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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND
RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2026

JULY 24, 2025.—Ordered to be printed

Ms. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2431]

The Committee on Appropriations reports an original bill (S. 2431) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

Amounts of new budget (obligational) authority for fiscal year 2026

Total of bill as reported to the Senate	\$42,438,315,000
Amount of 2025 appropriations	43,371,549,000
Bill as recommended to Senate compared to—	
2025 appropriations	– 933,234,000

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REPORT FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2026

SUMMARY OF BILL

For this bill, estimates totaling \$41,450,000,000 in new obligational authority, including \$2,850,000,000 in funds made available for the wildland fire suppression cap adjustment, and \$5,324,647,000 in advance appropriations, are provided for the programs and activities of the agencies and bureaus of the Department of the Interior, except the Bureau of Reclamation, and the following related agencies:

- Environmental Protection Agency
- 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
- United States Semiquincentennial Commission

Fiscal year 2025 levels cited in this report reflect the enacted amounts in Public Law 119–4, the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025.

MULTI-AGENCY DIRECTIVES

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

dian 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 the Supreme 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 and in Bureau of Indian Education Schools through the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund [Fund], as authorized in The Great American Outdoors Act (Public Law 116–152) [GAOA]. The Fund’s authorization expired in fiscal year 2025. The Committee notes that the Interior Appropriations Bill alone is not sufficient to meet the construction needs of BIE schools and public land infrastructure. The Committee looks forward to the prompt reauthorization of the Fund to continue to address the deferred maintenance backlog needs on our public lands and in Bureau of Indian Education schools.

The Committee is concerned that the Department has delayed the disbursement of funds for Legacy Restoration Fund projects on the fiscal year 2025 list. The Committee urges the disbursement of these funds in a timely manner.

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

Land Grants, Acequias and Community Ditches.—The Secretaries of the Department of the Interior and the Department of 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 mercedes recognized by the State of New Mexico.

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

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

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

Quarterly Report on Reporting Requirements.—Within 90 days of enactment of this act, and quarterly thereafter, the Committee directs the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, and the Environmental Protection Agency to each provide a quarterly report to the Committee outlining the status of the reporting requirements outlined within this report.

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. Federal land managers are encouraged to work with state wildlife managers on beaver conservation, to make planning decisions that recognize beavers’ environmental and ecological benefits, and to identify locations where restoration of their habitat may be most beneficial.

Valles Caldera National Preserve.—The Committee is concerned about the presence of illegal trespass cattle from the Santa Fe National Forest on the Valles Caldera National Preserve in violation of the Preserve’s authorizing statute and National Park Service policy. The Committee appreciates the Forest Service and the National Park Service establishing a formal written agreement on funding, fence maintenance responsibilities, cattle incursion response, law enforcement efforts, and a pilot program to test the use of virtual fencing to keep cattle excluded from the Preserve. The Committee directs the Services to jointly brief the Committee on the plan to fund the long-term maintenance of the fence after its construction, within 90 days of enactment of this act.

Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act.—The Committee continues to direct the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service to annually post on a centralized agency website the list of Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act [FLREA] (Public Law 108–447) projects and activities performed in each fiscal year, which should include a project or activity title, description, location,

and amount obligated, beginning with fiscal year 2024 as practicable. The Committee awaits a report from each land management agency that is unable to complete this directive. Such report shall detail the specific steps the agency plans to take to secure the capabilities needed to provide proper transparency on the spending of FLREA funds.

Workforce Housing on Public Lands.—Across the country, the rise in short-term vacation rentals, particularly at popular travel destinations has further decreased the availability and affordability of housing in communities near national parks and other Federal lands. This has created a crisis in public lands staffing access to adequate housing facilities is a key component of attracting and retaining a qualified workforce. For example, the Committee understands that seasonal employees are often forced to turn down permanent employment because they would lose the temporary housing provided to some seasonal employees. The Department of the Interior and the Forest Service are directed to continue to prioritize expanding housing availability and to work with the Committee to ensure it understands what resources are needed to achieve this. Within 60 days of enactment of this act, the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service shall each provide briefings to the Committee detailing current housing needs and ongoing impacts. Further, within 90 days of enactment of this act, the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service shall each provide the Committee with a housing needs assessment for employees who live both in government quarters and in the local community, including what Federal funding and potential legislative changes would help Federal employees find and pay for adequate housing.

Technological Innovation in Land Management.—To enhance the capabilities of Federal agencies responsible for wildfire management, including the Department of the Interior and the U.S. Forest Service, the Committee encourages these agencies to explore innovative private-public partnerships capable of large data collection through beyond-line-of-sight, unmanned aerial platforms, coupled with the use of artificial intelligence [AI] in predicting and mitigating wildfire hazards. The Committee recognizes the potential of AI-driven technologies to improve predictive modeling, risk assessment, and resource allocation for wildfire prevention and response, thus strengthening wildfire management strategies. The Committee directs the agencies to report within 180 days of the enactment of this act on their progress in exploring and implementing such partnerships.

Federal Trust, Federal Obligations, and Treaty Responsibilities.—The Committee reminds agencies funded by this act of their obligation to uphold the Federal trust and treaty responsibilities to Tribes and Federal obligations to the Native Hawaiian Community. This includes upholding treaty and reserved rights, and any other rights and obligations under Federal law; supporting self-determination efforts by Native communities; fulfilling obligations under Presidential Memoranda and Executive Orders; and conducting early and robust government-to-government consultation with Tribes, and meaningful outreach and engagement with Native Hawaiians.

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

Streamlining Tribal Water Funding.—The Committee directs the Department, in coordination with the Indian Health Service, the Environmental Protection Agency, and other Federal agencies to, within existing authorities, take steps to streamline and better coordinate Federal Tribal drinking water and sanitation incentives and programs with the goal of simplifying administrative burdens for Tribal governments or organizations to design, finance, and build necessary water infrastructure. The Committee directs the Department, in coordination with IHS and EPA, to report to the Committees on Appropriations no later than 90 days after enactment of this act on policy recommendations to address any statutory barriers and identify additional authorities necessary to further this goal.

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

Estimating Fixed Costs.—The Committee directs all agencies funded in this act to include in future budget justifications an estimate of the “fixed costs” needs for the budget year. Such costs represent non-programmatic, obligatory costs that cannot be changed or avoided and are not associated with programmatic increases. For the purposes of this estimate, the Committee directs that the components of “fixed costs” include: (1) change in number of paid days; (2) estimates of proposed cost-of-living adjustments, change in number of paid days, and benefits increases for current year FTE levels; (3) change in employer share of retirement programs for current year staffing levels; (4) estimates of costs due for workers compensation payments; (5) estimates of change in unemployment compensation; (6) estimates of changes in rent payable to the General Services Administration [GSA], Federal, and Non-Federal sources for office and non-office space, including security estimates from the Federal Protective Service, mandatory office relocations, and base operations and maintenance increases resulting from movement out of GSA or direct-leased space; (7) estimated costs for services charged centrally by the Department/Agency that are mandatory and non-severable; and (8) estimated costs associated with utilities for facilities. Note that these costs do not include programmatic contract increases. Budget submissions must include a

description of the assumptions reflected in each category of the fixed cost estimates.

Barriers to Critical Mineral Development.—The Department of the Interior, in conjunction with the Department of Energy, is directed to complete a study on actions it can take to increase the domestic supply of critical minerals and other minerals that are projected to experience increased price and demand in the next 20 years. They are to specifically examine the barriers to producing, processing, recycling, stockpiling, and identifying critical minerals alternatives or substitutes, including possible obstacles for securing financing. The report should include steps the Departments can take to assist critical mineral projects in overcoming these barriers. The report should also examine whether there is a need to create a critical mineral reserve and the feasibility of undertaking such an effort. Additionally, the report should develop a description of a preferred location for developing, processing, recycling, and stockpiling critical minerals. Finally, the report should also provide a list of critical minerals and our dependence on imports for each, as well as examine domestic sources and potential domestic sources.

Wildland Fire Consolidation.—The Committee is aware of the administration's proposal to consolidate the wildfire functions across the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior. While nothing in this bill provides the funding or authority necessary for the administration to execute this consolidation, the Committee is interested in understanding more about the administration's proposal to create a more effective and efficient wildland fire workforce. No later than 120 days after enactment, the Committee directs the Forest Service, in consultation with the Department of the Interior, to provide a report to the Committee on a current capacity and needs study for wildland fire personnel and assets across the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior. Additionally, no later than 90 days after enactment of this act, the Committee directs the Forest Service to provide the Committee with a briefing on how they would plan to consolidate wildland fire programs to achieve the most efficient and effective use of wildland fire offices, coordinating bodies, programs, budgets, procurement processes, and research programs with the Department of the Interior. Within 90 days of the enactment of this act, the Forest Service is directed to brief the committee on the anticipated costs to implement the Executive Order entitled, "Empowering Commonsense Wildfire Prevention and Response", signed on June 12, 2025.

Staffing.—The Committee is greatly concerned with the actions taken regarding staffing across the Department of the Interior and the other agencies funded in this bill. The staff are the lifeblood of the Department and these agencies and the uninformed manner in which staffing reductions have been imposed in the name of efficiency is anything but efficient. The Committee expects the Department of the Interior and the other agencies funded in this bill to maintain the requisite staffing levels to ensure that operations are not deleteriously affected or have a negative impact on the economic output and support to States, localities, and tribes.

Agency Budget Staff.—The Committee notes the value of having a full set of budget staff maintained at specific agencies in addition to having department-level budget office staff and therefore directs

each agency funded by this act to maintain its own separate budget office at the agency level. The Committee notes that section 447 of the bill restricts transfers of funds among accounts with the effect of moving personnel and affirm that agency budget staff is covered within that provision.

Execution of Energy Projects.—The Committee urges the Department to utilize resources in order to conduct decisions, actions, consultations, and other undertakings related to renewable energy projects in a timely manner so as to avoid unnecessary project delays and cost increases so that the United States can ensure permitting reliability to industry, maximize energy production, and bring down Americans' energy costs.

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.). Other funded projects support on-the-ground conservation activities, capital improvement and maintenance on public lands, and forest resiliency and wildfire risk reduction efforts which will further the missions of longstanding programs funded within the bill.

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 Public Law 109–432. These deposits amounted to \$117,875,000 in fiscal year 2025 and are also projected at \$117,875,000 in fiscal year 2026. 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.

The Committee rejects the budget proposal to allow funding for deferred maintenance on Federal lands as an eligible use of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Since its inception over sixty years ago, the Land and Water Conservation Fund has been the mechanism to safeguard and preserve for future generations the natural, cultural, and historical treasures of the American landscape. While maintaining the built environment that facilitates the management and recreation opportunities on these lands is a necessity, there are other funding avenues for deferred maintenance, including through a reauthorized Legacy Restoration Fund. LWCF is the only source available for saving places that will otherwise be lost forever, including significant inholdings essential to ensure cost-efficient management of existing public lands, improve access for sportsmen and families, conserve habitat for game and non-game species, protect iconic scenery in national parks and forests, safeguard community water supplies, and provide other basic public land benefits. The intent and uses of LWCF have been codified and reaffirmed by both the Dingell Act of 2019 and the GAOA of 2020.

The Committees recognizes and appreciates the Forest Service's submission of the statutorily required Federal land acquisition project list and the supplemental land acquisition project list. However, the Committee notes the absence of the fiscal year 2026 Department of the Interior statutorily-required Federal land acquisition list for the Bureau of Land Management, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service. The Committee reminds the Department of the Interior of its statutory requirement in both Public Law 116–152 and the general provision outlined in this act in reference to submission of the Federal land acquisition project list. The Committee looks forward to the Department of the Interior correcting this critical deficiency expeditiously and following statute in forthcoming fiscal years.

Therefore, due to the absence of the Department of the Interior statutorily required Federal land acquisition list, a detailed table accompanying this report shows the LWCF allocation for fiscal year 2026 by agency, account, activity, and project, including the list of specific Federal land acquisition projects for the Forest Service and the Forest Legacy Program projects. The Committee will reassess the Interior bureau allocations prior to enactment of this act and as a full slate of land acquisition lists are provided.

Appraisals.—The Committee appreciates the commitment by the Department and the Forest Service to meet congressional direction to ameliorate concerns about delays and other process issues related to the appraisal function. Concerns persist, however, regarding process inconsistencies across regions, the need for public

transparency regarding policies and manuals associated with appraisal review, and other issues related to valuation. The Committee expects detailed regular reports related to the process and policy changes being implemented, as well as the pilot program for returning some functions to the Fish and Wildlife Service and National Park Service, and will revisit this issue and funding for appraisal services prior to enactment of a final fiscal year 2026 bill.

Fish and Wildlife Service.—The Service is expected to provide outreach to all units of the National Wildlife Refuge System, including Clarks River, Don Edwards, Green River, Loxahatchee, and Okefenokee, to ensure these refuges are accessing all available funding tools, including recreational access and inholdings. The Service is strongly encouraged to continue due diligence work on the accumulating backlog of parcels available at Clarks River and Green River National Wildlife Refuges and is directed to brief the Committee on such efforts within 90 days of enactment of this act. The Committee directs the Service to consider habitat conservation plan land acquisition applications that enhance efforts to establish State research forests through the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund program. The Committee supports future conservation easement acquisition in the Mascoma River Division of the Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge and land acquisition at Hackmatack National Wildlife Refuge by the Service.

Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge.—The Committee encourages the Service to acquire lands within the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge's boundaries, which will expand hunting, fishing, and recreation access and help reduce fire risk in the Refuge and nearby communities.

National Park Service.—The Committee supports future land acquisition for the Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park by the Service.

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

LWCF State Conservation Grants.—The Committee recognizes the importance of providing Federal funds from the Land and Water Conservation Fund under the Great American Outdoors Act to States, the District of Columbia and insular areas in a timely manner to avoid any undue impacts on staffing and outdoor recreation projects at the State and local level. Therefore, the National Park Service shall release application guidance and expected allocations to States, the District of Columbia and insular areas not later than 60 days after enactment of this act. The Committee is

concerned with the reduction of mission-critical staff for the National Park Service and directs the office to achieve staffing levels that will allow it to provide robust technical assistance, timely grant decisions and oversight of State and Local Assistance programs under the Great American Outdoors Act.

Forest Legacy Program.—For over 30 years, the Forest Service and States have worked together through this program to protect privately owned forest lands through conservation easements and land purchases, all while not adding to the Federal estate. The Committee appreciates the Forest Service's successful implementation of this program and its efforts to ensure that States fully understand the tools available under the current statute and regulation, including management agreements that can contribute to the program's continued success.

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 guide-

lines 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 Op-

eration 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. 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.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

The bill incorporates detail tables by reference for the following accounts:

- Bureau of Land Management, Management of Lands and Resources
- Bureau of Land Management, Oregon and California Grant Lands
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Resource Management
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Construction
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Multinational Species Conservation Fund
- National Park Service, National Recreation and Preservation
- United States Geological Survey, Surveys, Investigations and Research
- Departmental Offices, Office of the Secretary, Departmental Operations
- Environmental Protection Agency, Office of the Administrator
- Environmental Protection Agency, Science and Technology
- Environmental Protection Agency, Environmental Programs and Management
- Environmental Protection Agency, Hazardous Substance Superfund
- Environmental Protection Agency, State and Tribal Assistance Grants, Categorical Grants
- Forest Service, Forest and Rangeland Research
- Forest Service, State, Private, and Tribal Forestry
- Forest Service, National Forest System
- Smithsonian Institution, Salaries and Expenses
- National Endowment for the Arts, Grants and Administration
- National Endowment for the Humanities, Grants and Administration

These actions were taken by the Committee to ensure the Departments and Agencies funded in this bill spend money in accordance with the intent of Congress.

The Committee is disappointed with the utter lack of regard for complying with Congressional intent on spending funds as appropriated.

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, 2025	\$1,260,462,000
Committee recommendation	1,256,992,000

The Committee recommends \$1,256,992,000 for Management of Lands and Resources. 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 Committee recommends \$141,972,000 for wild horse and burro activities.

It is clear that the landscape cannot support the populations in excess of the appropriate management level [AML], and that the Bureau should scale up targeted removals in the most heavily ecologically impacted areas with a goal of achieving a sustainable herd population below AML through a humane and sustainable multi-pronged approach of fertility control, targeted removals, off-range holding, and adoptions, in accordance with current law and animal welfare protocols. With the funds provided, the Bureau must address the fact that the cost for housing horses in off-range facilities is reducing the availability of resources to care for and manage on-range populations, or to conduct gathers for fertility control treatment or removal. Not later than 30 days after enactment of this act, the Bureau is directed to restart quarterly briefings for the Committee on the state of the program and shall include information on the number of off-range holding contracts offered, including renewals, the number of applicants for such contracts, and the number of awarded contracts, information on the cost of contract adjustments for change orders, and how the Bureau is working to reduce the costs of off-range holdings.

Land Management Priorities.—The Committee recommends \$3,246,000 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 Committee recommends no less than \$34,000,000 for threatened and endangered species activities. The Committee appreciates the Bureau’s work on its 5-year strategic plan and looks forward to an action plan that includes priorities identified through science-based criteria.

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

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

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

Alaska Conveyance.—The Committee recommends \$32,662,000 for Alaska conveyance. The Committee recognizes the importance of the Bureau of Land Management Alaska Native Vietnam-era Veterans Allotment Program and the Committee recommends an additional \$1,008,000 in funding to be used for this program. Further, the Committee recognizes the challenges associated with implementation of the Alaska Native Vietnam-era Veterans Allotment Program and includes a 5-year program extension to allow the Bureau sufficient time to locate and assist all eligible veterans and their decedents.

17(b) Program.—The Committee supports the Bureau’s efforts to enter into agreements with Alaska Native entities to administer Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act [ANCSA] 17(b) easements and directs the Bureau to make funds available to implement these agreements. To that end, the Committee recommends \$1,500,000 to be available to the Bureau to provide funding to Alaska Native entities with which it has entered into 17(b) easement agreements given the importance of having safe, public access to public lands or major waterways. Of the funds provided, the Committee directs

that no more than 5 percent be available to the Bureau for administrative expenses. The Bureau is directed to provide a briefing within 60 days of enactment of this act on these efforts.

Resource Management Planning.—The Committee recommends \$65,000,000, including up to \$10,000,000 for sage grouse and sagebrush restoration planning.

National Conservation Lands.—The Committee recommends \$59,135,000 for National Conservation Lands, including \$11,000,000 for National Scenic and Historic Trails. National Conservation Lands conserve the Nation's heritage and this funding will allow increased inventory, monitoring, and protection of cultural resources; enhance proper management of all resources; and provide a quality visitor experience through recreational access. Furthermore, this funding ensures that units in the National Conservation Lands system are adequately staffed with land managers, law enforcement officers, and cultural resources experts.

Conservation Status Ranking.—The Committee provides \$2,000,000 to support efforts to update conservation status ranks for species of conservation concern in the Pacific Northwest using transparent and standardized tools through cooperative agreements with institutions of higher learning in the region.

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

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

Renewable Energy.—The Bureau is directed to hire and train dedicated geothermal personnel and to develop training materials, and standard operating procedures to provide technical support to district offices, in order to ensure the timely review of geothermal energy projects on Federal lands.

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

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

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

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

for recharge projects. The Bureau is directed to brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on its use of authorities provided by section 1105 of Public Law 116–260, which allow the Bureau to use existing easements and rights of ways to move and percolate water for aquifer recharge without further permissions or additional requirements.

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

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

Grazing Allotments.—The Bureau must prioritize management of active allotments impacting riparian areas, that are not meeting land health standards, or do not have current assessments and reduce the backlog of active grazing permits that require analysis and new management decisions under the National Environmental Policy Act.

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.

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

Consultation.—The Committee encourages the Secretary to engage, as directed, in additional meaningful, consultations with federally recognized Tribes and Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act Corporations affected by the Final Rule titled “Special Areas Within the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska”. The Committee expects improved consultation with Alaska Natives on the North Slope of Alaska, on this rule and other major actions by the Interior Department that impact their economy, well-being, and ancestral lands. The Committee directs the Secretary to conduct meaningful consultations with Tribes, Alaska Native Corporations and other Tribal entities in the North Slope region and do everything in their power to ensure that those Alaska Native views are understood and reflected in decisions on the implementation of the rule and all other decisions made by the Department.

Soda Ash.—In accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act and the Non-Energy Leasing minerals rule, the Bureau set a 10-year, industry-wide royalty rate of 2 percent on January 1, 2021, for all existing and future Federal soda ash and sodium bicarbonate leases. The Committee encourages the Bureau to work with soda ash producers to assist them in reducing royalty rates and directs the Bu-

reau to take the necessary steps to reduce the Federal royalty rate for soda ash as appropriate.

Ambler Access Project.—The Committee notes that section 201(4)(b) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act [ANILCA] of 1980 requires the Secretary to permit access for surface transportation purposes from the Ambler Mining District to the Alaska Pipeline Haul Road in accordance with the provisions of the act and expects the Department to follow the law.

North Anchorage Land Agreement.—The Committee recognizes that the North Anchorage Land Agreement of March 15, 1982, as amended, and authorized as a matter of Federal law by section 1425 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of December 2, 1980 (Public Law 96–487), was intended to address long-standing land entitlement issues in and surrounding the Municipality of Anchorage and Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson. The continued importance of Fort Richardson for our Nation's defense has made it impossible for Eklutna Inc., to realize the agreed-upon benefits set out within the North Anchorage Land Agreement and remaining entitlement of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971 (Public Law 92–203). Of the amounts appropriated, up to \$500,000 shall be made available in fiscal year 2026 for the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office, or a contracted federally qualified appraiser, to complete a land appraisal and market analysis within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act for the remaining lands designated for conveyance to Eklutna Inc. through the North Anchorage Land Agreement and Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. The appropriation shall first fully fund the cost of the surface appraisal and then, if adequate funds remain, the cost of a subsurface appraisal. In order to provide an accurate and balanced appraisal to inform a future equal value land-exchange, the AVSO shall appraise the North Anchorage Land Agreement military lands as if uncontaminated by military use.

Good Samaritan Remediation.—The Committee notes the importance of Public Law 118–155 in addressing the remediation of abandoned hardrock mines as well as meeting our Nation's mineral needs. The Bureau is directed to use all available authorities provided under Public Law 118–155 and to brief the Committee on any permit applications that were considered to be denied pursuant to section 4(m)(2)(B) of that act.

Virtual Fencing Technologies.—The Committee encourages the Bureau to consider applications for virtual fencing technologies for cattle in improving rangeland management and directs the Bureau, within 90 days of enactment of this act, to submit a report on the potential rangeland improvements, benefits to wildlife habitat, and cost savings resulting from the use of virtual fencing technologies on Federal grazing allotments.

Critical Minerals Supply Chains and Reliability.—The Committee reminds the Bureau that Public Law 117–58 Section 40206 requires a joint effort with the Forest Service to submit a report to Congress which includes regulatory and legislative proposals to improve timeliness of permitting activities and the development and publication of a performance metric for evaluating the progress made in expediting permitting activities. In addition to these reports, the Committee directs the Bureau to provide a briefing with-

in 90 days of enactment of this act, and quarterly thereafter, on its status for satisfying section 40206 of Public Law 117–58.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Appropriations, 2025	\$115,521,000
Committee recommendation	115,521,000

The Committee recommends \$115,521,000 for Oregon and California Grant Lands. 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, 2025	\$10,000,000
Committee recommendation	9,430,000

The Committee recommends \$9,430,000 for range improvements.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

Appropriations, 2025	\$30,000,000
Offsetting collections	– 30,000,000
Committee recommendation	29,564,000
Offsetting collections	– 29,564,000

The Committee recommends \$29,564,000 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, 2025	\$26,000,000
Committee recommendation	26,000,000

The Committee recommends \$26,000,000 for miscellaneous trust funds.

PROGRAM FUNDING FOR MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Wildlife Habitat Management, Sage Grouse habitat	71,000
Wildlife Habitat Management, Plant Conservation and Restoration	20,600
Oil and Gas Management, Legacy Well Remediation	18,500
Cadastral, Land and Realty Management, 17(b) Program	1,500
National Conservation Lands, Conservation Status Ranking in the Pacific Northwest	2,000

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, 2025	\$1,475,353,000
Committee recommendation	1,462,934,000

The Committee recommends \$1,462,934,000 for Resource Management. All programs and subactivities included are continued at enacted levels unless otherwise specified below or in the table. 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.

Ecological Services.—The Committee recommends \$283,998,000 for Ecological Services activities. Within the Ecological Services program, funding is recommended as follows:

Listing.—The Committee recommends \$21,120,000 for endangered species listing activities. The Service is directed to brief the Committee on its work plan for this funding as it relates to petition activities, listing of foreign species, and critical habitat designations.

Planning and Consultation.—The Committee recommends \$116,191,000 for planning and consultation. Included in the recommendation is \$4,000,000 for Gulf Coast Restoration activities. The Committee also recommends \$10,354,000 to support environmental review and permitting of energy projects on public lands; \$2,772,000 for Environmental Response and Restoration; \$3,500,000 for National Environmental Policy Act [NEPA] permitting; and \$2,859,000 for Bay Delta Ecosystem Restoration. The Committee also recommends \$1,500,000 for Pesticide Consultations.

Conservation and Restoration.—The Committee recommends \$37,571,000 for Conservation and Restoration. The recommendation includes \$1,000,000 for the Alaska Nannut Co-management Council; and \$500,000 for the Eskimo Walrus Commission. The Committee also recommends \$1,432,000 for Coastal Barrier Re-

sources Act; \$6,507,000 for Environmental Response and Restoration; \$7,373,000 for marine mammals; \$3,250,000 for the Sagebrush Steppe Ecosystem; and \$3,471,000 for the National Wetlands Inventory.

Recovery.—The Committee recommends \$109,116,000 for activities in support of the recovery and delisting of threatened and endangered species, which includes \$5,250,000 for the State of the Birds to respond to the urgent needs of critically endangered birds that, due to climate change, now face imminent extinction from non-native mosquitoes that carry avian malaria and other pathogens lethal to these birds; \$2,300,000 for the Prescott Grant program; and \$1,000,000 for the wolf-livestock demonstration program. The recommendation includes \$10,500,000 for Recovery Challenge matching grants. Recovery Challenge grants are to be used to implement high priority recovery actions as prescribed in recovery plans to recover federally listed species. Actions should include, but are not limited to, genetically-sound breeding, rearing, and reintroduction programs. Project partners must provide contributions at least 50 percent of the project cost, with the remaining funding coming from Recovery Challenge funds. Partner contribution calculations may include in-kind services. Unless an affected State is a partner on the project, no funds may be awarded to a project until the project partners have consulted with such State. Further, the Committee directs the Service to conduct a competitive solicitation and provide the funding to the awardees within 365 days of enactment of this act.

Additional Ecological Services guidance is provided below.

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

Endangered Species Act Consultations.—The Committee continues to be concerned regarding the timing of processing of Endangered Species Act Section 7 consultation requests, including in West Virginia, North Dakota, and elsewhere. While the Committee recognizes the Service is working to clear the backlog, the Service is directed to report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on the existing backlog, including the number of outstanding requests and relevant staff per State. The Committee is concerned about current staffing levels at the Service and their ability to prioritize. The Committee also directs the Service to direct additional staff and other resources to States with the most significant backlogs in order to reduce the response times for these

consultations. Additionally, the Committee notes that a provision to provide transfer authority of unobligated Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58) funding to the Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service to expedite these reviews was enacted in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (Public Law 118–42) as requested. The Committee continues to support this provision.

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

Candidate Conservation.—The Committee recommends \$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 with private landowners to the maximum extent practicable, specifically for the Northern Long-Eared Bat and the Wood Turtle. Overall, these ongoing collaborative efforts through programs such as the Wildlife Conservation Initiative will play a vital role in conserving at-risk and listed species, allow for cooperation, and ultimately help achieve important wildlife conservation outcomes. Private landowners interested in habitat conservation are important partners and their efforts should be encouraged by improving access to a fuller range of conservation resources that exist across the Federal Government and other entities. Additionally, the Committee encourages the Service to support non-profit organizations with expertise and experience in working with private landowners to provide greater access to information and resources in their local area related to the conservation of wildlife habitat on private lands.

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

Jaguar Habitat Connectivity Research and Restoration.—The Committee encourages the Service to prioritize research and restoration of jaguar habitat and connectivity in the U.S.-Mexico bor-

derlands. 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.

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 final 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 the Committee recommends not less than \$8,000,000 for the western monarch butterfly and other pollinators within National Wildlife Refuge System, Inventory and Monitoring and including an additional \$1,000,000 within Science Support. The Service is encouraged to work alongside Federal agencies, State, Tribal, and non-governmental organizations on a comprehensive strategy to increase habitat and monitoring of critical pollinator species. The Service is expected to continue to work with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation [NFWF] to expand and leverage monarch recovery efforts.

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

Cape Sable Seaside Sparrow.—The Committee encourages the Service to support the Cape Sable Seaside Sparrow Captive Breeding and Release Pilot Program. The Committee recognizes the need to restore wild populations of the Cape Sable Seaside Sparrow as a method to improve water management flexibility in the Everglades system, which has been affected by regulatory requirements associated with the Endangered Species Act and has had impacts on the ecology and wildlife of Water Conservation Area 3A and the reservation of the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida. Furthermore, the Committee is encouraged by the success of the Service's

captive breeding programs 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.

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

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

Habitat Conservation.—The Committee recommends \$69,820,000 for Habitat Conservation programs. The Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program is recommended at \$57,820,000. Within the recommended funds for Partners, \$3,200,000 is for Nutria Eradication activities, \$643,000 for Environmental Data Quality and Access, \$3,285,000 for Washington Regional Fisheries Enhancement Groups, an increase of \$2,000,000 to the fiscal year 2024 enacted level, and \$6,132,000 for Klamath Habitat Restoration, an increase of \$1,000,000 to the fiscal year enacted level.

The Committee recommends \$12,000,000 for the Coastal Program, which includes Ecosystem Restoration, Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement, and Long Live the Kings.

National Wildlife Refuge System.—The Committee recommends \$525,555,000 for the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Within the recommended amount for the National Wildlife Refuge System, \$254,735,000 is for wildlife and habitat management. Further, \$17,925,000 is recommended for invasive species, with the \$300,000 included for European green crab efforts with more direction detailed below. The Committee notes an emphasis on invasive species Strike Teams to focus on high priority invasive species problems before they cause irreparable harm to the environment. The Committee recommends \$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 recommendation also includes \$2,500,000 for the Marine National Monuments, and \$3,000,000 for nutria eradication.

The Committee recommends \$76,000,000 for Refuge Visitor Services. The Committee recommends \$2,500,000 for Youth and Careers in Nature, including \$500,000 for the Arctic Youth Ambassadors program, and \$7,000,000 for the Urban Wildlife Conservation Program within Refuge Visitor Services.

Urban Indigenous Traditional Ecological Knowledge.—The Committee directs the Services' Urban Wildlife Conservation Program to continue partnerships with organizations that provide expertise

in Indigenous traditional ecological and cultural knowledge, capacity building, employee training, and development and evaluation of training methodologies provided by such organizations in western States.

The Committee recommends \$146,520,000 for refuge maintenance.

The Committee recommends \$45,500,000 for refuge law enforcement.

Refuge Management Plans.—The recommendation includes \$2,800,000 for Refuge Planning. The Committee is concerned that a number of refuge management plans have not been updated for many years, and directs the Service to prioritize updating management plans to improve the management of the oldest refuges.

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 recommends \$300,000 for European green crab eradication efforts at affected National Wildlife Refuges. Further, the Service and its partners are directed to jointly brief the Committee no later than 90 days after enactment on this act on their collective efforts to address European green crab.

Additional National Wildlife Refuge System funding guidance is provided below.

Klamath Restoration.—The Service is directed to consider additional activities that could be undertaken to recover endangered and threatened species, restore habitat, and improve the health of the Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuges with the funds provided in fiscal year 2026 and during the fiscal year 2027 budget formulation. The Service is also encouraged to continue to coordinate with the Bureau of Reclamation where appropriate and consult with Tribes.

Additional National Refuge System guidance is provided below.

Staffing of the National Wildlife Refuge System.—Over the past decade, the Refuge System's full-time equivalent [FTE] staffing has decreased while the Refuge System has continued to grow. The Committee is concerned with the current level of FTEs within the Refuge System. Further, within 60 days of enactment of this act, and monthly thereafter, the Department and the Service are directed to brief the Committee on Refuge System operations, to include staffing levels by refuge, visitor data by refuge, and other data necessary to convince the Committee that operations have not been and will not be deleteriously affected in an effort to make the Refuge System operate more efficiently.

Further, the Committee directs the Service to submit, no later than 90 days after the enactment of this act, a report detailing by month: (1) how many permanent, probationary, and temporary positions were terminated during Fiscal Year 2025 and in which refuge units or complexes they served, their titles, and whether they

were permanent, probationary, or temporary staff; (2) how many permanent, probationary, and temporary positions remain filled and in which refuge units or complexes they serve, their titles, and whether they are permanent, probationary, or temporary staff; and (3) which Refuge System units or complexes have two or fewer staffers, what the filled positions at those refuges are, and if those staff are permanent, probationary or temporary.

Within the funding recommended for National Wildlife Refuge System, the Committee encourages the Service to prioritize hiring and retention of FTEs particularly to fill longstanding vacancies in the refuge system such as at the Northern Maine Wildlife Refuge Complex and Chesapeake Marshlands National Wildlife Refuge Complex.

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

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

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

Community Safety.—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 recommendation includes the authority for this work in section 442.

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

Conservation and Enforcement.—The Committee recommends \$173,132,000 for Conservation and Enforcement.

The recommendation includes \$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). Further, the Service is directed to provide the Committee a briefing on this work not later than 90 days following enactment of this act.

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

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

Wildlife Trafficking.—The Service plays a critical role in the ongoing effort to combat the global crisis of wildlife poaching and trafficking, which escalates the risk of animal-to-human disease transmission and human-wildlife conflict 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 Committee 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 Committee recommends \$28,593,000 for International Affairs. Long-term success for conserving wildlife and wild places relies on building the capacity in countries for managing their own protected areas and species, including among Indigenous Peoples and communities. Within the amount recommended, 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 Committee recommends \$52,680,000 for migratory bird management, which includes \$29,868,000 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.

Pacific Flyway.—The Committee is concerned about avian biodiversity and habitat in the Pacific Flyway. Several species within the flyway are experiencing severe declines and small populations and are at risk of extirpation, particularly at the critical stop over points. The Committee supports science-based research and decision-making on habitat requirements, regional movements, and population connectivity that will guide management and conservation of these species and their habitats in the Pacific Flyway.

Theodore Roosevelt National Wildlife Refuge Complex.—The Mathews Brake and Yazoo National Wildlife Refuges within the Complex were established to provide habitat for wintering waterfowl and resident wildlife. The Committee is concerned these important refuges no longer meet their intended purpose due to lack of adequate management and invasive aquatic plants, such as water hyacinth. Within available funds, the Committee directs the Service to

implement measures to restore enhance, and better manage habitat for waterfowl and wildlife on the refuges, and urges the Service to partner with local landowners and nonprofit conservation organizations to meet this objective.

Habitat Improvements for Nesting Migratory Waterfowl.—The Committee is concerned with the declining production of breeding ducks. The Committee emphasizes that outdoor recreation contributes billions to the U.S. economy annually, and that participation is closely linked to opportunity, and opportunity is linked to robust populations. Research has recently show that hen houses and other nesting habitat improvements in areas of high breeding duck densities can yield significant gains in nest success and other vital rates. Therefore, the Committee directs the Service to report to the Committee no later than 180 days of enactment of this act on the efforts the Service is implementing to partner with non-profit conservation organizations to support the construction and installation of hen houses and the development of breeding habitat in the Prairie Pothole Region and the Pacific Flyway.

Fish and Aquatic Conservation.—The Committee recommends \$220,310,000 for Fish and Aquatic Conservation. The Committee encourages the Service to include adequate support for mitigation activities at National Fish Hatcheries in future budget submissions. Additionally, funds are maintained for the improvements to aquatic habitat through the removal of locks and dams. The recommendation includes \$4,750,000 for Klamath Restoration, an increase of \$1,000,000 to the fiscal year 2024 enacted level, and includes \$10,750,000 for Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement activities, an increase of \$1,000,000 to the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. Further, \$5,000,000 is recommended for implementation of the Pacific Salmon Treaty. The Service is directed to work in cooperation with State fish and game agencies. This includes funding for anadromous salmonids for implementation of the Yukon River Salmon Agreement.

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

National Fish Hatchery System Operations.—The Committee recommends \$73,603,000 for National Fish Hatchery System Operations. The Aquatic Animal Drug Approval Partnership is recommended at \$1,200,000. Funding in the amount of \$8,000,000 is recommended 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 recommended to develop environmental DNA tools to forecast and detect aquatic invasive species, aquatic nuisance species, aquatic pathogens, and rare species for Federal, State, and Tribal hatcheries.

Columbia River Basin Ecosystem Restoration Infrastructure Improvements.—The salmon and steelhead hatcheries, adult fish traps, and juvenile release facilities along the lower Snake River and in the Columbia River Basin are facing immediate and significant infrastructure improvement needs due to aging critical infrastructure including pipelines, generators, and rearing units. While this is not the responsibility of the Service alone, the Committee believes the water development agencies should be contributing more to protect threatened and endangered species. Multiple partners are necessary to fully address mitigation activities in the basin, therefore the Committee directs the Service to continue dialogue with the multiple partners involved to come to a viable solution in fiscal year 2026. 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 Committee recommends \$6,000,000 within National Fish Hatchery Operations for these efforts.

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

Maintenance and Equipment.—The Committee recommends \$20,119,000 for maintenance and equipment expenses related to the National Fish Hatchery System. A portion of the funding recommended for National Fish Hatchery Maintenance and Equipment shall be allocated to hatcheries where partner agencies fund mitigation work.

Aquatic Habitat and Species Conservation.—The Committee recommends \$126,588,000 for aquatic habitat and species conservation. Within aquatic habitat and species conservation, funding is recommendation as follows:

—*Habitat Assessment and Restoration.*—The Committee recommends \$47,832,000 for habitat assessment and restoration activities. Funding is recommended 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 recommendation also includes \$15,000,000 for fish passage improvements. Within the recommended funding, the recommendation includes an additional \$1,000,000 for the Service to comply with the instructions and requirements in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023, regarding implementation of the Fisheries Restoration and Irrigation Mitigation Act [FRIMA] (Public Law 106–502).

—*Population Assessment and Cooperative Management.*—The Committee recommends \$26,613,000 for population assessment and cooperative management activities. Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Grants are recommended at \$3,000,000. The program supports critical work to restore Great Lakes fisheries and inform management decisions through sound science. This includes the Great Lakes Mass Marking Program, which is essential to assessing hatchery production and supporting a robust fishery. Within funds recommended, the Service is encouraged to support these important efforts. The recommendation includes \$818,000 for the Lake Champlain sea lamprey program.

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

The Committee directs the Service to continue working with public and private partners on fish passage and monitoring technologies, including initiatives related to fish identification and monitoring, and others, to improve conservation outcomes. The Committee directs the Service to submit to the committees a report outlining how existing funding may be used to improve fish population sustainment or recovery.

—*Aquatic Invasive Species.*—The Committee recommends \$52,143,000 for aquatic invasive species activities, an increase of \$3,500,000 to the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. Within these funds, \$5,038,000 is recommended to implement section 5(d)(2) of the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (Public Law 106–506). The Committee recommends \$2,000,000 for research on hydrilla, eel, and milfoil invasive grasses.

—*Lake Tahoe Lahontan Cutthroat Recovery Program.*—For over 25 years, the Tahoe Basin Restoration work has been a collaborative effort, this partnership manifested into the Lake Tahoe Environmental Improvement Program [EIP] in 1997 and was reauthorized in the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act in 2016. The Committee supports these collaborative efforts that leverage Federal dollars and support regional economies while at the same restoring habitats, improving tributaries, and removing invasive species. The Service is directed to report to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this act on how this ongoing work is going to support the recovery of the Lahontan Cutthroat Trout as authorized in section 5(4), of Public Law 106–506.

—*Connecticut River Atlantic Salmon Commission.*—The Committee recommends \$700,000 for the Connecticut River Atlantic Salmon

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

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

Invasive Carp.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the work conducted by the Service to combat the serious threat of invasive carp and recommends \$28,000,000 for invasive carp activities, an increase of \$1,000,000 to the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. Overall, this funding is aimed at protecting and enhancing activities in the Great Lakes to prevent invasive carp from entering and establishing in the Great Lakes. Funding recommended 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, \$3,334,000 is recommended for implementation of State Aquatic Nuisance Species management plans to help control the spread of invasive carp, an increase of \$500,000 to the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

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

Prioritization of Combatting Invasive Plant and Animal Species.—Invasive plant and animal species are a pervasive problem affecting communities across the Nation. Invasives, such as the carp, European Green Crab, nutria, quagga and zebra mussels, emerald ash borer, Eurasian milfoil, elodea, and the Hemlock Woolly Adelgid threaten our natural resources and wreak havoc on the communities and industries that rely upon them. Preventing

invasive species from gaining a foothold in our communities and suppressing established species is of utmost importance. The Committee makes several increases to programs designed to combat invasive species before and after they become a problem. The Committee encourages the Service to support research, monitoring, mitigation, and outreach efforts in all regions.

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

Science Support.—The Committee recommends \$32,793,000 for Science Support

Science Partnerships.—The Committee recommends \$24,031,000 for Science Partnerships. Of which, an increase of \$1,000,000 is recommended for continued work for monarch conservation activities through the Center for Pollinator Conservation.

Chesapeake WILD Grant Program.—The recommendation for Science Partnerships includes \$8,000,000 for the Chesapeake WILD grant program.

Service Science.—The Committee recommends \$8,762,000 for the Service Science programs. Within Service Science, \$3,500,000 is recommended for White-Nose Syndrome research.

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

Stewardship Priorities.—The Committee recommends \$19,115,000 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 Committee recommends \$138,211,000 for General Operations, including \$41,275,000 for Servicewide Bill Paying; \$24,657,000 for Central Office Operations; and \$36,983,000 for Management and Administration. The recommendation includes \$5,500,000 for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and recommends \$26,500,000 for the National Conservation Training Center. Continued funding is recommended for the Native Coordination Office at the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

PROGRAM FUNDING FOR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Planning and Consultation, Pesticide Consultations	1,500
Conservation and Restoration, Sagebrush Steppe Ecosystem	3,250
Conservation and Restoration, Alaska Nannut Co-Management	1,000
Conservation and Restoration, Eskimo Walrus Commission	500
Conservation and Restoration, Marine Mammals	7,373
Recovery, Recovery Challenge	10,500

PROGRAM FUNDING FOR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Continuing Partnerships (falcon, condor)	[4,750]
New Partnerships	[5,750]
Recovery, State of the Birds Activities	5,250
Recovery, Prescott Grant Program	2,300
Recovery, Wolf Livestock Demonstration Program	1,000
Recovery, Florida Grasshopper Sparrow	350
Partners for Fish and Wildlife, WA Regional Fisheries Enhancement Groups	3,285
Partners for Fish and Wildlife, Klamath River Habitat Restoration	6,132
Wildlife and Habitat Management, Marine National Monuments	2,500
Wildlife and Habitat Management, Invasive Species	17,925
European Green Crab	[300]
Refuge Visitor Services, Arctic Youth Ambassadors	500
National Fish Hatchery Operations, Pacific Salmon Treaty	5,000
Yukon River Salmon Agreement	[1,556]
Pacific Salmon Treaty	[3,144]
National Fish Hatchery Operations, Klamath Restoration	4,750
National Fish Hatchery Operations, Warm Springs Fish Health Center	8,000
National Fish Hatchery Operations, Lower Snake River and Columbia River Activities	6,000
Habitat Assessment and Restoration, Delaware River Basin Restoration Agreement	11,500
Habitat Assessment and Restoration, Fish Passage Improvements	15,000
Fisheries Restoration and Irrigation Mitigation Act [FRIMA] Set Aside	[6,000]
Habitat Assessment and Restoration, Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement	10,750
Population Assessment and Cooperative Management, Alaska Fisheries Subsistence	1,600
Population Assessment and Cooperative Management, Pacific Salmon Treaty	150
Population Assessment and Cooperative Management, Yukon River Atlantic Salmon Commission	2,692
Science Partnerships, Chesapeake Wild Grant Program	8,000
Western Monarch Butterfly	8,000
Partners for Fish and Wildlife, Urban Wildlife Conservation	7,000
Conservation and Restoration, Candidate Conservation	14,538
Aquatic Invasive Species, Invasive Carp	28,000
Aquatic Invasive Species, Lake Tahoe Restoration	5,038
Aquatic Invasive Species, State Aquatic Nuisance Species Management Plans	3,334
Law Enforcement Operations, Indian Arts and Crafts Act Law Enforcement	3,500

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2025	\$19,280,000
Committee recommendation	13,709,000

The Committee recommends \$13,709,000 for Construction. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table accompanying this report. When a construction project is completed or terminated and appropriated funds remain, the Service may use these funds for reconstruction, replacement, or repair of facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by storms, floods, fires, and similar unanticipated events.

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

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2025	\$23,000,000
Committee recommendation	22,080,000

The Committee recommends \$22,080,000 in discretionary spending for the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund.

This funding is recommended to be distributed as follows: \$11,808,000 for endangered species conservation grants to States and territories; \$7,680,000 for habitat conservation planning grants; and \$2,592,000 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, 2025	\$13,228,000
Committee recommendation	13,500,000

The Committee recommends \$13,500,000 for the National Wildlife Refuge Fund.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2025	\$49,000,000
Committee recommendation	49,000,000

The Committee recommends \$49,000,000 for the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund.

NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2024	\$5,000,000
Committee recommendation	5,000,000

The Committee recommends \$5,000,000 for the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Fund.

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2024	\$20,500,000
Committee recommendation	20,500,000

The Committee recommends \$20,500,000 for the Multinational Species Conservation Fund programs. Funds are distributed as follows: \$4,696,000 for African elephant conservation; \$6,288,000 for rhinoceros and tiger conservation; \$2,917,000 for Asian elephant conservation; \$3,702,000 for great ape conservation; and \$2,897,000 for marine turtle conservation.

STATE AND TRIBAL WILDLIFE GRANTS

Appropriations, 2025	\$72,384,000
Committee recommendation	72,384,000

The Committee recommends \$72,384,000 for the State and Tribal Wildlife Grants program. The recommended level includes \$59,000,000 for State Wildlife formula grants; \$6,100,000 for competitive grants for Tribes; and \$7,284,000 for competitive grants for States.

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

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The bill continues several administrative provisions from previous fiscal years.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Since the creation of Yellowstone National Park in 1872, the National Park System has grown to encompass 433 sites spanning more than 85 million acres in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The National Park Service [Service], created in 1916, is charged with preserving these sites “unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.” The Service and its employees also contribute to the protection of other historical, cultural, and recreational resources through a variety of grant and technical assistance programs. More than 330 million people visit National Park units each year.

Since the enactment of the Great American Outdoors Act (Public Law 116–152) [GAOA], the Service has had an unprecedented opportunity to make investments into addressing backlog maintenance of critical park infrastructure. The Legacy Restoration Fund, as authorized in GAOA, expired in fiscal year 2025. The Committee looks forward to the prompt reauthorization of the Legacy Restoration Fund to continue to address the deferred maintenance backlog needs on our public lands and further invest in our National treasures.

The Committee recommends a total of \$3,270,057,000 for the National Park Service.

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Appropriations, 2025	\$2,894,424,000
Committee recommendation	2,869,424,000

The Committee recommends \$2,869,424,000 for the operation of the National Park System.

The recommendation provides funding for base operations, specifically for the purpose of maintaining operations and access to Service units and sites. Offsets are taken from non-base project accounts.

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

Resource Stewardship.—The Committee recommends \$398,820,000 for resource stewardship. 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. Funding for the partnership wild and scenic river program is provided \$5,648,000.

Visitor Services.—The Committee recommends \$279,535,000 for visitor services. The recommendation includes funding for the National Capital Performing Arts program at the enacted level. The recommendation also includes no less than \$2,400,000 for efforts to expand recreational fishing, camping, and instruction focusing on introductory recreation experiences in parks throughout the year in

a variety of recreational activities such as paddling, climbing, hiking, cycling, snowshoeing, and surfing. The recommendation provides the enacted level for funding volunteers in parks programs, interpretation and education programs, and youth partnership programs. The recommendation also provides not less than the enacted level for the Indian Youth Service Corps.

Park Protection.—The Committee recommends \$430,176,000 for park protection. Within the amounts provided, the Committee recommends \$950,000 for veterans' fire corps.

Mount Rushmore National Memorial Law Enforcement.—The Committee is concerned about law enforcement staffing levels at Mount Rushmore National Memorial and notes the need for additional full-time law enforcement officers to enhance visitor safety, protect the monument, and effectively manage increased visitation. The Committee encourages the National Park Service to prioritize funding for these additional law enforcement positions within available resources. The Committee also requests that the Service provide a briefing to the Committee about law enforcement staffing needs within 90 days.

Facility Operations and Maintenance.—The Committee recommends \$914,164,000 for facility operations and maintenance. The Committee recognizes the importance of investing in maintaining park infrastructure and preventing future backlogs and therefore recommends \$188,184,000 for cyclic maintenance, equal to the enacted level, and \$110,980,000 for repair and rehabilitation projects.

Park Support.—The Committee recommends \$651,517,000 for park support. The Committee recommends \$15,000,000 in matching program funds for the National Park Foundation within the Operation of the National Park System.

Cumberland Island National Seashore.—The Committee urges the Service to prioritize staffing at Cumberland Island National Seashore so that the Service can continue to maintain facilities, law enforcement capacity, and natural and cultural resources.

External Administrative Costs.—The Committee recommends \$195,212,000 for external administrative costs, and encourages the National Park Service to consistently and effectively recoup all potential reimbursements. The funding level reflects the Service's intention to expand the use of these recoupments and will not have any impact on Service operations.

NPS Staffing.—While national parks generate billions of dollars of economic output annually for the U.S. economy that helps boost States, localities, and tribes, visiting a national park is often a "bucket list" adventure or a once in a lifetime opportunity for some. The Committee is concerned about actions that could potentially lessen Americans' ability to visit parks or have a safe experience while visiting parks, and that otherwise could depreciate the value of time spent exploring some of America's great natural wonders. Within 60 days of enactment of this act, and monthly thereafter, the Department and the Service are directed to brief the Committee on park operations, to include staffing levels by park, visitor data by park, and other data necessary to convince the Committee that operations and natural and cultural resource protection have

not been and will not be deleteriously affected in an effort to make parks operate more efficiently.

Adaptive Recreation Equipment.—The Committee supports the Service's work in expanding accessible options for outdoor recreation, including through partnerships with external organizations to ensure that adaptive recreation equipment is available for use by visitors with disabilities. The Committee encourages the Service to prioritize ways to provide more opportunities for more visitors to explore more areas of the outdoors.

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

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

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

Chesapeake Bay Office.—The National Park Service Chesapeake Bay office carries out activities and responsibilities related to expanding public access to the Bay and serves as the lead agency on several multi-State and Federal 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 goals established by the Bay Watershed Agreement.

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

Dark Skies and Natural Sounds Data.—The Committee directs the National Park Service to maintain and properly store Dark Skies and Natural Sounds Data, which is used to support every national park in the country to minimize light and noise pollution both for the visitor experience and impacts on wildlife. If the Service is unable to continue this critical work, the Committee directs the National Park Service to transfer the Dark Skies and Natural Sounds Data to another Federal agency.

Denali.—The Committee recognizes the mountain located at 63°04'12N, by 151°00'18W, in the State of Alaska, as Denali and includes a provision in the bill that prohibits the use of funds for the purposes of naming the mountain anything other than Denali.

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

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

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

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

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

Springfield Race Riot.—The Committee directs the National Park Service to work with the community to complete the Foundation Document for the Springfield 1908 Race Riot National Monument. The Committee also directs NPS to keep the Committee informed on the progress being made at the Springfield 1908 Race Riot National Monument with quarterly reports beginning 90 days after enactment.

Theodore Roosevelt National Park.—The Committee notes the Service's decision to terminate the Livestock Plan Environmental Assessment and appreciates the decision to continue maintaining a genetically diverse herd of horses in the park commensurate with the historic herds during the period when President Theodore Roosevelt was a rancher in the area. The Committee supports the long-term genetic viability of the herd and directs the Service to complete a full Population Viability Analysis [PVA] of the herd and brief the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this act.

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 collec-

tions, 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.

PROGRAM FUNDING FOR OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Resource stewardship, Natural Resource Stewardship, Active forest management	2,000
Resource stewardship, Natural Resource Stewardship, Quagga and Zebra Mussels	6,500
Resource stewardship, Natural Resource Stewardship, Cave and Karst Ecosystem Research	800
Resource stewardship, Natural Resource Stewardship, Alaska Subsistence	400
Resource stewardship, Natural Resource Stewardship, Partnership Wild & Scenic Rivers	5,648
Visitor services, Interpretation and Education, National Capital Performing Arts	2,227
Visitor services, Interpretation and Education, Recreational Access Program—Fishing and Camping	2,400
Visitor services, Interpretation and Education, Volunteers in Parks	7,717
Visitor services, Interpretation and Education, Interpretation and Education Programs	3,848
Visitor services, Interpretation and Education, Youth Partnership Programs	14,655
Visitor services, Interpretation and Education, Indian Youth Service Corps	700
Park protection, Law Enforcement and Protection, Veterans' Fire Corps	950

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

Appropriations, 2025	\$89,593,000
Committee recommendation	91,596,000

The Committee recommends \$91,596,000 for national recreation and preservation programs.

Natural Programs.—The Committee recommends \$18,579,000 for natural programs.

Cultural Programs.—The Committee recommends \$39,327,000 for cultural programs. The Committee recognizes the importance of supporting Native culture and arts development, which contributes to maintaining the cultural diversity of the Nation and the cultural survival of the regional indigenous populations. The Committee is concerned with the reduction of mission-critical staff for Cultural Programs at the Service and encourages the office to achieve staffing levels that will allow it to provide robust technical assistance and oversight for cultural program activities.

Funding is also recommended for grants to nonprofit organizations or institutions for the purpose of supporting programs for Native Hawaiian or Alaska Native culture and arts development at a total program level of \$2,750,000. 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 \$30,985,000 for heritage partnership programs. This level of funding provides \$29,919,500 for grants to national heritage areas and \$1,065,000 to administer the program. The Committee rec-

ommendation 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.

Each National Heritage Area has been designated by Congress in law for its unique and nationally significant qualities and resources. The Committee reminds the Service of the critical importance of providing Federal funds under the National Heritage Area Act to National Heritage Areas in a timely manner to avoid any undue impacts on the operations and activities of National Heritage Areas.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Grants.—The Committee recommends \$3,407,000 for Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act grants. The Committee finds that the Service must work to maximize the impact of Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act [NAGPRA] grants to expedite and assist federally recognized Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, museums, institutions of higher education, and other affected entities in achieving compliance with the implementing regulations that went into effect on January 12, 2024 (43 CFR 10). The Committee notes that more than 400 museums nationwide are now working under a tight timeline to meet existing requirements to update inventories under the new rule and that annual compliance estimates are in at least the tens of millions of dollars. The Committee directs the Department to consider raising the ceiling on the maximum NAGPRA grant amount to support expeditious disposition of the maximum number of human remains and funerary, sacred, and patrimonial objects.

Not later than 30 days after enactment of this act, and monthly thereafter, the National Park Service shall provide a detailed report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate detailing any and all funding allocated, committed, transferred, reprogrammed, or otherwise shifted or set aside for the planning or procurement of statues or other activities as described in Executive Order 13934 (85 Fed. Reg. 41165; relating to building and rebuilding monuments to American heroes), Executive Order 13978 (86 Fed. Reg. 6809; relating to building the National Garden of American Heroes), and Executive Order 14189 (90 Fed. Reg. 8849; relating to celebrating America's birthday), including the accounts, agencies, or offices originally holding such funds, the authorities cited for allocating, committing, transferring, reprogramming, or otherwise shifting or setting aside such funding, the accounts, agencies, or offices currently managing such funds, and any obligations and expenditures made of such funds.

PROGRAM FUNDING FOR NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Natural programs, Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance	13,000
Natural programs, Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Trails	3,027
Cultural programs, National Register Programs	17,662
Cultural programs, National Center for Preservation Technology and Training	2,058

PROGRAM FUNDING FOR NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Cultural programs, Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Grants	3,407
Cultural programs, Japanese Americans Confinement Sites Grants	4,655
Cultural programs, American Battlefield Protection Program Assistance Grants	1,198
Cultural programs, Native Hawaiian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	2,750
Cultural programs, 9/11 Memorial Act Grants	4,000
International Park Affairs, Office of International Affairs	1,300
Heritage Partnership Programs, National Heritage Areas Administrative Support	1,065

PROGRAM FUNDING FOR NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS

	Committee recommendation
Alabama Black Belt National Heritage Area	\$157,500
Bronzeville-Black Metropolis National Heritage Area	157,500
Downeast Maine National Heritage Area	157,500
Northern Neck National Heritage Area	157,500
Southern Campaign of the Revolution National Heritage Corridor	157,500
Southern Maryland National Heritage Area	157,500
St. Croix National Heritage Area	157,500
Abraham Lincoln National Heritage Area	500,000
Appalachian Forest National Heritage Area	500,000
Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area	500,000
Atchafalaya National Heritage Area	500,000
Augusta Canal National Heritage Area	500,000
Baltimore National Heritage Area	500,000
Cache La Poudre River National Heritage Area	500,000
Champlain Valley National Heritage Partnership	500,000
Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area	500,000
Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area	500,000
Freedom's Way National Heritage Area	500,000
Great Basin National Heritage Area	500,000
Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor	500,000
Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor	500,000
Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Heritage Area	500,000
Kenai Mountains-Turnagain Arm National Heritage Area	500,000
Lackawanna Valley National Heritage Area	500,000
Maritime Washington National Heritage Area	500,000
Maurice D. Hinchey Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area	500,000
Mississippi Delta National Heritage Area	500,000
Mississippi Gulf Coast National Heritage Area	500,000
Mississippi Hills National Heritage Area	500,000
Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area	500,000
MotorCities National Heritage Area (formerly Automobile NHA)	500,000
Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area	500,000
Muscle Shoals National Heritage Area	500,000
National Aviation Heritage Area	500,000
National Coal Heritage Area	500,000
Niagara Falls National Heritage Area	500,000
Northern Plains National Heritage Area	500,000
Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area	500,000
Oil Region National Heritage Area	500,000
Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta National Heritage Area	500,000
Sangre de Cristo National Heritage Area	500,000
Santa Cruz Valley National Heritage Area	500,000
Schuylkill River Heritage Area	500,000
Shenandoah River Valley Battlefields National Historic District	500,000
South Park National Heritage Area	500,000
Susquehanna National Heritage Area	500,000
Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area	500,000
Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area	500,000
Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area	500,000

PROGRAM FUNDING FOR NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS—Continued

	Committee recommendation
Blue Ridge National Heritage Area	690,000
Cane River National Heritage Area	591,000
Delaware & Lehigh National Heritage Corridor	610,000
Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor	709,000
Essex National Heritage Area	628,000
John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor	650,000
Ohio and Erie Canal National Heritage Area	640,000
Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area	664,000
Silos & Smokestacks National Heritage Area (America's Agricultural Heritage Partnership)	710,000
South Carolina National Heritage Corridor	663,000
The Last Green Valley National Heritage Corridor (Quinebaug & Shetucket Rivers Valley)	666,000
Wheeling National Heritage Area	596,000

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2025	\$168,900,000
Committee recommendation	168,246,000

The Committee recommends \$168,246,000 for the Historic Preservation Fund [HPF]. Program changes are 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 \$23,750,000 for grants-in-aid to Tribes to reflect an increase in Tribal Historic Preservation Officers [THPO] and to maintain fiscal year 2024 enacted funding for each existing THPO. 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. The Committee also reminds the Service of the critical importance of providing Federal funds under HPF to States and Tribes in a timely manner to avoid any undue impacts on State Historic Preservation Officers and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers that could slow survey, evaluation, and nomination processes for the National Register and create unnecessary delays for infrastructure and other projects by hindering the Section 106 process under the National Historic Preservation Act. Therefore, the Service is directed by 120 days after enactment of this act to award the funds under HPF.

The Committee is concerned with the reduction of mission-critical staff for cultural programs at the Service and encourages the fund to achieve staffing levels that will allow it to provide robust technical assistance and oversight for cultural program activities.

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

Save America's Treasures.—The Save America's Treasures program is provided \$25,500,000. The Committee supports this program because of its important role in providing preservation and conservation assistance to nationally significant historical properties and collections.

Historic Preservation Fund Projects.—The Committee recommends \$15,596,000 in congressionally directed spending for his-

toric 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, 2025	\$172,255,000
Committee recommendation	140,791,000

The Committee recommends \$140,791,000 for construction requirements for the National park system. As noted previously, the Committee looks forward to the prompt reauthorization of the Legacy Restoration Fund to continue to address the deferred maintenance backlog needs on our public lands.

Within the funds provided in this bill, \$55,520,000 is provided for line item construction and maintenance. Requests for reprogramming will be considered pursuant to the guidelines in the front of this report.

The Committee has not received the detailed budget justification for the National Park Service for fiscal year 2026, which the Committee expects will follow longstanding practice to include a project and funding list along with detailed project data sheets for line item construction projects that will be ready for construction and recommended for fiscal year 2026 funding.

When the Committee receives this updated list, the Committee intends to specify each line item construction project in a final, full-year funding bill, consistent with longstanding practice.

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

Denali National Park Road.—The Committee recognizes the Service is continuing to make progress on restoring access to Kantishna following the Pretty Rocks landslide damage and appreciates that the Service continues to ensure the project has the resources necessary to ensure completion without delay. This includes planning and resource allocation to address road damage and deferred maintenance along the transportation corridor from milepost 43 to milepost 92. The Service is encouraged to perform preliminary surveys of this road area and to develop a plan to promptly address road maintenance needs upon completion of the bridge at Polychrome Pass.

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 a historic site, providing leased space for the use of Federal and other entities, and improving the Site for the enjoyment of the public. Further, the Committee notes that Tribes have had a strong presence in this area since time immemorial. The Service is reminded of their responsibility to give consideration to Tribal proposals, recommendations, and knowledge that affect management decisions on a Tribe's former homelands. The Service is directed to consult with any Tribes within 20 miles of Fort Vancouver and incorporate feedback during the production of any Traditional Use Studies. Further, the Committee directs the

Service to evaluate co-stewardship of the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site with any Tribes located within 20 miles. Within 90 days after the enactment of this act, the Service shall provide a report to the Committee on Tribal consultation efforts, progress made towards rehabilitation, and specific, actionable plans for the next phase of rehabilitation and expanded use at the site.

Hurricane Ridge Day Lodge.—The Committee recognizes the immense historical and recreational loss of the Hurricane Ridge Day Lodge due to a fire in 2023. The lodge welcomed 300,000 visitors every year and provided important facilities for Olympic National Park staff. The Committee notes that emergency funding has been provided to rebuild the lodge, including temporary facilities to maintain visitor and staff safety during construction due to harsh conditions at the site and high volume of visitors. The Service’s prior estimate for the project was approximately \$80,000,000. The Committee urges the Service to prioritize reconstruction of this center and directs the Service to engage with impacted communities on the Olympic Peninsula, provide robust outreach to those communities, and continue keeping the Committee informed of construction timelines.

CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE

Appropriations, 2025	\$12,000,000
Committee recommendation	12,000,000

The Committee recommendation does not include new appropriations for fiscal year 2026; however, a total of \$12,000,000 is made available from unobligated balances for fiscal year 2026 operations.

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, 2025	\$1,450,197,000
Committee recommendation	1,485,354,000

The Committee recommends \$1,485,354,000 for the U.S. Geological Survey Program changes, instruction, and details follow below and in the table accompanying this report.

Ecosystems.—The Committee recommends \$307,947,000 for Ecosystems. Program elements of this mission area follow below.

Environmental Health Program.—The Committee recommends \$30,543,000 to the Environmental Health Program. The bill continues funding for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances [PFAS] research at no less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. The Committee commends the Survey for its support of research to understand the impact of PFAS contamination, accumulation and exposure in the ecosystems of the Ceded Territories of the Great Lakes Region and recommends \$1,000,000 to support existing research into regulated contaminants present in Tribal lands and ceded territories, as well as traditionally grown and consumed plants and animals, in response to finalized water quality standards.

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

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

Species Management Research Program.—The Committee recommends \$62,348,000 for the Species Management Research Program. The Committee is aware of long-term hydrological and ecological challenges associated with saline lakes in the Great Basin States and encourages the Survey to address related science needs in tandem with the Integrated Water Availability Assessment for saline lakes that is provided for under the Water Resources mission area. The Committee directs the Survey to respond to the urgent needs of critically endangered Hawaiian forest birds which face threats from non-native mosquitoes that carry avian malaria and other pathogens lethal to these birds. Further, the Committee encourages cooperative research with the Atlantic, Gulf, Pacific, and Great Lakes interstate/international fishery commissions to address state and Department of the Interior science priorities, including climate considerations that emphasize actionable science in support of fisheries management. The Committee directs the De-

partment to prioritize projects that include a combination of state, commission, and Survey scientists. These funds shall supplement not supplant current funding for Survey Science Centers.

Land Management Research Program.—The Committee recommends \$52,000,000 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 Committee recommends \$49,470,000 for the Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research Program.

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

The Committee remains concerned by the rapid and growing invasion of European green crab around the country, including in the Pacific Northwest, and provides \$800,000 for invasive European green crab research. Further, the Survey and its Federal partners are directed to jointly brief the Committee no later than 90 days after enactment of this act on their collective efforts to address European green crab.

The bill continues the direction contained in Senate Report 118–83 regarding chronic wasting disease [CWD] and provides \$9,970,000, to research the predominant pathways and mechanisms of the transmission of chronic wasting disease in wild, captive, and farmed populations of cervids in North America. In carrying out this and other research, USGS may consult, partner, or contract with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, State and Federal public and private entities, and any chronic wasting disease task forces and working groups. In particular, the Committee encourages research and investment into carcass disposal methods to mitigate the spread of chronic wasting disease and recommends that the relevant agencies work in consultation with the Environmental Protection Agency, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the States to develop and provide recommendations for carcass disposal methods which are compliant with relevant Federal clean air and water and solid waste regulations. The Committee also encourages USGS to work in partnership 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 chronic wasting disease.

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 America, Caribbean, and South Atlantic waters.

Climate Adaptation Science Center and Land Change Science Program.—The Committee recommends \$81,780,000 for the Cli-

mate Adaptation Science Center and Land Change Science Program. Of this amount, \$62,115,000 is provided for National and Regional Climate Adaptation Science Centers activities and \$19,665,000 is provided for Land Change Science activities.

Cooperative Research Units Program.—The Committee recommends \$31,806,000 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. Of the funds provided, \$1,600,000 shall be used to establish two new CRUs at a land-grant or sea-grant institution within States that do not have a Fish or Wildlife CRU. Priority should be given to funding a CRU that can serve the diverse array of terrestrial ecosystems that encompass those located within the Tennessee River Basin, from the Appalachian Mountains to the Mississippi Delta, and the Chesapeake Bay.

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 the fiscal year 2024 enacted level.

Energy and Minerals Resources.—The Committee recommends \$110,594,000 for Energy and Mineral Resources. The Committee recommends \$69,729,000 for the Mineral Resources Program.

Geothermal Resources.—The Committee recommends \$6,000,000 for a State-by-State assessment to quantify prospective geothermal resources. The assessment should quantify prospective geothermal resources nationwide, including resources that could be used for enhanced geothermal systems, deep closed-loop systems, and systems that harness heat from temperatures at which water becomes supercritical, and at varying depths, including depths of at least 9 kilometers, consistent with current law. The Committee remains concerned over the lack of geothermal data available and progress by the Survey for acquiring geothermal resource data in Alaska and Hawaii. The Committee recommends an additional \$2,500,000, which shall be available for geothermal assessments and data collection and modeling for geothermal resources located in Alaska and Hawaii.

Earth MRI.—The Committee recommends \$10,848,000 for the Earth Mapping Resources Initiative [Earth MRI] in support of a prioritized nationwide program of topographic, geologic, and geophysical mapping to enhance understanding of the Nation's mineral resource potential to better manage the supply of critical minerals. The Committee continues the direction contained in Senate Report 118–83. The Committee urges the Survey, when developing critical mineral maps, to consider other sensitive resources such as sacred Tribal sites, sensitive watersheds, critical habitat, and other areas with special designations, and prioritize mapping in those areas that do not conflict with other previously identified sensitive resources. The Committee expects critical mineral mapping efforts in Alaska to continue, pursuant to the budget request, at no less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level and directs the Survey to

brief the Committee on such efforts within 90 days of enactment of this act.

Energy Resources.—The Committee recommends \$40,865,000 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.

Tribal Engagement on Energy Development on Tribal Lands.—The Committee recognizes the importance of an energy strategy that includes potential energy development on Tribal lands for improving the domestic mineral supply chain to further national energy capabilities. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department of the Interior to engage with Tribal communities on activities that assess the comprehensive resource potential and impacts of development on Tribal Lands, including lands owned by an Alaska Native Corporation, in Wyoming, Texas, Oklahoma, North Dakota, New Mexico, Montana, Colorado, Alaska, and Arizona.

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

Natural Hazards.—The Committee recommends \$209,439,000 for Natural Hazards. Program elements of this mission area follow below.

Earthquake Hazards Program.—The Committee recommends \$100,201,000 for the Earthquake Hazards Program. The Committee recommends no less than \$36,850,000, which is \$6,800,000 above the fiscal year 2024 enacted level, for the continued development, operations, and maintenance of the ShakeAlert earthquake early warning [EEW] system as well as the timely processing of station permits and License to Operate applications. The Committee supports continued efforts to complete and operate the EEW system on the West Coast and of the funds provided, the Committee recommends that no less than \$4,000,000 be used to begin the expansion of the ShakeAlert Earthquake Early Warning system to Alaska, following the details in the recent Phase 1 Technical Implementation Plan. The Committees direct the Survey to work with States to secure any additional funding necessary. Further, the Committee notes that the Survey has provided a 50-state National Seismic Hazard Map and encourages the Survey to explore the possibility of aligning future updates for States and territories into one unified and comprehensive model.

The Committee provides \$3,450,000 for Subduction Zone Science, supporting implementation of the Survey's Subduction Zone science plan, which would improve the understanding of risks posed to vulnerable communities in subduction zone environments, including near the Cascadia subduction zone, and deliver scientific information and tools for disaster risk reduction. The Committee supports

the Survey's ongoing efforts to develop novel techniques and technologies to efficiently and accurately monitor seafloor faults. The Committee supports the historic partnership on earthquake research between the National Science Foundation [NSF] and the Survey. With NSF's Subduction Zone Earthquake Center, the Committee encourages the Survey to continue its support of the current center.

The Committee continues funding at no less than the fiscal year 2024 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. The Committee recommends funding of at least the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for operations and maintenance of regional networks, including earthquake early warning. The Committee recommends \$2,160,000 for National Seismic Hazard Model Improvements and Updates.

Volcano Hazards Program.—The Committee recommends \$38,500,000 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 Committee recommends \$19,349,000 for NVEWS. The Committee further recommends the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for Volcanic Hazards Assessments. The Committee remains concerned that systems and equipment used to monitor, detect, and warn the public of volcanic hazards, including volcano-related earthquakes and lahars on high-threat volcanoes, are outdated and inadequate. The recommended funding supports efforts to repair, upgrade, and expand systems and equipment that monitor, detect, and provide early warning of volcanic hazards with a focus on high-threat volcanoes.

Landslide Hazards Program.—The Committee directs the Survey to fund the Landslide Hazards Program at no less than \$16,685,000 which includes funding at the fiscal year 2024 enacted level for the Cooperative Landslide Hazards and Assessment Competitive Grant Program. Within funds provided, \$1,000,000 is for deployment, operation, and maintenance of detection and monitoring systems in high-risk areas, including Southeast Alaska. In light of the increasing frequency of catastrophic wildfires, the Committee encourages the Survey to prioritize efforts to predict and reduce the risk of post-wildfire landslides. The Committee directs the Survey to work with the Federal Emergency Management Agency to complete its landslides data for Alaska on its Risk Index Maps. The Committee also directs the Survey to continue to collaborate with the Interagency Landslide Working Group in Southeast Alaska as well as Alaska State and local governments to assess landslide potential and hazards. Within the provided funds, no less than \$1,500,000 shall be used for collaborating with local and regional entities in Alaska, particularly areas with heightened risk like those communities in Prince William Sound and Southeast Alaska, and to deploy, operate, and maintain landslide detection and monitoring systems in high-risk areas. The Committee also directs the Survey to collaborate with local and Indigenous people and entities to support and maintain landslide monitoring systems

and to collaborate with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and State and local governments to assess landslide potential and hazards.

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

Geomagnetism Program.—The Committee recommends \$5,198,000 for the Geomagnetism Program. The Committee recommends at least the fiscal year 2024 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 Committee recommends \$41,855,000 for the Coastal Hazards Program to support coastal resilience, risk reduction, and blue carbon across a diverse landscape of communities. Of the funding recommended, the Committee recommends \$2,500,000 for supporting deep sea mapping and characterization of critical mineral resources in Outer Continental Shelf areas in the Pacific.

Water Resources.—The Committee recommends \$291,802,000 for Water Resources. Program elements of this mission area follow below.

Water Availability and Use Science Program.—The Committee recommends \$68,296,000 for the Water Availability and Use Science Program. The recommendation includes the fiscal year 2024 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 an additional \$2,000,000 within Water Availability and Use Science program to pursue cooperative research agreements with land grant universities for water management and mineral recovery in arid and semi-arid regions of the country impacted by very high levels of brine water.

The Committee recommends \$2,000,000 to support an Integrated Water Availability Assessment [IWAA] in the Mississippi Alluvial Plain [MAP]. The MAP IWAA will focus on delivery of a ground-water model-based decision support system to support water sustainability decision-making and a basin-wide model and monitoring program for irrigation water-use.

The Committee recommends \$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 continues \$1,000,000 in funding for the U.S.-Mexico transboundary aquifer project.

The Committee encourages cooperation with western state water resource agencies facing challenges with long-term water sustainability as a result of increasing drought conditions. The Committee directs the Survey to dedicate resources to enhance cooperation

with western state water resource agencies through respective State Water Science Centers which possess local and regional water science expertise that is urgently needed to help Western States adapt to a changing climate.

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

No less than the fiscal year 2024 enacted level is provided for Cooperative Matching Funds.

National Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program.—The Committee recommends \$112,006,000 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 the Committee recommends no less than fiscal year 2024 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 recommends continued support of streamgages along the Ohio River at the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. The Committee continues to support projects to ensure the highest priority advancements in water monitoring systems are being addressed and continues the direction contained in Senate Report 118–83.

The Committee recommends \$3,870,000 to support and maintain operational capacity of existing streamgages and water quality and ecological assessments on certain transboundary rivers, including those at risk from mining pollution originating in Canada, including in the Kootenai watershed. This includes at least \$120,000 for the streamgage on the Unuk River; and fiscal year 2024 enacted levels for expanded water quality monitoring and analysis efforts in the Kootenai watershed to support interagency efforts to evaluate and reduce transboundary pollution through the installation of new streamgages, expanded analyses, and related activities. The Committee directs the Survey to continue to expand its streamgage monitoring of transboundary watersheds and to work with the Environmental Protection Agency to ensure the relevant equipment is deployed to the Kootenai watershed to support the Agency's work to evaluate and reduce transboundary pollution. The Committee continues the direction that the Survey enter into a formal partnership with local Tribes and other Federal agencies as necessary in the area to develop a water quality strategy for the transboundary rivers.

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

Hydrological Science Talent Pipeline.—The Committee believes that robust participation with universities in the hydrologic sciences is essential to building a talent pipeline as well as building capacity to support future hydrological research and operational efforts. To support this, the bill maintains the fiscal year 2024 enacted level within the Water Availability and Use Science Program and the National Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program to pursue such cooperative research agreements, including considering universities in Western States facing groundwater management challenges to build capacity and expertise in groundwater hydrologic sciences and locations where the Survey has pending hydrological facilities as well as where there are other Federal operational hydrologic resources.

National Water Quality Program.—The Committee recommends \$96,000,000 for the National Water Quality Program.

Water Resources Research Act Program.—The Committee recommends \$15,500,000 for the Water Resources Research Act (Public Law 88–379) Program.

Special Initiatives.—The Committee recommends \$750,000 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 Committee recommends \$279,721,000 for Core Science Systems. The recommendation includes \$117,071,000 for the National Land Imaging Program, of which \$95,334,000 is for satellite operations; \$26,500,000 for the Science Synthesis, Analysis, and Research Program; \$43,500,000 for the National Cooperative Geological Mapping Program; and \$92,650,000 for the National Geospatial Program.

The National Geospatial Program Three-Dimension Elevation Program [3DEP] is maintained at the fiscal year 2024 enacted funding level. The Committee appreciates the progress made on 3DEP to allow for the integration of current elevation and hydrography data and expects this progress to continue. The Committee recommends no less than \$10,000,000 for the Alaska mapping and map modernization initiative, which includes modernizing Alaskan hydrography datasets. 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. In addition, the Committee provides an additional \$3,000,000 to support simulated space-based LIDAR datasets. This technology facilitates modernizing foundational mapping, disaster response, and natural resources in Alaska, Florida, and Nevada.

National Geological and Geophysical Data Preservation Program.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the National

Geological and Geophysical Data Preservation Program to preserve critical data, improve the accessibility of geoscientific data, and provide financial and technical support to State Geological Surveys, along with the importance of making progress on the preservation and archival of the substantial backlog of Federal and State geologic samples.

The Committee recognizes the importance of the Remote Sensing State Grants Program in providing technology, expertise and actionable data and analysis from satellites to address critical issues spanning from health to security to agriculture to transportation to emerging hazard threats and their potential impacts and to make much-needed technological advances while also engaging students to become the high-tech workforce of tomorrow throughout the country. Therefore, the Committee recommends \$1,500,000 above the enacted level for remote sensing State grants.

The Committee directs the Secretary of the Interior and the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to maintain the current superspectral three-satellite constellation architecture, with a launch target by the end of 2031, to ensure uninterrupted continuity of the Landsat data record.

Science Support.—The Committee recommends \$105,000,000 for Science Support. The recommendation includes \$81,500,000 for the Administration and Management Program, including \$2,667,000 for the scientific partnerships with Tribes and Support for the Enterprise Science initiative, consistent with the enacted level. The recommendation includes \$23,500,000 for the Information Services Program.

Facilities.—The Committee recommends \$180,101,000 for Facilities. The recommendation includes \$105,261,000 for rental payments and operations and maintenance and \$74,840,000 for deferred maintenance and capital improvement.

PROGRAM FUNDING FOR SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Ecosystems, Contaminant Biology, PFAS Research in the Ceded Territories of the Great Lakes	1,000
Ecosystems, Toxic Substances Hydrology, Harmful Algal Blooms	4,750
Ecosystems, Species Management Research Program, Hawaiian Birds Species Management	1,250
Ecosystems, Land Management Research Program, Chesapeake Bay Ecosystems Science	8,000
Ecosystems, Biological Threats and Invasive Species, European Green Crab	800
Ecosystems, Biological Threats and Invasive Species, Chronic Wasting Disease	9,970
Ecosystems, Biological Threats and Invasive Species, Hawaiian Birds	650
Energy and Mineral Resources, Energy Resources Program, State Geothermal Resource Assessments	6,000
Energy and Mineral Resources, Energy Resources Program, AK and HI Geothermal Resource Data Collection and Modelling	2,500
Natural Hazards, Earthquake Hazards, Subduction Zone Science	3,415
Natural Hazards, Earthquake Hazards, ShakeAlert Earthquake Early Warning	36,850
Natural Hazards, Earthquake Hazards, Earthquake Early Warning in Alaska	[4,000]
Natural Hazards, Landslide Hazards, Deployment, Operation, and Maintenance of Detection and Monitoring Systems in High-Risk Areas	1,000
Natural Hazards, Landslide Hazards, Collaborating with AK Local and Regional Entities	1,500
Natural Hazards, Coastal/Marine Hazards Deep Sea Critical Mineral Mapping and Characterization in Pacific OCS Areas	2,500
Water Resources, Water Availability and Use Science Program, Mississippi Alluvial Plain Integrated Water Availability Assessment	2,000
Water Resources, Water Availability and Use Science Program, Saline Lakes	1,750

PROGRAM FUNDING FOR SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Water Resources, Water Availability and Use Science Program, US Mexico Transboundary Aquifer Assessment	1,000
Water Resources, Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, Baseline Water-Quality Assessments of Transboundary Rivers, including Kootenai Watershed	3,870
Water Resources, Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, Streamgage on the Unuk River	120
Water Resources, Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, Ohio River Supergages	500
Water Resources, Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, Klamath Basin Water Availability Activities	3,000
Core Science Systems, Alaska Mapping and Map Modernization	10,000
Core Science Systems, Space-based LIDAR Datasets	3,000

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, 2025	\$211,162,000
Committee recommendation	200,057,000

The Committee recommends \$200,057,000 for Ocean Energy Management. This amount will be partially offset with the collection of offsetting rental receipts and cost recovery fees totaling \$58,000,000. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this report. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative.

Renewable Energy.—The Committee expects the Bureau to continue its legally required responsibilities in the administration of the Renewable Energy Program. As the Bureau refines the offshore wind permitting process, in order to facilitate responsible development, it must include steps to understand existing ocean uses by consulting early and often with the commercial fishing industry and other stakeholders.

Offshore waters also contain cultural and natural resources of significance and value to Tribal communities. The Committee appreciates the Department's commitment to Tribal co-stewardship and expects the Bureau to work on effective engagement, incorporating Indigenous knowledge and Tribal input into decision-making processes, and assisting Tribes to build capacity for active participation in all stages of project development.

Due to the need for coordination and collaboration on regional research and monitoring of the impacts to marine wildlife and habitats, the Committee expects the Bureau to continue to work with the Regional Wildlife Science Collaborative as appropriate to support the priorities stated in the science plan, including a passive acoustic monitoring network. Further, the Bureau should pursue opportunities to expand public-private partnerships to leverage the

resources, expertise, and capacity in the private sector to provide additional scientific data.

Conventional Energy.—The Committee expects the Bureau to advance the National OCS Program in an expeditious manner by completing the sales of the 10th Program (Lease Sales 262, 263, and 264) and developing the 11th program.

Carbon Sequestration.—The Committee strongly urges the Bureau to publish the proposed rule on carbon, capture, and sequestration required by Public Law 117–58 by the end of calendar year 2025 and to provide a briefing to the Senate Committees on Appropriations and Energy and Natural Resources on the Bureau’s progress toward meeting that deadline within 60 days of enactment of this act and every 60 days thereafter until it is published.

Marine Minerals.—The Committee recognizes the strategic importance of developing domestic sources of critical minerals and expects the Bureau to continue mineral assessments and activities. The Committee further encourages the Bureau to facilitate timely lease sales for critical minerals within the U.S. Outer Continental Shelf and Exclusive Economic Zones, including in the Gulf of America Region and the Pacific. As part of this, the Bureau is expected to explore potential mineral resources in deep water and implement new technologies in ocean exploration and sampling processes. The Bureau is further encouraged to maintain its partnerships with academia to characterize the environment of potential marine mineral resources, utilizing universities and research institutions with expertise in deepwater exploration to evaluate mineral deposits using technologies that minimize disturbance to the seabed ecosystem.

BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

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

OFFSHORE SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

Appropriations, 2025	\$205,330,000
Committee recommendation	206,330,000

The Committee recommends \$206,330,000 for Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement. This amount will be partially offset with the collection of offsetting rental receipts, cost recovery fees, and inspection fees, totaling \$65,000,000. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this report.

Offshore Decommissioning.—The Committee provides \$3,880,000 for the Bureau to continue work to plug and abandon orphan infrastructure, including orphan wells, platforms, and pipelines. The Committee is providing these funds to provide the Bureau with a foundation to allow it to be most efficient and consistent in contracting this work, however, expects that once current identified decommissioning needs are provided for, the line item for decommissioning activities will be discontinued.

New and Emerging Technology.—The Committee encourages the Bureau to review and consider new and emerging technology, including alternative procedures or non-hydraulically operated equipment as appropriate, given the best available science and while ensuring that risks are properly identified and mitigated. The Bureau is further urged to implement a performance standard for Blow Out Prevention Technology designed to sever and seal a well under all conditions to significantly decrease the potential for loss of well control and resulting oil spills.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2025	\$15,099,000
Committee recommendation	15,099,000

The Committee recommends \$15,099,000 for oil spill research.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement [OSMRE] was established in 1977 to oversee and carry out the requirements of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (Public Law 95–87) in concert with States and Indian Tribes. OSMRE's primary objectives are to ensure coal mining activities are conducted in a manner that protects citizens and the environment during mining, ensure the land is properly reclaimed, and mitigate effects of past mining by reclaiming 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, 2025	\$116,186,000
Committee recommendation	111,538,000

The Committee recommends \$111,538,000 for Regulation and Technology. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table accompanying this report. The recommendation includes \$59,904,000 for State and Tribal regulatory grants. The Committee encourages the Office to assess the solvency of bond pools and sureties to ensure that resources for coal mine reclamation will be available in the event of multiple claims occurring over a limited timeframe.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Appropriations, 2025	\$162,546,000
Committee recommendation	162,546,000

The Committee recommends \$162,546,000 for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund. Of the funds recommended, \$32,546,000 shall be derived from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund and

\$130,000,000 shall be derived from the General Fund. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table accompanying this report.

State and Tribal Economic Revitalization Grants.—The Committee recommends a total of \$130,000,000 for the Abandoned Mine Land Economic Revitalization [AMLER] grants to States and federally recognized Indian Tribes for the reclamation of abandoned mine land in conjunction with economic and community development and reuse goals. Program changes were made in fiscal year 2024 to expedite funding to recipients, but the Committee remains concerned that these changes will not result in expedited project completion. The Office is directed to brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on implementing GAO's recommendations detailed in GAO-24-106680 and specifically, meeting States' goals for project review.

For fiscal year 2026, \$86,000,000 shall be divided equally between the three Appalachian States with the largest unfunded needs for the reclamation of Priority 1 and Priority 2 sites as delineated in the AML Inventory System; and \$33,000,000 shall be divided equally between the next three Appalachian States with the largest unfunded needs for the reclamation of Priority 1 and Priority 2 sites as delineated in the AML Inventory System; and \$11,000,000 shall be for grants to federally recognized Indian Tribes.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

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

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

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2025	\$1,897,709,000
Committee recommendation	1,918,712,000

The Committee recommends \$1,918,712,000 for the Operation of Indian Programs account. All programs and subactivities included

are continued at enacted levels, except requested fixed costs and internal transfers, or unless otherwise specified below or reflected in the table accompanying this report. Any additional increases are general program increases unless otherwise specified.

Bureau of Indian Affairs Reductions in Force [RIF] Oversight and Service Transition Plan.—The Committee directs the Bureau of Indian Affairs to submit, no later than 90 days after enactment of this act, a report detailing: (1) the number and location of facilities with operations to carry out statutorily required functions of the BIA as of January 19, 2025; (2) the number of facilities of the BIA as of the date of enactment of this act; (3) a detailed description of what comment or input BIA reviewed from Federal clients it served in the area or region prior to the field office closure; (4) a detailed summary for transitioning the statutorily required functions of a facility that is no longer in service as of the date of enactment of this act; (5) metrics for measuring performance of statutorily required functions at a program, project, or activity level disaggregated by region; (6) the number of FTEs hired to perform statutorily required functions hired under Schedule C or the Schedule Policy/Career since January 20, 2025; (7) the number of FTEs assigned to perform each statutorily required functions for Federal clients, buildings, and other assets located in the State of Arizona and elsewhere as of January 19, 2025; (8) the number of FTEs assigned to perform each statutorily required functions for Federal clients, buildings, and other assets located in the State of Arizona and elsewhere as of the date of enactment of this act; (9) a detailed description of any delays or disruptions in services that have occurred as of January 20, 2025, for Federal clients, buildings, and other assets located in the State of Arizona and elsewhere; and (10) a detailed description of what actions or procedures the BIA has implemented to monitor any impact to service delivery or to address service concerns from Federal clients in areas or regions where the BIA has closed a facility.

Tribal Government.—The Committee recommends \$398,987,000 for Tribal government programs. The recommendation supports \$7,002,000 for Small Tribes supplement.

The Committee has heard concerns from more 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 these more recently federally recognized Tribes on how best to leverage funding through existing programs.

The Committee believes additional transparency is warranted on the methodology and data the Bureau uses each year to calculate and distribute the Small Tribe Supplement to over 300 Tribes in New York, California, Oregon, Washington, Minnesota, Michigan, Nevada, Alaska, and elsewhere with limited resources for the operation of their Tribal governments. The Committee directs the Bureau to prepare a report no later than 60 days after enactment of this act for the current and the previous two fiscal years that lists the Tribes who qualify for the Small Tribe Supplement, identifies

and explains the methodology used to calculate each Tribe's revenue to determine eligibility for the Small Tribe 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.

Road Maintenance.—The Committee recommends \$39,190,000 for road maintenance.

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

Human Services.—The Committee recommends \$163,747,000 for Human Services programs, accounting for internal transfers.

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 is directed to submit a plan on how to expand the program to all Tribes incrementally along with a strategy on how to consider existing pilot programs during any expansion and be consistent with the final report and available funding.

Social Services/Children and Families.—Within Human Services, the Committee recommends \$52,954,000 for Social Services to support Indian Child Family Violence Prevention activities to fill the gaps in Tribal child welfare services—specifically child protection and child abuse treatment, the Indian Child Welfare Act [ICWA], 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.

Within available funds, the Committee encourages BIA to produce a plan to share information on the recommendations included in the Native Children Commission's report with Indian Country and other stakeholders.

Housing Improvement Program.—The Committee recommends \$11,939,000 for the Housing Program.

Trust-Natural Resources Management.—The Committee recommends \$326,608,000 for Trust and Natural Resources programs.

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

Within funds for Natural Resources, the fiscal year 2025 enacted level is provided to support the Indian Youth Service Corps.

Rights Protection Implementation.—The Committee recommends \$51,459,000 for Rights Protection Implementation. Within the funding provided for Rights Protection Implementation, an additional \$500,000 is provided in a general program increase to benefit the off-reservation hunting, fishing, and gathering rights supported by this program, an additional \$759,000 is provided for Columbia River In-Lieu and Treaty Fishing Access Sites construction in accordance with the assessment conducted under Public Law 116–99, and an additional \$1,000,000 is to aid in the implementation of the U.S. Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty.

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 Committee recommends \$18,544,000 for the Tribal Management/Development Program.

Endangered Species.—The Committee recommends \$5,993,000 for Endangered Species.

Tribal Community Resilience.—The Committee recommends \$34,291,000 for Tribal Community Resilience. The provided funding includes funding for relocation grants, for which all Tribes shall be eligible. The Committee is concerned about the amount of frozen grant funding and reminds BIA of the critical importance of providing Federal funds under TCR in a timely manner to avoid any negative impacts on Tribes, and directs BIA to release previously appropriated funding expeditiously. Within 30 days of enactment of this act, and monthly thereafter, BIA is directed to provide the Committee a status update on all current TCR frozen grants, including the reason(s) why funding has not yet been awarded, who is responsible for approving the unfreezing, how long they have been frozen, when it is expected that there will be a final decision on the funding, and when the funding will be distributed.

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 Committee recommends \$2,954,000 for Integrated Resource Information Program.

Agriculture and Range Program.—The Committee recommends \$41,438,000 for the Agriculture and Range Program. 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. Additionally, the Committee directs the BIA to provide information on the historic geographic distribution of funds provided by the Agriculture and Range program.

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

Tribal Forestry.—The Committee recommends \$62,887,000 for Tribal Forestry. Of these funds, \$28,259,000 is provided for Forestry Projects and \$34,628,000 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 reminds the Bureau of the directive to coordinate with the Office of Wildland Fire to submit a report describing how the Department determines the use of wildfire suppression and rehabilitation resources and prioritizes Indian forest land. The Committee notes that many Tribal communities are at a heightened risk of wildfire due to funding constraints and a fire detection deficit. In order to address the heightened fire risks, the Committee directs the Bureau to take special consideration of pre-fire detection technologies to protect the public, property, vital infrastructure, cultural resources, and natural resources, and adopt strategies for their implementation across Tribal lands. The Committee also reminds the Bureau of the directive in the explanatory statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–103) to provide a report within 1 year summarizing the fire detection deficits across Tribal lands and their ef-

forts 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 Committee recommends \$18,005,000, which includes \$8,269,000 for Water Resources [TPA], and \$9,736,000 for Water Management, Planning and Pre-development.

Fish, Wildlife and Parks.—The Committee recommends \$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 and maintenance of fish hatcheries.

Energy and Minerals.—The Committee recommends \$30,814,000 for Energy and Minerals.

Resource Management Program Oversight.—The Committee recommends \$8,218,000 for Resource Management Program Oversight.

Trust-Real Estate Services.—The Committee recommends \$170,387,000 for trust-real estate services programs. The Committee directs no less than the enacted program level of \$450,000 for the certification of historical places and cultural sites, including Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act [ANCSA] (Public Law 92–203) sites.

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

To help reduce the probate backlog and help process lands records, rights of way, and other real estate functions, the Committee recommends \$16,886,000 for Trust-Real Estate Services Oversight, of which \$3,501,000 is provided to Central Oversight and \$13,385,000 to Regional Oversight, additionally, \$18,140,000 is provided for Probate [TPA].

Gila River Trust Accounting.—The Committee has been made aware of funding issues related to the implementation of the Gila River Indian Community Federal Rights-of-Way, Easements and Boundary Clarification Act (Public Law 115–350). To carry out the functions outlined in the law, the Committee recommends an additional \$500,000 to complete the work related to surveys which is holding up development.

Real Estate Services.—The committee is concerned with the potential loss of economic opportunity in Tribal communities. This means a potential reduction in key Tribal programs and social services. Within 90 days of enactment of this act, the Department will provide to the committee the current backlog of realty applications pending for Rights of Way and leasing at the Department, and a plan to address the backlog.

The Committee directs the Bureau, in coordination with the Osage Agency, to provide a report within 120 days that details the process of an owner, current or potential lessee, current or future developer, Tribal owner, or head right owner would follow to obtain trust records upon request, including the average amount of time needed by the Bureau to respond to this request. The report shall detail step by step instructions of how an entity or individual would procure these records and what is required of the entity or individual to get that access.

Public Safety and Justice.—The Committee recommends \$558,812,000 for Public Safety and Justice programs.

Criminal Investigations and Police Services.—The Committee recommends \$274,152,000 for Criminal Investigations and Police Services to support officers and investigators on the ground performing crucial public safety services on a 24/7 basis in Indian Country.

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

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

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

The Committee also expects the recidivism initiative administered through the Tiwahe initiative to be continued. Within the amounts provided, the Committee supports enacted funding levels for implementation of the Violence Against Women Act [VAWA]

(Public Law 103–322) for both training and VAWA-specific Tribal court needs.

International Drug Trafficking.—The Committee is deeply concerned about the growing presence of international drug trafficking organizations in Indian Country, despite the efforts of Tribal law enforcement. These organizations are contributing to violent crime and drug trafficking and exacerbating the crisis of missing and murdered Indigenous women. The Committee directs the BIA to develop a comprehensive plan to address these issues. This plan should be created in close cooperation with relevant Tribal, Federal, State, and local agencies, and through thorough consultation with Tribal governments and surrounding communities. The goal is to create a coordinated and effective response to the threats posed by these organizations. Furthermore, the Committee directs the BIA to provide a briefing to the Committee within 90 days of the enactment of this act. This briefing should cover the progress made in developing this plan, the policies that have been established, and the steps that will be taken to combat the influence of these organizations in Indian Country.

Detention/Corrections.—The Committee recommends \$136,879,000 for detention and corrections. The Committee remains concerned with the welfare of inmates in custody at BIA and Tribal jails across Indian Country and directs the BIA to provide regular updates on fulfilling recommendations from the Department's Office of Inspector General related to training, coordination, and standardized protocols to maintain accountability and oversight over BIA and Tribal jails.

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

Nevada Detention Contracts.—The Committee is concerned about the potential loss of detention services for Tribes in Nevada. The Committee notes that detention services are essential to ensure public safety, therefore directs the Bureau to provide a briefing no later than 90 days of enactment of this act on how the Bureau intends to work with the Tribes in Nevada on a path forward.

Law Enforcement Special Initiatives.—The Committee recommends \$27,847,000 for law enforcement special initiatives, which includes an additional \$250,000 with an emphasis on addressing the crisis of missing, trafficked, and murdered indigenous people, especially women. Native American women continue to face high rates of violence, and the Committee notes that a lack of data on the number of women and girls who go missing or murdered

further complicates the ability to address this crisis. Increases are provided to help better address the crisis by identifying gaps in information sharing and data collection, and more dedicated resources to resolve cold cases. Funding is maintained to perform background check investigations to help with the hiring process. Additional funding is included for cold-case offices and for detention and corrections staff. Within 90 days of enactment of this act, the Bureau shall brief the Committee on the status of law enforcement vacancies in each Bureau region, as well as the number of law enforcement checks pending as of the date of enactment. At the same time as the annual budget request, the Bureau shall provide detail on how funding provided in fiscal year 2025 and fiscal year 2026 is being used to expedite these investigations.

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

Tribal Justice Support.—The Committee recommends \$34,836,000 for Tribal Justice Support. 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.

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 high crime rates; however, these Tribes are not eligible for certain Native public safety and justice funding simply because they are located in Public Law 280 States. The Bureau is reminded that it 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 Committees 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.

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

In addition to these resources, the bill also includes funding to focus on retention and advanced training needs. The Committee remains fully supportive of the Indian Police Academy in Artesia, New Mexico, and expects the Bureau to continue to support the Academy in its role as the central justice services training location

for law enforcement training for entry-level law enforcement officers, agents, and corrections officers. The Committee recommends \$5,663,000 for the Indian Police Academy. The bill includes an additional \$500,000 to operate advanced training activities in the Great Plains region that focuses on training for detectives, forensics, and other advanced training, per the accompanying statement in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260).

The Committee is aware that Indian reservations have violent crime rates that are more than two and a half times higher than the National average. The Committee recognizes the need to address crime and violence in Indian Country and is concerned by the high 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 nearly three quarters of all corrections officer vacancies, 68 percent of all special agent vacancies, and over half of all Bureau of Indian Affairs police officer vacancies. The Committee directs the Bureau, working with other Federal partners, to report back to the Committee within 1 year of enactment of this act on the training needs for Bureau law enforcement and Tribal law enforcement by location, with a comprehensive plan on how to recruit, train, and fill the vacancies, including whether hiring and retention is hindered by delayed hiring processes and delayed background checks. As part of this report, the Committee expects the Bureau to work with the Indian Police Academy to clearly identify what funding mechanisms are authorized that may be used for the recruitment, training, and facility needs, as well as what type of partnerships, including Federal, State, and Tribal, could be utilized to address and fill these needs.

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

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

Community and Economic Development.—The Committee recommends \$31,046,000 for community and economic development programs. The Committee recommends an increase of \$500,000 to the enacted funding levels to carry out the provisions of the NATIVE Act (Public Law 114–221) to support strategic planning and capacity-building for Tribes, and for grants, studies, and tourism projects for Tribes and eligible Native Hawaiian Organizations, with further direction explained below.

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

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

The Committee understands the importance of preserving native languages for all Tribal communities. 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 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.

Executive Direction and Administrative Services.—The Committee recommends \$260,634,000 for Executive Direction and Administrative Services.

Special Initiatives.—The Committee recommends \$8,491,000 in congressionally directed spending for Special Initiatives. A detailed list of projects is included in the “Congressionally Directed Spending” table accompanying this report.

PROGRAM FUNDING FOR OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Agriculture and range, Invasive Species—European Green Crab	2,000
Trust Services, Gila River Trust Accounting	500
Criminal investigations, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act [NAGPRA]	1,500

INDIAN LAND CONSOLIDATION

Appropriations, 2025	\$4,000,000
Committee recommendation	4,000,000

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

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

Appropriations, 2025	\$356,000,000
Committee recommendation	350,000,000

The Committee recommends \$350,000,000 for Contract Support Costs. The Committee continues language establishing an indefinite appropriation for contract support costs estimated to be \$350,000,000 for fiscal year 2026. 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, 2025	\$69,000,000
Committee recommendation	53,000,000

The Committee recommends \$53,000,000 for Payments for Tribal Leases. The Committee recommends establishing a separate appropriation account for payments for Tribal leases estimated to be \$53,000,000 for fiscal year 2026. Section 105(l) of the Indian Self Determination Education Assistance Act provides that Tribes and Tribal organizations carrying out Federal functions under a self-determination contract or self-governance compact may enter into a lease agreement with the Department of the Interior or Indian Health Service for the facilities used to carry out these functions.

CONSTRUCTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2025	\$133,780,000
Committee recommendation	136,280,000

The Committee recommends \$136,280,000 for Construction Programs. 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 \$48,291,000 for public safety and justice construction. The Committee recommends \$33,500,000 for the Facilities Replacement and Construction Program; \$3,500,000 for Employee Housing; \$6,620,000 for Facilities Improvement and Repair; \$171,000 for Fire Safety Coordination; and \$2,000,000 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, Warm Springs, 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.

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

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

The Committee supports the Bureau's efforts to recruit, train and retain its Tribal law enforcement personnel. The Committee is aware that the Bureau of Indian Affairs is seeking to enhance its advanced training center and increase advanced training of students throughout the Great Plains and Northern Regions. Of the additional funding provided under Public Safety and Justice Construction, funding may be used for planning and design stage and construction including required due diligence studies, to construct facilities—to include administrative space, classrooms, and storage areas—necessary to meet the growing demand for Tribal law enforcement advanced training as needed.

Resources Management Construction.—The Committee recommends \$65,694,000. This funding includes: \$24,519,000 for irrigation projects, of which not less than \$2,987,000 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); \$36,730,000 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) ac-

tivities 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 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 \$22,295,000. This includes \$2,419,000 for telecommunications repair and \$9,497,000 for construction program management, which includes funding for the Fort Peck water system as well as funding for facilities improvement and repair.

Ft. Peck Water System.—The Committee directs the Bureau to prioritize and allocate the necessary funding to support the continued operations and maintenance of the Ft. Peck Water System in Montana. The Bureau is to ensure that this funding is sufficient to maintain the system’s functionality and reliability, thereby ensuring the continued delivery of safe and clean drinking water to the communities it serves. The Bureau is directed to keep the Committee informed of any challenges to maintain operations and maintenance and steps taken to address them.

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

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

Appropriations, 2025	\$976,000
Committee recommendation	976,000

The Committee recommends \$976,000 for the Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements account.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2025	\$13,329,000
Committee recommendation	13,329,000

The Committee recommends \$13,329,000 for the Indian Guaranteed Loan account. The Committee directs the Office of Indian Economic Development to report on its efforts to restart the use of the Interest Subsidy at this critical time. The Committee understands that Interest Subsidy is not as critical when interest rates are low, but conversely it is very critical when interest rates are high. The report should document how planned uses of the interest subsidy impacts the program if defaults increase and how Interest Subsidy can mitigate those defaults.

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

Appropriations, 2025	\$1,131,617,000
Committee recommendation	1,131,617,000

The Committee recommends \$1,131,617,000 for the Operation of Indian Education Programs. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this report. Internal transfers within the accounts are reflected below and in the table.

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

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

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

Interagency coordination must be improved for the multiplicity of programs that affect the well-being 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. In addition, the Committee directs the Departments of Education and Interior to develop a cooperative agreement to work together to improve the quality of education opportunities offered to Indian youth and to ensure there is no overlap in services between the Departments.

Haskell Indian Nations Campus.—The Committee recognizes the importance of strengthening Tribal Colleges and Universities [TCUs] to address persistent educational disparities in Native American communities. The Committee directs the Bureau to submit a report to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate within 240 days of enactment of this act providing a detailed account of infrastructure and safety improvements made at Haskell

Indian Nations University using Interior funding, and identify remaining gaps in campus facilities, safety, and educational programming that must be addressed to meet institutional needs.

The Committee directs the Bureau to strengthen coordination and establish regular lines of communication with the Haskell Indian Nations University Board of Regents. The Board, as a Tribally elected body, plays a critical role in institutional governance, representation, and advocacy. Improved collaboration will enhance transparency, promote accountability, and support the long-term success and operational stability of the university.

The Committee directs the Bureau to submit a report to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate within 90 days of enactment of this act evaluating the potential benefits and implications of transferring governance authority for Haskell Indian Nations University to its Tribally elected Board of Regents. The report shall assess how such a transfer would support Tribal self-determination, institutional accountability, and improved student outcomes. It should also provide recommendations on necessary steps, timelines, and statutory changes needed to implement the transition.

The Committee directs the Department of the Interior, in coordination with the Bureau of Indian Education [BIE] to submit a report to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate within 30 days of enactment of this act detailing current policies and procedures for conducting background checks on all Department employees assigned to BIE schools and programs. The report shall include: (1) the frequency and standards for background checks; (2) protocols for addressing findings of concern; (3) the date of the most recent background check for each category of employee; and (4) any gaps or delays in implementation across the Department's educational institutions.

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 2026 in the annual budget request that details: The Bureau's pay rate for teacher and counselor salaries; the Department of Defense [DOD] pay rate for teacher and counselor salaries; the amount of funding provided for teacher and counselor pay parity in annual budget requests and actually provided with available funds; the amount of annual funding spent on Bureau-funded schools non-salary expenses (including student services, safety, programming, and other standard operations); the impact that any shortfall of ISEP funds for required pay increases had on school services and programming (if any); and a complete accounting of any amounts Bureau-funded schools may not have received because fixed costs increases that align with

DOD teacher and counselor pay parity requirements were not included in annual budget requests.

FERS Eligibility for Employees at BIE Tribally Controlled Schools.—The Committee is concerned about the inequity created by the loss of Federal Employees Retirement System [FERS] benefits for teachers and staff when Tribes exercise their self-determination right to operate BIE-funded schools under Public Law 100–297 grants or Public Law 93–638 contracts. The loss of these benefits is a major impediment to the recruitment and retention of teachers and staff, as these Tribally Controlled Schools often bear the hardship of recruiting, hiring, and training teachers and staff only to lose them shortly thereafter to other schools offering better pay and benefits. Any policy denying Federal benefits to employees carrying out a Federal trust responsibility is incompatible with the Federal policy of self-determination. Congress recognized this incompatibility and barrier to recruitment and retention in 2020 when it extended the Federal Employee Health Benefits [FEHB] program to teachers and staff of Tribally Controlled Schools. Thus, the Committee directs the Bureau to analyze the extent of the problem and the systems, processes, and authorizations necessary to extend FERS benefits to teachers and staff employed by these schools; develop an associated plan, timeline, and budget; and report back to the Committee with a proposal no later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act.

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

EDUCATION CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2025	\$234,725,000
Committee recommendation	234,725,000

The Committee recommends \$234,725,000 for Education Construction. Funding amounts support a level of \$152,401,000 for replacement schools; \$19,648,000 for replacement facilities; \$3,880,000 for employee housing repair; and \$41,296,000 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. 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. The Committee stands ready to work with the administration and Tribes to develop a comprehensive strategy that provides safe, functional, and accessible facilities for schools. The Committee reminds the Bureau of the previous requirement to report back on the progress the Bureau has made towards implementing a long-term facilities plan similar to the Department of Defense process in 2009, as encouraged in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 114–113.

BUREAU OF TRUST FUND ADMINISTRATION

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

FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2025	\$100,009,000
Committee recommendation	100,009,000

The Committee recommends \$100,009,000 for the Federal Trust Programs account. The recommendation includes \$1,459,000 for executive direction.

Individual Indian Money Accounts.—The Committee has concerns with the timely distribution and management of proceeds held in Individual Indian Money accounts at the Bureau of Trust Funds Administration. Delays in disbursement and accounting impact the financial health of Tribal members who reside in communities with a lack of economic opportunity, and fail to uphold the Department's trust asset management responsibilities on behalf of tribes. The Committee encourages the Department to respond to IIM withdraw requests in as expedited a time as possible.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2025	\$147,418,000
Committee recommendation	127,418,000

The Committee recommends a total appropriation of \$127,418,000 for the Office of the Secretary account. The bill continues the direction from previous fiscal years to maintain the Office of Native Hawaiian Relations within the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management, and Budget.

Leadership and Administration.—The Committee recommends \$90,969,000 for the leadership and administration activity. This cut reflects the Committee's frustration with the Department's unwillingness to provide timely responses to requests for information; failure to proactively engage the Committee on decisions related to appropriated resources; and to take draconian steps that are likely to decrease efficiencies rather than increase them. The Department is strongly encouraged to take more seriously its relationship with the Committee. Without tangible steps in that direction, the Committee will consider changes to the appropriations structure that will enable the Committee to take targeted cuts within this account.

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

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

work closely with ANCC on enforcement actions that may arise in relation to subsistence uses of polar bears. The Service is directed to provide funding to Alaska Native Organizations with which it co-manages marine mammals at no less than fiscal year 2021 levels. The Service is reminded of the report due to the Committee on the Service's efforts to work collaboratively with other Federal agencies on activities related to marine mammal subsistence harvests and directs this report to be submitted no later than 30 days after the enactment of this act, if still outstanding at the time of enactment of this act.

Management Services.—The Committee recommends \$36,499,000 for the management services activity.

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

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

Plum Island.—The Committee directs the Department to provide a briefing to the Committee within 90 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.

Native Hawaiian Community Resilience Program.—The Committee has made a concerted effort to support community-led adaptation projects, habitat restoration, and coastal management, including on Native Hawaiian homelands thus, the Committee supports the continuation of the Kapapahuliau grants. The Committee urges the Secretary to consider this program during the 2027 budget formulation and work with Congress on a permanent solution. Lastly, the Committee directs the Department to provide a briefing to the Committee and the Committee on Indian Affairs no later than 90 days upon enactment of this act on how to build on these efforts.

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 asso-

ciated States of the Federated States of Micronesia [FSM], the Republic of the Marshall Islands [RMI], and the Republic of Palau.

The Compacts of Free Association recognize each Freely Associated State as a sovereign State with the capacity to conduct foreign affairs consistent with the terms of the Compact. The Compacts place 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. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (Public Law 118–42, Division G, Title II, §201, the “Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2024,” approved new economic assistance packages for the Freely Associated States through 2043.

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

Appropriations, 2025	\$120,107,000
Committee recommendation	120,367,000

The Committee recommends \$120,367,000 for assistance to territories. Funding levels for each subactivity can be found in the table accompanying this report.

The Committee 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 and timely. Additionally, OIA is directed to continue to award non-competitive technical assistance funds to support investments in civic education programs for Insular Area students. If the Department does not make the aforementioned awards in a timely manner, the Committee will consider adding statutory requirements.

The Committee understands that investing in OIA plays a critical role in furthering and protecting U.S. national security, and supports the OIA and its efforts to combat the People’s Republic of China’s efforts to weaken U.S. leadership. The Committee is concerned by the lack of OIA representatives stationed in some of the Freely Associated States and U.S. territories within OIA’s jurisdiction. The Committee recommends an additional \$1,760,000 to support OIA personnel in each jurisdiction under its purview as well as corresponding desk officers.

Brown Tree Snake.—The Committee recognizes the damage caused by the invasive Brown Tree Snake [BTS] on Guam and the significant threat of its spread to other Pacific island areas, including the State of Hawaii and other Insular communities. The Committee supports the ongoing efforts of OIA to prevent the spreading of the BTS from Guam and encourages OIA to continue to prioritize this work in the future. Further, the Committee directs OIA to work in close coordination with other Federal and local partners to leverage resources to the maximum extent practicable. The Committee recommends \$4,000,000 for these efforts, an increase of \$500,000 over fiscal year 2024 enacted levels, and directs OIA to provide a briefing to the Committee within 180 days of enactment on the progress being made on the eradication efforts.

The Committee recommends \$4,000,000 for increased support to the territories for investments in infrastructure. Mandatory fund-

ing for the Capital Improvement Project program has not been increased or adjusted for inflation since the program's current authorization in 1996, and significant increases in construction and labor costs continue to erode at the impact of the program on infrastructure needs in the territories. This additional discretionary funding will provide additional grant funding to the territories as they continue to address critical needs for infrastructure improvement.

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

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

Appropriations, 2025	\$3,463,000
Committee recommendation	813,000

The Committee recommends \$813,000 for Compact of Free Association programs.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2025	\$97,950,000
Committee recommendation	97,950,000

The Committee recommends \$97,950,000 for the Office of the Solicitor.

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

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2025	\$67,000,000
Committee recommendation	67,000,000

The Committee recommends \$67,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General.

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, 2025	\$1,147,171,000
Committee recommendation	1,148,171,000

The Committee recommends \$1,148,171,000 for wildland fire management. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative.

Fire Operations.—The Committee recommends \$909,721,000 for Wildfire Preparedness and Suppression. This amount includes \$526,064,000 for preparedness and \$383,657,000 for fire suppression operations.

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

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

Other Operations.—The Committee recommends \$238,450,000 for other wildland fire management operations. This includes \$214,450,000 for fuels management, \$10,000,000 for burned area rehabilitation, \$10,000,000 for fire facilities, and \$4,000,000 for joint fire science. Within fire facilities, no less than \$4,000,000 is provided for the Department’s firefighter housing improvement initiative.

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

WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS RESERVE FUND

Appropriations, 2025	\$360,000,000
Committee recommendation	370,000,000

The Committee recommends \$370,000,000 for the Department of the Interior Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund for fiscal year 2026.

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

Appropriations, 2025	\$9,661,000
Committee recommendation	9,661,000

The Committee recommends \$9,661,000 for the Central Hazardous Materials Fund.

ENERGY COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION PROGRAM
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2025	\$4,800,000
Committee recommendation	4,800,000

The Committee recommends \$4,800,000 for the Energy Community Revitalization Program. 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 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, 2025	\$7,715,000
Committee recommendation	7,715,000

The Committee recommends \$7,715,000 for the Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Appropriations, 2025	\$107,710,000
Committee recommendation	107,710,000

The Committee recommends \$107,710,000 for the Working Capital Fund.

OFFICE OF NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE

Appropriations, 2025	\$167,937,000
Committee recommendation	167,937,000

The Committee recommends \$167,937,000 for the Office of Natural Resources Revenue [ONRR].

The Committee directs the Department to distribute revenues from operations in the Gulf of America Region in a manner consistent with Public Law 109–432. The Committee clarifies that the disbursement of funds under Public Law 109–432, as revenue sharing amounts, are not to be treated as an award or grant by the United States. It is the intent of the Committee that the single audit requirements under 2 CFR 200 do not apply for revenues disbursed under 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 activi-

ties under the Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 125. Authorizes field unit local hiring.

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

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

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

SEC. 129. Requires the Secretary to reinstate the name of a mountain.

SEC. 130. Requires the Secretary to continue to operate all national park units as Federal land.

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 Committee recommends \$8,641,650,000 for the Agency.

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

PFAS and Contaminants of Emerging Concern.—The Committee remains concerned regarding PFAS and its effects on our communities and supports the Agency’s previous actions on PFAS, including issuing its first-ever drinking water standard, designating two substances as hazardous under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act [CERCLA], and updating interim guidance on the destruction and disposal of PFAS-containing materials. In April 2025, the Administrator announced major Agency actions on PFAS. The Committee is still awaiting a briefing on this updated PFAS plan. Immediately following the enactment of this act, the Agency is directed to brief the Committee on the Agency’s actions and provide the Committee with a spend plan that details funding at the program project level for fiscal year 2026.

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.

Reprogramming.—As a result of incorporating the Agency table by reference, the reprogramming guidelines no longer apply.

Combination of Separate Fiscal Year Grant Funding.—The Committee acknowledges instances in which the Agency combined sepa-

rate 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.

Nonrecurring Expenses Fund.—The Committee believes that a nonrecurring expenses fund [NEF] is an important tool for a Department or Agency to have. However, access to such an account requires confidence in a Department or Agency that it will spend the funds within the parameters set forth for the NEF by Congress. To date, EPA has not demonstrated that it is willing to be transparent with the Committee on how its spending money appropriated by Congress. As such, the recommendation does not support establishing a NEF for EPA. However, the Committee will consider providing EPA with the requested in a future fiscal year if EPA shows that it is willing to be transparent, responsive, and forthcoming with how it spends appropriated dollars.

Grant Terminations.—The Committee urges the EPA to uphold grant obligations made to local governments and nonprofit organizations that are working to improve access to healthcare in rural areas while ensuring appropriate stewardship of taxpayer dollars.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Appropriations, 2025	\$183,830,000
Committee recommendation	107,883,000

The Committee recommends \$107,883,000 for the Office of the Administrator, including \$63,760,000 for the Immediate Office of the Administrator and \$44,123,000 for the Office of the Chief Financial Officer. The Committee has moved \$183,830,000 out of the Environmental Programs and Management that were otherwise spent on operations of the Office of the Administrator and the Office of the Chief Financial Officer to ensure there is transparency in funding required to support those Offices. The Committee is frustrated with how EPA has decided to not have a working relationship with the Committee and to disregard Congressional directives related to staffing and funding. The Committee will consider targeted increases to funding for the Offices if the Offices can demonstrate that it takes its relationship with the Committee seriously.

The Committee directs EPA to expeditiously brief the Committee on the efficiency and effectiveness of the proposed reorganization on July 17, 2025, related to the Office of the Administrator. Once the Committee has received the briefing and efficient corresponding information, the Committee will reevaluate the funding levels and structure for the Office of the Administrator and the Chief Financial Officer, among others, provided in this act.

The following table summarizes the Committees' recommendation for the Immediate Office of the Administrator.

IMMEDIATE OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Office of Policy	17,168
Office of Homeland Security	3,145
Office of Children's Health Protection	4,869
Office of Public engagement and Environmental Education	16,583
Agricultural Advisor	2,064
Immediate Office	1,555
Office of Administrative and Executive Services	2,784
Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations	1,711
Office of Executive Secretariat	3,565
Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization	3,077
Office of Civil Rights	3,824
Science Advisory Board	3,415

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2025	\$756,073,000
Committee recommendation	742,595,000

The Committee recommends \$742,595,000 for Science and Technology. The recommendation includes an additional \$30,343,000 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.

Office of Research and Development.—The Committee notes that EPA has a long and proud tradition of being one of the world's leading environmental and human health research organizations. The Office of Research and Development [ORD] conducts cutting-edge research to better understand and mitigate harm to humans and the environment from contamination from natural and human-made disasters, radiation exposure, wildfire smoke emissions, chemical releases, drinking water contamination, chemicals in everyday products, and other threats. For example ORD's foundational research on PFAS chemicals exposed profound risks to human health and spurred bipartisan funding to address the impacts of PFAS on drinking water, bans on certain PFAS chemicals, and further research.

The Committee is appalled that the Agency has announced the imminent closure of ORD, which would result in the further loss of biologists, chemists, engineers, ecologists, and other expert scientists numbering in the thousands and the closure of world-class laboratories and research centers. The Agency has touted savings of \$748,800,000 in direct Federal spending, but fails to acknowledge the immeasurable risk to our health and environment that would come from undermining EPA's ability to clean up hazardous chemicals, respond to disasters, and support states and Tribal Nations with sound, actionable science. The Committee notes that the Agency did not include a proposal to close ORD in the fiscal year 2026 budget request nor amended the budget request to that end nor did the Agency submit the reorganization to the Committee as

required by the reprogramming guidance pursuant to section 422 of Public Law 118–42 and continued under the terms and conditions of Public Law 119–4.” The Committee directs the Agency to immediately halt all actions related to the closure, reduction, reorganization, or other similar such changes to ORD and the EPA scientific workforce and instead, if the administration continues to wish to pursue this change, include any such changes within the President’s budget request for fiscal year 2027 as a proposal for the Committee to make a decision on in a final funding bill for that year.

Clean Air.—The Committee recommends \$138,624,000. The Committee supports the Agency’s efforts to modernize its monitoring, analytic, and testing capabilities.

The Committee notes the Agency’s Science Advisory Board panel’s review of the Clean Air Allowance Trading Program, urges the networks to keep active at their fiscal 2021 levels, and recommends \$4,260,000 to modernize the Clean Air Status and Trends Network [CASTNet]. The Committee directs the Agency to provide a report within 180 days of enactment of this act on current and future plans for the Clean Air Status and Trends Network and the National Trends Network as well as funding requirements.

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

Electric Pathway.—The Committee notes the Agency still has not implemented the electricity program under the Renewable Fuel Standard [RFS], despite past direction from this Committee. The Committee directs the Agency to finalize the eRINS program within 90 days of enactment of this act and to process all electric pathway feedstock petitions prior to issuing the final 2026 Renewable Volume Obligation rule. The Committee expects that the eRIN program will be implemented with all eligible feedstocks, particularly those that support agriculture activity, minimize wildfire risk, and reduce methane emissions.

Homeland Security.—The Committee recommends \$33,957,000. 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 recommends additional funding for the Agency to prevent cyber threats in coordination with other Federal agencies and partners.

The Committee supports the Agency’s Pesticide Licensing Program and encourages the Agency to continue ensuring the program is implemented appropriately, efficiently, and as Congress intended. Therefore, the Committee encourages the Agency to consider pesticide usage data, existing conservation practice data, real world studies on the impact of spray drift and surface water, and sub-county level species range maps when conducting Endangered Species Act [ESA] assessments of pesticides, among other appropriate information. Additionally, the Committee encourages the Agency to coordinate with and seek input from the U.S. Department of Agriculture and impacted stakeholders when considering

mitigation actions related to impacts of pesticides on listed species and their designated critical habitat before publishing an interim decision or interim decision.

Research: Air, Climate, and Energy.—The Committee recommends \$94,080,000. The Committee supports EPA’s efforts to advance climate research. The Committee encourages the Agency to prioritize research into improving air pollution monitoring capabilities and methodologies. Within available funds, the Committee continues funding for the study under the heading “Partnership Research” contained in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 115–141.

Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability.—The Committee recommends \$124,496,000.

Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources.—The Committee recommends \$109,270,000 for the Safe and Sustainable Water Resources Program. Of the funds recommended, \$5,000,000 shall be allocated for grants under Section 2007 of Public Law 115–270.

Research: National Priorities.—The Committee recommends \$19,530,000 for Research: National Priorities, of which \$6,222,000 is 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 includes \$7,000,000 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 Committee recommends \$6,278,000 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.

Science to Achieve Results [STAR] Grants.—The Committee recommends funds to continue the STAR program and directs the Agency to distribute grants consistent with fiscal year 2024. The Committee urges that funding for Children’s Environmental Health and Disease Prevention be continued. The Committee supports the efforts of the Agency to focus this funding on research related to early life stage, including prenatal, vulnerabilities to environmental stressors. The Committee remains interested in the feasibility of reestablishing the Graduate Fellowship program and of im-

plementing a mechanism to allow for submission of unsolicited, principal investigator-initiated proposals to STAR in order to capture innovative research ideas that may exist outside of the Agency and that advance its mission. The Agency is directed to brief the Committee on the program within 60 days of enactment of this act. The Committee looks forward to receiving the briefing directed in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 116–260.

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

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

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

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

Research Vessels.—The Committee notes the Lake Explorer II vessel is close to being condemned and encourages current funding

be used to ensure continuity of the Agency's water quality and biological monitoring of the Great Lakes, including by replacing the vessel.

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

PROGRAM FUNDING FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Clean Air and Climate, Clean Air Status and Trends Network Modernization	4,260
Clean Air and Climate, Federal Vehicles and Fuel Standards Certification	110,934
Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources, Innovative Water Technologies	5,000
Congressional Priorities, National Priorities Extramural Research Grants	6,222
Congressional Priorities, PFAS Impacts in Agricultural Settings and Communities	7,000

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2025	\$3,195,028,000
Committee recommendation	2,869,076,000

The Committee recommends \$2,869,076,000 for Environmental Programs and Management.. 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.

The Committee recommendation includes a new appropriations account which includes funding recommendations for the Immediate Office of the Administrator and the Office of the Chief Financial Officer. Of which, funding for these two offices previously came from programs within the Environmental Programs and Management appropriations account, totaling \$183,830,000 for fiscal year 2025. For fiscal year 2026, this funding has been moved from the Environmental Programs and Management appropriations account and into the Office of the Administrator appropriations account.

Clean Air.—The Committee recommends \$299,000,000 for Clean Air. These resources will support efforts to address harmful air pollutants including greenhouse gases that are contributing to climate change. The resources recommended include funding for the phase down of the use of hydrofluorocarbons. The Committee appreciates the Agency's work to implement this phase down and recognizes more resources are necessary to make grants under the authority provided in 42 U.S.C. 7676(h)(5). The Committee requests a briefing within 120 days of enactment of this act on these efforts.

The Committee recognizes the value of and continues to support the Energy Star program and recommends \$36,000,000 for Energy Star, equal to the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. Therefore, the Agency is directed to report to the Committee not later than 30 days after the enactment of this act on the future of Energy Star at the Agency.

The Committee encourages the Agency in partnership with other Federal agencies to study and incorporate capabilities for observational methane and greenhouse gas monitoring and information

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

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

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 recommendation continues funding for wildfire smoke-related activities.

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

Compliance.—The Committee recommends \$97,795,000 for Compliance. The Committee supports the Agency's efforts to modernize its compliance information systems to reduce duplication of effort and improve their utility for the public, States, Territories, Tribes, and other stakeholders, as well as efforts to accelerate EPA's development and adoption of Smart Tools for Field Inspectors. The Committee urges the Agency to facilitate ample opportunities for stakeholder input into the development of these efforts.

Enforcement.—The Committee recommends \$284,931,000.

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.

Environmental Protection: National Priorities.—The Committee recommends \$30,700,000 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 \$26,000,000 for Grassroots Rural and Small Community Water Systems Assistance Act (Public Law 114–98), for activities specified under section 1442(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–1(e)(8)). The Agency is directed to provide funding to the most qualified and experienced non-profit organizations in providing technical assistance to small water systems and to issue the grant awards on an annual basis.

The Agency is also directed to provide \$3,450,000 for grants to qualified not-for-profit organizations for technical assistance for individual private well owners, with priority given to organizations that currently provide technical and educational assistance to individual private well owners. The Agency is directed to provide, on a national and multi-State regional basis, \$1,250,000 for grants to qualified organizations for the sole purpose of providing on-site training and technical assistance for wastewater systems. The Agency shall require each grantee to provide a minimum 10 percent match, including in-kind contributions. The Agency is directed to allocate funds to grantees within 180 days of enactment of this act. Additionally, the Agency must consult with the Committee before making multi-year awards.

Geographic Programs.—The Committee recommends \$684,726,000 for Geographic Programs.

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.—The Committee recommends \$368,000,000 for the 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. Further, the Committee notes the need to address contaminated sediment and urges the Agency to seek a non-Federal in-kind resources for the Chicago River Watershed.

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

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

processes, steps to enhance community engagement and local capacity building, and the Agency's plan for engaging the Great Lakes community in the development of Action Plan IV. Finally, the Committee recommends the GLRI Distinct Tribal Program be funded at 5 percent of the annually appropriated GLRI funding level.

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

Puget Sound.—The Committee recommends \$57,000,000, an increase of \$3,000,000 to fiscal year 2024 enacted levels, for the Puget Sound program and continues the direction contained in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–42.

South Florida.—The Committee recommends \$8,500,000 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 Committee recommends \$40,002,000 for the Long Island Sound program. The Committee directs the Agency to follow the directives contained in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–42.

Gulf of Mexico.—The Committee recommends \$25,524,000 for the Gulf of Mexico Geographic Program. The Committee notes that hypoxia continues to be a growing cause for concern. The Committee directs the Agency to coordinate with the Department of Agriculture, the Gulf States, and other State, local, and private partners to leverage greater resources toward conservation projects on working-lands within the Gulf Region and Mississippi River Basin. The Agency is directed to distribute funds in the same manner as fiscal year 2024.

Lake Champlain.—The Committee recommends \$25,000,000 for the Lake Champlain program. These funds shall be allocated through the Lake Champlain Basin Program, other than 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 Committee recommends \$2,200,000 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 con-

sensus 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 Committee recommends \$26,852,000 for Indoor Air and Radiation. The Committee encourages the Agency to continue indoor air efforts in order to address wildfire smoke, extreme heat, and other indoor air quality hazards. The Committee recognizes the importance of safe and healthy learning environments which includes access to clean indoor air. The Committee supports the Agency's Indoor Air Quality Tools for Schools program and the ongoing grant programs to improve indoor environmental quality in schools. Within available funds, the Committee supports technical assistance and science-based resources on implementing source reduction strategies, sustainable ventilation, filtration and other indoor air quality improvements for healthy school environments.

Information Exchange/Outreach.—The Committee recommends \$77,893,000 for Information Exchange/Outreach. Tribal capacity building is recommended at not less than \$14,414,000. Environmental Education is recommended at not less than \$9,500,000.

International Programs.—The Committee recommends \$15,177,000. This includes funding for high-priority water and wastewater treatment facilities along the U.S. Mexico Border to prevent transboundary pollution, including raw sewage discharges, harmful chemicals, and large amounts of debris. The Committee recognizes that cross-border water infrastructure systems and projects are inadequate for current challenges, including for impacts from transboundary pollution events and security risks. The Committee directs the Agency to ensure robust funding is directed to border areas with the highest water and sewage pollution and projects located near Ports of Entry critical to border security efforts while continuing to ensure projects selected have appropriate sponsors, funding, and means for sustainable operations. The Committee requests a briefing within 180 days of enactment of this act on progress for a sewage pathogen prediction model, expansion of the South Bay International Water Treatment Plant, and prioritization of funding for the Border Water Infrastructure Grant Program.

Pesticide Licensing.—The Committee recommends \$115,375,000. The Committee continues the direction contained in Senate Report

118–83. The Committee recommends that the Agency ensure that any epidemiological study or data considered by the Agency for regulatory decisionmaking in the pesticide review process meets appropriate data requirements and peer review and consider whether to update its guidance accordingly.

The Committee recognizes more resources are necessary to update the Framework for Incorporating Human Epidemiologic and Incident Data in Risk Assessments for Pesticides. The Committee directs the Agency to continue to update and refine its draft Rodenticide Strategy to include stakeholder input on the feasibility of mitigation measures, measurable feedback on their effectiveness at minimizing exposure to nontarget wildlife, and to listed species and their habitat. Finally, the Committee notes the Agency’s review of neonicotinoid insecticides on birds, insects, and the environment in addition to the tests regularly undertaken as part of pesticide registration.

The Committee is concerned by the timeliness and pace of operations at the Office of Pesticide Programs [OPP] and notes the statutory requirements in the Pesticide Registration Improvement Act of 2022, in particular on the independent third-party assessment (FIFRA section 33(c)(3)(C)) and extension of decision review time periods (FIFRA section 33(f)(5)(A)), are not being met. Such delays and uncertainty deter potential applicants and fundamentally undercut the program’s impact. Therefore, within 60 days of enactment of this act, the Committee directs EPA to report back to the Committee of EPA’s receipt of the third party audit final report including how the Agency will ensure there are adequate personnel levels to meet statutory obligations and identifying areas where staffing is necessary to reduce backlog. The Committee expects OPP to prioritize resources to meet statutory deadlines and requirements in a transparent manner.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (Public Law 94–580).—The recommendation includes \$120,650,000. The Committee appreciates EPA’s work to develop a national strategy to reduce plastic and other waste in waterways and oceans.

Of funds recommended 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 non-participating 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 Committee recommends \$21,000,000 for the inventory, verification, assessment, and remediation of these contaminated sites, as well as related community outreach and involvement. The Committee rec-

ognizes 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 Committee recommends \$112,953,000 for Toxics Risk Review and Prevention activities. The Committee reminds the Agency that the Lautenberg Act established a shared responsibility for the taxpayer and industry to contribute their share to support the TSCA program. The Committee notes recent actions related to changes to the fee amounts, the Agency's total costs for administering TSCA, exemptions, and modifications to requirements and timeframes, and directs the Agency to provide a briefing within 60 days of enactment of this act and a report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act outlining implementation of these changes.

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

The Committee understands the Agency's Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics technology systems are in need of significant modernization and notes the infusion of funds from recent continuing resolutions for these purposes. Of the funds recommended, the Committee encourages the Agency to begin the stabilization and modernization of relevant systems.

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

6PPD-quinone.—The Committee continues to be concerned with the impact that 6p-phenylene-diameine [6PPD] and its transformant, 6PPD-quinone [6PPD-q], are having on aquatic ecosystems. The Committee supports the Agency's work on the recent testing method, its efforts to evaluate and implement stormwater management tools, and its research of safe alternatives to 6PPD. The Committee directs the Agency to continue coordinating across Federal and State agencies on shared priorities and to engage in robust government-to-government consultation with impacted Tribes. The Agency is directed to provide a report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on 6PPD-related activities, including the Agency's current strategy, alternatives and storm water management solutions, a plan for addressing potential data gaps, recommendations for future research activities, and potential funding sources.

Further, Congress has provided the Agency with robust tools to address the harms caused by toxic chemicals. The Committee notes the requirements under the Lautenberg Act for chemical substances that present an unreasonable risk to the environment, is encouraged by the Agency's recent decision relating to a petition re-

garding 6PPD, and reminds the Agency of their obligations to uphold Tribal treaty rights.

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

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

Ensure Clean Water: National Estuary Program/Coastal Waterways and Wetlands.—The Committee recommends \$60,884,000, of which the Committee recommends \$850,000 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). The Committee also recommends at least \$2,500,000 in competitive grants under the NEP.

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

PROGRAM FUNDING FOR NATIONAL ESTUARY PROGRAM

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Albemarle-Pamlico National Estuary Partnership	850
Barataria-Terrebonne National Estuary Program	850
Barnegat Bay Partnership	850
Buzzards Bay National Estuary Program	850
Casco Bay Estuary Partnership	850
Coastal and Heartland National Estuary Partnership	850
Coastal Bend Bays and Estuaries Program	850
Delaware Center for the Inland Bays	850
Galveston Bay Estuary Program	850
Indian River Lagoon National Estuary Program	850
Long Island Sound Study	850
Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership	850

PROGRAM FUNDING FOR NATIONAL ESTUARY PROGRAM—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Maryland Coastal Bays Program	850
Massachusetts Bays National Estuary Partnership	850
Mobile Bay National Estuary Program	850
Morro Bay National Estuary Program	850
Narragansett Bay Estuary Program	850
New York-New Jersey Harbor Estuary Program	850
Partnership for the Delaware Estuary	850
Peconic Estuary Partnership	850
Piscataqua Region Estuaries Partnership	850
Puget Sound Partnership	850
San Francisco Estuary Partnership	850
San Juan Bay Estuary Program	850
Santa Monica Bay National Estuary Program	850
Sarasota Bay Estuary Program	850
Tampa Bay Estuary Program	850
Tillamook Estuaries Partnership	850
Competitive Grants	2,500

Meat and Poultry Products Effluent Guidelines.—The Committee notes concerns of the Agency’s analysis of costs and feasibility in the proposed rule published on January 23, 2024. The Agency is directed to report to the Committees on the economic analyses underlying each option in the proposed rule within 30 days of enactment of this act.

Ensure Safe Water.—The Committee recommends \$117,000,000. The Committee recommends funding via the State and Tribal Assistance Grant account to support monitoring for unregulated contaminants under section 1445(a)(2)(C) of the Safe Drinking Water Act and urges the Agency to proceed expeditiously to implement this program. The Agency is directed to brief the Committee on the Agency’s implementation plan within 180 days of the enactment of this act. The Committee appreciates the completion of the 2024 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey Assessment and recognizes the assessment results in a substantial increase in drinking water infrastructure need since the sixth assessment.

The Committee is concerned about the availability of safe drinking water during national emergencies and natural disasters. The Committee directs the Agency to collaborate with State governments on the development of a standardized pre-approval process consistent with statutory and regulatory requirements for use of mobile water treatment systems that demonstrate defined capabilities for up to 180 days. The Agency is further directed to report to the Committees, within 120 days of enactment of this act, a report outlining coordination efforts and actions taken.

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

The Committee recommends \$5,000,000 for the Agency’s continued work within the Underground Injection Control [UIC] program related to Class VI wells for geologic sequestration to help develop

expertise and capacity at the Agency and process primacy 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.

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

Ensure Clean Water.—The Committee recommends \$242,292,000. The Committee recommends 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 recommends 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 recommends \$1,500,000 for the Urban Waters program.

Drinking Water Quality.—The Committee directs the Agency to provide a briefing not later than 60 days following the enactment of this act on resources available for the Agency to assist States and counties with a high prevalence of violations of drinking water regulations, such as Wyoming County and McDowell County in southern West Virginia.

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

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

Transboundary Watersheds.—The Committee directs the Agency to continue and expand its work coordinating with Federal, State,

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

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

Pre-Commercial Thinning.—The Committee recognizes that pre-commercial thinning from non-Federal forestland that is not ecologically sensitive forestland can qualify as renewable biomass for purposes of the RFS under the provisions detailed in 40 CFR 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 previous Agency action on ethylene oxide emissions and encourages continued collaboration with stakeholders.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prescribed Burns.—The Committee recognizes that prescribed burns have proven to be an effective and necessary tool to combat catastrophic wildfires and notes the implementation tools to support communities consistent with enacted law. The Committee encourages the Agency to develop additional tools for reducing the resources required to pursue exceptional events documentation for prescribed burns.

PROGRAM FUNDING FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Environmental Protection: National Priorities, Grassroots Rural and Small Community Water Systems Assistance Act	26,000
Environmental Protection: National Priorities, Not-for-profit Organizations for TA for Individual Private Well Owners	3,450
Environmental Protection: National Priorities, On-site Training and TA for Wastewater Systems	1,250
Information Exchange/Outreach, Tribal Capacity Building	14,414
Information Exchange/Outreach, Environmental Education	9,500
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Coal combustion residuals federal permit program	9,000
Ensure Safe Water, Underground Injection Control	5,000
Ensure Clean Water, Section 402(s) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act	2,000
Ensure Clean Water, Urban Waters	1,500
Ensure Clean Water, U.S.-British Columbia Transboundary Watersheds Activities	2,000
Ensure Clean Water, Northwest Area Critical Energy Infrastructure Hub Resiliency Study	1,000

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2025	\$43,250,000
Committee recommendation	44,030,000

The Committee recommends \$44,030,000 for the Office of Inspector General [OIG]. In addition, the bill provides \$11,328,000 for this account as a payment from the Hazardous Substance Superfund account.

The Committee notes the increased communications from the OIG and continues the requirements contained in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–42.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2025	\$40,676,000
Committee recommendation	31,679,000

The Committee recommends \$31,679,000 for Buildings and Facilities.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2025	\$537,700,000
Committee recommendation	291,912,000

The Committee recommends \$291,912,000 for Hazardous Substance Superfund. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this report.

Superfund continues to be a critical mission area of the Agency and the Committee notes the reinstatement of the Superfund excise taxes. The bill includes language to transfer \$11,328,000 to the Office of Inspector General account and \$30,343,000 to the Science and Technology account. The Committee recommends \$16,223,000 for Superfund Enforcement. 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 Committee recommends \$5,714,000. 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 Committee recommends \$11,448,000. The Agency is directed to include these funds as part of the transfer to the Science and Technology account.

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 ne-

cessity to honor Tribal treaty rights and resources protected by treaties. EPA is directed to fully implement the Agency's Guidance for Discussing Tribal Treaty Rights to ensure Agency actions adequately consider treaty rights proactively throughout the consultation process.

Bubbly Creek, Illinois.—The Committee supports the inclusion of the restoration of the South Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River known as “Bubbly Creek” in its Lakewide Management Plan. The Committee directs the Agency to maximize its partnerships and resources to ensure that no further delays impede restoration. The Committee directs the Agency, in close coordination with the Army Corps of Engineers, to expedite interagency discussions on a project management structure that will allow the project to move to construction. The Committee directs EPA to update the Committee on the status of negotiations within 30 days and to finalize a plan to move to construction within 180 days of enactment of this act.

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

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND

Appropriations, 2025	\$89,214,000
Committee recommendation	87,350,000

The Committee recommends \$87,350,000 for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this report.

Tribal Consultation.—The Agency shall 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, 2025	\$20,711,000
Committee recommendation	16,506,000

The Committee recommends \$16,506,000 for the Inland Oil Spill Program. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this report.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Appropriations, 2025	\$4,381,745,000
Committee recommendation	4,386,109,000

The Committee recommends \$4,386,109,000 for State and Tribal Assistance Grants. 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 Committee recommends \$3,279,776,000 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 Committee recommends \$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.

Infrastructure Projects.—From within funds recommended for capitalization grants for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund and the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, the Committee recommends \$349,668,000 from the Clean Water SRF and \$247,569,000 from the Drinking Water SRF be for Congressionally Directed Spending grants for the construction of drinking water, waste-water, and storm-water infrastructure and for water quality protection. Each project shall provide not less than 20 percent matching funds from non-Federal sources, unless approved for a waiver. Applicable Federal requirements that would apply to a Clean Water State Revolving Fund or Drinking Water State Revolving Fund project grant recipient shall apply to a grantee receiving a congressionally directed spending grant under this section. The Committee notes that the following funding sources are to be treated as non-Federal funds and can be used to meet the non-Federal matching fund requirement: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Development Block Grant Program; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Development Program; and Appalachian Regional Commission grants. Funding made available to jurisdictions through the American Rescue Plan act of 2021 (Public Law 117–2) is considered Federal funds and may not be applied towards the non-Federal cost share requirement. With approval from the project recipient, the Administrator may provide funding by grant or cooperative agreement to States to administer any Congressional Directed Spending projects being co-funded by the State SRF program or to support administration of other Congressional Directed Spending projects. A detailed list of projects is located in the table titled “Congressionally Directed Spending” accompanying this report.

The Committee recommends a total of \$597,237,000 in funding for 291 drinking water and clean water Congressionally Directed Spending 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 recommends \$19,000,000 in new funding for salaries, expenses, and administration for Congressionally Directed Spending provided in previous fiscal years and in this act. Further, the Committee appreciates the

Agency's engagement with the Committee regarding additional, potential solutions to help resolve the Agency's significant backlog of Congressionally Directed Spending projects and directs the Agency to identify and commence regulatory actions and other administrative actions that will help obligate funding more quickly, including to adopt state environmental reviews. Further, the Committee directs the Agency to report to the Committees within 30 days of enactment of this act on the status of each Congressionally Directed Spending project provided through each fiscal year since Public Law 117-103. The Committee reminds the Agency of previous commitments to seriously engage with the Committee on finding long-term solutions to the growing backlog of CDS projects.

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

1944 Water Treaty.—The Committee recommends the Agency to coordinate with NADBank, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the U.S. Department of the Interior to produce a comprehensive report to improve the water storage and systems of the region affected by the 1944 water treaty. The Agency is directed to work with NADBank to consult with relevant constituents from the State of Texas, Rio Grande Valley agriculture, appropriate Texas water agencies, and the IBWC as necessary, to compile a report. The Committee directs the Agency to report to the Committee within 1 year of enactment of this act. Further, the Committee directs the Agency to work with NADBank to re-establish the Water Infrastructure fund as authorized to provide concessional financing for water infrastructure to areas affected by the 1944 water treaty and to address the need for water security. The Committee recommends the Agency to work with NADBank to prioritize projects for water infrastructure that will address water security in areas with a severe need in the United States.

Diesel Emission Reduction Act Grants.—The Committee recommends \$60,000,000 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 Committee recommends \$68,800,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 to fiscal year 2024 enacted level, for Targeted Airshed Grants. These grants shall be distributed on a competitive basis to nonattainment areas that EPA determines are ranked as the top five most polluted areas relative to annual ozone or particulate matter 2.5 standards, as well as the top five areas based on the 24-hour particulate matter 2.5 standard where the design values exceed the 35 mg/m³ standard. To determine these areas, the Agency shall use the most recent design values calculated from validated air quality data. The Committee notes that these funds are available for emission reduction activities deemed necessary for compliance with national ambient air quality standards and included in a State Implementation Plan submitted to EPA. The Committee reminds the Agency of the re-

port request contained in Senate Report 118–83 and seeks updates with how more recent funds were allocated. EPA shall provide a report to the Committee within 30 days of enactment of this act that includes a table showing how fiscal year 2024 and 2025 funds were allocated. The table shall also include grant recipients and metrics for anticipated or actual results.

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

Sewer Overflow Control Grants.—The Committee recommends \$39,000,000 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 recommends \$8,500,000, an increase of \$1,500,000 to fiscal year 2024 enacted level, for wildfire smoke preparedness grants. These grants shall be distributed on a competitive basis to States, federally recognized Tribes, public pre-schools, local educational agencies as defined in 20 U.S.C. 7801(30), and non-profit organizations, for assessment, prevention, control, or abatement of wildland fire smoke hazards in community buildings, including schools as defined in 20 U.S.C. 3610(6), and related activities, and that serve disadvantaged communities or vulnerable populations. The Federal share of the costs of such activities shall not exceed 90 percent except that the Administrator may waive such cost share requirement in the case of facilities located in economically distressed communities. A maximum of 25 percent of grant funding under this paragraph during this fiscal year may go to recipients in any one State. Further, the Committee encourages the Agency to expand its efforts to select recipients that research and identify methods to reduce smoke exposure during wildland fire episodes, in addition to current eligibility categories, and improve wildfire smoke data collection, monitoring, prediction and community preparedness.

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

State & Tribal Assistance Grants—Other.—The Committee recommends \$20,364,000 for Congressionally Directed Spending grants. Further detail on these projects is located in the table titled “Congressionally Directed Spending” accompanying this report.

Stormwater Centers of Excellence.—The Committee supports addressing the unique challenges posed by managing stormwater and runoff in different regions of the country, including impacts on varying ecosystems. The Committee notes the importance of advancing stormwater management technologies and techniques to protect endangered aquatic species. The Committee recommends \$2,000,000 for the Agency’s Centers of Excellence for the Stormwater Infrastructure Technology Program.

Categorical Grants.—For Categorical Grants to States, Tribes, and other environmental partners for the implementation of delegated programs, the Committee recommends \$1,106,333,000. 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 Committee recommends \$174,500,000. The Committee expects the Agency to examine the allocation formula to ensure that resources are spent in areas with the most pressing need.

Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision.—The Committee recommends \$115,990,000 in Public Water System Supervision Grants. Of the funds recommended, \$12,000,000 is to further support States, Territories, and Tribes in addressing PFAS and other contaminants of emerging concern as they carry out their Public Water System Supervision programs.

Categorical Grant: State and Local Air Quality Management.—The recommendation includes \$235,922,000 for State and Local Air Quality Management. The Committee recommends increased resources to help expand the capacity of air pollution control agencies to implement programs to address greenhouse gas emissions, improve air quality monitoring and outcomes, and reduce disproportionate exposure to dangerous pollution in communities. The Agency is directed to allocate funds for this program using the same formula as fiscal year 2015. Should the Agency seek to change the formula, the Agency shall submit a proposal in its fiscal year 2027 budget justification for consideration by the Committee.

Categorical Grant: Resource Recovery and Hazardous Waste Grants.—The Committee recommends \$101,500,000 for hazardous waste financial assistance grants. The bill includes a provision supporting categorical grant funds for the purpose of providing grants to assist States in the development and implementation of State programs for the control of coal combustion residuals under section 2301 of the Water and Waste Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–322), and the Agency is directed to continue funding of not less than \$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).

Additionally, of the funding recommended, \$3,500,000 is to support post-consumer materials management or recycling facilities, consistent with section 302(a) of the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act (Public Law 116–224).

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

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

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

PFAS.—The Committee supports EPA’s implementation of funding for PFAS and emerging contaminants under the bipartisan In-

infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58). Congress provided a total of \$10,000,000,000 to address PFAS and other emerging contaminants through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, the Clean Water State Revolving Fund and the Small and Disadvantaged Communities Program that includes a critical state response to contaminants program. The Committee encourages EPA to prioritize support to communities including providing technical assistance, information sessions, grant workshops, as well as extensive advertising and outreach to ensure States, Tribes and local entities are aware of and can fully participate in opportunities to address PFAS and other emerging contaminants provided by the bipartisan infrastructure law. The bill clarifies Congressional intent that funding provided in fiscal year 2025, including from Public Law 117–58, for grants for addressing contaminants under subsections (a) through (j) of section 1459A of the Safe Drinking Water (42 U.S.C. 300j–19a) may be used by a State to provide assistance to benefit one or more owners of drinking water wells that are not public water systems or connected to a public water system for necessary and appropriate activities related to a contaminant pursuant to subsection (j) of section 1459A of the Safe Drinking Water Act. In implementing this funding, the Committee directs the Agency to encourage States to prioritize beneficiaries that make less than the average household income for that state.

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

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

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

Food Waste.—The Committee encourages the Agency to supplement education through the Recycling Education Outreach program for a National Education Campaign on Food Waste Reduction

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

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE AND INNOVATION PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2025	\$72,274,000
Committee recommendation	64,510,000

The Committee recommends a total of \$64,510,000 for the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act program [WIFIA]. 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, and includes a provision related to hiring authority for employees with special scientific capabilities.

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

Appropriations, 2025	\$1,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,000,000

The Committee recommends \$1,000,000 for the Office of the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment.

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.

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.

Wildfire Recovery.—The Service is directed to partner with Tribes to prioritize recovery on lands impacted by wildfire. Within 90 days of date of enactment of this act and quarterly thereafter, the Service is directed to brief the Committee on these efforts.

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 Committee directs the Service to continue to expand advanced wildfire training offerings at Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers.

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 2024 enacted levels as stipulated in the tables incorporated by reference for National Forest System and State, Private, and Tribal Forestry.

FOREST SERVICE OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2025	\$1,150,000,000
Committee Recommendation	1,106,000,000

The Committee recommends \$1,106,000,000 for Forest Service Operations. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this report.

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2025	\$300,000,000
Committee recommendation	308,497,000

The Committee recommends \$308,497,000 for Forest and Rangeland Research. 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 national data source for forests and forest carbon data, which provides comprehensive data collection, analysis and reporting on forest conditions, including urban and community forest environments, across all forestlands for use by all forest stakeholders.

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

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

Research and Development Programs.—The Committee recommends \$60,300,000 for base research activities and \$212,000,000 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 fiscal year 2024 enacted level. The Service is reminded that the benefit to the agency and public should be identified prior to initiating a project and that the research priority should be for projects requested by or benefitting the agency's mission first, not those from external entities. The Committee also expects that funds collected from reimbursable agreements by the research program will be reinvested at the station level into programs of work, rather than used to offset salaries and expenses.

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

Forest Products Laboratory.—The Committee expects the Lab to continue research to advance wood markets, including research on the amount of carbon stored annually in harvested wood products, evaluated by specific wood producing sectors, setting the stage for the completion of this carbon storage accounting on an annual basis. The Committee further notes that the Lab should prioritize wood innovation tech transfer and science deployment while protecting the taxpayer's intellectual property, and fill positions that are necessary for these efforts.

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

Experimental Forests in the Northeast.—The Committee recognizes the importance of experimental forests in the northeastern United States for assessing the long-term response of eastern white pine and northern hardwoods to various forest management prescriptions, controlled burning and natural factors, such as insects, disease, weather events and climate change. The continued collection of data and sustained research on experimental forests in the Northeast is essential for predicting future forest conditions to inform management on National Forest System lands. This research is also critical for advising private landowners and the forest industry on how to build resilience into forest stewardship.

The Committee recognizes the importance of filling vacant research and leadership positions with qualified personnel and en-

courages the Service to expeditiously fill these vacancies with funds provided in this act.

Northwest Wildland and Rangeland Fire Science Consortium.—The Committee continues to recognize the growing economic and ecological threat wildfires pose to communities in the Northwest. The Committee provides \$1,000,000 to partner with a consortium of higher education institutions with a demonstrated history of collaborating on forest and rangeland wildfire research in the Northwest region to advance the design and implementation of geographically, ecologically, and culturally relevant science-based treatments at scale across public, private, and Tribal forests and rangelands. This program should include all stakeholders, including industry partners.

Research Funding Priorities.—The Service is reminded that funding for the following research initiatives is in addition to funds otherwise provided to individual research stations and therefore is not to be factored into base allocations for the stations. These items are further incorporated by reference in the table accompanying this report.

- \$6,000,000 to support the Northeastern States Research Cooperative, a collaboration among universities in Maine, New Hampshire, New York, and Vermont, sponsoring research to sustain the health of northern forest ecosystems and communities, develop new forest products and improve forest biodiversity management. Within the available funds, the Cooperative is directed to continue the work of the Digital Forestry Systems Research Consortium to advance digital forest management systems to increase ecosystem services and operational efficiency in eastern forests.
- \$2,000,000 to support Forest-based Cellulose Nanomaterials research, including material forms, manufacturing processes, and technology transfer.
- \$1,800,000 to support the development of engineering solutions to enhance Glacier Outburst Monitoring Capacity and Flood Risk Mitigation within the National Forest System by collecting data using drones, radar, and weather stations to model future flood scenarios and glacier changes.
- \$4,000,000 to support Wildfire and Watersheds cooperative research to advance understandings and innovative solutions to address wildfire impacts on forested source water, downstream clean water, and water treatability.
- \$3,000,000 to support Wildland Urban Interface Workforce Development through university-led research and partnerships to better understand fires in the wildland-urban interface, improve workforce development for wildfire management professionals, and improve the safety and efficiency of wildland firefighting techniques.
- \$1,000,000 to support a Northwest wildland and rangeland fire science consortium.
- \$1,500,000 to support Biomass Commercialization with Forest Products Laboratory university partnerships, including lumber standards, mass timber construction, and durability.
- \$1,000,000 to support Outbreak Timber Salvage Research related to drought and needle tip blight and ips beetle outbreaks.

- \$500,000 to support Pacific Northwest Fish Modeling work to better understand the upper limit of fish distribution.
- \$3,000,000 to support Needle Blight Mitigation collaborative research.

Joint Fire Science.—The Committee recommends \$4,000,000 to support the Joint Fire Science program. Combined with \$4,000,000 in the Department of Interior Wildland Fire Management account, a total of \$8,000,000 is provided for this program. The Committee expects the program to continue to work with a broad network of academic researchers to address the range of research needs to better address fundamental connections and interactions across all temporal phases of wildfires and enhance wildfire resilience. The Committee expects the program to focus on salient issues such as understanding smoke impacts, identifying drivers of fire costs, analyzing fire behavior, and quantifying fire's effects on resources and communities. The Committee urges the Governing Board to respond to the recommendations included in the Report of the Wildland Fire Mitigation and Management Commission, including by establishing mechanisms to partner with the National Science Foundation and the Department of Defense to address scientific innovation and technology development related to wildfires, post-fire monitoring and recovery, and watershed health-related fire research.

PROGRAM FUNDING FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Research and Development Programs, Northeastern States Research Cooperative	6,000
Research and Development Programs, Forest-Based Cellulose Nanomaterials	2,000
Research and Development Programs, Glacier Outburst Monitoring Capacity and Flood Risk Mitigation	1,800
Research and Development Programs, Wildfire and Watersheds	4,000
Research and Development Programs, Wildland Urban Interface Workforce Development	3,000
Research and Development Programs, Northwest Wildland and Rangeland Fire Science Consortium	5,000
Research and Development Programs, Biomass Commercialization	1,500
Research and Development Programs, Outbreak Timber Salvage Research	1,500
Research and Development Programs, Pacific Northwest Fish Modeling	500
Research and Development Programs, Needle Blight Mitigation	3,000

STATE, PRIVATE, AND TRIBAL FORESTRY

Appropriations, 2025	\$303,306,000
Committee recommendation	319,594,000

The Committee recommends \$319,594,000 for State, Private, and Tribal Forestry. 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 to support the Forest Ecosystem Monitoring Cooperative which supports existing academic partnerships in the Northern Forest Region.

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 recommends \$2,000,000 to support Sudden Oak Death treatments and partnerships with States and private landowners.

Spruce Budworm.—The Committee remains concerned about increased threat levels of spruce budworm on Federal, State, private, and Tribal forested lands in the Northeastern United States. Therefore, the Committee provides 42,000,000 for Cooperative lands forest health management, of which, \$10,000,000 shall be used to support Spruce Budworm Mitigation activities in the Eastern United States.

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.

Cogongrass Management.—Within the funds provided, \$3,000,000, is Cogongrass Management Pilot Program for the Forest Service to work with Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service to provide grants to State departments of agriculture and forestry commissions in States identified in the final environmental assessment published in the Federal Register on September 23, 2020 (85 Fed. Reg. 59735), to combat and treat cogongrass through established cogongrass control programs.

Urban and Community Forestry.—The Committee recognizes the need to restore and improve urban forests to combat exotic invasive woody species. The Service should continue regional multi-organizational collaborations to support conservation efforts for effective urban and community forestry grants.

The Service is further directed to work with the Office of Urban Agriculture to provide a report outlining a strategy for capitalizing on Forest Service authorities to use agroforestry to develop green infrastructure, resilient local food sheds, and workforce development, within 180 days of enactment of this act.

State, Private, and Tribal Forestry Performance Measures.—The Committee recognizes the integral relationship between the Service and State forestry agencies in delivering the scale and coordination necessary to meet the Nation's forestry priorities, including State and local wildland fire response capacity, wildfire prevention and mitigation, addressing insects and diseases impacting forested landscapes, and empowering private forestland owners. The Committee directs the Service, in coordination with State forestry agencies, to utilize existing data collection platforms in establishing performance measures for State, Private, and Tribal Forestry programs, and to deliver a performance report to the Committee within 270 days of enactment of this act.

Forest Resource Information and Analysis.—The Committee recommends \$19,594,000 for congressionally directed spending in this

program. In order to align with 2022 agency guidance, no match is required for these projects. A detailed list of projects is included in the “Congressionally Directed Spending” table accompanying this report.

International Programs and Trade.—The Committee recommends \$20,000,000 for the Forest Service Office of International Programs. The Committee supports the International Program for its benefits to American forestry stakeholders. The Committee directs the Office to collaborate with other Department of Agriculture agencies to continue to promote American wood product exports by implementing applied research, technical cooperation, financial assistance, marketing initiatives, and other support mechanisms. The Committee expects that funds collected from reimbursable agreements will be reinvested into programs of work, rather than used to offset salaries and expenses.

In fiscal year 2023, the Committee included language providing for the creation of a supporting organization in order to complement and expand the impact of the Office of International Programs. Now that the Forest Service International Foundation has been established, the Committee encourages continued cooperative support and investment by the Forest Service. While the Committee directs that no match shall be required from the Foundation, the Foundation is expected to prioritize securing external funding, as appropriate. The Service is directed to brief the Committee on funding and the state of the partnership within 90 days of enactment of this act.

PROGRAM FUNDING FOR STATE, PRIVATE, AND TRIBAL FORESTRY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Forest Health Management, Forest Ecosystem Monitoring Cooperative	1,000
Forest Health Management, Sudden Oak Death	2,000
Forest Health Management, Spruce Budworm	10,000
Forest Health Management, Lake Tahoe Forest Health Management	250
Forest Health Management, Congongrass Management	3,000
State Fire Assistance, Lake Tahoe State Fire Assistance	2,125

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Appropriations, 2025	\$1,863,557,000
Committee recommendation	1,866,143,000

The Committee recommends \$1,866,143,000 for the National Forest System. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this report.

Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness.—The Committee recommends \$47,500,000 for Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness. These funds are used to maintain recreation sites like campgrounds and trails, rehabilitate recreation infrastructure like public use cabins, improve visitor use, manage special use authorizations, and protect heritage sites. Within these funds, \$2,500,000, is provided to address trail maintenance needs within National Forests in States and territories outside of the continental United States.

Within the funds provided, \$1,000,000 is included for the Office of Recreation, Heritage and Volunteer Resources-Travel, Tourism

and Interpretation Program to support the Native American Tourism and Improving Visitor Experience [NATIVE] Act (Public Law 114–221) Implementation, including to identify and provide technical assistance, training, and rural development support to Tribes, Tribal organizations and Native Hawaiian organizations to promote sustainable native tourism activities. The Committee directs the Service, in consultation with Indian tribes, Tribal organizations, and Native Hawaiian organizations, to identify areas where technical assistance, training, and cultural tourism development support is needed to implement the NATIVE Act. The Service shall brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act, and quarterly thereafter, on these efforts. Within the funds provided, \$3,000,000 is available to support National Recreation Areas Infrastructure and Trails Development and to build the capacity of local user groups and partnership organizations in National Recreation Areas administered by the Service and established after 1997. The Service is encouraged to evaluate how it supports the administration, cooperative management, and collaboration with the National Park Service for the Appalachian National Scenic Trail.

Law Enforcement.—The Committee is concerned about the increased financial burden that is being placed on parishes adjacent to National Forests in the State of Louisiana. The Committee recommends an additional \$86,000 to support cooperative law enforcement agreements.

Grazing Management.—The Committee recommends \$6,000,000 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, and quarterly thereafter, on its progress to relieve the backlog of fully processed permits.

Fuels Management.—The Committee recommends \$175,450,000 for Hazardous Fuels and fuels management activities. Within the funds recommended, \$30,000,000 is for Wood Innovation Grants; \$15,000,000 is for the Community Wood Energy Program; and \$6,600,000 is recommended 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 that will open the door to new, widespread uses for wood-based nanotechnology, mass timber and cross-laminated timber, fire-resistant building materials, high-energy efficient wood for energy production, affordable housing, and other promising products.

The Committee recognizes that investing in proactive fuels reduction activities has potential to mitigate the even higher costs that result from wildfire and supports addressing the current backlog of fuels reduction treatments, including through expanded use of prescribed fire. Active management under substantial agency oversight is necessary to maintain past treatments, address additional areas to reduce wildfire risk and improve wildfire resilience. The Service is encouraged to continue seeking innovative methods to promote broader adoption of new technologies and processing systems to produce value-added wood products that will increase commercial demand for biomass harvested through hazardous fuels reduction activities.

Fuels Outcome Metrics.—The Committee is concerned that existing performance indicators for fuels management are insufficient and directs the Service to work collaboratively across deputy areas to define and expand the use of outcome-based performance metrics that better capture the extent to which forest health is improved and wildfire risk reduced. The Service shall report to the Committee on models and decision support tools to improve reporting within 90 days of enactment of this act, and quarterly thereafter.

Fuels Contracts.—The Committee is aware that the Service is pursuing contracting mechanisms that accelerate hazardous fuels reduction efforts. The Committee urges the Service to utilize these contracting mechanisms on project areas across the country, such as the Four Forest Restoration Initiative, to prioritize forest health and restoration, including hazardous fuels treatment, in accordance with the Wildfire Crisis Strategy.

Prescribed Fire Strategy.—The Service is directed to develop a national strategy for increasing the use of prescribed fire consistent with the ecological needs of an area and brief the Committee on the strategy within 270 days of enactment of this act, and quarterly thereafter on implementation of the strategy.

Vegetation and Watershed Management.—The Committee recommends \$30,000,000 for Vegetation and Watershed Management. The Committee recognizes that wildfire risk mitigation and aquatic restoration efforts are critical to protecting the quantity and quality of source water on National Forest System lands that provides drinking water and agricultural use. The Committee encourages the Service to conduct additional outreach to water users to utilize existing vegetation and watershed management funding to demonstrate the value of restoring aquatic ecosystems to build resilience to natural hazards in source watersheds, including through the Water Source Protection Program.

Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management.—The Committee recommends \$22,000,000 for Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management.

The Committee expects the Service to maintain no less than \$2,000,000 for threatened and endangered species activities to contribute to significant recovery actions. The Committee expects the Service to increase its efforts to recover listed plant and animal species and take actions that will protect sensitive plant and animal species from requiring listing. The Service is directed to provide an accounting of how funds are allocated to specific recovery programs and activities to the Committee in its congressional budget justification.

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund.—The Committee recommends \$31,000,000 for Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration [CFLR] and continues language allowing additional projects to be funded with this significant expansion of the program. CFLR is an important tool the Service has to facilitate large scale projects on National Forests that make meaningful progress for forest and watershed health while also creating jobs with the generation of commercial timber. These projects come to fruition through identifying innovative techniques for getting work done, increasing community support for restoration projects, leveraging capacity, expanding the scale of restoration, and creating and maintaining jobs by a diverse set of local stakeholders who are committed to forest restoration and sustaining rural communities.

Salaries and Expenses.—The Committee recommends \$1,459,352,000 for Salaries and Expenses, including for employees who carry out functions funded by the Capital Improvement and Maintenance, Range Betterment Fund, and Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses accounts.

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

Black Hills National Forest.—The Committee directs the Service to provide a briefing within 60 days of enactment of this act on historic timber sale program trends in the Black Hills National Forest and the potential impacts on forest health.

Pisgah National Forest.—The Committee directs the Service to provide a briefing on management challenges and resulting impacts to the ecosystem related to increased recreational use in the Wilson Creek Area of the Pisgah National Forest.

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

Alaska Trail Facilities.—The Committee is concerned to hear the Service may not meet required maintenance needs for Forest Service administered trail facilities along the Turnagain Arm corridor within the Kenai Mountain Heritage Area and which may result in closing trail facilities along the corridor during their peak usage months in the summer. The Committee recognizes the Service’s responsibility to maintain trail facilities within the corridor to support public access and use of public National Forest lands and is directed to take the steps necessary to ensure facilities within this corridor will be operational for use, particularly in peak times of visitation. Of the funds made available within this act, the Service is directed to allocate the resources necessary to ensure the Service provides necessary maintenance and activities to keep Service trail facilities open and operational during peak visitor months.

Prairie Dog Management.—The Committee remains concerned about the rapidly increasing levels of prairie dogs in the Dakota Prairie Grasslands and as well their encroachment and degradation to adjacent non-Federal lands. The Committee encourages the Service to promulgate an amendment to the 2018 Prairie Dog Management Plan which would limit occupied prairie dog habitat to not

more than 1.5 percent of the Federal land in any single grazing allotment and ensure prairie dog control activity is conducted within a one mile buffer between Federal land and State and private land.

Sediment Removal.—The Service shall initiate the development of necessary guidance to establish a streamlined process to facilitate, when feasible, the relocation of noncontaminated, accumulated sediment from behind a dam or impoundment within or adjacent to Forest Service lands, where such sediment impairs water supply or electric power generation, or if left unattended, would pose a threat to the structural integrity of the dam.

Virtual Fencing Technologies.—The Committee is aware of the Service's interest in the use of virtual fencing to improve grazing outcomes and riparian area health. The committee supports continued investment in virtual fencing through the Range Betterment Fund and directs the Service to provide a report within 90 days of enactment on rangeland improvements, benefits to wildlife habitat, and cost savings resulting from the use of virtual fencing technologies on national forest system lands.

Rural Airstrips.—The Committee believes that rural airstrips provide important administrative, recreational, and emergency functions across our public lands and the Committee directs the Department of Agriculture to assist Federal Land Managers, including but not limited to the Bureau of Land Management, United States Forest Service, and National Park Service, as well as the Federal Aviation Administration in charting airstrips located on Federal Lands that are and may be useful for administrative, recreational, and emergency purposes.

PROGRAM FUNDING FOR NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness, NATIVE Act Implementation	1,000
Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness, National Recreation Areas (PL 105–277, PL 109–382, PL 111–11)	3,000
Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness, OCONUS Trail Maintenance	2,500
Vegetation and Watershed Management, Lake Tahoe Vegetation and Watershed	6,175
Hazardous Fuels, Lake Tahoe Hazardous Fuels	5,529
Hazardous Fuels, Community Wood Energy	15,000
Hazardous Fuels, Wood Innovation Grants	30,000
Hazardous Fuels, Southwest Ecological Restoration Institutes	6,600

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2025	\$151,000,000
Committee recommendation	151,250,000

The Committee recommends \$151,250,000 for Capital Improvement and Maintenance. 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 provided \$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.

Facilities.—The Committee recommends \$31,400,000 for Facilities, of which at least \$4,000,000 is for firefighter housing improvements.

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

Roads.—The Committee recommends \$73,000,000 for Roads. The Service should focus on managing and protecting investments made to the National Forest Road System, which provides access to residents, visitors, outfitters, emergency responders, and those involved in restoration, stewardship and commercial activities. This will reduce accidents, minimize ecological impacts, and provide safe access to communities and residents as secondary evacuation routes during emergencies.

Trails.—The Committee recommends \$20,000,000 for Trails, of which no less than the fiscal year 2024 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 Committee recommends \$6,000,000 for Legacy Roads and Trails.

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 Committee recommends \$20,850,000 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, 2025	\$664,000
Committee recommendation	664,000

The Committee recommends \$664,000 an amount equal to the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. These funds are derived from receipts at certain forests.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

Appropriations, 2025	\$150,000
Committee recommendation	150,000

The Committee recommends \$150,000. 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, 2025	\$1,719,000
Committee recommendation	1,719,000

The Committee recommends \$1,719,000. 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, 2025	\$45,000
Committee recommendation	45,000

The Committee recommends \$45,000. This amount is derived from the fund established under 16 U.S.C. 1643(b).

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

Appropriations, 2025	\$1,099,000
Committee recommendation	1,099,000

The Committee recommends \$1,099,000. 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, 2025	\$2,426,111,000
Committee recommendation	2,426,111,000

The Committee recommends \$2,426,111,000 for wildland fire management.

Fire Operations.—The Committee recommends \$192,000,000 for preparedness, \$1,011,000,000 for suppression operations, and \$1,223,111,000 for salaries and expenses.

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

Procurement Forecasting.—The Service should actively engage with stakeholders, including industry partners, to leverage their

expertise and innovation in developing and implementing new technology and contract processes for where they can address wildland fire management priorities, challenges, and opportunities.

Firefighter Housing.—The Committee is concerned that the low availability, high cost, and/or disrepair of housing provided by Federal agencies in many areas of the country is a barrier to the recruitment and retention of Federal wildland firefighters. Accordingly, the Service is encouraged to address the housing needs necessary to support a professional firefighting capacity with a predominantly permanent workforce, including by determining the maintenance and reconstruction needs for existing housing and new housing needed in order to recruit and retain firefighters in areas where it is difficult to find housing.

New Technology Adoption.—Instead of establishing a joint office for wildfire science technology as proposed in the budget request, the Committee directs the Service to use existing resources to create a strategic plan for adopting new technologies. The Service should fully utilize the expertise of the Fire Science Laboratory to develop and deploy new technologies, tools and techniques that will assist in prediction, detection, monitoring, suppression, and other capabilities that must be improved to respond to the higher incidence of catastrophic wildfire. This includes remote automated weather stations, space-based remote sensing data, satellite imagery, and integrated acquisition technology services. Further, the Service is encouraged to work with States and other Federal agencies to evaluate existing contracts and identify opportunities to allow greater use and coordination of satellite data.

WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS RESERVE FUND

Appropriations, 2025	\$2,390,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,480,000,000

The Committee recommends \$2,480,000,000 for the Forest Service Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund for fiscal year 2026.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The bill continues or modifies administrative provisions included in prior year appropriations acts that give direction on the use and transfer of appropriated funds and further provide for the efficient operations of the Service.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

The Indian Health Service [IHS] is the agency within the Department of Health and Human Services that has responsibility for providing Federal health services to approximately 2.6 million American Indians and Alaska Natives. The provision of health services to Tribes grew out of the special relationship between the Federal Government and Indian Tribes that was established in 1787, based on article I, section 8 of the Constitution, and given

form and substance by numerous treaties, laws, Supreme Court decisions, and Executive orders that followed. Most notable among these is the Snyder Act of 1921 (Public Law 67–85), which provides the basic authority for most Indian health services provided by the Federal Government to Native Americans and Alaska Natives.

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

Access to a good education, safe and reliable housing, clean drinking water, and access to healthcare are all important for 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.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Appropriations, 2025	\$4,987,440,000
Advance Appropriations, 2026	4,684,029,000
Committee recommendation, new appropriations, 2026	347,111,000
Committee recommendation, total resources available, 2026	5,069,849,000
Committee recommendation, advance appropriations, 2027	4,805,147,000

The Committee recommends \$5,069,849,000 in total resources for fiscal year 2026 for Indian Health Services, an increase of \$82,409,000 to the fiscal year 2025 level. The Committee recommendation also recommends \$4,805,147,000 in advance appropriations for the Services account for fiscal year 2027. The following direction relates to the total fiscal year 2026 funding recommendation. All programs, projects, and activities are maintained at fiscal year 2025 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.

The Committee is aware of IHS collaboration with the Department of Veterans Affairs and Health Resources and Services Administration focused on workforce development and physician residency placement. The Committee applauds this collaboration and requests quarterly reports on progress to bring additional coordinated training opportunities to physicians in Tribal communities.

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

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

Staffing for New Facilities.—The Committee recommends \$78,409,000 for staffing of newly opened health facilities within the Services account. The Committee has a longstanding policy of providing sufficient staffing funds for all facilities that are expected to open during the fiscal year. Funds for staffing of new facilities are limited to facilities funded through the Health Care Facilities Construction Priority System or the Joint Venture Construction Program that have opened in fiscal year 2024 or will open in fiscal year 2025. None of these funds may be allocated to a facility until such facility has achieved beneficial occupancy status. As initial estimates included as part of the annual budget request are refined, IHS is expected to communicate updated cost estimates to the Committee.

Hospitals and Health Clinics.—The Committee recommends \$2,658,289,000 for Hospitals and Health Clinics, an increase of \$72,085,000 to the enacted level. The bill maintains funding at fiscal year 2025 enacted levels for the Alzheimer's program and Produce Prescription Pilot program. The bill also continues funding at the fiscal year 2025 enacted levels for the domestic violence prevention program, accreditation emergencies, health information technology, healthy lifestyles in youth project.

Community Health Aide Program Expansion.—The Committee supports the expansion of the Community Health Aide Program [CHAP] in lower-48 States and recommends an additional \$3,000,000 for these efforts within the funding provided for Hospitals and Health Clinics. This expansion should not divert funding from the existing CHAP program in Alaska.

Village Built Clinics [VBC].—The Committee directs IHS to work collaboratively with impacted Tribes and Tribal organizations to produce, within 120 days of enactment of this act, the data needed to accurately calculate the funding for VBC lease funding, includ-

ing the number of outstanding VBC facilities, their current funding levels, and if necessary, any additional amounts needed to fully fund the eligible operating and ownership costs for all VBC facilities.

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

Dental Therapy Education Program.—Within the funds provided, funding is maintained at enacted levels for the dental health therapy education program that currently trains students in Alaska, Washington, Idaho, and Oregon.

Electronic Health Records.—The Committee is aware there is a need for a new electronic health record system to improve the overall interoperability, efficiency, and security of the Service's information technology system and recommends \$190,564,000 for this effort, equal to the fiscal year 2025 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 2027 as specified in bill language.

Dental Health.—The recommendation includes \$259,501,000 for dental health, an increase of \$5,384,000 to the fiscal year 2025 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 \$131,308,000 for mental health programs, an increase of \$1,194,000 to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level. The bill maintains fiscal year 2025 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 \$267,404,000 for alcohol and substance abuse programs, an increase of \$633,000 to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level. 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 2025 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 \$996,755,000 for purchased/referred care.

Within the funding provided for Purchased/Referred care, the Service shall consider providing support for the delivery of healthcare services for the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma, as requested.

Indian Health Care Improvement Fund.—The recommendation includes \$74,138,000 in funding for the Indian Health Care Improvement Fund.

Public Health Nursing.—The recommendation includes \$115,926,000 for public health nursing, an increase of \$2,978,000 to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

Health Education.—The recommendation includes \$24,617,000 for health education, an increase of \$135,000 to the fiscal year 2025 enacted level.

Urban Indian Health.—The recommendation includes \$90,419,000 for the Urban Indian Health program, equal to the enacted level. The Committee is committed to improving the health and well-being of AI/AN living in urban Indian communities. Despite the excellent efforts of Urban Indian Organizations, AI/AN populations continue to be left out of many Federal initiatives.

Therefore, the Committee reminds the IHS of the directive to explore the formation of an interagency working group to identify existing Federal funding supporting Urban Indian Organizations [UIOs] and determine where increases are needed, or what programs should be amended to allow for greater access by UIOs; to develop a Federal funding strategy to build out and coordinate the infrastructure necessary to pilot and scale innovative programs that address the needs and aspirations of urban AI/ANs in a holistic manner; develop a wellness centered framework to inform health services; and meet quarterly with UIOs to address other relevant issues. In addition to the Indian Health Service, the working group should consist of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Department of Education, U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs, U.S. Department of Labor, the Small Business Administration, the Economic Development Agency, FEMA, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, and others as identified by UIOs.

Direct Operations.—The bill provides \$103,805,000 for Direct Operations, equal to the enacted level.

Continued Directives.—The Committee continues the directions contained in Public Law 116–260, Consolidated Appropriations Act 2021, regarding the dental health therapist training program and first-aid kit enhancements.

Indian Health Professions.—The recommendation includes \$80,568,000 for the Indian Health Professions program. 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.

The Committee reminds IHS that any grant made under section 112 of Public Law 94–437 to the Quentin N. Burdick American Indians Into Nursing Program is not intended to reduce the eligibility of any other applicants to receive grants under section 112 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act. The Committee directs IHS to report to the Committee not later than 30 days after enactment of this act on actions taken to ensure that the regional location of the Quentin N. Burdick American Indians Into Nursing Program grant recipient does not disqualify other applicants to receive grants under section 112 of Amend Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

Study on the Comparative Healthcare Delivery Between the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) and the Indian Health Service (IHS).—The Government Accountability Office (GAO) is directed to conduct a study not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this act, that at a minimum provides: (1) a comparison of per-patient funding levels for healthcare services provided by VA and IHS, including historical funding trends over the past 10 fiscal years; (2) an analysis of recruitment and retention strategies utilized by VA, including but not limited to hiring flexibilities, pay incentives, and workforce development programs, and the extent to which such strategies could be adapted or extended to IHS; (3) rec-

ommendations for legislative or administrative actions that Congress and the Department of Health and Human Services can take to improve IHS hiring, recruitment, and retention outcomes, informed by VA best practices; (4) identification of statutory or regulatory barriers that limit IHS from implementing hiring authorities or incentives like those available to the VA.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

Appropriations, 2025	\$2,036,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,819,000,000

The Committee has continued language from fiscal year 2021 establishing an indefinite appropriation for contract support costs estimated to be \$1,819,000,000 in fiscal year 2026. 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, 2025	\$400,000,000
Committee recommendation	366,000,000

The recommendation includes an indefinite appropriation of an estimated \$366,000,000 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, 2025	\$506,854,000
Advance appropriations, 2026	510,774,000
Budget estimate, 2025	808,806,000
Committee recommendation, new appropriations, 2025	298,032,000
Committee recommendation, total resources available, 2025	510,774,000
Committee recommendation, advance appropriations, 2026	519,500,000

The Committee recommends \$808,806,000 in total resources for fiscal year 2026 for health facilities operations of the IHS. This amount is \$8,726,000 above the enacted level. The Committee recommendation also provides \$510,774,000 in advance appropriations for the account for fiscal year 2027. All programs, projects, and activities are maintained at fiscal year 2025 enacted levels unless otherwise specified. The following direction relates to fiscal year 2026 funding.

Staffing for New Facilities.—The Committee recommends \$8,726,000 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 \$106,627,000 for Sanitation Facilities Construction activities, equal to the enacted level. The bill provides \$17,039,000 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 \$182,679,000 for Health Care Facilities Construction, equal to the enacted level. Of the funds provided, fiscal year 2025 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 \$316,307,000 for Facilities & Environmental Health Support, an increase of \$8,726,000 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 2025 funding is maintained for preliminary engineering reports and provides funding for the certification training that was transferred to this budget line in fiscal year 2023 as requested.

Housing Quarters.—The Committee believes that funds for housing quarters is essential to help resolve the widespread housing shortages, which have contributed to high vacancy rates for medical personnel throughout the system, particularly in rural areas. These funds have been used in areas with chronic housing shortages, such as Alaska and the Great Plains, in order to ameliorate these problems. The Committee expects a report from the Service within 60 days of enactment of this act on the distribution of funds.

Health Facilities Requirements in Alaska.—The Committee continues the directive for the Service to work with appropriate Tribal organizations and submit a report to the Committees within 1 year of enactment that includes an assessment of updated facilities needs in the State of Alaska as well as recommendations for alternative financing options which could address the need for additional healthcare facilities space suitable to meet the current and future healthcare needs of IHS beneficiaries in the State. Additionally, within 30 days of enactment of this act, the Service is directed to provide the Committee with a briefing detailing why this directive has not been previously met, despite inclusion in previous fiscal years.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The bill includes an administrative provision that prohibits IHS from using funds for non-federally recognized tribes.

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, 2025	\$79,714,000
Committee recommendation	79,714,000

The Committee recommends \$79,714,000 for the operations of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences account. The Committee continues the \$2,000,000 provided in fiscal year 2025 as base funds in fiscal year 2026 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 recommended, not less than \$1,750,000 shall be to support risk reduction for Native Americans to hazardous metals mixtures from abandoned uranium mine waste. The Committee appreciates the contributions of the Worker Training Program [WTP] and encourages the Institute to prioritize resources and support for this program. Further, the Committee recognizes the Worker Training Program’s [WTP] work with the U.S. Department of Energy [DOE] Nuclear Worker Training Program and encourages NIEHS and DOE to continue prioritizing the comprehensive safety and emergency response training with this program, including at the Volpentest Hazardous Materials Management and Emergency Response Federal Training Center [HAMMER].

AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry [ATSDR], an agency of the Public Health Service, was created in section 104(i) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Public Law 96–510). The Agency’s primary mission is to conduct surveys and screening programs to determine relationships between exposure to toxic substances and illness. Other activities include the maintenance and annual update of a list of hazardous substances most commonly found at Superfund sites, the preparation of toxicological profiles on each such hazardous substance, consultations on health issues relating to exposure to hazardous or toxic substances, and the development and implementation of certain research activities related to ATSDR’s mission.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH

Appropriations, 2025	\$81,619,000
Committee recommendation	81,619,000

The Committee recommends \$81,619,000 for the operations of the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry account.

The Committee continues the \$2,000,000 provided in fiscal year 2025 as base funds in fiscal year 2026 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.

Veterans.—The Committee encourages the Agency to consult with relevant Federal, State, and research partners to conduct a literature review on the health effects of descendants of toxic-exposed service members and veterans. The Committee encourages the Agency to identify and conduct research to explore the association between the health conditions of descendants of service members and veterans, and specific military toxic exposures. Within 1 year of enactment of this act, the Agency is encouraged to establish a publicly available website with information on the activities and findings of the Agency.

Pediatric Environmental Health Specialty Units.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the Pediatric Environmental Health Specialty Units [PEHSUs] program and its support from ATSDR in helping to identify environmental risks to the health of children and reproductive-age adults. The Committee encourages ATSDR to continue its support for PEHSUs.

OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

The Council on Environmental Quality [CEQ] and the Office of Environmental Quality were established by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Public Law 91–190) and the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970 (Public Law 91–224), respectively. The Council serves as a source of environmental expertise and policy analysis for the White House, Executive Office of the President, and other Federal agencies. CEQ consults with agencies as they develop, maintain, and revise their National Environmental Policy Act (Public Law 91–190) implementing procedures and resolves interagency environmental disputes informally and through issuance of findings and recommendations.

Appropriations, 2025	\$4,629,000
Committee recommendation	4,629,000

The Committee recommends \$4,629,000 for the operations of the Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality account.

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 sub-

stances 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, 2025	\$14,400,000
Committee recommendation	14,400,000

The Committee recommends \$14,400,000 for salaries and expenses of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board.

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, 2025	\$1,650,000
Committee recommendation	7,000,000

The Committee recommends \$7,000,000 for salaries and expenses for the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation.

While the Committee supports the closure and transition of the Office when its primary relocation function has reached a conclusion, the Committee has concerns about matters related to the closure, including making sure all financial statements are complete for audit. The Committee directs the Office to work with the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs in the Department of the Interior and affected Tribes on resolution of appeals and completing relocation actions and with the appropriate congressional authorizing committees to develop legislation as necessary to affect the Office's closure.

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT

The Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development [IAIA] was originally founded in 1962 as a Bureau of Indian Affairs high school. The Institute was moved out of the BIA in 1988 to become a federally chartered 4-year college governed by a board of trustees appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. Its mission is to serve as the National center of research, training, language, and scholarship for Native Americans and Alaska Natives through the dedicated study, creative application, preservation, and care of Native cultures and arts. In addition to its academic programs, the IAIA houses the National Collection of Contemporary Indian Art and carries the designation as the National Repository for Native Languages. The IAIA's operations are funded by direct Federal support and a diversified private sector approach to foundations, corporations, Tribes, and individual donors.

PAYMENT TO THE INSTITUTE

Appropriations, 2025	\$13,482,000
Committee recommendation	13,482,000

The Committee recommends \$13,482,000 for the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development.

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, DC, an institution “for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.” The act establishing the Smithsonian provided for the administration of the trust, independent of the Government itself, by a Board of Regents and a Secretary, who were given broad discretion in the use of these funds. The board was to be composed of both private citizens and members of all three branches of the Federal Government in order to ensure “the wise and faithful use” of the Institution’s funds. The trust funds were permanently loaned to the U.S. Department of the Treasury to be maintained in a separate account, with the interest from that money used for the operation of the Institution. Construction of the Smithsonian Castle was completed in 1855 and collections that the Government had accepted on behalf of the Institution were moved into the building. Today, the Smithsonian Institution is the world’s largest museum and research complex, housing approximately 157 million objects and specimens and receiving an estimated 17 million visitors annually.

The Smithsonian Institution’s facilities include 19 museums and galleries, the National Zoo, and 9 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, 2025	\$892,855,000
Committee recommendation	924,521,000

The Committee recommends \$924,521,000 for salaries and expenses of the Smithsonian Institution.

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.

Funding will support continued activities including: recruitment and selection of additional personnel, including human resources activities; formation of planning and coordination teams to develop exhibitions, public programs, education, research, collections acquisition, technology, and capital fundraising; and developing adminis-

trative operations. The Committee looks forward to continuing to support the development of the SAWHM as detailed plans for siting, design, construction, operations, and private fundraising become available for review.

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

Funding will support continued activities including: recruitment and selection of additional personnel, including human resources activities; formation of planning and coordination teams to develop exhibitions, public programs, education, research, collections acquisition, technology, and capital fundraising; and developing administrative operations. The Committee looks forward to continuing to support the development of the NMAL as detailed plans for siting, design, construction, operations, and private fundraising become available for review.

Repatriation of Human Remains.—The Committee notes that since the passage of the National Museum of American Indian Act (Public Law 101–185) in 1989, the Smithsonian Institution has repatriated the remains of approximately 5,000 Indigenous people. The Committee appreciates the commitment the Smithsonian Institution has made to repatriation activities, including the establishment of a taskforce to develop a formal policy for handling all human remains. The Committee directs the Smithsonian to act with urgency in prioritizing repatriation activities for Indian Tribes, as governed by the act, and in developing ways to improve the repatriation policies within Smithsonian Institutions.

FACILITIES CAPITAL

Appropriations, 2025	\$197,645,000
Committee recommendation	120,000,000

The Committee recommends \$120,000,000 for the Smithsonian Institution's Facilities Capital program. Funding provided supports the revitalization and construction projects identified by the Smithsonian Institution as the highest priority.

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, 2025	\$174,760,000
Committee recommendation	173,254,000

The Committee recommends \$173,254,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Gallery of Art. The distribution of funds among the Gallery's various activities is displayed in the table that accompanies this report. Funding is included for operating cost increases for the new off-site art storage facility built and utilized in partnership with the Smithsonian Institution to reimburse the Smithsonian Institution.

REPAIR, RESTORATION, AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2025	\$34,480,000
Committee recommendation	25,000,000

The Committee recommends \$25,000,000 for major repairs, restoration, and renovation of the Gallery's buildings.

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, 2025	\$32,293,000
Committee recommendation	\$32,340,000

The Committee recommends \$32,340,000 for the operations and maintenance of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

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, 2025	\$15,000,000
Committee recommendation	5,000,000

The Committee recommends \$5,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

Established in 1965 as an independent agency of the Federal Government, the National Endowment for the Arts [NEA] is the official arts organization of the United States Government. As the largest annual funder of the arts in the United States, the NEA has helped to create and sustain regional theater, opera, ballet, symphony orchestras, museums, and other arts organizations that Americans now enjoy. Since its founding, the National Endowment for the Arts has awarded more than 120,000 grants that have brought the arts to Americans in communities both large and small. The NEA, through its competitive, peer-reviewed grants process, uses the majority of its annual operating funds to award grants to nonprofit organizations for arts education, arts outreach, artistic excellence, and partnership agreements. In addition to those activities, State and jurisdictional arts agencies are awarded 40 percent of the Endowment's funds.

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2025	\$207,000,000
Committee recommendation	207,000,000

The Committee recommends \$207,000,000 for grants and administration of the National Endowment for the Arts. The NEA is to be commended for its efforts related to Creative Forces: NEA Military Healing Arts Network, to serve the unique needs of patients and families of military personnel and veterans diagnosed with Traumatic Brain Injuries and associated psychological health conditions. The Committee supports the NEA's continued efforts to expand upon this successful program to embed Creative Arts Therapies at the core of integrative care efforts in clinical settings, advance collaboration among clinical and community arts providers to support wellness and reintegration efforts for affected families, and advance research to improve our understanding of impacts of these

interventions in both clinical and community settings. The Committee also encourages State arts agencies to explore how they can contribute to expanding arts programs for service members and their families at the local level. The distribution of funds among the agency's various activities is displayed in the table that accompanies this report.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

The National Endowment for the Humanities [NEH] was established by the 1965 National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act (Public Law 89-209) as an independent Federal agency of the United States Government dedicated to supporting research, education, preservation, and public programs in the humanities. Today, it is the largest funder of humanities programs in the Nation. NEH's longstanding tradition of a peer-reviewed competitive grant process is designed to ensure that the most meritorious projects are funded. Typically, NEH grants are used to support cultural institutions, such as museums, archives, libraries, colleges, universities, public television and radio, and individual scholars. The NEH, through its State-Federal partnership, also provides grants to State humanities councils in all 50 States and the six territories.

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2025	\$207,000,000
Committee recommendation	207,000,000

The Committee recommends \$207,000,000 for grants and administration of the National Endowment for the Humanities. The Committee maintains fiscal year 2024 enacted funding at \$7,000,000 for Special Initiatives for the Endowment, including the "A More Perfect Union" initiative. The Committee supports the "We the People" initiative which encourages a better understanding of the history of our country and the democratic principles upon which it was founded, by supporting grants for the teaching and study of American history. The Committee encourages the NEH to incorporate and continue the two popular components of the former "We the People" initiative grant opportunities, the National Digital Newspapers Program, and the Landmarks of American History and Culture workshops as part of the initiative or with other funds.

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

The mission of the NEH is to aid the American People in the examination of the human condition, to understand our cultural heritage, to foster mutual respect for diverse beliefs and cultures, to develop media and information literacy, and to promote civic engagement. In order to advance racial equity, the Committee directs that NEH continue to develop an Office of Outreach whose mission will be to enhance the agency's efforts on behalf of underserved

communities and institutions, such as Tribal Nations, Historically Black Colleges and Universities [HBCUs], Hispanic Serving Institutions [HSIs], Tribal Colleges and Universities [TCUs], veterans, community colleges, and others. The Committee also welcomes the establishment of a Chief Diversity Officer to serve within the office of the Chairperson, to oversee efforts to improve diversity, equity, and inclusion, and to create better access within NEH's programs, operations, outreach and communications, human capital, and research and analysis. Further, the Committee encourages NEH to provide support for projects that illustrate the transformative role of women in American history, such as Katherine Johnson and Amelia Earhart, to educate and inspire the next generation of women leaders and professionals in fields such as aviation, advanced computer technologies and the STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math) disciplines.

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

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

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

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2025	\$3,661,000
Committee recommendation	3,661,000

The Committee recommends \$3,661,000 for salaries and expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts.

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, 2025	\$5,000,000
Committee recommendation	5,000,000

The Committee recommends \$5,000,000 for the National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program administered by the Commission of Fine Arts.

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, 2025	\$8,585,000
Committee recommendation	8,585,000

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

The Committee notes that recent major Federal investments in transportation, energy, telecommunications, water, and other infrastructure have resulted in a sharp increase in Section 106 reviews, which are required under the National Historic Preservation Act. As a result, State Historic Preservation Offices [SHPOs], Tribal Historic Preservation Offices [THPOs], and Indian Tribes have seen their workloads increase significantly over the past several years. The Committee recognizes the value of close partnership and coordination between SHPOs, THPOs, and Tribes, and encourages increased opportunities for SHPOs, THPOs, and Tribes to share best practices. The Committee directs the Council to report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act describing, with examples, the magnitude of the increased workloads and the impacts on SHPOs and THPOs.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

The National Capital Planning Commission [NCPC] was established in 1924 as a park planning agency. Two years later, the agency’s role was expanded to include more comprehensive planning. The National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (Public Law 592)

designated the NCPC as the central planning agency for the Federal Government in the National Capital Region. Today, major functions and responsibilities of the NCPC include comprehensive and coordinated planning for the Nation's Capital; an annual assessment of all proposed Federal capital improvements in the National Capital region; the review of proposed Federal development projects; and representation of the Federal interest in local and regional planning initiatives.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2025	\$8,750,000
Committee recommendation	8,750,000

The Committee recommends \$8,750,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Capital Planning Commission.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

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

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Appropriations, 2025	\$65,231,000
Committee recommendation	66,731,000

The Committee recommends \$66,731,000 for operations of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, an increase of \$1,500,000 to the fiscal year 2024 enacted level. The Committee continues not less than \$2,000,000 for implementation of the Never Again Education Act (Public Law 116-141) in order to support and strengthen Holocaust education programs.

Due to the ongoing rise of antisemitism throughout the country, the Committee believes it is now more important than ever to continue the education of the atrocities that occurred before, during, and after the Holocaust. Within 90 days of enactment of this act, the museum shall brief the Committees on plans to use these funds for educational programming.

UNITED STATES SEMIQUINCENTENNIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2025	\$15,000,000
Committee recommendation	15,000,000

The Committee recommends \$15,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the United States Semiquincentennial Commission. The Committee looks forward to celebrations commemorating the Nation's 250th anniversary in 2026 and continues to support the mission of the Semiquincentennial Commission. The Committee notes that a total of \$64,300,000 has been appropriated for the Commission since fiscal year 2020. The Committee continues to find that, like other federally-funded entities, independent Federal oversight of the Commission is warranted.

America250.—The Committee notes that the “America250 Playbook: Our Journey to 2026,” approved by the U.S. Semiquincentennial Commission, states that “America250 is the nonpartisan initiative with a mission to celebrate and commemorate the 250th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the Semiquincentennial [. . .]” and that “America250 aims to inspire our fellow Americans to reflect on our past, strengthen our love of country, and renew our commitment to the ideals of democracy through programs that educate, engage, and unite us as a Nation.”

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. Provides procedures for reprogramming of funds.

SEC. 422. 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. 423. Extends the authority for the Shasta-Trinity Marina fee for 1 year.

SEC. 424. Extends the authority for the Interpretive Association for 1 year.

SEC. 425. Extends the authority for Forest Botanical Products fee collection for 1 year.

SEC. 426. Provides certain limitations on oil and gas development near Chaco Culture National Historical Park.

SEC. 427. Provides requirements for 105(l) leases.

SEC. 428. Extends the authority for the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund.

SEC. 429. Requires the allocation of projects, Land and Water Conservation Fund.

SEC. 430. Requires status of balances for the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund and the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

SEC. 431. Requires project lists for the 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. Prohibits the use of funds to promulgate or implement any regulation requiring the issuance of permits under Title V of the Clean Air Act for carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, water vapor, or methane emissions.

SEC. 436. Prohibits the use of funds to implement any provision in a rule if that provision requires mandatory reporting of greenhouse gas emissions from manure management systems.

SEC. 437. Prohibits the use of funds to regulate the lead content of ammunition or fishing tackle.

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

SEC. 439. Extends current authorities for operations of Indian Health Service programs in Alaska.

SEC. 440. Extends current authorities for the Alaska Native Vietnam Era Veterans Land Allotment Program.

SEC. 441. Modifies the cost share authority for public land corps.

SEC. 442. Extends the existing authority for good neighbor authorities for 1 year.

SEC. 443. Requires updated 5 year deferred maintenance plan from DOI and the Forest Service.

SEC. 444. Requires quarterly disaster estimates.

SEC. 445. Requires continued operation of the Smithsonian American Women's History Museum or the National Museum of the American Latino.

SEC. 446. Requires written notice of grant cancellations above a certain threshold.

SEC. 447. Provides timeframe for awarding grants and cooperative agreements.

SEC. 448. Requires written notice of department and agency reorganizations or workforce actions above a certain threshold.

SEC. 449. Incorporates program funding by reference.

SEC. 450. Prohibits certain transfers of funding between appropriations accounts.

SEC. 451. Requires notification of lease cancellations and real property disposal.

SEC. 452. Rescinds unobligated balances from the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

SEC. 453. Repurposes certain funds provided in Public Law 117-58.

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 U.S. 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 U.S. 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 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Restoration grants.
- Sums provided to the U.S. 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 24, 2025, the Committee ordered favorably reported an original bill (S. 2431) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2026, and for other purposes, provided, that the bill be subject to amendment and that any amendment increasing budget authority be offset by a reduction of equal or greater budget authority, and provided that the Chair of the Committee or the Chair of the Subcommittee reporting the original bill 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 26–2, a quorum being present. The vote was as follows:

Yeas	Nays
Chair Collins	Mr. Kennedy
Mr. McConnell	Mr. Murphy
Ms. Murkowski	
Mr. Graham	
Mr. Moran	
Mr. Hoeven	
Mr. Boozman	
Mrs. Capito	
Mrs. Hyde-Smith	
Mr. Hagerty	
Mr. Mullin	
Mrs. Fischer	
Mr. Rounds	
Mrs. Murray	
Mr. Durbin	
Mr. Reed	
Mrs. Shaheen	
Mr. Merkley	
Mr. Coons	
Mr. Schatz	
Ms. Baldwin	
Mr. Van Hollen	
Mr. Heinrich	
Mr. Peters	
Mrs. Gillibrand	
Mr. Ossoff	

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI, OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include “(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the Committee.”

In compliance with this rule, changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italic; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

**TITLE 5—GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION AND
EMPLOYEES**

PART III—EMPLOYEES

SUBPART D—PAY AND ALLOWANCES

CHAPTER 55—PAY ADMINISTRATION

SUBCHAPTER V—PREMIUM PAY

§ 5547. Limitation on premium pay

EDITORIAL NOTES

PREMIUM PAY WAIVER FOR CERTAIN EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN
EMERGENCY WILDLAND FIRE SUPPRESSION ACTIVITIES

“(a)(1) If services performed by the designated employees under paragraph (2) of this subsection at the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture during 2021 or 2022 or 2023 or 2024 *or 2025* are determined by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as applicable, to be primarily related to emergency wildland fire suppression activities, any premium pay for such services shall be disregarded in calculating the aggregate of such employee’s basic pay and premium pay for purposes of a limitation under section 5547(a) of title 5, United States Code, or under any other provision of law, whether such employee’s pay is paid on a biweekly or calendar year basis. **Any Services during a given calendar year that generate payments payable in the subsequent calendar year shall be disregarded in applying this subsection** *Any Services during a given calendar year that generate payments payable in the subsequent calendar year shall be disregarded in applying this subsection.*

* * * * *

**CHAPTER 56—AMERICAN INDIAN, ALASKA NATIVE, AND NATIVE
HAWAIIAN CULTURE AND ART DEVELOPMENT**

SUBCHAPTER II—NATIVE HAWAIIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES

**§ 4441. Program for Native Hawaiian and Alaska Native cul-
ture and arts development**

(a) In general

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make grants for the purpose of supporting programs for Native Hawaiian or Alaska Native culture and arts development to any [private,] nonprofit organization or institution which—

(c) Management of grants

(1) Any organization or institution which is the recipient of a grant made under subsection (a) shall establish a governing board to manage and control the program with respect to which such grant is made.

(2) For any grants made with respect to Native Hawaiian art and culture, the members of the governing board which is required to be established under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) [be Native Hawaiians or] *include Native Hawaiians* and individuals widely recognized in the field of Native Hawaiian art and culture[,]; and

[(B) include a representative of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs of the State of Hawaii,]

[(C) include the president of the University of Hawaii,]

[(D) include the president of the Bishop Museum, and]

[(E)] (B) serve for a fixed term [of office].

TITLE 43—PUBLIC LANDS

CHAPTER 33—ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT

**§ 1629g-1. Alaska Native Vietnam era veterans land allot-
ment**

(b) Allotments for eligible individuals

(3) Selection by eligible individuals

(B) Selection period

An eligible individual may apply for an allotment during the [5-year period] *10-year period* beginning on the effective date of the final regulations issued under paragraph (2).

TITLE 54—NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND RELATED PROGRAMS

SUBTITLE I—NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

DIVISION A—ESTABLISHMENT AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER 1031—APPROPRIATIONS AND ACCOUNTING

§ 103101. Availability and use of appropriations

(c) USE OF FUNDS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AND EMERGENCIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Funds, not to exceed **[\$250,000]** *\$500,000* per incident, available to the Service may be used, with the approval of the Secretary, to—

PUBLIC LAW 99-338

To authorize the continued use of certain lands within the Sequoia National Park by portions of an existing hydroelectric project.

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to issue a permit for ten years, and may issue not more than **[3 renewals]** *7 renewals* of equivalent duration, for portions of an existing hydroelectric project, known as the Kaweah Project **[of Southern California Edison Company]**, to continue to occupy and use lands of the United States within Sequoia National Park as necessary for continued operation and maintenance.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010, PUBLIC LAW 111-88

DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

FOREST ECOSYSTEM HEALTH AND RECOVERY FUND

(REVOLVING FUND, SPECIAL ACCOUNT)

In addition to the purposes authorized in Public Law 102-381, funds made available in the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund can be used **[through fiscal year 2020]** *hereafter* for the purpose of planning, preparing, implementing and monitoring salvage timber sales and forest ecosystem health and recovery activities, such as release from competing vegetation and density control treatments. The Federal share of receipts (defined as the portion of salvage timber receipts not paid to the counties under 43 U.S.C. 1181f and 43 U.S.C. 1181f-1 et seq., and Public Law 106-393) derived from treatments funded by this account shall be deposited

【through fiscal year 2020】 *hereafter* into the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund.

**CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014,
PUBLIC LAW 113–76**

**DIVISION G—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVI-
RONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIA-
TIONS ACT, 2014**

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

CONTRIBUTION AUTHORITY

SEC. 113. 【In fiscal years 2014 through 2024】 *In fiscal year 2014 and each fiscal year thereafter*, the Secretary of the Interior may accept from public and private sources contributions of money and services for use by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management or the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement to conduct work in support of the orderly exploration and development of Outer Continental Shelf resources, including preparation of environmental documents such as impact statements and assessments, studies, and related research.

* * * * *

TITLE IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

ALASKA NATIVE REGIONAL HEALTH ENTITIES

SEC. 424. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law and until 【December 24, 2022】 *October 1, 2026*, 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.

* * * * *

FOREST SERVICE PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS

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

(c) DURATION.—The authority provided by subsections (a) and (b) expires 【September 30, 2019】 *September 30, 2025*.

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 ¹	Amount in bill	Committee allocation ¹	Amount in bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with the subcommittee allocation for 2026: Subcommittee on Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies:				
Mandatory		63		² 65
Discretionary		38,600		² 53,202
Defense				
Non-defense		38,600		53,202
Projection of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
2026				³ 20,949
2027				11,639
2028				3,986
2029				1,298
2030 and future years				704
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2026	NA	5,571	NA	³ 1,369

¹ As of the date that this bill was reported, there is no section 302(a) allocation to the Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2026.

² Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

³ Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

NA: Not applicable.

NOTE.—Totals exclude funding recommended in the bill for wildfire suppression to meet the terms of section 4004(b)(5) of S. Con. Res 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022, at the levels stipulated for fiscal year 2026 in subparagraph (F) and (A)(i) of section 251(b)(2) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FROM THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION
FUND—FISCAL YEAR 2026**

State(s)	Agency—Account—Activity—Project	Amount
Office of the Secretary		
Departmental Operations		
Appraisal and Valuation		19,000,000
Services—Federal Lands.		
Total, Office of the Secretary		19,000,000
Total Net Budget Authority, Office of the Secretary		19,000,000
Total 2025 Sequestered Budget Authority		1,083,000
Total New Budget Authority, Office of the Secretary		19,000,000
Total 2026 Sequester		(1,083,000)
Bureau of Land Management		
Land Acquisition Account		
Acquisition Management		8,600,000
Recreational Access		20,500,000
Inholdings, Emergencies & Hardships ..		9,000,000
Land Acquisition Projects		27,000,000
Total Net Budget Authority, Bureau of Land Management		65,100,000
Total 2025 Previously Sequestered Budget Authority		4,210,198
Total New Budget Authority, Bureau of Land Management		64,570,310
Total 2026 Sequester		(3,936,010)
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service		
Land Acquisition		
Highlands Conservation Act (Public Law 108–421).		10,000,000
Land Acquisition Management		18,000,000
Sportsmen/Recreational Access		15,500,000
Inholdings / Emergencies and Hardships.		11,000,000
Exchanges		1,500,000
Land Protection Planning		493,000
Land Acquisition Projects		57,000,000
Total Net Budget Authority, Fish and Wildlife Service-Land Acquisition		113,493,000
Total 2025 Previously Sequestered Budget Authority		6,779,220
Total New Budget Authority, Fish and Wildlife Service-Land Acquisition		113,164,136
Total 2026 Sequester		(6,450,356)
Cooperative Endangered Species Fund		
Species Recovery Land Acquisition		14,162,000
Habitat Conservation Plan Acquisition ..		26,000,000
Total, Cooperative Endangered Species Fund		40,162,000
Total Net Budget Authority, Fish and Wildlife Service-Cooperative Endangered Species Fund.		40,162,000
Total 2025 Previously Sequestered Budget Authority		2,287,701
Total New Budget Authority, Fish and Wildlife Service-Cooperative Endangered Species Fund.		40,163,626
Total 2026 Sequester		(2,289,327)
Total, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service		153,327,762
Total Net Budget Authority, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service		153,655,000
Total 2025 Previously Sequestered Budget Authority		9,066,921
Total New Budget Authority, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service		153,327,762
Total 2026 Sequester		(8,739,683)
National Park Service		
Land Acquisition and State Assistance		
State Conservation Grants		175,000,000
LWCF Outdoor Recreation Legacy Grants		125,000,000
State Conservation Grants Administration.		13,860,000
Subtotal, State Assistance		313,860,000
American Battlefield Protection Program (Public Law 113–287).		20,000,000
Acquisition Management		16,500,000
Recreational Access		12,000,000
Emergencies, Hardships, Relocations, and Deficiencies.		5,000,000
Inholdings, Donations, and Exchanges ..		7,000,000

State(s)	Agency—Account—Activity—Project	Amount	
	Land Acquisition Projects	50,000,000	
	Total Net Budget Authority, National Park Service	424,360,000	
	Total 2025 Previously Sequestered Budget Authority	24,509,184	
	Total New Budget Authority, National Park Service	424,019,953	
	Total 2026 Sequester	(24,169,137)	
U.S. Forest Service			
Land Acquisition			
	Acquisition Management	13,508,550	
	Recreational Access	12,000,000	
	Critical Inholdings / Wilderness	5,500,000	
	Cash Equalization	250,000	
	Land Acquisition Projects	114,371,450	
	AZ	Prescott National Forest	10,000,000
	WA	Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forests I	17,000,000
	CO	Rio Grande National Forest	5,000,000
	CO	White River National Forest I	18,000,000
	MT	Lolo National Forest	7,500,000
	CO	San Juan National Forest	6,250,000
	PR	El Yunque National Forest	3,213,000
	IN	Hoosier National Forest	2,089,450
	GA	Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest	3,800,000
	VA,TN	Cherokee National Forest	1,839,000
	MT	Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest	1,500,000
	AL	National Forests in Alabama	8,000,000
	NC	National Forests in North Carolina	3,400,000
	WI	Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest	4,700,000
	WA	Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest II	5,000,000
	CO	White River National Forest II	16,000,000
	SD	Black Hills National Forest	1,080,000
	Total Net Budget Authority, Forest Service—Land Acquisition	145,630,000	
	Total 2025 Previously Sequestered Budget Authority	7,054,253	
	Total New Budget Authority, Forest Service—Land Acquisition	146,952,012	
	Total 2026 Sequester	(8,376,265)	
Forest Legacy Program			
Administrative Funds		7,980,000	
	HI	East Maui Rainforest	9,930,000
	ME	Barnard Forest	3,885,000
	MI	Little Huron River	3,525,000
	SC	Historic Snows Island	8,500,000
	NC	Little Snowbird	8,780,000
	AZ	The Sonoita Creek Wildlife Corridor	2,040,000
	MT	Foy's to Blacktail Forest	2,895,000
	OR	Lostine Forest	3,750,000
	AR	Maumelle Water Excellence 3	7,000,000
	NC	Roanoke River at Scotland Neck	3,600,000
	ID	McNall Family Forest	3,000,000
	OR	Madrone Ridge Forest	5,560,000
	ID	Selkirk Water & Wildlife	10,505,000
	ID	Curley Creek Woodland	5,880,000
	IA	Heritage Valley Phase 2	4,675,000
	UT	Nine Mile Canyon	750,000
	Subtotal, Forest Legacy Projects	92,255,000	
	Total Net Budget Authority, Forest Service—Forest Legacy Program	92,255,000	
	Total 2025 Previously Sequestered Budget Authority	5,376,444	
	Total New Budget Authority, Forest Service—Forest Legacy	92,129,964	
	Total 2026 Sequester	(5,251,408)	
	Total Net Budget Authority, U.S. Forest Service	237,885,000	
	Total 2025 Previously Sequestered Budget Authority	12,430,697	
	Total New Budget Authority, U.S. Forest Service	239,081,976	
	Total 2026 Sequester	(13,627,673)	
	Total, Land and Water Conservation Fund Net Budget Authority Fiscal Year 2025	900,000,000	
	Total 2025 Previously Sequestered Budget Authority	51,300,000	
	Total New Budget Authority	900,000,000	
	Total 2026 Sequester	(51,300,000)	

DISCLOSURE OF CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

The Constitution vests in the Congress the power of the purse. The Committee believes strongly that Congress should make the decisions on how to allocate the people's money. As defined in Rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the term "congressionally directed spending item" means a provision or report language included primarily at the request of a Senator, providing, authorizing, or recommending a specific amount of discretionary budget authority, credit authority, or other spending authority for a contract, loan, loan guarantee, grant, loan authority, or other expenditure with or to an entity, or targeted to a specific State, locality or congressional district, other than through a statutory or administrative, formula-driven, or competitive award process.

For each item, a Member is required to provide a certification that neither the Member nor the Member's immediate family has a pecuniary interest in such congressionally directed spending item. Such certifications are available to the public on the website of the Senate Committee on Appropriations (<https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/congressionally-directed-spending-requests>). Following is a list of congressionally directed spending items included in the Senate recommendation discussed in this report along with the name of each Senator who submitted a request to the Committee of jurisdiction for each item so identified. Neither the Committee recommendation nor this report contains any limited tax benefits or limited tariff benefits as defined in rule XLIV.

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

Agency	Account	Location	Project	Amount	Requestor(s)
Bureau of Indian Affairs	Operation of Indian Programs	AK	Cook Inlet Tribal Council for Commission on Native Children Recommendation Dissemination.	\$500,000	Murkowski
Bureau of Indian Affairs	Operation of Indian Programs	AK	Robert Aquluk Newlin Sr Memorial Trust for Uqapiagta Inupiatun Adult Fluency Program.	241,000	Murkowski
Bureau of Indian Affairs	Operation of Indian Programs	MN	North American Traditional Indigenous Food Systems for Minnesota Native American Economic Empowerment.	2,000,000	Klobuchar, Smith
Bureau of Indian Affairs	Operation of Indian Programs	NM	Eight Northern Indian Pueblos Council for Caja del Rio Ethnographic Study.	500,000	Heinrich
Bureau of Indian Affairs	Operation of Indian Programs	WA	CRTFC for Columbia River In-Lieu/Treaty Fishing Access Site Construction.	5,250,000	Cantwell, Merkley, Murray, Wyden
Bureau of Land Management	Management of Lands and Resources	NM	Bureau of Land Management for Rio Grande del Norte Wildlife Habitat Restoration.	150,000	Heinrich
Bureau of Land Management	Management of Lands and Resources	OR	Bureau of Land Management for Panther Creek Trail Network Construction.	3,096,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency ...	Science and Technology—Research: National priorities	DE	STRIDE Center for PFAS Solutions for Monitoring PFAS and Other Emerging Contaminants.	400,000	Coons
Environmental Protection Agency ...	Science and Technology—Research: National priorities	MA	Greater Boston Physicians for Social Responsibility for Toxic Exposure Assessment.	700,000	Markey, Warren
Environmental Protection Agency ...	Science and Technology—Research: National priorities	MD	Chesapeake Bay Trust for Translating Science from the Pooled Monitoring Research Program.	178,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	Science and Technology—Research: National priorities	OR	Oregon Water Resources Department for Well Inspection and Construction of Monitoring Wells.	2,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency ...	Science and Technology—Research: National priorities	SC	Clemson University for technology development for the destruction of forever chemicals.	3,000,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	AK	City and Borough of Sitka for a Wastewater Effluent Disinfection Treatment System.	10,000,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	AK	City and Borough of Wrangell for Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrades.	10,000,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	AK	City and Borough of Yakutat for Forest Highway Subdivision Water and Sewer Extension.	1,504,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	AK	City of Hoonah for Icy Strait Point Force Main Sewer Project	5,121,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	AK	City of Ketchikan for Charcoal Point Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrades.	6,000,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	AK	City of Whittier for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements	1,590,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	AK	Petersburg Borough for Wastewater Treatment Facility Upgrades	8,000,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	AL	City of Bayou La Batre for Wastewater System Improvements	1,970,000	Britt

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

Agency	Account	Location	Project	Amount	Requestor(s)
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	AL	City of Gadsden for Drainage Infrastructure	2,500,000	Britt
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	AR	City of Fayetteville for Wastewater System Improvements	5,000,000	Boozman
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	AR	City of Conway for Tucker Creek Equalization Storage Facility	4,775,000	Boozman
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	AR	City of Des Arc for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements	869,000	Boozman
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	AR	City of Hardy for Wastewater Treatment Facility Center	1,072,000	Boozman
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	AR	City of Lewisville for Water Improvements	3,840,000	Boozman
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	AR	Little Rock Water Reclamation Authority for Port of Little Rock Water Expansion	10,000,000	Boozman
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	AZ	Colorado River Sewage System Joint Venture for Wastewater Treatment Facility Replacement	2,000,000	Gallego, Kelly
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	AZ	Tri City Regional Sanitary District for Sewer Upgrades	2,850,000	Gallego, Kelly
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	CA	City of Bakersfield for South MLK Sewer Project	1,500,000	Padilla
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	CA	County of Sutter for Robbins Wastewater Treatment Plant Back Up Generator	400,000	Schiff
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	CA	County of Tulare for Goshen Sewer Study	750,000	Padilla
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	CA	The Inland Empire Utilities Agency for Cybersecurity Program Improvements Project	1,180,000	Schiff
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	CA	Valley Sanitary District for Recycled Water Project	1,920,000	Schiff
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	CO	City of Brush for Wastewater Treatment Facility Upgrades	2,110,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	CO	City of Evans for Stormwater Project	500,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	CO	Town of Cokedale for Waste Water Treatment improvements	2,000,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	CO	Town of Silverton for Augmentation Ponds	2,366,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	CO	Ute Mountain Ute Tribe for Water Transmission	1,700,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	CT	Borough of Jewett City Department of Public Utilities for Wastewater Project	826,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	CT	City of Torrington for Toro Field Siphon Abandonment and Sewer Replacement	2,000,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	CT	Naugatuck Valley Council of Governments for Sewer Siphon Relocation Associated with Kinneytown Dam Removal	1,404,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	CT	Norwich Public Utilities for North Main Street Wastewater System Upgrade Project	960,000	Blumenthal, Murphy

Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	CT	Town of Clinton for Design of Downtown Wastewater Collection System and Treatment Facility.	500,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	CT	Town of Ellington Water Pollution Control Authority for Sewer Main Replacement.	975,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	CT	Town of Fairfield for Sewer Upgrade	900,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	CT	Town of Winchester for Southern Sewer Network Expansion	635,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	DE	City of Dover for Meeting House Branch Soil Remediation	1,400,000	Blunt Rochester
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	DE	City of Seaford for Wastewater Treatment Facility Upgrade and Expansion.	2,300,000	Blunt Rochester, Coons
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	DE	City of Wilmington for Wastewater Treatment Facility Upgrades	2,800,000	Blunt Rochester, Coons
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	DE	Kent County Levy Court for Replacement of Wastewater Main Pipe	2,600,000	Blunt Rochester, Coons
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	GA	City of Barnesville for Wastewater Collection System Improvement	2,000,000	Ossoff, Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	GA	City of Arcade for Sewage Treatment Plant Improvements	1,000,000	Ossoff, Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	GA	City of Cordele for Lift Station Improvements	250,000	Ossoff
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	GA	City of Hampton for Stormwater Improvements	954,000	Ossoff
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	GA	City of Moultrie for SE Business Park Water and Sewer Extension ..	685,000	Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	GA	City of South Fulton for Stormwater Improvements	810,000	Ossoff, Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	GA	City of Waynesboro for Sanitary Sewer Improvements	1,000,000	Ossoff
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	IL	City of Carbondale for Stormwater and Flooding Mitigation Project	1,500,000	Duckworth, Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	IL	Village of Park Forest for Water Main Improvements	1,450,000	Duckworth, Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	IN	City of Clinton for Combined Sewer Overflows Control Plan	2,000,000	Young
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	IN	City of Gary for Storm Sewer Project	2,000,000	Young
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	IN	Greene County for Water and Wastewater Infrastructure	15,000,000	Young
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	KS	Riley County for Sewer District Upgrades	1,000,000	Moran
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	KY	Martin County for Wastewater Treatment Plant Rehabilitation	4,800,000	McConnell
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	LA	City of Kenner Sewer/Wastewater Treatment Plant Stabilization and Improvement Project.	7,000,000	Cassidy, Kennedy
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	LA	Monroe Sewer Lift Station's Rehabilitation Project	4,000,000	Kennedy
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	LA	North Lake Charles Water Rehabilitation Project	1,500,000	Cassidy, Kennedy
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MA	Barnstable County for Former Municipal Fire Training PFAS Remediation Site.	3,000,000	Marley, Warren
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MA	City of Fall River for South Watuppa Pond Phosphorus Inactivation Project.	2,026,000	Marley, Warren
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MA	Town of Agawam for Downtown Stormwater Infrastructure Improvements.	1,971,000	Marley, Warren

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

Agency	Account	Location	Project	Amount	Requestor(s)
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MA	Town of Wayland for Town Center Sewer Replacement and Expansion.	200,000	Markey, Warren
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MA	Tyngsborough Sewer Commission for Phalanx Street Pump Station Upgrade & Gravity Sewer Installation.	1,956,000	Markey, Warren
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MD	Canal Place Preservation and Development Authority for Sediment Testing and Remediation.	500,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MD	City of Hagerstown for Stormwater Infrastructure Upgrades	1,000,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MD	Easton Utilities for Windmill Pump Station Enhancement	2,868,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MD	Town of Hurlock for Wastewater Treatment Plant	2,795,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MD	Town of Smithsburg Water System Improvements	306,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MD	Town of Trappe for Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrades	1,149,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	ME	Caribou Utilities District for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements.	3,288,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	ME	City of Bath for Pump Station and Sewer Line Improvements	560,000	King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	ME	City of Biddeford for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements	6,000,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	ME	City of Brewer for Drinking Water Infrastructure Improvements	1,576,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	ME	City of Gardiner for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements	1,422,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	ME	Clinton Water District for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements	3,250,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	ME	Pleasant Point for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements	5,000,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	ME	Richmond Utilities District for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements.	2,500,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	ME	South Berwick Sewer District for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements.	3,000,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	ME	Town of Fort Kent for Water Infrastructure Improvements	3,500,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	ME	Town of Frenchboro for Culvert Replacement	419,000	King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	ME	Town of Gorham for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements	3,000,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	ME	Town of Hampden for Pump Station and Sewer Main Improvements	1,735,000	King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	ME	Town of Machias for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements	1,378,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	ME	Town of North Haven for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements ..	4,000,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	ME	Town of Old Orchard Beach for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements.	1,000,000	Collins, King

Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	ME	Town of Southwest Harbor for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements.	780,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	ME	Town of St. Agatha for Wastewater System Upgrades	786,000	King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	ME	Yassaboro Sanitary District for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements.	386,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	ME	Veazie Sewer District for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements ..	1,878,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	ME	Wells Sanitary District for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements ..	3,000,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MI	Great Lakes Water Authority for Freud & Connors Creek Pump Station Rehabilitation.	1,000,000	Peters, Slotkin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MI	Great Lakes Water Authority for Oakwood District Intercommunity Relief Sewer Modification.	1,000,000	Peters, Slotkin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MI	Marquette County for K.I. Sawyer Wastewater Treatment Plant Disinfection Upgrades.	1,370,000	Peters
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MN	City of Floodwood for Water Infrastructure Improvements	1,500,000	Klobuchar, Smith
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MN	City of Grand Marais for Wastewater Treatment Improvements	1,000,000	Klobuchar
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MN	City of Lamberton for Infrastructure Improvements	1,000,000	Klobuchar, Smith
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MN	City of Madison Lake for Sanitary and Water System Improvements	1,000,000	Klobuchar, Smith
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MN	City of Moorhead for Dewatering Project	2,000,000	Klobuchar, Smith
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MN	City of Sacred Heart for Infrastructure Improvements	1,000,000	Klobuchar, Smith
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MS	Cities of Clinton, Bolton, and Raymond for Regional Wastewater Improvements.	7,800,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MS	City of Natchez for Stormwater Infrastructure Improvements	1,178,000	Hyde-Smith
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MS	DCRUA Effluent Pump Station Project	2,500,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MT	12th Street BNSF Railroad Sanitary Sewer Crossing Replacement Project.	825,000	Sheehy
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NE	City of Gothenburg Clean Water Utility Improvements	776,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NE	Middle Nobrara Natural Resources District for Long Pine Creek and Bone Creek Watershed Improvements.	1,421,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NE	Village of Greeley for Wastewater Improvements	2,372,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NE	Village of Ong for Lagoon System Renovations	100,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NE	Village of Shelby for Lagoon Improvements	600,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NE	Village of Valparaiso for Sewer Rehabilitation	468,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NJ	Borough of Swedesboro for Sanitary Sewer Pump Station	400,000	Booker
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NJ	City of Hoboken for North End Roadway Reconstruction Project	1,217,000	Booker, Kim
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NJ	County of Passaic for River Street Storm Water Management Project.	1,000,000	Booker
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NJ	Town of Morristown for Burnham Park Lower Pond Hydro-raking	500,000	Booker
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NM	Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority for Carmuel Wastewater System Improvements.	1,000,000	Henrich
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NM	City of Rio Rancho for Aquifer ReInjection System	2,090,000	Henrich, Luján

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

Agency	Account	Location	Project	Amount	Requestor(s)
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NM	Village of Mosquero for Water Infrastructure Project	250,000	Luján
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NV	Baker Water and Sewer General Improvement District for Water Infrastructure Upgrades.	3,871,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NV	City of Sparks for Water Reclamation Backup Power Systems	3,773,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NY	City of Glens Falls for WWTP Electrical System Upgrades	1,000,000	Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NY	County of Suffolk for Lake Ave, St. James Sewer Upgrade and Expansion.	1,100,000	Gillibrand
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NY	Oneida County for Purchase and Installation of Holding Tank	1,500,000	Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NY	Suffolk County for Sewerage Design Infrastructure at Heartland	1,000,000	Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NY	Village of Millerton for Wastewater System	3,500,000	Gillibrand
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	OR	Arnold Irrigation District for Infrastructure Modernization Project	2,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	OR	City of Dallas for Sewer and Reservoir Tank Project	1,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	OR	City of John Day for Wastewater Treatment Plant	4,500,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	OR	City of Talent for Resilient Waterline Installation	2,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	PA	Borough of Forest Hills for Storm Sewer Replacement and Sanitary Sewer Access Improvements.	500,000	Fetterman, McCor-mick
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	PA	Chesapeake Conservancy for Water Quality Project	400,000	Fetterman
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	PA	Dry Tavern Sewer Authority for Sewage Treatment Plant Improvements.	591,000	Fetterman, McCor-mick
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	PA	Hatfield Township Municipal Authority for Stormwater Mitigation Project.	241,000	Fetterman
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	RI	City of East Providence for Sewer System Rehabilitation	1,500,000	Reed, Whitehouse
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	RI	City of Warwick for Bellows Interceptor Rehabilitation	2,000,000	Reed
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	RI	Narragansett Bay Commission for Service Area Expansion Study	500,000	Reed, Whitehouse
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	RI	Town of Charlestown for Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems Upgrades.	650,000	Whitehouse
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	RI	Town of Cumberland for Sewer Main Replacements	1,500,000	Reed
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	RI	Town of Middletown for Sewer System Reconfiguration	1,000,000	Reed, Whitehouse
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	SC	Beaufort Jasper Water & Sewer Authority for Bluffton Area Pump Station System Improvements.	1,500,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	SC	City of North Augusta for Greenway Culvert Replacement	1,280,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	SC	City of Waterboro for SC Highway 63 Wastewater Improvements	2,983,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	SC	Town of Moncks Corner for Stormwater Improvements	1,678,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	SC	Town of Pawleys Island for Stormwater Improvements	1,500,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	SC	Town of Sullivan's Island for Street Drainage Improvement	3,000,000	Graham

Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	VA	City of Buena Vista for Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	2,300,000	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	VA	City of Williamsburg for Sanitary Sewer Resiliency Improvements ...	600,000	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	VA	Town of Altavista for Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	3,000,000	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	VA	Town of Fries for Drinking Water and Sewer Treatment Improve- ments.	1,000,000	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	VA	Town of Stuart for Sewer Equalization and Reclamation	1,058,000	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	VA	Town of Wytheville for Wastewater Plant Upgrade	942,000	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	VT	Addison County Community Trust for Manufactured Housing Com- munity Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements.	1,200,000	Sanders, Welch
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	VT	Bolton Valley Water and Community Development Company for Community Wastewater Treatment Facility.	1,000,000	Welch
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	VT	City of Burlington for South End Wastewater Storage	1,000,000	Sanders, Welch
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	VT	Highgate Village for Wastewater System Centralization	750,000	Sanders
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	VT	Town of Richmond for Richmond Wastewater Treatment Facility	1,350,000	Sanders, Welch
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	VT	Town of Woodstock for Woodstock Wastewater Treatment Facility ...	1,000,000	Welch
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	WA	City of Anacortes for Samish Indian Nation Summit Park Sewer Ex- tension.	997,000	Murray
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	WA	City of Entiat for Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrades and Ex- pansion.	1,000,000	Cantwell
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	WA	City of Granite Falls for Water Infrastructure Projects	990,000	Cantwell, Murray
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	WA	City of Toppenish for Solid State Dyer	1,000,000	Cantwell
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	WA	Clark Regional Wastewater District for Wallace Heights Septic Elimination.	2,215,000	Murray
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	WA	Douglas County Sewer District #1 for Sewer Line Construction	3,767,000	Murray
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	WA	Port of Bellingham for Fairhaven Marine Industrial Park Stormwater Improvement Project.	1,200,000	Cantwell
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	WA	Town of Carbonado for Sewer Gravity Line to Wastewater Treatment Plant.	1,000,000	Murray
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	WI	Bell Sanitary District for Holding Tank Treatment Facility	1,100,000	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	WI	City of Oshkosh for Wastewater Treatment	3,200,000	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	WI	Forest County Potawatomi Community for Wastewater Treatment ...	2,000,000	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	WI	Town of Calumet for Water Treatment System	420,000	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	WI	Town of Richmond for Wastewater Improvements	144,000	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	WI	Village of Brandon for Wastewater Improvements	406,000	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	WV	Berkeley County Westside Water Main	1,600,000	Capito, Justice
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	WV	Huntington Four Pole Creek Pump Station	10,000,000	Capito
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	AK	City of Unalaska for Captains Bay Waterline Replacement	3,400,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AK	City of Wasilla for Wasilla-Palmer Water System Interconnect De- sign.	1,930,000	Murkowski

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

Agency	Account	Location	Project	Amount	Requestor(s)
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AL	The City of Greenville Water Works and Sewer Board for Water Supply Augmentation.	3,500,000	Britt, Tuberville
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AR	City of Helena-West Helena for Water Rehabilitation	4,500,000	Boozman
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AR	City of Wabbaseka for Drinking Water Regionalization	2,000,000	Boozman
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AR	Wynne Water Utilities for Water Infrastructure Improvements	4,500,000	Boozman
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AZ	City of Page for Water Treatment Plant Expansion	2,550,000	Gallego, Kelly
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AZ	City of Safford for Water Line Upgrades	2,100,000	Gallego, Kelly
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AZ	Town of Eagar for Spring Line Restoration Project	1,500,000	Gallego, Kelly
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	CA	City of Tustin for 17th Street Desalter Electrical Upgrade Project ..	2,000,000	Schiff
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	CA	County of Madera for North Fork Water System Project	1,200,000	Padilla
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	CA	Las Virgenes Municipal Water District for Water Farm Study	1,050,000	Padilla
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	CO	City of Brighton for Water Line Replacement	1,000,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	CO	Town of De Beque for Secondary Water Source	320,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	CT	Southington Water Department (SWD) for Wells PFAS Treatment	2,000,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	GA	City of College Park for Lead Pipe Replacement	2,134,000	Ossoff, Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	GA	City of East Point for Drinking Water Treatment Upgrades	1,250,000	Ossoff, Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	GA	City of Hiawassee for Drinking Water Project	2,000,000	Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	GA	City of Millen for Industrial Park Water Tank Construction	1,500,000	Ossoff
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	GA	City of Palmetto for Sewer Line Replacements	856,000	Ossoff, Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	GA	City of Savannah for Reservoir Rehabilitation	1,248,000	Ossoff, Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	GA	City of Wrens for New Municipal Drinking Water Well	557,000	Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	GA	Dekalb County for Larkspur Water Main Replacement Project	1,479,000	Ossoff, Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	GA	Dekalb County for Lithonia Booster Pump Station Standby Power Project.	726,000	Ossoff, Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	GA	Dekalb County for Water Storage Tank Upgrades	541,000	Ossoff
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	HI	County of Hawaii Department of Water Supply for Chlorination System Conversion.	1,440,000	Hirono, Schatz
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	HI	County of Maui Department of Water Supply for Kealahou Well Development.	2,000,000	Hirono, Schatz
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	HI	Honolulu Board of Water Supply for Kaanohi Booster Replacement ..	2,000,000	Hirono, Schatz
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	IL	Bonnie Brae Forest Manor Sanitary District for Water Capital Improvements.	250,000	Duckworth
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	IL	City of Chester for Route 150 Water Main Replacement	1,200,000	Duckworth

Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	IL	City of Chicago for Lead Service Line Replacements	2,000,000	Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	IL	City of Macomb for Lead Service Line Replacements	1,000,000	Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	IL	City of Markham for Water System Infrastructure Improvements	1,500,000	Duckworth
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	IL	City of Paris for Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrades	500,000	Duckworth
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	IL	City of Springfield for Water Main Replacement	900,000	Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	IL	North Park Public Water District for Well Reconstruction and Water Treatment	1,000,000	Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	IL	Winneshago County for City of Rockford PFAS Remediation	700,000	Duckworth
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	IL	Winneshago County for Water Main Extension	600,000	Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	IN	Huntington-Andrews Drinking Water Regionalization Project	3,000,000	Young
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	IN	Town of Kingman for Water Infrastructure Improvements	2,000,000	Young
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	KS	City of Caney for Water Distribution System Improvements	4,000,000	Moran
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	KS	City of Hays for R9 Wellfield and Pipeline Project	11,000,000	Moran
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	KS	Russell R9 Project	1,000,000	Moran
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	KS	McPherson Board of Public Utilities for South Well Field Project	2,000,000	Moran
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	KY	City of Albany for Water Treatment Plant Construction	7,334,000	McConnell
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	KY	Edmonson County Water District for Water Treatment Plant Modernization	9,256,000	McConnell
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MA	City of Haverhill for Radial Collector Well	1,000,000	Markey, Warren
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MD	Garrett County Sanitary District for Gorman Water Source Project	1,659,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MD	Middletown Wastewater Treatment Enhanced Nutrient Removal Upgrade	470,000	Alsobrooks
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	ME	Canton Water District for Drinking Water Infrastructure Improvements	1,250,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	ME	Livermore Falls Water District for Water Main Replacement	2,000,000	King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	ME	Loring Development Authority for Water Infrastructure Improvements	1,740,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	ME	Lubec Water District for Drinking 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	3,555,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	ME	Old Town Water District for Drinking Water Infrastructure Improvements	3,560,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	ME	Presque Isle Utilities District for Water Infrastructure Upgrades	2,000,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MI	Charter Township of Grayling for Camp Grayling PFOS Contamination Municipal Water Extension	3,000,000	Peters
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MI	City of Brighton for Water Treatment Plant Generator Replacement	1,000,000	Slotkin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MI	City of Dearborn for Lead Line Replacement Project	500,000	Slotkin

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

Agency	Account	Location	Project	Amount	Requestor(s)
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MI	City of Grand Blanc for the Blast the Mains and Roll in the New Project.	1,000,000	Peters
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MI	City of St. Ignace for Water and Wastewater SCADA Communication System.	36,000	Peters
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MI	Great Lakes Water Authority for 54-Inch Water Main Assessment and Renewal Project.	1,000,000	Slotkin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MI	Oakland County for Pontiac Drinking Water System Improvements ..	1,000,000	Peters, Slotkin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MI	Redford Charter Township for Lead Service Lines Replacement	1,000,000	Peters, Slotkin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MI	Village of Bellevue for Potable Drinking Water Well	144,000	Peters, Slotkin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MI	City of Elysian for Water Treatment Plant	1,000,000	Klobuchar
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MT	St. Ignace Wastewater Collection System Replacement Project	4,625,000	Sheehy
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NC	Fayetteville Public Works Commission for Water Treatment Plants ..	4,500,000	Tillis
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NE	City of Genoa for New Well and Transmission Line	620,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NE	City of McCook for Water Treatment Plant	3,200,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NE	Santee Sioux Tribe Of The Santee Reservation Of Nebraska for Water System Capacity and Infrastructure Improvements.	8,250,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NE	Village of Farwell for Water System Improvements	696,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NJ	Township of Bloomfield for Lead Service Line Replacement	481,000	Booker, Kim
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NJ	Borough of Hamburg for Lead/Galvanized Steel Water Service Line Replacement.	500,000	Booker
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NJ	Borough of Ho-Ho-Kus for Lead Service Line Replacement	944,000	Booker, Kim
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NJ	Cape May Water and Sewer Utility for Desalination Plant Funding ..	1,250,000	Booker, Kim
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NJ	City of Garfield for Lead Service Line Removal	944,000	Booker, Kim
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NJ	Hamilton Township Municipal Utilities Authority for Water Main Replacement.	1,100,000	Booker
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NJ	Town of Kearny for Lead Service Line Replacement Project	379,000	Booker, Kim
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NJ	Township of Nutley for Booster Pump Station Enhancement Project	400,000	Booker
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NJ	Village of Ridgewood for Lead Service Line Replacement	1,535,000	Booker, Kim
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NM	City of Truth or Consequences for Water Line Improvements	1,075,000	Heinrich
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NM	Enchanted Forest Mutual Domestic Water Consumers Association for Drinking Water Line Improvements.	800,000	Heinrich, Luján
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NM	Village of Questa for Water System Improvements	1,000,000	Heinrich
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NV	Lyon County for Generator Project	240,000	Cortez Mastro, Rosen
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NV	Virgin Valley Water District for Interstate 15 (I-15) Pipe Replacement Project.	1,616,000	Cortez Mastro, Rosen

Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NY	City of Syracuse for Lead Service Replacements	1,000,000	Gilibrand, Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NY	Erie County Water Authority for Lead Service Line Replacement	1,600,000	Gilibrand, Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NY	Town of Hempstead for Levittown Dixiane Removal	2,000,000	Gilibrand, Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NY	Village of Kiryas Joel for Water Treatment Facility Construction Project	2,000,000	Gilibrand, Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	OH	Village of Scio Waterline Replacement and Lead Line Removal	500,000	Moreno
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	OK	City of Durant for 24-Inch Water Distribution Line Construction	15,000,000	Mullin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	OK	City of Edmond for Water Treatment Plant Facility Construction	5,000,000	Mullin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	OR	City of Beaverton for Water Infrastructure Project	2,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	OR	City of Hermiston for Regional Water System Backup Generators Project	665,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	OR	City of Maupin for Water System Improvements	1,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	OR	City of Tillamook for the Water Transmission Line Replacement Project	4,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	PA	Carlisle Borough for PFAS Reduction Infrastructure Project	1,943,000	Fetterman, McCor-mick
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	PA	City of Lock Haven for Water Line Replacement	825,000	Fetterman
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	RI	Providence Water for Lead Service Line Replacement	530,000	Reed, Whitehouse
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	RI	Town of Westerly for Lead Waterline Replacement	1,850,000	Reed, Whitehouse
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	SC	City of Aiken for Drinking Water Infrastructure Improvements	2,000,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	SC	Laurens County Water and Sewer Commission for Drinking Water Improvements	4,422,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	SC	Pickens Regional Joint Water System for Water Treatment Plant Improvements	4,000,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	SC	Town of Chapin for Drinking Water Infrastructure Improvements	1,589,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	UT	Hill Air Force Base Culinary Vault Rehabilitation	1,160,000	Curtis
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	VA	City of Galax for Drinking Water System Improvements	1,000,000	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	VA	Wise County Service Authority for Drinking Water System Improvements	2,500,000	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	VT	City of Burlington for Burlington Drinking Water Reservoir	1,000,000	Sanders, Welch
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	VT	City of Montpelier for Drinking Water System	1,700,000	Sanders, Welch
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	VT	Town of Berlin for Water Main System Loop	600,000	Welch
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	WA	City of Chelan for Water Infrastructure Projects	2,500,000	Murray
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	WA	City of Moses Lake for PFAS Remediation	2,000,000	Cantwell, Murray
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	WA	City of Redmond for Water Infrastructure Projects	2,500,000	Murray
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	WA	City of Sunnyside for Water Infrastructure Projects	2,114,000	Murray
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	WA	City of Washougal for Drinking Water Well PFAS Remediation	1,300,000	Cantwell
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	WA	Public Utility District No. 1 of Skamania County for Drinking Water Infrastructure Projects	2,400,000	Cantwell, Murray
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	WA	Town of Nespalem for Water System Infrastructure Improvements	1,000,000	Cantwell

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

Agency	Account	Location	Project	Amount	Requestor(s)
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	WI	City of Nekoosa for Water Utility Improvements	1,630,000	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	WI	Village of Vesper for Water Systems Improvement	1,100,000	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	WV	City of Peimsboro PH 3 Water System Improvement Project	2,500,000	Capito, Justice
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	WV	Harpers Ferry Water Distribution System Project	5,051,000	Capito, Justice
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Other (CDS)	AK	Bristol Bay Borough for Scrap Metal Backhaul Program	3,860,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Other (CDS)	AK	City of King Cove for Solid Waste Facility	2,000,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Other (CDS)	AK	City of Teller for Landfill Project	700,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Other (CDS)	AK	Fairbanks North Star Borough for Natural Gas Infrastructure Expansion	3,000,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Other (CDS)	AK	Prince William Sound Stewardship Foundation for Beach Rehabilitation	250,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Other (CDS)	ME	North Pond Water Quality Restoration	2,350,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Other (CDS)	ME	Unity Pond Water Quality Restoration	2,000,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Other (CDS)	OH	Cold Creek & Lake Erie Western Basin for Water Quality Improvement	620,000	Husted
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Other (CDS)	OR	CDR Healthy Communities for Waste Improvement System	3,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Other (CDS)	OR	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality for Air Quality Improvement Project	1,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Other (CDS)	OR	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality for Crook County Groundwater Research Project	1,014,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency ...	STAG—Other (CDS)	RI	Groundwork Rhode Island for a Compost Hub	570,000	Reed, Whitehouse
Fish and Wildlife Service	Construction	KY	Green River National Wildlife Refuge for Visitor Center Improvement	1,000,000	McConnell
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	CT	Denison Pequotsepos Nature Center for Upgrade to Wildlife Facility	900,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	DE	Partnership for the Delaware Estuary for Mussel Rearing and Living Shoreline Installation	500,000	Coons
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	HI	Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and Wildlife for Emergency for Preparedness at Olinda, Maui to Protect Rare Native Plants and Animals	460,000	Hirono, Schatz
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	HI	Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and Wildlife for Hawaii Plant Extinction Prevention Program	200,000	Hirono, Schatz
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	HI	Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and Wildlife for Hawaii Seed Extractory Feasibility Study	250,000	Hirono
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	HI	Hawaii Division of Forestry and Wildlife for Hawaii Invertebrate Program	400,000	Hirono, Schatz

Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	HI	Hawaii Division of Forestry and Wildlife for Hawaii Island Forest Bird Recovery.	500,000	Schatz
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	HI	Hawaii Division of Forestry and Wildlife for Maui and Kauai Forest Bird Recovery.	500,000	Hirono, Schatz
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	HI	Hawaiian Islands Land Trust for Protecting Pupuika Wetlands	600,000	Hirono, Schatz
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	HI	San Diego Zoo Wildlife Alliance for Expanding and Enforcing Respon-	3,100,000	Hirono, Schatz
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	ME	sponses to Mosquito-borne Diseases in Hawaii.	1,000,000	Collins, King
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	NM	Rangeley Lakes Watershed Crossing Infrastructure	928,000	Lujan
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	NM	City of Bloomfield for San Juan River Bank Stabilization & Riparian Restoration.	150,000	Heinrich
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	OR	Desert Tortoise Council for Bolson Tortoise Habitat	2,373,000	Merkley, Wyden
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	OR	Lake County Umbrella Watershed Council for Closed Basin Watershed Restoration and Resilience Project.	500,000	Merkley, Wyden
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	OR	Nestucca, Neskowin & Sand Lake Watersheds Council for Fish Passage Improvements.	2,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	OR	Oregon Metro for Condor Recovery	1,554,000	Merkley, Wyden
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	RI	South Umpqua Rural Community Partnership for Wild Fish Habitat Restoration.	2,000,000	Reed, Whitehouse
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	UT	Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management for Elizabeth Webbing Dam Fish Passage.	1,200,000	Curtis
Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	AK	Utah Lake Invasive Species Mitigation Program	1,500,000	Murkowski
Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	KY	Alaska Trails Initiative for Grant Creek Bridge and Moose Pass Trail Connection.	7,450,000	McConnell
Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	NH	Capital Improvements and Maintenance at Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area.	10,000,000	Shaheen
Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	OR	U.S. Forest Service for White Mountain National Forest, Saco Ranger Station.	1,900,000	Merkley, Wyden
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	AK	U.S. Forest Service for Timberline Lodge Fire Suppression System Modernization.	3,500,000	Murkowski
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	CA	Alaska Division of Forestry and Fire Protection for Fuels Reduction Projects and Community Wildfire Protection Plans.	1,000,000	Padilla
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	CO	City of Jurupa Valley for Heli-hydrant Project	500,000	Bennet
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	CO	City of Ft. Collins for Michigan Ditch Forest Health	105,000	Hickenlooper
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	CO	Estes Valley Watershed Coalition for Wildfire Mitigation	1,299,000	Bennet
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	CO	National Forest Foundation for Wildfire Resiliency	500,000	Bennet
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	CO	West Region Wildfire Council for Forest Resilience		Hickenlooper

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

Agency	Account	Location	Project	Amount	Requestor(s)
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	HI	Hawaii Division of Forestry and Wildlife for Volcano Rare Plant Facility.	250,000	Hirono, Schatz
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	HI	The Nature Conservancy Hawaii and Palmyra for Building Hawaiian Forest Resilience through Wildfire Mitigation Strategies.	400,000	Schatz
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	KS	Kansas Forest Service for Wildfire Mitigation	2,000,000	Moran
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	MA	City of Lynn for Urban Forestry Fellowship: Supporting a Healthy Tree Canopy.	550,000	Markey, Warren
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	NM	Mescalero Apache Tribe for Forest Restoration	700,000	Heinrich
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	NM	New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department for Cimarron Range Philmont West Bear Caves Restoration.	1,300,000	Lujan
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	NM	Pueblo of Tesuque for Forest Restoration	1,000,000	Heinrich
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	NM	Taos Pueblo for Wildfire Preparedness Equipment Purchase	525,000	Heinrich
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	NV	Nevada Division of Water Resources for Nevada Water Initiative Phase II.	1,500,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	OR	Oregon Department of the State Fire Marshal for Statewide Wildfire Risk Reduction.	2,500,000	Merkley, Wyden
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	OR	Sweet Home Fire Department for Wildland Fire Equipment and Activities.	1,340,000	Merkley, Wyden
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	OR	Tualatin Hills Park and Recreation District for Community Forest Wildfire Mitigation.	125,000	Merkley, Wyden
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	VT	Intervale Center for Intervale Conservation Nursery	500,000	Welch
Indian Health Service	Indian Health Facilities	NM	Pueblo of Isleta for Chical Water Line Improvement Project	532,000	Lujan
Indian Health Service	Indian Health Facilities	NM	Pueblo of Zuni for Water System Improvements	1,000,000	Heinrich, Lujan
Indian Health Service	Indian Health Facilities	SD	Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe Sanitation Facilities Construction Project.	6,587,000	Rounds
Indian Health Service	Indian Health Facilities	SD	Oglala Sioux Tribe for Sanitation Facilities Construction Project	8,920,000	Rounds
National Park Service	Construction	ME	National Park Service for Schoodic Research Learning Center Renovations.	3,190,000	Collins
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	CT	Godspeed Musicals for Accessibility Upgrades, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	CT	Greenwich Historical Society for Bush-Holley House Preservation, Save America's Treasures.	250,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	CT	Music Mountain, Inc., for Renovations and Improvements to Historic Campus, Save America's Treasures.	250,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	CT	Town of Essex for Centerbrook Meeting House Renovation, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Blumenthal, Murphy

National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	DE	Delaware Africa Coalition for Historic Preservation of Bechtel House, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Coons
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	DE	Delaware Historical Society for Historic Preservation of Old Town Hall, Save America's Treasures.	400,000	Coons
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	DE	Grand Opera House for Preservation, Save America's Treasures	500,000	Coons
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	DE	Historic Buttonwood Colored School for Preservation, African American Civil Rights.	500,000	Coons
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	DE	Rehoboth Art League for Historic Preservation, Save America's Treasures.	100,000	Coons
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	DE	Smyrna Clayton Heritage Association for Smyrna Opera House Renovations, Save America's Treasures.	450,000	Coons
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	GA	Hamilton Hood Foundation, Inc. for Pierce Chapel African Cemetery survey African American Civil Rights.	10,000	Warnock
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	GA	Spelman College for Spelman Reynolds Cottage Historic Preservation, Save America's Treasures.	250,000	Ossoff
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	HI	Honolulu Museum of Art for Comprehensive Roof Replacement Project, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Hirono
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	MA	Gloucester Adventure, Inc. for Schooner Adventure Second Century Preservation, Save America's Treasures.	250,000	Markey, Warren
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	MA	Revolutionary Spaces, Inc. for Stabilization at the Old State House, Save America's Treasures.	286,000	Markey, Warren
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	MA	The House of the Seven Gables Settlement Association for The House of the Seven Gables Stormwater Management Improvements, Save America's Treasures.	461,000	Markey, Warren
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	MD	Garrett Park Town Hall for Historic Preservation, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	MD	Mount Clare Museum for Historic Preservation, Save America's Treasures.	100,000	Van Hollen
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	MD	Mount Vernon Place Conservancy, Inc. for Revitalization and Restoration of the North and South Park Squares, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Van Hollen
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	MD	Preservation Maryland for Restoration of Fort Frederick, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Van Hollen
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	MD	Thomas Point Shoal Lighthouse for Restoration, Save America's Treasures.	75,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	ME	Town of Oakland for Memorial Hall Rehabilitation, Save America's Treasures.	39,000	Collins, King
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	MI	Wayne State University for the Preservation of the Historic Freer House, Save America's Treasures.	550,000	Peters

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

Agency	Account	Location	Project	Amount	Requestor(s)
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	MI	Brainerd Historic Water Tower Preservation Committee for Preservation of Brainerd Historic Water Tower, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Klobuchar, Smith
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	MS	City of Louisville for Historic Strand Theater Preservation and Restoration.	500,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	MS	Columbus Cultural Heritage Foundation for Tennessee Williams House Museum Preservation, Save America's Treasures.	375,000	Wicker
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	NJ	Save Lucy Committee, Inc. for Repairs and Restoration, Save America's Treasures.	350,000	Booker
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	MI	New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs for Fort Selden Historic Site Water System Improvement, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Heinrich, Lujan
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	MI	Pueblo of Laguna for Saint Joseph's Church Building Historic Site, Tribal Heritage Grants.	500,000	Lujan
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	NY	Boscobel Restoration, Inc. for Restoration of the Boscobel House, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Schumer
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	NY	George Eastman Museum for Historic Restoration, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Schumer
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	NY	Manhattan Theatre Club, Inc. for Samuel J. Friedman Theatre Roof Restoration, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Schumer
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	NY	The Fort Ticonderoga Association for Barracks Stabilization and Restoration, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	PA	Mt. Zion Historical, Cultural and Educational Community Center and Sepulcher for Old Mt. Zion Historical Museum Restoration Project, African American Civil Rights.	500,000	Fetterman
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	PA	Rivers of Steel Heritage Corporation for Rivers of Steel Carrie Blast Furnaces National Historic Landmark Preservation and Restoration, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Fetterman
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	RI	Providence Performing Arts Center for Historic Restoration, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Reed
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	VT	Bennington First Congregational Church for Preservation of the First Congregational Church, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Welch
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	VT	Town of South Hero for Historic Meeting House Preservation, Save America's Treasures.	400,000	Welch
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	WV	West Virginia Independence Hall/West Virginia Department of Tourism for Exterior Building Repairs, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Capito
National Park Service	National Recreation and Preservation	WA	NatureBridge for Rosemary Inn Infrastructure Upgrades	250,000	Murray

United States Geological Survey	Special Initiatives (CDS)	DE	Delaware Natural Resources and Environmental Control for Ground-water Well and Sensor Installation.	150,000	Coons
United States Geological Survey	Special Initiatives (CDS)	OR	Oregon Water Resources Department for Groundwater Analysis in the Lower Umatilla Basin Groundwater Management Area.	600,000	Merkley, Wyden

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -) 2025 appropriation
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT			
Management of Lands and Resources			
Land Resources:			
Rangeland management	107,846	107,846	.....
Forestry management	10,381	9,342	 — 1,039
Cultural resources management	19,225	19,225	.....
Wild horse and burro management	141,972	141,972	.....
Land management priorities (CDS) .....	.....	3,246	 + 3,246
Subtotal	279,424	281,631	+ 2,207
Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management:			
Wildlife habitat management	142,980	141,980	 — 1,000
Threatened and endangered species	(34,000)	(34,000)	.....
Aquatic habitat management	55,917	54,817	 — 1,100
Subtotal	198,897	196,797	— 2,100
Recreation Management:			
Wilderness management	18,447	17,602	 — 845
Recreation resources management	53,600	53,600	.....
Subtotal	72,047	71,202	— 845
Energy and Minerals:			
Oil and Gas:			
Oil and gas management	102,473	102,473	.....
Oil and gas inspection and enforcement	48,386	48,386	.....
Subtotal, Oil and gas	150,859	150,859	.....

Coal management	15,945	15,945	.....
Other mineral resources	12,927	12,927	.....
Renewable energy	39,344	25,000	— 14,344
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals	219,075	204,731	— 14,344
Realty and Ownership Management:			
Alaska conveyance	31,654	32,662	+ 1,008
Cadastral, lands, and realty management	55,834	57,834	+ 2,000
Subtotal	87,488	90,496	+ 3,008
Resource Protection and Maintenance:			
Resource management planning	68,000	65,000	— 3,000
Resource protection and law enforcement	28,000	26,400	— 1,600
Abandoned mine/lands and hazardous materials management	53,000	51,000	— 2,000
Subtotal	149,000	142,400	— 6,600
Transportation and Facilities Maintenance:			
Annual maintenance	35,000	35,000	.....
Deferred maintenance	20,000	8,000	— 12,000
Subtotal	55,000	43,000	— 12,000
Workforce and Organizational Support:			
Administrative support	56,000	52,700	— 3,300
Bureau-wide fixed costs	92,000	88,200	— 3,800
Information technology management	26,700	26,700	.....
Subtotal	174,700	167,600	— 7,100
National Conservation Lands	59,135	59,135	.....
National Scenic and Historic Trails	(11,000)	(11,000)	.....
Communication site management	2,000	2,000	.....
Offsetting collections	— 2,000	— 2,000	.....
Subtotal, Management of lands and resources	1,294,766	1,256,992	— 37,774
Mining Law Administration:			
Administration	39,696	42,696	+ 3,000
Offsetting collections	— 74,000	— 76,000	— 2,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -) 2025 appropriation
Subtotal, Mining Law Administration	-34,304	-33,304	+1,000
Total, Management of Lands and Resources	1,260,462	1,223,688	-36,774
Oregon and California Grant Lands			
Western Oregon resources management	101,325	101,325	
Western Oregon information and resource data systems	1,887	1,887	
Western Oregon transportation & facilities maintenance	11,123	11,123	
Western Oregon construction and acquisition	369	369	
Western Oregon national monument	817	817	
Total, Oregon and California Grant Lands	115,521	115,521	
Range Improvements			
Current appropriations	10,000	9,430	-570
Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures			
Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures	30,000	30,000	
Offsetting fees	-30,000	-30,000	
Total, Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures			
Miscellaneous Trust Funds and Permanent Operating Funds			
Current appropriations	26,000	26,000	
Total, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	1,411,983	1,374,639	-37,344
(Mandatory)	(36,000)	(35,430)	(-570)
(Discretionary)	(1,375,983)	(1,339,209)	(-36,774)

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Resource Management

Ecological Services:			
Listing	22,000	21,120	— 880
Planning and consultation	118,191	116,191	— 2,000
Conservation and restoration	37,571	37,571	.....
(National Wetlands Inventory)	(3,471)	(3,471)	.....
(Coastal Barrier Resources Act)	(1,390)	(1,462)	(+ 72)
Recovery	110,522	109,116	— 1,406
Subtotal	288,284	283,998	— 4,286
Habitat conservation:			
Partners for fish and wildlife	59,000	57,820	— 1,180
Coastal programs	13,000	12,000	— 1,000
Subtotal	72,000	69,820	— 2,180
National Wildlife Refuge System:			
Wildlife and habitat management	254,735	254,735	.....
Visitor services	76,000	76,000	.....
Refuge law enforcement	45,500	45,500	.....
Conservation planning	2,800	2,800	.....
Refuge maintenance	148,000	146,520	— 1,480
Subtotal	527,035	525,555	— 1,480
Conservation and Enforcement:			
Migratory bird management	53,212	52,680	— 532
Law enforcement	91,859	91,859	.....
International affairs	28,593	28,593	.....
Subtotal	173,664	173,132	— 532
Fish and Aquatic Conservation:			
National fish hatchery system operations	75,105	73,603	— 1,502
Maintenance and equipment	25,100	20,119	— 4,981
Aquatic habitat and species conservation	126,588	126,588	.....
Subtotal	226,793	220,310	— 6,483

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -) 2025 appropriation
Science Support:			
Science Partnerships (formerly Adaptive science)	24,931	24,031	- 900
Service science	8,850	8,762	- 88
Subtotal	33,781	32,793	- 988
General Operations:			
Central office operations	29,834	24,657	- 5,177
Management and Administration	44,166	36,983	- 7,183
Service-wide bill paying	44,500	41,275	- 3,225
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	5,500	5,500	
National Conservation Training Center	26,500	26,500	
Aviation Management	3,296	3,296	
Subtotal	153,796	138,211	- 15,585
Stewardship Priorities (CDS)		19,115	+ 19,115
Total, Resource Management	1,475,353	1,462,934	- 12,419
Construction			
Construction and rehabilitation:			
Line item construction projects	11,265	5,694	- 5,571
Line item construction projects (CDS)		(1,000)	(+ 1,000)
Bridge and dam safety programs	2,427	2,427	
Nationwide engineering service	5,588	5,588	
Total, Construction	19,280	13,709	- 5,571

Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund			
Grants and Administration:			
Conservation grants	12,300	11,808	- 492
HCP assistance grants	8,000	7,680	- 320
Administration	2,700	2,592	- 108
Total, Cooperative Endangered Species Fund	23,000	22,080	- 920
National Wildlife Refuge Fund			
Payments in lieu of taxes			+ 272
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund			
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	13,228	13,500	
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation			
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	49,000	49,000	
Migratory bird grants			
Migratory bird grants	5,000	5,000	
Multinational Species Conservation Fund			
African elephant conservation fund	4,682	4,696	+ 14
Asian elephant conservation fund	2,945	2,917	- 28
Rhinoceros and tiger conservation fund	6,236	6,288	+ 52
Great ape conservation fund	3,711	3,702	- 9
Marine turtle conservation fund	2,926	2,897	- 29
Total, Multinational Species Conservation Fund	20,500	20,500	
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants			
State wildlife grants (formula)	59,000	59,000	
State wildlife grants (competitive)	7,284	7,284	
Tribal wildlife grants	6,100	6,100	
Total, State and Tribal wildlife grants	72,384	72,384	
Total, US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	1,677,745	1,659,107	- 18,638

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -) 2025 appropriation
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
Operation of the National Park System			
Park Management:			
Resource stewardship	398,820	398,820	.....
Visitor services	279,535	279,535	.....
Park protection	430,176	430,176	.....
Facility operations and maintenance	914,164	914,164	.....
Park support	651,517	651,517	.....
Subtotal—Park Management	2,674,212	2,674,212	.....
External administrative costs	220,212	195,212	— 25,000
Subtotal—Operation of the National Park System	2,894,424	2,869,424	— 25,000
Medical Services Fund	2,000	2,000	.....
Medical Services Fund transfer	— 2,000	— 2,000	.....
Total, Operation of the National Park System	2,894,424	2,869,424	— 25,000
National Recreation and Preservation			
Natural programs	18,579	18,579	.....
Cultural programs	39,327	39,327	.....
International park affairs	465	1,990	+ 1,525
Environmental and compliance review	1,990	465	— 1,525
Heritage Partnership Programs	29,232	30,985	+ 1,753
Statutory and Contractual Aid (CDS) .....	.....	250	+ 250

Total, National Recreation and Preservation	89,593	91,596	+ 2,003
Historic Preservation Fund			
State historic preservation offices	62,150	62,150	.....
Tribal grants	23,000	23,750	+ 750
Competitive grants	30,250	30,250	.....
Save America's Treasures grants	25,500	25,500	.....
Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grants	10,000	.....	— 10,000
Grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities	11,000	11,000	.....
Semiquincentennial Sites	7,000	.....	— 7,000
Historic Preservation Fund Projects (CDS) .....	.....	15,596	+ 15,596
Total, Historic Preservation Fund	168,900	168,246	— 654
Construction			
General Program:	80,600	55,520	— 25,080
Line item construction and maintenance .....	.....	(3,190)	(+ 3,190)
Line item construction and maintenance (CDS) .....	.....	.....	.....
Special programs non-print	3,848	3,848	.....
Emergency and unscheduled	7,886	7,886	.....
Housing	1,247	1,247	.....
Dam safety	18,874	18,874	.....
Equipment replacement	12,000	7,800	— 4,200
Planning, construction	34,891	34,891	.....
Construction program management	12,909	10,725	— 2,184
General management plans .....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Construction	172,255	140,791	— 31,464
Land Acquisition and State Assistance			
Centennial Challenge	12,000	.....	— 12,000
Total, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	3,337,172	3,270,057	— 67,115

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -) 2025 appropriation
Ecosystems:			
Environmental Health:			
Contaminant biology	12,071	13,071	+ 1,000
Toxic substances hydrology	17,472	17,472	
Subtotal	29,543	30,543	+ 1,000
Species Management Research	62,348	62,348	
Land Management Research	52,000	52,000	
Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research	44,500	49,470	+ 4,970
Climate Adaptation Science Centers and Land Change Science:			
Climate Adaptation Science Center	63,115	62,115	- 1,000
Land Change Science	19,665	19,665	
Subtotal	82,780	81,780	- 1,000
Cooperative research units	28,206	31,806	+ 3,600
Total, Ecosystems	299,377	307,947	+ 8,570
Energy and Mineral Resources:			
Mineral resources	68,729	69,729	+ 1,000
Energy resources	32,364	40,865	+ 8,501
Total, Energy and Mineral Resources	101,093	110,594	+ 9,501

Natural Hazards:			
Earthquake hazards	92,651	100,201	+ 7,550
Volcano hazards	37,500	38,500	+ 1,000
Landslide hazards	14,432	16,685	+ 2,253
Global seismographic network	7,000	7,000	.....
Geomagnetism	5,198	5,198	.....
Coastal/Marine hazards and resources	41,855	41,855	.....
Total, Natural Hazards	198,636	209,439	+ 10,803
Water Resources:			
Water Availability and Use Science Program	67,296	68,296	+ 1,000
Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program	109,976	112,006	+ 2,030
National Water Quality Program	96,000	96,000	.....
Water Resources Research Act Program	15,500	15,500	.....
Total, Water Resources	288,772	291,802	+ 3,030
Special Initiatives (CDS)			
Core Science Systems:	.....	750	+ 750
National Land Imaging	115,071	117,071	+ 2,000
(Satellite Operations)	(95,334)	(95,334)	.....
(Science Research and Investigations).	25,000	26,500	+ 1,500
Science synthesis, analysis, and research	43,500	43,500	.....
National cooperative geologic mapping	89,650	92,650	+ 3,000
National Geospatial Program	273,221	279,721	+ 6,500
Total, Core Science Systems	273,221	279,721	+ 6,500
Science Support:			
Administration and Management	81,500	81,500	.....
Information Services	23,500	23,500	.....
Total, Science Support	105,000	105,000	.....
Facilities:			
Rental payments and operations & maintenance	109,258	105,261	— 3,997

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -) 2025 appropriation
Deferred maintenance and capital improvement	74,840	74,840	.....
Total, Facilities	184,098	180,101	- 3,997
Total, Surveys, Investigations, and Research	1,450,197	1,485,354	+ 35,157
Total, UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	1,450,197	1,485,354	+ 35,157
BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT			
Ocean Energy Management			
Renewable energy	41,105	20,000	- 21,105
Conventional energy	59,028	69,028	+ 10,000
Environmental assessment	79,078	79,078	.....
Marine Minerals	13,808	13,808	.....
Executive direction	18,143	18,143	.....
Subtotal	211,162	200,057	- 11,105
Offsetting rental receipts	- 54,000	- 56,000	- 2,000
Cost recovery fees	- 2,000	- 2,000	.....
Subtotal, offsetting collections	- 56,000	- 58,000	- 2,000
Total, BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT	155,162	142,057	- 13,105
BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT			
Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement			
Environmental enforcement	5,624	5,624	.....

Operations, safety and regulation	160,265	160,265	.....
Administrative operations	18,520	18,520	.....
Executive direction	18,041	18,041	.....
Offshore decommissioning	2,880	3,880	+ 1,000
Subtotal			
Offsetting rental receipts	205,330	206,330	+ 1,000
Inspection fees	- 22,000	- 29,000	- 7,000
Cost recovery fees	- 37,000	- 36,000	+ 1,000
	- 5,000	.....	+ 5,000
Subtotal, offsetting collections	- 64,000	- 65,000	- 1,000
Total, Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	141,330	141,330	.....
Oil Spill Research			
Oil spill research	15,099	15,099	.....
Total, BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT	156,429	156,429	.....
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT			
Regulation and Technology			
Environmental protection	85,344	81,930	- 3,414
(State and Tribal regulatory grants)	(62,400)	(59,904)	(- 2,496)
Permit fees	40	40	.....
Offsetting collections	- 40	- 40	.....
Technology development and transfer	15,419	14,802	- 617
Financial management	514	493	- 21
Executive direction	14,909	14,313	- 596
Civil penalties (indefinite)	100	100	.....
Subtotal	116,286	111,638	- 4,648
Civil penalties (offsetting collections)	- 100	- 100	.....
Total, Regulation and Technology	116,186	111,538	- 4,648

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -) 2025 appropriation
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund			
Environmental restoration	16,403	16,403	.....
Technology development and transfer	4,095	4,095	.....
Financial management	5,836	5,836	.....
Executive direction	6,212	6,212	.....
Subtotal	32,546	32,546	.....
State grants	130,000	130,000	.....
Subtotal	162,546	162,546	.....
Total, Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	162,546	162,546	.....
Total, OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT	278,732	274,084	-4,648
INDIAN AFFAIRS			
Bureau of Indian Affairs			
Operation of Indian Programs			
Tribal Government:			
Aid to tribal government	28,923	28,923	.....
Consolidated tribal government program	83,415	83,415	.....
Self governance compacts	230,008	230,008	.....
Small tribes supplement	7,002	7,002	.....
Road maintenance	39,190	39,190	.....
Tribal government program oversight	10,449	10,449	.....
Subtotal	398,987	398,987	.....

Human Services:			
Social services	52,954	52,954	.....
Welfare assistance	78,494	78,494	.....
Indian child welfare act	16,903	16,903	.....
Housing improvement program	11,939	11,939	.....
Human services tribal design	218	218	.....
Human services program oversight	3,239	3,239	.....
Subtotal	163,747	163,747	.....
Trust—Natural Resources Management:			
Natural resources, general	12,985	12,985	.....
Irrigation operations and maintenance	15,269	15,269	.....
Rights protection implementation	49,200	51,459	+ 2,259
Tribal management/development program	18,544	18,544	.....
Endangered species	5,993	5,993	.....
Tribal Community Resilience	34,291	34,291	.....
Integrated resource information program	2,954	2,954	.....
Agriculture and range	39,438	41,438	+ 2,000
Forestry	62,887	62,887	.....
Water resources	18,005	18,005	.....
Fish, wildlife and parks	23,751	23,751	.....
Energy and Mineral	30,814	30,814	.....
Resource management program oversight	8,218	8,218	.....
Subtotal	322,349	326,608	+ 4,259
Trust—Real Estate Services	165,887	170,387	+ 4,500
Public Safety and Justice:			
Law enforcement:			
Criminal investigations and police services	274,152	274,152	.....
Detention/corrections	136,879	136,879	.....
Inspections/internal affairs	3,751	3,751	.....
Law enforcement special initiatives	25,094	27,847	+ 2,753
Indian police academy	5,163	5,663	+ 500
Tribal justice support	34,836	34,836	.....
VAVA	(3,000)	(3,000)	.....
PL 280 courts	(21,000)	(21,000)	.....
Law enforcement program management	7,391	7,391	.....
Facilities operations and maintenance	19,579	19,579	.....
Tribal courts	47,101	47,101	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -) 2025 appropriation
Fire protection	1,613	1,613	.....
Subtotal	555,559	558,812	+ 3,253
Community and economic development	30,546	31,046	+ 500
Executive direction and administrative services	260,634	260,634	.....
Special Initiatives (CDS) .....	.....	8,491	+ 8,491
Total, Operation of Indian Programs	1,897,709	1,918,712	+ 21,003
Indian Land Consolidation	4,000	4,000	.....
Contract Support Costs .....	.....	.....	.....
Contract support costs	351,000	345,000	- 6,000
Indian self-determination fund	5,000	5,000	.....
Total, Contract Support Costs	356,000	350,000	- 6,000
Tribal Sec 105(i) leases	69,000	53,000	- 16,000
Payments for Tribal Leases .....	.....	.....	.....
Construction .....	.....	.....	.....
Public safety and justice	45,791	48,291	+ 2,500
Resources management	65,694	65,694	.....
Other Program construction	22,295	22,295	.....
Total, Construction	133,780	136,280	+ 2,500

Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians			
Water Settlements:		976	976
Unallocated .....			.....
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account			
Indian guaranteed loan program account		13,329	13,329
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs		2,474,794	2,476,297
			+ 1,503
Bureau of Indian Education			
Operation of Indian Education Programs			
Elementary and secondary programs (forward funded):			
ISEP formula funds	481,636	481,636	.....
ISEP program adjustments	6,539	6,539	.....
Education program enhancements	21,025	21,025	.....
Tribal education departments	5,889	5,889	.....
Student transportation	70,007	70,007	.....
Early child and family development	25,267	25,267	.....
Tribal grant support costs	95,822	95,822	.....
Subtotal	706,185	706,185	.....
Post secondary programs (forward funded):			
Haskell & SIPI	30,325	30,325	.....
Tribal colleges and universities	87,926	87,926	.....
Tribal technical colleges	9,156	9,156	.....
Subtotal	127,407	127,407	.....
Subtotal, forward funded education		833,592	833,592
Elementary and secondary programs:			
Facilities operations	80,888	80,888	.....
Facilities maintenance	73,544	73,544	.....
Johnson O'Malley assistance grants	20,539	20,539	.....
Subtotal	174,971	174,971	.....
Post secondary programs:			
Tribal colleges and universities supplements	1,220	1,220	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -) 2025 appropriation
Scholarships & adult education	43,206	43,206	.....
Special higher education scholarships	4,992	4,992	.....
Science post graduate scholarship fund	6,450	6,450	.....
Subtotal	55,868	55,868	.....
Education management:			
Education program management	39,285	39,285	.....
Education IT	27,901	27,901	.....
Subtotal	67,186	67,186	.....
Total, Operation of Indian Education Programs	1,131,617	1,131,617	.....
Education Construction			
Replacement School Construction .....	.....	152,401	+ 152,401
Replacement Facility Construction .....	.....	19,648	+ 19,648
Replacement/New Employee Housing .....	.....	1,500	+ 1,500
Employee Housing Repair .....	.....	3,880	+ 3,880
Facilities Improvement and Repair .....	.....	41,296	+ 41,296
Tribal Colleges FIR .....	.....	16,000	+ 16,000
Total, Education Construction	234,725	234,725	.....
Total, Bureau of Indian Education	1,366,342	1,366,342	.....
Bureau of Trust Funds Administration			
Federal Trust Programs:			
Program operations, support, and improvements	98,550	98,550	.....

Executive direction	1,459	1,459	.....
Total, Bureau of Trust Funds Administration	100,009	100,009	.....
Total, INDIAN AFFAIRS	3,941,145	3,942,648	+ 1,503
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES			
Office of the Secretary			
Leadership and administration	110,969	90,969	— 20,000
Management services	36,449	36,449	.....
Total, Office of the Secretary	147,418	127,418	— 20,000
Insular Affairs			
Assistance to Territories			
Territorial Assistance:			
Office of Insular Affairs	10,217	11,977	+ 1,760
Technical assistance	22,300	22,300	.....
Maintenance assistance fund	4,375	4,375	.....
Brown tree snake	3,500	4,000	+ 500
Coral reef initiative and Natural Resources	2,625	2,625	.....
Energizing Insular Communities	15,250	15,250	.....
Compact impact	6,000	.....	— 6,000
Subtotal, Territorial Assistance	64,267	60,527	— 3,740
American Samoa operations grants	28,120	28,120	.....
Northern Marianas covenant grants	27,720	27,720	.....
Capital improvement grants .....	.....	4,000	+ 4,000
Total, Assistance to Territories	120,107	120,367	+ 260
(Mandatory)	(27,720)	(27,720)	.....
(Discretionary)	(92,387)	(92,647)	(+ 260)
Compact of Free Association			
Compact of Free Association—Federal services	2,813	813	— 2,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -) 2025 appropriation
Enewetak support	650	.....	— 650
Total, Compact of Free Association	3,463	813	—2,650
Total, Insular Affairs	123,570	121,180	—2,390
(Mandatory)	(27,720)	(27,720)	.....
(Discretionary)	(95,850)	(93,460)	(— 2,390)
Office of the Solicitor			
Legal services	67,428	67,428	.....
General administration	6,199	6,199	.....
Ethics	20,504	20,504	.....
FOIA Office	3,819	3,819	.....
Total, Office of the Solicitor	97,950	97,950	.....
Office of Inspector General			
Audits, evaluations, and investigations	67,000	67,000	.....
Total, Office of Inspector General	67,000	67,000	.....
Total, DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES	435,938	413,548	— 22,390
(Mandatory)	(27,720)	(27,720)	.....
(Discretionary)	(408,218)	(385,828)	(— 22,390)

DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS			
Wildland Fire Management			
Fire Operations:			
Preparedness	526,064	526,064	.....
Fire suppression	383,657	383,657	.....
Subtotal, Fire operations	909,721	909,721	.....
Other Operations:			
Fuels Management	214,450	214,450	.....
Burned area rehabilitation	10,000	10,000	.....
Fire facilities	10,000	10,000	.....
Joint fire science	3,000	4,000	+ 1,000
Subtotal, Other Operations (Except Fuels Management)	23,000	24,000	+ 1,000
Subtotal, Other operations	237,450	238,450	+ 1,000
Total, Wildland fire management	1,147,171	1,148,171	+ 1,000
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund (cap adjustment)	360,000	370,000	+ 10,000
Total, Wildland Fire Management with cap adjustment	1,507,171	1,518,171	+ 11,000
Central Hazardous Materials Fund			
Central hazardous materials fund	9,661	9,661	.....
Energy Community Revitalization Program	4,800	4,800	.....
Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund			
Damage assessments	1,800	1,800	.....
Program management	2,288	2,288	.....
Restoration support	2,847	2,847	.....
Oil Spill Preparedness	780	780	.....
Total, Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund	7,715	7,715	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -) 2025 appropriation
Working Capital Fund			
Working Capital Fund	107,710	107,710	.....
Office of Natural Resources Revenue			
Natural Resources Revenue	167,937	167,937	.....
Total, DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS	1,804,994	1,815,994	+ 11,000
Appropriations	(1,444,994)	(1,445,994)	(+ 1,000)
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund	(360,000)	(370,000)	(+ 10,000)
General Provisions—This Title			
Payments to local governments in lieu of taxes (Sec 113)	600,000	550,000	- 50,000
Decommissioning account (Sec 159)	1,000	.....	- 1,000
Lease Sales (Sec 141) .....	.....	.....	.....
Total, TITLE I, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	15,250,497	15,083,917	- 166,580
Appropriations	(15,116,597)	(14,945,017)	(- 171,580)
Rescissions .....	.....	.....	.....
Fire Suppression Cap Adjustment	(360,000)	(370,000)	(+ 10,000)
Offsetting Collections	(- 226,100)	(- 231,100)	(- 5,000)
(Mandatory)	(63,720)	(63,150)	(- 570)
(Discretionary without cap adjustment)	(14,826,777)	(14,650,767)	(- 176,010)
TITLE II—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY			
Office of the Administrator .....	.....	107,883	+ 107,883
Immediate Office of the Administrator .....	.....	(63,760)	(+ 63,760)
Office of the Chief Financial Officer .....	.....	(44,123)	(+ 44,123)

Science and Technology

Clean Air	138,624	138,624	.....
(Atmospheric Protection)	(8,400)	(8,400)	.....
Enforcement	14,895	14,299	— 596
Homeland security	34,650	33,957	— 693
Indoor air and radiation	5,250	5,145	— 105
IT/Data management/Security	3,079	2,925	— 154
Operations and administration	64,733	60,202	— 4,531
Pesticide licensing	5,900	5,900	.....
Research: Air and Energy	96,000	94,080	— 1,920
Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability	127,037	124,496	— 2,541
(Research: Computational toxicology)	(20,526)	(16,148)	(— 4,378)
(Research: Endocrine disruptors)	(15,535)	(10,034)	(— 5,501)
Research: National priorities	17,500	19,530	+ 2,030
Research: National priorities (CDS) .....	.....	19,530	+ 2,030
Research: Safe and sustainable water resources	111,500	109,270	(— 2,230)
Research: Sustainable and healthy communities	132,205	129,561	— 2,644
Ensure Safe Water	4,700	4,606	— 94
Total, Science and Technology	756,073	742,595	— 13,478
(by transfer from Hazardous Substance Superfund)	(30,343)	(30,343)	.....
Environmental Programs and Management .....	.....	.....	.....
Brownfields	25,689	25,689	.....
Clean Air	299,000	299,000	.....
(Atmospheric Protection)	(100,000)	(100,000)	.....
Compliance	107,078	97,795	— 9,283
Enforcement	375,368	284,931	— 90,437
(Environmental Justice)	(94,124)	(40,000)	(— 54,124)
Environmental protection: National priorities	30,700	30,700	.....
Geographic programs: .....	.....	.....	.....
Great Lakes Restoration Initiative	368,000	368,000	.....
Chesapeake Bay	92,000	92,000	.....
San Francisco Bay	54,500	54,500	.....
Puget Sound	54,000	57,000	+ 3,000
Long Island Sound	40,002	40,002	.....
Gulf of America	25,524	25,524	.....
South Florida	8,500	8,500	.....
Lake Champlain	25,000	25,000	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -) 2025 appropriation
Lake Pontchartrain	2,200	2,200	.....
Southern New England Estuaries	7,000	7,000	.....
Columbia River Basin	3,000	3,000	.....
Other geographic activities	2,000	2,000	.....
Subtotal	681,726	684,726	+ 3,000
Homeland security	10,371	7,081	- 3,290
Indoor air and radiation	27,400	26,852	- 548
Information exchange/outreach	129,000	77,893	- 51,107
(Children and other sensitive populations: Agency coordination)	(6,350)	(6,350)	.....
(Environmental education)	(9,500)	(9,500)	.....
International programs	15,177	15,177	.....
IT/Data management/Security	96,500	86,675	- 9,825
Legal/science/regulatory/economic review	127,290	86,731	- 40,559
Operations and administration	469,075	344,172	- 124,903
Pesticide licensing	115,375	115,375	.....
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	120,650	120,650	.....
Alaska Contaminated Lands	20,000	21,000	+ 1,000
Toxics risk review and prevention	129,953	112,953	- 17,000
(Endocrine disruptors)	(7,614)	(7,614)	.....
Underground storage tanks (UST/UST)	11,500	11,500	.....
Protecting Estuaries and Wetlands:			
National estuary program/Coastal waterways	40,000	40,000	.....
Wetlands	20,884	20,884	.....
Subtotal	60,884	60,884	.....
Ensure Safe Water	117,000	117,000	.....
Ensure Clean Water	225,292	242,292	+ 17,000

Total, Environmental Programs and Management	3,195,028	2,869,076	— 325,952
Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund			
E-Manifest System Fund	8,000	9,000	+ 1,000
Offsetting Collections	— 8,000	— 9,000	— 1,000
Office of Inspector General			
Audits, evaluations, and investigations	43,250	44,030	+ 780
Total, Office of Inspector General	43,250	44,030	+ 780
(by transfer from Hazardous Substance Superfund)	(11,328)	(11,328)	.....
Buildings and Facilities			
Homeland security: Protection of EPA personnel and infrastructure	6,676	6,008	— 668
Operations and administration	34,000	25,671	— 8,329
Total, Buildings and Facilities	40,676	31,679	— 8,997
Hazardous Substance Superfund			
Audits, evaluations, and investigations	11,328	10,762	— 566
Compliance	1,017	976	— 41
Enforcement	16,899	16,223	— 676
(Environmental Justice)	(5,876)	.....	(— 5,876)
Homeland security	35,690	34,976	— 714
Indoor air and radiation	2,472	2,122	— 350
Information exchange/Outreach	1,328	1,301	— 27
IT/data management/security	20,826	18,956	— 1,870
Legal/science/regulatory/economic review	1,357	608	— 749
Operations and administration	135,640	112,194	— 23,446
Research: Chemical safety and sustainability	12,961	5,714	— 7,247
Research: Sustainable and healthy communities	16,937	11,448	— 5,489
Superfund cleanup:			
Superfund: Emergency response and removal	59,181	47,311	— 11,870
Superfund: Emergency preparedness	8,056	7,700	— 356
Superfund: Federal facilities	26,189	21,621	— 4,568
Superfund: Remedial	187,819	.....	— 187,819

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -) 2025 appropriation
Subtotal	281,245	76,632	- 204,613
Total, Hazardous Substance Superfund	537,700	291,912	- 245,788
(transfer out to Office of Inspector General)	(- 11,328)	(- 11,328)	.....
(transfer out to Science and Technology)	(- 30,343)	(- 30,343)	.....
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund [LUST]			
Enforcement	635	609	- 26
Operations and administration	1,332	1,239	- 93
Research: Sustainable communities	327	320	- 7
Underground storage tanks (LUST/UST)	86,920	85,182	- 1,738
(LUST/UST)	(9,591)	(9,207)	(- 384)
(LUST cooperative agreements)	(52,838)	(50,724)	(- 2,114)
(Energy Policy Act grants)	(24,491)	(23,511)	(- 980)
Total, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	89,214	87,350	- 1,864
Inland Oil Spill Program			
Compliance	605	581	- 24
Enforcement	2,465	1,762	- 703
Oil	16,334	12,965	- 3,369
Operations and administration	637	541	- 96
Research: Sustainable communities	670	657	- 13
Total, Inland Oil Spill Program	20,711	16,506	- 4,205

State and Tribal Assistance Grants [STAG]

Infrastructure Assistance Grants:

Clean water state revolving fund [SRF]	1,638,861	1,638,861	.....
(Clean Water CDS)	.....	(349,668)	(+ 349,668)
Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	1,126,101	1,126,101	.....
(Drinking Water CDS)	.....	(247,569)	(+ 247,569)
Mexico border	35,000	36,000	+ 1,000
Alaska Native villages	39,000	40,000	+ 1,000
Brownfields projects	98,000	98,000	.....
Diesel emissions grants	90,000	60,000	— 30,000
Targeted airshed grants	67,800	68,800	+ 1,000
Small and Disadvantaged Communities	28,500	28,500	.....
Lead testing in schools	28,000	28,000	.....
Reducing Lead in Drinking Water	22,000	32,000	+ 10,000
Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability	6,500	6,500	.....
Technical Assistance for Wastewater Treatment Works	25,500	25,500	.....
Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Grants	41,000	39,000	— 2,000
Water Infrastructure Workforce Investment	5,400	5,400	.....
Alternative Water Sources Grants Pilot Program	.....	.....	.....
Water Cybersecurity	.....	.....	.....
Recycling Infrastructure	5,000	3,500	— 1,500
Wildfire smoke preparedness	7,000	8,500	+ 1,500
STAG—Other (CDS)	.....	20,364	+ 20,364
Midsize and Large Drinking Water System Infrast Resilience and Sustainability	2,250	2,250	.....
Indian Reservation Drinking Water Programs	4,000	5,000	+ 1,000
Stormwater Infrastructure Technology	2,000	2,000	.....
Enhanced Aquifer Use and Recharge	3,500	3,500	.....
Above Ground Fuel Tanks (PL 106–554)	.....	2,000	+ 2,000
Subtotal, Infrastructure assistance grants	3,275,412	3,279,776	+ 4,364
Categorical grants:	.....	.....	.....
Beaches protection	9,750	9,750	.....
Brownfields	46,250	46,250	.....
Environmental information	9,500	9,500	.....
Resource Recovery and Hazardous Waste Grants	101,500	101,500	.....
Lead	15,000	15,000	.....
Nonpoint source (Sec 319)	174,500	174,500	.....
Pesticides enforcement	24,250	24,250	.....
Pesticides program implementation	13,000	13,000	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -) 2025 appropriation
Pollution control (Sec 106)	225,685	225,685	.....
(Water quality monitoring)	(18,512)	(18,512)	.....
Pollution prevention	4,723	4,723	.....
Public water system supervision	115,990	115,990	.....
Radon	9,130	9,130	.....
State and local air quality management	235,922	235,922	.....
Toxic substances compliance	4,760	4,760	.....
Tribal air quality management	16,300	16,300	.....
Tribal general assistance program	72,200	72,200	.....
Underground injection control (UIC)	12,294	12,294	.....
Underground storage tanks	1,475	1,475	.....
Wetlands program development	14,104	14,104	.....
Subtotal, Categorical grants	1,106,333	1,106,333	.....
Total, State and Tribal Assistance Grants	4,381,745	4,386,109	+ 4,364
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program			
Administrative Expenses	7,640	7,640	.....
Direct Loan Subsidy	64,634	56,870	-7,764
Total, Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program	72,274	64,510	-7,764
Total, TITLE II, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	9,136,671	8,641,650	-495,021
Appropriations	(9,144,671)	(8,650,650)	(-494,021)
Rescissions .....	.....	.....	.....
Offsetting Collections	(-8,000)	(-9,000)	(-1,000)
(By transfer)	(41,671)	(41,671)	.....

(Transfer out)	(- 41,671)	(- 41,671)	.....
TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES			
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
Under Secretary for Natural Resources and the Environment	1,000	1,000	.....
FOREST SERVICE			
Forest Service Operations			
Facilities Maintenance and Leases .....	.....	159,000	+ 159,000
Information and Technology and Centralized Processing .....	.....	425,000	+ 425,000
Organizational Services .....	.....	133,000	+ 133,000
Salaries and expenses .....	.....	389,000	+ 389,000
Forest Service Operations .....	.....	.....	.....
Facilities Maintenance and Leases	169,000	.....	- 169,000
Information and Technology and Centralized Processing .....	.....	.....	.....
Organizational Services	449,000	.....	- 449,000
Salaries and expenses	143,000	.....	- 143,000
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	389,000	.....	- 389,000
Total, Forest Service Operations	1,150,000	1,106,000	- 44,000
Forest and Rangeland Research			
Forest inventory and analysis	31,500	32,197	+ 697
Joint fire science	3,000	4,000	+ 1,000
Research and development programs	53,500	60,300	+ 6,800
Salaries and expenses	212,000	212,000	.....
Total, Forest and rangeland research	300,000	308,497	+ 8,497
State, Private, and Tribal Forestry			
Landscape scale restoration	14,000	14,000	.....
Forest Health Management:			
Federal lands forest health management	16,000	16,000	.....
Cooperative lands forest health management	32,000	42,000	+ 10,000
Subtotal	48,000	58,000	+ 10,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with 2025 appropriation (+ or -)
Cooperative Fire Assistance:			
State Fire Capacity Grants (State Fire Assistance)	76,000	82,000	+ 6,000
Volunteer Fire Capacity Grants (Volunteer Fire Assistance)	21,000	23,000	+ 2,000
Subtotal	97,000	105,000	+ 8,000
Cooperative Forestry:			
Forest stewardship (Working Forest Lands)	12,000	12,000	.....
Community forest and open space conservation	5,500	6,000	+ 500
Urban and community forestry	36,000	38,000	+ 2,000
Forest resource information and analysis (CDS) .....	.....	19,594	+ 19,594
Subtotal	53,500	75,594	+ 22,094
International Programs and Trade	19,000	20,000	+ 1,000
Salaries and expenses	52,000	47,000	- 5,000
Total, State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	283,500	319,594	+ 36,094
National Forest System			
Land management planning, assessment and monitoring	14,500	14,500	.....
Recreation, heritage and wilderness	45,000	47,500	+ 2,500
Grazing management	6,000	6,000	.....
Hazardous Fuels	175,450	175,450	.....
Forest products	39,000	39,000	.....
Vegetation and watershed management	30,000	30,000	.....
Wildlife and fish habitat management	22,000	22,000	.....
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund	31,000	31,000	.....
Minerals and geology management	14,000	14,000	.....
Landownership management (Land Use Authorization and Access)	7,750	7,750	.....
Law enforcement operations	19,505	19,591	+ 86

Salaries and expenses	1,459,352	1,459,352	.....
Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) .....			.....
Total, National Forest System	1,863,557	1,866,143	+ 2,586
Capital Improvement and Maintenance			
Facilities			
Roads	52,000	31,400	- 20,600
Trails	73,000	73,000	
Legacy Roads and Trails	20,000	20,000	
Construction projects (COS)	6,000	6,000	
		20,850	+ 20,850
Subtotal, Capital improvement and maintenance	151,000	151,250	+ 250
Deferral of road and trail fund payment	- 16,000	- 16,000	
Total, Capital improvement and maintenance	135,000	135,250	+ 250
Land Acquisition			
Acquisition of land for national forests, special acts			
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges	664	664	
Range betterment fund	150	150	
Range betterment fund	1,719	1,719	
Gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research	45	45	
Management of national forest lands for subsistence uses	1,099	1,099	
Total, Land Acquisition	3,677	3,677	
Wildland Fire Management			
Fire operations:			
Wildland fire preparedness	192,000	192,000	
Wildland fire suppression operations	1,011,000	1,011,000	
Salaries and expenses	1,223,111	1,223,111	
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	1,223,111	1,223,111	
Total, all wildland fire accounts	2,426,111	2,426,111	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with 2025 appropriation (+ or -)
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund (cap adjustment)	2,390,000	2,480,000	+ 90,000
Total, Wildland Fire Management with cap adjustment	4,816,111	4,906,111	+ 90,000
Offsetting Collections	- 2,000	- 2,000	.....
Forest Service Spending of Fees	2,000	2,000	.....
Total, Forest Service without Wildland Fire Management	3,735,734	3,739,161	+ 3,427
Total, Forest Service without cap adjustment	(6,161,845)	(6,165,272)	(+ 3,427)
Total, FOREST SERVICE	8,551,845	8,645,272	+ 93,427
Appropriations	(6,163,845)	(6,167,272)	(+ 3,427)
Offsetting Collections	(- 2,000)	(- 2,000)	.....
Forest Service Suppression Cap Adjustment	(2,390,000)	(2,480,000)	(+ 90,000)
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE			
Indian Health Services			
Clinical Services:			
Hospital and health clinics			
Budget year appropriations	2,586,204	2,658,289	+ 72,085
Prior year advance appropriations	2,550,514	2,586,204	+ 35,690
Advance appropriations	2,586,204	2,658,289	+ 72,085
Indian Health Care Improvement Fund			
Budget year appropriations	74,138	74,138	.....
Prior year advance appropriations .....	.....	.....	.....
Advance appropriations .....	.....	.....	.....

Electronic Health Record System	190,564	190,564	.....
Budget year appropriations	.....	.....	.....
Prior year advance appropriations	.....	.....	.....
Advance appropriations	.....	.....	.....
Dental health			
Budget year appropriations	254,117	259,501	+ 5,384
Prior year advance appropriations	252,561	254,117	+ 1,556
Advance appropriations	254,117	259,501	+ 5,384
Mental health			
Budget year appropriations	130,114	131,308	+ 1,194
Prior year advance appropriations	129,765	130,114	+ 349
Advance appropriations	130,114	131,308	+ 1,194
Alcohol and substance abuse			
Budget year appropriations	266,771	267,404	+ 633
Prior year advance appropriations	266,636	266,771	+ 135
Advance appropriations	266,771	267,404	+ 633
Purchased/referred care			
Budget year appropriations	996,755	996,755	.....
Prior year advance appropriations	996,755	996,755	.....
Advance appropriations	996,755	996,755	.....
Subtotal, Budget Year Appropriations	4,498,663	4,577,959	+ 79,296
Subtotal, Prior Year Advance Appropriations	4,196,231	4,233,961	+ 37,730
Subtotal, Advance Appropriations	4,233,961	4,313,257	+ 79,296
Preventive Health:			
Public health nursing			
Budget year appropriations	112,948	115,926	+ 2,978
Prior year advance appropriations	112,034	112,948	+ 914
Advance appropriations	112,948	115,926	+ 2,978
Health education			
Budget year appropriations	24,482	24,617	+ 135
Prior year advance appropriations	24,417	24,482	+ 65
Advance appropriations	24,482	24,617	+ 135
Community health representatives			
Budget year appropriations	65,212	65,212	.....
Prior year advance appropriations	65,212	65,212	.....
Advance appropriations	65,212	65,212	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -) 2025 appropriation
Immunization (Alaska)			
Budget year appropriations	2,183	2,183	.....
Prior year advance appropriations	2,183	2,183	.....
Advance appropriations	2,183	2,183	.....
Subtotal, Budget Year Appropriations	204,825	207,938	+ 3,113
Subtotal, Prior Year Advance Appropriations	203,846	204,825	+ 979
Subtotal, Advance Appropriations	204,825	207,938	+ 3,113
Other services:			
Urban Indian health			
Budget year appropriations	90,419	90,419	.....
Prior year advance appropriations	90,419	90,419	.....
Advance appropriations	90,419	90,419	.....
Indian health professions			
Budget year appropriations	80,568	80,568	.....
Prior year advance appropriations	80,568	80,568	.....
Advance appropriations	80,568	80,568	.....
Tribal management grant program			
Budget year appropriations	2,986	2,986	.....
Prior year advance appropriations	2,986	2,986	.....
Advance appropriations	2,986	2,986	.....
Direct operations			
Budget year appropriations	103,805	103,805	.....
Prior year advance appropriations	103,805	103,805	.....
Advance appropriations	103,805	103,805	.....
Self-governance			
Budget year appropriations	6,174	6,174	.....
Prior year advance appropriations	6,174	6,174	.....

Advance appropriations	6,174	6,174	.....
Subtotal, Budget Year Appropriations	283,952	283,952	.....
Subtotal, Prior Year Advance Appropriations	283,952	283,952	.....
Subtotal, Advance Appropriations	283,952	283,952	.....
Total, Indian Health Services Budget Year Appropriations	4,987,440	5,069,849	+ 82,409
Total, Indian Health Services Prior Year Advance Appropriations	4,684,029	4,722,738	+ 38,709
Total, Indian Health Services Advance Appropriations	4,722,738	4,805,147	+ 82,409
Total, Indian Health Services newly appropriated in this bill and available for this fiscal year	303,411	347,111	+ 43,700
Contract support			
Contract Support Costs			
Tribal Sec 105(i) leases	2,036,000	1,819,000	- 217,000
Payments for Tribal Leases	400,000	366,000	- 34,000
Indian Health Facilities			
Budget Year Appropriations:			
Maintenance and improvement			
Budget year appropriations	170,595	170,595	.....
Prior year advance appropriations	170,595	170,595	.....
Advance appropriations	170,595	170,595	.....
Sanitation facilities construction			
Budget year appropriations	106,627	106,627	.....
Prior year advance appropriations .....	.....	.....	.....
Advance appropriations .....	.....	.....	.....
Sanitation Facilities Construction (CDS) .....	.....	(17,039)	(+ 17,039)
Health care facilities construction			
Budget year appropriations	182,679	182,679	.....
Prior year advance appropriations .....	.....	.....	.....
Advance appropriations .....	.....	.....	.....
Facilities and environmental health support			
Budget year appropriations	307,581	316,307	+ 8,726

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -) 2025 appropriation
Prior year advance appropriations	303,661	307,581	+ 3,920
Advance appropriations	307,581	316,307	+ 8,726
Equipment			
Budget year appropriations	32,598	32,598	.....
Prior year advance appropriations	32,598	32,598	.....
Advance appropriations	32,598	32,598	.....
Total, Indian Health Facilities Budget Year Appropriations	800,080	808,806	+ 8,726
Total, Indian Health Facilities Prior Year Advance Appropriations	506,854	510,774	+ 3,920
Total, Indian Health Facilities Advance Appropriations	510,774	519,500	+ 8,726
Total, Indian Health Facilities newly appropriated in this bill and available for this fiscal year	293,226	298,032	+ 4,806
Total, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE	13,457,032	13,388,302	- 68,730
Appropriations	(8,223,520)	(8,063,655)	(- 159,865)
Advance appropriations	(5,233,512)	(5,324,647)	(+ 91,135)
Newly appropriated in this bill and available for this fiscal year	3,032,637	2,830,143	- 202,494
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH			
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	79,714	79,714	.....
AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY			
Toxic substances and environmental public health	81,619	81,619	.....
Total, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	13,618,365	13,549,635	- 68,730

Total, Department of Health and Human Services, available this fiscal year	8,384,853	8,224,988	— 159,865
OTHER RELATED AGENCIES			
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT			
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality	4,629	4,629	.....
CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD			
Salaries and expenses	14,400	14,400	.....
Total, Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board	14,400	14,400	.....
OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION			
Salaries and expenses	1,650	7,000	+ 5,350
Total, Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	1,650	7,000	+ 5,350
INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT			
Payment to the Institute	13,482	13,482	.....
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION			
Salaries and Expenses			
Museum and Research Institutes:			
Museum and Research Institutes	22,380	22,731	+ 351
National Air and Space Museum	26,412	31,275	+ 4,863
Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory	4,118	4,118	.....
Major scientific instrumentation	184	184	.....
Universe Center	55,239	55,239	.....
National Museum of Natural History	35,388	36,317	+ 929
National Zoological Park	4,934	5,275	+ 341
Smithsonian Environmental Research Center	16,176	16,405	+ 229
Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute	1,563	1,563	.....
Biodiversity Center			
(Climate Change Projects)			
Arthur M Sackler Gallery/Freer Gallery of Art	6,918	6,982	+ 64
Asian Pacific American Center	2,560	2,560	.....
Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage	3,938	4,058	+ 120

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -) 2025 appropriation
Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum	5,587	6,014	+ 427
Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden	5,559	5,637	+ 78
National Museum of African Art	5,439	5,439	.....
World Cultures Center	1,292	1,292	.....
Anacostia Community Museum	2,949	3,132	+ 183
Archives of American Art	2,097	2,128	+ 31
National Museum of African American History and Culture	35,767	35,861	+ 94
National Museum of American History	28,382	28,627	+ 245
National Museum of the American Indian	36,762	36,904	+ 142
National Museum of the American Latino	10,392	10,392	.....
National Portrait Gallery	7,473	7,614	+ 141
National Postal Museum	2,160	2,679	+ 519
Smithsonian American Art Museum	11,711	12,141	+ 430
Smithsonian American Women's History Museum	9,568	9,568	.....
American Experience Center	600	600	.....
Subtotal, Museums and Research Institutes	345,548	354,735	+ 9,187
Museums and Research Institutes .....	.....	.....	.....
Mission enabling:	.....	.....	.....
Program support and outreach:	.....	.....	.....
Outreach .....	.....	.....	.....
Communications	10,225	10,997	+ 772
Institution-wide programs	3,075	3,118	+ 43
Office of Exhibits Central	20,084	14,020	- 6,064
Museum Support Center	3,627	3,700	+ 73
Museum Conservation Institute	2,044	2,056	+ 12
Smithsonian Libraries and Archives	3,770	4,511	+ 741
.....	16,835	15,221	- 1,614
Subtotal, Program support and outreach	59,660	53,623	- 6,037
Office of Chief Information Officer	65,895	67,697	+ 1,802

Administration	39,418	42,885	+ 3,467
Inspector General	4,426	4,618	+ 192
Facilities Services:			
Facilities Services, base program			
Facilities maintenance	119,258	130,000	+ 10,742
Facilities operations, security and support	258,650	270,963	+ 12,313
Subtotal, Facilities services	377,908	400,963	+ 23,055
Undistributed increase			
Secretary/Regents priorities			
Subtotal, Mission enabling	547,307	569,786	+ 22,479
General reduction (Senate floor action)			
Total, Salaries and expenses	892,855	924,521	+ 31,666
Facilities Capital			
Revitalization			
Facilities planning and design	124,400	103,000	- 21,400
Construction	36,245	17,000	- 19,245
General program reduction	37,000		- 37,000
Use of prior year funds			
Total, Facilities Capital	197,645	120,000	- 77,645
Legacy Fund			
Legacy Fund			
Total, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION	1,090,500	1,044,521	- 45,979
NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART			
Salaries and Expenses			
Care and utilization of art collections	55,706	55,706	
Operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds	37,531	37,531	
Protection of buildings, grounds and contents	35,095	33,589	- 1,506
General administration	46,428	46,428	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -) 2025 appropriation
General program change .....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Salaries and Expenses	174,760	173,254	- 1,506
Repair, Restoration and Renovation of Buildings			
Base program	34,480	25,000	- 9,480
Total, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART	209,240	198,254	- 10,986
JOHN F KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS			
Operations and maintenance	32,293	32,340	+ 47
Capital repair and restoration	12,633	.....	- 12,633
Total, JOHN F KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS	44,926	32,340	- 12,586
WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS			
Salaries and expenses	15,000	5,000	- 10,000
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES			
National Endowment for the Arts			
Grants and Administration			
Grants:			
Direct grants	87,170	87,170	.....
Challenge America grants	10,600	10,600	.....
Our Town .....	.....	.....	.....

Subtotal	97,770	97,770	.....
State partnerships:			
State and regional	51,297	51,297	.....
Underserved set-aside	13,883	13,883	.....
Subtotal	65,180	65,180	.....
Subtotal, Grants	162,950	162,950	.....
Program support	2,500	2,500	.....
Administration	41,550	41,550	.....
Relocation expenses .....	.....	.....	.....
Program reduction .....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Grants and Administration	207,000	207,000	.....
Total discretionary, excluding emergencies	(207,000)	(207,000)	.....
National Endowment for the Humanities			
Grants and Administration			
Grants:			
Special Initiatives	7,000	7,000	.....
Federal/State partnership	65,000	65,000	.....
Preservation and access	21,400	21,400	.....
Public programs	15,000	15,000	.....
Research programs	17,500	17,500	.....
Education programs	15,400	15,400	.....
Program development	2,500	2,500	.....
We The People Initiative grants .....	.....	.....	.....
Digital humanities initiatives	6,200	6,200	.....
Subtotal, Grants	150,000	150,000	.....
Matching Grants:			
Treasury funds	2,000	2,000	.....
Challenge grants	13,000	13,000	.....
Subtotal, Matching grants	15,000	15,000	.....
Administration	42,000	42,000	.....
Relocation expenses .....	.....	.....	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2025 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -) 2025 appropriation
Program reduction .....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Grants and Administration	207,000	207,000	.....
Total, NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES	414,000	414,000	.....
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS			
Salaries and expenses	3,661	3,661	.....
NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS			
Grants	5,000	5,000	.....
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION			
Salaries and expenses	8,585	8,585	.....
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION			
Salaries and expenses	8,750	8,750	.....
UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM			
Holocaust Memorial Museum	65,231	66,731	+ 1,500
PRESIDIO TRUST			
Operations	90,000	.....	- 90,000
UNITED STATES SEMIQUINCENTENNIAL COMMISSION			
Salaries and expenses	15,000	15,000	.....
Total, TITLE III, RELATED AGENCIES	18,984,381	18,803,748	- 180,633

Appropriations	(11,362,869)	(16,234,613)	(+ 4,871,744)
Rescissions			
Advance appropriations	(5,233,512)	(5,324,647)	(+ 91,135)
Offsetting collections	(- 2,000)	(- 2,000)	
Fire Suppression Cap Adjustment	(2,390,000)	(2,480,000)	(+ 90,000)
(Discretionary without cap adjustment)	(16,594,381)	(16,323,748)	(- 270,633)
TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS			
Section 452 Appraisals			
Section 452 (rescissions)		- 91,000	- 91,000
GRAND TOTAL	43,371,549	42,438,315	- 933,234
Appropriations	(35,624,137)	(39,830,280)	(+ 4,206,143)
Rescissions		(- 91,000)	(- 91,000)
Advance appropriations	(5,233,512)	(5,324,647)	(+ 91,135)
Offsetting Collections	(- 236,100)	(- 242,100)	(- 6,000)
Fire suppression cap adjustment	(2,750,000)	(2,850,000)	(+ 100,000)
(By transfer)	(41,671)	(41,671)	
(Transfer out)	(- 41,671)	(- 41,671)	