,000	+ 89,000	+ 969,000
Contract Support Costs				
Payments for Tribal Leases	150,000	111,000	- 39,000	+ 111,000
Tribal Sec 105(l) leases				
Indian Health Facilities				
Budget Year Appropriations:				
Maintenance and improvement	169,664	190,938	+ 21,274	+ 190,938
Sanitation facilities construction	197,783	202,651	+ 4,868	+ 202,651
(Sanitation Facilities Construction (CDS))	(40,171)	(15,192)	(- 24,979)	(- 15,192)
Health care facilities construction	259,293	330,335	+ 71,042	+ 330,335
Facilities and environmental health support	283,124	318,149	+ 35,025	+ 318,149
Equipment	30,464	39,863	+ 9,399	+ 39,863
Subtotal, budget year appropriations	940,328	1,081,936	+ 141,608	+ 1,081,936
Advance appropriations, fiscal year 2024		190,938	+ 190,938	+ 190,938
Maintenance and improvement		318,149	+ 318,149	+ 318,149
Facilities and environmental health support		39,863	+ 39,863	+ 39,863
Equipment				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
Subtotal, advance year appropriations			548,950	+ 548,950	+ 548,950
Total, Indian Health Facilities	940,328		1,630,886	+ 690,558	+ 1,630,886
TOTAL, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE	6,630,986		12,957,140	+ 6,326,154	+ 12,957,140
(Budget year appropriations)	(6,630,986)		(7,380,063)	(+ 749,077)	(+ 7,380,063)
(Advance appropriations, Fiscal Year 2024)			(5,577,077)	(+ 5,577,077)	(+ 5,577,077)
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH					
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	82,540	83,035	83,035	+ 495	
AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY					
Toxic substances and environmental public health	80,500	85,020	85,020	+ 4,520	
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	6,794,026	168,055	13,125,195	+ 6,331,169	+ 12,957,140
OTHER RELATED AGENCIES					
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality	4,200	4,360	4,360	+ 160	
CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD					
Salaries and expenses	13,400	14,400	14,400	+ 1,000	
OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION					
Salaries and expenses	3,150	4,000	3,060	- 90	- 940
Derived from unobligated balances	- 3,150		- 3,060	+ 90	- 3,060

	11,741	4,000	11,772	11,772	+ 31	- 4,000
Total, Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation						
INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT						
Payment to the Institute	11,741	11,772	11,772	11,772	+ 31	
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION						
Salaries and Expenses						
Museum and Research Institutes:						
National Air and Space Museum	21,552	22,788	22,788	22,788	+ 1,236	
Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory	25,733	26,412	26,412	26,412	+ 679	
Major scientific instrumentation	4,118	4,118	4,118	4,118		
Universe Center	184	184	184	184		
National Museum of Natural History	53,435	55,239	55,239	55,239	+ 1,804	
National Zoological Park	33,655	35,388	35,388	35,388	+ 1,733	
Smithsonian Environmental Research Center	4,759	4,934	4,934	4,934	+ 175	
Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute	15,643	16,176	16,176	16,176	+ 533	
Biodiversity Center	1,543	6,063	6,063	6,063	+ 4,520	
Arthur M Sackler Gallery/Freer Gallery of Art	6,689	7,058	7,058	7,058	+ 369	
Asian Pacific American Center						
Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage	3,637	3,938	3,938	3,938	+ 301	
Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum	5,417	5,687	5,687	5,687	+ 270	
Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden	5,339	5,699	5,699	5,699	+ 360	
National Museum of African Art	5,257	5,769	5,769	5,769	+ 512	
World Cultures Center	792	792	792	792		
Anacostia Community Museum	2,873	2,949	2,949	2,949	+ 76	
Archives of American Art	2,023	2,097	2,097	2,097	+ 74	
National Museum of African American History and Culture	34,853	35,767	35,767	35,767	+ 914	
National Museum of American History	27,331	28,742	28,742	28,742	+ 1,411	
National Museum of the American Indian	35,680	36,762	36,762	36,762	+ 1,082	
National Museum of the American Latino	8,324	10,392	10,392	10,392	+ 2,068	
National Portrait Gallery	7,176	7,808	7,808	7,808	+ 632	
National Postal Museum	2,105	2,160	2,160	2,160	+ 55	
Smithsonian American Art Museum	11,263	11,861	11,861	11,861	+ 598	
Smithsonian American Women's History Museum	7,500	9,568	9,568	9,568	+ 2,068	
American Experience Center	600	600	600	600		
Subtotal, Museums and Research Institutes	327,481	348,951	348,951	348,951	+ 21,470	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
Mission enabling:					
Program support and outreach:					
Outreach	9,924	10,525	10,525	+ 601	.....
Communications	2,982	3,297	3,297	+ 315	.....
Institution-wide programs	15,734	23,934	23,934	+ 8,200	.....
Office of Exhibits Central	3,498	3,627	3,627	+ 129	.....
Museum Support Center	1,991	2,044	2,044	+ 53	.....
Museum Conservation Institute	3,562	3,770	3,770	+ 208	.....
Smithsonian Libraries and Archives	15,956	16,935	16,935	+ 979	.....
Subtotal, Program support and outreach	53,647	64,132	64,132	+ 10,485	.....
Office of Chief Information Officer	59,388	65,895	65,895	+ 6,507	.....
Administration	39,950	44,188	44,188	+ 4,238	.....
Inspector General	4,295	4,426	4,426	+ 131	.....
Facilities services:					
Facilities maintenance	116,917	119,258	119,258	+ 2,341	.....
(Deferred maintenance) .....					.....
Facilities operations, security and support	250,537	262,650	262,650	+ 12,113	.....
Subtotal, Facilities services	367,454	381,908	381,908	+ 14,454	.....
Subtotal, Mission enabling	524,734	560,549	560,549	+ 35,815	.....
Total, Salaries and expenses	852,215	909,500	909,500	+ 57,285	.....
Facilities Capital					
Revitalization	171,400	182,100	182,100	+ 4,700	.....
Facilities planning and design	25,000	46,900	46,900	+ 21,900	.....

Construction	7,600	36,000	36,000	+ 28,400	.....
Total, Facilities Capital	210,000	265,000	265,000	+ 55,000	.....
TOTAL, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION	1,062,215	1,174,500	1,174,500	+ 112,285	.....
NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART					
Salaries and Expenses					
Care and utilization of art collections	52,093	56,950	56,950	+ 4,857	.....
Operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds	36,034	37,212	37,212	+ 1,178	.....
Protection of buildings, grounds and contents	32,948	35,619	35,619	+ 2,671	.....
General administration	35,344	40,459	40,459	+ 5,115	.....
Total, Salaries and Expenses	156,419	170,240	170,240	+ 13,821	.....
Repair, Restoration and Renovation of Buildings					
Base program	24,081	39,000	39,000	+ 14,919	.....
TOTAL, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART	180,500	209,240	209,240	+ 28,740	.....
JOHN F KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS					
Operations and maintenance	27,000	27,640	27,640	+ 640	.....
Capital repair and restoration	13,440	17,740	17,740	+ 4,300	.....
TOTAL, JOHN F KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS	40,440	45,380	45,380	+ 4,940	.....
WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS					
Salaries and expenses	15,000	14,860	15,000	.....	+ 140
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES					
National Endowment for the Arts					
Grants and Administration					
Grants:	77,710	84,800	79,670	+ 1,960	.....
Direct grants					- 5,130

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
Challenge America grants	8,600	10,600	10,600	+ 2,000	.....
Subtotal	86,310	95,400	90,270	+ 3,960	- 5,130
State partnerships:					
State and regional	45,284	50,053	47,362	+ 2,078	- 2,691
Underserved set-aside	12,256	13,547	12,818	+ 562	- 729
Subtotal	57,540	63,600	60,180	+ 2,640	- 3,420
Subtotal, Grants	143,850	159,000	150,450	+ 6,600	- 8,550
Program support	2,000	2,500	2,500	+ 500	.....
Administration	34,150	42,050	42,050	+ 7,900	.....
Total, Arts	180,000	203,550	195,000	+ 15,000	- 8,550
National Endowment for the Humanities					
Grants and Administration					
Grants:					
Special Initiatives	5,052	6,950	6,500	+ 1,448	- 450
Federal/State partnership	54,348	63,000	59,770	+ 5,422	- 3,230
Preservation and access	19,500	22,000	21,700	+ 2,200	- 300
Public programs	14,000	15,400	15,000	+ 1,000	- 400
Research programs	15,000	17,000	16,250	+ 1,250	- 750
Education programs	13,500	14,800	14,600	+ 1,100	- 200
Program development	2,500	2,500	2,500	.....	.....
Digital humanities initiatives	5,500	6,050	6,000	+ 500	- 50
Subtotal, Grants	129,400	147,700	142,320	+ 12,920	- 5,380

Matching Grants:							
Treasury funds	2,000	2,000	2,000				
Challenge grants	13,600	15,300	15,000				- 300
Subtotal, Matching grants	15,600	17,300	17,000				- 300
Administration	35,000	35,680	35,680				+ 680
Total, Humanities	180,000	200,680	195,000				- 5,680
TOTAL, NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES	360,000	404,230	390,000				- 14,230
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS							
Salaries and expenses	3,328	3,661	3,661				+ 333
NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS							
Grants	5,000	5,000	5,000				
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION							
Salaries and expenses	8,255	8,585	8,585				+ 330
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses	8,750	8,630	8,630				- 120
UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM							
Holocaust Memorial Museum	62,616	65,231	65,231				+ 2,615
PRESIDIO TRUST							
Operations	40,000	31,000	40,000				+ 9,000
WORLD WAR I CENTENNIAL COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses	1,000	1,000	1,000				
UNITED STATES SEMIQUINCENTENNIAL COMMISSION							
Salaries and expenses	8,000	15,000	9,000				- 6,000
ALYCE SPOTTED BEAR AND WALTER SOBOLLEFF COMMISSION ON NATIVE CHILDREN							
Salaries and expenses	200		600				+ 400

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
TOTAL, TITLE III, RELATED AGENCIES	16,439,948	11,136,343	23,728,339	+ 7,288,391	+ 12,591,996
Appropriations	(16,442,948)	(11,140,343)	(18,155,262)	(+ 1,712,314)	(+ 7,014,919)
Rescissions					
Advance appropriations			(5,577,077)	(+ 5,577,077)	(+ 5,577,077)
Offsetting collections	(- 3,000)	(- 4,000)	(- 4,000)	(- 1,000)	(- 1,000)
(Discretionary without cap adjustment)	(14,319,948)	(8,926,343)	(21,518,339)	(+ 7,198,391)	(+ 12,591,996)
(Fire Suppression Cap Adjustment)	(2,120,000)	(2,210,000)	(2,210,000)	(+ 90,000)	
TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Section 439			- 604,000	- 604,000	- 604,000
Section 439 (emergency)			604,000	+ 604,000	+ 604,000
TOTAL, TITLE IV, GENERAL PROVISIONS					
TITLE V—DISASTER RECOVERY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE					
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE					
Construction (emergency)			63,051	+ 63,051	+ 63,051
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
Construction (emergency)			1,674,311	+ 1,674,311	+ 1,674,311
BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION					
Education Construction (emergency)			90,465	+ 90,465	+ 90,465
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS					
Wildland Fire Management (emergency)			75,000	+ 75,000	+ 75,000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Forest Service					
Wildland Fire Management (emergency)		375,000	+ 375,000	+ 375,000	+ 375,000
TOTAL, TITLE V, DISASTER RECOVERY AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE		2,277,827	+ 2,277,827	+ 2,277,827	+ 2,277,827
Appropriations		(2,277,827)	(+ 2,277,827)	(+ 2,277,827)	(+ 2,277,827)
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS					
FURTHER ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR DISASTER RELIEF ACT, 2018 (PUBLIC LAW 115-123)					
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Bureau of Land Management					
Management of Land and Resources (emergency)	1,192		- 1,192	- 1,192	
United States Fish and Wildlife Service					
Construction (emergency)	58,227		- 58,227	- 58,227	
National Park Service					
Construction (emergency)	229,472		- 229,472	- 229,472	
United States Geological Survey					
Surveys, Investigations, and Research (emergency)	26,284		- 26,284	- 26,284	
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement					
Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement (emergency)	223		- 223	- 223	
Bureau of Indian Affairs					
Construction (emergency)	452		- 452	- 452	
Department-Wide Programs					
Wildland Fire Management (emergency)	100,000		- 100,000	- 100,000	
Total, Department of the Interior	415,850		- 415,850	- 415,850	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Forest Service					
Forest Service Operations (emergency)	105,000	.....	.....	-105,000	.....
Forest and Rangeland Research (emergency)	25,000	.....	.....	-25,000	.....
State and Private Forestry (emergency)	50,000	.....	.....	-50,000	.....
National Forest System (emergency)	710,000	.....	.....	-710,000	.....
Capital Improvement and Maintenance (emergency)	470,000	.....	.....	-470,000	.....
Total, Department of Agriculture	1,360,000	.....	.....	-1,360,000	.....
Total, Further Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief, 2018	1,775,850	.....	.....	-1,775,850	.....
THE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND JOBS ACT					
(PUBLIC LAW 117-58)					
DIVISION J—APPROPRIATIONS					
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
United States Fish and Resource Management					
Resource Management (emergency)	91,000	.....	.....	-91,000	.....
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency) .....	.....	91,000	91,000	+91,000	.....
Advance appropriations Fiscal Year 2023 (emergency)	91,000	.....	.....	-91,000	.....
Advance appropriations Fiscal Years 24-26 (emergency)	273,000	.....	.....	-273,000	.....
Total	455,000	91,000	91,000	-364,000	.....

United States Geological Survey						
Surveys, Investigations, and Research (Sec 40201 and 41003) (emergency)	72,668	69,000				- 72,668
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)				69,000		+ 69,000
Advance appropriations Fiscal Year 2023 (emergency)	69,000					- 69,000
Advance appropriations Fiscal Years 24-26 (emergency)	202,000					- 202,000
Total	343,668	69,000	69,000	69,000		- 274,668
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Surveys, Investigations, and Research (Sec 40204) (emergency)	167,000					- 167,000
Total, United States Geological Survey	510,668	69,000	69,000	69,000		- 441,668
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Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement						
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund (emergency)	11,293,000					- 11,293,000
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Bureau of Indian Affairs						
Operation of Indian Programs (emergency)	43,200					- 43,200
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)		43,200		43,200		+ 43,200
Advance appropriations Fiscal Year 2023 (emergency)	43,200					- 43,200
Advance appropriations Fiscal Years 24-26 (emergency)	129,600					- 129,600
Total	216,000	43,200	43,200	43,200		- 172,800
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Construction (emergency)	50,000					- 50,000
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)		50,000		50,000		+ 50,000
Advance appropriations Fiscal Year 2023 (emergency)	50,000					- 50,000
Advance appropriations Fiscal Years 24-26 (emergency)	150,000					- 150,000
Total	250,000	50,000	50,000	50,000		- 200,000
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Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs	466,000	93,200	93,200	93,200		- 372,800
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Departmental Offices						
Office of the Secretary	337,000	142,000	142,000	142,000		- 337,000
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)					142,000	+ 142,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
Advance appropriations Fiscal Year 2023 (emergency)	142,000	.....	.....	- 142,000	.....
Advance appropriations Fiscal Years 24-26 (emergency)	426,000	.....	.....	- 426,000	.....
Total	905,000	142,000	142,000	- 763,000	.....
Department-Wide Programs					
Wildland Fire Management (emergency)	407,600	.....	.....	- 407,600	.....
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency) .....	.....	262,600	262,600	+ 262,600	.....
Advance appropriations Fiscal Year 2023 (emergency)	262,600	.....	.....	- 262,600	.....
Advance appropriations Fiscal Years 24-26 (emergency)	787,800	.....	.....	- 787,800	.....
Total	1,458,000	262,600	262,600	- 1,195,400	.....
Energy Community Revitalization Program (emergency)					
Total, Department-Wide Programs	4,677,000	.....	.....	- 4,677,000	.....
Total, Department of the Interior					
.....	6,135,000	262,600	262,600	- 5,872,400	.....
.....	19,764,668	657,800	657,800	- 19,106,868	.....
Environmental Protection Agency					
Environmental Programs and Management (emergency)	411,800	.....	.....	- 411,800	.....
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency) .....	.....	386,800	386,800	+ 386,800	.....
Advance appropriations Fiscal Year 2023 (emergency)	386,800	.....	.....	- 386,800	.....
Advance appropriations Fiscal Year 2024 (emergency)	1,160,400	.....	.....	- 1,160,400	.....
Total	1,959,000	386,800	386,800	- 1,572,200	.....

Hazardous Substance Superfund (emergency)	3,500,000	604,000	604,000	-3,500,000
Appropriations available from prior year advances	604,000	604,000	604,000	+604,000
Advance appropriation Fiscal Year 2023 (sec 613)	5,505,000	5,505,000	5,505,000	-5,505,000
Total	9,609,000	604,000	604,000	-9,005,000
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (emergency)	10,144,000	10,819,000	10,819,000	-10,144,000
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	10,819,000	10,819,000	10,819,000	+10,819,000
Advance appropriations Fiscal Year 2023 (emergency)	34,463,000	34,463,000	34,463,000	-10,819,000
Advance appropriations Fiscal Years 24-26 (emergency)				-34,463,000
Total	55,426,000	10,819,000	10,819,000	-44,607,000
Total, Environmental Protection Agency	66,994,000	11,809,800	11,809,800	-55,184,200
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
Forest Service				
Forest and Rangeland Research (emergency)	2,000	2,000	2,000	-2,000
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	2,000	2,000	2,000	+2,000
Advance appropriations Fiscal Year 2023 (emergency)	6,000	6,000	6,000	-2,000
Advance appropriations Fiscal Years 24-26 (emergency)				-6,000
Total	10,000	2,000	2,000	-8,000
State and Private Forestry (emergency)	305,360	305,360	305,360	-305,360
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	305,360	305,360	305,360	+305,360
Advance appropriations Fiscal Year 2023 (emergency)	916,080	916,080	916,080	-305,360
Advance appropriations Fiscal Years 24-26 (emergency)				-916,080
Total	1,526,800	305,360	305,360	-1,221,440
National Forest System (emergency)	734,800	734,800	734,800	-734,800
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	529,800	529,800	529,800	+529,800
Advance appropriations Fiscal Year 2023 (emergency)	1,589,400	1,589,400	1,589,400	-529,800
Advance appropriations Fiscal Years 24-26 (emergency)				-1,589,400

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2022 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2022 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total	2,854,000	529,800	529,800	- 2,324,200	.....
Capital Improvement and Maintenance (emergency)	72,000	72,000	72,000	- 72,000	.....
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	72,000	72,000	72,000	+ 72,000	.....
Advance appropriations Fiscal Year 2023 (emergency)	216,000	.....	.....	- 72,000	.....
Advance appropriations Fiscal Years 24-26 (emergency) .....	.....	.....	.....	- 216,000	.....
Total	360,000	72,000	72,000	- 288,000	.....
Wildland Fire Management (emergency)	552,200	.....	.....	- 552,200	.....
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	36,000	36,000	36,000	+ 36,000	.....
Advance appropriations Fiscal Year 2023 (emergency)	108,000	.....	.....	- 36,000	.....
Advance appropriations Fiscal Years 24-26 (emergency) .....	.....	.....	.....	- 108,000	.....
Total	696,200	36,000	36,000	- 660,200	.....
Total, Department of Agriculture	5,447,000	945,160	945,160	- 4,501,840	.....
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
Indian Health Service					
Indian Health Facilities (emergency)	700,000	.....	.....	- 700,000	.....
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	700,000	700,000	700,000	+ 700,000	.....
Advance appropriations Fiscal Year 2023 (emergency)	2,100,000	.....	.....	- 700,000	.....
Advance appropriations Fiscal Years 24-26 (emergency) .....	.....	.....	.....	- 2,100,000	.....
Total	3,500,000	700,000	700,000	- 2,800,000	.....

	3,500,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	-2,800,000	
Total, Department of Health and Human Services						
less prior year appropriations						
less prior year appropriations (emergency)						
Total, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act	95,705,668				-95,705,668	
TOTAL, OTHER APPROPRIATIONS	97,481,518				-97,481,518	
GRAND TOTAL	137,997,238	39,873,814	52,687,624	-85,309,614	+12,813,810	
Appropriations	(38,281,005)	(37,587,914)	(41,942,820)	(+3,661,815)	(+4,354,906)	
Rescissions	(-12,185)			(+12,185)		
Advance appropriations (Fiscal Year 2023 Enacted, Fiscal Year 2024 Recommended)	(604,000)		(5,577,077)	(+4,973,077)	(+5,577,077)	
Advance appropriations (Fiscal Years 2024-2026)	(5,505,000)			(-5,505,000)		
Emergency appropriations	(35,336,478)		(2,881,827)	(-32,454,651)	(+2,881,827)	
Emergency advance appropriations	(56,036,040)			(-56,036,040)		
Offsetting Collections	(-203,100)	(-264,100)		(-61,000)		
Fire suppression cap adjustment	(2,450,000)	(2,550,000)	(2,550,000)	(+100,000)		
(By transfer)	(42,785)	(43,430)	(43,430)	(+645)		
(Transfer out)	(-42,785)	(-43,430)	(43,430)	(+86,215)	(+86,860)	