

Calendar No. 186

118TH CONGRESS } 1st Session }	SENATE	{ REPORT 118-83
-----------------------------------	--------	-----------------------

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2024

JULY 27, 2023.—Ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2605]

The Committee on Appropriations reports an original bill (S. 2605) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

Total obligatory authority, fiscal year 2024

Total of bill as reported to the Senate	\$42,860,170,000
Amount of 2023 appropriations	52,748,893,000
Amount of 2024 budget estimate	48,339,889,000
Bill as recommended to Senate compared to—	
2023 appropriations	– 9,888,723,000
2024 budget estimate	– 5,479,719,000

CONTENTS

	Page
Summary of Bill	4
Major Changes Recommended in the Bill	5
Congressionally Directed Spending	10
National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund	11
Land and Water Conservation Fund	11
Reprogramming Guidelines	12
Title I:	
Department of the Interior:	
Land and Water Resources: Bureau of Land Management	16
Fish and Wildlife and Parks:	
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	20
National Park Service	35
Energy and Minerals:	
U.S. Geological Survey	44
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	52
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	52
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	53
Indian Affairs:	
Bureau of Indian Affairs	55
Operation of Indian Programs	55
Bureau of Indian Education	67
Operation of Indian Education of Programs	67
Departmental Offices:	
Office of the Secretary	71
Insular Affairs	72
Office of the Solicitor	74
Office of Inspector General	74
Department-Wide Programs:	
Wildland Fire Management	74
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund	75
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	75
Energy Community Revitalization Program	75
Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration	76
Working Capital Fund	76
Office of Natural Resources Revenue	76
General Provisions: Department of the Interior	
Title II:	
Environmental Protection Agency:	
Program Description	79
Program Guidance	81
Science and Technology	82
Environmental Programs and Management	85
Office of Inspector General	96
Buildings and Facilities	97
Hazardous Substance Superfund	97
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	99
Inland Oil Spill Program	99
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	100
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program	105
Administrative Provisions	105
Title III:	
Related Agencies:	
Department of Agriculture: Office of the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and the Environment	106

	Page
Title III—Continued	
Related Agencies—Continued	
Department of Agriculture: Forest Service	106
Administrative Provisions	118
Department of Health and Human Services:	
Indian Health Service	118
National Institutes of Health	126
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	126
Other Related Agencies:	
Executive Office of the President	127
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board	128
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	128
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	129
Smithsonian Institution	129
National Gallery of Art	132
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	133
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	134
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities:	
National Endowment for the Arts	134
National Endowment for the Humanities	135
Commission of Fine Arts	136
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs	137
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	137
National Capital Planning Commission	137
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum	138
Presidio Trust	138
World War I Centennial Commission	139
United States Semiquincentennial Commission	139
Title IV: General Provisions	140
Compliance with Paragraph 7, Rule XVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate	143
Compliance with Paragraph 7(c), Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate	144
Compliance with Paragraph 12, Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate	145
Budgetary Impact of Bill	155
Disclosure of Congressionally Directed Spending Items	164
Comparative Statement of Budget Authority	182

REPORT FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2024

SUMMARY OF BILL

For this bill, estimates totaling \$37,850,000,000 in new obligational authority, including \$2,650,000,000 in funds made available for the wildland fire suppression cap adjustment, \$5,228,908,000 in advance appropriations, and \$2,195,000,000 in emergency appropriations are provided for the programs and activities of the agencies and bureaus of the Department of the Interior, except the Bureau of Reclamation, and the following related agencies:

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

Fiscal year 2023 levels cited in this report reflect the enacted amounts in Public Law 117–328 the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023. Fiscal year 2023 supplemental appropriations are included in the comparative statement of new budget authority at the end of this report under the heading “Other Appropriations”.

MAJOR CHANGES RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

This bill includes revisions to the budget estimate for fiscal year 2024.

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	1,633,016	1,498,649	— 134,367
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	2,088,233	1,803,844	— 284,389
National Park Service	3,764,499	3,456,965	— 307,534
United States Geological Survey	1,785,509	1,515,452	— 270,057
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	211,242	163,960	— 47,282
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	190,945	162,985	— 27,960
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	301,856	289,930	— 11,926
Indian Affairs	4,749,975	4,030,444	— 719,531
Departmental Offices	476,935	425,048	— 51,887
Department-Wide Programs	2,587,690	1,776,519	— 811,171
PILT	535,000	515,000	— 20,000
Total, Title I—Department of the Interior	17,789,900	15,639,796	— 2,150,104
TITLE II—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY			
Science and Technology	967,838	795,055	— 172,783
Environmental Programs and Management	4,511,011	3,321,727	— 1,189,284
Office of Inspector General	64,526	44,030	— 20,496
Buildings and Facilities	111,685	48,752	— 62,933
Hazardous Substance Superfund	355,856	1,000,676	644,820
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	108,739	93,145	— 15,594
Inland Oil Spill Programs	27,551	22,031	— 5,520
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	5,855,624	4,521,262	— 1,334,362
WIFIA	80,443	75,640	— 4,803
Total, Title II—EPA	12,083,273	9,922,318	— 2,160,955
TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES			
Department of Agriculture:			
Undersecretary for Natural Resources and the Environment	1,411	1,000	— 411
Forest Service	9,730,827	8,341,065	— 1,389,762
Department of Health and Human Services:			
Indian Health Service, Budget Year Appropriation	9,279,000	7,176,877	— 2,102,123
Indian Health Service, Advance Appropriation		5,228,112	— 5,228,112
National Institutes of Health: National Institute of Environmental Health Science	83,035	83,035	
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	86,020	85,020	— 1,000
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality	4,825	5,176	351
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board	17,400	14,400	— 3,000
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	5,024	5,024	
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	13,982	13,482	— 500
Smithsonian Institution	1,241,000	1,094,500	— 146,500
National Gallery of Art	221,000	209,240	— 11,760
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	48,030	45,380	— 2,650
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	16,100	15,000	— 1,100
National Endowment for the Arts	211,000	207,000	— 4,000
National Endowment for the Humanities	211,000	207,000	— 4,000

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with budget estimate
Commission of Fine Arts	4,284	3,661	— 623
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs	5,000	5,000	.....
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	9,494	8,585	— 909
National Capital Planning Commission	9,490	8,750	— 740
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum	67,000	65,231	— 1,769
Presidio Trust	45,000	45,000	.....
World War I Centennial Commission	3,000	.....	— 3,000
United States Semiquincentennial Commission	30,000	15,000	— 15,000
Total, Title III—Related Agencies	20,962,432	17,748,056	— 3,214,376
GRAND TOTAL	48,478,605	47,923,112	— 555,493
LESS FIRE SUPPRESSION CAP ADJUSTMENT	2,650,000	2,650,000	.....
LESS EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS .....	.....	2,195,000	2,195,000
LESS ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS .....	.....	5,228,112	5,228,112
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023	45,828,605	37,850,000	— 7,978,605

MULTI-AGENCY DIRECTIVES

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

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

Federal Firefighter Workforce.—Firefighters are on the front line for responding to these wildfire events. It is clear that Federal firefighters need support to combat the real danger of injury and fatigue that is another consequence of higher incidence of catastrophic wildfires and year-round fire. This includes better pay, appropriate equipment, improved housing and facilities, health and wellness support, and transitioning seasonal jobs into more permanent positions.

The President's budget submission included a package of firefighter pay-related legislative proposals and the Committee awaits authorization committee action to enact those proposals. The Committee is committed to providing the required resources to implement these compensation reforms once they are enacted. This bill provides funding to initiate health and wellness programs to ad-

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

It is the Committee's expectation that every Federal firefighter is adequately outfitted with individual personal protective equipment [PPE] and each firefighting unit has the appropriate equipment prior to being assigned to an incident. As normal wear and tear occurs, PPE should be replaced as soon as possible at an incident or at the home unit as needed. The Office of Wildland Fire and the Forest Service are directed to evaluate the provision of supplies during this fire season and report to the Committee on any issues related to cost trends, supply chain or other challenges to providing the appropriate materials.

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.

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.

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

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 2024 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.

Voting-Related Activities.—The Committee directs the Secretary or Administrator to provide to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress a briefing, no later than 90 days after enactment of this act, regarding any strategic plans developed by the Department or Agency since January 20, 2021 outlining the ways that the Department has promoted voter registration, and voter participation.

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 2024 and 2025.

In-Person Work.—The Committee notes the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Memorandum M–23–15 of April 2023, directing agencies to increase meaningful in-person work and prioritize agency performance when setting telework policy. The OMB memo requires agencies to create “work environment plans,” establish routines for assessing organizational health, and identify a set of related performance indicators for current and future work environments. The Committee directs the agencies funded in this bill to work with the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) and OMB, in conjunction with other Federal agencies, to examine how policies for in-person work, telework, and remote work impact agency productivity and performance as well as how effectively and efficiently agencies are able to carry out their missions and serve the public and to plan ahead for decreases in demand for office space and adjust leasing plans, particularly during lease renewals, to reflect any decreasing demand. The Committee directs the agencies funded in this bill to brief the Committee on these efforts within 180 days of enactment of this act.

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

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

Transparency of Information Regarding Grants, Agreements, Research, and Conferences Attendance.—Directives regarding Trans-

parency 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 2023 as practicable. The Committee awaits a report from each land management agency that is unable to complete this directive. Such report shall detail the specific steps the agency plans to take to secure the capabilities needed to provide proper transparency on the spending of FLREA funds.

Workforce Housing on Public Lands.—The Committee notes that access to adequate housing facilities is a key component of attracting and retaining a qualified workforce at Federal land management agencies. The Department is directed to continue to prioritize expanding housing availability in future budget requests, including by considering proposals for projects that construct, improve, or maintain adequate housing for land management agency employees.

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 report.

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

The bill also funds a number of historic preservation projects, each of which the Committee has confirmed is listed on the National Register of Historic Places or as a National Historic Landmark pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). The Committee notes that 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 2024 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 2024 funds by agency, station or unit name, project or activity, and State accompanies this report.

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

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

With enactment of GAOA, Congress provided a permanent appropriation of \$900,000,000 per year from the Land and Water Conservation Fund [LWCF]. Along with other mandatory appropriations, LWCF programs are subject to a 5.7 percent sequestration, with those sequestered amounts becoming available in the subsequent fiscal year. GAOA also mandated that account allocations and detailed project information be proposed by the administration through the President’s budget submission, and that such allocations, following review by the Committees on Appropriations, may be modified through an alternate allocation.

The Reauthorization of LWCF in Section 3001 of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (Public Law 116–9) required that funding for Federal purchases and for the suite of grant programs providing financial assistance to States each constitute at least 40 percent of total funds available each fiscal year from all sources, annually. That total includes \$900,000,000 in mandatory appropriations provided under GAOA, as well as deposits to LWCF under the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (Public Law 109–432) [GOMESA]. These GOMESA deposits amounted to \$125,000,000 in fiscal year 2023 and are projected at \$118,000,000 in fiscal year 2024. Accordingly, the Committee has taken the full amounts available for LWCF expenditures into account in determining its allocations and expects that future budget submissions will clearly delineate all revenues credited to LWCF and will adhere to statutory requirements in the proposed allocation to Federal and State programs.

A detailed table accompanying this report shows the LWCF allocation for fiscal year 2024 by agency, account, activity, and project, including lists of specific Federal land acquisition projects and For-

est Legacy Program projects. Based on new information from the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service about project viability and requirements, the Committee has modified the lists from those included in the budget submission.

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. The Committee has previously admonished the Department and the Forest Service to improve the efficiency of the process across all regions so that projects, including those specifically directed by Congress, are completed in a timely manner. The Committee appreciates the responsiveness to date regarding the directives set forth in fiscal year 2023, and particularly the engagement of stakeholders, to address impediments to an efficient and transparent appraisal process. The Committee awaits the implementation of significant process and policy changes resulting from this work, including new policy for the release of appraisal reports to parties with an active legal interest in a project, and directs the Department and the Forest Service to finalize these changes without delay. The administration should remain on notice that further direction will be forthcoming in the absence of substantive reform.

Fish and Wildlife Service.—The Service is expected to provide outreach to all units of the National Wildlife Refuge System, including Clarks, Edwards, Green River, Loxahatchee, McKinney, and Ottawa, to ensure these refuges are accessing all available funding tools, including recreational access and inholdings. The Service is strongly encouraged to begin due diligence work on the accumulating backlog of parcels available at Clarks River National Wildlife Refuge. The Committee directs the Service to consider habitat conservation plan land acquisition applications that enhance efforts to establish State research forests through the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund program.

REPROGRAMMING GUIDELINES

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

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

Definitions.—“Reprogramming,” as defined in these procedures, includes the reallocation of funds from one budget activity, budget

line-item, or program area to another within any appropriation funded in this act. In cases where either the House or Senate Committee on Appropriations report displays an allocation of an appropriation below that level, the more detailed level shall be the basis for reprogramming.

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

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

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

General Guidelines for Reprogramming.—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriations, 2023	\$1,368,969,000
Budget estimate, 2024	1,497,069,000
Committee recommendation	1,371,619,000

The bill provides \$1,371,619,000 for Management of Lands and Resources, \$3,650,000 above the enacted level and \$125,450,000 below the request. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this report. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative.

Wild Horse and Burro Management.—The bill provides \$147,888,000 for wild horse and burro activities, including \$11,000,000 to continue implementation of a robust and humane fertility control strategy of reversible immunocontraceptive vaccines. The Committee expects the Bureau to continue its efforts to reach appropriate management levels with specific attention on increasing the use of fertility control, including measurable objectives in reducing population growth with fertility controls, targeting removals from the most heavily ecologically impacted and populated areas, expanding long-term, off-range humane holding, and continuing adoptions while fully implementing and enforcing existing safeguards. The Bureau will follow the directives included in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103. 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 2024.

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

Wildlife Habitat Management.—The bill provides no less than \$35,000,000 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 because the Committee expects that these funds will result in increased capacity and expertise in ecological restoration, continued implementation of the National Seed Strategy, and reduction of invasive plants through monitoring, early detection, and targeted removal, specific to habitat improvements for sage-grouse. Increasing the success of restoring sagebrush plant communities, particularly after burned events, is critical to conserving the broader sagebrush ecosystem. The Bureau is expected to use the multiple existing and relevant strategies for sagebrush restoration to increase the success of projects that restore burned, degraded, or otherwise unhealthy habitat. Further, the Committee expects the Bureau to only use these funds for native, genetically-appropriate plant species in revegetation and restoration activities in sage-grouse habitat.

Plant Conservation Activities.—The bill provides no less than \$20,600,000 for plant conservation and restoration. The Bureau should use these resources to increase botanical and ecological restoration capacity, implement the Seed Strategy and National Academy of Sciences recommendations for addressing native seed supplies, and detect and remove invasive plants. The Committee expects the Bureau to accelerate the research agenda identified in the Seed Strategy, support the interagency Native Plant Materials Development program, the Seeds of Success program, the Plant Conservation Alliance, regional native plant materials development programs, and related activities. The Committee appreciates that the Plant Conservation and Restoration Program has been working with the InterTribal Nursery Council and supporting Tribal Nations to build capacity, mentor Tribal youth, and support seed infrastructure for native plant materials development and recommends at least \$2,000,000 to support collaborative ecocultural restoration activities with Tribal Nations using Indigenous Knowledge and Western Science to advance climate resilient plant communities on public lands.

Energy and Minerals.—The bill provides no less than \$30,900,000 for legacy well remediation to maintain program capacity and continue progress toward cleanup of the next cluster of legacy wells in need of remediation.

Alaska Conveyance.—The bill provides \$31,654,000 for Alaska conveyance. The Committee recognizes the importance of the Bureau of Land Management Alaska Native Vietnam-era Veterans Allotment Program and continues funding at the enacted level to ensure the Bureau has the resources to conduct the necessary field survey work to complete these allotments before the program's deadline of December 29, 2025.

National Conservation Lands.—The bill provides \$63,599,000 for National Conservation Lands, including \$11,000,000 for National Scenic and Historic Trails. In order to meet national conservation goals, sustain increased visitation, enhance visitor experiences, and administer the system's expansion, the Bureau must complete land

use plans for these special places. The Committee expects the Bureau to continue to prioritize planning associated with recently designated or expanded monuments, including Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument and Rio Grande del Norte National Monument.

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

Western Oregon.—The Bureau is directed to develop a new agreement with the State of Oregon addressing financial oversight and accountability that maintains or enhances the current level of fire protection for western Oregon forestlands through the Western Oregon Operating Plan agreement. The Bureau is further directed to aggressively target hazardous fuels treatments and report annually on the amount spent, as well as the scope of hazardous fuels management required across BLM-managed lands, including Oregon and California Grant Lands.

The Ambler Access Project.—The Bureau is directed to provide the Committee with monthly status reports on the progress of the Ambler Access Project Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement.

Mineral Resources.—The Committee recognizes the importance of domestic mineral production and directs the Bureau to provide quarterly updates on the Interagency Working Group on Mining Regulations efforts to encourage domestic mineral development.

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

Potash.—The Bureau is directed to carry out safety studies required under Secretarial Order 3324 to determine if there is any additional risk from gas migration to underground potash miners in the Designated Potash Area in New Mexico resulting from new oil and gas drilling technologies.

Energy Transmission Across Federal Lands.—The Committee encourages the Bureau to coordinate with the Department of Energy to ensure appropriate understanding of the impact of Bureau policy and regulation on the high voltage electric transmission system and to brief the Committee on the Bureau's efforts to incorporate energy transmission considerations into its rulemaking processes within 180 days of enactment of this act.

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

Tribal Contracting.—The Committee reminds the Bureau that contracts with Tribes issued pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act should include payment for overhead to cover administrative and support costs for work conducted under the contract.

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 restric-

tions 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.

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.

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.

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.

Resource Management Planning.—The Committee understands the Bureau will presently finalize the resource management plan amendments currently underway for Greater sage-grouse conservation and strongly encourages using available conservation tools to provide the level of protection necessary to reverse population declines based on best available science.

Strategic Workforce Planning.—The Bureau is directed to brief the Committee on its strategic workforce planning effort within 60 days of enactment of this act.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Appropriations, 2023	\$120,334,000
Budget estimate, 2024	132,741,000
Committee recommendation	121,334,000

The bill provides \$121,334,000 for Oregon and California Grant Lands, an increase of \$1,000,000 above the enacted level and \$11,407,000 below the request. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table accompanying this report.

The Bureau is directed to aggressively target hazardous fuels treatments and report annually on the amount spent, as well as the scope of hazardous fuels management required across Oregon and California Grant Lands; and to regularly report timber sale accomplishments for sales that have been sold and awarded rather than merely offered for sale. The Bureau is expected to report these activities in a manner consistent with the Forest Service and only count awarded volume. The Committee appreciates the Bureau's

commitment to treating Sudden Oak Death syndrome and provides funding adequate to continue these activities.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2023	\$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	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, 2023	\$30,000,000
Offsetting collections	– 30,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	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, 2023	\$26,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	26,000,000
Committee recommendation	26,000,000

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

FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

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

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2023	\$1,555,684,000
Budget estimate, 2024	1,854,058,000
Committee recommendation	1,586,086,000

The bill provides \$1,586,086,000 for Resource Management. This amount is \$30,402,000 more than the enacted level and \$267,972,000 less than the budget request. All programs and sub-activities included are continued at enacted levels unless otherwise specified below. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this report. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative. Internal transfers are accounted for and articulated below.

Ecological Services.—The bill provides \$298,733,000 for Ecological Services activities. This amount is \$2,700,000 above the enacted level \$85,754,000. Within the Ecological Services program, funding is provided as follows:

Listing.—The bill provides \$23,398,000 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 \$122,358,000 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 \$10,854,000 to support environmental review and permitting of energy projects on public lands, \$500,000 above both the enacted level and the request, \$2,772,000 for Environmental Response and Restoration, as requested, \$3,500,000 for National Environmental Policy Act [NEPA] permitting, and \$2,859,000 for Bay Delta Ecosystem Restoration. As the Service works to develop or revise species range maps, the Committee advises, when possible, for the Service to create maps at the sub-county level.

Endangered Species Act Consultations.—The Committee understands concerns exist regarding ongoing backlogs of Endangered Species Act Section 7 consultation requests, such as in West Virginia, North Dakota, and elsewhere. While the Committee recognizes the Service is working to clear the backlog, additional work is needed to do so. 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. Addi-

tionally, the Committee notes that a provision to provide transfer authority of unobligated Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58) funding to the Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service to expedite these reviews, has been included in the proposed Senate Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2024 (S. 2309) as requested.

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

Central Everglades Planning Project [CEPP].—The Committee urges the Service to continue all efforts to consult and coordinate with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to expedite the biological opinions for the CEPP South Phase and New Water Phase, including the Everglades Agricultural Area Storage Reservoir, to enable the initiation of construction of critical elements of the CEPP in fiscal year 2024.

Conservation and Restoration.—The bill provides \$37,653,000 for Conservation and Restoration. This amount is equal to the enacted level and maintains enacted levels of \$500,000 for the Alaska Nannut Comanagement Council; and \$250,000 for the Eskimo Walrus Commission.

Oil Spill Response.—The Committee urges a report from the Service on the impacts of a potential spill in the Colorado River of waxy crude on the four species of fish listed under the Endangered Species Act in the Colorado River.

Candidate Conservation.—The bill provides \$14,538,000 for Candidate Conservation efforts to facilitate voluntary conservation efforts for at-risk species under consideration for listing under the ESA, specifically by developing landscape level partnerships with private landowners, States, Tribes, and agencies on Candidate Conservation Agreements to promote a collaborative approach for conservation planning.

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

ties. The Committee encourages the Service to support non-profit organizations with expertise and experience in working with private landowners to provide greater access to information and resources in their local area related to the conservation of wildlife habitat on private lands.

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

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

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

Recovery.—The bill provides \$115,324,000 for activities in support of the recovery and delisting of threatened and endangered species which includes \$5,250,000 for the State of the Birds to respond to the urgent needs of critically endangered birds that, due to climate change, now face imminent extinction from non-native mosquitoes that carry avian malaria and other pathogens lethal to these birds; \$2,550,000 for the Prescott Grant program; and \$1,000,000 for the wolf-livestock demonstration program. The agreement provides \$10,800,000 for Recovery Challenge matching grants. Recovery Challenge grants are to be used to implement high priority recovery actions as prescribed in recovery plans to recover federally listed species. Actions should include, but are not limited to, genetically-sound breeding, rearing, and reintroduction programs. Project partners must provide contributions at least 50 percent of the project cost, with the remaining funding coming from Recovery Challenge funds. Partner contribution calculations may include in-kind services. Unless an affected State is a partner on the project, no funds may be awarded to a project until the project partners have consulted with such State.

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

Service to expand upon these efforts including incorporating sample collection for biobanking into the recovery planning process.

Western Monarch Butterfly.—The Committee is particularly concerned over the rapid decline in western monarch butterfly populations and urges the Service to continue to act expeditiously to make a determination on ESA protections for the western monarch. Further, the Service is directed to utilize Service-managed lands to the maximum extent practicable to serve as habitat corridors for migrating monarchs, in particular the western monarch. The Committee recognizes the Service provides resources for monarchs and other pollinators across multiple accounts, and this agreement provides no less than \$8,000,000 for the western monarch butterfly and other pollinators which includes increases of \$500,000 within National Wildlife Refuge System, Inventory and Monitoring and \$500,000 within Science Support. The Service is encouraged to work alongside Federal agencies, State, Tribal, and non-governmental organizations on a comprehensive strategy to increase habitat and monitoring of critical pollinator species. The Service is expected to continue to work with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation [NFWF] to expand and leverage monarch recovery efforts.

Florida Grasshopper Sparrow.—The Committee directs the Service to continue to support the Florida Grasshopper Sparrow recovery efforts and provides \$500,000 in funding, above the enacted level. Furthermore, the Committee is encouraged by the success of the Service's captive breeding program as managed by its conservation partners and notes that augmenting the wild population with captive bred releases as early as this year will mark an important new phase in the species' recovery. The Committee notes that the disease and health studies necessary to understand and combat captive bred sparrow mortality may have important benefits to the recovery of other endangered birds including the Cape Sable Seaside Sparrow.

Western Yellow Rail.—The Service is encouraged 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 \$79,739,000 for Habitat Conservation programs, an increase of \$5,515,000 to the enacted level. The Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program is funded at \$65,282,000. Within the funds provided for Partners, \$2,700,000 is for Nutria Eradication activities, \$643,000 for Environmental Data Quality and Access, no less than \$3,800,000 for Washington Regional Fisheries Enhancement Groups, an increase of \$2,515,000 above enacted, and \$8,132,000 for Klamath Habitat Restoration, an increase of \$3,000,000 above enacted.

The bill provides \$14,457,000 for the Coastal Program, which includes Ecosystem Restoration, Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement, and Long Live the Kings which is \$500,000 above the enacted level.

Klamath Restoration.—The Service is directed to consider additional activities that could be undertaken to recover endangered and threatened species, restore habitat, and improve the health of the Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuges with the funds provided in fiscal year 2024 and during the fiscal year 2025 budget formulation. The Service is also encouraged to continue to coordinate with the Bureau of Reclamation where appropriate and consult with Tribes.

National Wildlife Refuge System.—The Committee recommends \$539,220,000 for the National Wildlife Refuge System. This amount is \$500,000 above fiscal year 2023 enacted funding in program increases.

Within the amount provided for the National Wildlife Refuge System, \$258,194,000 is provided for wildlife and habitat management. Funding of \$2,835,000 for the subsistence program is transferred to the Office of the Secretary and \$16,925,000 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 maintains \$500,000 to help improve water efficiency at the Quivira National Wildlife Refuge in order to maintain, improve, and replace and upgrade refuge infrastructure per the direction included in the accompanying statement in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260). The bill also provides \$2,500,000 for the Marine National Monuments, and \$2,500,000 for nutria eradication.

Refuge Visitor Services are provided \$80,359,000, \$500,000 below the enacted level, as requested. The Urban Wildlife Conservation

Program is provided \$7,000,000, equal to the enacted level, as requested.

Refuge maintenance is funded at \$150,711,000, an increase of \$500,000 to the enacted level.

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

Subsistence Management.—The Committee supports a transfer of the Office of Subsistence Management from the Service to the Office of the Secretary.

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 \$3,684,000 for Refuge Planning, equal 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.

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

European Green Crab.—The Committee recognizes invasive European green crab is becoming an increasing problem and provides \$300,000 for European green crab eradication efforts at affected National Wildlife Refuges.

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]. Thus, the bill provides the authority for this work in Section 443.

Conservation & Enforcement.—The bill provides \$174,038,000 for Conservation and Enforcement, an increase of \$1,000,000 more than the enacted level.

The recommendation maintains \$3,500,000 for the Service's work with the Indian Arts and Crafts Board to combat trafficking of counterfeit arts and crafts, and to conduct criminal investigations

of alleged violations of the Indian Arts and Crafts Act (Public Law 101-644).

ePermits Operations.—The Committee supports the creation of a new subactivity by transferring funding that was previously appropriated to the International Affairs program to ePermits Operations to better clarify the cross-programmatic nature of the system, as requested.

Non-Commercial Wildlife Permits for Zoos and Aquariums.—The Committee is increasingly concerned about the significant and increasing delays in the Service's review and processing of permit applications for the non-commercial research, rescue, and transportation of species under its jurisdiction, which can undermine both the welfare and conservation of these species. The Committee directs the Service to develop a plan to reduce the processing time and backlog of these permit applications. The plan shall be submitted to the Committee within 120 days.

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

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

International Affairs.—The bill includes \$20,579,000 for International Affairs, including accounting for the above mentioned ePermits transfer. 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 \$53,860,000 which includes \$30,935,000 for Conservation and Monitoring,

\$16,821,000 for the North American Waterfowl Management Plan activities, and \$591,000 for the Federal Duck Stamp Program.

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

Fish and Aquatic Conservation.—The bill provides \$247,171,000 for Fish and Aquatic Conservation, \$5,600,000 more than the enacted level. The Committee encourages the Service to include adequate support for mitigation activities at National Fish Hatcheries in future budget submissions. Additionally, funds are maintained for the improvements to aquatic habitat through the removal of locks and dams. The bill maintains \$3,750,000 for Klamath Restoration and \$9,750,000 for Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement activities, \$500,000 above the enacted level. Further, \$5,200,000 is continued for implementation of the Pacific Salmon Treaty, \$500,000 above the enacted level. The Service is directed to work in cooperation with State fish and game agencies. This includes funding for anadromous salmonids for implementation of the Yukon River Salmon Agreement.

National Fish Hatchery System Operations.—The bill provides \$76,456,000 for National Fish Hatchery System Operations. This is \$100,000 above the enacted level, and accounts for a \$6,000,000 transfer per the request. The Aquatic Animal Drug Approval Partnership is funded at \$800,000, equal to the request. Funding in the amount of \$8,000,000, equal to the enacted level, is provided for the Warm Springs Fish Health Center [FHC] which provides disease diagnosis, biosecurity and disease management, disease treatment and prevention, fish health inspection services for Federal, State, and Tribal hatcheries responsible for production of salmonids and warm water species for recovery, restoration, and recreational fisheries, and inspections and certifications for the National Triploid Grass Carp Program. Additional funding is provided to develop environmental DNA tools to forecast and detect aquatic invasive species, aquatic nuisance species, aquatic pathogens, and rare species for Federal, State, and Tribal hatcheries.

Lower Snake Ecosystem Restoration Infrastructure Improvements.—The salmon and steelhead hatcheries, adult fish traps, and juvenile release facilities along the lower Snake River and in the Columbia River Basin are facing immediate and significant infrastructure improvement needs due to aging critical infrastructure including pipelines, generators, and rearing units. This is not the responsibility of the Service alone, the Committee believes the water development agencies should be contributing more to protect threatened and endangered species. Multiple partners are necessary to fully address mitigation activities in the basin, therefore the Committee directs the Service to continue dialogue with the multiple partners involved to come to a viable solution in fiscal year 2024. In the meantime, the Committee directs the Service to assist States and Tribes with accelerating critical capital and maintenance projects to improve salmon and steelhead facilities on the

lower Snake River and Columbia River basin, and the bill provides \$6,000,000 for these efforts.

Maintenance and Equipment.—The bill provides \$26,314,000 for maintenance and equipment expenses related to the National Fish Hatchery System. This amount is equal to the enacted level. 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 \$144,401,000 for aquatic habitat and species conservation. This amount is \$500,000 more than the enacted level, accounting for an internal transfer. Within aquatic habitat and species conservation, funding is provided as follows:

—*Habitat Assessment and Restoration.*—The Committee recommends \$54,826,000 for habitat assessment and restoration activities. Funding is provided in the amount of \$11,500,000 for activities associated with the Delaware River Basin Conservation Act (Public Law 114–322). The Service is encouraged to support the Delaware River Basin Restoration Program’s existing, successful practice of allowing cash or in-kind contributions of services or materials to be used for the non-Department of the Interior share of the cost of a project funded under the grant program. The bill also provides \$18,598,000 for fish passage improvements, equal to the enacted level and the request. Within the provided funding, the Service is expected to comply with the instructions and requirements in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023, regarding implementation of the Fisheries Restoration and Irrigation Mitigation Act [FRIMA] (Public Law 106–502).

—*Population Assessment and Cooperative Management.*—The Committee recommends \$38,932,000 for population assessment and cooperative management activities, an increase of \$2,000,000 to the enacted level and an increase of \$5,811,000 to the budget request, and accounts for the proposed internal transfer. Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Grants are provided \$3,000,000, which is \$2,110,000 more than the request. The program supports critical work to restore Great Lakes fisheries and inform management decisions through sound science. This includes the Great Lakes Mass Marking Program, which is essential to assessing hatchery production and supporting a robust fishery. Within funds provided, the Service is encouraged to support these important efforts. The recommendation maintains enacted funding for the Lake Champlain sea lamprey program at \$818,000.

The Committee 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.

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

—*Aquatic Invasive Species*.—The Committee recommends \$50,643,000 for aquatic invasive species activities, \$500,000 above the enacted level. Within these funds, \$5,038,000 has been maintained to implement section 5(d)(2) of the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (Public Law 106–506). Funding for research on hydrilla, eel, and milfoil invasive grasses is maintained at \$1,500,000.

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

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

Invasive Carp.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the work conducted by the Service to combat the serious threat of invasive carp and recommends \$31,500,000 for invasive carp activities, \$500,000 above the enacted level across invasive carp and Contract Fishing subaccounts. Overall, this funding is aimed at protecting and enhancing activities in the Great Lakes to prevent invasive carp from entering and establishing in the Great Lakes. Funding provided should also be used to control invasive carp in the Mississippi River and its Sub-basins, including the Upper Mississippi River Sub-basin; Missouri River Sub-basin; Arkansas-Red-White River Sub-basin; Lower Mississippi River Sub-basin; Tennessee Cumberland Sub-basin; and Ohio River Sub-basin, including in Kentucky Lake, Lake Barkley, and the Ohio River. The Service should consider the utility of creating a dedicated funding source to increase the intensity and geographic scope of efforts to prevent entry into the Great Lakes and control in areas where invasive carp are currently located. The Service is directed to continue to work with those States with existing cooperative agreements, including non-profits, to develop and implement innovative solutions to reduce invasive carp populations.

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

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

Invasive Species Competitive Grants.—The Committee is aware that work is ongoing in several regions to address the threats posed by aquatic invasive species and directs the Service to con-

tinue 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.

Science Applications.—The bill provides \$36,372,000 for Science Applications, \$1,000,000 more than the enacted level, and \$19,080,000 less than the request.

Science Partnerships.—The Committee recommends \$26,900,000 for Science Partnerships, an increase of \$500,000 to the enacted level.

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

Service Science.—The Committee has provided \$9,472,000 for the Service Science programs. Within Service Science, \$3,500,000 is provided for White-Nose Syndrome research. 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 bill provides \$44,920,000 in congressionally directed spending for stewardship projects to further conservation goals. Further detail on these projects is provided in the table titled “Congressionally Directed Spending” accompanying this report.

General Operations.—The bill provides \$165,893,000, accounting for a \$357,000 reduction in Servicewide Bill Paying. The bill provides \$7,032,000 for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. The bill maintains \$27,105,000 for the National Conservation Training Center. Continued funding is provided for the Native Coordination Office at the enacted level.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2023	\$29,904,000
Budget estimate, 2024	50,951,000
Committee recommendation	29,904,000

The bill provides \$29,904,000 for Construction, equal to the enacted level and \$21,047,000 below the budget request. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table accom-

panying this report. 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.

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Unit or Program	Project	Budget estimate	Committee Recommendation
NJ	E.B Forsythe NWR	Replace Co-located Field Office Building.	5,326	5,326
MN	Don Edwards San Francisco Bay NWR.	South Bay Levee Restoration, Phase V of V.	2,939	2,939
AK	Tiglax	Tiglax Vessel Rehabilitation	3,000	3,000
MT	Western Montana NWR Complex ..	Construct replacement facilities for NBR within Western Montana Complex, Phase III of III.	6,268	6,268
MN	Sherburne NWR	Office and Visitor Center Construction.	919	919
MA	Assabet NWR	Replace Admin Addition to Assabet Design.	745	745
SC	Bears Bluff NFH	Replace and Relocate Laboratory	1,404	1,404
*	Dam Safety Program	Evaluations of Newly Acquired Dams and Existing Dam Deficiencies Phase I of V.	350	350
*	Seismic Safety Program	Nationwide Seismic Safety Investigations Phase V of V.	200	200
*	Energy Management Program	Administer the National Energy Management Program.	255	255
*	Information Resources & Technology Management.	Nationwide Radio Site Safety Investigations.	250	250
*	Nationwide Engineering Services ..	.....	5,821	5,821
*	Dam, Bridge, and Seismic Safety	.....	2,427	2,427
Total .....	.....	.....	29,904	29,904

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2023	\$24,564,000
Budget estimate, 2024	23,702,000
Committee recommendation	24,564,000

The bill provides \$24,564,000 in discretionary spending for the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund, equal to fiscal year 2023 funding. This funding is to be distributed as follows: \$13,500,000 for endangered species conservation grants to States and territories; \$8,362,000 for habitat conservation planning grants; and \$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 report.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

Appropriations, 2023	\$13,228,000
Budget estimate, 2024 .....	.....
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 more than the budget request.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2023	\$50,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	50,000,000
Committee recommendation	50,150,000

The bill provides \$50,150,000 for the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund. This amount is \$150,000 above the enacted level and the budget request.

NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2023	\$5,100,000
Budget estimate, 2024	9,910,000
Committee recommendation	5,100,000

The bill provides \$5,100,000 for the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund. This amount is equal to the enacted level and \$4,810,000 less than the budget request.

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2023	\$21,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	22,000,000
Committee recommendation	21,000,000

The bill provides \$21,000,000 for the Multinational Species Conservation Fund programs. This amount is equal to the enacted level and \$1,000,000 less than the budget request. Funds are distributed as follows: \$4,796,000 for African elephant conservation; \$6,388,000 for rhinoceros and tiger conservation; \$3,017,000 for Asian elephant conservation; \$3,802,000 for great ape conservation; and \$2,997,000 for marine turtle conservation.

STATE AND TRIBAL WILDLIFE GRANTS

Appropriations, 2023	\$73,812,000
Budget estimate, 2024	76,612,000
Committee recommendation	73,812,000

The bill provides \$73,812,000 for the State and Tribal Wildlife Grants program. This amount is equal to the enacted level and \$2,800,000 less than the budget request. The recommended level provides \$60,000,000 for State Wildlife formula grants; \$6,200,000 for competitive grants for Tribes; and \$7,612,000 for competitive grants for States.

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

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The bill continues several administrative provisions from previous fiscal years.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Since the creation of Yellowstone National Park in 1872, the National Park System has grown to encompass 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.

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

The Committee recommends a total of \$3,456,965,000 for the National Park Service, \$18,289,000 less than the enacted level and \$307,534,000 less than the budget request.

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Appropriations, 2023	\$2,923,424,000
Budget estimate, 2024	3,189,757,000
Committee recommendation	2,935,004,000

The Committee recommends \$2,935,004,000 for the operation of the National Park System, \$11,580,000 more than the enacted level and \$25,253,000 less than the budget request.

New and Critical Responsibilities.—The bill continues the Committee’s longstanding commitment to funding requested increases for new responsibilities at existing and newly authorized park units, and has provided a total increase of \$9,380,000 as requested within the programs below. This funding will address a number of new requirements at national park units across the country, including at Denali National Park and Reserve [AK], Birmingham Civil Rights National Monument [AL], and Freedom Riders National Monument [AL].

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

Resource Stewardship.—The Committee recommends \$403,140,000 for resource stewardship which is \$17,577,000 more than the enacted level (yet before accounting for internal transfers within the Service, \$1,240,000 more than the enacted level) and \$106,497,000 less than the budget request. Within the Resource Stewardship program, \$2,000,000 is provided to address active forest management at national parks, \$6,500,000 is provided to address quagga and zebra mussels, \$800,000 is provided for Cave and Karst Ecosystem Research, and \$400,000 is provided to fund Alaska subsistence activities. A total of \$11,661,000 is provided for Everglades restoration. Funding for the partnership wild and scenic river program is increased by \$500,000.

Visitor Services.—The Committee recommends \$281,951,000 for visitor services which is \$26,536,000 less than the enacted level (yet before accounting for internal transfers within the Service, \$2,475,000 more than the enacted level) and \$18,313,000 less than the budget request. The recommendation includes funding for the National Capital Performing Arts program at the enacted level and, within 60 days of enactment of this act, each entity receiving an allocation of funding from the Service under this program is directed to provide the Committee with a detailed report on annual expenditures related to the total cost of programming provided as part the program for fiscal years 2021 through 2023 within 60 days of enactment of this act. The recommendation also includes no less than \$2,000,000 for efforts to expand recreational fishing, camping, and instruction focusing on introductory recreation experiences in parks throughout the year in a variety of recreational activities such as paddling, climbing, hiking, cycling, snowshoeing, and surfing. The recommendation provides the enacted level for funding volunteers in parks programs, interpretation and education programs, and youth partnership programs. The recommendation also provides not less the enacted level for the Indian Youth Service Corps.

Visitation.—As the Service develops funding estimates for sites within the National Park System, the Committee encourages the Service to consider how annual visitation trends may impact operations at each park, among other factors. Within 180 days of enactment of this act, the Department shall brief the Committee on how visitation trends impact operations at each park.

Park Protection.—The Committee recommends \$429,582,000 for park protection which is \$186,000 more than the enacted level (yet before accounting for internal transfers within the Service \$514,000 less than the enacted level) and \$28,155,000 less than the budget request. Within the amounts provided, the Committee recommends \$950,000 for veterans' fire corps.

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

Facility Operations and Maintenance.—The Committee recommends \$945,408,000 for facility operations and maintenance which is \$6,731 more than the enacted level (yet before accounting for internal transfers within the Service, is \$3,419,000 more than the enacted level) and \$37,609,000 less than the budget request. The Committee recognizes the importance of investing in maintaining park infrastructure and preventing future backlogs and therefore recommends \$190,184,000 for cyclic maintenance, an increase of \$2,000,000, and \$135,980,000 for repair and rehabilitation projects, equal to the enacted level.

Park Support.—The Committee recommends \$654,711,000 for park support which is \$45,197,000 more than the enacted level (yet

before accounting for internal transfers within the Service is \$2,381,000 more than the enacted level) and \$42,602,000 less than the budget request. The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 in matching program funds for the National Park Foundation within the Operation of the National Park System.

External Administrative Costs.—The Committee recommends \$220,212,000 for external administrative costs, which is \$2,579,000 more than the enacted level and \$21,577,000 less than to the budget request.

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

Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park.—The Service is directed to 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. The Service shall brief the Committee on its plan to fulfill this directive within 60 days of enactment of this act.

Chesapeake Bay Office.—The 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. The Committee notes that the bill increases the Chesapeake Gateways and Trails program by \$300,000 for a total of \$3,327,000.

Concessions.—Within 90 days of enactment of this act, the Service is directed to brief the Committee on any potential relief or resources the Service could provide to concessions contracted with the Service, including those in coastal regions, that have experienced financial hardship over the last few years.

Continued Directives.—The Committee continues the directive regarding Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument contained in Senate Report 116–123 and expects the Service to continue implementation of Director’s Order 21.

First State National Historical Park.—The Committee notes the importance of preserving historic structures in the First State National Historical Park and encourages the agency to include the Ramsey House on one of its lists of priorities for funding in the next fiscal year.

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

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

Mitigating the Impacts of Threatened Oceanfront Structures and Infrastructure.—The Committee notes that communities along the coast of North Carolina, including in Dare County and Hyde County, are continuing to deal with ongoing beach erosion issues. Recognizing the potential impact erosion can have on villages, residences, and commercial businesses, the Committee notes the April 2021 Cape Hatteras National Seashore Joint Record of Decision provides a framework for permitting sediment management activities requested by local jurisdictions, utilities, Federal and State agencies and others. The Committee directs the Service to continue work in coordination with local stakeholders as they identify potential long-term, cost-effective sediment management activities, including but not limited to beach nourishment, dune stabilization,

emergency breach repair, buyout and relocation assistance programs to help property owners and minimize impacts to public lands, and transportation solutions that are resilient to coastal hazards. Within 180 days of enactment of this act, the Committee directs the Service to provide a report outlining erosion hot spots that affect neighboring communities and transportation corridors within and along the Seashore. The report should also include any updates on the North Carolina 12 Task Force's activities, Dare County potential beach renourishment solutions, relevant costs, and any planned partner actions the Service is aware of as a result of the ongoing Feasibility Study related to beach renourishment at Rodanthe, including solutions, relevant costs, and any planned partner activities.

Natchez National Historic Park.—The Committee understands the Service has begun efforts to complete a reconnaissance study as part of a decision to establish an Affiliated Area for the Natchez National Historical Park centered on Historic Jefferson College and the Grand Village of the Natchez Indians. The Committee expects timely review of how the establishment of an Affiliated Area made up of these two State-owned sites will assist the Service in fulfilling §410oo. of Public Law 100–479 (1988) establishing the Natchez National Historical Park.

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.

New Philadelphia National Historic Site.—The Committee notes that New Philadelphia was the first known town planned and legally registered by an African American, Frank McWorter, before the Civil War. The New Philadelphia Historic Site was created on December 29, 2022 to protect and interpret New Philadelphia and to conduct archaeological and historical research. The Committee is encouraged that funding from recent legislation may soon be available to support staff on the ground at the site to begin initial work, which is expected to be mainly related to land acquisition needs. The Committee directs the Service to ensure that park operations begin in a reasonable timeframe and to keep the Committee apprised of developments related to the site.

Orange Rivers in Alaska's Brooks Range.—The Committee is concerned regarding Orange Rivers in Alaska's Brooks Range and directs the Service to continue research investments to the stream health.

Roosevelt-Campobello International Park Commission.—Funding for the Roosevelt Campobello International Park supported at no less than fiscal year 2023 level. The Service is directed to continue to follow the direction contained in the statement of managers accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114–113) concerning the submission of future budget requests for the Roosevelt-Campobello International Park.

South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force.—Funding is continued to support the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force for implementation of Section 528(f)(2) of the Water Re-

sources Development Act of 1996 (110 Stat. 3771) as amended by Public Law 116–260.

Theodore Roosevelt National Park.—The Committee recognizes that livestock has been present within Theodore Roosevelt National Park since the park was fenced beginning in the 1950s. The Committee understands the Service is undertaking a planning process to determine the appropriate way to manage livestock within the park. Options include continuing to follow the 1970’s management plans for the park, which accommodate keeping a limited number of livestock on the land. As this process continues, the Committee urges the Service to consider maintaining the historic scene commensurate with the historic herds during the period when President Theodore Roosevelt was a rancher in the area.

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

Turfgrass Maintenance and Research.—The Committee supports the use of grasses and ornamental plants requiring less water, fertilizer, and other inputs for landscapes for the National Park Service and national historic sites, and encourages the National Park Service to utilize applied research from land grant university specialists; train personnel in establishing and maintaining sustainable landscapes; cooperate with Federal and State university researchers to identify drought, heat, and pest resistance grasses for national parks, maximize the amount of carbon captured by turfgrass systems and reduce carbon output through enhanced maintenance systems; and, enhance ornamental turfgrass contributions for the appearance of national parks, monuments, and historic sites.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

Appropriations, 2023	\$92,512,000
Budget estimate, 2024	95,217,000
Committee recommendation	93,433,000

The Committee recommends \$93,433,000 for national recreation and preservation programs, an increase of \$921,000 to the enacted level and a decrease of \$1,640,000 to the budget request.

Natural Programs.—The Committee recommends \$18,879,000 for natural programs, \$300,000 more than the enacted level and \$329,000 less than the budget request. The recommendation increases the Chesapeake Gateways and Trails program by \$300,000 and provides the enacted level for Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance.

Cultural Programs.—The Committee recommends \$39,577,000 for cultural programs, an increase of \$250,000 to the enacted level and a decrease of \$4,610,000 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 \$3,000,000, an increase of \$250,000 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 \$3,407,000, grants to preserve and interpret Japanese American Confinement Sites as authorized by the Norman K. Mineta Japanese American Confinement Education Act are provided \$4,655,000, grants administration is provided \$3,597,000, and other cultural programs are funded at the enacted level.

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

Heritage Partnership Programs.—The Committee recommends \$30,882,000 for heritage partnership programs, an increase of \$1,650,000 to the enacted level and an increase of \$1,601,000 to the request. This level of funding provides \$29,817,000 for grants to national heritage areas and \$1,065,000 to administer the program. The Committee recommendation maintains funding allocations consistent with fiscal year 2023; increases funding to reflect newly designated heritage areas; and merges funding for the existing Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor into the program at the prior funding level within the Heritage Partnership Program.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2023	\$204,515,000
Budget estimate, 2024	177,900,000
Committee recommendation	195,166,000

The Committee recommends \$195,166,000 for the historic preservation fund, a decrease of \$9,349,000 to the enacted level and an increase of \$17,266,000 to the budget request. Program changes are detailed below and in the comprehensive table that accompanies the Committee report.

The Committee recommendation provides \$62,150,000 for grants-in-aid to States and territories and \$23,000,000 for grants-in-aid to Tribes. The recommendation also provides \$11,000,000 for preservation grants for Historically Black Colleges and Universities; \$5,000,000 for History of Equal Rights grants; and \$1,250,000 in grants for underrepresented communities.

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

Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grants.—The Committee recommends \$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 economic development of rural villages and downtown areas. The Committee retains the guidance for the program included in Senate Report 116-123.

Save America's Treasures.—The Save America's Treasures program is provided \$26,500,000. The Committee supports this program because of its important role in providing preservation and conservation assistance to nationally significant historical properties and collections.

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 \$19,766,000 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, 2023	\$239,803,000
Budget estimate, 2024	286,625,000
Committee recommendation	232,862,000

The bill includes \$232,862,000 for construction requirements for the National park system, which is \$6,941,000 less than the enacted level and \$53,763,000 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 2024. 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 report. The following table details the line item construction activity for specific projects recommended for line item construction:

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Unit or Program	Project	Budget estimate	Committee Recommendation
OR	Crater Lake NP	Rehabilitate Cleetwood Trail and Marina.	49,300	49,300
TN	Great Smoky Mountains NP	Repair and Rehabilitate Cades Cove Water and Wastewater Systems.	8,200	8,200
HI	Kalaupapa NHP	Install Fuel Tanks to Ensure Park Continued Operation.	9,700	9,700
CO	Mesa Verde NP	Rehabilitate Eight Residences and Museum at Chapin Mesa.	11,500	11,500

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Unit or Program	Project	Budget estimate	Committee Recommendation
PA	Independence NHP	Address Deficiencies at Graff House Site.	4,700	4,700
NM	Chaco Culture NHP	Construct Multiplex Housing Units, Improve Utilities and Demolish Existing Units and Trailer.	9,200	9,200
DC	White House	Upgrade Utilities Project F, and Project G—Phase II.	28,100	28,100
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.

Denali National Park Road.—The Committee appreciates the Service's efforts with regard to Denali National Park and looks forward to the completion of repairs to the Pretty Rocks Landslide area and the full reopening of the Denali Park Road. The Committee expects the Service to continue research on landslide threats within the park and to keep the Committee apprised of any significant findings.

Fort Vancouver National Historic Site.—The Committee supports the ongoing efforts to develop the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site for long-term usage. The building and grounds restoration provides the benefits of preserving an historic site, providing leased space for the use of Federal and other entities, and improving the site for the enjoyment of the public. Within 90 days after the enactment of this act, the Service shall provide a report to the Committee on progress made and specific, actionable plans for the next phase of rehabilitation and expanded use at the site.

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, 2023	\$15,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	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 to help address critical needs, such as alleviating housing shortages for seasonal employees at Acadia National Park. The Committee expects that these funds will be used primarily as an additional tool for the Service to address high priority needs such as housing and backlog maintenance. While a 1-to-1 matching requirement is required by law for projects to qualify for these funds,

the Service is urged to give preference to projects that demonstrate additional leveraging capacity from its partners.

ENERGY AND MINERALS

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Established in 1879, the U.S. Geological Survey [the Survey] serves as the Earth and natural science research bureau for the Department of the Interior and is the only integrated natural resources research bureau in the Federal Government. The Survey conducts research, monitoring, and assessments to contribute to understanding America's lands, water, and biological resources. Its research and data products support the Department's resource and land management needs and also provide the water, biological, energy, and mineral resources information needed by other Federal, State, Tribal, and local government agencies to guide planning, management, and regulatory programs. Scientists, technicians, and support staff of the Survey are located in nearly 400 offices in every State and in several foreign countries throughout the world. The Survey leverages its resources and expertise in partnership with more than 2,000 agencies of Federal, State, local, and Tribal governments; the academic community; nongovernmental organizations; and the private sector.

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2023	\$1,497,178,000
Budget estimate, 2024	1,785,509,000
Committee recommendation	1,515,452,000

The bill provides \$1,515,452,000 for the U.S. Geological Survey, which is \$18,274,000 above the enacted level and \$270,057,000 below the budget request. Program changes, instruction, and details follow below and in the table accompanying this report.

Ecosystems.—The bill provides \$309,127,000 for Ecosystems, which is \$1,951,000 above the enacted level and \$85,861,000 below the budget request. Program elements of this mission area follow below.

Environmental Health Program.—The bill provides \$30,557,000 to the Environmental Health Program. The bill continues funding for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances [PFAS] research at no less than the enacted level. The Committee commends the Survey for its support of research to understand the impact of PFAS contamination, accumulation and exposure in the ecosystems of the Ceded Territories of the Great Lakes Region and recommends \$100,000 to expand existing PFAS research in this region in response to concerns expressed by Tribal Nations, water quality managers, and the public.

Plastics.—The Survey is urged to emphasize plastics research, including microplastics and nanoplastics research, in its environmental health strategic vision. The Committee encourages the Survey to review current plastic science gaps and to brief the Committees within 45 days after release of the review.

Species Management Research Program.—The bill provides \$63,904,000 for the Species Management Research Program. The Committee is aware of long-term hydrological and ecological chal-

allenges associated with saline lakes in the Great Basin States and encourages the Survey to address related science needs in tandem with the Integrated Water Availability Assessment for saline lakes that is provided for under the Water Resources mission area. The Committee directs the Survey to respond to the urgent needs of critically endangered Hawaiian forest birds that, due to climate change, now face imminent extinction from non-native mosquitoes that carry avian malaria and other pathogens lethal to these birds.

Land Management Research Program.—The bill provides \$54,806,000 for the Land Management Research Program. The Committee is aware of the work the Survey is performing in critical landscapes, such as the Arctic, Puget Sound, California Bay Delta, Everglades, Great Lakes, Columbia River, and the Chesapeake Bay, and expects this work to continue.

Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research Program.—The bill provides \$47,422,000 for the Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research Program.

The bill provides \$11,000,000 to address Invasive Carp issues in the Great Lakes and Upper Mississippi River Basin. In order to effectively control the spread of Invasive Carp, the Committee expects all six sub-basins of the Mississippi River Basin will be included in funding opportunities. The bill provides \$800,000 for invasive European green crab research.

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 all coral reef restoration efforts. The Committee encourages the Department of the Interior to work with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, as well as State and territorial government partners, to support coral monitoring, research, and restoration efforts in highly impacted and high priority coral reef habitats in U.S. waters, including in Biscayne National Park and Dry Tortugas National Park.

The bill provides the enacted level 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 \$83,181,000 for the Climate Adaptation Science Center and Land Change Science Program. Of this amount, \$63,115,000 is provided for National and Regional Climate Adaptation Science Centers activities and \$20,066,000 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 \$29,257,000 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.. Further, the Committee encourages cooperative research with the Atlantic, Gulf, Pacific, and Great Lakes interstate/international fishery commissions to address state and Department of Interior science priorities, including climate considerations, that emphasize actionable science in support of fisheries management. The Committee directs the Department to prioritize projects that include a combination of state, commission, and Survey scientists.

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 \$105,620,000 for Energy and Mineral Resources, \$1,400,000 above enacted levels and \$45,131,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommends \$72,255,000 for the Mineral Resources Program.

Earth MRI.—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 2024 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 recognizes the need for critical and rare earth minerals as technology advances and encourages the Administration to increase domestic production of critical and rare earth minerals to improve the security and resilience of its supply chains for advanced technologies while simultaneously ensuring environmental stewardship and promoting domestic job growth and economic development. The Committee is supportive of the Earth MRI program and encourages the Survey to keep the program on schedule. The Committee further directs the Survey to work with partner agencies responsible for permitting critical minerals projects, and other minerals projected to see price and demand increases in the next 20 years. 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. This funding is needed to allow the program to reach its goal in 10 years of identifying domestic critical minerals sources, and to allow the Survey to work with Federal and State partners to modernize the Nation's understanding of the subsurface and improve the topographic, geological, and geophysical mapping of the United States. The 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 \$33,365,000 for the Energy Resources Program. The Committee recommends a comprehensive geologic mapping and study on lithium resources and recovery in an area of the U.S. with a large concentration of lithium resources and where there is infrastructure to develop the commercial manufacturing ecosystem.

The Committee notes the Survey's efforts to further develop transformative technologies to assist in the domestic production of critical minerals from conventional and unconventional sources, such as historic tailings, in collaboration with academia and industry. The development of transformative technologies, including but not limited to novel flowsheets to extract minerals, will assist industry and the Survey in its efforts to build a resilient and sustainable domestic supply of critical minerals.

Natural Hazards.—The bill provides \$201,356,000 for Natural Hazards, \$1,100,000 above the enacted level and \$24,807,000 below the request. Program elements of this mission area follow below.

Earthquake Hazards Program.—The bill provides \$93,401,000 for the Earthquake Hazards Program. The bill provides no less than \$29,600,000 for the continued development, expansion, operations, and maintenance of 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 no less than the enacted level 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 provides an increase of \$250,000 above enacted levels for earthquakes in Alaska. The Committee continues funding at no less than the enacted level for regional networks that acquired USArray stations from the National Science Foundation for operations and maintenance as these networks work to incorporate and use all Earthscope data. This bill provides funding of at least the enacted level for operations and maintenance of regional networks, including earthquake early warning and the Central and Eastern U.S. Network [CEUSN]. The bill provides \$2,160,000 for National Seismic Hazard Model Improvements and Updates, consistent with the budget request.

Volcano Hazards Program.—The bill provides \$37,500,000 for the Volcano Hazards Program. The Survey is completing the two prerequisite steps to National Volcano Early Warning and Monitoring System [NVEWS] upgrades and is encouraged to accelerate the pace of these activities where possible. The bill provides \$18,349,000 for NVEWS, consistent with the enacted level. The bill further provides the enacted level for Volcanic Hazards Assessments. The Committee remains concerned that systems and equipment used to monitor, detect, and warn the public of volcanic 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 Committee directs the Survey to fund the Landslide Hazards Program at no less than \$14,782,000. 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. Within the provided funds, no less than \$500,000 shall be used towards collaborating with local and regional entities in Alaska, particularly areas with heightened risk like those communities in Prince William Sound and Southeast Alaska, to ensure that personnel and maintenance needs are met for landslide monitoring systems in Alaska. The Committee 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 Atmos-

pheric Administration and State and local governments to assess landslide potential and hazards. Further, the Survey is directed to brief the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act on what resources are needed to aid the development and deployment of early warning technologies to affected communities.

Geomagnetism Program.—The Committee recommends \$5,251,000 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 \$43,149,000 for the Coastal Hazards Program to support coastal resilience, risk reduction, and blue carbon across a diverse landscape of communities.

Water Resources.—The bill provides \$308,720,000 for Water Resources, \$3,786,000 above the enacted level and \$5,133,000 below the budget request. Program elements of this mission area follow below.

Water Availability and Use Science Program.—The bill provides \$74,296,000 for the Water Availability and Use Science Program. The recommendation includes the enacted levels for integrated water prediction to continue to utilize the best available technology to develop advanced modeling tools, state-of-the-art forecasts, and decision support systems and to incorporate these capabilities into daily water operations.

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

The bill provides at least \$1,750,000 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 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 \$117,844,000 for the National Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program. The Survey is encouraged to work with research organizations and the power industry to identify and address critical information gaps to better prepare for adverse stream conditions that can threaten reliable generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity.

The recommendation includes \$29,500,000 to continue with the Next Generation Water Observing System [NGWOS], and recommends enacted levels to work with universities and other partners to develop innovative water resource sensor technologies that are scalable to regional and national monitoring network operations. The Committee recognizes that understanding current and streamflow conditions is vital to estimate and flood frequency moni-

toring of civil infrastructure and encourages the Survey work with academic partners using advance computing techniques develop advanced next-generation water observing systems. The Committee requests a briefing within 180 days of enactment of this act on this work.

The bill provides \$5,370,000 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 formal partnership with local Tribes and other Federal agencies as necessary in the area to develop a water quality strategy for the transboundary rivers. The Committee requests a briefing from the Survey to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on the Survey's progress.

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 \$3,000,000 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, including considering universities in Western States facing groundwater management challenges to build capacity and expertise in groundwater hydrologic sciences and locations where the Survey has pending hydrological facilities as well as where there are other Federal operational hydrologic resources.

National Water Quality Program.—The Committee recommends \$100,080,000 for the National Water Quality Program.

Water Resources Research Act Program.—The bill provides \$16,000,000 for the Water Resources Research Act (Public Law 88-379) Program. The Committee directs the Survey to brief the Com-

mittee within 180 days of enactment of this act on grant allocations..

Special Initiatives.—The bill provides \$5,237,000 in congressionally directed spending for Special Initiatives projects. A detailed list of projects is included in the table titled Congressionally Directed Spending accompanying this report.

Core Science Systems.—The bill provides \$291,537,000 for Core Science Systems, \$6,930,000 above the enacted level and \$77,074,000 below the budget request. The recommendation includes \$127,921,000 for the National Land Imaging Program, of which \$104,184,000 is for satellite operations; \$30,480,000 for the Science Synthesis, Analysis, and Research Program; \$44,556,000 for the National Cooperative Geological Mapping Program; and \$88,580,000 for the National Geospatial Program.

The National Geospatial Program funding includes \$36,655,000 for the 3DEP program. The bill provides the enacted level 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 recommendation to preserve critical data is supplemented by \$5,000,000 in funding for fiscal year 2024 provided in Public Law 117–85.

The bill funds the budget request for Satellite Operations and the \$12,000,000 above the enacted levels for Landsat Next. The Committee recognizes the importance of the Remote Sensing State Grants Program in providing technology, expertise and actionable data and analysis from satellites to address critical issues spanning from health to security to agriculture to transportation and to make much-needed technological advances while also engaging students to become the high-tech workforce of tomorrow. Therefore, the Committee provides the enacted level for remote sensing State grants. The recommendation includes at least the enacted level for the National Digital Trails project.

Science Support.—The bill provides \$106,304,000 for Science Support, equal to the enacted level and \$27,868,000 below the budget request. The recommendation includes \$82,179,000 for the Administration and Management Program, including \$2,667,000 for the Scientific Integrity, Diversity, Partnerships with Tribes and Support for Enterprise Science initiative, consistent with the enacted level. The recommendation includes \$24,125,000 for the Information Services Program.

Facilities.—The bill provides \$188,051,000 for Facilities, equal to the enacted level and \$9,420,000 below the budget request. The recommendation includes \$113,211,000 for rental payments and operations and maintenance and \$74,840,000 for deferred maintenance and capital improvement, including \$176,000 for Field Communications Modernization.

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, 2023	\$219,960,000
Budget estimate, 2024	268,210,000
Committee recommendation	219,960,000

The bill provides \$219,960,000 for Ocean Energy Management, equal to the enacted level and \$48,250,000 below the request. This amount will be partially offset with the collection of offsetting rental receipts and cost recovery fees totaling \$56,000,000

Renewable Energy.—The bill provides \$42,818,000 for renewable energy activities.

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 existing ocean stakeholders in the Pacific Northwest.

Conventional Energy.—The bill provides \$61,487,000 for conventional energy activities.

Environmental Assessment.—The bill provides \$82,373,000 for environmental assessment activities.

Marine Minerals.—The bill provides \$14,383,000 for marine minerals activities.

The Bureau is expected to continue critical mineral assessments and activities, including in the Gulf of Mexico, and should consider exploring potential mineral resources in deep water and implementing new technologies in ocean exploration and sampling processes. The Bureau is further encouraged to partner with academia to characterize the environment of potential marine mineral resources, utilizing universities and research institutions with expertise in deepwater exploration to evaluate mineral deposits using technologies that minimize disturbance to the seabed ecosystem.

Executive Direction.—The bill provides \$18,899,000 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, 2023	\$213,886,000
Budget estimate, 2024	255,508,000
Committee recommendation	213,886,000

The bill provides \$213,886,000 for Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement, equal to the enacted level and \$41,622,000 below the request. This amount will be partially offset with the collection of offsetting rental receipts, cost recovery fees, and inspection fees, totaling \$66,000,000.

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

The Bureau will continue to support and promote the Rigs-to-Reefs Program and may grant extensions to operators working to complete State and Federal permitting or other requirements for converting offshore structures into artificial reefs.

Operations, Safety and Regulation.—The bill provides \$166,943,000 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 \$3,000,000 for offshore decommissioning activities.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2023	\$15,099,000
Budget estimate, 2024	15,099,000
Committee recommendation	15,099,000

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

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

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

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2023	\$121,026,000
Budget estimate, 2024	127,301,000
Committee recommendation	121,026,000

The bill provides \$121,026,000 for Regulation and Technology, equal to the enacted level and \$6,275,000 below the request. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table accompanying this report.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Appropriations, 2023	\$289,930,000
Budget estimate, 2024	301,856,000
Committee recommendation	289,930,000

The bill provides \$289,930,000 for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, equal to the enacted level and \$11,926,000 below 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 detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table accompanying this report.

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

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

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

State and Tribal Economic Revitalization Grants.—The bill provides a total of \$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 2024, \$88,042,000 shall be divided equally between the three Appalachian States with the largest unfunded needs for the reclamation of Priority 1 and Priority 2 sites as delineated in the AML Inventory System; and \$35,218,000 shall be divided equally between the next three Appalachian States with the largest unfunded needs for the reclamation of Priority 1 and Priority 2 sites as delineated in the AML Inventory System; and

\$11,740,000 shall be for grants to federally recognized Indian Tribes. The Committee has included a set-aside of 75 percent of these funds for program administration to expedite project timelines.

The Committee expects OSMRE to cooperate fully with GAO on its ongoing study of the AMLER program and looks forward to any conclusions and recommendations.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

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

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

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2023	\$1,906,998,000
Budget estimate, 2024	2,257,637,000
Committee recommendation	1,934,548,000

The bill provides \$1,934,548,000 for the Operation of Indian Programs account, an increase of \$27,550,000 to the enacted level and \$323,089,000 less than 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 report. Any additional increases are general program increases unless otherwise specified. Internal transfers within the accounts are reflected below and in the table.

Tribal Government.—The bill provides \$400,093,000 for Tribal government programs, an increase of \$31,105,000 above the enacted level including an internal transfer. The recommendation supports \$8,002,000 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 Com-

mittee 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.

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

Road Maintenance.—The bill provides \$39,190,000 for road maintenance, equal to the the enacted level. 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 2024 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.

The Committee continues funding at fiscal year 2023 levels for school bus roads. The Committee directs the Bureau to report back within 60 days of enactment of this act on funds provided to implement the NATIVE Act within road maintenance that have not been utilized for roads, along with a strategy outlining how to meet the increased demand to address tourism needs across Indian Country.

Human Services.—The bill provides \$167,780,000 for Human Services programs, an increase of \$795,000 to the enacted level accounting for an internal transfer. The bill provides \$4,000,000 in program increases outlined below.

Tiwahe.—The Committee expects funding to existing Tiwahe pilot programs to continue in the same amounts to the same recipients, including funding to support women and children's shelters. Finally, the Committee received the Federal and Tribal reports on the Tiwahe Initiative, which include recommendations on future action and expansion. The Bureau of Indian Affairs [BIA] is di-

rected 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.

Social Services/Children and Families.—Within Human Services, the bill provides \$54,954,000 for Social Services, a \$2,000,000 program increase from the enacted level for Indian Child Family Violence Prevention activities to fill the gaps in Tribal child welfare services—specifically child protection and child abuse treatment \$17,903,000 for the Indian Child Welfare Act [ICWA], a \$1,000,000 increase over enacted to support ICWA grants to assist American Indians and Alaska Natives to assert their sovereignty under ICWA and to protect the rights of children in State welfare and judicial systems. The Committee expects the Bureau to continue to work with Tribes through Tribal consultation in the delivery of services to children and families within Indian Country.

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

Housing Improvement Program.—The bill provides \$12,939,000 for the Housing Program, a \$1,000,000 program increase from the enacted level and \$5,021,000 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 \$325,783,000 for Trust and Natural Resources programs, a decrease of \$9,257,000 below the enacted level accounting for internal transfers and \$60,074,000 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.

Land Acquisitions for Landless and Land Limited Tribes.—The Committee supports the request to move the funding line from the Natural Resources [TPA] budget subactivity to a separate line within Trust-Real Estate Services activity to offer Tribes greater flexibility, and maintains funding at the authorized and enacted level. The Bureau is encouraged to work with the committees of ju-

risdiction to evaluate whether a change in authorization for land acquisition is warranted to ensure the program's effectiveness.

Rights Protection Implementation.—The bill provides \$51,042,000 for Rights Protection Implementation, an increase of \$1,842,000 more than the enacted level and \$1,500,000 more than the request. Within the funding increases provided for Rights Protection Implementation, an additional \$1,000,000 is provided for Columbia River In-Lieu Sites Treaty Fishing Sites Construction to support expanded resources for in-lieu and treaty fishing access sites along the Columbia River, an additional \$342,000 to aid in the implementation of the U.S. Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty, and an additional \$500,000 in a general program increase to benefit the off-reservation hunting, fishing, and gathering rights supported by this program.

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

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

Tribal Management/Development Program.—The bill provides \$19,158,000 for the Tribal Management/Development Program, \$614,000 more than the enacted level and \$500,000 more the budget request. The additional funding provided supports expanding capacity for Tribal participation in natural resource decisionmaking.

Endangered Species.—The bill provides \$6,243,000 for Endangered Species, equal to the enacted level and \$22,000 less than the budget request.

Tribal Climate Resilience.—The bill provides \$34,991,000 for Tribal Climate Resilience, equal to the enacted level. The provided funding includes funding for relocation grants, for which all Tribes shall be eligible, and Tribal climate adaptation grants.

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

Integrated Resource Information Program.—The bill provides \$3,077,000 for Integrated Resource Information Program, equal to the enacted level.

Agriculture and Range Program.—The bill provides \$41,438,000 for the Agriculture and Range Program, \$2,000,000 above the enacted level. This includes \$14,291,000 for Invasive Species and \$27,147,000 for the Agriculture Program [TPA]. The program increase for invasive species is provided to address the spread of invasive European Green Crab, with further direction explained below.

European Green Crab.—The population of invasive European Green Crab in the Pacific Northwest continues to grow. This invasive species is resilient to rising water temperatures caused by

climate change. This crab species preys on native vegetation which is important habitat for endangered salmon and other species that are critical to uphold Tribal treaty rights and Puget Sound recovery. The Committee directs the Bureau of Indian Affairs and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to coordinate with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to ensure a comprehensive Federal approach to addressing the threat posed by European green crab, mitigate harm, and protect native crab and other shellfish populations.

Tribal Forestry.—The bill provides \$66,106,000 for Tribal Forestry, an increase of \$89,000 more than the enacted level accounting for an internal transfer and a program increase of \$1,000,000. Of these funds, \$30,478,000 is provided for Forestry Projects and \$35,628,000 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.

Water Resources.—The bill provides \$18,411,000, which includes \$8,269,000 for Water Resources [TPA], and \$10,142,000 for Water Management, Planning and Pre-development.

Fish, Wildlife and Parks.—The bill provides \$23,751,000 for Fish, Wildlife and Parks programs, which includes \$10,783,000 for Wildlife and Parks [TPA] and \$12,968,000 for Fish, Wildlife, and Parks Projects to support the operation of fish hatcheries.

Energy and Minerals.—The bill provides \$33,011,000 for Energy and Minerals, which is equal to the enacted level. This program was formerly called Minerals and Mining in fiscal year 2022, but the name was changed to Energy and Minerals as requested in fiscal year 2023 to better reflect the broad array of energy projects and existing activities.

Resource Management Program Oversight.—The bill provides \$8,301,000 for Resource Management Program Oversight, equal to the enacted level and \$4,126,000 less than the request.

Trust-Real Estate Services.—The bill provides \$168,153,000 for trust-real estate services programs, an increase of \$9,150,000 more

than the enacted level accounting for internal transfers. The Committee directs a program level of \$1,521,000 for the certification of historical places and cultural sites, including Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act [ANCSA] (Public Law 92–203) sites.

Office of Hearing and Appeals.—The Committee supports the internal transfer from the Office of Special Trustee to the Bureau to allow the Department to more efficiently process probate cases. The transfer is reflected in the accompanying table.

Osage Nation Trust Records.—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 \$568,059,000 for Public Safety and Justice programs, a decrease of \$11,666,000 to the enacted level accounting for internal transfers but includes a \$12,500,000 program increase distributed across multiple programs outlined below. The total funding is \$73,725,000 below the budget request.

Criminal Investigations and Police Services.—The bill provides \$279,652,000 for Criminal Investigations and Police Services, a \$5,500,000 increase to the enacted level and \$36,686,000 less than the request. The increased funding is provided to support an increase in the number of officers and investigators on the ground performing crucial public safety services on a 24/7 basis in Indian Country.

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

Public Law 83–280 Needs.—The Committee notes that a number of States with large Indian populations have no law enforcement presence in Tribal communities and Alaska Native Villages despite skyrocketing crime rates. However, these Tribes are not eligible for certain Native justice funding simply because they are located in Public Law 280 States. Within 180 days of enactment of this act the Bureau is directed to conduct Tribal consultation on the budgetary needs of Tribal law enforcement, including wellness courts and other essential judicial needs for the tribes in these States, and report back to the Committee on the available Federal funding, within the Department of the Interior or elsewhere, for these tribes or outlining the barriers to the development of such funding.

The Committee remains concerned about Tribal courts' needs as identified in the Indian Law and Order Commission's November 2013 report, which notes Federal investment in Tribal justice for Public Law 83–280 States has been more limited than elsewhere in Indian Country. The Committee expects the Bureau to continue to work with Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations to consider options that promote, design, or pilot Tribal court systems for Tribal communities subject to full or partial State jurisdiction under Public Law 83–280, and provides an additional \$1,000,000 in funding within Tribal Justice Support.

Lastly, the Committee notes the \$7,000,000 provided in fiscal year 2023 for the Tribes that are eligible to receive public safety and justice funding but have not received funding in previous years will be incorporated into base funding for public safety and justice, following meaningful Tribal consultation to determine eligibility.

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], the Safeguarding Tribal Objects of Patrimony [STOP] Act, or other related laws.

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

Detention/Corrections.—The bill provides \$140,879,000 for detention and corrections, a \$4,000,000 program increase to the enacted level. The Committee remains very concerned with the welfare of inmates in custody at BIA and Tribal jails across Indian Country and the directs the BIA to provide regular updates on fulfilling recommendations from the Department's Office of Inspector General related to training, coordination, and standardized protocols to maintain accountability and oversight over BIA and Tribal jails.

Law Enforcement Special Initiatives.—The bill provides \$26,094,000 for law enforcement special initiatives, which is \$1,000,000 more than the enacted level and \$640,000 more than the request, with an emphasis on addressing the crisis of missing, trafficked, and murdered indigenous persons, especially woman. Native American women continue to face high rates of violence, and the Committee notes that a lack of data on the number of women and girls who go missing or murdered further complicates the ability to address this crisis. Increases are provided to help better address the crisis by identifying gaps in information sharing and data collection, and more dedicated resources to resolve cold cases. Funding is maintained to perform background check investigations to help with the hiring process. Additional funding is included for cold-case offices and for detention and corrections staff. Within 90 days of enactment of this act, the Bureau shall brief the Committee on the status of law enforcement vacancies in each Bureau region, as well as the number of law enforcement checks pending as of the date of enactment. At the same time as the annual budget request, the Bureau shall provide detail on how fund-

ing provided in fiscal year 2023 and fiscal year 2024 is being used to expedite these investigations.

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

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

In addition to these resources, the bill also includes funding to focus on retention and advanced training needs. The Committee remains fully supportive of the Indian Police Academy at Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers [FLETC] in Artesia, New Mexico, and expects the Bureau to maintain the Academy's longstanding role as the central justice services training location for Tribal law enforcement, including entry-level law enforcement officers, agents, and corrections officers. The bill provides \$5,613,000, equal to the enacted level 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.

Further, because of the ongoing public safety issues facing Tribal nations, the Committee supports the Bureau's innovative new efforts to help with law enforcement recruitment and retention like

the pay parity effort which began in fiscal year 2023, but more action is necessary to support Tribes and Tribal safety. Therefore, the Committee directs the Bureau to expedite the hiring process, including background checks, and training. The Committee also directs the Bureau to work closely with Tribal leaders on this issue to ensure the Bureau has the resources necessary to meet this higher level of service.

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

Community and Economic Development.—The bill provides \$31,095,000 for community and economic development programs, a decrease of \$77,000 below the enacted level accounting for internal transfers. 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.

NATIVE Act Implementation.—The Committee notes that the NATIVE Act, Public Law 114–221, requires an annual report outlining actions taken, policies formulated, and management plans and tourism initiatives formulated to include American Indians and Alaska Natives [AI/AN], Tribal organizations, and Native Hawaiian organizations. Additionally, the NATIVE Act requires a co-leadership role to integrate Federal tourism assets within the Federal Government to strengthen and develop Native American tourism, yet both of these requirements have not been met. Therefore the Committee directs the Bureau to produce and submit the required report to the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this act. Further, the NATIVE Act requires the Bureau and the Department of Commerce to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding [MOU] with a qualified Native-led non-profit organization

with an established record of managing a national program providing outreach, training and support specific to Native American communities in the development, growth and enhancement of cultural tourism. The Committee further directs the Bureau to provide a briefing to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act on how the Bureau intends to implement the MOU in future years.

Executive Direction and Administrative Services.—The bill provides \$262,744,000 for Executive Direction and Administrative Services, a decrease of \$1,022,000 to the enacted level.

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

Special Initiatives.—The Committee provides \$841,000 in congressionally directed spending for Special Initiatives. A detailed list of projects is included in the “Congressionally Directed Spending” table accompanying this report.

INDIAN LAND CONSOLIDATION

Appropriations, 2023	\$8,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	30,500,000
Committee recommendation	8,000,000

The Committee recommends \$8,000,000 for Indian Land Consolidation, which is equal to the enacted level and \$22,500,000 below the request. This newer account is to reduce land fractionation and increase Tribal majority ownership of lands to provide more control over land management, use, and protection. The Committee is concerned that the Bureau did not include administrative expense estimates in the budget request and expects the Bureau to do so in future budget justifications. Further, the Committee expects that each fiscal year the Bureau will provide metrics, including the number of fractionated interests purchased and acreage consolidated.

LWCF TRIBAL LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriations, 2023	
Budget estimate, 2024	\$12,000,000
Committee recommendation	

The bill does not provide funding for LWCF Tribal Land Acquisition.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

Appropriations, 2023	\$328,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	342,000,000
Committee recommendation	342,000,000

The bill provides \$342,000,000 for Contract Support Costs. The Committee continues language establishing an indefinite appropriation for contract support costs estimated to be \$342,000,000 for fiscal year 2024. 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, 2023	\$30,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	64,000,000
Committee recommendation	64,000,000

The bill provides \$64,000,000 for Payments for Tribal Leases. The Committee recommends establishing a separate appropriation account for payments for Tribal leases estimated to be \$64,000,000 for fiscal year 2024.

CONSTRUCTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2023	\$153,309,000
Budget estimate, 2024	199,814,000
Committee recommendation	154,809,000

The bill provides \$154,809,000 for Construction Programs, \$1,500,000 more than the enacted level and \$45,005,000 less than the budget request. All programs and subactivities included are continued at enacted levels unless otherwise specified below or reflected in the table accompanying this report. Internal transfers within the accounts are reflected below and in the table.

Public Safety and Justice Construction.—The Committee recommends \$53,061,000, a \$1,500,000 increase. The bill provides \$34,500,000 for the Facilities Replacement and Construction Program; \$4,744,000 for Employee Housing; \$10,372,000 for Facilities Improvement and Repair; \$171,000 for Fire Safety Coordination; and \$3,274,000 for Fire Protection.

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

The Committee expects the Bureau to distribute funds provided in this act to expeditiously complete construction of adult detention center projects that were previously awarded. Remaining amounts should be considered available for all public safety and justice facilities, consistent with previous direction. Direction is provided for the Bureau to: (1) produce a plan on how to spend unobligated public safety and justice balances on facilities in poor condition; and (2) provide the plan to the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this act.

Tribal communities, including Alaska Native communities, don't have sufficient public safety facilities to hold individuals until they

can be transported to appropriate corrections facilities. Within 60 days of enactment of this act, BIA is directed to provide a report indicating whether existing programs available can address this need, or whether additional authorities and programs are necessary to provide funding to address this need.

Resources Management Construction.—The Committee recommends \$75,213,000, equal to the enacted level. This funding includes: \$28,716,000 for irrigation projects, of which not less than \$3,420,000 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); \$42,052,000 for dam projects; \$1,016,000 for survey and design; \$2,758,000 for engineering and supervision; and \$671,000 for Federal power compliance. The Committee expects the funds designated for WIIN Act (Public Law 114–322) activities will be deposited into the Indian Irrigation Fund to fund those projects authorized by Public Law 114–322.

The Committee continues the previous fiscal year funding increases for dam safety. However, the Committee is concerned that an unknown number of dams on reservations have not received a hazard classification, and the current review process is behind schedule, resulting in delays for comprehensive reviews. The Committee strongly encourages the Bureau to begin dam safety 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 \$26,535,000, equal to the enacted level. This includes \$2,419,000 for telecommunications repair and \$9,497,000 for construction program management, which includes full funding for the Fort Peck water system as well as funding for facilities improvement and repair. The Committee notes the internal transfer of funds from Other Program Construction to a new line, Water Safety and Sanitation is reflected.

San Carlos Irrigation Project.—The Committee is aware of challenges with the ability of the San Carlos Irrigation Project’s power system to purchase power when there are fluctuations in market conditions. The Bureau should keep the Committee updated regarding challenges of the project to purchase power.

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

Appropriations, 2023	\$825,000
Budget estimate, 2024	976,000
Committee recommendation	976,000

The bill provides \$976,000 for the Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements account, \$151,000 more than the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2023	\$13,884,000
Budget estimate, 2024	15,461,000
Committee recommendation	14,884,000

The bill includes \$14,884,000 for the Indian Guaranteed Loan account, \$1,000,000 more than the enacted level and \$577,000 less than the budget request. The Committee directs the Office of Indian Economic Development to report on its efforts to restart the use of the Interest Subsidy at this critical time. The Committee understands that Interest Subsidy is not as critical when interest rates are low, but conversely it is very critical when interests are high. The report should document how planned uses of the interest subsidy impacts the program if defaults increase and how Interest Subsidy can mitigate those defaults.

BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION

OPERATION OF INDIAN EDUCATION PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2023	\$1,133,552,000
Budget estimate, 2024	1,194,389,000
Committee recommendation	1,136,725,000

The bill provides \$1,136,725,000 for the Operation of Indian Education Programs, \$3,173,000 above the enacted level and \$57,664,000 below the budget request. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this report. Internal transfers within the accounts are reflected below and in the table.

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

Within the funds provided for education program enhancements, an additional \$500,000 is provided for native language immersion grants with the understanding that the recipients of these grants are Bureau-funded schools. The Bureau is expected to report within 60 days of enactment of this act regarding the status of fiscal year 2024 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.

Further, the Committee directs the Bureau to provide an analysis of ISEP funds beginning in fiscal year 2024 in the annual budget request that details: The Bureau's pay rate for teacher and counselor salaries; the Department of Defense [DOD] pay rate for teacher and counselor salaries; the amount of funding provided for teacher and counselor pay parity in annual budget requests and actually provided with available funds; the amount of annual funding spent on Bureau-funded schools non-salary expenses (including student services, safety, programming, and other standard operations); the impact that any shortfall of ISEP funds for required pay increases had on school services and programming (if any); and a complete accounting of any amounts Bureau-funded schools may not have received because fixed costs increases that align with DOD teacher and counselor pay parity requirements were not included in annual budget requests.

FERS Eligibility for Employees at BIE Tribally Controlled Schools.—The Committee is concerned about the inequity created by the loss of Federal Employees Retirement System [FERS] benefits for teachers and staff when Tribes exercise their self-determination right to operate BIE-funded schools under Public Law 100-297 grants or Public Law 93-638 contracts. The loss of these benefits is a major impediment to the recruitment and retention of teachers and staff, as these Tribally Controlled Schools often bear the hardship of recruiting, hiring, and training teachers and staff only to lose them shortly thereafter to other schools offering better pay and benefits. Any policy denying Federal benefits to employees carrying out a Federal trust responsibility is incompatible with the Federal policy of self-determination. Congress recognized this incompatibility and barrier to recruitment and retention in 2020 when it extended the Federal Employee Health Benefits [FEHB] program to teachers and staff of Tribally Controlled Schools. Thus, the Committee directs the Bureau to analyze the extent of the problem and the systems, processes, and authorizations necessary

to extend FERS benefits to teachers and staff employed by these schools; develop an associated plan, timeline, and budget; and report back to the Committee with a proposal no later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act.

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

Chemawa Indian School.—The Committee is highly concerned with the findings included in the recent audit published by the Department's Office of Inspector General regarding the financial oversight and management of the Chemawa School in Oregon. Therefore, the Committee directs the Bureau to brief the Committee within 30 days of enactment of this act on how the Bureau intends to address the issues raised and implement the recommendations included in the audit.

EDUCATION CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2023	\$267,887,000
Budget estimate, 2024	416,212,000
Committee recommendation	270,326,000

The bill provides \$270,326,000 for Education Construction, \$2,439,000 more than the enacted level and \$145,886,000 less than the budget request. Funding amounts support a level of \$117,943,000 for replacement schools; \$23,935,000 for replacement facilities; \$13,595,000 for employee housing repair; and \$96,853,000 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 \$8.2 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, 2023	\$111,272,000
Budget estimate, 2024	109,098,000
Committee recommendation	104,176,000

The bill provides \$104,176,000 for the Federal Trust Programs account. The total is \$7,096,000 below the enacted level to account for proposed internal transfers and \$4,922,000 below 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 Committee is committed to working in partnership with the Department on the best path forward in accordance with the recommendations provided in the Government Account-

ability Office [GAO] report directed by Congress in fiscal year 2022 to evaluate the OST functions in context of the proposed new bureau.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2023	\$135,844,000
Budget estimate, 2024	158,808,000
Committee recommendation	142,278,000

The bill includes a total appropriation of \$142,278,000 for the Office of the Secretary account. This amount is \$6,394,000 more than the enacted level and \$16,530,000 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 \$117,363,000 for the leadership and administration activity, \$6,394,000 more than the fiscal year 2023 enacted level and \$14,545,000 less than the request. Increases are allocated for the Department’s contribution to the Federal executive board, the annual service contract, and information technology requirements. The Committee recommends not less than \$500,000 to carry out land assessments, appraisals, surveys and other activities in support of the Secretary’s responsibilities under the Hawaiian Home Lands Recovery Act, including up to \$200,000 to add capacity related to infrastructure programs. In addition, \$2,835,000 is included to reflect the transfer of the Office of Subsistence Management from the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Safeguard Tribal Objects of Patrimony [STOP] Act.—Tribal cultural heritage items are an essential part of the cultural practices and daily wellbeing of Tribal communities. However, they are often wrongfully taken and illegally sold as art or artifacts. When exported abroad, it becomes even more difficult to secure their return. The STOP Act fills a key void in preventing the export and trafficking of Tribal cultural heritage items in the international market and facilitating their repatriation to their respective Tribal communities. The STOP Act creates a Federal interagency working group to coordinate and implement these efforts, and it calls on the Federal agencies to undertake discrete tasks to implement the STOP Act. The Committee includes an increase of \$500,000 for the Department to begin implementation of this important mission.

Management Services.—The bill provides an appropriation of \$24,915,000 for the management services activity, equal to the enacted level and \$1,365,000 more than the request.

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

ficking of indigenous artwork through IACB's administration and enforcement of the Indian Arts and Crafts Act.

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

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

The Committee is concerned that the statutorily required submissions to Congress under the National Materials and Minerals Policy, Research and Development Act (30 U.S.C. 1604(a)) have not been completed despite the importance of minerals policy to Administration goals and a statutory deadline of December 22, 2021. Further, the Committee expects the Department of the Interior to implement minerals policy in a coordinated manner with the Executive Office of the President and other Departments or agencies. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to brief the appropriate authorizing and appropriations Committees every 30 days on the Department's efforts to assist with preparation of the required submissions until such time that the requirements are satisfied.

INSULAR AFFAIRS

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

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

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

Appropriations, 2023	\$120,357,000
Budget estimate, 2024	120,796,000
Committee recommendation	114,357,000

The bill provides \$114,357,000 for assistance to territories, a decrease of \$6,000,000 to the enacted level and a decrease of \$6,439,000 the request. Funding levels for each subactivity can be found in the table accompanying this report.

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

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

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

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

Appropriations, 2023	\$8,463,000
Budget estimate, 2024	1,463,000
Committee recommendation	3,463,000

The bill provides \$3,463,000 for Compact of Free Association programs, \$5,000,000 less than the enacted level and \$2,000,000 more than 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 provided \$5,000,000 in fiscal year 2023 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 Committee recognizes the importance of renewing the Compacts of Free Association and understands the Administration has transmitted a proposal for a renewed Compacts of Free Association to Congress for consideration. The Committee is following these activities closely and directs the Office to brief the Committee regularly on the status of these negotiations.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$101,050,000
Budget estimate, 202	111,898,000
Committee recommendation	97,950,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$97,950,000 for the Office of the Solicitor, \$3,100,000 less than the enacted level and \$13,948,000 less than the budget request.

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

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$67,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	83,970,000
Committee recommendation	67,000,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$67,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General, equal to the enacted level and \$16,970,000 less than the budget request.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

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

Appropriations, 2023	¹ \$1,092,786,000
Budget estimate, 2024	1,325,886,000
Committee recommendation	² 1,116,286,000

¹ Includes \$429,000,000 provided with an emergency designation.

² Includes \$831,816,000 provided with an emergency designation.

The bill provides \$1,116,286,000 for wildland fire management, \$23,500,000 above the enacted level and \$209,600,000 below the request. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative.

Fire Operations.—The bill provides \$831,816,000 for Wildfire Preparedness and Suppression. This amount includes \$448,159,000 for preparedness and \$383,657,000 for fire suppression operations. These amounts are provided with an emergency designation. Within preparedness funding, \$1,000,000 is to initiate a health and wellness program for firefighters.

As noted in the front matter of this report, the Committee expects that with these resources, the Department will continue to transform its wildland fire workforce to allow for increased firefighter pay, create year-round firefighting and fuels management

capacity, and implement technology modernizations outlined in Section 1114 of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (Public Law 116–9). These upgrades will improve firefighter and public safety and enhance effective and cost-efficient wildfire response, through expanded use of uncrewed aircraft systems and better incident support, such as remote location tracking, smoke projections, safe operations in degraded visual environments, and wildfire decision support.

Other Operations.—The bill provides \$284,470,000 for other wildland fire management operations. This includes \$247,000,000 for fuels management, \$20,470,000 for burned area rehabilitation, \$12,500,000 for fire facilities, and \$4,500,000 for joint fire science. Within fire facilities, no less than \$2,500,000 is provided for the Department’s firefighter housing improvement initiative.

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

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

WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS RESERVE FUND

Appropriations, 2023	\$340,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	350,000,000
Committee recommendation	350,000,000

The bill recommends \$350,000,000 for the Department of the Interior Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund for fiscal year 2024, \$10,000,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request. The bill includes this additional funding for fiscal year 2024, allocated between the Department and the Forest Service.

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

Appropriations, 2023	\$10,064,000
Budget estimate, 2024	10,116,000
Committee recommendation	10,064,000

The bill provides \$10,064,000 for the Central Hazardous Materials Fund, equal to the enacted level and \$52,000 below the request.

ENERGY COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION PROGRAM

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2023	\$5,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	30,000,000
Committee recommendation	5,000,000

The bill provides \$5,000,000 for the Energy Community Revitalization Program, equal to the enacted level and \$25,000,000 below the request. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table accompanying this report.

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

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

Appropriations, 2023	\$8,037,000
Budget estimate, 2024	8,388,000
Committee recommendation	8,037,000

The bill provides \$8,037,000 for the Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund, equal to the enacted level and \$351,000 below the request. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table accompanying this report. The Committee commends the outsized role the office plays in restoration and habitat protection across the country.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Appropriations, 2023	\$112,198,000
Budget estimate, 2024	142,897,000
Committee recommendation	112,198,000

The bill provides \$112,198,000 for the Working Capital Fund, equal to the enacted level and \$30,699,000 less than the request.

OFFICE OF NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE

Appropriations, 2023	\$174,934,000
Budget estimate, 2024	185,403,000
Committee recommendation	174,934,000

The bill provides \$174,934,000 for the Office of Natural Resources Revenue [ONRR], equal to the enacted level and \$10,469,000 below the request. The increase is provided to support the ongoing modernization of the Minerals Revenue Management Support System. ONRR is directed to report to the Committee on its actions to implement the recommendations included in OIG Report 2021–CR–042 within 180 days of enactment of this act. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 121. Addresses the retention of concession franchise fees.

SEC. 122. Extends the authorization of deposits into the Historic Preservation Fund.

SEC. 123. Establishes an offshore decommissioning account.

SEC. 124. Establishes the Department of the Interior non-recurring expenses fund.

SEC. 125. Extends the authorization for Ebey's Landing National Historic Reserve.

SEC. 126. Makes technical changes to Service First authority.

TITLE II

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROGRAMMATIC GUIDANCE

The bill provides \$9,922,318,000 for the Agency, \$213,115,000 below the enacted level and \$2,160,955,000 below the budget request.

Workforce.—EPA staff include scientists, engineers, analysts, community coordinators, and program managers who help protect public health and the environment in communities across the country. EPA staff numbers remain more than 2,000 below historic levels despite the growing workload to support clean air, clean water, and a stable climate. The Committee expects the Agency to submit as part of its operating plan, staffing targets by National Program Management area, in line with the Agency’s enacted appropriation. The Committee expects the Agency to continue to develop workforce and staffing plans. Further, not later than 45 days after the end of each quarter, the Agency shall submit data on the number of full time equivalent employees employed by the Agency in the same format as the fiscal year 2020 employment target data was submitted.

PFAS and Contaminants of Emerging Concern.—The Committee supports the Agency’s continued action on PFAS, including 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 updated fiscal year 2024 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 2024, which shall detail how the Agency plans to allocate funds at the program project level.

Reprogramming.—The Committee notes that the Agency must follow the reprogramming directives codified in a general provision and restated in the front matter of this report, including for pro-

posed reorganizations, workforce restructure, reshaping, transfer of functions, or downsizing, especially those of significant national or regional importance, as well as closures, consolidations, and relocations of offices, facilities, and laboratories. Further, the Agency may not use any amount of deobligated funds to initiate a new program, office, or initiative without the prior approval of the Committee.

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

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

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2023	\$802,276,000
Budget estimate, 2024	967,838,000
Committee recommendation	795,055,000

The bill provides \$795,055,000 for Science and Technology, \$7,221,000 below the enacted level and \$172,783,000 below the budget request. The bill provides an additional \$31,607,000 for this account from Hazardous Substance Superfund to fund ongoing research activities authorized by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Public Law 96–510), as amended. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this report. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative.

Clean Air.—The Committee recommends \$147,551,000. The Committee supports the Agency’s efforts to modernize its monitoring, analytic, and testing capabilities.

The Committee notes the Agency’s Science Advisory Board panel’s review of the Clean Air Allowance Trading Program and urges the networks to keep active at their fiscal 2021 levels, and provides up to \$3,000,000 to modernize the Clean Air Status and Trends Network [CASTNet]. The Committee directs the Agency to provide a briefing within 60 days of enactment of this act on current and future plans for the Clean Air Status and Trends Network, the National Trends Network as well as funding requirements to keep the networks active at their fiscal year 2021 levels, including anticipated fixed cost increases.

Electric Pathway.—The Committee is dismayed by the Agency’s failure to finalize its proposed Renewable Fuel Standard [RFS] credits from renewable electricity, also referred to as eRINS. The Committee recognizes the Agency continues to review comments and input from stakeholders and directs the Agency to take subsequent steps to finalize its eRIN proposal within 90 days of the enactment of this act to support agricultural activity, minimize wild-fire risk, and reduce methane emissions. The Agency shall take action on the pending electric pathway applications and enable electricity producers using these feedstocks to participate in the program.

The Committee notes that the process for renewable fuel pathways continues to suffer from significant delays and inefficiencies, creating uncertainty for biofuel producers. The Committee directs the Agency to provide a briefing, within 90 days of enactment of this act, outlining its hiring activity for this program and recommendations on how to streamline and expedite the RFS pathway petition and approval process.

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

Homeland Security.—The Committee recommends \$36,824,000. 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 \$101,448,000. The Committee supports EPA's efforts to advance climate research. The Committee encourages the Agency to prioritize research into improving air pollution monitoring capabilities and methodologies. Within available funds, the Committee continues funding for the study under the heading "Partnership Research" contained in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 115–141.

Further, the Committee notes the lifecycle analysis [LCA] framework the Agency developed for the Renewable Fuel Standard in 2010 warrants an update with newer models and data. Within available funds, the Committee encourages the Agency to update the methodology in its LCA with respect to greenhouse gas emissions that result from renewable fuels to determine which models are best for particular purposes and to follow up on their recently released Model Comparison Exercise Technical Document by identifying and adopting, as appropriate, new modeling tools that reflect the best available science. The Agency is directed to brief the Committee on its efforts to update or utilize new models, such as the Greenhouse gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy use in Technologies [GREET] model, and data within 60 days of enactment of this act.

Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability.—The bill provides \$132,468,000. 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 \$116,141,000 for the Safe and Sustainable Water Resources Program. Of the funds provided, up to \$5,000,000 shall be allocated for grants under Section 2007 of Public Law 115–270.

Research: National Priorities.—The bill provides \$9,500,000 for extramural research grants, independent of the Science to Achieve Results [STAR] grant program, to fund high-priority water quality and availability research by not-for-profit organizations that often

partner with the Agency. Because these grants are independent of the STAR grant program, the Agency should strive to award grants in as large an amount as is possible to achieve the most scientifically significant research. Funds shall be awarded competitively with priority given to partners proposing research of national scope and who provide a 25-percent match. The Agency is directed to allocate funds to grantees within 180 days of enactment of this act. The Committee supports the Agency's efforts to prioritize new federal research that will help farmers, ranchers, and rural communities manage PFAS impacts in agricultural settings and communities and provide \$8,000,000 to continue that work. The Agency is directed to work with the Department of Agriculture to invest in agronomic research to better understand PFAS uptake into plants and animals to help reduce PFAS exposure in our food supply and promote farm viability.

The bill provides \$2,030,000 for Congressionally Directed Spending grants. Further detail on these projects is located in the table titled "Congressionally Directed Spending" accompanying this report.

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

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

Science to Achieve Results [STAR] Grants.—The Committee recommends funds to continue the STAR program and directs the Agency to distribute grants consistent with fiscal year 2023. 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 including for underserved or under-monitored communities. The Committee encourages the Agency to expand its efforts to identify methods to reduce smoke exposure during wildfire episodes and improve wildfire smoke monitoring and prediction.

Plastics.—The Committee continues the directive contained in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328 notes that preproduction plastic pellets, also known as nurdles, is an emerging issue requiring research. The Committee encourages

the Agency to accelerate efforts their research to identify risks and solutions. The Agency is directed to brief the Committee within 45 days of enactment of this act on these efforts.

Non-Vertebrate Testing Methods.—The Committee 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 \$3,000,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 above enacted levels, be used by the Office of Research and Development to support research to frequently monitor and quantify emissions of methane and hazardous air pollutants from landfills using the most effective technologies, including infrared spectroscopy from satellites, as appropriate and, during the times the emissions are measured, measurement of any quantity of methane captured by the landfill gas collection system.

Harmful Algal Blooms.—The Committee recognizes the increasing challenges many communities face from harmful algal blooms [HABs] in freshwater and coastal ecosystems. The Committee encourages the Agency to fund research grants that help promote scientific progress towards preventing and controlling HABs in freshwater and coastal ecosystems, including research to: (1) determine the effectiveness of existing nutrient prevention and treatment technologies; (2) evaluate the scale-up of emerging nutrient treatment technologies and develop new technologies; and (3) develop best management practices to help both rural and urban communities reduce nutrients in their watersheds. Within the Safe and Sustainable Water Research Program, the Committee encourages EPA to prioritize funding for research on how to better understand and address HABs, support States in their efforts to prevent and manage HABs, and research the health issues related to aerosolized exposure to water contaminated with HABs.

Research Vessels.—The Committee requests a report within 120 days of enactment of this act containing all vessels in its fleet, including each vessel's age, purpose, and method acquired, as well as timeline and funding mechanism to replace its oldest vessels.

PFAS.—The Committee notes the research priorities outlined in the recent PFAS Framework to Prevent Unsafe New PFAS from Entering the Market and directs the Agency to brief the Committee within 45 days of enactment of this act on its efforts.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2023	\$3,286,330,000
Budget estimate, 2024	4,511,011,000
Committee recommendation	3,321,727,000

The bill provides \$3,321,727,000 for Environmental Programs and Management, \$35,397,000 above the enacted level and \$1,189,284,000 below the budget request. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this report. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative.

Clean Air.—The Committee recommends \$312,797,000 for Clean Air. These resources will support efforts to address harmful air pollutants including greenhouse gases that are contributing to climate change. The resources provided include funding for the phase down of the use of hydrofluorocarbons. The Committee 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 enacted levels for the Agency 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.

Cost Effective Technologies.—The Committee notes the Agency's plans for additional climate change research as outlined in the President's budget request. The Committee directs the Agency to provide an increase of \$1,000,000 for above enacted levels, in making use of available greenhouse gas emissions information from advanced monitoring technologies. The Agency is further directed to report to the Committee not later than 45 days after enactment of this act on progress to identify and mitigate methane emissions.

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

The Committee remains very concerned over the Agency's wood stove certification and testing program. The Committee notes the Inspector General's report finding significant shortcomings in the program leading to little health benefits at significant public cost. The bill maintains the enacted level for the Agency's wood stove certification and testing standards work. The Agency is directed to use the base funding to increase its staffing and other required efforts to support the wood stove certification and testing program. The Agency is further directed to brief the Committees 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 \$112,730,000 for Compliance. The Committee supports the Agency's efforts to modernize its compliance information systems to reduce duplication of effort and im-

prove their utility for the public, States, Territories, Tribes, and other stakeholders, as well as efforts to accelerate EPA's development and adoption of Smart Tools for Field Inspectors. The Committee urges the Agency to facilitate ample opportunities for stakeholder input into the development of these efforts.

Enforcement.—The bill provides \$391,416,000, of which the enacted level is provided for the Environmental Justice program.

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

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

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

Geographic Programs.—The bill provides \$694,102,000 for Geographic Programs. A detailed allocation of funding for specific geographic programs is included in the table accompanying this report.

This funding builds on the \$1,717,000,000 appropriated to these programs in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58), including \$381,800,000 for fiscal year 2024.

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 and implement projects benefiting historically underserved communities.

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

Chesapeake Bay.—The Committee recommends \$93,000,000 for the Chesapeake Bay program. From the total amount provided, at least \$10,000,000 is for nutrient and sediment removal grants, at least \$10,000,000 is for small watershed grants to control polluted runoff from urban, suburban and agricultural lands, and at least \$8,000,000 is for State-based implementation in the most effective basins. The Committee requests a briefing within 180 days of enactment of this act on each jurisdiction's progress on the Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Load, update from the 2014 Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement, and projected progress by 2025.

Puget Sound.—The bill provides \$57,000,000 for the Puget Sound program, of which up to 5 percent is to support the Puget Sound Recovery National Program Office as authorized in section 8501(b) of title LXXXV of Public Law 117–263. Further, the Committee directs the EPA to work expeditiously to establish the Puget Sound Recovery National Program Office and Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force as authorized in Public Law 117–263, and directs the Agency to brief the Committee no later than 60 days after enactment of this act on such efforts. Further, EPA is directed to expeditiously obligate funds, in a manner consistent with the authority and responsibilities under Section 320 of the Clean Water Act and the National Estuary Program.

South Florida.—The bill provides \$9,000,000 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.

Long Island Sound.—The bill provides \$40,502,000 for the Long Island Sound program. The Committee recommends the Agency to utilize the enacted levels for the Long Island Sound program to execute a Long Island Sound Study with existing academic partners. Expanded research initiatives such as these are needed to collect and develop more data, as well as the modeling tools necessary for the continued protection and management of the Sound.

Gulf of Mexico.—The bill provides \$27,000,000 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 2023.

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

Lake Pontchartrain.—The bill provides \$2,400,000 for the Lake Pontchartrain program. The Lake Pontchartrain Restoration Program has been administered through the active participation of stakeholders within the sixteen-parish basin since the program's inception and the Committee expects local stakeholder consensus to continue to play an integral role in the approval of recommended projects.

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

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

Indoor Air and Radiation.—The bill provides \$28,695,000 for Indoor Air and Radiation. The Committee encourages the Agency to continue indoor air efforts in order to address wildfire smoke, extreme heat, and other indoor air quality hazards.

Information Exchange/Outreach.—The bill provides \$136,536,000 for Information Exchange/Outreach. Tribal capacity building is funded at not less than the enacted level. Environmental Education

is funded at not less than \$9,500,000. The Committee is concerned that the smart skin cancer education program has recently received insufficient attention from the Agency; therefore, the Agency is directed to use Environmental Education funds for the smart skin cancer education program, similar to prior years. The Committee directs the Agency to continue the Small Minority Business Assistance program.

International Programs.—The Committee provides \$1,000,000 above enacted levels for high-priority water and wastewater treatment facilities along the U.S. Mexico Border to prevent transboundary pollution, including raw sewage discharges, harmful chemicals, and large amounts of debris. The Committee recognizes that cross-border water infrastructure systems and projects are inadequate for current challenges, including for impacts from transboundary pollution events. The Committee requests a briefing within 90 days of enactment of this act on progress for a sewage pathogen prediction model, expansion of the South Bay International Water Treatment Plant, and prioritization of funding for the Border Water Infrastructure Grant Program.

Pesticide Licensing.—The Committee provides \$122,277,000. The Committee recommends that as the Agency conducts Endangered Species Act [ESA] analyses, consistent with statutory and litigation requirements, it will consider best available data on pesticide usage, existing conservation practices, real-world studies on spray drift, ground water and surface water concentrations, and sub-county level species range maps. Further, the Committee advises that as the Agency designs ESA pilot projects or devises upfront ecological mitigations for interim registration decisions, it should consult with impacted stakeholders during the pre-publication process. Finally, the Committee recognizes more resources are necessary to update the Framework for Incorporating Human Epidemiologic and Incident Data in Risk Assessments for Pesticides.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (Public Law 94-580).—The bill provides \$126,722,000. The Committee appreciates EPA's work to develop a national strategy to reduce plastic and other waste in waterways and oceans.

Drum Reconditioning Operations.—The Committee is concerned by the findings in the Agency's Drum Reconditioner Damage Case Report. The Committee notes the Agency's conclusions and requests a briefing within 90 days of enactment of this act on next steps.

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

Alaska Contaminated Sites.—The Committee recognizes the injustice done to Alaska Natives when in return for settling their aboriginal rights to land under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, the Federal Government conveyed to them thousands of contaminated sites which to-date largely remain contaminated because

of Federal inaction. This enduring environmental injustice poses a significant threat to human health and the environment, including to drinking water sources, homes, schools, and more. The bill provides \$30,000,000 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 continues to thank the Agency for its leadership on this longstanding environmental injustice.

Toxics Risk Review and Prevention.—The bill provides \$119,782,000 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.

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

New Chemical Submissions.—The Committee encourages EPA to expeditiously develop and implement improvements to the New Chemicals program to ensure that a substantial majority of new chemical reviews are completed and determinations are made within the 90-day statutory deadline. The Agency is directed to enhance communication, improve the transparency of the process, and communicate status of submissions with new chemicals submitters. EPA is encouraged to accommodate pre-consultation meetings prior to submission and improve transparency for submitters of the status of their submissions in the review process. The Agency is directed to brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on these efforts.

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

Ensure Clean Water: National Estuary Program/Coastal Waterways and Wetlands.—The bill provides \$63,754,000, of which the Committee recommends \$875,000 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 \$25,000 per estuary above the enacted level. The bill also provides at least \$2,500,000 in competitive grants under the NEP. This funding builds on the \$132,000,000 appropriated to the NEP in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58), including \$26,400,000 for fiscal year 2024.

Ensure Safe Water.—The Committee recommends \$125,853,000. The Committee appreciates the budget request’s focus on tackling the range of drinking water challenges faced in communities across the country and urges the Agency to ensure that disadvantaged communities are able to access the Agency’s drinking water programs and provide input into their development. The Committee provides funding via the State and Tribal Assistance Grant account to support monitoring for unregulated contaminants under Section 1445(a)(2)(C) of the Safe Drinking Water Act and urges the Agency to proceed expeditiously to implement this program. The Agency is directed to brief the Committee on the Agency’s implementation plan within 180 days of the enactment of this act. The Committee appreciates the completion of the 2023 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey Assessment and recognizes the assessment results in a substantial increase in drinking water infrastructure need since the sixth assessment.

Within available funds, the Committee continues the enacted level of \$3,000,000 for the Agency to complete the needs assessment for nationwide rural and urban low-income community water assistance authorized in section 50108 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58). The Agency is directed to brief the Committee on plans for survey implementation within 120 days of enactment of this act.

The Committee is concerned that there are more than 100 Underground Injection Control Class VI well applications pending at the Agency and that final decisions were not made on any pending Class VI well or State primacy applications in Fiscal Year 2023. The Committee directs the Agency within 30 days of enactment to increase publicly available information regarding the status of Class VI permit applications.

To the extent there are eligible permit and primacy applications for review, the Committee recommends \$6,000,000 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 and process primacy applications. The Committee encourages the Agency to use the appropriation to fund qualified full-time employees to process both individual project permits for Class VI wells in the Underground Injection Control program and expedite processing of States’ applications for primacy under the Safe Drinking Water Act and 40 CFR Part 145. The Committee stresses the need for timely processing of applications.

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.

The Committee encourages the Agency to issue guidance regarding the transition of UIC Class II wells to be used for long-term geologic storage of carbon dioxide while preventing endangerment to underground sources of drinking water. Within 270 days of enactment of this act, the Agency is directed to provide a report to the Committee detailing a plan for consideration of guidance regarding the transition of UIC Class II wells used for long-term geologic storage of carbon dioxide to UIC Class VI wells under the existing regulatory structure. Further, the Committee directs the Agency to brief the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this 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. Lastly, the Agency is directed to brief the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this act on the state of the science with respect to the use of in-situ mineralization, including injection into non-sedimentary basins and the use of carbon dioxide dissolved into water, as a qualified sequestration pathway under the Class VI Underground Injection Control [UIC] Program.

Ensure Clean Water.—The bill provides \$235,700,000. The Committee provides not less than the enacted level for the WaterSense program and maintains previous program direction.

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

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

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

Urban Waters.—The Committee provides \$1,800,000, an increase of \$600,000 above the enacted levels for the Urban Waters program.

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

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

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

Minimum Recycled Content.—The Committee continues 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.

Plastics.—The Committee requests a briefing within 90 days of the enactment of this act on the Agency’s progress regarding implementation of the National Recycling Strategy and the Draft National Strategy to Prevent Plastic Pollution.

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

Transboundary Watersheds.—The Committee directs the Agency to continue and expand its work coordinating with Federal, State, local, and Tribal agencies to monitor and reduce transboundary mining pollution in the Kootenai watershed and other U.S.-British Columbia transboundary watersheds. The Committee provides \$2,000,000 for such monitoring, management, and interagency activities in 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. The Committee directs the Agency to allocate these funds in its fiscal year 2024 operating plan to the appropriate program project area for carrying out these activities.

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 RFS under the provisions detailed in 40 C.F.R. 80.1401. The Committee directs the Agency to support other Federal agencies leading efforts to enhance markets for low-grade and low-value wood. The Agency is further directed to brief the Committee on these efforts within 180 days of enactment of this act.

Ethylene Oxide.—The Committee notes public concerns about ethylene oxide emissions and the Agency's proposed standards. The Committee requests a briefing within 90 days of enactment of this act in coordination with the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

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

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

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.

Chemical Processes for Plastic Waste.—The Committee is concerned about the growth of pyrolysis and gasification of plastic waste and notes current law provides the Agency with the authority to continue to regulate these facilities.

Children and other sensitive populations.—The Committee recognizes the importance of improving the internal and exterior environments at K–12 schools. In order to ensure the Administration is providing the most comprehensive information regarding opportunities for assistance to schools, the Committee requires the Agency to work with the Departments of Energy and Education, including to update the requirements and report required by the Energy Act of 2020 (Public Law 116–260). In executing this, the Committee

recommends new and existing opportunities for schools to improve their environments for students, reduce emissions, and eliminate frequently-littered plastic sources.

Reliability.—The Committee urges the Agency to seek and consider input from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission [FERC], the North American Electric Reliability Corporation [NERC], as well as state, interstate, and other reliability authorities regarding the impact on resource adequacy and electric reliability during the development of any final rules based on the proposed rules titled: “New Source Performance Standards for Greenhouse Gas Emissions From New, Modified, and Reconstructed Fossil Fuel-Fired Electric Generating Units; Emission Guidelines for Greenhouse Gas Emissions From Existing Fossil Fuel-Fired Electric Generating Units; and Repeal of the Affordable Clean Energy Rule” (published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on May 23, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 33240)), “Supplemental Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Steam Electric Power Generating Point Source Category” (published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on March 29, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 18824)), and “National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units Review of the Residual Risk and Technology Review” (published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on April 24, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 24854)). The Committee urges the Agency to ensure that FERC, NERC, and other authorities’ inputs are considered when these regulations are finalized.

Critical Minerals in Electric Vehicles.—Within 60 days of enactment for any currently proposed rules and within five days of any newly proposed rules, the Agency shall publish a report on their website that details their assessment of the regulation’s impact on the amount of critical minerals extracted, processed, or recycled by a foreign entity of concern and alternative approaches that would reduce the need for critical minerals sourced from a foreign entity of concern.”

Plug-In Hybrid Vehicles.—The Committee urges the Environmental Protection Agency to ensure that the Utility Factor for Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles used in any final rule based on the proposed rule titled “Multi-Pollutant Emissions Standards for Model Years 2027 and Later Light Duty and Medium-Duty Vehicles (published by the Environmental Protection Agency in the Federal Register on March 29, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 18824)) accurately reflects emissions reduction benefits from Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles. The Committee directs the Environmental Protection Agency, within 30 days of enactment of this act, to brief the authorizing and appropriations Committees, including the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, on the Utility Factor standard for Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2023	\$44,030,000
Budget estimate, 2024	64,526,000
Committee recommendation	44,030,000

The bill provides \$44,030,000 for the Office of Inspector General [OIG], consistent with the enacted level and \$20,496,000 below the budget request. In addition, the bill provides \$11,800,000 for this account as a payment from the Hazardous Substance Superfund account.

The Committee remains disappointed in the quality and quantity of communications from the OIG about reorganizations. The Committee reminds the OIG about quarterly reporting requirements enacted in annual appropriations regarding reorganizations. Further, the OIG is reminded that funding provided through Public Law 117–58 shall only be used for eligible activities.

Within 60 days of enactment of this act, the Committee directs the OIG to (1) provide a report listing all reorganizations of any amount and transfers within and between components that have occurred since October 1, 2019 which must include before and after organizational charts that clearly highlight staff movements and the creation of new or renaming offices; (2) issue semi-annual reports to the Committee on all reorganizations with the office's organizational charts listing names, title, and general schedule or senior executive service level; (3) for each reorganization, the OIG must notify the Committee before any reorganization occurs; and (4) a cost accounting and the process developed to ensure Public Law 117–58 eligible activities were allocated appropriately. The notification must include a current organizational chart that lists current names, titles, and general schedule or senior executive service level and a new organizational chart that shows the proposed changes to the organizational chart. The notification must also include a justification and a Statement on financial resources required to execute the reorganization.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2023	\$48,752,000
Budget estimate, 2024	111,685,000
Committee recommendation	48,752,000

The bill provides \$48,752,000 for Buildings and Facilities, consistent with the enacted level and \$62,933,000 below the budget request.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2023	\$1,282,700,000
Budget estimate, 2024	355,856,000
Committee recommendation	1,000,676,000

The bill provides \$1,000,676,000 for Hazardous Substance Superfund, \$282,024,000 below the enacted level and \$644,820,000 above the budget request. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this report.

Superfund continues to be a critical mission area of the Agency and the reinstatement of the Superfund excise tax included in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58) provides \$1,457,000,000 for fiscal year 2024 and a total of \$14,450,000,000 from fiscal year 2022 through fiscal year 2031. The bill includes language to transfer \$11,800,000 to the Office of In-

spector General account and \$31,607,000 to the Science and Technology account. The bill provides \$53,642,000 for Superfund Enforcement, of which \$5,876,000 is for the Environmental Justice program. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this report. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative.

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

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

Offshore Sites.—The Agency is directed to brief the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this act on its efforts to investigate, assess, and explore the potential bioremediation of the legacy of harmful chemicals, such as DDT, that were disposed of at the Southern California Ocean Disposal Site #2 from the 1930's to the early 1970's.

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

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

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

Polychlorinated Byphenyls [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.—The Committee supports the application of adaptive management, when it is a structured, iterative, cost-effective, and science-based approach to remedial decisions, at sediment sites for which environmental or human health risks are uncertain. The Committee recommends the Agency apply adaptive management consistently across the Superfund program.

Mixed Funding Settlements.—The Committee is aware of the cost and complexity of contaminated sediment sites being cleaned up under the Superfund program. Therefore, the Committee encourages the Agency to analyze sediment sites with significant work where viable, liable potentially responsible parties cannot be identified, and consider entering into mixed funding settlements to achieve fairness and faster cleanups. Additionally, the Committee encourages the Agency to utilize mixed funding settlements consistent with Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response [OSWER], currently known as Office of Land and Emergency Management, Directives #9834.9 and #9834.9a.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND

Appropriations, 2023	\$93,205,000
Budget estimate, 2024	108,739,000
Committee recommendation	93,145,000

The bill provides \$93,145,000 for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund, \$60,000 below the enacted level and \$15,594,000 below the budget request. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this report.

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

INLAND OIL SPILL PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2023	\$22,072,000
Budget estimate, 2024	27,551,000
Committee recommendation	22,031,000

The bill provides \$22,031,000 for the Inland Oil Spill Program, \$41,000 below the enacted level and \$5,520,000 below the budget request. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this report.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Appropriations, 2023	\$4,480,428,000
Budget estimate, 2024	5,855,624,000
Committee recommendation	4,521,262,000

The bill provides \$4,521,262,000 for State and Tribal Assistance Grants. This amount is \$40,834,000 above the enacted level and \$1,334,362,000 below the budget request. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this report. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative.

Infrastructure Assistance.—The bill provides \$3,362,137,000 for Infrastructure Assistance. The Committee is aware that the Agency requires a certified operator in order to release funds for certain water and sanitation funding; however, some communities do not have a community system for either, or access to a certified operator. Therefore, the Committee directs the Agency to work with the Indian Health Service and those communities that lack water and sanitation systems, as well as a certified operator, to prevent the potential loss of funding and develop a training plan for operator certification.

State Revolving Funds.—The bill provides \$2,764,962,000 for State Revolving Funds [SRFs] to support drinking and clean water infrastructure. These funds provide support for critical investments in water infrastructure in communities across the country. The Committee notes that a supplemental amount of \$8,831,000,000 was appropriated for fiscal year 2024 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 \$345,125,000 from the Clean Water SRF and \$243,639,000 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 pro-

gram or to support administration of other Congressional Directed Spending projects. A detailed list of projects is located in the table titled “Congressionally Directed Spending” accompanying this report.

The Committee provides a total of \$584,764,000 in funding for over 311 drinking water and clean water Congressionally Directed Spending projects. In the Fiscal Year 2023 Annual Appropriations bill (Public Law 117–103), the Committees provided \$1,472,364,541 in funding for drinking water and clean water Congressionally Directed Spending and Community Project Funding projects. These community initiated projects are locally identified priorities to address pressing environmental challenges. The Committee reminds EPA that these projects are vital community priorities and strongly urges EPA to prioritize, communicate, and expedite support for grant recipients as they implement these projects. The Committee remains concerned that EPA does not have sufficient resources necessary to expeditiously implement this program and fully support recipients as they address applicable Federal grant requirements. Accordingly, the Committee provides \$19,000,000 in new funding and repurposes \$1,500,000 in existing funds for salaries, expenses, and administration for Congressionally Directed Spending and Community Project Funding grants provided in Fiscal Year 2023 and in this act. Further, the Committee is frustrated with the Agency’s delayed engagement with the Committee regarding additional, potential solutions to help resolve the Agency’s significant backlog of Congressionally Directed Spending projects, as discussed in the fiscal year 2024 budget hearing. Required by a provision in the bill, the Committee directs the Agency to provide a report within 45 days of enactment of this act proposing efficient solutions for substantially increasing the Agency’s effectiveness and timeliness in administering Congressionally Directed Spending projects; further, the Agency is required to include options other than increased staffing at the Agency; further, the report must include a detailed description of how to implement the proposed solutions, including bill language if necessary; further, the report must include, among other options, such as co-management of projects by the States and streamlined environmental review, consistent with past practice; lastly, the Agency may not obligate or expend the funding unless written confirmation is provided by the Committee. If the Committee finds the report lacking, the Committee reserves the right to withhold approval for obligation until the Agency provides the Committee with an adequate response. The Committee reminds the Agency of previous commitments to seriously engage with the Committee on finding long-term solutions to the growing backlog of CDS projects.

Diesel Emission Reduction Act Grants.—The Committee recommends \$100,000,000 to continue a grant program to reduce diesel emissions, including through electrification, as authorized by Section 793 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–58).

Targeted Airshed Grants.—The bill provides \$69,927,000 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 within 30 days of enactment of this act that includes a table showing how fiscal year 2022 and 2023 funds were allocated. The table should also include grant recipients and metrics for anticipated or actual results.

Sewer Overflow Control Grants.—The Committee recommends \$50,000,000 to continue a grant program to control and treat sewer overflows and stormwater, as authorized in section 4106 of Public Law 115–270.

Wildfire Smoke Preparedness.—The Committee provides \$9,000,000 for wildfire smoke preparedness grants. These grants shall be distributed on a competitive basis to States, federally recognized Tribes, public pre-schools, local educational agencies as defined in 20 U.S.C. 7801(30), and non-profit organizations, for assessment, prevention, control, or abatement of 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. Further, the Committee directs the Agency to allow for grants to be made for research purposes, in addition to current eligibility categories.

State & Tribal Assistance Grants (Other).—The bill provides \$38,693,000 for Congressionally Directed Spending grants. Further detail on these projects is located in the table titled “Congressionally Directed Spending” accompanying this report.

Clean Water Act Section 404 State Primacy.—The Committee supports state primacy when the state seeking it meets all legal requirements and demonstrates a clear commitment to responsible environment stewardship. The Agency is directed to brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on the status of Clean Water Act Section 404 state primacy.

Categorical Grants.—For Categorical Grants to States, Tribes, and other environmental partners for the implementation of delegated programs, the bill provides \$1,160,625,000. 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 \$182,000,000. 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 \$121,500,000 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: Radon.—The Committee continues to support state radon program efforts that raise awareness about the associated risks of radon exposure. The Committee encourages expanding radon grants to States that are seeking to adopt or strengthen certification requirements for radon measurement and mitigation workers.

Categorical Grant: State and Local Air Quality Management.—The bill provides \$249,038,000 for State and Local Air Quality Management. The Committee recommends increased resources to help expand the capacity of air pollution control agencies to implement programs to address greenhouse gas emissions, improve air quality monitoring and outcomes, and reduce disproportionate exposure to dangerous pollution in communities. The Agency is directed to allocate funds for this program using the same formula as fiscal year 2015. Should the Agency seek to change the formula, it should submit a proposal in its fiscal year 2025 budget justification for consideration by the Committee.

Categorical Grant: Resource Recovery and Hazardous Waste Grants.—The bill provides \$105,000,000 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 \$74,750,000 for Tribal General Assistance.

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

PFAS.—The Committee supports EPA’s implementation of funding for PFAS and emerging contaminants under the bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58). Congress provided a total of \$10,000,000,000 to address PFAS and other emerging contaminants through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, the Clean Water State Revolving Fund and the Small and Disadvantaged Communities Program that includes a critical state response to contaminants program. The Committee encourages EPA to prioritize support to communities including providing technical assistance, information sessions, grant workshops, as well as extensive advertising and outreach to ensure States, Tribes and local entities are aware of and can fully participate in opportunities to address PFAS and other emerging contaminants provided by the bipartisan infrastructure law. The bill clarifies Congressional intent that funding provided in fiscal year 2024, including from Public Law 117–58, for grants for addressing contami-

nants under subsections (a) through (j) of section 1459A of the Safe Drinking Water (42 U.S.C. 300j–19a) may be used by a State to provide assistance to benefit one or more owners of drinking water wells that are not public water systems or connected to a public water system for necessary and appropriate activities related to a contaminant pursuant to subsection (j) of section 1459A of the Safe Drinking Water Act. In implementing this funding, the Committee directs the Agency to encourage states to prioritize beneficiaries that make less than the average household income for that state.

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

Schools and Clean School Bus Program.—The Committee notes that the Administrator may prioritize awards in the Clean School Bus program that serve rural or low-income areas and directs the Agency to brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on its efforts to support the deployment of zero-emission buses in historically disadvantaged, underserved, low-income, and rural communities pursuant to section 71101 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act. Further, the Committee encourages the Agency to continue to work with the Departments of Energy and Education for educational institutions to expand the transition to clean energy and transportation.

Leak Prevention Technologies.—The Committee is concerned about the impact of water loss from waterline leaks on the availability of affordable drinking water and on the long-term integrity of water and wastewater infrastructure and encourages EPA to consider best available leak prevention technologies as part of its State and Tribal Assistance Grants decision-making processes.

Modeling and Monitoring of Transboundary Pollution.—The Committee provides at least \$1,000,000 above enacted levels for high-priority water and wastewater treatment facilities along the U.S. Mexico Border and notes an estuary and coastal ocean untreated sewage pathogen prediction model is useful to assess and evaluate potential infrastructure projects to reduce impacts from transboundary pollution events.

Innovative Grant Opportunities.—The Committee notes that the Agency has announced its intent to make available \$350,000,000 under Section 60113 of Public Law 117–169, but not further funding opportunities supporting innovation. The Committee urges the Agency to announce further funding opportunities and implementation guidance by the end of calendar year 2023.

Regional Water Commissions.—The Committee recognizes that areas across the country are facing resiliency issues and water shortages. Some communities are forming regional partnerships to

address those issues. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act makes clear that regional water partnerships to address water shortages are eligible for grant funding through the Midsize and Large Drinking Water System Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Program.

Water Recycling Projects in the Colorado River Basin.—The Committee is concerned about the long-term drought situation along the Colorado River. The Committee understands that many lower basin States and political subdivisions are investing in new, drought resistant water sources to lessen the short and long-term impacts on the Colorado River. The Committee encourages the Agency to ensure the completion of these projects in a timely manner.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE AND INNOVATION PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2023	\$75,640,000
Budget estimate, 2024	80,443,000
Committee recommendation	75,640,000

The bill provides a total of \$75,640,000 for the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program [WIFIA]. This funding is consistent with the enacted level and \$4,803,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommends \$7,640,000 to assist with the administrative expenses for the WIFIA program and up to \$5,000,000 for the implementation of the Securing Required Funding for Water Infrastructure Now Act, as authorized by section 4201 of Public Law 115–270. Greater investment in the replacement of aging infrastructure will help mitigate nationwide issues the Committee is tracking related to contaminants such as lead and arsenic, Combined Sewer Overflows and Sanitary Sewer Overflows, and the pressing need to improve water delivery.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS AND RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

The bill continues several administrative provisions from previous years, includes a provision related to information technology upgrades, and includes a provision providing for further Congressional oversight.

TITLE III
 RELATED AGENCIES
 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND
 ENVIRONMENT

Appropriations, 2023	\$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	1,442,000
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 \$442,000 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.

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.

White Oak.—White Oak occupies 103 million acres in the eastern U.S. and is critical for wildlife, biodiversity, and forest products. Within 90 days of enactment of this act, the Service is directed to report to the Committee on efforts, including monitoring and research, the Service is involved in to regenerate white oak in national forests and on State, Tribal, private, and other non-Federal lands. Additionally, the Committee recognizes the importance of seed stock and tree nurseries in efforts to regenerate white oak populations.

Agency Coordination.—The Committee is concerned with a lack of communication and coordination between the National Forest System and Research and Development and directs the Service to produce a plan to improve the coordination between these Deputy Areas, within 180 days of the enactment of this act.

Cross-Boundary Wildfire Response.—The Committee is aware of the need for the Service to increase engagement on and opportunities for cross-boundary fire suppression, especially in the area of

initial attack. The Service is directed to report to the Committee quarterly on implementation of any memoranda of understanding and new or expanded cross-boundary agreements intended to address initial attack or expand wildland fire suppression capacity. Further, the Committee encourages the Service to utilize all authorities in place, where appropriate, to improve development and maintenance of fuel breaks and other strategic management activities designed to protect wildlife habitat and natural resources, life and property, and to provide safe access and staging locations for firefighting operations.

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

Broadband Deployment.—The 2018 Farm Bill required the Service to amend its regulations to streamline procedures for communications facilities applications. A departmental final rule (85 FR 19660) was issued on April 8, 2020, followed by a Forest Service directive (FSH 2709.11, Chapter 90) on October 13, 2020, implementing the statutory requirements. The Service now has standard application and authorization forms, a predictable rent schedule, a standard 30-year authorization term, and an expedited review process for co-locating in or on existing communications facilities. The Committee expects that with these tools in place, the Service will be able to coordinate with other Department of Agriculture agencies and respond expeditiously to rural communications providers seeking to secure rights-of-way, permits, and access to public lands for broadband deployment.

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

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

FOREST SERVICE OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2023	\$1,152,744,000
Budget estimate, 2024	1,316,499,000
Committee Recommendation	1,152,744,000

The bill provides \$1,152,744,000 for Forest Service Operations, equal to the enacted level and \$163,755,000 below the request. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this report.

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2023	\$307,273,000
Budget estimate, 2024	349,082,000
Committee recommendation	307,273,000

The bill provides \$307,273,000 for Forest and Rangeland Research, equal to the enacted level and \$41,809,000 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 and grasslands by addressing threats like climate change, invasive species and diseases, biodiversity loss, and uncharacteristic fire. Research and development is also important to the health of rural economies through the Service's work to deliver new technologies and uses for woody biomass. The Committee provides the investments and directed projects in this bill in anticipation of more innovative solutions for sustainable management and biomass utilization to come.

Forest Inventory and Analysis.—The bill provides \$32,197,000 for the Forest Inventory and Analysis [FIA] program, the authoritative data source for forests and forest carbon data, which provides comprehensive data collection, analysis and reporting on forest conditions, including urban and community forest environments, across all forestlands for use by all forest stakeholders.

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. The Committee further expects the National Agroforestry Center to be appropriately staffed in order to serve increasing demand for technical assistance.

Forest Products Laboratory.—The Committee expects the Lab to continue research to advance wood markets, including research on the amount of carbon stored annually in wood products, evaluated by specific wood producing sectors, setting the stage for the completion of this carbon storage accounting on an annual basis. Efforts

will also continue to focus on the environmental lifecycle benefits of wood products in the built environment, utilizing a “whole building” life cycle approach to quantify these benefits.

Ongoing Research.—The Committee supports continued research on post-fire restoration and reforestation on multiple fires, including the 2021 Bootleg Fire, to develop principles and decision support systems to aid in the effective evaluation and selection of post-fire restoration alternatives. The Committee directs the Service to utilize existing funding to continue to support external opportunities with academic institutions in current projects developing remote sensing capabilities that deploy acoustic technologies for wild-fire monitoring. The Committee supports short-term and long-term research through the Pacific Northwest Research Station focused on mountain birds and for ongoing study of the impact of reduced snowpack on the Northern Waterthrush.

Research Funding 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.—\$6,000,000 to support the Northeastern States Research Cooperative, a collaboration among universities in Maine, New Hampshire, New York, and Vermont, sponsoring research to sustain the health of northern forest ecosystems and communities, develop new forest products and improve forest biodiversity management, including to establish a Digital Forestry Systems Research Consortium to advance data-driven, AI-supported forest management systems that increase both the provision of ecosystem services and operational efficiency. None of these funds shall be factored into the base allocation of the Northern Research Station. Further, funding should be expeditiously distributed in a manner consistent with fiscal year 2022 and prior.

- \$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.
- \$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.

Joint Fire Science.—The bill provides \$4,500,000 for Joint Fire Science. Combined with \$4,500,000 in the Department of Interior Wildland Fire Management account, a total of \$9,000,000 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 expects the program to focus on salient issues such as understanding smoke impacts, identifying drivers of fire costs, analyzing fire behavior, and quantifying fire’s effects on resources and communities.

STATE, PRIVATE, AND TRIBAL FORESTRY

Appropriations, 2023	\$337,758,000
Budget estimate, 2024	327,669,000
Committee recommendation	327,397,000

The bill provides \$327,397,000 for State, Private, and Tribal Forestry, \$10,361,000 below the enacted level and \$272,000 below the request. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this report. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative. 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.

Forest and Grasslands Collaboratives.—The Committee has included bill language to ensure that the Service is able to better support local organizations’ capacity to collaborate on projects that benefit the National Forest System.

Community Wildfire Defense Grants.—This program was authorized and funded at \$200,000,000 per year in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58). The Committee is concerned that the current eligibility requirements for these grants does not allow critical water infrastructure for wildfire suppression. The Service is directed to report to the Committee on updates to this program within 60 days of enactment of this act.

Lake Tahoe Basin.—The Committee directs the Forest Service to support the implementation of Public Law 106–506, as amended, at no less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted levels.

Forest Health Management.—The bill provides \$17,000,000 for Federal lands forest health management and \$33,000,000 for Cooperative lands forest health management.

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

Western Bark Beetle.—The Committee remains concerned about the high rate of tree mortality in National Forests due to insect and disease outbreaks. In many cases throughout the West, bark beetle infestation threatens local communities and non-Federal lands located outside of a National Forest unit. The Committee instructs the Service to prioritize the use of funding provided under the Western Bark Beetle Initiative for projects located on non-Federal land in cases where state government partners identify a need related to community wildfire protection.

Urban and Community Forestry.—The bill provides \$40,000,000 for urban and community forestry. The Committee recognizes there is a critical need to restore and improve urban forests due to dominance of exotic invasive woody species. The Service should prioritize regional multi-organizational collaborations to support conservation efforts that help trees adapt to and offset climate change, which model best practices for effective urban and community forestry grants. Further, the Committee expects the program to prioritize tree-planting in socially disadvantaged and historically underserved communities with low canopy coverage, including Tribal communities.

Forest Resource Information and Analysis.—The bill provides \$19,806,000 for congressionally directed spending in this program. A detailed list of projects is included in the “Congressionally Directed Spending” table accompanying this report.

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 and commends the Office for establishing a nonprofit foundation to complement and expand its impact. The Committee directs the Office to collaborate with other Department of Agriculture agencies to promote American wood product exports by implementing applied research, technical cooperation, financial assistance, marketing initiatives, and other support mechanisms. Further, the program should continue to expand existing relationships with universities and other partners to combat illegal logging, protect American forests from invasive species, and conserve international habitat of migratory species. The Committee expects that funds collected from reimbursable agreements will be reinvested into programs of work, rather than used to offset salaries and expenses.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Appropriations, 2023	\$1,974,388,000
Budget estimate, 2024	2,226,280,000
Committee recommendation	1,978,388,000

The bill provides \$1,978,388,000 for the National Forest System, \$4,000,000 above the enacted level and \$247,892,000 below the request.

Land Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring.—The bill provides \$17,000,000 for Land Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring.

Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness.—The bill provides \$56,000,000 for Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness.

Within the funds provided, \$1,000,000 is included for the Office of Recreation, Heritage and Volunteer Resources-Travel, Tourism and Interpretation Program to continue implementation of the Native American Tourism and Improving Visitor Experience [NATIVE] Act (Public Law 114–221), 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, \$4,000,000 is included to support infrastructure and trails development and to build the capacity of local user groups and partnership organizations in National Recreation Areas administered by the Service and established after 1997.

Grazing Management.—The bill provides \$6,300,000 for Grazing Management.

The Service is directed, to the greatest extent practicable, to make vacant grazing allotments available to a holder of a grazing permit or lease when lands covered by the holder of the permit or lease are unusable because of drought or wildfire. The Service must prioritize management of active allotments that are not meeting or are inconsistent with current forest plan standards or do not have current assessments, and reducing the backlog of active allotments requiring analysis and new management decisions under the National Environmental Policy Act, according to the priorities established in the Forest Service Handbook. The Service is directed to brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on its progress to relieve the backlog of fully processed permits. Further, the Service shall evaluate the condition of permitted lands with Greater sage-grouse habitat and is directed to modify usage to assure achievement of sage-grouse habitat requirements, taking into account drought, climate change, and its multiple use mandate.

Fuels Management.—The bill provides \$207,000,000 for fuels management. The Committee does not agree to the administration's proposal to return hazardous fuels reduction activities to Wildland Fire Management. Within funds provided, \$30,000,000 is for Wood Innovation Grants; \$15,000,000 is for the Community Wood Energy Program; and \$6,600,000 is provided for the Southwest Ecological Restoration Institutes.

Wood Innovation Grants are an important tool for creating and expanding markets for low-grade and low-value wood, providing economic diversity for forest communities and reducing wildfire risk in the process. The Committee notes that these efforts can deliver a cost-effective and sustainable path to reduce excessive hazardous fuels loads, foster long-term forest resilience, and potentially aid in carbon storage. The Service must expand its efforts on innovative biomass uses, giving precedence to funding Wood Inno-

vation Grant projects that will open the door to new, widespread uses for wood-based nanotechnology, mass timber and cross-laminated timber, high-energy efficient wood for energy production, affordable housing, and other promising products.

Forest Products.—The bill provides \$41,000,000 for Forest Products.

Vegetation and Watershed Management.—The bill provides \$33,000,000 for Vegetation and Watershed Management.

Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management.—The bill provides \$25,000,000 for Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management.

The Committee expects the Service to maintain no less than \$2,000,000 for threatened and endangered species activities to contribute to significant recovery actions. The Service is directed to brief the Committee on progress toward developing and applying performance indicators and other accountability measures for these activities to track its expenditures to comply with reporting requirements within 180 days of enactment of this act. The Service should create a system for integrating both comprehensive and discrete projects to meet fish and wildlife habitat conservation goals into its spending plans.

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund.—The bill provides \$32,000,000 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 Service on continuing to expand this program and expects many positive results as these projects are implemented.

Minerals and Geology Management.—The bill provides \$14,500,000 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 \$19,505,000 for Law Enforcement activities.

The Committee expects the Service to continue to collaborate with State, Tribal, county, and local governments to maintain or develop Cooperative Law Enforcement Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding, giving specific attention to such activities as public safety and search and rescue missions.

Salaries and Expenses.—The bill provides \$1,519,083,000 for Salaries and Expenses, including for employees who carry out functions funded by the Capital Improvement and Maintenance, Range Betterment Fund, and Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses accounts.

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

Hoosier National Forest.—The Committee notes that the Hoosier National Forest Land Management Plan has not been updated in over 16 years and encourages the Service to engage in consulta-

tions with local stakeholders and evaluate whether the plan meets current needs related to demand for recreational opportunities.

Tongass National Forest.—The Service is expected to meet the targets outlined in the current 2016 Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan. The Committee continues the direction contained in Senate Report 115–276. The bill provides funding necessary to process rights-of-way applications.

Northwest Forest Plan.—The Committee recognizes the significance of the Northwest Forest Plan revisions and directs the Service to prioritize resources to ensure the timely completion of this planning process. The Service is directed to report to the Committee on implementation needs and costs of Plan revisions, including funding requirements in fiscal year 2025, within 90 days of enactment of this act.

Sediment Removal.—The Service is directed to study and develop recommendations to establish a streamlined process for dams or impoundments under Special Use Permit, 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, land grading, creation and augmentation of firebreaks, and road augmentation.

Lake Tahoe Basin.—The Committee directs the Forest Service to support the implementation of Public Law 106–506, as amended, and restoration efforts in the greater Lake Tahoe fireshed, at no less than the fiscal year 2023 enacted levels.

Camp Hale and Continental Divide National Monument.—The Committee recommends the Service dedicate resources toward activities at the Camp Hale and Continental Divide National Monument including Tribal engagement, developing a management plan, signage, reconstruction of campgrounds, trail improvement, trailhead improvement, riparian restoration of eagle river, visitor services, interpretive materials, and seasonal staffing.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2023	\$158,048,000
Budget estimate, 2024	235,000,000
Committee recommendation	161,630,000

The bill provides \$161,630,000 for Capital Improvement and Maintenance, \$3,582,000 above the enacted level and \$73,370,000 below 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, including fire facilities and housing for firefighters and other staff.

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 \$56,500,000 for Facilities, of which at least \$2,500,000 is for firefighter housing improvements.

The Committee believes that the Service should be an exemplar in using mass timber building materials and require the use of mass timber in the construction, renovation, or repair of its facilities.

The Service is directed to alert the Committee if the current funding of the National Historical Collection Repository is insufficient for the collection and presentation of the Service’s historical items.

Funding for the maintenance of rural airstrips is continued at the enacted level.

The Service is directed to report to the Committee on its recreation infrastructure plans following the 2022 fire at the Ocoee Whitewater Center in the Cherokee National Forest within 120 days of enactment of this act.

The Committee directs the Service to provide the design and engineering plan for the roof at Timberline Lodge in the Mt. Hood National Forest within 30 days of the end of fiscal year 2024.

Roads.—The bill provides \$74,000,000 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 \$20,000,000 for Trails, of which no less than the enacted level is for trail operations, maintenance, and construction on National Scenic and Historical Trails. The Committee is aware of the growing need to sustain and increase the capacity for resilient trail building within the outdoor recreation community. The Service is encouraged to collaborate with regional training centers that provide resources for training trails stewards responsible for the maintenance of trails for public use and is further encouraged to focus on maintaining geographical diversity in its partnerships.

Legacy Roads and Trails.—The bill provides \$6,000,000 for Legacy Roads and Trails. This program was permanently authorized, clarifying the allowable activities, and funded at \$50,000,000 per

year in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58).

The Service is directed to provide an annual report to the Committee within 120 days of the end of the fiscal year, detailing Legacy Roads and Trails Remediation accomplishments, including miles of roads and trails improved, miles of streams restored, number of bridges and stream crossings constructed, miles of road decommissioned, and number of jobs created.

Construction Projects.—The bill provides \$5,130,000 for congressionally directed spending in this program. A detailed list of projects is included in the “Congressionally Directed Spending” table accompanying this report.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS, SPECIAL ACTS

Appropriations, 2023	\$664,000
Budget estimate, 2024	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, 2023	\$150,000
Budget estimate, 2024	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, 2023	\$1,719,000
Budget estimate, 2024	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, 2023	\$45,000
Budget estimate, 2024	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, 2023	\$1,099,000
Budget estimate, 2024	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, 2023	¹ \$2,116,956,000
Budget estimate, 2024	2,970,620,000
Committee recommendation	² 2,123,956,000

¹ Includes \$1,171,000,000 provided with an emergency designation.

² Includes \$1,363,184,000 provided with an emergency designation.

The bill provides \$2,123,956,000 for wildland fire management, \$7,000,000 above the enacted level and \$846,664,000 below the request.

Fire Operations.—The bill provides \$199,000,000 for preparedness, \$1,011,000,000 for suppression operations, and \$913,956,000 for salaries and expenses. Suppression and preparedness funding is provided with an emergency designation, as is a portion of salaries and expenses. Within preparedness funding, \$1,000,000 is to initiate a health and wellness program for firefighters and \$6,000,000 is for the transition of FireGuard from the Department of Defense,

As noted in the front matter of this report, the Committee expects that with these resources, the Service will continue to transform its wildland fire workforce to allow for increased firefighter pay, create year-round firefighting and fuels management capacity, supply appropriate levels of personal protective equipment, and implement technology modernizations outlined in Section 1114 of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (Public Law 116–9) to increase the safety of firefighters and the public, as well to enhance effective responses to wildfire.

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. As noted above, the Service may utilize funds available through the Facilities account and the Legacy Restoration Fund to meet housing and other fire facility needs.

New Technology Adoption.—The Committee appreciates the Service's pursuit of new technology and tools that will assist in prediction, detection, monitoring, suppression, and other capabilities that must be improved to respond to the higher incidence of catastrophic wildfire. This includes remote automated weather stations,

space-based remote sensing data, satellite imagery, and integrated acquisition technology services. Further, the Committee urges the Service to ensure technology deployed within the agency is as interoperable as possible.

WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS RESERVE FUND

Appropriations, 2023	\$2,210,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	2,300,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,300,000,000

The bill recommends \$2,300,000,000 for the Forest Service Wild-fire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund for fiscal year 2024, an increase of \$90,000,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request. The bill includes this additional funding for fiscal year 2024, allocated between the Service and the Department of the Interior.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The bill continues or modifies administrative provisions included in prior year appropriations acts that give direction on the use and transfer of appropriated funds and further provide for the efficient operations of the Service. A new provision is included related to the Forest Service Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

The Indian Health Service [IHS] is the agency within the Department of Health and Human Services that has responsibility for providing Federal health services to approximately 2.6 million American Indians and Alaska Natives. The provision of health services to Tribes grew out of the special relationship between the Federal Government and Indian Tribes that was established in 1787, based on article I, section 8 of the Constitution, and given form and substance by numerous treaties, laws, Supreme Court decisions, and Executive orders that followed. Most notable among these is the Snyder Act of 1921 (Public Law 67–85), which provides the basic authority for most Indian health services provided by the Federal Government to Native Americans and Alaska Natives.

IHS services are provided directly and through Tribally-contracted and operated programs in over 600 healthcare facilities located throughout the United States, primarily in rural and isolated areas. Healthcare is also purchased from more than 9,000 private providers annually. The Federal system consists of 28 hospitals, 61 health centers, and 34 health stations. Through Public Law 93–638, the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, Tribes and Tribal organizations compact and contract health programs to manage 17 hospitals, 249 health centers, and 70 health stations. In addition, grants to 34 nonprofit urban Indian health organizations provide a variety of health and referral services.

Access to a good education, safe and reliable housing, clean drinking water, and access to healthcare are all important for positive health outcomes and life expectancy. Disparities among these areas of basic infrastructure have contributed to health disparities

among Native American communities. In order to truly address Indian Country’s healthcare needs, more must be done to address the comprehensive full-scale social determinants of health across the Federal Government. IHS plays a pivotal role in not only providing direct care services to Native Americans but through preventative programs that make a meaningful difference for Native American health outcomes. The Committee recommendation provides \$7,275,531,000 for IHS for fiscal year 2024 discretionary funding, an increase of \$248,042,000 to the enacted level and a decrease of \$2,194,123,000 to the requested level. The Committee also provides an advance appropriation for fiscal year 2025, as described below.

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 \$5,228,112,000 for fiscal year 2025. That amount is equal to the fiscal year 2024 recommendation for those accounts with the exception of funding provided for Electronic Health Records and some accounts that receive funding under the “Indian Health Facilities” account, including, 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 advance appropriation enables 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.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Appropriations, 2023	\$4,919,670,000
Advance Appropriations, 2024	4,627,968,000
Budget estimate, 2024	7,012,945,000
Committee recommendation, new appropriations, 2024	383,520,000
Committee recommendation, total resources available, 2024	5,011,488,000
Budget estimate, advance appropriations, 2025 .....	.....
Committee recommendation, advance appropriations, 2025	4,719,786,000

The Committee recommends \$5,011,488,000 in total resources for fiscal year 2024 for Indian Health Services, \$91,818,000 above the enacted level. The Committee recommendation also provides \$4,719,786,000 in advance appropriations for the Services account for fiscal year 2025, equal to the fiscal year 2024 Committee recommendation with the exception of funding provided for Electronic Health Records and the Indian Healthcare Improvement Fund, which is provided only an annual appropriation. The following direction relates to the total fiscal year 2024 funding recommenda-

tion. All programs, projects, and activities are maintained at fiscal year 2023 enacted levels unless otherwise stated.

Recruitment and Retention.—The Committee remains concerned the IHS is not able to recruit and retain enough clinical staff to maintain a high quality of care at the Service’s federally operated facilities and directs the Service to work with the Office of Management and Budget to expedite creation of market-specific pay scales to ensure the Service is able to offer competitive recruitment packages, an issue highlighted in the 2018 GAO report that examined agency challenges filling provider vacancies (GAO–18–580). The Committee reminds IHS a report is owed on any regulatory or statutory limitations that prohibit the Service from offering incentives, such as scheduling flexibility, that the Service believes hurts its recruitment and retention efforts. The Committee is encouraged by the establishment of the Office of Quality that will hopefully improve access to care and availability of service. The Committee directs the Service to establish measurements for tracking the improvement of patient health rather than defining increased funding alone as the metric for measuring improvements.

Public Health Workforce.—The Committee recommends that funds provided for supporting public health workforce across the agency shall include a distribution among all IHS Service Areas not just in areas where BIE schools are present.

Protecting Patients from Abuse.—The Committee remains deeply troubled by past reports of sexual abuse. The Service is directed to keep the Committee promptly apprised of any investigations into sexual abuse and provide policy recommendations for Congress to consider if barriers exist to address issues. Further, the Committee directs the Service to take immediate action to investigate any abuse allegations and take appropriate and prompt disciplinary actions to protect patients from harm.

Staffing for New Facilities.—The bill provides \$74,818,000 for staffing of newly opened health facilities within the Services account. The Committee has a longstanding policy of providing sufficient staffing funds for all facilities that are expected to open during the fiscal year. Funds for staffing of new facilities are limited to facilities funded through the Health Care Facilities Construction Priority System or the Joint Venture Construction Program that have opened in fiscal year 2023 or will open in fiscal year 2024. None of these funds may be allocated to a facility until such facility has achieved beneficial occupancy status. As initial estimates included as part of the annual budget request are refined, IHS is expected to communicate updated cost estimates to the Committee.

Hospitals and Health Clinics.—The bill provides \$2,578,585,000 for Hospitals and Health Clinics, a \$75,560,000 increase over enacted, which includes an additional \$5,000,000 for a general program increase to improve patient care, \$1,000,000 for village built clinics, and an additional \$1,000,000 to improve maternal health. The bill maintains funding at fiscal year 2023 enacted levels for the Alzheimer’s program and Produce Prescription Pilot program. The bill also continues funding at the fiscal year 2023 enacted levels for the domestic violence prevention program, accreditation emergencies, health information technology, healthy lifestyles in

youth project, and the National Indian Health Board cooperative agreement.

Community Health Aide Program Expansion.—The Committee supports the expansion of the Community Health Aide Program [CHAP] in lower-48 States and provides an additional \$5,000,000 for these efforts within the funding provided for Hospitals and Health Clinics. This expansion should not divert funding from the existing CHAP program in Alaska.

Headache Centers of Excellence.—The Committee recognizes that over 560,000 people under IHS care are living with migraine or severe 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.—The Committee remains concerned with the maternal mortality crisis in the United States, which is even more acute in Native American communities. American Indian and Alaska Native women are two times more likely to die of pregnancy-related causes than White women, and 93 percent of pregnancy-related deaths among American Indian and Alaska Native women are preventable. The Committee recommendation supports funding for maternal health initiatives and provides an additional \$1,000,000 for these efforts as noted above. The Committee also directs IHS to brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on its plans for such funds. Further, the Committee directs IHS to coordinate with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Health Resources and Services Administration, and Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to further enhance its maternal health initiatives, which should include improved data collection to facilitate an agency-wide effort to improve outcomes for American Indian and Alaska Native women.

Dental Therapy Education Program.—Within the funds provided, funding is maintained at enacted levels for the dental health therapy education program that currently trains students in Alaska, Washington, Idaho, and Oregon. The Committee also directs the Service to continue the cooperative agreement with the National Indian Health Board from within existing funds.

Electronic Health Records.—The Committee is aware there is a need for a new electronic health record system to improve the over-

all interoperability, efficiency, and security of the Service's information technology system and provides \$217,564,000 for this effort, equal to the enacted level. Further, the Committee understands many Tribes recently upgraded computer systems for the new Department of Veterans Affairs [VA] system, and it is important these systems are compatible. It is the Committee's expectation that the Service will be able to use the compiled information gathered during this recent effort with VA to inform both the Service and the Committee on which Tribes use their own system and the estimated costs. Finally, the Committee notes that the Electronic Health Records is excluded from the advance appropriation for fiscal year 2025 as specified in the bill.

Dental Health.—The recommendation includes \$254,729,000 for dental health, an increase of \$6,631,000 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 \$130,155,000 for mental health programs, an increase of \$2,984,000 above the enacted level. The bill maintains fiscal year 2023 funding for the behavioral health integration initiative to better integrate treatment programs for mental health and substance abuse problems and for the suicide prevention initiative.

Alcohol and Substance Abuse.—The recommendation includes \$266,843,000 for alcohol and substance abuse programs, an increase of \$403,000 above the enacted level. The bill also provides \$11,000,000 for opioid abuse, described below. The bill retains funding provided in previous fiscal years for the Generation Indigenous initiative; and for the youth pilot project, two important programs to prevent substance abuse. The Committee continues bill language that allocates funding for essential detoxification and related services provided by the Service's public and private partners to IHS beneficiaries. The Service shall continue its partnership with Na'Nizhoozhi Center in Gallup, New Mexico, and work with the Center and other Federal, State, local and Tribal partners to develop a sustainable model for clinical capacity, as provided by the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 115–31.

The Committee is concerned that alcohol and opioid use disorders continue to be some of the most severe public health and safety problems facing American Indian and Alaska Native [AI/AN] individuals, families, and communities. To address this problem, the Committee continues to direct IHS to increase its support for culturally competent preventive, educational, and treatment services programs and to partner with academic institutions with established AI/AN training and health professions programs to research and promote culturally responsive care. Additionally, the Committee encourages the Service to employ the full spectrum of medication assisted treatments [MAT] for alcohol and opioid use disorders, including non-narcotic treatment options that are less subject to diversion combined with counseling services.

Opioid Grants.—To better combat the opioid epidemic, the recommendation includes fiscal year 2023 enacted funding to continue a Special Behavioral Health Pilot Program, as authorized by Public Law 116–6. The Director of IHS, in coordination with the Assistant

Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Abuse, shall award grants for providing services, provide technical assistance to grantees under this section, and evaluate performance of the program. Further, the Committee has heard from Tribes that assistance should not only focus on opioids, and therefore urges IHS to examine whether grant funds should be made available to address all types of drug abuse.

Purchased/Referred Care.—The recommendation includes \$997,755,000 for purchased/referred care, an increase of \$1,000,000 above the enacted level. The Committee directs IHS to examine the policies for the Purchased/Referred Care Program and work to better facilitate reimbursement of authorized travel to be used for more than one medical procedure or visit during the time that a patient is scheduled for such healthcare treatment. The Committee also directs IHS to review and report back to the Committee with 180 days of enactment of this act with recommendations of what services could be further included as an eligible medical procedure, including preventative care and treatment and expansion of travel costs, and projected need of funds to cover these costs.

Indian Health Care Improvement Fund.—The recommendation includes \$74,138,000 in funding for the Indian Health Care Improvement Fund. The recommendation maintains the funding in its enacted appropriations location, and does not consolidate it into the Hospitals and Health Clinics line.

Public Health Nursing.—The recommendation includes \$111,626,000 for public health nursing, an increase of \$844,000 above the enacted level.

Health Education.—The recommendation includes \$24,746,000 for health education, an increase of \$396,000 above the enacted level.

Urban Indian Health.—The recommendation includes \$92,419,000 for the Urban Indian Health program, \$2,000,000 above the enacted level. 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.

Third Party Billing.—The Committee is aware of concerns from Tribes that IHS policy prevents Tribes from using Tribal resources or third-party revenues from providing access to care to enrolled members not living within its healthcare delivery areas. The Committee directs the Service to provide a briefing to the Committee within 60 days upon enactment on this act on the policies in place related to third party billing and Tribal revenues.

Indian Health Professions.—The recommendation includes \$82,568,000 for the Indian Health Professions program, an increase of \$2,000,000 above the enacted level and \$11,756,000 below the request. The Committee believes this is a critical program and expects this increase will allow the Indians into Medicine program to expand to four sites. Within funds, the recommendation also includes funding for the Quentin N. Burdick American Indians into Nursing Program, and American Indians into Psychology Program at no less than the enacted levels.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

Appropriations, 2023	\$969,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	1,051,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,051,000,000

The Committee has continued language from fiscal year 2021 establishing an indefinite appropriation for contract support costs estimated to be \$1,051,000,000 in fiscal year 2024. 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, 2023	\$111,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	149,000,000
Committee recommendation	149,000,000

The recommendation includes an indefinite appropriation of an estimated \$149,000,000 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, 2023	\$958,553,000
Advance appropriations, 2024	501,490,000
Budget estimate, 2024	1,066,055,000
Committee recommendation, new appropriations, 2024	463,899,000
Committee recommendation, total resources available, 2024	965,389,000
Budget estimate, advance appropriations, 2025	508,326,000
Committee recommendation, advance appropriations, 2025	508,326,000

The Committee recommends \$965,389,000 in total resources for fiscal year 2024 for health facilities operations of the IHS. This amount is \$6,836,000 above the enacted level. The Committee rec-

ommendation also provides \$508,326,000 in advance appropriations for the account for fiscal year 2025, equal to the Fiscal Year 2024 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 2023 enacted levels unless otherwise specified. The following direction relates to fiscal year 2024 funding.

Staffing for New Facilities.—The bill provides \$6,836,000 for staffing of newly opened health facilities within the Facilities account.

Maintenance & Improvement.—The recommendation includes \$170,595,000 for Maintenance and Improvement, equal to the enacted level.

Sanitation Facilities Construction.—The recommendation includes \$196,167,000 for Sanitation Facilities Construction activities, equal to the enacted level. The bill provides \$17,023,000 for Congressionally Directed Spending [CDS] projects in this program. A detailed list of projects is included in the “Congressionally Directed Spending” table accompanying this report.

Health Care Facilities Construction.—The recommendation includes \$260,896,000 for Health Care Facilities Construction, equal to the enacted level. The Service is encouraged to incorporate green infrastructure and renewable energy in planning, design, and operations of buildings to reduce costs and minimize environmental impacts to the maximum extent practicable. Of the funds provided, fiscal year 2023 funding is maintained for the small ambulatory clinic program.

Equipment.—The recommendation includes \$32,598,000 for medical equipment upgrades and replacement, equal to the enacted level.

Facilities & Environmental Health Support.—The recommendation includes \$305,133,000 for Facilities & Environmental Health Support, an increase of \$6,836,000 above the enacted level. The health impacts of a lack of sanitation infrastructure remain a public health crisis in Indian Country. The Committee is concerned that delayed decisionmaking is jeopardizing these projects and directs the Service to brief the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act on the status of discussions with other Federal partners involved to ensure funding is coordinated and projects are completed. Within the funds provided for facilities and environmental health support projects, fiscal year 2023 funding is maintained for preliminary engineering reports and maintains \$3,000,000 for the certification training that was transferred to this budget line in fiscal year 2023 as requested.

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, 2023	\$83,035,000
Budget estimate, 2024	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, consistent with the enacted level and equal to the budget request. The Committee continues the \$2,000,000 provided in fiscal year 2023 as base funds in fiscal year 2024 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, 2023	\$85,020,000
Budget estimate, 2024	86,020,000
Committee recommendation	85,020,000

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

enacted level and \$1,000,000 below the budget request. The Committee continues the \$2,000,000 provided in fiscal year 2023 as base funds in fiscal year 2024 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, 2023	\$4,676,000
Budget estimate, 2024	4,825,000
Committee recommendation	5,176,000

The bill provides \$5,176,000 for the operations of the Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality account. This amount is \$500,000 above the enacted level and \$351,000 above the budget request.

The Committee provides \$500,000 for CEQ to develop a report, in coordination with the Ocean Policy Committee, on the implementation of the Ocean Climate Action Plan actions related to marine carbon dioxide removal. The report is to be completed no later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this act, and after submission of the report, the Chair, in consultation with the Ocean Policy Committee, is urged to submit guidance to all relevant Fed-

eral agencies to enable efficient and effective environmental review and permitting of marine carbon dioxide removal projects.

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, 2023	\$14,400,000
Budget estimate, 2024	17,400,000
Committee recommendation	14,400,000

The bill provides \$14,400,000 for salaries and expenses of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, consistent with the enacted level and \$3,000,000 below the budget request.

The Board has the important responsibility of independently investigating industrial chemical accidents and sharing safety lessons that can prevent future catastrophic incidents. The Board's mission has become only more important as climate chaos and increasingly extreme weather events threaten chemical facilities. 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, 2023	\$3,060,000
Budget estimate, 2024	5,024,000
Committee recommendation	5,024,000

The bill does not provide new appropriations for fiscal year 2024, however, a total of \$5,024,000 is made available from unobligated balances for fiscal year 2024 operations.

While the Committee supports the closure and transition of the Office when its primary relocation function has reached a conclusion, the Committee has concerns about matters related to the closure, including making sure all financial statements are complete for audit. The Committee directs the Office to work with the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs 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, 2023	\$13,482,000
Budget estimate, 2024	13,982,000
Committee recommendation	13,482,000

The bill provides \$13,482,000 for the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development, equal to the enacted level and \$500,000 below the budget request.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Congress established the Smithsonian Institution in 1846 to administer a large bequest left to the United States by James Smithson, an English scientist, for the purpose of establishing in Washington, D.C., an institution "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The act establishing the Smithsonian provided for the administration of the trust, independent of the Government itself, by a Board of Regents and a Secretary, who were given broad discretion in the use of these funds. The board was to be composed of both private citizens and members of all three branches of the Federal Government in order to ensure "the wise and faithful use" of the Institution's funds. The trust funds were permanently loaned to the U.S. Department of the Treasury to be maintained in a separate account, with the interest from that money used for the operation of the Institution. Construction of the Smithsonian Castle was completed in 1855 and collections that the Government had accepted on behalf of the Institution were moved into the building. Today, the Smithsonian Institution is the world's largest museum and research complex, housing approximately 144 million objects and specimens and receiving an estimated 15 million visitors in 2022.

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, 2023	\$892,855,000
Budget estimate, 2024	976,000,000
Committee recommendation	896,855,000

The bill provides \$896,855,000 for salaries and expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, an increase of \$4,000,000 to the enacted level and a decrease \$79,145,000 to the budget request.

The Committee recommends a total of \$377,908,000 for Facilities Services, of which \$119,258,000 is for Facilities Maintenance and \$258,650,000 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 additional full-time equivalent employees in support of the SAWHM. Continued activities will include recruitment and selection of additional personnel, including human resources activities; formation of planning and coordination teams to develop exhibitions, public programs, education, research, collections acquisition, technology, and capital fundraising; and developing administrative operations. The Committee looks forward to continuing to support the development of the SAWHM as detailed plans for siting, design, construction, operations, and private fundraising become available for review.

National Museum of the American Latino.—Public Law 116–260, enacted on December 27, 2020, established the National Museum of the American Latino [NMAL] within the Smithsonian Institution. The mission of the NMAL is to give voice to both the richness and the challenges of the Latino American experience, to make it possible for all people to understand the depth, complexity, and promise of the American experience, and to serve as a national forum for collaboration and celebration of Latino American history and culture. The NMAL will be the keystone for people in the United States and visitors worldwide to learn about Latino contributions to life, art, history, and culture in the United States and will serve as a gateway for visitors to view Latino exhibitions, collections, and programming at other Smithsonian Institution facilities and museums throughout the United States.

In accordance with the request, the Committee recommends an increase of \$2,000,000 to support additional full-time equivalent employees in support of the NMAL. Continued activities will include recruitment and selection of additional personnel, including human resources activities; formation of planning and coordination

teams to develop exhibitions, public programs, education, research, collections acquisition, technology, and capital fundraising; and developing administrative operations. The Committee looks forward to continuing to support the development of the NMAL as detailed plans for siting, design, construction, operations, and private fundraising become available for review.

Repressed Cultures Preservation.—Global conflicts and repressive regimes continue to threaten cultural and linguistic heritage across the world. The Committee finds that, in particular, groups facing threats from repression by the Chinese government have an especially acute need for their cultural heritage to be presented in an accurate, culturally sensitive manner. The Committee appreciates the ongoing and longstanding in-person and digital efforts the Smithsonian has made to preserve aspects of threatened cultures that, once lost, cannot be restored. For example, through the Smithsonian’s “Recovering Voices” program, Smithsonian scientists, curators, conservators, and archivists work with communities to promote global cultural diversity and preserve endangered languages through work at international sites as well as programming in Washington, DC. These have included the 2013 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 continues enhanced funding of \$500,000 to support 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 2024.

Repatriation of Human Remains.—The Committee notes that since the passage of the National Museum of American Indian Act (Public Law 101–185) in 1989, the Smithsonian Institution has repatriated the remains of approximately 5,000 Indigenous people. The Committee appreciates the commitment the Smithsonian Institution has made to repatriation activities, including the recent establishment of a taskforce in May of 2023 to develop a formal policy for handling all human remains. However, following a public report regarding Native American Repatriation, the Committee is alarmed about the finding that the Smithsonian Institution still holds the remains of roughly 10,000 people, more than any other U.S. museum. The Committee directs the Smithsonian to act with urgency in prioritizing repatriation activities for Indian Tribes, as governed by the act, and in developing ways to improve the repatriation policies within Smithsonian Institutions.

Outreach Activities.—The Committee appreciates and supports the Smithsonian Institution’s Traveling Exhibition Service and Smithsonian Affiliations programs which both work to build public engagement and connect the public with knowledge, resources, and expertise of the Smithsonian in communities across the Nation. The Committee directs the Smithsonian Institution to continue its efforts in carrying out these valuable programs.

FACILITIES CAPITAL

Appropriations, 2023	\$251,645,000
Budget estimate, 2024	265,000,000
Committee recommendation	197,645,000

The bill includes \$197,645,000 for the Smithsonian Institution's Facilities Capital program, which is a decrease of \$54,000,000 to the enacted level and a decrease of \$67,355,000 to the budget request. Funding provided supports the revitalization and construction projects identified by the Smithsonian Institution as the highest priority.

Funding is included in accordance with the request for the Smithsonian Institution's share of the design and construction of an off-site storage facility that will be built and utilized in partnership with the National Gallery of Art. A recent evaluation found that almost 50 percent of the current storage space is unacceptable for collections storage and that much of the space does not meet current building code requirements for structural support, is compromised by hazardous materials, and does not provide the proper environmental conditions to adequately preserve the Nation's priceless artifacts stored there. The new shared facility will address the preservation and storage needs of both the Smithsonian Institution and the National Gallery of Art at a significantly lower cost than two independent facilities. The bill provides authority for the National Gallery of Art to transfer funds to the Smithsonian Institution to enable this shared effort.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

The National Gallery of Art was created in 1937 by a joint resolution of Congress accepting Andrew W. Mellon's gift to the Nation of his art collection. The generosity of the Mellon family also provided the funds to construct the Gallery's two landmark buildings, the West Building, designed by Alexander Pope and completed in 1941, and the East Building, designed by I.M. Pei and completed in 1978. In 1999, an outdoor sculpture garden was created with funding from the Cafritz Foundation. Today, these two buildings and the Sculpture Garden form a museum complex that houses one of the world's premier art collections. Since the Gallery's founding, Federal funds have been appropriated to ensure the operation, maintenance, protection, and care of its collection. Private contributions are used by the Gallery for art acquisition and conservation, scholarly and scientific research, exhibitions, and educational outreach programs.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$170,240,000
Budget estimate, 2024	183,520,000
Committee recommendation	171,760,000

The bill provides \$171,760,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Gallery of Art. This amount is \$1,520,000 more than the enacted level and \$11,760,000 less than to the request. The Gallery is directed to use the funding increase for high priority information technology and cybersecurity needs. The distribution of funds

among the Gallery's various activities is displayed in the table that accompanies this report.

REPAIR, RESTORATION, AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2023	\$39,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	37,480,000
Committee recommendation	37,480,000

The bill provides \$37,480,000 for major repairs, restoration, and renovation of the Gallery's buildings. This amount is a decrease of \$1,520,000 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, 2023	\$27,640,000
Budget estimate, 2024	29,380,000
Committee recommendation	29,027,000

The bill provides \$29,027,000 for the operations and maintenance of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, an increase of \$1,387,000 to the enacted level and a decrease of \$353,000 to the request. The increase provided supports projected changes in service contracts.

CAPITAL REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 2023	\$17,740,000
Budget estimate, 2024	18,650,000
Committee recommendation	16,353,000

The bill provides \$16,353,000 for the Kennedy Center's capital repair and restoration program, a decrease of \$1,387,000 to the enacted level and a decrease of \$2,297,000 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, 2023	\$15,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	16,100,000
Committee recommendation	15,000,000

The bill provides \$15,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, equal to the enacted level and \$1,100,000 less 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, 2023	\$207,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	211,000,000
Committee recommendation	207,000,000

The bill provides \$207,000,000 for grants and administration of the National Endowment for the Arts, equal to the enacted level and \$4,000,000 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 Trau-

matic 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, 2023	\$207,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	211,000,000
Committee recommendation	207,000,000

The bill provides \$207,000,000 for grants and administration of the National Endowment for the Humanities, equal to the enacted level and \$4,000,000 below the budget request. The Committee maintains fiscal year 2023 enacted funding at \$7,000,000 for Special Initiatives for the Endowment, including the "A More Perfect Union" initiative. The Committee supports the "We the People" initiative which encourages a better understanding of the history of our country and the democratic principles upon which it was founded, by supporting grants for the teaching and study of American history. The Committee encourages the NEH to incorporate and continue the two popular components of the former "We the People" initiative grant opportunities, the National Digital Newspapers Program, and the Landmarks of American History and Culture workshops as part of the initiative or with other funds.

The Committee supports the Documenting Endangered Languages initiative and NEH's partnership with the National Science Foundation [NSF] to develop and advance knowledge concerning endangered human languages, and is especially concerned with the linguistic threats faced by ethnic and religious minorities in Cen-

tral and East Asia, including the Uyghurs, Tibetans, and Mongolians.

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

The distribution of funds among the agency's various activities is displayed in the table that accompanies this report.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

The Commission of Fine Arts was established in 1910 to fill the need for a permanent agency whose members would be qualified to make available to the Government expert opinion on questions of art and architecture. The Commission's mission, as design proposals are brought before it, is to safeguard and improve the appearance and symbolic significance of the city as a capital. The Commission provides knowledgeable advice on matters pertaining to architecture, landscape architecture, sculpture, painting, and the decorative arts to all branches and departments of the Federal and District of Columbia governments when such matters affect the National Capital. The Commission also must approve of the site and design of all commemorative works and memorials erected in the District. The Commission advises on the design of circulating and commemorative coinage and must approve the siting and design for national memorials, both in the United States and on foreign soil, in accordance with the American Battle Monuments Act and the Commemorative Works Act (Public Law 106–214).

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$3,661,000
Budget estimate, 2024	4,284,000
Committee recommendation	3,661,000

The bill provides \$3,661,000 for salaries and expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts, equal to the enacted level and \$623,000 below the request.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

The National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program was established by Public Law 99–190 to provide grants for general operating support to District of Columbia nonprofit arts and other cultural organizations. In fiscal year 1988, administrative responsibility for the program was transferred from the National Endowment for the Humanities to the Commission of Fine Arts. Currently, this program helps support more than 20 nationally renowned organizations in the Nation’s Capital by providing funding for operating expenses, jobs, exhibits, and performances that might not have been possible otherwise.

Appropriations, 2023	\$5,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	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, 2023	\$8,585,000
Budget estimate, 2024	9,494,000
Committee recommendation	8,585,000

The bill provides \$8,585,000 for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, equal to the enacted level and \$909,000 less than the request. The Council’s responsibility to assist Tribes and Native Hawaiian Organizations with the National Historic Preservation Act’s Section 106 process, which requires Federal agencies to consider the effects of their projects on historic properties, is a critical opportunity for these communities to provide input about how Federal projects might affect historic, culturally significant sites.

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, 2023	\$8,750,000
Budget estimate, 2024	9,494,000
Committee recommendation	8,750,000

The bill provides \$8,750,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Capital Planning Commission, equal to the enacted level and \$740,000 below 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, 2023	\$65,231,000
Budget estimate, 2024	67,000,000
Committee recommendation	65,231,000

The bill provides \$65,231,000 for operations of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, equal to the enacted level and \$1,769,000 less than 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, 2023	\$90,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	45,000,000
Committee recommendation	45,000,000

The bill provides \$45,000,000 for the Presidio Trust, \$45,000,000 below the enacted level and equal to the request.

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, 2023	\$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	3,000,000
Committee recommendation	

The World War I Memorial was dedicated on April 16, 2021. New funding requirements for the World War I Centennial Commission are no longer needed. A provision is also included in Title IV of the bill continuing authorities for the Commission to accept support from other Federal agencies.

UNITED STATES SEMIQUINCENTENNIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2023	\$15,000,000
Budget estimate, 2024	30,000,000
Committee recommendation	15,000,000

The bill provides \$15,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the United States Semiquincentennial Commission, equal to the enacted level and \$15,000,000 less than the request. The Committee looks forward to celebrations commemorating the Nation's 250th anniversary in 2026 and continues to support the mission of the Semiquincentennial Commission. The Committee is aware that the Commission has reported that it has independently taken actions to further the goal of ensuring proper protocols are in place for sound fiscal management of the foundation associated with the Commission and has committed to ongoing due diligence related to all Federal funding received, which totals \$34,300,000 since fiscal year 2020. The Committee understands the Commission intends to conclude current due diligence activities by the end of fiscal year 2023. As the Commission intends, the Committee directs the Commission to release the information to the public, including the results of independent audits currently underway. The Commission is directed to provide a report to the Committee summarizing the results of the internal and independent audits currently underway, along with any completed or planned reforms related to financial management of federal funding, within 90 days of enactment of this act.

TITLE IV GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS AND RESCISSIONS OF FUNDS)

Title IV of the bill includes the following general provisions:

SEC. 401. Provides that appropriations available in the bill shall not be used to produce literature or otherwise promote public support of a legislative proposal or regulation on which action is not complete or for publicity or propaganda purposes in support of administration policies except to the executive branch or Congress.

SEC. 402. Provides for annual appropriations unless expressly provided otherwise in this act.

SEC. 403. Contains restrictions on departmental assessments unless approved by the Committees on Appropriations.

SEC. 404. Provides a limitation on accepting and processing applications for patents and on the patenting of Federal lands.

SEC. 405. Addresses the payment of contract support costs.

SEC. 406. Provides that only certain amounts provided in this act may be used to fund contract support costs.

SEC. 407. Provides that the Secretary of Agriculture shall not be considered in violation of certain provisions of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act solely because more than 15 years have passed without revision of a forest plan, provided that the Secretary is working in good faith to complete the plan revision within available funds.

SEC. 408. Prohibits preleasing, leasing, and related activities within national monument boundaries, except where such activities are allowed under the presidential proclamation establishing the monument.

SEC. 409. Restricts funding appropriated for acquisition of land or interests in land from being used for declarations of taking or complaints in condemnation.

SEC. 410. Restricts awards of no-bid contracts.

SEC. 411. Requires the public disclosure of certain reports.

SEC. 412. Delineates the grant guidelines for the National Endowment for the Arts.

SEC. 413. Delineates the program priorities for the National Endowment for the Arts.

SEC. 414. Contains certain reporting requirements regarding the status of appropriations balances.

SEC. 415. Extends certain authorities relating to grazing permits on Forest Service lands.

SEC. 416. Prohibits the use of funds to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

SEC. 417. Addresses the humane transfer of wild horses and burros.

SEC. 418. Extends the authority for Forest Service Facility Realignment 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 the use of small, remote incinerators in the State of Alaska.

SEC. 434. Addresses timber sales involving Alaska western red and yellow cedar.

SEC. 435. Provides transfer authority to the Federal Highway Administration for the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund.

SEC. 436. Prohibits the use of funds to promulgate or implement any regulation requiring the issuance of permits under Title V of the Clean Air Act for carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, water vapor, or methane emissions.

SEC. 437. Prohibits the use of funds to implement any provision in a rule if that provision requires mandatory reporting of greenhouse gas emissions from manure management systems.

SEC. 438. Prohibits the use of funds to regulate the lead content of ammunition or fishing tackle.

SEC. 439. Addresses changes to the pay cap for Federal firefighters.

SEC. 440. Provides a technical correction to a fiscal year 2023 project.

SEC. 441. Extends current authorities for operations of Indian Health Service programs in Alaska.

SEC. 442. Makes a technical clarification.

SEC. 443. Extends the existing authority for good neighbor authorities for 1 year and extend the authority to the Fish and Wildlife Service

SEC. 444. Establishes a nonrecurring expenses fund for the Forest Service.

SEC. 445. Modifies the cost share authority for public land corps.

SEC. 446. Continues authorities for the World War I Centennial Commission to accept support from other Federal agencies.

SEC. 447. Rescinds \$100,000,000 from fiscal year 2020 and prior discretionary balances from the National Park Service, Land Acquisition and State Assistance program.

SEC. 448. Rescinds \$350,000,000 from the Indian Health Service from section 11001 of Public Law 117-2.

SEC. 449. Addresses the use of critical minerals.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 7 of rule XVI requires that Committee reports accompanying general appropriations bill identify each recommended amendment which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.

Those items are as follows:

- Sums provided to the Bureau of Land Management for management of lands and resources, land acquisition, construction and maintenance, and loans to States.
- Sums provided to the Bureau of Land Management to inventory, manage, and improve rangelands for domestic livestock grazing pursuant to Public Law 95–514, the Public Rangeland Improvement Act of 1978.
- Sums provided appropriated to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for the endangered species program.
- Sums provided to the Fish and Wildlife service for coastal wetlands planning, protection, and restoration.
- Sums provided for the Yukon River Restoration and Enhancement Fund, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, pursuant to the Fisheries Act of 1995.
- Sums provided to the Fish and Wildlife Service for the conservation and protection of marine mammals pursuant to Public Law 103–238, the Marine Mammal Protection Act Amendments of 1994.
- Sums provided for Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration grants.
- Sums provided to the Fish and Wildlife Service pursuant to the Klamath River Basin Fishery Resources Restoration Act; Fisheries Restoration Irrigation Mitigation Act; and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act.
- Sums provided to the U.S. Geological Survey for the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program.
- Sums provided to the Bureau of Indian Affairs pursuant to The Tribal Colleges or Universities Assistance Act of 1978; The Indian Tribal Justice Act; Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Act; and The No Child Left Behind Act.
- \$1,000,676,000 for the Hazardous Substance Superfund.
- \$41,000,000 for State and Tribal assistance grants: Alaska Native Villages.
- \$1,638,861,000 for State and Tribal assistance grants: Clean Water SRF.
- \$1,126,101,000 for State and Tribal assistance grants: Drinking Water SRF.

- Sums provided pursuant to the Clean Air Act, Radon Abatement Act, Clean Water Act, BEACH Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, Solid Waste Disposal Act [RCRA], Toxic Substances Control Act, Pollution Prevention Act, and the Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act.
- \$3,000,000 for matching funds for projects of the National Forest Foundation, U.S. Forest Service.
- \$207,000,000 for the National Endowment for the Arts.
- \$207,000,000 for the National Endowment for the Humanities.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7(c), RULE XXVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Pursuant to paragraph 7(c) of rule XXVI, on July 27, 2023, the Committee ordered favorably reported an original bill (S. 2605) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, and for other purposes, provided, that the bill be subject to amendment and that the bill be consistent with its budget allocation, and provided that the Chairman of the Committee or his designee be authorized to offer the substance of the original bill as a Committee amendment in the nature of a substitute to the House companion measure, by a recorded vote of 28–0, a quorum being present. The vote was as follows:

Yeas

Nays

Chair Murray
 Mrs. Feinstein
 Mr. Reed
 Mr. Tester
 Mrs. Shaheen
 Mr. Merkley
 Mr. Coons
 Mr. Schatz
 Ms. Baldwin
 Mr. Murphy
 Mr. Manchin
 Mr. Van Hollen
 Mr. Heinrich
 Mr. Peters
 Ms. Collins
 Mr. McConnell
 Ms. Murkowski
 Mr. Graham
 Mr. Moran
 Mr. Hoeven
 Mr. Boozman
 Mrs. Capito
 Mr. Kennedy
 Mrs. Hyde-Smith
 Mr. Hagerty
 Mrs. Britt
 Mr. Rubio
 Mrs. Fischer

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI, OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include “(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the Committee.”

In compliance with this rule, changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italic; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

**TITLE 5—GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION AND
EMPLOYEES**

PART III—EMPLOYEES

SUBPART D—PAY AND ALLOWANCES

CHAPTER 55—PAY ADMINISTRATION

SUBCHAPTER V—PREMIUM PAY

§ 5547. Limitation on premium pay

EDITORIAL NOTES

PREMIUM PAY WAIVER FOR CERTAIN EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN
EMERGENCY WILDLAND FIRE SUPPRESSION ACTIVITIES

“(a)(1) If services performed by the designated employees under paragraph (2) of this subsection at the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture during 2021 or 2022 **or 2023** *or 2024* are determined by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as applicable, to be primarily related to emergency wildland fire suppression activities, any premium pay for such services shall be disregarded in calculating the aggregate of such employee’s basic pay and premium pay for purposes of a limitation under section 5547(a) of title 5, United States Code, or under any other provision of law, whether such employee’s pay is paid on a biweekly or calendar year basis. **Any Services during a given calendar year that generate payments payable in the subsequent calendar year shall be disregarded in applying this subsection.** *Any Services during a given calendar year that generate payments payable in the subsequent calendar year shall be disregarded in applying this subsection.*

* * * * *

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

Code, shall be disregarded in calculating any annual limit on the amount of overtime pay payable in 2021 or 2022 **[or 2023]** *or 2024*.

“(c) Any pay that is disregarded under either subsection (a) or (b) shall be disregarded in calculating such employee’s aggregate pay for purposes of applying the limitation in section 5307 of title 5, United States Code, during 2021 or 2022 **[or 2023]** *or 2024*.

TITLE 16—CONSERVATION

CHAPTER 3—FORESTS; FOREST SERVICE; REFORESTATION; MANAGEMENT

SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

EDITORIAL NOTES

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

* * * * *

“(f) DURATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority of the Secretary to initiate the conveyance of an administrative site under this title expires on **[September 30, 2019]** *September 30, 2024*.

* * * * *

CHAPTER 41—COOPERATIVE FORESTRY ASSISTANCE

§ 2113a. Good neighbor authority

(a) Definitions

(3) Federal land

(A) In general

The term “Federal land” means land that is—

- (i) National Forest System land; or
- (ii) public land (as defined in section 1702 of title 43); *or*
- (iii) *National Park System land; or*
- (iv) *National Wildlife Refuge Land.*

* * * * *

(4) Forest, rangeland, and watershed restoration serv- ices

(B) Exclusions

The term “forest, rangeland, and watershed restoration services” does not include—

- (i) construction, reconstruction, repair, or restoration of paved or permanent roads or parking areas, other than the reconstruction, repair, or restoration of a National Forest System **[or]**, Bureau of Land Man-

agement, *National Park Service*, or *National Wildlife Refuge* managed road that is—

* * * * *

(b) Good neighbor agreements

(2) Timber sales

(C) Treatment of revenue

(ii) Termination of effectiveness

The authority provided by this subparagraph terminates effective October 1, **[2023]** *2024*.

(4) Receipts

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any payment made by a county to the Secretary under a project conducted under a good neighbor agreement shall not be considered to be monies received from National Forest System **[land or]**, Bureau of Land Management, *National Park System*, or *U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service* land, as applicable.

* * * * *

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, 2025*.

* * * * *

CHAPTER 92—FOREST LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

§ 7303. Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program

(d) Selection process

(3) Limitation

The Secretary may select not more than—

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

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

TITLE 20—EDUCATION

CHAPTER 26—SUPPORT AND SCHOLARSHIP IN HUMANITIES AND ARTS; MUSEUM SERVICES

SUBCHAPTER I—NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

§ 956a. National Capital arts and cultural affairs; grant programs

There is hereby authorized a program to support artistic and cultural programs in the Nation's Capital to be established under the direction of the Commission of Fine Arts. Not to exceed \$10,000,000 annually is authorized to provide grants for general operating support to eligible organizations located in the District of Columbia whose primary purpose is performing, exhibiting and/or presenting arts.

Eligibility for grants shall be limited to not-for-profit, non-academic institutions of demonstrated national repute and is further limited to organizations having annual income, exclusive of Federal funds, in excess of \$1,000,000 for each of the three years prior to receipt of a grant, *calendar year 2020 excluded*. Each eligible organization must have its principal place of business in the District of Columbia and in a facility or facilities located in the District of Columbia.

TITLE 25—INDIANS

CHAPTER 45—PROTECTION OF INDIANS AND CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES

§ 5108. Acquisition of lands, water rights or surface rights; appropriation; title to lands; tax exemption

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

For the acquisition of such lands, interests in lands, water rights, and surface rights, and for expenses incident to such acquisition, there is authorized to be appropriated, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not to exceed **[\$2,000,000]** *\$12,000,000* in any one fiscal year: *Provided*, That no part of such funds shall be used to acquire additional land outside of the exterior boundaries of Navajo Indian Reservation for the Navajo Indians in Arizona, nor in New Mexico, in the event that legislation to define the exterior boundaries of the Navajo Indian Reservation in New Mexico, and for other purposes, or similar legislation, becomes law.

TITLE 31—MONEY AND FINANCE

SUBTITLE V—GENERAL ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER 69—PAYMENT FOR ENTITLEMENT LAND

§ 6906. Funding

For **【fiscal year 2019】** *fiscal year 2024*—

(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 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 II—COMMERCIAL VISITOR SERVICES

§ 101917. Franchise fees

(c) SPECIAL ACCOUNT IN TREASURY.—

* * * * * *

(2) SUBACCOUNT FOR EACH SYSTEM UNIT.—There shall be established within the special account a subaccount for each System unit. Each subaccount shall be credited with 80 percent of the franchise fees (and other monetary consideration) collected at a single System unit under concession contracts. The funds credited to the subaccount for a System unit shall be available for expenditure by the Secretary, without further appropriation, for use at the System unit for visitor services and for purposes of funding high-priority and urgently necessary resource management programs and operations. The funds credited to a subaccount shall remain available until expended.

(3) *REDUCTION.*—*The Secretary may reduce the percentage allocation otherwise applicable under paragraph (2) to a unit or area of the National Park Service for a fiscal year if the Secretary determines that the revenues collected at the unit or area exceed the reasonable needs of the unit or area for which expenditures may be made for that fiscal year. In no event may a percentage allocation be reduced below 60 percent.*

* * * * * *

SUBTITLE III—NATIONAL PRESERVATION PROGRAMS

DIVISION A—HISTORIC PRESERVATION

CHAPTER 3031—HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

§ 303102. Funding

For each of fiscal years 2012 to **[2023]** 2024, \$150,000,000 shall be deposited in the Historic Preservation Fund from revenues due and payable to the United States under section 9 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1338), section 8733(b) of title 10, or both, notwithstanding any provision of law that those proceeds shall be credited to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

**NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION ACT OF 1978,
PUBLIC LAW 95-625**

**TITLE V—ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW AREAS AND ADDITIONS
TO NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM**

EBEY'S LANDING NATIONAL HISTORICAL RESERVE

SEC. 508. (a) * * *

* * * * *

(f) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated **[not to exceed \$5,000,000]** *such sums as may be necessary* to carry out the provisions of this section.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGEN-
CIES 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, United States Code, any moneys hereafter received as a result of the forfeiture of a bond or other security by an Outer Continental Shelf permittee, lessee, or right-of-way holder that does not fulfill the requirements of its permit, lease, or right-of-way or does not comply with the regulations of the Secretary, or as a bankruptcy distribution or settlement associated with such failure or 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”.

PUBLIC LAW 106-113

APPENDIX C—H.R. 3423

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

(h) DURATION OF PILOT PROGRAM.—

(1) CHARGES AND FEES.—The Secretary of Agriculture may collect charges and fees under the authority of subsections (b) and (c) only during fiscal years 2000 through **[2019]** 2024.

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

SEC. 330. In fiscal years 2001 through 2005, the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture may pilot test agency-wide joint permitting and leasing programs, subject to annual review of Congress, and promulgate special rules as needed to test the feasibility of issuing unified permits, applications, and leases. The Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture may make reciprocal delegations of their respective authorities, duties and responsibilities *and enter into inter or intra-agency agreements* in support of the “Service First” initiative agency-wide to promote customer service and efficiency. Nothing herein shall alter, expand or limit the applicability of any public law or regulation to lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management or the Forest Service.

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

TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

For each fiscal year through **[2019]** 2024, funds available to the Forest Service in this Act may be used for the purpose of expenses associated with primary and secondary schooling for dependents of agency personnel stationed in Puerto Rico prior to the date of enactment of this Act, who are subject to transfer and reassignment to other locations in the United States, at a cost not in excess of those authorized for the Department of Defense for the same area, when it is determined by the Chief of the Forest Service that public schools available in the locality are unable to provide adequately for the education of such dependents.

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

**DIVISION F—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVI-
RONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIA-
TIONS ACT, 2008**

TITLE IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 422. A permit fee collected during **[fiscal year 2019]** *fiscal year 2024* 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 APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2012,
PUBLIC LAW 112-74**

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

TITLE IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

CONTRACTING AUTHORITIES

SEC. 412. In awarding a Federal contract with funds made available by this Act, notwithstanding Federal Government procurement and contracting laws, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior (the “Secretaries”) may, in evaluating bids and proposals, through **[fiscal year 2020]** *fiscal year 2024*, 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: *Provided*, That notwithstanding Federal Government procurement and contracting laws the Secretaries may award contracts, grants or cooperative agreements to local non-profit entities, Youth Conservation Corps or related partnerships with State, local or non-profit youth groups, or small or micro-business or disadvantaged business: *Provided further*, That the contract, grant, or cooperative agreement is for forest hazardous fuels reduction, watershed or water quality monitoring or restoration, wildlife or fish population monitoring, road decommissioning, trail maintenance or improvement, or habitat restoration or manage-

ment: *Provided further*, That the terms “rural community” and “economically disadvantaged” shall have the same meanings as in section 2374 of Public Law 101–624 (16 U.S.C. 6612): *Provided further*, That the Secretaries shall develop guidance to implement this section: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed as relieving the Secretaries of any duty under applicable procurement laws, except as provided in this section.

**CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014,
PUBLIC LAW 113–76**

**DIVISION G—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVI-
RONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIA-
TIONS ACT, 2014**

TITLE IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

ALASKA NATIVE REGIONAL HEALTH ENTITIES

SEC. 424. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law and until **December 24, 2023** *October 1, 2024*, 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, 2024*.

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

PREPARED IN CONSULTATION WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO
SEC. 308(a), PUBLIC LAW 93–344, AS AMENDED

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount in bill	Committee allocation	Amount in bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with the subcommittee allocation for 2024: Subcommittee on Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies:				
Mandatory	64	64	65	¹ 65
Discretionary	37,850	42,695	45,781	¹ 48,392
Defense			NA	NA
Non-defense	37,850	42,695	NA	NA
Projection of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
2024				² 22,470
2025				13,080
2026				5,031
2027				1,360
2028 and future years				727
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2024	NA	6,377	NA	² 1,534

¹ Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

² Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

NA: Not applicable.

NOTE.—Consistent with the funding recommended in the bill for wildfire suppression and for emergency requirements in accordance with subparagraph (F) and (A)(i) of section 251(b)(2) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the Committee anticipates that the Budget Committee will provide, at the appropriate time, a 302(a) allocation for the Committee on Appropriations reflecting an upward adjustment of \$4,845,000,000 in budget authority plus the associated outlays.

**ALLOCATION OF FUNDS: NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY
RESTORATION FUND—FISCAL YEAR 2024**

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

State	Unit	Project	Amount
AK	Anchorage District	Campbell Creek Science Center Access Re- pairs (Phase II).	\$2,100,000
AK	Anchorage District	Glennallen Warehouse Consolidation (Phase II).	2,200,000
AZ	Gila District	Haekel Road Rehabilitation Chip Seal (Phases IV, V, and VI).	3,500,000
CA	Northern California District	California Demolition	70,000
CA	Northern California District, Central California District, and California Desert District.	California Combined Recreation Repair and Maintenance.	5,000,000
CO	Northwest District	Little Snake Fire Operations Building Re- placement and Upgrades.	5,610,000
ID	Boise District, Idaho Falls District, Twin Falls District, and Idaho State Office.	Idaho Fire and Administrative Site Repairs	7,820,000
ID	National Interagency Fire Center	415–Duane Graves Building Replacement	7,000,000
MT	Eastern Montana Dakotas District, North Cen- tral District, and Western Montana District.	Montana FY 2024 Recreation, Roads, and Dams Repair Project.	6,000,000
NM	Farmington District	Taos Field Office Recreation Sites	7,330,000
OR	Northwest Oregon District	Northwest Oregon District Recreation Site Im- provements.	3,200,000
OR	Northwest Oregon District	Northwest Oregon District Wildfire Damaged Recreation Site Repairs.	11,000,000
OR, WA	Coos Bay, Lakeview, Northwest Oregon, Prineville, Roseburg, Spokane, and Vale Districts.	Oregon and Washington Recreational Facili- ties.	9,700,000
UT	Color Country District	Color Country Administration Facility Replace- ments and Repairs.	7,000,000
WY	High Desert District	Rawlins Barracks Replacement	5,600,000
WY	High Desert District and Wind River-Bighorn Basin District.	Wyoming Safety of Dams Repairs and Main- tenance (Phase III).	4,000,000
		Total, Project Funds	87,130,000
		Program Administration (Indirect Costs)	2,850,000
		Contingency Fund	5,020,000
		Total, Bureau of Land Management *	\$95,000,000

* Total amount is net of FY 2024 sequestration and previously unavailable funds.

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

State	Unit	Project	Amount
AK	Alaska Peninsula/Becharof NWR	Replacement & Rehabilitation of Refuge Buildings.	\$7,000,000
CA	Sacramento NWR Complex	Repair Water Management Capabilities & In- frastructure (Phase I).	8,400,000
CO	San Luis Valley NWR Complex	Rehabilitation of Water Management Infra- structure & Bunkhouse Replacement.	15,400,000
FL	Crystal River NWR	Replacement of the Three Sisters Spring Bulkhead & Boardwalk.	8,060,000
KS	Quivira NWR	Rehabilitation of the Great Plains Nature Center & Deferred Maintenance Retirement at Quivira NWR.	11,450,000
MN	Sherburne NWR	Replacement of the Headquarters & Visitor Center Building.	3,720,000
MO	Swan Lake NWR	Replacement of Office & Retirement of De- ferred Maintenance Backlog.	8,607,000
NJ	Great Swamp NWR	Replacement of the Great Swamp & Great Meadows Headquarters Buildings.	3,600,000
OK	Wichita Mountains WR	Consolidate and Modernize Public Use Facili- ties and Improve Recreational Access (Phase III).	2,961,000

State	Unit	Project	Amount
WA	Ridgefield NWR	Replace River S Pump and Infrastructure	5,500,000
Multiple	National Wildlife Refuges	National Maintenance Action Team (Year 4) ..	8,000,000
Multiple	National Wildlife Refuges	Salary Funding for Supplemental Conservation Workforce (Year 3).	2,000,000
		Total, Project Funds	84,698,000
		Program Administration (Indirect Costs)	2,850,000
		Contingency Fund	7,452,000
Total, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service*			\$95,000,000

* Total amount is net of FY 2024 sequestration and previously unavailable funds.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

State	Unit	Project	Amount
AK	Katmai National Park & Preserve	Replace Water Filtration System at King Salmon.	\$7,938,000
AZ	Grand Canyon National Park	Rehabilitate the North Rim and Roaring Springs Utility Systems.	180,642,000
CA	Death Valley National Park	Rehabilitate Water and Wastewater Systems at Furnace Creek and Cow Creek.	62,533,000
CA	Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks	Rehabilitate Grant Grove Historic Cabins and Shower House and Lodgepole Market.	21,590,000
CA	Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks	Rehabilitate Water Utility Infrastructure and Upgrade Access to Campgrounds.	35,344,000
CA	Yosemite National Park	Rehabilitate El Portal Wastewater Treatment Facility and Administrative Camp.	179,661,000
CO	Curecanti National Recreation Area	Replace Water and Wastewater Systems at Elk Creek and Lake Fork.	13,055,000
CO	Great Sand Dunes National Park & Preserve.	Rehabilitate Park Housing	12,027,000
DC	National Capital Parks—East	Rehabilitate Urban Recreation Areas	11,800,000
DC	National Mall and Memorial Parks	Rehabilitate Seawalls and Shoreline Landscape—Phase II.	38,634,000
HI	Hawaii Volcanoes National Park	Rehabilitate Water Treatment System	33,599,000
MA	Boston National Historical Park	Rehabilitate Building 107 and Demolish Hoosac Stores Warehouse Building (Phase II).	59,392,000
MD	Hampton National Historic Site	Preserve Historic Structures	15,375,000
MI	Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore ...	Rehabilitate Facilities on Manitou Islands	31,860,000
MN	Voyageurs National Park	Replace Power Distribution Line Connecting Kettle Falls Hotel.	13,856,000
MO	Gateway Arch National Park	Preserve Features and Systems of the Old Courthouse.	17,110,000
NH	Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park	Replace Electrical, HVAC, and Alarm Systems, and Rehabilitate Four Historic Structures.	14,434,000
NY	Gateway National Recreation Area	Rehabilitate Hangars 3 and 4 at Floyd Bennett Field.	25,625,000
OK	Chickasaw National Recreation Area	Address Critical Repairs in the Platt and Buckhorn Developed Areas.	38,564,000
PR	San Juan National Historic Site	Repair Historic Walls of Park Fortifications	41,662,000
SC	Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie National Historical Park.	Repair or Replace Docks at Fort Moultrie and Liberty Square.	38,409,000
UT	Bryce Canyon National Park	Rehabilitate the Main Water System	15,326,000
VI	Virgin Islands National Park	Replace Water and Wastewater Systems at Cinnamon and Trunk Bays.	21,300,000
WI	Apostle Islands National Lakeshore	Rehabilitate Waterfront at Little Sand Bay and Devils Island, Reconstruct Boat-house.	17,200,000
WV	New River Gorge National Park and Preserve.	Remove Excess Structures and Abandoned Buildings (Phase 2), and Address Deficient Utilities, Historic Structures, and Visitor Facilities.	36,169,000

State	Unit	Project	Amount
Multiple	Maintenance Action Teams at Multiple Parks.	Maintenance Action Teams	25,000,000
		Total, Project Funds	1,008,105,000
		FY 2025+ Project Planning and Compliance.	145,000,000
		Program Administration (Indirect Costs)	19,950,000
		Project Management	35,000,000
		Contingency Fund	121,945,000
Total, National Park Service *			\$1,330,000,000

* Total amount is net of FY 2024 sequestration and previously unavailable funds.

BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION

State	Unit	Project	Amount
AZ	Shonto Preparatory School	Shonto Preparatory School Employee Housing New (Replacement) or Improvement Repair.	\$27,364,000
NM	Kinteel Residential Campus	New School Construction	49,300,000
		Total, Project Funds	76,664,000
		Program Administration (Indirect Costs)	2,850,000
		Contingency Fund	15,486,000
Total, Bureau of Indian Education *			\$95,000,000

* Total amount is net of FY 2024 sequestration and previously unavailable funds.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE

State	Unit	Project	Amount
MT	Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest	Deferred Maintenance	\$709,100
ID	Idaho Panhandle National Forests	Deferred Maintenance	4,010,000
MT	Flathead National Forest	Deferred Maintenance	1,545,000
MT, SD	Custer Gallatin National Forest	Deferred Maintenance	4,623,200
MT	Kootenai National Forest	Deferred Maintenance	4,185,000
MT	Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest	Deferred Maintenance	4,900,000
MT	Lolo National Forest	Lolo Timber and Fuels Access Roads	265,000
ID, MT	Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forests	Deferred Maintenance	2,770,500
ND	Dakota Prairie Grasslands	North Country National Scenic Trail Deferred Maintenance.	130,000
MT	Aerial Fire Depot	Missoula Smokejumper Visitor Center Renovation.	1,128,000
WY	Bighorn National Forest	Deferred Maintenance	1,709,000
SD	Black Hills National Forest	Deferred Maintenance	1,811,000
CO	Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests.	Deferred Maintenance	1,090,000
CO, WY	Medicine Bow-Routt National Forests and Thunder Basin National Grassland.	Deferred Maintenance	2,182,000
NE	Nebraska National Forest	Bessey Recreation Complex Sidewalk Repair and Group Electrical Upgrades.	85,000
CO	Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests and Pawnee National Grassland.	Deferred Maintenance	3,099,000
CO, KS	Pike-San Isabel National Forests and Cimarron- Comanche National Grasslands.	Deferred Maintenance	1,462,000
CO	San Juan National Forest	Deferred Maintenance	450,000
WY	Shoshone National Forest	Shoshone Developed Recreation Deferred Maintenance.	60,000
CO, WY	White River National Forest	Deferred Maintenance	8,850,000
CO, NM	Rocky Mountain Regional Office	Colorado Fourteeners Trail Deferred Maintenance.	355,500
AZ	Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest	Forest-wide Developed Recreation Site Renovation.	900,000
NM	Carson National Forest	Hopewell Lake Day Use and Campground Renovations and Improvements.	1,089,800

State	Unit	Project	Amount
AZ	Coconino National Forest	Deferred Maintenance	1,455,200
AZ	Coronado National Forest	Deferred Maintenance	3,325,000
NM	Gila National Forest	Gila Wilderness and Urban Interface Trail Access Improvement.	500,000
NM	Lincoln National Forest	Cedar Creek Trail Access Improvement	50,000
AZ	Prescott National Forest	Prescott Trails Maintenance	450,000
NM	Santa Fe National Forest	Deferred Maintenance	4,169,900
AZ, NM	Southwestern Regional Office	Southwestern Region Deferred Maintenance	1,131,000
ID	Boise National Forest	Sage Hen Recreation Area Reconstruction	2,055,500
WY	Bridger-Teton National Forest	Upper Green River Corridor Road Improvement, Phase One.	707,900
UT	Fishlake National Forest	Deferred Maintenance	3,989,000
UT	Manti-La Sal National Forest	Manti-La Sal National Forest Road and Trail Signage.	110,600
ID	Salmon-Challis National Forest	Boundary-Dagger Road Repair	1,800,000
CA, NV	Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest Deferred Maintenance.	1,515,000
UT	Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest	Historic Guinavah-Malibu Civilian Conservation Corps Campground and Amphitheater Reconstruction.	2,684,100
ID	Intermountain Regional Office	Idaho Airstrip	750,000
CA	Angeles National Forest	Deferred Maintenance	2,245,000
CA	Cleveland National Forest	Upper San Juan Campground Renovation	325,000
CA	Eldorado National Forest	Deferred Maintenance	700,000
CA	Inyo National Forest	Day Use Sites Safety and Accessibility Improvements.	420,000
CA, OR	Klamath National Forest	Forest-wide Interpretive Signs and Trail Markers.	25,000
CA	Lassen National Forest	Forest-wide Toilet Replacement	510,000
CA	Modoc National Forest	Deferred Maintenance	2,750,000
CA	Six Rivers National Forest	Deferred Maintenance	1,210,000
CA	San Bernardino National Forest	Deferred Maintenance	428,500
CA	Sequoia National Forest	Southern Sierra Campground and Day Use Site Toilet Replacement and Accessibility Upgrades.	54,000
CA	Sierra National Forest	Sierra Vista Scenic Byway Rehabilitation Project.	4,400,000
CA	Pacific Southwest Regional Office	Pacific Southwest Region Deferred Maintenance.	855,000
CA	Stanislaus National Forest	Accessible Toilet Replacement	2,250,000
CA	Tahoe National Forest	Deferred Maintenance	18,880,000
OR	Deschutes National Forest	Forest-wide Trail Bridge Reconstruction	4,000
WA	Gifford Pinchot National Forest	Deferred Maintenance	6,218,000
WA	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest	Deferred Maintenance	1,780,000
OR	Umpqua National Forest	South Umpqua Transportation Remediation and Watershed Improvement to Aid in Critical Access and Aquatic Organism Passage.	2,000,000
OR	Wallowa-Whitman National Forest	Scenic Byway Road Pavement Maintenance and Chip Seal.	1,600,000
WA	Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest	Selkirks to Surf: North Cascades Recreation Scenic Corridor.	3,625,000
OR	Willamette National Forest	Willamette National Forest Trail Bridge Replacement.	30,000
WA	Colville National Forest	Deferred Maintenance	990,000
OR, WA	Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area	Deferred Maintenance	2,136,800
OR, WA, ID	Pacific Northwest Regional Office	Pacific Northwest Region Deferred Maintenance.	4,950,000
FL	National Forests in Florida	Osceola Administrative Office	6,950,000
VA	George Washington and Jefferson National Forests.	Deferred Maintenance	6,300,000
AR	Ozark-St. Francis National Forests	Deferred Maintenance	3,050,000
SC	Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests	Deferred Maintenance	7,750,000
KY	Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area.	Deferred Maintenance	210,000
MN	Chippewa National Forest	Deferred Maintenance	839,500

State	Unit	Project	Amount
MI	Huron-Manistee National Forests	Pere Marquette Wild and Scenic River Green Cottage Access Improvements.	425,000
MO	Mark Twain National Forest	Crane Lake Dam Rehabilitation and Forest Road 2113 Improvement.	2,266,000
MI	Ottawa National Forest	Nesbit Road Rehabilitation	501,000
IL	Shawnee National Forest	Lake Glendale Rehabilitation Project	957,000
MI	Hiawatha National Forest	Deferred Maintenance	1,815,000
IN	Hoosier National Forest	Hardin Ridge Campground Bathroom Improvement.	741,400
WI	Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest	Deferred Maintenance	510,000
PA	Allegheny National Forest	Deferred Maintenance	8,372,000
VT	Green Mountain and Finger Lakes National Forests.	Deferred Maintenance	840,600
WV	Monongahela National Forest	Holcomb Bridge Replacement	685,000
NH	White Mountain National Forest	Deferred Maintenance	350,300
AK	Chugach National Forest	Deferred Maintenance	1,948,000
AK	Tongass National Forest	Deferred Maintenance	20,918,000
WI	Forest Products Laboratory	Building 34 Parking Lot Replacement	500,000
Multiple	Nationwide	National Priority Housing Deferred Maintenance Projects.	24,547,600
		Total, Project Funds	220,965,000
		Administrative Funds	21,000,000
		Contingency	43,035,000
Total, U.S. Forest Service *			\$285,000,000

* Total amount is net of FY 2024 sequestration and previously unavailable funds.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE—FISCAL YEAR 2021 REVISIONS

State	Unit	Project	Amount
CA	Yosemite National Park	Critical Repair and Replacement of 70KV Transmission Line From Parkline to Hwy 140 Powerhouse.	(\$2,897,000)
DC	National Mall and Memorial Parks	Complete Jefferson Memorial Exterior Marble Restoration.	— 204,000
		Contingency Fund	3,101,000

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS: LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND—FISCAL YEAR 2024

State	Agency—Account— Activity—Project	Amount
Office of the Secretary		
Departmental Operations		
	Appraisal and Valuation Services—Federal Lands	19,000,000
	Total, Office of the Secretary	19,000,000
	Total Net Budget Authority, Office of the Secretary	19,000,000
	Total 2023 Previously Sequestered Budget Authority	1,083,000
	Total New Budget Authority Allocation, Office of the Secretary	19,000,000
	Total 2024 Sequester	(1,083,000)
Bureau of Land Management		
Land Acquisition		
	Acquisition Management	8,527,000
	Recreational Access	9,000,000
	Inholding, Emergencies, & Hardships	9,000,000
MT	Blackfoot River Watershed	2,200,000
CA	California Coastal National Monument	10,500,000
ID	Henry's Lake Area of Critical Environmental Concern and Island Park.	7,450,000
CA	California Wilderness	4,000,000
CO	South San Juan Project Area	4,500,000
AZ	Lower Gila Terraces and Historic Trails Area of Critical Environmental Concern.	2,500,000

State	Agency—Account— Activity—Project	Amount
ID	Sands Desert Habitat Management Area	2,600,000
UT	Red Cliffs National Conservation Area	2,100,000
	Subtotal, Acquisitions	35,850,000
	Total Net Budget Authority, Bureau of Land Management	62,377,000
	Total 2023 Previously Sequestered Budget Authority	3,994,389
	Total New Budget Authority (Allocation), Bureau of Land Management	61,911,571
	Total 2024 Sequester	(3,528,960)
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service		
Land Acquisition		
	Highlands Conservation Act	10,000,000
	Land Acquisition Management	18,028,000
	Sportsmen/Recreation Access	9,000,000
	Inholdings/Emergencies/Hardships	11,000,000
	Exchanges	1,591,000
	Land Protection Planning	493,000
FL	Everglades Headwaters National Wildlife Refuge and Conservation Area.	10,000,000
TX	Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge	4,500,000
Mult.	Dakota Grassland Conservation Area (ND/SD)	6,000,000
Mult.	Great Thicket National Wildlife Refuge (CT, MA, ME, NH, NY, RI)	1,000,000
ME	Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge	1,500,000
Mult.	Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge (CT, MA, NH, VT)	500,000
OR	Willamette Valley Conservation Area	3,500,000
CA	Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge	4,690,000
AR	Cache River National Wildlife Refuge	500,000
Mult.	Dakota Tallgrass Prairie Wildlife Management Area (ND/SD)	2,000,000
Mult.	Northern Tallgrass Prairie National Wildlife Refuge (IA/MN)	500,000
TX	Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge	2,000,000
PA	Cherry Valley National Wildlife Refuge	1,000,000
CA	Grasslands Wildlife Management Area	1,000,000
CA	Stone Lakes National Wildlife Refuge	3,000,000
WA	Willapa National Wildlife Refuge	6,000,000
VA	Rappahannock River Valley National Wildlife Refuge	500,000
IN	Patoka River National Wildlife Refuge	2,000,000
Mult.	Bear River Watershed Conservation Area (ID, UT, WY)	950,000
IL	Cypress Creek National Wildlife Refuge	500,000
KS	Flint Hills Legacy Conservation Area	500,000
AK	Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge	2,200,000
WY	Wyoming Toad Conservation Area	1,500,000
KY	Green River National Wildlife Refuge	1,000,000
CA	Tulare Basin Wildlife Management Area	1,000,000
FL	St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge	1,000,000
Mult.	Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge (IA, IL, MN, WI).	500,000
TX	Lower Rio Grande National Wildlife Refuge	2,000,000
Mult.	Middle Mississippi River National Wildlife Refuge (IL/MO)	500,000
OR	Nestucca Bay National Wildlife Refuge	500,000
	Subtotal, Acquisitions	62,340,000
	Net, Land Acquisition	112,452,000
	2023 Previously Sequestered Budget Authority	6,494,637
	New (Allocation), Land Acquisition	112,361,997
	2024 Sequester	(6,404,634)
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund		
	Species Recovery Land Acquisition	11,162,000
	Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) Acquisition	21,638,000
	Net, Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	32,800,000
	2023 Previously Sequestered Budget Authority	1,869,600
	New (Allocation), Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	32,800,000
	2024 Sequester	(1,869,600)
	Total Net Budget Authority, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	145,252,000
	Total 2023 Previously Sequestered Budget Authority	8,364,237
	Total New Budget Authority (Allocation), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	145,161,997
	Total 2024 Sequester	(8,274,234)
National Park Service		
Land Acquisition and State Assistance		
	State Conservation Grants	200,000,000

State	Agency—Account— Activity—Project	Amount
	LWCF Outdoor Recreation Legacy Grants	125,000,000
	State Conservation Grants Administration	13,347,000
	Subtotal, State Assistance	338,347,000
	American Battlefield Protection Program	20,000,000
	Acquisition Management	14,500,000
	Recreation Access	9,000,000
	Emergencies/Hardships/Relocation	5,000,000
	Inholdings/Donations/Exchanges	8,420,000
WY	Grand Teton National Park	7,875,000
AK	Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve	2,050,000
AZ	Petrified Forest National Park	7,500,000
HI	Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail	3,800,000
NM	Valles Caldera National Preserve	2,500,000
UT	Zion National Park	2,600,000
Multi	Battlefield Protection (Various)	2,680,000
MN	Voyageurs National Park	1,500,000
WV	Gauley River National Recreation Area	920,000
MO	Ozark National Scenic Riverways	975,000
WV	New River Gorge National River	655,000
MA	Minute Man National Historical Park	1,860,000
WA	San Juan Island National Historical Park	905,000
AR	Hot Springs National Park	785,000
MO	Ste. Genevieve National Historical Park	430,000
TN	Obed Wild And Scenic River	320,000
TX	San Antonio Missions National Historical Park	1,221,000
CO	Rocky Mountain National Park	6,230,000
Multi	Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area (KY/TN)	950,000
SC	Congaree National Park	250,000
CA	Death Valley National Park	500,000
LA	Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve	390,000
MI	Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore	1,365,000
Multi	Missouri National Recreation River (NE/SD)	1,855,000
FL	Big Cypress National Preserve	270,000
FL	Biscayne National Park	2,200,000
FL	Big Cypress National Preserve	1,195,000
AK	Lake Clark National Park and Preserve	8,044,000
	Subtotal, Land Acquisition	61,825,000
	Total Net Budget Authority, National Park Service	457,092,000
	Total 2023 Previously Sequestered Budget Authority	26,322,828
	Total New Budget Authority (Allocation), National Park Service	456,807,181
	Total 2024 Sequester	(26,038,009)
U.S Forest Service		
Land Acquisition		
	Acquisition Management	14,000,000
	Recreation Access	9,000,000
	Critical Inholdings / Wilderness	5,500,000
	Cash Equalization	250,000
WA	Okanogan-Wenatchee NF I	12,000,000
CO	Rio Grande National Forest	8,000,000
CO	White River National Forest	1,250,000
MT	Lolo National Forest	10,500,000
WA	Okanogan-Wenatchee NF II	7,000,000
AZ	Prescott National Forest I	10,340,000
GA	Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest	3,844,000
MT	Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest II	1,620,000
AZ	Coronado National Forest I	2,500,000
UT	Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest	4,000,000
AL	National Forests in Alabama	4,150,000
MT	Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest I	1,927,000
CO	San Juan National Forest	4,000,000
CA	Shasta-Trinity National Forest	2,000,000
ME	White Mountain National Forest	3,178,000
Multi	Treasures of the Central Appalachians Initiative (NC, TN, WV)	11,649,000
AZ	Coronado National Forest II	5,316,000
	Subtotal, Acquisitions	93,274,000
	Net Budget Authority Land Acquisition	122,024,000

State	Agency—Account— Activity—Project	Amount
	2023 Previously Sequestered Budget Authority	7,092,966
	New Budget Authority Land Acquisition (Allocation)	121,878,085
	2024 Sequester	6,947,051
Forest Legacy Program		
	Administrative Funds	8,000,000
MT	Upper Thompson Connectivity Project	7,000,000
MI	Michigamme Highlands Project	15,075,000
MS	Wolf River Forest Conservation Project	7,500,000
HI	Maunawili Valley Project	3,605,000
GA	Dugdown Mountain Corridor Stateline Georgia Project	17,500,000
MA	Nashua Wild & Scenic Rivers and Forests Project	8,615,000
IA	Little Sioux Forest Project	4,650,000
ME	South Branch Forest Project	1,150,000
VA	Buffalo Mountain Natural Area Preserve Expansion Project	9,500,000
CA	Brushy Mountain Phase 3, Eel River Peninsula Project	10,050,000
AL	Dugdown Mountain Corridor Stateline Alabama	1,610,000
	Subtotal, Forest Legacy Projects.	86,255,000
	Net Budget Authority Forest Legacy	94,255,000
	2023 Previously Sequestered Budget Authority	4,442,580
	New Budget Authority (Allocation) Forest Legacy	95,241,166
	2024 Sequester	(5,428,746)
	Total Net Budget Authority, U.S. Forest Service	216,279,000
	Total 2023 Previously Sequestered Budget Authority	11,535,546
	Total New Budget Authority (Allocation), U.S. Forest Service	217,119,251
	Total 2024 Sequester	(12,375,797)

DISCLOSURE OF CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

The Constitution vests in the Congress the power of the purse. The Committee believes strongly that Congress should make the decisions on how to allocate the people's money. As defined in Rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the term "congressionally directed spending item" means a provision or report language included primarily at the request of a Senator, providing, authorizing, or recommending a specific amount of discretionary budget authority, credit authority, or other spending authority for a contract, loan, loan guarantee, grant, loan authority, or other expenditure with or to an entity, or targeted to a specific State, locality or congressional district, other than through a statutory or administrative, formula-driven, or competitive award process.

For each item, a Member is required to provide a certification that neither the Member nor the Member's immediate family has a pecuniary interest in such congressionally directed spending item. Such certifications are available to the public on the website of the Senate Committee on Appropriations (<https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/congressionally-directed-spending-requests>). Following is a list of congressionally directed spending items included in the Senate recommendation discussed in this report along with the name of each Senator who submitted a request to the Committee of jurisdiction for each item so identified. Neither the Committee recommendation nor this report contains any limited tax benefits or limited tariff benefits as defined in rule XLIV.

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	Account	Location	Project	Amount	Requestor(s)
Bureau of Indian Affairs	Operation of Indian Programs	AK	Alaska Native Heritage Center for Lach'qu Sukdu Research Program	631,000	Murkowski
Bureau of Indian Affairs	Operation of Indian Programs	AK	Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association, Inc. for Living Languages	210,000	Murkowski
Bureau of Land Management	Management of Lands and Resources	NM	Bureau of Land Management for Caja del Rio Remote Observation Equipment.	150,000	Henrich
Environmental Protection Agency ...	Science and Technology—Research: National priorities.	DE	Center for PFAS Solutions for Mobile Filtration System for Training Water Operators.	260,000	Carper, Coons
Environmental Protection Agency ...	Science and Technology—Research: National priorities.	DE	The University of Delaware for Study Addressing PFAS, Nitrates, and Emerging Pollutants Concerns.	120,000	Coons
Environmental Protection Agency ...	Science and Technology—Research: National priorities.	IL	Northwestern University for Research on Rapid In-Home Lead Tests	500,000	Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	Science and Technology—Research: National priorities.	NH	University of New Hampshire for Water Quality Research in the Great Bay.	1,150,000	Shaheen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	AK	Anchorage Water and Wastewater Utility for Fire Protection Well	1,197,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	AK	City of Kiana for Water and Sewer Upgrades	500,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	AK	City of Pelican for Sewer and Solid Waste Improvements	4,000,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	AK	Haines Borough for Water and Sewer Upgrades	2,000,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	AL	Arab Water Works for Drinking Water System Improvements	4,000,000	Britt, Tuberville
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	AL	City of Vestavia Hills for Water Infrastructure Improvements	3,000,000	Britt
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	AR	City of Bono for Wastewater Treatment Facility Upgrades	7,700,000	Boozman
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	AR	City of Camden for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements	5,500,000	Boozman
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	AR	City of North Little Rock for Tulip Farms Water and Sewer Infrastructure Improvements.	4,800,000	Boozman
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	AR	City of Wilson for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements	3,500,000	Boozman
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	AZ	Town of Gilbert for Rehabilitation of Stormwater Pump Station	600,000	Kelly, Sinema
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	CA	City of Maywood for Sewer Infrastructure Upgrades	1,216,000	Feinstein
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	CA	Monterey County for Pajaro County Sanitation District Sewer System Improvements.	1,500,000	Padilla
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	CO	City of Lamar for Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	1,800,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	CO	Huerfano County for Wastewater System Improvements	500,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	CO	Three Lakes Water and Sanitation District for Septic System Upgrades ...	1,000,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	CT	City of Bridgeport Water Pollution Control Authority (WPCA) for Design of the West Side Wastewater Treatment Plant Project.	1,500,000	Blumenthal, Murphy

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	Account	Location	Project	Amount	Requestor(s)
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	CT	Naugatuck Valley Council of Governments for Sewer Siphon Relocation Associated with Kinneytown Dam Removal.	3,422,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	CT	Town of Sprague for Water Pollution Control Facility Upgrades	1,000,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	DE	City of Wilmington for Wastewater Collection System Separation	6,000,000	Carper, Coons
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	DE	Delaware Center for the Inland Bays for Water Infrastructure Upgrades ..	225,000	Carper, Coons
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	GA	Baldwin County Board of Commissioners for Extending Sewer Services to Sibley-Smith Industrial Park.	1,100,000	Ossoff
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	GA	Bulloch County Board of Commissioners for Wastewater Construction and Expansion.	1,000,000	Ossoff, Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	GA	City of Cochran for Sewer Improvements	700,000	Ossoff
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	GA	City of Dahonega for Sewer Upgrade	340,000	Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	GA	City of Savannah for Regional Sanitary Sewer Improvement Project	3,000,000	Ossoff, Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	GA	City of St. Marys for Wastewater Infrastructure	510,000	Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	GA	McDuffie County Board of Commissioners for Sewer Service	1,100,000	Ossoff
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	HI	City and County of Honolulu Department of Environmental Services for Patsy Mink Central Oahu Regional Park Recycled Water.	800,000	Hirono, Schatz
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	HI	County of Hawaii Department of Environmental Management for Onekahakaha Sewage Pump Station Renovation.	2,035,000	Hirono, Schatz
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	HI	County of Hawaii Department of Environmental Management for Wailoa Sewage Pump Station Renovation.	1,000,000	Hirono, Schatz
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	HI	Ma'alaea Village Association for Ma'alaea Regional Wastewater Reclamation System.	1,000,000	Schatz
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	IL	Bloomington-Normal Water Reclamation District for Water Infrastructure Upgrades.	950,000	Duckworth
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	IL	Cahokia Heights for Water Infrastructure Upgrades	500,000	Duckworth
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	IL	City of Bloomington for Sewer Separation	2,000,000	Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	KS	Johnson County Wastewater for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements	1,509,000	Moran
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	MA	City of Gloucester for Water Pollution Control Facility	3,000,000	Markey, Warren
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	MA	Springfield Water and Sewer Commission for New West Parish Filters Water Treatment Plant.	4,642,000	Markey, Warren
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	MA	Town of Hull for Regional Comprehensive Wastewater Management Plan	700,000	Markey, Warren
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	MD	Baltimore City for the Patapasco Wastewater Treatment Plant Headworks Improvements.	4,000,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	MD	City of Rockville for Sewer Infrastructure Upgrades	500,000	Cardin, Van Hollen

Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	MD	Howard County for Hauled Grease Acceptance Facility	1,440,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	MD	Town of Cottage City for Stormwater Management	670,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	MD	Village of Burkittsville for East Main Street Stormwater Management	385,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	MD	Washington County for SCADA Upgrade	200,000	Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	MD	Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission for Expansion of Utility Service to Underserved Communities.	1,600,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	MD	Worcester County for Riddle Farm Wastewater Treatment Plant Bypass Force Main Interconnect.	1,090,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	ME	City of Bath for Commercial Street Wastewater Infrastructure Upgrades	1,673,000	King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	ME	City of Eastport for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements	148,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	ME	Corinna Sewer District for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements	1,640,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	ME	Fort Fairfield Utilities District for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements.	1,592,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	ME	Houlton Water Company for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements	1,763,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	ME	Maine School Administrative District #52 for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements.	600,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	ME	Mechanic Falls Sanitary District for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements.	2,000,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	ME	Ogunquit Sewer District for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements	2,000,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	ME	Presque Isle Utilities District for Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements.	2,430,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	ME	Rumford-Mexico Sewerage District for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements.	1,500,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	ME	Southwest Harbor Water & Sewer District for Wastewater Treatment Facility Upgrades.	1,000,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	ME	Town of Baileyville Sewer Department for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements.	1,500,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	ME	Town of Castine for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements	1,760,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	ME	Town of Fort Kent for Meadow Lane Improvements	640,000	King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	ME	Town of Hadland for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements	5,000,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	ME	Town of Livemore Falls for Livemore Falls & Jay Wastewater Treatment Facility Upgrades.	7,000,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	ME	Town of Lubec for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements	1,000,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	ME	Town of Winslow for Water and Sewer Infrastructure Upgrades	3,000,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	ME	Town of Wiscasset for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements	5,000,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	ME	Winterport Water District for Winterport Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrades.	1,500,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	MI	City of Saline for Wastewater Treatment Rehabilitation	1,800,000	Peters, Stabenow
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	MI	Delta Charter Township for Water Resource Recovery Facility Reconstruction.	3,000,000	Stabenow

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	Account	Location	Project	Amount	Requestor(s)
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	MI	Delta Charter Township for Water Treatment Upgrades	1,000,000	Peters
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	MI	Oakland County Clinton River Water Resource Recovery Facility Drainage District for Water Optimization Project.	2,000,000	Peters
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	MN	City of Brewster for Wastewater Treatment Facilities Improvements	2,850,000	Klobuchar, Smith
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	MN	City of Mankato for Regional Wastewater Disinfection System Upgrade	3,000,000	Klobuchar, Smith
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	MN	City of St. Cloud for Sewer Replacement Project	1,000,000	Klobuchar, Smith
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	MN	City of Waseca for Sewer System Upgrades	2,100,000	Klobuchar, Smith
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	MN	Millie Lacs Band of Ojibwe for Isle City Water Project	750,000	Klobuchar, Smith
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	MS	Cities of Clinton, Bolton, and Raymond for Regional Wastewater Improvements.	7,700,000	Hyde-Smith
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	MS	City of Greenville for Wastewater System Rehabilitation	13,200,000	Wicker
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	MS	City of Natchez for Stormwater System Replacement	1,093,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	MS	Tunica County for Sanitary Sewer Upgrades	6,405,000	Wicker
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	NE	City of Cambridge for Rehabilitation of Wastewater Treatment Plant	148,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	NE	City of Henderson for Sanitary Sewer Improvements	480,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	NE	City of Lexington for Biosolid Sludge Facility	2,400,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	NE	City of York for Wastewater Capacity Expansion	1,500,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	NE	Village of Alda for Lift Station Project	320,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	NE	Village of Platte Center for Collection System Improvements	200,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	NE	Village of Taylor for Sewer Collection System Project	80,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	NH	City of Manchester for Bass Island Stormwater Control & Erosion Mitigation.	91,000	Shaheen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	NH	City of Portsmouth for Bellamy Reservoir Project	714,000	Shaheen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	NH	Lake Winnepesaukee Association for Lake Kanasketka Water Quality Improvement.	150,000	Shaheen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	NH	Town of Lancaster for Summer Street Infrastructure Upgrade Completion	3,000,000	Shaheen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	NJ	Bordentown Sewerage Authority for Blacks Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements.	1,803,000	Booker, Menendez
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	NJ	Borough of Edgewater for River Road Sewer Outfall Project	880,000	Booker, Menendez
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	NJ	Borough of Fort Lee for Stormwater Infrastructure Improvements	240,000	Booker, Menendez
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	NJ	City of Englewood for Stormwater Drainage Improvement	1,440,000	Booker, Menendez
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	NJ	City of Hoboken for Water Infrastructure Upgrades	2,738,000	Booker, Menendez
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	NJ	City of Woodbury for Storm Water Sewer Infrastructure Reconstruction	531,000	Booker, Menendez
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	NJ	Township of Mount Olive for Stormwater Management Improvement	480,000	Booker

Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	NU	Township of North Bergen for Liberty Avenue Sewer and Drainage Improvements Project.	2,380,000	Booker, Menendez
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	NU	Township of Teaneck for Old New Bridge Road Sewer Project	560,000	Booker, Menendez
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	NM	Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority for Sewer Collection System.	1,200,000	Henrich
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	NM	City of Portales for Drainage Improvements	120,000	Luján
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	NM	City of Portales for Sewer System Improvements	430,000	Henrich
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	NM	Village of Chama for Water and Sewer Infrastructure	600,000	Henrich, Luján
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	NM	Village of Ruidoso for Pinecliff Water and Sewer Project	1,000,000	Luján
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	NV	City of Ely for Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade Project	4,815,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	NV	City of Reno for Sewer Upgrades	3,000,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	NY	Onondaga County Department of Water Environment Protection for White Pines Industrial Park Municipal Pump Station.	1,000,000	Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	NY	Suffolk County for Wandauch/Wheatley Heights Sewers	1,100,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	NY	Town of Hempstead for Stormwater Treatment & Drainage Improvements	1,500,000	Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	NY	Town of North Hempstead for Harbor Links Stormwater Recycling & Water Conservation Project.	3,005,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	OH	City of Bay Village for Sanitary Sewer Overflows Elimination Project	866,000	Brown
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	OH	City of Toledo for Water Infrastructure Upgrades	880,000	Brown
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	OH	Madison County Sanitary Sewer and Water District for Lafayette Water & Sewer Project.	1,000,000	Brown
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	OR	Benton County for Rural Sewer Infrastructure Improvements	1,160,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	OR	City of Clatskanie for Wastewater Treatment Plant	3,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	OR	City of Estacada for Wastewater Plant Upgrade	2,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	OR	City of Grass Valley for Municipal Wastewater System Development	2,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	OR	City of Prineville for Water and Wastewater Extension Project	1,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	OR	Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation for Wastewater Infrastructure Upgrades.	3,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	OR	Tumalo Irrigation District for System Modernization Project	3,500,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	PA	Borough of Kennett Square for Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion ..	174,000	Casey, Fetterman
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	PA	Borough of Leighton for Rehabilitation of Sewage Pipes	500,000	Casey
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	PA	Brighton Township for New Stormwater Detention Basin	308,000	Fetterman
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	PA	Capital Region Water for Paxton Creek Restoration Planning Project	500,000	Casey
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	PA	Carroll Township Authority for Sewer Service Expansion	750,000	Fetterman
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	PA	City of Erie for Chlorination/Disinfecting Repair Work	500,000	Casey, Fetterman
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	PA	County of Bedford for Sanitary Sewer System Replacement	440,000	Casey
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	PA	Donegal Township for Community Wastewater Treatment Plant	500,000	Casey

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	Account	Location	Project	Amount	Requestor(s)
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	PA	Port Royal Municipal Authority for Sewer Rehabilitation and Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade.	486,000	Casey, Fetterman
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	PA	Sewickley Borough for Sewage Treatment Plant Improvements	500,000	Casey
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	PA	The Borough of Waynesburg for Woodland Avenue Sewer Rehabilitation ..	400,000	Casey
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	PA	Township of Falls Authority for Sanitary Sewer Lining	320,000	Casey
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	PA	Vanango County Planning Commission for Wastewater Treatment	639,000	Casey, Fetterman
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	RI	Town of Charlestown for Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems Upgrades ..	600,000	Whitehouse
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	RI	Town of Coventry for Sewer Connection	3,250,000	Reed
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	RI	Town of Lincoln for Sewer Replacement	1,200,000	Reed, Whitehouse
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	RI	Town of Warren for Pump Station Upgrades	2,240,000	Reed, Whitehouse
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	RI	Town of Westerly for Wastewater Treatment Facility Upgrades	2,000,000	Reed, Whitehouse
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	SC	Chester County for Wastewater Recovery	10,000,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	SC	City of Aiken for Croft Mill Sewer Basin Improvements	3,000,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	SC	City of Cayce for Pump Station Project	540,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	SC	City of Rockhill for Wastewater Discharge Project	1,200,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	SD	Sioux Metro Growth Alliance for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements ..	23,600,000	Thune
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	VA	City of Newport News for Oak Avenue Sanitary Sewer Replacement Project.	1,000,000	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	VA	City of Norfolk for St. Paul's Stormwater Improvements Project	1,000,000	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	VA	City of Richmond for Water Infrastructure Upgrades	750,000	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	VA	James City Service Authority for Toano Water and Sewer Improvements ...	2,490,000	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	VA	Town of Clifton Forge for Sanitary Sewer System Improvements	1,840,000	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	VA	York County for Whites-Faulkner Sewer Extension	1,000,000	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	VT	Burlington School District for Burlington High School and Burlington Technical Center Campus Stormwater Treatment.	1,200,000	Sanders, Welch
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	VT	Town of Berlin for Replacement of Pump Station	865,000	Welch
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	VT	Town of Fairfax for Wastewater Treatment Facility	825,000	Welch
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	VT	Williston Woods Cooperative Housing Corporation for Stormwater Infrastructure Upgrades.	490,000	Sanders
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	WA	City of Leavenworth for Ski Hill Drive Combined Sewer Separation	1,800,000	Cantwell
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	WA	City of Seattle for South Park Drainage Improvements	3,000,000	Cantwell, Murray
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	WA	City of Soap Lake for Lift Stations and Forced Mains Replacement	3,440,000	Murray
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	WA	Discovery Clean Water Alliance for Salmon Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrades.	3,000,000	Murray
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	WA	Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe for Water and Wastewater System Upgrades ..	1,490,000	Cantwell

Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	WA	Snoqualmie Pass Utility District for Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements—Phase 2 ..	5,000,000	Murray
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	WI	City of Hillsboro for Water/Sewer Investigation and Rehabilitation	500,000	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	WI	City of Richland Center for Water and Sewer Infrastructure Expansion ...	1,980,000	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	WI	Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District for Sewer Rehabilitation Program	3,000,000	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	WI	Town of Farmington for Sanitary District Lift Station Replacement	350,000	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	WI	Village of Loganville for Main Street Sewer & Water Upgrade	750,000	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	WI	City of Sistersville for Virginia Terrace Sewer Project	1,000,000	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	WV	City of Vienna for Main Sewer Line Replacement to Parkersburg	1,000,000	Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	WV	Clay County Public Service District for Fola Water Infrastructure	500,000	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	WV	Putnam Public Service District for Fraziers Bottom Sewer Line Extension Project ..	1,000,000	Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	WV	Red Sulphur Public Service District for Sewer Project	500,000	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	WV	Town of Alderson for Sewer System Improvements	500,000	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	WV	Town of Ansted for Wastewater Extension to New River Gorge National Park & Preserve ..	500,000	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	WV	Town of West Union for Wastewater Treatment Plant and System Upgrades ..	10,022,000	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF] ..	WV	Village of Barboursville for Wastewater System Upgrades and Lagoon Decommissioning Project ..	5,000,000	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AK	Anchorage Water and Wastewater Utility for Anchorage Terraces Subdivision Fire Protection Well ..	3,750,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AK	Anchorage Water and Wastewater Utility for Emergency Water Fill Stations ..	1,750,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AK	Anchorage Water and Wastewater Utility for Public Drinking Water Access ..	300,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AK	Anchorage Water and Wastewater Utility for Public Drinking Water Access ..	5,300,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AK	City and Borough of Wrangell for Water Treatment Plant Upgrades	2,500,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AK	City of Craig for Water System Upgrades	3,000,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AK	Ketchikan Gateway Borough for Water Distribution Main Improvements ...	1,500,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AK	Matanuska-Susitna Borough for South Talkeetna Water Line Replacement	5,100,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AL	City of Ashford for New Well to Meet Existing Drinking Water Needs	1,629,000	Tuberville
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AL	City of Auburn for Water Infrastructure Improvements	7,500,000	Britt
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AL	City of Auburn for Water Infrastructure Improvements	3,440,000	Britt
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AR	City of Fort Smith for Water Transmission Expansion	12,000,000	Boozman
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AZ	City of Glendale for Well Rehabilitation Project	1,000,000	Kelly, Sinema
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AZ	City of Mesa for Desert Well Water Infrastructure Upgrades	1,000,000	Kelly, Sinema
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AZ	Town of Camp Verde for Arsenic Removal System	2,000,000	Kelly, Sinema
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AZ	Town of Cave Creek for Water Supply Interconnector Project	2,000,000	Kelly, Sinema

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	Account	Location	Project	Amount	Requestor(s)
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AZ	Town of Clarkdale for Groundwater Well and Treatment Plan Design	1,000,000	Kelly, Sinema
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AZ	Town of Prescott Valley for PFAS Treatment and Recharge Well Project ...	2,100,000	Kelly, Sinema
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	CA	City of Lindsay for Self-Sustainable and Clean Drinking Water	1,750,000	Feinstein
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	CA	City of San Diego for Pure Water San Diego Phase 2 Demonstration Fa- cility.	600,000	Feinstein, Padilla
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	CA	County of San Joaquin for Lincoln Village Maintenance District Water System Improvements—Phase 1.	2,000,000	Feinstein, Padilla
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	CO	City of Aurora for Water System Improvements	2,000,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	CO	City of Evans for Waterline Replacement	677,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	CO	City of Gunnison for Water Treatment Plant Construction	1,200,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	CO	Deer Creek Water District for Water Meter Upgrades	80,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	CO	Town of Dolores for Water Distribution System Replacement Phase 2	750,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	CO	Town of Kremmling for Water Tank Repair	96,000	Hickenlooper
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	CO	Town of Silt for Water Plant Renovations	2,053,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	CT	City of Meriden for Repair of Dike Leak at Merimere Public Drinking Water Supply Reservoir.	3,240,000	Blumenthal, Mur- phy
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	GA	City of Blackshear for School Drinking Water Improvements Project	1,600,000	Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	GA	Town of Waverly Hall for Water Infrastructure	150,000	Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	GA	Upper Oconee Basin Water Authority for Drinking Water Treatment Ex- pansion.	1,000,000	Osoff
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	HI	Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources Commission on Water Resource Management for Water Aquifer Upgrades.	2,400,000	Hirono, Schatz
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	IL	Burnside Water District for Water Infrastructure Upgrades	250,000	Duckworth
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	IL	City of Amboy for Lead Service Line Replacement Project	1,000,000	Duckworth
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	IL	City of Joliet for the Grand Prairie Water Commission Development	300,000	Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	IL	City of Polo for Lead Service Line Replacement Project	400,000	Duckworth
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	IL	City of Quincy for Lead Service Line Replacement	2,000,000	Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	IL	Village of East Alton for Water Plant Upgrades	5,000,000	Duckworth, Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	LA	City of Gretna for Wastewater Upgrades	3,000,000	Cassidy

Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	LA	Jeff Davis Parish for Drinking Water Improvements	2,778,000	Cassidy
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	LA	Lafayette Consolidated Government for the North Lafayette Galvanized Water Line Replacement Project.	5,000,000	Cassidy
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	LA	Town of Livingston for Safe Drinking Water Improvements	720,000	Cassidy
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	LA	West Sterlington Water System, Inc. for Drinking Water Improvements	520,000	Cassidy
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MA	City of Newburyport for Reservoir Protection	883,000	Markey, Warren
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MA	Town of Holbrook for Tri-Town Water Treatment Plant	975,000	Markey, Warren
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MA	Town of Pepperell for Gorton Durable regional PFAS filtration	1,000,000	Markey, Warren
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MD	City of Bowie for Water Infrastructure Upgrades	840,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MD	Town of Hurlock for New Well Construction	405,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	ME	Boothbay Region Water District for Drinking Water Infrastructure Improvements.	3,878,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	ME	City of Brewer for Drinking Water Infrastructure Improvements	1,006,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	ME	City of Calais for Calais Drinking Water Upgrades	3,036,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	ME	City of Ellsworth for Water Infrastructure Improvements	2,000,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	ME	Monmouth Water Association for Drinking Water Infrastructure Improvements.	500,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	ME	Richmond Utilities District for Drinking Water Infrastructure Improvements.	400,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	ME	Stonington Water Company for Drinking Water Infrastructure Improvements.	731,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	ME	Town of Brunswick for Bay Bridge Community Drinking Water Infrastructure Improvements.	1,940,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	ME	Town of Pittsfield for Drinking Water Infrastructure Improvements	1,056,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MI	City of Dearborn Heights for Lead Service and Water Meter Replacement	2,000,000	Peters
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MI	City of Hamtramck for Lead Service Line Replacement Project	2,400,000	Peters
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MI	City of Romulus for Lead Service Line Removal Program	1,200,000	Stabenow
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MI	Village of Hesperia for PFAS Relief	600,000	Peters
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MN	City of Bloomington for Water Supply Project	1,000,000	Klobuchar, Smith
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MS	City of Moss Point for Potable Water System Improvements	3,600,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MS	City of Vicksburg for Drinking Water Improvements	6,000,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MS	Copiah Water Association for Potable Water System Improvements	3,772,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NE	City of Hebron for Well and Water Tower Improvements	176,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NE	Lewis and Clark Natural Resources District for the Cedar Knox Rural Water Project.	10,000,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NE	Metropolitan Utilities District for Lead Service Line Replacement	4,000,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NE	Village of Denton for Public Water System Improvements	360,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NE	Village of Malcolm for Water Meters Project	72,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NE	Village of Staplehurst for Water Tower Replacement	720,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NH	Town of Milford for Nashua Street Water Main Replacement	1,500,000	Shaheen

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	Account	Location	Project	Amount	Requestor(s)
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NJ	City of Orange Township for Water Infrastructure Upgrades	600,000	Booker, Menendez
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NM	City of Gallup for Water Line Replacements	1,000,000	Heinrich
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NM	City of Santa Rosa for Water and Wastewater Improvements	300,000	Luján
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NM	Lower Rio Grande Public Water Works Authority for South Valley Regional Water System Improvements Project	325,000	Luján
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NM	Puerto de Luna Mutual Domestic Water Community/Co-op Association for Agua Negra Water Infrastructure	700,000	Luján
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NM	Rio Lucio Mutual Domestic Water Consumer Association for Water Line Replacement	850,000	Heinrich
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NM	Village of Questa for Water Infrastructure Upgrades	1,450,000	Heinrich
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NV	City of Carlin for Arthur Spring Main Water Line Replacement	602,000	Cortez Mastro, Rosen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NV	City of West Wendover for 3 Mile Reservoir Rehabilitation	209,000	Cortez Mastro, Rosen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NY	City of Yonkers for Water Monitoring Stations	1,595,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NY	Town Of East Fishkill for iPark Water District	2,000,000	Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NY	Town of Poestenkill for Water Supply Project	1,000,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NY	Village of Kinyas Joel for Water Treatment Facility Improvements	2,000,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	OH	City of Dayton for Upgrades to the Dayton Water Quality Laboratory	4,000,000	Brown
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	OH	City of Martins Ferry for Water Main Extension Project	684,000	Brown
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	OH	City of Youngstown for Lead Service Line Replacement Program	1,200,000	Brown
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	OH	Village of Greenfield for Water Storage Tank Rehabilitation	500,000	Brown
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	OH	Village of Hiram for Water Treatment Facility Upgrade	1,381,000	Brown
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	OR	City of Astoria for Irving Avenue Waterline Resiliency Project	1,895,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	OR	City of Hillsboro for Upper System Pipeline Mitigation	2,240,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	OR	City of Mosier for Water Infrastructure Improvements	525,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	OR	City of Myrtle Creek for Water Infrastructure Improvement Project	2,380,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	OR	City of Sumpter for Water Main and Water Meter Replacement	1,365,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	OR	Morrow County for Drinking Water Infrastructure Upgrades	1,320,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	PA	Beaver Falls Municipal Authority in Partnership with Darlington Township for Public Drinking Water Infrastructure	3,661,000	Casey, Fetterman
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	PA	Blairsville Municipal Authority for Water Treatment Plant Renovations	500,000	Casey
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	PA	Borough of Oxford for Clean Water Infrastructure, Facilities, and Equipment	500,000	Casey
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	PA	Clinton County Government for Cottage Lane Water Line	500,000	Casey

Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	PA	Cranberry Township for Route 19 Waterline Replacement Project	500,000	Casey
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	PA	Driftwood Borough for Water Infrastructure Upgrade Project	500,000	Casey
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	PA	Indian Creek Valley Water Authority for Water Line Installation	942,000	Fetterman
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	PA	Kittanning Suburban Joint Water Authority for Adrian Road Water Line Extension	500,000	Casey, Fetterman
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	PA	Millerstown Borough for Secondary Water Supply Source Project	500,000	Casey
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	PA	Schuylkill County Municipal Authority for Redundant Water Main	440,000	Casey, Fetterman
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	PA	St. Clairsville Area Water Company for Water Infrastructure Upgrades	500,000	Fetterman
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	PA	The Municipal Authority of the Borough of Edgeworth for Water Line Replacement	500,000	Casey
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	PA	The Municipal Authority of the Township of Washington for Water System Improvements	500,000	Casey
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	PA	Tunkhannock Borough Municipal Authority for Hill Reservoir Cover and Liner	500,000	Casey, Fetterman
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	PA	Williamsport Municipal Water Authority for Tank Replacement	1,440,000	Fetterman
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	RI	Quonochontaug Central Beach Fire District for Water System Upgrades ...	1,000,000	Whitehouse
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	RI	Town of Smithfield for a Water Main Extension	1,100,000	Reed, Whitehouse
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	SC	City of Columbia for Reiverview Terrace Water Main Replacement	575,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	SC	City of Florence for Water Treatment Plant Expansion and Upgrades	5,000,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	SC	Startex-Jackson-Wellford Duncan Water District for Water Storage Improvements	10,000,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	SC	Town of Cheraw for Water Treatment Plant Construction	4,440,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	VA	City of Williamsburg for Colonial Parkway Drinking Water Main Replacement	1,440,000	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	VA	Stafford County for Lake Mooney Water Treatment Plant Addition	1,360,000	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	VA	Town of Cedar Bluff for Drinking Water and Wastewater Systems Replacement	570,000	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	VT	Cooperative Development Institute for North Avenue Co-op Infrastructure Upgrades	1,800,000	Sanders
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	VT	East Berkshire Fire District 1 for Water Source Capacity Project	600,000	Sanders
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	VT	Town of Franklin for Water System Alternate Source Project	595,000	Sanders
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	VT	Town of Waterbury for Extension of Water Line to East Wind Mobile Home Park	2,240,000	Welch
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	VT	Tri-Town Water District 1 for Water System Upgrades	1,200,000	Sanders
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	WA	City of DuPont for PFAS Treatment at Water Wells	545,000	Murray
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	WA	City of Mattawa for Water System Improvements	5,000,000	Murray
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	WA	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation for Inchelium Community Water System Upgrade Project	1,720,000	Cantwell
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	WA	Lake Whatcom Water & Sewer District for Division 7 Water Reservoir Replacement Project	220,000	Cantwell

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	Account	Location	Project	Amount	Requestor(s)
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	WA	Public Utility District No. 1 of Thurston County for Water Mainline Relocation—Green Cover Culvert.	875,000	Cantwell
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	WI	City of Elkhorn for Safe Drinking Water	3,300,000	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	WI	Village of Rothschild for PRAS Water Treatment	3,300,000	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	WV	Cool Ridge Flat Top Public Service District for Water System Improvements.	80,000	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	WV	Frankfort Public Service District for Water Improvement Project	192,000	Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	WV	Mountain Top Public Service District for Radio-Read Water Metering System Project.	400,000	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	WV	Town of Harpers Ferry for Water Distribution Improvement Project	500,000	Capito, Manchin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Other (CDS)	AK	City of Angoon for Landfill and Waste Management Improvement	3,000,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Other (CDS)	AK	City of Bethel for Waterway Remediation	5,018,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Other (CDS)	AK	City of Dillingham for Landfill Improvements	4,720,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Other (CDS)	AK	City of Fairbanks for Wastewater Biosolids Treatment Project	1,500,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Other (CDS)	AK	City of Gustavus for Waste Management Improvements	3,027,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Other (CDS)	AK	City of Kake for Remediation of Contaminated Site	3,614,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Other (CDS)	AK	City of Whittier for Remediation of Contaminated Site	5,000,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Other (CDS)	AK	Denali Commission for Barge Mobile Remediation System in Rural Alaska.	6,716,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Other (CDS)	AK	Native Village of Hooper Bay for Waste Collection and Landfill Improvements.	1,500,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Other (CDS)	AK	Ocean Conservancy for Marine Debris Backhaul Pilot Program in Rural Alaska.	1,700,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Other (CDS)	OH	Columbiana County Health District for East Palestine Derailment Response Residential Well Sampling Project.	2,000,000	Brown
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Other (CDS)	OH	Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission for Rapid Response Surveillance & Organics Detection System Replacement.	688,000	Brown
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Other (CDS)	RI	Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management for Air Monitoring.	210,000	Whitehouse
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	AK	Alaska Department of Fish and Game for Alaska Critical Salmon Stocks Research and Enhancement.	2,000,000	Murkowski
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	AK	Alaska Department of Fish and Game for Pacific Salmon Health Monitoring.	2,000,000	Murkowski
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	AR	Arkansas Game and Fish Commission for Shirey Bay Rainey Brake Wildlife Management Area.	11,800,000	Boozman

Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	CT	Sea Research Foundation for Threatened and Endangered Species Conservation Efforts.	2,000,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	DE	Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control for Christina & Brandywine Rivers Ecosystem Restoration.	6,300,000	Carper, Coons
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	HI	Division of Forestry and Wildlife, State of Hawaii for Kanaha Pond Wildlife Sanctuary Predator Proof Fence.	700,000	Hirono
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	HI	Division of Forestry and Wildlife, State of Hawaii for Lehua Island Restoration Project.	165,000	Hirono
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	HI	Division of Forestry and Wildlife, State of Hawaii for Mosquito Suppression to Conserve Native Forest Birds.	2,500,000	Hirono, Schatz
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	HI	Division of Forestry and Wildlife, State of Hawaii for Recovery of Rare Plants and Invertebrates.	1,456,000	Hirono, Schatz
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	HI	Maui County for Native Forest and Watershed Restoration	1,000,000	Schatz
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	HI	National Tropical Botanical Garden for At-Risk Fern Conservation and Restoration.	344,000	Schatz
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	ME	Maine Department of Marine Resources for Woodland Dam Fish Passage Replacement.	7,785,000	Collins
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	NV	Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe for Numana Dam Fish Screen	2,865,000	Cortez Mastro, Rosen
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	OR	Human Access Project for Ross Island Lagoon Mitigation of Harmful Algal Bloom Ecosystem Impacts.	100,000	Merkley, Wyden
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	OR	Rogue River Watershed Council for Rogue River Watershed Restoration and Barrier Removal.	1,615,000	Merkley, Wyden
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	OR	Wallowa Lake Irrigation District for Fish Passage and Screen Project	2,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	WI	Lac Du Flambeau Tribe for Fish Conservation including At-Risk Lake Sturgeon.	290,000	Baldwin
Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	NH	U.S. Forest Service for White Mountain National Forest, Saco Ranger Station.	1,550,000	Shaheen
Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	OR	U.S. Forest Service for Timberline Lodge Roof Replacement Design, Engineering and Maintenance.	2,250,000	Merkley, Wyden
Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	OR	U.S. Forest Service Region 6 for Oregon Signature Trails Investments	1,330,000	Merkley, Wyden
Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	AK	Alaska Division of Forestry and Fire Protection for State Forest Action Plan.	3,500,000	Murkowski
Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	AZ	Cocconino County for Regional Wildfire Prevention Projects	2,000,000	Kelly, Sinema
Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	CA	County of Butte for Wildfire Risk Reduction	3,000,000	Feinstein, Padilla
Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	CA	County of Nevada for Critical Evacuation Route Storm Recovery Program	750,000	Feinstein
Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	CA	Placer County for Baker Ranch/Shirttail Canyon Wildfire Defense Planning and Analysis.	1,500,000	Padilla
Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	CA	Resource Conservation District of Tehama County for Fuels Reduction and Forest Health Projects.	584,000	Feinstein

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	Account	Location	Project	Amount	Requestor(s)
Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	CO	Douglas County for Wildfire Mitigation	800,000	Bennet
Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	CO	Jefferson County for Forest Health Youth Corps	80,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	DE	Delaware Center for Horticulture to Expand Urban Tree Canopy	500,000	Coons
Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	ME	Town of Brooksville for Blue Hill Peninsula Community Wildfire Protection Plan.	250,000	Collins, King
Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	NJ	Borough of Audubon for Tree Planting and Monarch Waystations Project	48,000	Booker
Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	NM	New Mexico State Forestry Division for Chama Watershed Wildfire Mitigation Project.	1,200,000	Henrich, Luján
Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	NM	New Mexico State University for New Mexico Reforestation Center Planting Program.	1,200,000	Henrich, Luján
Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	NM	Santa Clara Pueblo for Reforestation & Kha'po Watershed Revitalization	300,000	Luján
Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	OR	Curry Soil and Water Conservation District for Gorse Removal	475,000	Merkley, Wyden
Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	OR	Eugene Water & Electric Board for McKenzie Valley Fuels Reduction Project.	1,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	OR	University of Oregon for Oregon Wildfire Camera Detection Interoperability.	610,000	Merkley, Wyden
Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	SC	Greenville Water for Prescribed Burn Program	1,509,000	Graham
Forest Service	State and Private Forestry	VT	Vermont Woodlands Association for Conserving Working Family Forests	500,000	Weich
Indian Health Service	Indian Health Facilities	AK	Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium for Chelofnak Comprehensive Piped System.	6,400,000	Murkowski
Indian Health Service	Indian Health Facilities	AK	Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium for Mekoryuk Comprehensive Piped Water and Sewer System.	5,600,000	Murkowski
Indian Health Service	Indian Health Facilities	NM	Pueblo of Santa Clara for Water System Improvements	400,000	Henrich
Indian Health Service	Indian Health Facilities	NM	Pueblo of Taos for Backup Well and Pumphouse	900,000	Luján
Indian Health Service	Indian Health Facilities	NM	Pueblo of Tesuque for Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	175,000	Henrich, Luján
Indian Health Service	Indian Health Facilities	NV	Fallon Paiute-Shoshone Tribe for Water Tank Replacement	186,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
Indian Health Service	Indian Health Facilities	NV	Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone—Battle Mountain Band for Water and Sewer Lines.	2,000,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
Indian Health Service	Indian Health Facilities	NV	Walker River Paiute Tribe for Water Storage Tank Improvements	1,362,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	AK	Friends of SS Nenana for SS Nenana Phase I repairs	500,000	Rosen
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	AK	Talkeetna Historical Society for Schoolhouse Rehabilitation	500,000	Murkowski

National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	CO	History Colorado for Fort Garland Geothermal & Weatherization Project ...	164,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	CT	Congregational Church of Thompson, Inc. for Renovation and Adaptive Reuse of Historic Church Structure.	500,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	CT	Connecticut Audubon Society for Energy Efficiency & Climate Control for its Historic Building in Old Lyme.	500,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	CT	Mark Twain House and Museum for Infrastructure Investments	487,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	CT	Mystic Seaport Museum for Preservation of Nationally Significant Historic Small Watercraft Collection.	251,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	DC	President Lincoln's Cottage for Old Soldiers Home Renovations	320,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	GA	Macon-Bibb County Urban Development Authority for Muscogee (Creek) Nation Cultural Center and Park.	310,000	Ossoff
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	GA	Springer Opera House Arts Association for Springer Opera House Preservation Project, African American Civil Rights Grants.	460,000	Ossoff
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	MA	World Ocean School for Roseway Preservation Project	500,000	Markey, Warren
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	MD	Accident Drane House Association, Inc. for a Restoration Project	250,000	Van Hollen
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	MD	City of Crisfield for Main Street Revitalization and Resiliency Business Incubator.	500,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	MD	Preservation Maryland for Historic Ellicott City Jail Rehabilitation and Reuse.	500,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	MD	Project Liberty Ship for Restoration of the S.S. John W. Brown	200,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	MD	Upton Planning Committee for Renovations of the Parren Mitchell Event and Cultural Center.	500,000	Cardin, Van Hollen
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	ME	Bangor Historical Society for Thomas A. Hill House Rehabilitation	100,000	Collins, King
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	ME	Freedom Community Historical Society for Keen Hall Rehabilitation	327,000	Collins, King
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	ME	Moosehead Marine Museum for Rehabilitation of the Steamboat Katahdin	500,000	Collins, King
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	ME	Readfield Union Meeting House Company for Restoration and Rehabilitation.	316,000	Collins, King
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	ME	Tides Institute & Museum of Art for Masonic Hall Rehabilitation	500,000	Collins, King
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	MN	Brainerd Historic Water Tower Preservation Committee for Historic Water Tower Preservation Project.	500,000	Klobuchar, Smith
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	MN	City of Duluth for Historic Aerial Lift Bridge	500,000	Klobuchar, Smith
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	MS	Chickasaw Inkana Foundation for Cultural and Historic Preservation, Interpretation and Education, Documenting Cultural Traditions, and Collections Preservation.	500,000	Hyde-Smith
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	MS	City of Madison for Historic Gymnasium Restoration	500,000	Hyde-Smith
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	MS	Friends of Lexington Preservation for The Lundy Old Stagecoach Inn Restoration Project.	11,000	Hyde-Smith
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	NH	Town of Tilton for Tilton Island Park Bridge	500,000	Shaheen

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	Account	Location	Project	Amount	Requestor(s)
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	NM	Taos County for Taos County Historic Courthouse	600,000	Lujan
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	NV	Reno-Sparks Indian Colony for Cultural Resources/Tribal Historic Preservation Office Building Renovation.	161,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	NY	Louis Armstrong House Museum for Historic Preservation of a National Historic Landmark.	500,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	NY	National Women's Hall of Fame for Seneca Knitting Mill Restorations on the National Register of Historic Places.	500,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	NY	The Public Theater for Ansapcher Theater Preservation and Rehabilitation Project.	500,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	OH	City of North Olmsted for Old Town Hall Restoration	271,000	Brown
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	PA	County of Lehigh for Lock Ridge Furnace Repairs	500,000	Fetterman
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	PA	EBT Foundation, Inc. for East Broad Top Railroad Fire Suppression	500,000	Casey
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	PA	Johnstown Area Heritage Association for Flood Museum Infrastructure Modernization Project.	500,000	Casey
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	RI	City of Providence for City Hall Restoration	500,000	Reed, Whitehouse
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	RI	Newport Historical Society for Wanton-Lyman-Hazard House Restoration	300,000	Reed
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	RI	Salve Regina University for Ochre Court	500,000	Reed
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	RI	Tonaquag Museum for Collections Preservation	500,000	Reed
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	VA	Northeast Neighborhood Association, Inc. for Preservation of the Historic Dallard-Newman House.	300,000	Kaine, Warner
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	VT	Friends of Vergennes Opera House for Vergennes Opera House Accessibility Upgrades.	500,000	Sanders
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	VT	Old Church Theater for Restoration of the Old Church Theater Building	140,000	Sanders
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	VT	Rutland Area Art Association for Chimney Repair at Historic Chafee Art Center.	45,000	Weich
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	VT	State of Vermont Division of Historic Preservation for Bennington Battle Monument Restoration Investigation.	500,000	Sanders
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	VT	Town of Stratford for Preservation of Historic Town Office	325,000	Weich
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	VT	Vermont State Colleges for Granger House Museum and Learning Laboratory Project.	300,000	Sanders
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	WV	Discovery World on Market for Historic Theatre Renovations	300,000	Manchin
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	WV	Haltown Memorial Chapel Association for Restoration of Haltown Colored Free School.	80,000	Manchin
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	WV	Town of Barrackville for Restoration & Related Infrastructure of the Covered Bridge.	350,000	Manchin

National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	WV	West Virginia State University for Preservation of Historic Malden Village	398,000	Capito, Manchin
National Park Service	National Recreation and Preservation	AK	Denali Borough for Crabbies Crossing to Denali Park Entrance Separated Path.	640,000	Murkowski
National Park Service	National Recreation and Preservation	ME	Abbe Museum for Tribal Arts and Culture Grant for Rehabilitation of Site Preserving History and Culture of Maine's Native People.	500,000	Collins, King
National Park Service	National Recreation and Preservation	WA	Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial Association for Bainbridge Island Japanese American Exclusion Memorial Visitor Center, Japanese American Confinement Site Grants.	500,000	Murray
U.S. Geological Survey	Surveys, Investigations, and Research	AK	Ahtna Intertribal Resource Commission for Ahtna Critical Minerals Utilization Project.	998,000	Murkowski
U.S. Geological Survey	Surveys, Investigations, and Research	AK	University of Alaska Fairbanks for Radiocarbon Dating Equipment	3,500,000	Murkowski
U.S. Geological Survey	Surveys, Investigations, and Research	AK	University of Alaska System for Investigating Alaska Rock Glaciers and Downstream Water Quality.	239,000	Murkowski
U.S. Geological Survey	Surveys, Investigations, and Research	OR	U.S. Geological Survey for Oregon Basin Scale Water Budget Development.	500,000	Merkley, Wyden

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
Management of Lands and Resources					
Land Resources:					
Rangeland management	112,340	115,152	112,340	.....	— 2,812
Forestry management	10,814	12,251	10,814	.....	— 1,437
Cultural resources management	20,026	22,101	20,026	.....	— 2,075
Wild horse and burro management	147,888	154,787	147,888	.....	— 6,899
Land management priorities (CDS)	3,500	.....	150	— 3,350	+ 150
Subtotal	294,568	304,291	291,218	— 3,350	— 13,073
Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management:					
Wildlife habitat management	148,938	161,983	149,938	+ 1,000	— 12,045
Threatened and endangered species	(34,000)	(34,756)	(35,000)	(+ 1,000)	(+ 244)
Aquatic habitat management	58,247	73,440	59,247	+ 1,000	— 14,193
Subtotal	207,185	235,423	209,185	+ 2,000	— 26,238
Recreation Management:					
Wilderness management	19,216	25,701	19,216	.....	— 6,485
Recreation resources management	55,550	65,375	55,550	.....	— 9,825
Subtotal	74,766	91,076	74,766	.....	— 16,310
Energy and Minerals:					
Oil and Gas:					
Oil and gas management	112,873	123,507	114,873	+ 2,000	— 8,634
Oil and gas inspection and enforcement	50,402	51,020	50,402	.....	— 618
Subtotal, Oil and gas	163,275	174,527	165,275	+ 2,000	— 9,252

Coal management	16,609	17,190	16,609	.....	— 581
Other mineral resources	13,466	17,200	13,466	.....	— 3,734
Renewable energy	40,983	72,540	40,983	.....	— 31,557
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals	234,333	281,457	236,333	+ 2,000	— 45,124
Realty and Ownership Management:					
Alaska conveyance	31,654	32,351	31,654	.....	— 697
Cadastral, lands, and realty management	58,160	65,201	58,160	.....	— 7,041
Subtotal	89,814	97,552	89,814	.....	— 7,738
Resource Protection and Maintenance:					
Resource management planning	69,029	97,759	69,029	.....	— 28,730
Resource protection and law enforcement	28,568	29,302	28,568	.....	— 734
Abandoned minelands and hazardous materials management	57,166	62,798	57,166	.....	— 5,632
Subtotal	154,763	189,859	154,763	.....	— 35,096
Transportation and Facilities Maintenance:					
Annual maintenance	44,180	45,846	44,180	.....	— 1,666
Deferred maintenance	32,007	39,157	32,007	.....	— 7,150
Subtotal	76,187	85,003	76,187	.....	— 8,816
Workforce and Organizational Support:					
Administrative support	56,305	62,067	56,305	.....	— 5,762
Bureauwide fixed costs	92,515	99,940	92,515	.....	— 7,425
Information technology management	26,934	28,518	26,934	.....	— 1,584
Subtotal	175,754	190,525	175,754	.....	— 14,771
National Conservation Lands	61,599	72,903	63,599	+ 2,000	— 9,304
National Scenic and Historic Trails	(11,000)	(11,000)	(11,000)	.....	.....
Communication site management	2,000	2,000	2,000	.....	.....
Offsetting collections	— 2,000	— 2,000	— 2,000	.....	.....
Offsetting Collections-Oil and Gas Inspection Fees .....	.....	— 63,000	.....	.....	+ 63,000
Subtotal, Management of lands and resources	1,368,969	1,485,089	1,371,619	+ 2,650	— 113,470
Mining Law Administration:					
Administration	39,696	42,696	42,696	+ 3,000	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
Offsetting collections	— 71,000	— 73,000	— 73,000	— 2,000	.....
Subtotal, Mining Law Administration	— 31,304	— 30,304	— 30,304	+ 1,000	.....
Total, Management of Lands and Resources	1,337,665	1,454,785	1,341,315	+ 3,650	— 113,470
Oregon and California Grant Lands					
Western Oregon resources management	106,138	117,957	107,138	+ 1,000	— 10,819
Western Oregon information and resource data systems	1,887	1,989	1,887	.....	— 102
Western Oregon transportation & facilities maintenance	11,123	11,560	11,123	.....	— 437
Western Oregon construction and acquisition	369	387	369	.....	— 18
Western Oregon national monument	817	848	817	.....	— 31
Total, Oregon and California Grant Lands	120,334	132,741	121,334	+ 1,000	— 11,407
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	.....	.....

TOTAL, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	1,493,999	1,623,526	1,498,649	+ 4,650	- 124,877
(Mandatory)	(36,000)	(36,000)	(36,000)	.....	.....
(Discretionary)	(1,457,999)	(1,587,526)	(1,462,649)	(+ 4,650)	(- 124,877)
UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE					
Resource Management					
Ecological Services:					
Listing	23,398	27,064	23,398	.....	- 3,666
Planning and consultation	120,858	171,374	122,358	+ 1,500	- 49,016
Conservation and restoration	37,653	52,744	37,653	.....	- 15,091
(National Wetlands Inventory)	(3,471)	(7,553)	(3,553)	(+ 82)	(- 4,000)
(Coastal Barrier Resources Act)	(1,390)	(1,928)	(1,428)	(+ 38)	(- 500)
Recovery	114,124	133,305	115,324	+ 1,200	- 17,981
Subtotal	296,033	384,487	298,733	+ 2,700	- 85,754
Habitat conservation:					
Partners for fish and wildlife	60,267	79,717	65,282	+ 5,015	- 14,435
Coastal programs	13,957	20,422	14,457	+ 500	- 5,965
Subtotal	74,224	100,139	79,739	+ 5,515	- 20,400
National Wildlife Refuge System:					
Wildlife and habitat management	260,529	290,988	258,194	- 2,335	- 32,794
Visitor services	80,859	101,111	80,359	- 500	- 20,752
Refuge law enforcement	46,272	52,399	46,272	.....	- 6,127
Conservation planning	3,684	9,821	3,684	.....	- 6,137
Refuge maintenance	150,211	170,548	150,711	+ 500	- 19,837
Subtotal	541,555	624,867	539,220	- 2,335	- 85,647
Conservation and Enforcement:					
Migratory bird management	53,860	78,499	53,860	.....	- 24,639
ePermitting .....	.....	13,500	7,500	+ 7,500	- 6,000
Law enforcement	92,099	104,444	92,099	.....	- 12,345
International affairs	29,079	26,715	20,579	- 8,500	- 6,136
Subtotal	175,038	223,158	174,038	- 1,000	- 49,120
Fish and Aquatic Conservation:					
National fish hatchery system operations	76,356	79,946	76,456	+ 100	- 3,490

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
Maintenance and equipment	26,314	49,651	26,314	.....	- 23,337
Aquatic habitat and species conservation	138,901	130,187	144,401	+ 5,500	+ 14,214
Subtotal	241,571	259,784	247,171	+ 5,600	- 12,613
Science Support:					
Science Partnerships (formerly Adaptive science)	26,400	39,900	26,900	+ 500	- 13,000
Service science	8,972	15,552	9,472	+ 500	- 6,080
Subtotal	35,372	55,452	36,372	+ 1,000	- 19,080
General Operations:					
Central office operations	31,077	37,404	31,077	.....	- 6,327
Management and Administration	51,249	74,774	51,249	.....	- 23,525
Service-wide bill paying	46,581	48,727	46,224	- 357	- 2,503
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	7,032	9,042	7,032	.....	- 2,010
National Conservation Training Center	27,015	32,852	27,015	.....	- 5,837
Aviation Management	3,296	3,372	3,296	.....	- 76
Subtotal	166,250	206,171	165,893	- 357	- 40,278
Stewardship Priorities (CDS)	25,641	.....	44,920	+ 19,279	+ 44,920
Subtotal, Resource Management	1,555,684	1,854,058	1,586,086	+ 30,402	- 267,972
Administrative Provision					
Damage Recovery Provision .....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	- 5,000
Total, Resource Management	1,555,684	1,859,058	1,586,086	+ 30,402	- 272,972

Construction and rehabilitation: Line item construction projects Bridge and dam safety programs Nationwide engineering service	Construction								
	Total, Construction				21,656	42,002	21,656		- 20,346
					2,427	2,427	2,427		
					5,821	6,522	5,821		- 701
					29,904	50,951	29,904		- 21,047
Grants and Administration: Conservation grants HCP assistance grants Administration	Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund								
					13,500	12,638	13,500		+ 862
					8,362	8,362	8,362		
					2,702	2,702	2,702		
					24,564	23,702	24,564		+ 862
Payments in lieu of taxes North American Wetlands Conservation Fund Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Migratory bird grants African elephant conservation fund Asian elephant conservation fund Rhinceros and tiger conservation fund Great ape conservation fund Marine turtle conservation fund	National Wildlife Refuge Fund				13,228		13,228		+ 13,228
					50,000	50,000	50,150	+ 150	+ 150
					5,100	9,910	5,100		- 4,810
					4,796	4,996	4,796		- 200
					3,017	3,217	3,017		- 200
					6,388	6,588	6,388		- 200
					3,802	4,002	3,802		- 200
Total, Multinational Species Conservation Fund State and Tribal Wildlife Grants State wildlife grants (formula)					2,997	3,197	2,997		- 200
					21,000	22,000	21,000		- 1,000
					60,000	60,000	60,000		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
State wildlife grants (competitive)	7,612	7,612	7,612	.....	.....
Tribal wildlife grants	6,200	9,000	6,200	.....	— 2,800
Total, State and tribal wildlife grants	73,812	76,612	73,812	.....	— 2,800
TOTAL, US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	1,773,292	2,092,233	1,803,844	+ 30,552	— 288,389
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
Operation of the National Park System					
Park Management:					
Resource stewardship	419,717	509,637	403,140	— 16,577	— 106,497
Visitor services	308,487	300,264	281,951	— 26,536	— 18,313
Park protection	429,396	457,737	429,582	+ 186	— 28,155
Facility operations and maintenance	938,677	983,017	945,408	+ 6,731	— 37,609
Park support	609,514	697,313	654,711	+ 45,197	— 42,602
Subtotal—Park Management	2,705,791	2,947,968	2,714,792	+ 9,001	— 233,176
External administrative costs	217,633	241,789	220,212	+ 2,579	— 21,577
Subtotal—Operation of the National Park System	2,923,424	3,189,757	2,935,004	+ 11,580	— 254,753
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	2,923,424	3,189,757	2,935,004	+ 11,580	— 254,753
National Recreation and Preservation					
Natural programs	18,579	19,208	18,879	+ 300	— 329

Cultural programs	39,327	44,187	39,577	+250	-4,610
International park affairs	1,990	2,057	1,990	.....	-67
Environmental and compliance review	465	484	465	.....	-19
Heritage Partnership Programs	29,232	29,281	30,882	+1,650	+1,601
Statutory and Contractual Aid (CDS)	2,919	.....	1,640	-1,279	+1,640
Total, National Recreation and Preservation	92,512	95,217	93,433	+921	-1,784
Historic Preservation Fund					
State historic preservation offices	62,150	62,150	62,150	.....	.....
Tribal grants	23,000	23,000	23,000	.....	.....
Tribal heritage grants .....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	-2,500
Competitive grants	30,250	30,250	30,250	.....	.....
Save America's Treasures grants	26,500	26,500	26,500	.....	.....
Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grants	12,500	12,500	12,500	.....	.....
Grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities	11,000	11,000	11,000	.....	.....
Semiquincentennial Sites	10,000	10,000	10,000	.....	.....
Historic Preservation Fund Projects (CDS)	29,115	.....	19,766	-9,349	+19,766
Total, Historic Preservation Fund	204,515	177,900	195,166	-9,349	+17,266
Construction					
General Program:					
Line item construction and maintenance	126,700	128,700	126,700	.....	-2,000
Emergency and unscheduled	3,848	.....	3,848	.....	+3,848
Housing	7,886	.....	13,039	+5,153	+13,039
Dam safety	1,247	.....	1,247	.....	+1,247
Equipment replacement	32,968	.....	20,874	-12,094	+20,874
Special programs	15,183	76,918	.....	.....	-76,918
Planning, construction	34,891	37,159	15,183	.....	-2,268
Construction program management	17,080	28,665	34,891	.....	-11,585
General management plans .....	.....	.....	17,080	.....	.....
Total, Construction	239,803	286,625	232,862	-6,941	-53,763
Land Acquisition and State Assistance					
Centennial Challenge	15,000	15,000	15,000	.....	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
Administrative Provisions					
Administrative provision (rescission)			— 5,000	— 5,000	— 5,000
Administrative provision (rescission)			— 5,500	— 5,500	— 5,500
Administrative provision (rescission)			— 4,000	— 4,000	— 4,000
Subtotal—Administrative provisions			— 14,500	— 14,500	— 14,500
TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	3,475,254	3,764,499	3,456,965	— 18,289	— 307,534
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
Surveys, Investigations, and Research					
Ecosystems:					
Environmental Health:					
Contaminant biology	12,528	12,970	12,628	+100	— 342
Toxic substances hydrology	17,929	18,471	17,929		— 542
Subtotal	30,457	31,441	30,557	+100	— 884
Species Management Research	63,904	77,378	63,904		— 13,474
Land Management Research	54,806	79,552	54,806		— 24,746
Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research	46,622	49,399	47,422	+800	— 1,977
Climate Adaptation Science Centers and Land Change Science:					
National and Regional Climate Adaptation Science Centers	63,115	87,343	63,115		— 24,228
Land Change Science	20,066	40,618	20,066		— 20,552
Subtotal	83,181	127,961	83,181		— 44,780
Cooperative research units	28,206	29,257	29,257	+1,051	

Total, Ecosystems	307,176	394,988	309,127	+ 1,951	— 85,861
Energy and Mineral Resources:					
Mineral resources	70,855	93,360	72,255	+ 1,400	— 21,105
Energy resources	33,365	57,391	33,365	.....	— 24,026
Total, Energy and Mineral Resources	104,220	150,751	105,620	+ 1,400	— 45,131
Natural Hazards:					
Earthquake hazards	92,651	102,292	93,401	+ 750	— 8,891
Volcano hazards	37,500	35,835	37,500	.....	+ 1,665
Landslide hazards	14,432	11,764	14,782	+ 350	+ 3,018
Global seismographic network	7,273	7,373	7,273	.....	— 100
Geomagnetism	5,251	5,870	5,251	.....	— 619
Coastal/Marine hazards and resources	43,149	63,029	43,149	.....	— 19,880
Total, Natural Hazards	200,256	226,163	201,356	+ 1,100	— 24,807
Water Resources:					
Water Availability and Use Science Program	74,296	74,702	74,296	.....	— 406
Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program	114,558	120,307	117,844	+ 3,286	— 2,463
National Water Quality Program	100,080	103,344	100,080	.....	— 3,264
Water Resources Research Act Program	15,500	15,000	16,000	+ 500	+ 1,000
Total, Water Resources	304,434	313,353	308,220	+ 3,786	— 5,133
Special Initiatives (CDS)	2,130	.....	5,237	+ 3,107	+ 5,237
Core Science Systems:					
National Land Imaging	115,921	143,707	127,921	+ 12,000	— 15,786
(Satellite Operations)	(92,184)	(110,252)	(104,184)	(+ 12,000)	(— 6,068)
(Satellite Operations) .....	.....	(24,599)	.....	.....	(— 24,599)
(Satellite Operations) .....	.....	(8,856)	.....	.....	(— 8,856)
Science, synthesis, analysis, and research	30,480	85,062	30,480	.....	— 54,582
National cooperative geologic mapping	44,556	42,324	44,556	.....	+ 2,232
National Geospatial Program	93,650	97,518	88,580	— 5,070	— 8,938
Total, Core Science Systems	284,607	368,611	291,537	+ 6,930	— 77,074

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
Science Support:					
Administration and Management	82,179	99,388	82,179	.....	— 17,209
Information Services	24,125	34,784	24,125	.....	— 10,659
Total, Science Support	106,304	134,172	106,304	.....	— 27,868
Facilities:					
Rental payments and operations & maintenance	113,211	118,414	113,211	.....	— 5,203
Deferred maintenance and capital improvement	74,840	79,057	74,840	.....	— 4,217
Total, Facilities	188,051	197,471	188,051	.....	— 9,420
Total, Surveys, Investigations, and Research	1,497,178	1,785,509	1,515,452	+ 18,274	— 270,057
TOTAL UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	1,497,178	1,785,509	1,515,452	+ 18,274	— 270,057
BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT					
Ocean Energy Management					
Renewable energy	42,818	64,467	42,818	.....	— 21,649
Conventional energy	61,487	72,302	61,487	.....	— 10,815
Environmental assessment	82,373	92,755	82,373	.....	— 10,382
Marine Minerals	14,383	16,371	14,383	.....	— 1,988
Executive direction	18,899	22,315	18,899	.....	— 3,416
Subtotal	219,960	268,210	219,960	.....	— 48,250
Offsetting rental receipts	— 35,000	— 56,000	— 53,000	— 18,000	+ 3,000
Cost recovery fees	— 2,000	.....	— 3,000	— 1,000	— 3,000

Subtotal, offsetting collections	— 37,000	— 56,000	— 56,000	— 19,000	.....
TOTAL, BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT	182,960	212,210	163,960	— 19,000	— 48,250
BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT					
Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement					
Environmental enforcement	5,858	7,358	5,858	.....	— 1,500
Operations, safety and regulation	166,943	178,486	166,943	.....	— 11,543
Administrative operations	19,292	19,221	19,292	.....	+ 71
Executive direction	18,793	20,443	18,793	.....	— 1,650
Offshore decommissioning	3,000	30,000	3,000	.....	— 27,000
Subtotal	213,886	255,508	213,886	.....	— 41,622
Offsetting rental receipts	— 14,000	— 23,000	— 23,000	— 9,000	.....
Inspection fees	— 38,000	— 44,000	— 38,000	.....	+ 6,000
Cost recovery fees	— 5,000	— 5,000	— 5,000	.....	.....
Subtotal, offsetting collections	— 57,000	— 72,000	— 66,000	— 9,000	+ 6,000
Total, Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	156,886	183,508	147,886	— 9,000	— 35,622
Oil Spill Research					
Oil spill research	15,099	15,099	15,099	.....	.....
TOTAL, BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT	171,985	198,607	162,985	— 9,000	— 35,622
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT					
Regulation and Technology					
Environmental protection	88,900	90,597	88,900	.....	— 1,697
(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	16,061	16,820	16,061	.....	— 759
Financial management	535	563	535	.....	— 28
Executive direction	15,530	19,321	15,530	.....	— 3,791

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
Civil penalties (indefinite)	100	100	100	.....	.....
Subtotal	121,126	127,401	121,126	.....	— 6,275
Civil penalties (offsetting collections)	— 100	— 100	— 100	.....	.....
Total, Regulation and Technology	121,026	127,301	121,026	.....	— 6,275
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund					
Environmental restoration	17,088	20,446	17,088	.....	— 3,358
Technology development and transfer	4,266	4,436	4,266	.....	— 170
Financial management	6,079	6,392	6,079	.....	— 313
Executive direction	6,471	8,281	6,471	.....	— 1,810
Subtotal	33,904	39,555	33,904	.....	— 5,651
State grants	135,000	135,000	135,000	.....	.....
Subtotal	168,904	174,555	168,904	.....	— 5,651
Total, Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	168,904	174,555	168,904	.....	— 5,651
TOTAL, OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT	289,930	301,856	289,930	.....	— 11,926

INDIAN AFFAIRS					
Bureau of Indian Affairs					
Operation of Indian Programs					
Tribal Government:					
Aid to tribal government	29,037	30,163	28,923	-114	-1,240
Consolidated tribal government program	82,467	86,176	83,415	+948	-2,761
Self governance compacts	200,398	240,797	230,008	+29,610	-10,789
New tribes	480	.....	.....	-480	.....
Small tribes supplement	7,002	23,002	8,002	+1,000	-15,000
Road maintenance	39,190	51,278	39,190	.....	-12,088
Tribal government program oversight	10,414	12,965	10,555	+141	-2,410
Subtotal	368,988	444,381	400,093	+31,105	-44,288
Human Services:					
Social services	54,934	79,506	54,954	+20	-24,552
Welfare assistance	78,494	78,494	78,494	.....	.....
Indian child welfare act	17,848	25,843	17,903	+55	-7,940
Housing improvement program	12,219	17,960	12,939	+720	-5,021
Human services tribal design	218	222	218	.....	-4
Human services program oversight	3,272	3,394	3,272	.....	-122
Subtotal	166,985	205,419	167,780	+795	-37,639
Trust—Natural Resources Management:					
Natural resources, general	16,903	17,441	14,985	-1,918	-2,456
Irrigation operations and maintenance	15,269	25,462	15,269	.....	-10,193
Rights protection implementation	49,200	49,542	51,042	+1,842	+1,500
Tribal management/development program	18,544	18,658	19,158	+614	+500
Endangered species	6,243	6,265	6,243	.....	-22
Tribal Climate Resilience	34,991	48,040	34,991	.....	-13,049
Integrated resource information program	3,077	5,199	3,077	.....	-2,122
Agriculture and range	39,438	42,045	41,438	+2,000	-607
Forestry	66,017	68,566	66,106	+89	-2,460
Water resources	18,426	19,625	18,411	-15	-1,214
Fish, wildlife and parks	23,699	24,935	23,751	+52	-1,184
Energy and Mineral	33,011	47,652	33,011	.....	-14,641
Resource management program oversight	8,301	12,427	8,301	.....	-4,126
Subtotal	333,119	385,857	335,783	+2,664	-50,074

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
Trust—Real Estate Services	159,003	201,230	168,153	+ 9,150	— 33,077
Public Safety and Justice:					
Law enforcement:					
Criminal investigations and police services					
Detention/corrections	274,152	316,338	279,652	+ 5,500	— 36,686
Inspections/internal affairs	136,324	154,598	140,879	+ 4,555	— 13,719
Law enforcement special initiatives	3,751	3,897	3,751	.....	— 146
Indian police academy	25,094	25,454	26,094	+ 1,000	+ 640
Tribal justice support	5,163	5,339	5,163	.....	— 176
VAVA	34,836	36,721	35,836	+ 1,000	— 885
PL 280 courts	(3,000)	.....	(3,000)	.....	( + 3,000)
Law enforcement program management	(21,000)	.....	(22,000)	(+ 1,000)	(+ 22,000)
Facilities operations and maintenance	7,391	8,883	7,391	.....	— 1,492
Tribal courts	19,579	21,908	19,579	.....	— 2,329
Fire protection	71,770	66,966	48,101	— 23,669	— 18,865
Subtotal	1,665	1,680	1,613	— 52	— 67
Community and economic development	579,725	641,784	568,059	— 11,666	— 73,725
Executive direction and administrative services	31,172	77,589	31,095	— 77	— 46,494
Special Initiatives (CDS)	263,766	301,377	262,744	— 1,022	— 38,633
Total, Operation of Indian Programs	4,240	.....	841	— 3,399	+ 841
Indian Land Consolidation	1,906,998	2,257,637	1,934,548	+ 27,550	— 323,089
Contract Support Costs					
Contract support costs	8,000	30,500	8,000	.....	— 22,500
Mandatory (legislative proposal)	323,000	.....	337,000	+ 14,000	+ 337,000
Indian self-determination fund	5,000	337,000	.....	.....	— 337,000
			5,000	.....	+ 5,000

Mandatory (legislative proposal) .....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	— 5,000
Total, Contract Support Costs	328,000	342,000	342,000	.....	+ 14,000	.....
(Mandatory) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(Discretionary)	(328,000)	(342,000)	(342,000)	.....	(+ 14,000)	(— 342,000)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(+ 342,000)
Payments for Tribal Leases						
Tribal Sec 105(l) leases	30,000	.....	64,000	.....	+ 34,000	+ 64,000
Mandatory (legislative proposal) .....	.....	64,000	.....	.....	.....	— 64,000
Total	30,000	64,000	64,000	.....	+ 34,000	.....
Construction						
Public safety and justice	51,561	75,311	53,061	.....	+ 1,500	— 22,250
Resources management	75,213	90,351	75,213	.....	.....	— 15,138
Other Program construction	26,535	34,152	26,535	.....	.....	— 7,617
Total, Construction	153,309	199,814	154,809	.....	+ 1,500	— 45,005
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians						
Water Settlements:						
Unallocated	825	976	976	.....	+ 151	.....
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account						
Indian guaranteed loan program account	13,884	15,461	14,884	.....	+ 1,000	— 577
LWCF Land Acquisition						
LWCF Land Acquisition .....	.....	12,000	.....	.....	.....	— 12,000
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs	2,441,016	2,922,388	2,519,217	.....	+ 78,201	— 403,171
(Mandatory) .....	.....	(406,000)	.....	.....	.....	(— 406,000)
(Discretionary)	(2,441,016)	(2,516,388)	(2,519,217)	.....	(+ 78,201)	(+ 2,829)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
Bureau of Indian Education					
Operation of Indian Education Programs					
Elementary and secondary programs (forward funded):					
ISEP formula funds	481,636	508,657	485,244	+ 3,608	- 23,413
ISEP program adjustments	6,539	7,300	7,039	+ 500	- 261
Education program enhancements	21,025	22,131	21,525	+ 500	- 606
Tribal education departments	5,889	5,889	5,889	.....	.....
Student transportation	70,007	74,086	70,507	+ 500	- 3,579
Early child and family development	25,267	26,091	25,267	.....	- 824
Tribal grant support costs	95,822	98,695	95,822	.....	- 2,873
Subtotal	706,185	742,849	711,293	+ 5,108	- 31,556
Post secondary programs (forward funded):					
Haskill & SPI	30,325	34,870	30,325	.....	- 4,545
Tribal colleges and universities	87,926	87,926	87,926	.....	.....
Tribal technical colleges	9,156	10,665	9,156	.....	- 1,509
Subtotal	127,407	133,461	127,407	.....	- 6,054
Subtotal, forward funded education	833,592	876,310	838,700	+ 5,108	- 37,610
Elementary and secondary programs:					
Facilities operations	80,888	83,518	80,888	.....	- 2,630
Facilities maintenance	73,544	76,543	73,544	.....	- 2,999
Juvenile detention center education	555	.....	.....	.....	.....
Johnson O'Malley assistance grants	21,570	22,630	20,539	- 555	- 2,091
Subtotal	176,557	182,691	174,971	- 1,586	- 7,720

Post secondary programs:					
Tribal colleges and universities supplements	1,220	1,220	1,220	.....	.....
Scholarships & adult education	43,549	43,445	43,206	.....	.....
Special higher education scholarships	4,992	4,992	4,992	.....	.....
Science post graduate scholarship fund	6,450	6,450	6,450	.....	.....
Subtotal	56,211	56,107	55,868	.....	.....
Education management:					
Education program management	39,291	45,569	39,285	.....	.....
Education IT	27,901	33,712	27,901	.....	.....
Subtotal	67,192	79,281	67,186	.....	.....
Total, Operation of Indian Education Programs	1,133,552	1,194,389	1,136,725	.....	.....
Education Construction					
Replacement/School Construction	116,504	252,504	117,943	.....	.....
Replacement Facility Construction	23,935	23,935	23,935	.....	.....
Replacement/New Employee Housing	1,500	4,000	1,500	.....	.....
Employee Housing Repair	13,595	13,595	13,595	.....	.....
Facilities Improvement and Repair	96,353	106,178	96,853	.....	.....
Tribal Colleges FIR	16,000	16,000	16,500	.....	.....
Total, Education Construction	267,887	416,212	270,326	.....	.....
Total, Bureau of Indian Education	1,401,439	1,610,601	1,407,051	.....	.....
Bureau of Trust Funds Administration					
Federal Trust Programs:					
Program operations, support, and improvements .....	.....	107,349	.....	.....	.....
Executive direction .....	.....	1,749	.....	.....	.....
Total, Bureau of Trust Funds Administration .....	.....	109,098	.....	.....	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
Office of Special Trustee for American Indians					
Federal Trust Programs:					
Program operations, support, and improvements	109,752	.....	102,656	-7,096	+102,656
Executive direction	1,520	.....	1,520	.....	+1,520
Total, Office of Special Trustee for American Indians	111,272	.....	104,176	-7,096	+104,176
TOTAL, INDIAN AFFAIRS	3,953,727	4,642,087	4,030,444	+76,717	-611,643
(Mandatory)		(406,000)	.....	.....	(-406,000)
(Discretionary)	(3,953,727)	(4,236,087)	(4,030,444)	(+76,717)	(-205,643)
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES					
Office of the Secretary					
Leadership and administration	110,969	131,908	117,363	+6,394	-14,545
Management services	24,915	26,900	24,915	.....	-1,985
Total, Office of the Secretary	135,884	158,808	142,278	+6,394	-16,530
Insular Affairs					
Assistance to Territories					
Territorial Assistance:					
Office of Insular Affairs	10,217	10,756	10,217	.....	-539
Technical assistance	22,300	23,300	22,300	.....	-1,000
Maintenance assistance fund	4,375	4,375	4,375	.....	.....
Brown tree snake	3,500	3,500	3,500	.....	.....
Coral reef initiative and Natural Resources	2,625	3,525	2,625	.....	-900
Energizing Insular Communities	15,500	15,500	15,500	.....	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
(Mandatory)	(27,720)	(27,720)	(27,720)	.....	.....
(Discretionary)	(405,034)	(449,215)	(397,328)	(- 7,706)	(- 51,887)
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS					
Wildland Fire Management					
Fire Operations:					
Preparedness	381,816	592,487	.....	- 381,816	- 592,487
Preparedness (Emergency) .....	.....	.....	448,159	+ 448,159	+ 448,159
Subtotal, Preparedness	381,816	592,487	448,159	+ 66,343	- 144,328
Fire suppression .....	.....	383,657	.....	.....	- 383,657
Fire suppression (Emergency) .....	.....	.....	383,657	+ 383,657	+ 383,657
Subtotal, Fire suppression .....	.....	383,657	383,657	+ 383,657	.....
Subtotal, Fire operations	381,816	976,144	831,816	+ 450,000	- 144,328
Other Operations:					
Fuels Management	247,000	293,272	247,000	.....	- 46,272
Burned area rehabilitation	20,470	20,470	20,470	.....	.....
Fire facilities	10,000	32,000	12,500	+ 2,500	- 19,500
Joint fire science	4,500	4,000	4,500	.....	+ 500
Subtotal, Other operations	281,970	349,742	284,470	+ 2,500	- 65,272
Total, Wildland fire management	663,786	1,325,886	1,116,286	+ 452,500	- 209,600
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund	340,000	350,000	350,000	+ 10,000	.....

Total, Wildland Fire Management with cap adjustment	1,003,786	1,675,886	1,466,286	+ 462,500	- 209,600
Central Hazardous Materials Fund					
Central hazardous materials fund	10,064	10,116	10,064		- 52
Energy Community Revitalization Program					
Slate Grants (Hard Rock and Orphan Wells)	1,700	13,500	1,700		- 11,800
Tribal Grants (Hard Rock and Orphan Wells)	400	5,500	400		- 5,100
Federal Program (Hard Rock and Orphan Wells)	2,100	8,500	2,100		- 6,400
Program Management	800	2,500	800		- 1,700
Total, Energy Community Revitalization Program	5,000	30,000	5,000		- 25,000
Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund					
Damage assessments	2,000	2,000	2,000		
Program management	2,288	3,005	2,288		- 717
Restoration support	2,847	905	2,847		+ 1,942
Oil Spill Preparedness	902	2,478	902		- 1,576
Total, Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund	8,037	8,388	8,037		- 351
Working Capital Fund					
Working Capital Fund	112,198	142,897	112,198		- 30,699
Office of Natural Resources Revenue					
Natural Resources Revenue	174,934	185,403	174,934		- 10,469
Payment in Lieu of Taxes					
Payments to local governments in lieu of taxes		535,000			- 535,000
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS	1,314,019	2,587,690	1,776,519	+ 462,500	- 811,171
Appropriations	(974,019)	(2,237,690)	(594,703)	(- 379,316)	(- 1,642,987)
Disaster Relief cap adjustment	(340,000)	(350,000)	(350,000)	(+ 10,000)	
General Provisions—This Title					
Payments to local governments in lieu of taxes (PLT)	515,000		515,000		+ 515,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
Decommissioning account .....	.....	1,000	1,000	+ 1,000	.....
TOTAL, TITLE I, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	15,100,098	17,686,152	15,639,796	+ 539,698	- 2,046,356
Appropriations	(14,959,198)	(17,634,252)	(14,701,580)	(- 257,618)	(- 2,932,672)
Rescissions .....	.....	.....	( - 14,500)	(- 14,500)	(- 14,500)
Fire Suppression Cap Adjustment	(340,000)	(350,000)	(350,000)	(+ 10,000)	.....
Offsetting Collections	(- 199,100)	(- 298,100)	(- 229,100)	(- 30,000)	(+ 69,000)
(Mandatory)	(63,720)	(469,720)	(63,720)	.....	( - 406,000)
(Discretionary without cap adjustment)	(14,696,378)	(16,866,432)	(15,226,076)	(+ 529,698)	(- 1,640,356)
TITLE II—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY					
Science and Technology					
Clean Air	144,551	220,990	147,551	+ 3,000	- 73,439
(Atmospheric Protection)	(8,750)	.....	(8,750)	.....	( + 8,750)
Enforcement	15,532	18,657	15,532	.....	- 3,125
Homeland security	36,824	74,245	36,824	.....	- 37,421
Indoor air and Radiation	5,756	7,391	5,756	.....	- 1,635
IT / Data management / Security	3,197	3,313	3,197	.....	- 116
Operations and administration	67,500	72,043	67,500	.....	- 4,543
Pesticide licensing	6,153	7,372	6,153	.....	- 1,219
Research: Air and Energy	100,448	137,835	101,448	+ 1,000	- 36,387
Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability	132,468	148,820	132,468	.....	- 16,352
(Research: Computational toxicology)	(21,606)	.....	(21,606)	.....	( + 21,606)
(Research: Endocrine disruptors)	(16,353)	.....	(16,353)	.....	( + 16,353)
Research: National priorities	30,751	.....	19,530	- 11,221	+ 19,530
(Research: National priorities (GDS))	(13,251)	.....	(2,030)	(- 11,221)	(+ 2,030)
Research: Safe and sustainable water resources	116,141	123,555	116,141	.....	- 7,414
Research: Sustainable and healthy communities	137,857	146,642	137,857	.....	- 8,785

Ensure Safe Water	5,098	6,975	5,098	.....	— 1,877
Total, Science and Technology	802,276	967,838	795,055	— 7,221	— 172,783
(by transfer from Hazardous Substance Superfund)	(31,607)	(31,928)	(31,607)	.....	(— 321)
Environmental Programs and Management					
Brownfields	26,189	38,626	26,189	.....	— 12,437
Clean Air	311,797	694,683	312,797	+ 1,000	— 381,886
(Atmospheric Protection)	(101,000)	(170,512)	(101,000)	.....	(— 69,512)
Compliance	112,730	162,105	112,730	.....	— 49,375
Enforcement	391,416	334,832	391,416	.....	+ 56,584
(Environmental justice)	(102,159)	.....	(102,159)	.....	(+ 102,159)
Environmental justice .....	.....	369,106	.....	.....	— 369,106
Environmental protection: National priorities	30,700	.....	32,700	+ 2,000	+ 32,700
Geographic programs:					
Great Lakes Restoration Initiative	368,000	368,154	373,000	+ 5,000	+ 4,846
Chesapeake Bay	92,000	92,094	93,000	+ 1,000	+ 906
San Francisco Bay	54,500	54,505	54,500	.....	— 5
Puget Sound	54,000	54,022	57,000	+ 3,000	+ 2,978
Long Island Sound	40,002	40,005	40,502	+ 500	+ 497
Gulf of Mexico	25,524	25,558	27,000	+ 1,476	+ 1,442
South Florida	8,500	8,503	9,000	+ 500	+ 497
Lake Champlain	25,000	25,000	25,000	.....	.....
Lake Pontchartrain	2,200	2,200	2,400	+ 200	+ 200
Southern New England Estuaries	7,000	7,078	7,200	+ 200	+ 122
Columbia River Basin	3,000	.....	3,500	+ 500	+ 3,500
Other geographic activities	2,000	4,934	2,000	.....	— 2,934
Subtotal	681,726	682,053	694,102	+ 12,376	+ 12,049
Homeland security	10,803	12,232	10,803	.....	— 1,429
Indoor air and radiation	28,695	67,283	28,695	.....	— 38,588
Information exchange / Outreach	136,536	189,556	136,536	.....	— 53,020
(Children and other sensitive populations: Agency coordination)	(6,362)	(6,500)	(6,362)	.....	(— 138)
(Environmental education)	(9,500)	(23,972)	(9,500)	.....	(— 14,472)
International programs	15,826	38,285	16,826	+ 1,000	— 21,459
IT / Data management / Security	100,963	129,757	100,963	.....	— 28,794
Legal/science/regulatory/economic review	132,732	238,122	132,732	.....	— 105,390
Operations and administration	489,129	557,589	489,129	.....	— 68,460

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
Pesticide licensing	120,277	150,781	122,277	+ 2,000	- 28,504
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	126,722	144,971	126,722	.....	- 18,249
Alaska Contaminated Lands	20,000	20,000	30,000	+ 10,000	+ 10,000
Toxics risk review and prevention	117,782	181,837	119,782	+ 2,000	- 62,055
(Endocrine disruptors)	(7,614)	(7,680)	(7,614)	.....	( - 66)
Underground storage tanks (LUST / UST)	12,021	14,451	12,021	.....	- 2,430
Ensure Clean Water:					
National estuary program / Coastal waterways	40,000	32,514	42,000	+ 2,000	+ 9,486
Wetlands	21,754	26,671	21,754	.....	- 4,917
Subtotal	61,754	59,185	63,754	+ 2,000	+ 4,569
Ensure Safe Water	123,853	144,964	125,853	+ 2,000	- 19,111
Ensure Clean Water	234,679	280,593	235,700	+ 1,021	- 44,893
Total, Environmental Programs and Management	3,286,330	4,511,011	3,321,727	+ 35,397	- 1,189,284
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	64,526	44,030	.....	- 20,496
(by transfer from Hazardous Substance Superfund)	(11,800)	(13,847)	(11,800)	.....	( - 2,047)
Buildings and Facilities					
Homeland security: Protection of EPA personnel and infrastructure	6,676	6,676	6,676	.....	.....
Operations and administration	42,076	105,009	42,076	.....	- 62,933

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	93,205	108,739	93,145	-60	-15,594
Inland Oil Spill Program					
Compliance	649	2,152	649	.....	-1,503
Enforcement	2,565	2,665	2,565	.....	-100
Oil	17,501	21,412	17,501	.....	-3,911
Operations and administration	682	641	641	-41	.....
Research: Sustainable communities	675	681	675	.....	-6
Total, Inland Oil Spill Program	22,072	27,551	22,031	-41	-5,520
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)					
Infrastructure Assistance Grants:					
Clean water state revolving fund (SRF)	1,638,861	1,638,874	1,638,861	.....	-13
(Clean Water CDS)	(863,109)	.....	(345,125)	(-517,984)	(+345,125)
Drinking water state revolving fund (SRF)	1,126,101	1,126,105	1,126,101	.....	-4
(Drinking Water CDS)	(609,256)	.....	(243,639)	(-365,617)	(+243,639)
Mexico border	36,386	36,386	37,386	+1,000	+1,000
Alaska Native villages	39,686	40,000	41,000	+1,314	+1,000
Brownfields projects	100,000	130,982	101,000	+1,000	-29,982
Diesel emissions grants	100,000	150,000	100,000	.....	-50,000
Targeted airshed grants	69,927	69,927	69,927	.....	.....
Small and Disadvantaged Communities	30,158	80,005	30,158	.....	-49,847
Lead testing in schools	30,500	36,500	30,500	.....	-6,000
Reducing Lead in Drinking Water	25,011	182,004	25,011	.....	-156,993
Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability	7,000	25,000	7,000	.....	-18,000
Technical Assistance for Wastewater Treatment Works	27,000	18,000	28,000	+1,000	+10,000
Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Grants	50,000	280,011	50,000	.....	-230,011
Water Infrastructure Workforce Investment	6,000	17,711	6,000	.....	-11,711

[illegible]

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
Radon	10,995	12,487	10,995	.....	-1,492
State and local air quality management	249,038	400,198	249,038	.....	-151,160
Toxic substances compliance	5,010	6,877	5,010	.....	-1,867
Tribal air quality management	16,415	23,126	16,415	.....	-6,711
Tribal general assistance program	74,750	85,009	74,750	.....	-10,259
Underground injection control (UIC)	13,164	11,387	13,164	.....	+1,777
Underground storage tanks	1,505	1,505	1,505	.....	.....
Wetlands program development	14,692	15,079	14,692	.....	-387
Multipurpose grants .....	.....	10,200	.....	.....	-10,200
Subtotal, Categorical grants	1,160,625	1,416,906	1,160,625	.....	-256,281
Recission	-13,300	.....	-1,500	+11,800	-1,500
Total, State and Tribal Assistance Grants	4,480,428	5,855,624	4,521,262	+40,834	-1,334,362
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program					
Administrative Expenses	7,640	8,544	7,640	.....	-904
Direct Loan Subsidy	68,000	71,899	68,000	.....	-3,899
Total, Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program	75,640	80,443	75,640	.....	-4,803
TOTAL, TITLE II, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	10,135,433	12,083,273	9,922,318	-2,131,115	-2,160,955
Appropriations	(10,156,733)	(12,091,273)	(9,931,818)	(-224,915)	(-2,159,455)
Rescissions	(-13,300)	.....	(-1,500)	(+11,800)	(-1,500)
Offsetting Collections	(-8,000)	(-8,000)	(-8,000)	.....	.....
(By transfer)	(43,407)	(45,775)	(43,407)	.....	(-2,368)
(Transfer out)	(-43,407)	(-45,775)	(-43,407)	.....	(+2,368)

TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES									
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE									
Under Secretary for Natural Resources and the Environment					1,000	1,411	1,000	.....	— 411
FOREST SERVICE									
Forest Service Operations									
Facilities Maintenance and Leases					169,900	245,900	169,900	.....	— 76,000
Information Technology and Centralized Processing					450,000	502,149	450,000	.....	— 52,149
Organizational Services					143,438	163,757	143,438	.....	— 20,319
Salaries and expenses					389,406	404,693	389,406	.....	— 15,287
Total, Forest Service Operations					1,152,744	1,316,499	1,152,744	.....	— 163,755
Forest and Rangeland Research									
Forest inventory and analysis					32,197	30,197	32,197	.....	+ 2,000
Joint fire science					4,500	.....	4,500	.....	+ 4,500
Research and development programs					55,000	80,000	55,000	.....	— 25,000
Salaries and expenses					215,576	238,885	215,576	.....	— 23,309
Total, Forest and rangeland research					307,273	349,082	307,273	.....	— 41,809
State and Private Forestry									
Landscape scale restoration					17,000	14,000	17,000	.....	+ 3,000
Forest Health Management:									
Federal lands forest health management					17,000	20,000	17,000	.....	— 3,000
Cooperative lands forest health management					33,000	35,000	33,000	.....	— 2,000
Subtotal					50,000	55,000	50,000	.....	— 5,000
Cooperative Fire Assistance:									
State fire capacity grants					76,000	76,000	76,000	.....	.....
Volunteer fire capacity grants					21,000	21,000	21,000	.....	.....
Subtotal					97,000	97,000	97,000	.....	.....
Cooperative Forestry:									
Forest stewardship (Working Forest Lands)					12,500	14,000	12,500	.....	— 1,500

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
Community forest and open space conservation	6,000	7,000	6,000	.....	-1,000
Urban and community forestry	40,000	42,000	40,000	.....	-2,000
Forest resource information and analysis (CDS)	30,167	.....	19,806	-10,361	+19,806
Subtotal	88,667	63,000	78,306	-10,361	+15,306
International Programs and Trade Compliance	20,000	22,000	20,000	.....	-2,000
Salaries and expenses	65,091	76,669	65,091	.....	-11,578
Total, State and Private Forestry	337,758	327,669	327,397	-10,361	-272
National Forest System					
Land management planning, assessment and monitoring	17,000	22,000	17,000	.....	-5,000
Recreation, heritage and wilderness	55,000	94,367	56,000	+1,000	-38,367
Grazing management	6,300	7,800	6,300	.....	-1,500
Hazardous Fuels	207,000	.....	207,000	.....	+207,000
Forest products	40,000	41,600	41,000	+1,000	-600
Vegetation and watershed management	32,000	50,500	33,000	+1,000	-17,500
Wildlife and fish habitat management	24,000	29,000	25,000	+1,000	-4,000
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund	32,000	80,000	32,000	.....	-48,000
Minerals and geology management	14,500	45,000	14,500	.....	-30,500
Landownership management (Land Use Authorization and Access)	8,000	21,500	8,000	.....	-13,500
Law enforcement operations	19,505	24,005	19,505	.....	-4,500
Burned Area Rehabilitation .....	.....	56,000	.....	.....	-56,000
Salaries and expenses	1,519,083	1,754,508	1,519,083	.....	-235,425
Total, National Forest System	1,974,388	2,226,280	1,978,388	+4,000	-247,892

Capital Improvement and Maintenance				
Facilities	54,000	125,000	56,500	— 68,500
Roads	73,000	71,000	74,000	+ 3,000
Trails	20,000	24,000	20,000	— 4,000
Legacy Roads and Trails	6,000	15,000	6,000	— 9,000
Construction Projects (CDS)	5,048	.....	5,130	+ 5,130
Subtotal, Capital improvement and maintenance	158,048	235,000	161,630	— 73,370
Deferral of road and trail fund payment	— 16,000	.....	— 16,000	— 16,000
Total, Capital improvement and maintenance	142,048	235,000	145,630	— 89,370
Land Acquisition				
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	32,000	208,000	.....	— 208,000
Wildland fire preparedness (Emergency) .....	.....	.....	199,000	+ 199,000
Subtotal, Wildland fire preparedness	32,000	208,000	199,000	— 9,000
Wildland fire suppression operations .....	.....	1,011,000	.....	— 1,011,000
Wildland fire suppression operations (Emergency) .....	.....	.....	1,011,000	+ 1,011,000
Subtotal, Wildland fire suppression operations .....	.....	1,011,000	1,011,000	.....
Hazardous Fuels Reduction .....	.....	322,988	.....	— 322,988
FireGuard .....	.....	6,000	.....	— 6,000
Salaries and expenses	913,956	1,422,632	760,772	— 153,184
Salaries and expenses (Emergency) .....	.....	.....	153,184	+ 153,184
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	913,956	1,422,632	913,956	— 508,676

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, all wildland fire accounts	945,956	2,970,620	2,123,956	+ 1,178,000	- 846,664
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund	2,210,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	+ 90,000	.....
Total, Wildland Fire Management with cap adjustment	3,155,956	5,270,620	4,423,956	+ 1,268,000	- 846,664
Communications Site Administration .....	.....	2,000	2,000	+ 2,000	.....
Offsetting Collections	- 4,000	- 2,000	.....	+ 4,000	+ 2,000
Forest Service Spending of Fees	4,000	2,000	.....	- 4,000	- 2,000
Total, Forest Service without Wildland Fire Management	3,917,888	4,458,207	3,915,109	- 2,779	- 543,098
TOTAL, FOREST SERVICE	7,073,844	9,730,827	8,341,065	+ 1,267,221	- 1,389,762
Forest Service without cap adjustment	(4,863,844)	(7,430,827)	(6,041,065)	(+ 1,177,221)	(- 1,389,762)
Forest Service Suppression Cap Adjustment	(2,210,000)	(2,300,000)	(2,300,000)	(+ 90,000)	.....
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE					
Indian Health Services					
Budget Year Appropriations:					
Clinical Services:					
Hospital and health clinics	2,503,025	3,553,742	2,578,585	+ 75,560	- 975,157
Electronic Health Record System	217,564	913,186	217,564	.....	- 695,622
Dental health	248,098	319,029	254,729	+ 6,631	- 64,300
Mental health	127,171	163,992	130,155	+ 2,984	- 33,837
Alcohol and substance abuse	266,440	308,701	266,843	+ 403	- 41,858
Purchased/referred care	996,755	1,178,097	997,755	+ 1,000	- 180,342

Indian Health Care Improvement Fund	74,138	.....	74,138	.....	+ 74,138
Subtotal	4,433,191	6,436,747	4,519,769	+ 86,578	-1,916,978
Preventive Health:					
Public health nursing	110,782	132,359	111,626	+ 844	-20,733
Health education	24,350	28,106	24,746	+ 396	-3,360
Community health representatives	65,212	74,556	65,212	.....	-9,344
Immunization (Alaska)	2,183	2,509	2,183	.....	-326
Subtotal	202,527	237,530	203,767	+ 1,240	-33,763
Other services:					
Urban Indian health	90,419	115,156	92,419	+ 2,000	-22,737
Indian health professions	80,568	94,324	82,568	+ 2,000	-11,756
Tribal management grant program	2,986	4,487	2,986	.....	-1,501
Direct operations	103,805	118,475	103,805	.....	-14,670
Self-governance	6,174	6,226	6,174	.....	-52
Subtotal	283,952	338,668	287,952	+ 4,000	-50,716
Rescission	-29,388	.....	.....	+ 29,388	.....
Total, Indian Health Services total resources available for this fiscal year	4,890,282	7,012,945	5,011,488	+ 121,206	-2,001,457
(less Indian Health Service prior year appropriation from advance) .....	.....	(4,627,968)	(4,627,968)	(+ 4,627,968)	.....
Total, Indian Health Facilities newly appropriated in this bill and available for this fiscal year	4,890,282	2,384,977	383,520	-4,506,762	-2,001,457
(Indian Health Services new budget authority for accounts provided advances in prior year) .....	.....	.....	(91,818)	(+ 91,818)	(+ 91,818)
(Indian Health Services new budget authority for accounts not provided advances in prior year)	(291,702)	(913,186)	(291,702)	.....	(-621,484)
(Total, Indian Health Services budget year appropriations designated for advance) .....	.....	(4,627,968)	(4,719,786)	(+ 4,719,786)	(+ 91,818)
Advance Appropriation:					
Clinical Services:					
Hospital and health clinics (advance appropriation)	2,503,025	.....	2,578,585	+ 75,560	+ 2,578,585
Dental health (advance appropriation)	248,098	.....	254,729	+ 6,631	+ 254,729
Mental health (advance appropriation)	127,171	.....	130,155	+ 2,984	+ 130,155
Alcohol and substance abuse (advance appropriation)	266,440	.....	266,843	+ 403	+ 266,843

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
Purchased/referred care (advance appropriation)	996,755	.....	997,755	+ 1,000	+ 997,755
Subtotal	4,141,489	.....	4,228,067	+ 86,578	+ 4,228,067
Preventive Health:					
Public health nursing (advance appropriation)	110,782	.....	111,626	+ 844	+ 111,626
Health Education (advance appropriation)	24,350	.....	24,746	+ 396	+ 24,746
Community health representatives (advance appropriation)	65,212	.....	65,212	.....	+ 65,212
Immunization (Alaska) (advance appropriation)	2,183	.....	2,183	.....	+ 2,183
Subtotal	202,527	.....	203,767	+ 1,240	+ 203,767
Other services:					
Urban Indian health (advance appropriation)	90,419	.....	92,419	+ 2,000	+ 92,419
Indian health professions (advance appropriation)	80,568	.....	82,568	+ 2,000	+ 82,568
Tribal management grant program (advance appropriation)	2,986	.....	2,986	.....	+ 2,986
Direct operations (advance appropriation)	103,805	.....	103,805	.....	+ 103,805
Self-governance (advance appropriation)	6,174	.....	6,174	.....	+ 6,174
Subtotal	283,952	.....	287,952	+ 4,000	+ 287,952
Total, advance appropriations	4,627,968	.....	4,719,786	+ 91,818	+ 4,719,786
less prior year appropriations .....	.....	- 4,627,968	- 4,627,968	- 4,627,968	.....
Subtotal, Indian Health Services new appropriations in this bill	9,518,250	2,384,977	5,103,306	- 4,414,944	+ 2,718,329
Total, Indian Health Services new appropriations in this bill	9,518,250	2,384,977	5,103,306	- 4,414,944	+ 2,718,329
Total, Indian Health Services total resources available this fiscal year	(4,890,282)	(7,012,945)	(5,011,488)	(+ 121,206)	(- 2,001,457)

Contract Support Costs					
Contract support	969,000	.....	1,051,000	.....	+ 1,051,000
Mandatory (legislative proposal) .....	.....	1,051,000	.....	.....	— 1,051,000
Payments for Tribal Leases					
Tribal Sec 105(i) leases	111,000	.....	149,000	.....	+ 149,000
Mandatory (legislative proposal) .....	.....	149,000	.....	.....	— 149,000
Indian Health Facilities					
Budget Year Appropriations:					
Maintenance and improvement	170,595	187,528	170,595	.....	— 16,933
Sanitation facilities construction	196,167	201,021	196,167	.....	— 4,854
(Sanitation Facilities Construction (CDS))	(15,192)	.....	(17,023)	(+ 1,831)	(+ 17,023)
Health care facilities construction	260,896	260,899	260,896	.....	— 3
Facilities and environmental health support	298,297	371,530	305,133	+ 6,836	— 66,397
Equipment	32,598	45,077	32,598	.....	— 12,479
Total, Indian Health Facilities total resources available for this fiscal year	958,553	1,066,055	965,389	+ 6,836	— 100,666
(less Indian Health Facilities prior year appropriation from advance) .....	.....	(501,490)	(501,490)	(+ 501,490)	.....
Total, Indian Health Facilities newly appropriated in this bill and available for this fiscal year	958,553	564,565	463,899	— 494,654	— 100,666
(Indian Health Facilities new budget authority for accounts provided advances in prior year) ..	.....	.....	(6,836)	(+ 6,836)	(+ 6,836)
(Indian Health Facilities new budget authority for accounts not provided advances in prior year)	(457,063)	(461,920)	(457,063)	.....	(— 4,857)
Total, Indian Health Facilities budget year appropriations designated for advance)	(501,490)	(604,135)	(508,326)	(+ 6,836)	(— 95,809)
Advance Appropriation:					
Maintenance and improvement (advance appropriation)	170,595	.....	170,595	.....	+ 170,595
Facilities and environmental health support (advance appropriation)	298,297	.....	305,133	+ 6,836	+ 305,133
Equipment (advance appropriation)	32,598	.....	32,598	.....	+ 32,598
Total, advance appropriations	501,490	.....	508,326	+ 6,836	+ 508,326
Less prior year advance appropriations .....	.....	— 501,490	— 501,490	— 501,490	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, Indian Health Facilities new appropriations in this bill	1,460,043	564,565	972,225	-487,818	+407,660
Total, Indian Health Facilities total resources available this fiscal year	(958,553)	(1,066,055)	(965,389)	(+6,836)	(-100,666)
TOTAL, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE	12,058,293	4,149,542	7,275,531	-4,782,762	+3,125,989
(Appropriations new)	(6,958,223)	(4,149,542)	(2,047,419)	(-4,910,804)	(-2,102,123)
(Advance appropriations)	(5,129,458)	.....	(5,228,112)	(+98,654)	(+5,228,112)
(Recissions)	(-29,388)	.....	.....	(+29,388)	.....
(Indian Health Service total resources available for this fiscal year)	(6,928,835)	(8,079,000)	(7,176,877)	(+248,042)	(-902,123)
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH					
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	83,035	83,035	83,035	.....	.....
AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY					
Toxic substances and environmental public health	85,020	86,020	85,020	.....	-1,000
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	12,226,348	4,318,597	7,443,586	-4,782,762	+3,124,989
OTHER RELATED AGENCIES					
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality	4,676	4,825	5,176	+500	+351
CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD					
Salaries and expenses	14,400	17,400	14,400	.....	-3,000

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION					
Salaries and expenses	3,060	5,024	5,024	+ 1,964	.....
Derived from unobligated balances	- 3,060	.....	- 5,024	- 1,964	- 5,024
Total, Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation .....	.....	5,024	.....	.....	- 5,024
INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT					
Payment to the Institute	13,482	13,982	13,482	.....	- 500
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION					
Salaries and Expenses					
Museum and Research Institutes:					
National Air and Space Museum	22,380	23,405	22,380	.....	- 1,025
Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory	26,412	27,844	26,412	.....	- 1,432
Major scientific instrumentation	4,118	4,731	4,118	.....	- 613
Universe Center	184	184	184	.....	.....
National Museum of Natural History	55,239	58,925	55,239	.....	- 3,686
National Zoological Park	35,388	38,279	35,388	.....	- 2,891
Smithsonian Environmental Research Center	4,934	5,430	4,934	.....	- 496
Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute	16,176	17,850	16,176	.....	- 1,674
Biodiversity Center	1,563	3,563	1,563	.....	- 2,000
Arthur M Sackler Gallery/Freer Gallery of Art	6,918	7,209	6,918	.....	- 291
Asian Pacific American Center	2,560	2,615	2,560	.....	- 55
Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage	3,938	4,532	3,938	.....	- 594
Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum	5,587	6,227	5,587	.....	- 640
Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden	5,559	5,842	5,559	.....	- 283
National Museum of African Art	5,439	5,659	5,439	.....	- 220
World Cultures Center	1,292	1,292	1,292	.....	.....
Aracostia Community Museum	2,949	3,434	2,949	.....	- 485
Archives of American Art	2,097	2,180	2,097	.....	- 83
National Museum of African American History and Culture	35,767	36,886	35,767	.....	- 1,119
National Museum of American History	28,382	29,709	28,382	.....	- 1,327
National Museum of the American Indian	36,762	38,126	36,762	.....	- 1,364
National Museum of the American Latino	10,392	14,635	12,392	+ 2,000	- 2,243
National Portrait Gallery	7,473	7,830	7,473	.....	- 357
National Postal Museum	2,160	2,343	2,160	.....	- 183
Smithsonian American Art Museum	11,711	12,701	11,711	.....	- 990
Smithsonian American Women's History Museum	9,568	13,778	11,568	+ 2,000	- 2,210

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
American Experience Center	600	600	600	.....	.....
Subtotal, Museums and Research Institutes	345,548	375,809	349,548	+ 4,000	- 26,261
Mission enabling:					
Program support and outreach:					
Outreach	10,225	11,369	10,225	.....	- 1,144
Communications	3,075	3,195	3,075	.....	- 120
Institution-wide programs	20,084	24,084	20,084	.....	- 4,000
Office of Exhibits Central	3,627	3,806	3,627	.....	- 179
Museum Support Center	2,044	2,116	2,044	.....	- 72
Museum Conservation Institute	3,770	3,951	3,770	.....	- 181
Smithsonian Libraries and Archives	16,835	18,088	16,835	.....	- 1,253
Subtotal, Program support and outreach	59,660	66,609	59,660	.....	- 6,949
Office of Chief Information Officer	65,895	69,466	65,895	.....	- 3,571
Administration	39,418	49,281	39,418	.....	- 9,863
Inspector General	4,426	5,507	4,426	.....	- 1,081
Facilities services:					
Facilities maintenance	119,258	130,954	119,258	.....	- 11,696
Facilities operations, security and support	258,650	278,374	258,650	.....	- 19,724
Subtotal, Facilities services	377,908	409,328	377,908	.....	- 31,420
Subtotal, Mission enabling	547,307	600,191	547,307	.....	- 52,884
Total, Salaries and expenses	892,855	976,000	896,855	+ 4,000	- 79,145

Facilities Capital					
Revitalization	179,400	183,200	119,645	— 59,755	— 63,555
Facilities planning and design	36,245	44,800	41,000	+ 4,755	— 3,800
Construction	36,000	37,000	37,000	+ 1,000	.....
Total, Facilities Capital	251,645	265,000	197,645	— 54,000	— 67,355
TOTAL, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION	1,144,500	1,241,000	1,094,500	— 50,000	— 146,500
NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART					
Salaries and Expenses					
Care and utilization of art collections	56,950	58,460	56,950	.....	— 1,510
Operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds	37,212	39,799	37,212	.....	— 2,587
Protection of buildings, grounds and contents	35,619	38,633	35,619	.....	— 3,014
General administration	40,459	46,628	41,979	+ 1,520	— 4,649
Total, Salaries and Expenses	170,240	183,520	171,760	+ 1,520	— 11,760
Repair, Restoration and Renovation of Buildings					
Base program	39,000	37,480	37,480	— 1,520	.....
TOTAL, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART	209,240	221,000	209,240	.....	— 11,760
JOHN F KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS					
Operations and maintenance	27,640	29,380	30,089	+ 2,449	+ 709
Capital repair and restoration	17,740	18,650	15,291	— 2,449	— 3,359
TOTAL, JOHN F KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS	45,380	48,030	45,380	.....	— 2,650
WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS					
Salaries and expenses	15,000	16,100	15,000	.....	— 1,100

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or –)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES					
National Endowment for the Arts					
Grants and Administration					
Grants:					
Direct grants	86,870	87,820	86,870	.....	– 950
Challenge America grants	10,600	11,000	10,600	.....	– 400
Subtotal	97,470	98,820	97,470	.....	– 1,350
State partnerships:					
State and regional	51,139	51,848	51,139	.....	– 709
Underserved set-aside	13,841	14,032	13,841	.....	– 191
Subtotal	64,980	65,880	64,980	.....	– 900
Subtotal, Grants	162,450	164,700	162,450	.....	– 2,250
Program support	2,500	2,750	2,500	.....	– 250
Administration	42,050	43,550	42,050	.....	– 1,500
Total, Arts	207,000	211,000	207,000	.....	– 4,000
National Endowment for the Humanities					
Grants and Administration					
Grants:					
Special Initiatives	7,000	6,950	7,000	.....	+ 50
Federal/State partnership	65,000	66,000	65,000	.....	– 1,000
Preservation and access	22,500	22,000	22,500	.....	+ 500
Public programs	15,800	15,400	15,800	.....	+ 400

Research programs	17,500	17,500	17,500	.....	.....	.....
Education programs	15,400	14,800	15,400	.....	.....	+ 600
Program development	2,800	2,500	2,800	.....	.....	+ 300
Digital humanities initiatives	6,250	6,050	6,250	.....	.....	+ 200
Subtotal, Grants	152,250	151,200	152,250	.....	.....	+ 1,050
Matching Grants:						
Treasury funds	3,000	3,000	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Challenge grants	15,750	14,800	15,750	.....	.....	+ 950
Subtotal, Matching grants	18,750	17,800	18,750	.....	.....	+ 950
Administration	36,000	42,000	36,000	.....	.....	— 6,000
Total, Humanities	207,000	211,000	207,000	.....	.....	— 4,000
TOTAL, NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES	414,000	422,000	414,000	.....	.....	— 8,000
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS						
Salaries and expenses	3,661	4,284	3,661	.....	.....	— 623
NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS						
Grants	5,000	5,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION						
Salaries and expenses	8,585	9,494	8,585	.....	.....	— 909
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION						
Salaries and expenses	8,750	9,490	8,750	.....	.....	— 740
UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM						
Holocaust Memorial Museum	65,231	67,000	65,231	.....	.....	— 1,769
PRESIDIO TRUST						
Operations	90,000	45,000	45,000	.....	— 45,000	.....
WORLD WAR I CENTENNIAL COMMISSION						
Salaries and expenses	1,000	3,000	.....	.....	— 1,000	— 3,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or –)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
UNITED STATES SEMIQUINCENTENNIAL COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses	15,000	30,000	15,000	.....	— 15,000
ALYCE SPOTTED BEAR AND WALTER SOBOLEFF COMMISSION ON NATIVE CHILDREN					
Salaries and expenses	550	.....	.....	— 550	.....
TOTAL, TITLE III, RELATED AGENCIES	21,359,647	16,213,464	17,748,056	— 3,611,591	+ 1,534,592
TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Appropriations	(16,263,577)	(16,215,464)	(11,156,760)	(– 5,106,817)	(– 5,058,704)
Rescissions	(– 29,388)	.....	.....	(+ 29,388)	.....
Advance appropriations	(5,129,458)	.....	(5,228,112)	(+ 98,654)	(+ 5,228,112)
Offsetting collections	(– 4,000)	(– 2,000)	.....	(+ 4,000)	(+ 2,000)
(Discretionary without cap adjustment)	(19,149,647)	(12,713,464)	(15,448,056)	(– 3,701,591)	(+ 2,734,592)
(Fire Suppression Cap Adjustment)	(2,210,000)	(2,300,000)	(2,300,000)	(+ 90,000)	.....
TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Section 447 .....	.....	.....	— 100,000	— 100,000	— 100,000
Section 448 .....	.....	.....	— 350,000	— 350,000	— 350,000
Section 443 of Division G of Public Law 117–328	— 604,000	.....	.....	+ 604,000	.....
Section 443 of Division G of Public Law 117–328 (emergency)	604,000	2,357,000	.....	— 604,000	— 2,357,000
TOTAL, TITLE IV, GENERAL PROVISIONS .....	.....	2,357,000	— 450,000	— 450,000	— 2,807,000

OTHER APPROPRIATIONS					
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:					
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	91,000	91,000	91,000	91,000	.....
United States Geological Survey					
Surveys, Investigations, and Research (Sec 40201 and 41003):					
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	69,000	69,000	69,000	69,000	.....
Bureau of Indian Affairs					
Operation of Indian Programs:					
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	43,200	43,200	43,200	43,200	.....
Construction:					
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	.....
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs	93,200	93,200	93,200	93,200	.....
Departmental Offices					
Office of the Secretary					
Departmental Operations:					
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	142,000	142,000	142,000	142,000	.....
Department-Wide Programs					
Wildland Fire Management:					
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	262,600	262,600	262,600	262,600	.....
Total, Department of the Interior	657,800	657,800	657,800	657,800	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
Environmental Protection Agency					
Environmental Programs and Management:					
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	386,800	386,800	386,800	.....	.....
Hazardous Substance Superfund:					
Appropriations available from prior year advances	604,000	.....	.....	- 604,000	.....
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency) .....	.....	.....	604,000	+ 604,000	+ 604,000
State and Tribal Assistance Grants:					
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	10,819,000	11,221,000	10,819,000	.....	- 402,000
Total, Environmental Protection Agency	11,809,800	11,607,800	11,809,800	.....	+ 202,000
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Forest Service					
Forest and Rangeland Research:					
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	2,000	2,000	2,000	.....	.....
State and Private Forestry:					
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	305,360	305,360	305,360	.....	.....
National Forest System:					
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	529,800	529,800	529,800	.....	.....
Capital Improvement and Maintenance:					
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	72,000	72,000	72,000	.....	.....
Wildland Fire Management:					
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	36,000	36,000	36,000	.....	.....

Total, Department of Agriculture	945,160	945,160	945,160	.....
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES				
Indian Health Service				
Indian Health Facilities:				
Appropriations available from prior year advances (emergency)	700,000	700,000	700,000	.....
Total, Department of Health and Human Services	700,000	700,000	700,000	.....
less prior year appropriations	— 604,000	.....	.....	.....
less prior year appropriations (emergency)	— 13,508,760	— 13,910,760	— 14,112,760	— 202,000
Total, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DISASTER RELIEF SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2023				
(Public Law 117–328, Division N)				
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
United States Fish and Wildlife Service				
Construction (emergency)	247,000	.....	.....	— 247,000
National Park Service				
Construction (emergency)	1,500,000	.....	.....	— 1,500,000
United States Geological Survey				
Surveys, Investigations, and Research (emergency)	41,040	.....	.....	— 41,040
Indian Affairs				
Bureau of Indian Affairs				
Operation of Indian Programs (emergency)	44,500	.....	.....	— 44,500
Construction (emergency)	2,500	.....	.....	— 2,500
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs	47,000	.....	.....	— 47,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2024—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2023 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2023 appropriation	Budget estimate
Bureau of Indian Education					
Education Construction (emergency)	90,465	.....	.....	— 90,465	.....
Total, Indian Affairs	137,465	.....	.....	— 137,465	.....
Department-Wide Programs					
Wildland Fire Management:					
Preparedness (emergency)	45,343	.....	.....	— 45,343	.....
Fire Suppression Operations (emergency)	458,657	.....	.....	— 458,657	.....
Total, Wildland Fire Management	504,000	.....	.....	— 504,000	.....
Total, Department of the Interior	2,429,505	.....	.....	— 2,429,505	.....
Environmental Protection Agency					
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program (emergency)	1,000	.....	.....	— 1,000	.....
State and Tribal Assistance Grants:					
Clean Water State Revolving Fund (emergency)	665,210	.....	.....	— 665,210	.....
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (emergency)	1,002,000	.....	.....	— 1,002,000	.....
Total, State and Tribal Assistance Grants	1,667,210	.....	.....	— 1,667,210	.....
Total, Environmental Protection Agency	1,668,210	.....	.....	— 1,668,210	.....

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Forest Service					
Forest and Rangeland Research (emergency)	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
State and Private Forestry (emergency)	148,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
National Forest System (emergency)	210,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Capital Improvement and Maintenance (emergency)	150,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wildland Fire Management (emergency)	1,546,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Forest Service	2,056,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023	6,153,715	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL, OTHER APPROPRIATIONS	6,153,715	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	52,748,893	48,339,889	42,860,170	.....	.....
Appropriations	(38,565,508)	(48,268,957)	(38,118,126)	(-447,382)	(-10,150,831)
Rescissions	(-42,688)	.....	(-466,000)	(-423,312)	(-466,000)
Advance appropriations	(5,129,458)	.....	(5,228,112)	(+ 98,654)	(+ 5,228,112)
Emergency appropriations	(6,757,715)	.....	(2,195,000)	(-4,562,715)	(-162,000)
Offsetting Collections	(-211,100)	(2,357,000)	(-237,100)	(-26,000)	(+ 71,000)
Fire suppression cap adjustment	(2,550,000)	(2,650,000)	(2,650,000)	(+ 100,000)	.....
(By transfer)	(43,407)	(45,775)	(43,407)	.....	(-2,368)
(Transfer out)	(-43,407)	(-45,775)	(-43,407)	.....	(+ 2,368)