EXPLANATORY STATEMENT FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2027

SUMMARY OF BILL

For this bill, estimates totaling $42,611,000 in new obligational authority, including $2,950,000,000 in funds made available for the wildland fire suppression cap adjustment, and $5,391,401,000 in advance appropriations 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
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 2026 levels cited in this explanatory statement reflect the enacted amounts in Public Law 119–74, the Commerce, Justice, Science; Energy and Water Development; and Interior and Environmental Appropriations Act, 2026.

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.

Disaster Recovery Needs.—The Committee reminds the Department of the Interior and the other agencies funded in this bill of the statutory requirement in title IV of this act to provide quarterly reports 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 Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act hiring authorities 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 explanatory statement.

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.

Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act.—The Committee directs the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service, not less than 60 days after a fiscal year closing, 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. The Committee expects a report at the end of each fiscal year 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. Further, within 120 days of enactment of this act, the Department of the Interior shall provide a report to the Committee on Appropriations on how online purchases of digital entrance passes have impacted funding for individual parks who retain 80 percent of the money collected from in-person park entrance fees; the breakdown of FLREA funding utilized in Washington, DC in fiscal year 2025 and fiscal year 2026 per project; and how much revenue was collected from international visitors in calendar year 2026 in comparison to previous years.

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.

Public Access and Data Digitization.—The Committee recognizes the role that data modernization and digitization play in improving public access to Federal lands for hunting, fishing, hiking, and other recreation. The Committee directs the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service to prioritize the data digitization and public access objectives and implementation of the Modernizing Access to Our Public Land Act (Public Law 117–114), the Modernizing Access to our Public Waters Act (Public Law 119–62) and the EXPLORE Act (Public Law 118–234).

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 before actions that will impact Native communities such as agency reorganization, reductions in staffing levels, and changes to grants and other Federal funding mechanisms. The Committee further reminds agencies that the unique relationship between the Federal Government and Tribes is based on the political status of Tribes, and as such, agencies are directed to ensure that the implementation of Executive Order 14151 does not apply to programs upholding the Federal trust and treaty obligations to Tribes and Native people.

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, and directs the Department to submit dedicated, line-item funding requests for the programs the Department has created to implement the Secretarial Order in future budget requests.

Wild Horse Task Force.—The Committee remains concerned about the challenges posed by rising horse populations, a degraded range, and invasive species, which require the expertise and resources not housed within the Bureau of Land Management alone. Therefore, the Secretary is directed to reestablish and convene the Task Force required in fiscal year 2022 to work on recommendations in line with the goals and strategies of the May 2020 report to Congress. The Secretary is to report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on the establishment of this departmental task force and report initial findings and recommendations on an ongoing basis, but at least within 1 year of enactment of this act.

Savings Associated With Consolidation Efforts.—The Department of the Interior is directed to report to the Committee on Appropriations no later than 90 days after enactment of this act on fiscal year 2026 costs to the 11 technical bureaus for consolidated employees (i.e. employees in human resources, information technology, contracting, communications, grants, etc.) in comparison to the costs for those same employees in fiscal year 2024 and fiscal year 2025. Such report must include a crosswalk of staff positions before and after the consolidation.

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. The Commerce, Justice, Science; Energy and Water Development; and Interior and Environmental Appropriations Act (Public Law 119–74) directed the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, to contract an independent, non-partisan research organization to conduct a comprehensive study on the feasibility of consolidating wildland fire management operations as proposed in the President's budget. The Committee recognizes this study is in the process and looks forward to reviewing the findings when it is completed. The Committee will then reconsider in a future fiscal year the consolidation proposal. For fiscal year 2027, this bill does not provide the funding or authority necessary for the administration to execute this consolidation.

The Department of the Interior unified its wildland fire management activities from its various bureaus and offices under a new Wildland Fire Service on January 12, 2026. Due to this administrative action, this bill provides resources for the Department's Wildland Fire Service in Title I. The Committee directs the Secretary of the Interior to report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on the lessons learned, including successes and challenges, over the course of the first fire season with the new Wildland Fire Service.

Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund.—The Committee notes that fiscal year 2027 is the final year for funding of the current Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund budget cap adjustment. The Department of the Interior and the Forest Service

are directed to provide a joint briefing to the Committees on Appropriations and Budget detailing this history and usage of the Reserve Fund and the potential consequences should it fully expire within 30 days of enactment of this act.

Wildfire Budget Crosscut.—The Committee directs the Department of the Interior and the U.S. Forest Service to produce a wildfire budget crosscut that includes data on all wildfire-related spending from each agency included in the Wildland Fire Mitigation and Management Commission's report to Congress. This crosscut shall include all appropriations spending, including discretionary and mandatory sources and should be included as part of the budget submissions to Congress, beginning in fiscal year 2028.

Marine Minerals Administration.—The Committee is aware of the administration's proposal to consolidate the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management [BOEM] and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement [BSEE]. While nothing in this bill provides the funding or authority to execute this consolidation, the Committee is interested in understanding more about the administration's proposal to create a more effective and efficient governance of offshore energy and mineral resources that maintains enhanced safety protocols and rigorous oversight. No later than 120 days after enactment, the Committee directs the Department of the Interior to provide the Committee with a detailed briefing on its consolidation plans.

Great Salt Lake Watershed Recovery Program.—Direction is provided under the Department of the Interior Office of the Secretary and the Environmental Protection Agency regarding the Great Salt Lake Watershed Recovery Program.

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.

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 explanatory statement.

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

The bill also funds a number of historic preservation projects, each of which the Committee has confirmed is listed on the National Register of Historic Places or as a National Historic Landmark pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). 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 Great American Outdoors Act [GAOA] (Public Law 116–152), 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 $153,237,000 in fiscal year 2026 and are projected at $153,237,000 in fiscal year 2027. 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 notes the budget proposal fully allocated fiscal year 2027 Land and Water Conservation Fund deposits to the eligible conservation and recreation uses of the Fund established in law. 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. 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.

In that context, the Committee expects that priority lists provided by each agency, including annual priorities accompanying the

President's budget request, recreation access project lists, and recasts, will be based on a thorough review of available priority lands in all administrative and congressionally designated areas where land acquisition is authorized. Projects should be selected based on their merits for public use, resource protection, and the integrity of these areas, and should not be unduly constrained or excluded.

A detailed table accompanying this explanatory statement shows the LWCF allocation for fiscal year 2027 by agency, account, activity, and project, including the list of specific Federal land acquisition projects for the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, the Forest Service and the Forest Legacy Program projects.

The agencies are expected to continue to follow the directions included in the explanatory statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260) under General Implementation.

The Committee continues to monitor the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service's progress to ameliorate concerns with the appraisal process.

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 2027 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. The Committee supports future land acquisition along the Appalachian National Scenic Trail within view of Mount Success as well as targeted acquisitions west of the White Mountain National Forest.

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.

Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge and the Francis Marion National Forest.—The Committee supports future land acquisition for supporting water quality, floodwater storage, and habitat

connectivity along the barrier island wilderness off the Intercoastal Waterway.

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

Cape Hatteras National Seashore.—The Committee is aware of the unique and time-sensitive threats posed by coastal erosion to Cape Hatteras National Seashore, the Nation's first national seashore. The Committee appreciated the efforts of local government officials and the National Park Service to preserve Cape Hatteras National Seashore's integrity, safety, and year-round accessibility. The Committee is also aware that since 2020, multiple homes have collapsed into the ocean, and more than 100 additional oceanfront properties remain at risk of collapse. The Committee supports future land acquisition by the National Park Service for the Cape Hatteras National Seashore and urges the Department to prioritize and expediate the review of these acquisition proposals.

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 guidelines apply to proposed reorganizations, workforce restructure, reshaping, transfer of functions, or bureau-wide downsizing and include closures, consolidations, and relocations of offices, facilities, and laboratories. In addition, no agency shall implement any part of a reorganization that modifies regional or State boundaries for agencies or bureaus that were in effect as of the date of enactment of this act unless approved consistent with the General Guidelines for Reprogramming procedures specified herein.

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.

(e) Any such reprogramming request submitted to the Committees on Appropriations shall include a detailed description of the need for the reprogramming, the 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. For reorganizations, the request shall also include the timeline for implementing the reorganization, organization charts illustrating the before and after scenarios under the reprogramming, a description of any changes in use of office, laboratory, or facility space, a description of any tribal consultation conducted and any feedback sought by stakeholders, the status of consultation with relevant unions, and a crosswalk of the before and after of any proposed budgetary changes.

Criteria and Exceptions.—A reprogramming must be submitted to the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Committees and the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Subcommittees on the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies not less than 30 days in writing prior to implementation if it exceeds $1,000,000 annually or results in an increase or decrease of more than 10 percent annually in affected programs or projects, whichever amount is less, with the following exceptions:

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

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

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

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

(a) No assessment shall be levied against any program, budget activity, subactivity, budget line item, or project funded by the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act unless such assessment and the basis therefore are presented to the Committees in the budget justifications and are subsequently approved by the Committees. The expla-

nation 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.

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, 2026	$1,260,166,000
Committee recommendation	1,236,783,000

The Committee recommends $1,236,783,000 for Management of Lands and Resources. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this explanatory statement. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative.

Wild Horse and Burro Management.—The Committee recommends $144,000,000 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 multipronged 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. The Bureau is directed to continue 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 $500,000 for congressionally directed spending in this program. A

detailed list of projects is included in the "Congressionally Directed Spending" table accompanying this explanatory statement.

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 $73,000,000 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 $14,000,000 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 no less than fiscal year 2026 funding levels for this program.

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 continue to 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 $60,000,000, including up to $10,000,000 for sage grouse and sage-

brush land use plan effectiveness, restoration planning, and natural resource monitoring data for decision support. The Committee supports additional activity to enhance analytical and decision-support capabilities for planning, permitting, assessment, and monitoring activities that improve efficiency, consistency, and timeliness in resource analysis and reporting consistent with applicable law and policy.

National Conservation Lands.—The Committee recommends $59,135,000 for National Conservation Lands, including $11,248,000 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 $500,000 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.

Alaska's Resource Potential.—The Committee recognizes the Bureau's significant role in the management of public lands across Alaska and in the implementation of Executive Order 14153, published on January 20, 2025, titled "Unleashing Alaska's Extraordinary Resource Potential". Within funds provided, the Committee directs the Bureau to ensure sufficient staffing levels to carry out the objectives outlined in Executive Order 14153, to maintain balanced stewardship of Alaska's public lands and cooperative work across agencies and with non-Federal partners, perform consultation, and sustain operations that enhance access to and management of Alaska's public lands. The Committee expects the Bureau will ensure the prompt completion of the Alaska Long Scenic National Trail Study as described under the Consolidated Appropriations Act 2023 (Public Law 117–328).

Energy Status Reports.—The Committee reminds the Bureau that Public Law 119–74 required the submission of status reports every 60 days on the execution of funds to fulfill the timely review of all energy projects and continues this direction.

Locatable Mineral Production.—The Bureau and the U.S. Forest Service [USFS] previously worked to update the rules governing

the domestic production of locatable minerals on Federal lands. These updates were never finalized. The Committee directs BLM and USFS to finalize these rules within 180 days. The Committee further requires that these rules encourage increased development of resources on BLM and USFS land.

Validity Exams for Placer Mines.—The Bureau is directed to review and, where appropriate, modify existing regulations and procedures for determining when and how validity exams are required and performed, with an emphasis on reducing the burdens placed on placer miners. The review and modifications shall encourage discretion for field managers, require external characteristics indicating validity to be considered before mandating a costly validity examination, and recognize that the law provides broad authority to determine the validity of a mining claim for any reason.

Geothermal Energy.—The Bureau is required to hold geothermal lease sales every other year in areas where parcels have been nominated. The Committee expects that the Bureau will meet its statutory duty to offer geothermal lease sales in States with nominated parcels that will benefit geothermal development and underutilized transmission capacity connected to already-developed leases. The Bureau is further 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.

Priority Permitting for Domestic Content.—The Department shall to the maximum extent practicable, prioritize and expedite the review, processing, and issuance of authorizations for utility-scale solar energy projects on Federal land that demonstrate compliance with the following domestic content criteria: components, materials, and products that are manufactured in the United States and that meet or exceed the domestic content requirements established under sections 45(b)(9), 45Y, 48(a)(12), and 48E of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as added by Public Law 117–169 and as amended by Public Law 119–21, or any subsequent Act that modifies or strengthens such requirements.

Execution of Energy Projects.—The Committee urges the Department to utilize resources in order to conduct decisions, actions, consultations, and other undertakings related to all 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 help bring down Americans' energy costs.

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

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

Aquifer Recharge.—The Committee continues to direct the Bureau to work with the State of Idaho to provide appropriate access for recharge projects. 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-management 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 Department of Interior to ensure that wilderness areas protected by Public Law 116–9 are effectively managed through on-the-ground implementation and enforcement, and that the public is adequately informed regarding motorized routes open and closed with properly posted and maintained signage.

Caja del Rio, New Mexico.—Within 180 days, the Bureau, in collaboration with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the U.S. Forest Service, is directed to provide a public report to the Committee about all instances of acts of desecration of sacred sites, looting, poaching, and illegal dumping at the Caja del Rio and efforts to prevent said acts from occurring and to conduct government-to-government consultation with Tribal governments and engage with other stakeholders to address these documented land management failures.

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 Bureau 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.

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 directs the Bureau to consider further applications for virtual fencing technologies for cattle in improving rangeland management. The Committee directs the Bureau to develop guidance for field staff related to the implementation and adoption of virtual fencing technologies across the United States. The Committee directs the Bureau, within 180 days of enactment of this act, to submit a report on rangeland improvements, potential impacts to grazing lands and wildlife habitat, and a cost-benefit analysis resulting from the use of virtual fencing technologies on Federal grazing allotments.

Public Law 117–263.—The Committee expects the Bureau to facilitate the land conveyances authorized in section 2907 of Public Law 117–263 in the State of Nevada and requests a briefing on the implementation of this section within 90 days of enactment of this act.

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

Aquatic Habitat Management.—The Committee supports the Bureau's efforts to integrate the protection and enhancement of wet meadows, stream and river corridors, floodplains, riparian areas, or wetlands into the Department's broader initiatives to increase healthy, fire resilient landscapes and support post-wildfire recovery.

Aquatic Resources.—The Committee expects the Bureau to build capacity and support partnerships with Tribes, States, and local

governments to improve water resources and advance the protection, management, and restoration of freshwater resources for drought, wildfire, and flood resilience.

PROGRAM FUNDING FOR MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Funding Amount
Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management:	
Wildlife Habitat Management:	
Sage Grouse Habitat	$73,000
Plant Conservation and Restoration	20,600
Conservation Status Ranking in the Pacific Northwest	500
Realty and Ownership Management:	
Alaska Conveyance:	32,662

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Appropriations, 2026	$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 explanatory statement.

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, 2026	$10,000,000
Committee recommendation	10,000,000

The Committee recommends $10,000,000 for range improvements.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

Appropriations, 2026	$30,000,000
Offsetting collections	−30,000,000
Committee recommendation	30,000,000
Offsetting collections	−30,000,000

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

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

Appropriations, 2026	$26,000,000
Committee recommendation	26,000,000

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

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 850 million acres of land and water in the National Wildlife Refuge System, which encompasses 573 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, 2026	$1,451,515,000
Committee recommendation	1,407,051,000

The Committee recommends $1,407,051,000 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 explanatory statement. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative.

Ecological Services.—The Committee recommends $261,017,000 for Ecological Services activities. Within the Ecological Services program, funding is recommended as follows:

Listing.—The Committee recommends $14,000,000 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 $108,000,000 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 $3,000,000 for Pesticide Consultations.

Conservation and Restoration.—The Committee recommends $36,822,000 for Conservation and Restoration. The recommendation includes $1,000,000 for the Alaska Nannut Co-management Council, of which, $500,000 is for the Eskimo Walrus Commission.

The Committee also recommends $1,428,000 for Coastal Barrier Resources Act; $5,462,000 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. Within funding available for National Wetlands Inventory, the Committee encourage the Service to prioritize unmapped wetlands across the Arctic and encourages the Service to leverage non-Federal and Federal partnerships to address data gaps across the region. Further, the Committee also encourages the Service to utilize novel or emerging mapping technologies, including remote-sensing and advanced digital mapping techniques, to address mapping challenges across rural and remote areas.

Recovery.—The Committee recommends $102,195,000 for activities in support of the recovery and delisting of threatened and endangered species, which includes $4,750,000 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; $2,500,000 for the Prescott Grant program; and $1,500,000 for the wolf-livestock demonstration program. The recommendation includes $12,500,000 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.

Within the funding recommended for recovery activities, $1,000,000 is provided in support of the recovery activities for the critically endangered condor through a condor recovery grant program.

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 borderlands. Prioritization should include, but not be limited to, the following actions within the Borderlands Secondary Area: mapping of potential trans-border linkages and identification and mitigation of impediments in these corridors, assessing the level of protection in current and potential jaguar range, maintaining and increasing important corridors and administration of protected areas, developing methodologies for jaguar habitat restoration, and identifying prioritized lands for habitat restoration.

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 $7,000,000 for the western monarch butterfly and other pollinators within National Wildlife Refuge System, Inventory and Monitoring and including $3,000,000 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.

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 $62,000,000 for Habitat Conservation programs. The Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program is recommended at $50,000,000. Within the recommended funds for Partners, $3,200,000 is for Nutria Eradication activities, $643,000 for Environmental Data Quality and Access, $1,285,000 for Washington Regional Fisheries Enhancement Groups, and $7,382,000 for Klamath Habitat Restoration.

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 $522,035,000 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, which includes $300,000 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 $74,500,000 for 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 $144,000,000 for refuge maintenance.

The Committee recommends $46,500,000 for refuge law enforcement.

Refuge Management Plans.—The recommendation includes $2,300,000 for Conservation 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 2027 and during the fiscal year 2028 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, in fiscal year 2026, the Committee directed the Service to submit, no later than 90 days after the enactment of the fiscal year 2026 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. The Committee is still awaiting this report and directs the Service to provide the report immediately upon enactment of this act.

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.

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.

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 unless ownership of the cattle is established.

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 $167,798,000 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.

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 $24,583,000 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. Additionally, the Committee recognizes the role the Service plays in partnering with countries to build capacity to combat wildlife trafficking and terrorist activities.

Migratory Bird Management.—The Committee recommends $51,356,000 for migratory bird management, which includes $28,694,000 for Conservation and Monitoring, $17,071,000 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.

Mississippi Flyway Migration Study.—The Committee is concerned about marked declines in wintering duck populations in the southern portion of the Mississippi Flyway. The Committee directs the Service to commission a formal study using funding made available in this act to evaluate the impact of flooded standing crops in the Mississippi Flyway on migration timing, habitat selection, wintering distributions, and disease risk among duck populations, controlling for other known ecological variables. The study should consist of data obtained from State game and fish agencies and Federal agencies with jurisdiction for wildlife management in these areas. The Committee strongly encourages the state agency to use the study as a starting point for the development or updating of state master plans and relevant stakeholders and expert organizations should be fully integrated into the study. Further, the study should take place over a period determined sufficient by the Secretary of the Interior and Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to provide a conclusive longitudinal study.

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 con-

servation 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 $224,775,000 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, and includes $11,000,000 for Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement activities. Further, $4,700,000 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 $79,005,000 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 $5,400,000 within National Fish Hatchery Operations for these efforts.

Warm Springs tribe National Fish Hatchery.—The Service is directed to update and expand upon its 2006 feasibility study related to the Warm Springs National Fish Hatchery on the Warm Springs Reservation in Oregon, incorporating more recent studies conducted by the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs related to improving anadromous fish production. The Service shall report to the Committee on the viability of the existing hatchery and the feasibility of developing a new or relocated fish production facility to improve fish health and production outcomes.

6PPD.—The Committee is concerned with the impact of 6p-phenylene-diameine [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 $24,550,000 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 $125,220,000 for aquatic habitat and species conservation. Within aquatic habitat and species conservation, funding is recommendation as follows:

Habitat Assessment and Restoration.—The Committee recommends $46,114,000 for habitat assessment and restoration activities. Funding is recommended in the amount of $11,750,000 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 $5,000,000 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 $24,963,000 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 $1,011,000 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 $54,143,000 for aquatic invasive species activities. 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 $1,500,000 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. 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, $3,834,000 is recommended for implementation of State Aquatic Nuisance Species management plans to help control the spread of invasive carp.

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

ment 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 $27,781,000 for Science Support

Science Partnerships.—The Committee recommends $19,931,000 for Science Partnerships. Of which, $3,000,000 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 $7,850,000 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.

Conservation and Monitoring.—The Committee notes the importance of the Waterfowl Breeding Population and Habitat Survey [WBPHS], which the Service, in coordination with the Canadian Wildlife Service, State agencies, and conservation partners, has conducted annually since the 1950s. Given the survey provides critical data used to inform migratory bird management, conservation planning, and annual hunting regulations across North America, the Committee directs the Service to prioritize staffing and funding resources necessary to ensure the continuation, modernization, and data quality and consistency of the WBPHS and related migratory bird monitoring activities. The Committee further directs the Service to brief the Committee on any funding, staffing, or operational challenges affecting the survey no later than 90 days after enactment of this act.

Stewardship Priorities.—The Committee recommends $20,934,000 in congressionally directed spending for stewardship projects to further conservation goals. Further detail on these projects is provided in the table titled "Congressionally Directed Spending" accompanying this explanatory statement.

General Operations.—The Committee recommends $120,711,000 for General Operations, including $42,888,000 for Servicewide Bill Paying; $19,657,000 for Central Office Operations; and $20,370,000 for Management and Administration. The recommendation includes $5,500,000 for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and recommends $25,000,000 for the National Conservation Training Center. Continued funding is recommended for the Native Coordination Office at the fiscal year 2026 enacted level.

PROGRAM FUNDING FOR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Funding Amount
Ecological Services:	
Planning and consultation:	
Pesticide Consultations	$3,000
Conservation and restoration:	
Sagebrush Steppe Ecosystem	3,250
Alaska Nannut Co-Management	1,000
Alaska Nannut Co-Management, Eskimo Walrus Commission	500
Marine Mammals	7,373
Candidate Conservation	14,538
Recovery:	
Recovery Challenge	12,500
Recovery Challenge, Continuing Partnerships (falcon, condor)	6,202
Recovery Challenge, New Partnerships	6,298
State of the Birds Activities	4,750
Prescott Grant Program	2,500
Wolf Livestock Demonstration Program	1,500
Florida Grasshopper Sparrow	350
Upper Colorado River	730
Habitat conservation:	
Partners for fish and wildlife:	
Nutria Eradication	3,200
WA Regional Fisheries Enhancement Groups	1,285
Klamath River Habitat Restoration	7,382
National Wildlife Refuge System:	
Wildlife and habitat management:	
Nutria Eradication	3,000
Marine National Monuments	2,500
Marine National Monuments, Northeast Canyons and Seamounts Marine National Monument, Education and Research	700
Invasive Species	17,925
Visitor Services:	
Youth and Careers in Nature	2,500
Arctic Youth Ambassadors	500
Urban Wildlife Conservation	7,000
Conservation and Enforcement:	
Migratory bird management:	
North American Waterfowl Management Plan/Joint Ventures	17,071
Law Enforcement:	
Law Enforcement Operations, Indian Arts and Crafts Act Law Enforcement	3,500
Fish and Aquatic Conservation:	
National fish hatchery system operations:	
Pacific Salmon Treaty	4,700
Yukon River Salmon Agreement	1,556
Pacific Salmon Treaty	3,144
Klamath Restoration	4,750
Warm Springs Fish Health Center	8,000
Lower Snake River and Columbia River Activities	5,400
Aquatic habitat and species conservation:	
Habitat Assessment and Restoration, Delaware River Basin Restoration Agreement	11,750
Habitat Assessment and Restoration, Fish Passage Improvements	15,000
Habitat Assessment and Restoration, Fish Passage Improvements, Fisheries Restoration and Irrigation Mitigation Act [FRIMA] Set Aside	5,000
Habitat Assessment and Restoration, Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement	11,000
Population Assessment and Cooperative Management, Alaska Fisheries Subsistence	1,600
Population Assessment and Cooperative Management, Atlantic Salmon Restoration	533
Population Assessment and Cooperative Management, Penobscot River Restoration	458
Population Assessment and Cooperative Management, Pacific Salmon Treaty	150
Population Assessment and Cooperative Management, Yukon River Atlantic Salmon Commission	2,692
Aquatic Invasive Species, Invasive Carp	28,000
Aquatic Invasive Species, Invasive Carp, Contract Fishing	5,000
Aquatic Invasive Species, Lake Tahoe Restoration	5,038
Aquatic Invasive Species, Lake Tahoe Alpine Lakes Pilot Program	1,000

PROGRAM FUNDING FOR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Funding Amount
Aquatic Invasive Species, State Aquatic Nuisance Species Management Plans	3,834
Science Support:	
Science Partnerships (formerly Adaptive science):	
Chesapeake Wild Grant Program	8,000
Account-Wide Resource Management: Western Monarch Butterfly & Other Pollinators	7,000

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2026	$14,709,000
Committee recommendation	32,705,000

The Committee recommends $32,705,000 for Construction. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table accompanying this explanatory statement. 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 $19,000,000 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 explanatory statement.

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2026	$22,202,000
Committee recommendation	22,202,000

The Committee recommends $22,202,000 in discretionary spending for the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund. This funding is recommended to be distributed as follows: $11,930,000 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 explanatory statement.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

Appropriations, 2026	$13,228,000
Committee recommendation	13,228,000

The Committee recommends $13,228,000 for the National Wildlife Refuge Fund.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2026	$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, 2026	$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, 2026	$21,000,000
Committee recommendation	21,000,000

The Committee recommends $21,000,000 for the Multinational Species Conservation Fund programs. Funds are distributed as follows: $4,796,000 for African elephant conservation; $6,388,000 for rhinoceros and tiger conservation; $3,017,000 for Asian elephant conservation; $3,802,000 for great ape conservation; and $2,997,000 for marine turtle conservation.

Within 90 days after the enactment of this act, the Committee directs the Service to provide a report on the status of available balances within this Fund from prior year Acts and how the Service plans to utilize the available funding to meet the statutorily authorized purposes of the Fund.

STATE AND TRIBAL WILDLIFE GRANTS

Appropriations, 2026	$73,812,000
Committee recommendation	73,812,000

The Committee recommends $73,812,000 for the State and Tribal Wildlife Grants program, which is equal to fiscal year 2026 enacted level. The recommended level includes $60,000,000 for State Wildlife formula grants; $6,200,000 for competitive grants for Tribes; and $7,612,000 for competitive grants for States.

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

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The bill continues several administrative provisions from previous fiscal years.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Since the creation of Yellowstone National Park in 1872, the National Park System has grown to encompass 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 320 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 $3,250,754,000 for the National Park Service.

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Appropriations, 2026	$2,901,195,000
Committee recommendation	2,892,437,000

The Committee recommends $2,892,437,000 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.

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

Resource Stewardship.—The Committee recommends $387,062,000 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 $277,635,000 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 $428,076,000 for park protection. Within the amounts provided, the Committee recommends $950,000 for veterans' fire corps.

Law Enforcement Staffing Levels at National Parks.—The Committee is concerned about law enforcement staffing levels at National Parks across the country. Therefore, within 120 days of enactment of this act, the National Park Service shall provide a report to the Committee regarding law enforcement staffing across the Service, including a strategic plan to address the various law

enforcement staffing needs in order to enhance visitor safety, protect National Parks, and effectively manage increased visitation.

Facility Operations and Maintenance.—The Committee recommends $945,235,000 for facility operations and maintenance. The Committee recognizes the importance of investing in maintaining park infrastructure and preventing future backlogs and therefore recommends $173,070,000 for cyclic maintenance and $157,165,000 for repair and rehabilitation projects.

Park Support.—The Committee recommends $653,217,000 for park support, which includes an increase of $500,000 for new park sites management. The Committee recommends a total of $23,155,000 for Other Field Offices & Partner Organizations. Of that amount, the Committee recommends $12,500,000 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 $201,212,000 for external administrative costs.

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 negatively impact Americans' experiences when visiting parks or having a safe experience while visiting parks, and that otherwise could depreciate the value of time spent exploring some of America's great natural wonders. Therefore, the Department and Service are reminded of the monthly requirement 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.

Denali.—The Committee recognizes the mountain located at 63.0692' N, by 151.0070' W, in the State of Alaska, as Denali and includes a provision in the bill that uses funds to reinstate the name Denali and update all public-facing materials and records.

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

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.

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 and provide for park planning. 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 diversity 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 collections, particularly those not on display to the public. The loans should be consistent with existing law and policy, including such terms and conditions as the Secretary deems necessary for the preservation and exhibition of such collections.

Military Cemeteries.—The Committee recognizes the work of ensuring that military cemeteries are properly maintained. The Committee directs the National Park Service to prioritize funding to national cemeteries that are in need of both infrastructure improvements and need support to reinter graves.

Geospatial Base Stations.—The Committee encourages the Service to complete the review of National Park Service Geospatial Base Station network to assess utility and upgrade needs. The Committee encourages the Service to utilize available funds to perform upgrades consistent with the findings of this review, prioritizing rural and remote Base Stations where there are limited or no alternative data sources to provide geospatial coverage of the area.

Alaska Guiding Concessions Criteria.—The Service is directed to brief the Committee within 60 days of enactment regarding the evaluation of guiding concessions across lands in Alaska, including how utilizing allowed uses described by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 are considered.

National Park Service Local Hires.—The Committee recognizes the importance of strong partnerships between the National Park Service and gateway communities, consistent with Secretarial order 3434, "Strengthening Coordination with Gateway Communities." The Committee encourages the National Park Service to expand the number of local hires at park units, particularly in communities adjacent to or serving as primary access points to the National Park System. Increasing local hiring supports workforce stability, strengthens community relationships, contributes to successful conservation outcomes, and enhances the visitor experience. The Committee directs the National Park Service to identify barriers to local recruitment, pursue strategies to improve local hiring processes, including Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act local hires, and report to the Committee within 180 days on actions taken and progress achieved.

Lake Mead National Recreation Area.—The Committee is aware that the Lake Mead National Recreation Area needs additional mobile security camera towers to monitor boat docks and areas without infrastructure or utilities. Within the funds provided, the Committee encourages the Service to procure additional camera towers as requested by the Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

Interpretation and Education Programs.—The Committee directs that the Park Service continue to adequately resource interpretation, education, and visitor service functions. In particular, the Committee highlights the value of the Youth Partnership and Volunteer programs for advancing the mission of the National Park Service and for providing valuable educational and recreational experiences.

Tick-Borne Disease Warning Signage.—Ticks are most prevalent in natural areas such as wooded areas, high grasses, and leaf litter, which are common in national parks, and can lead to serious diseases like Lyme Disease. The Committee encourages the National Park Services to expand tick warning signage focusing on National Parks, National Historical Parks, and National Monuments over 50 acres in size, warning visitors of potential tick exposure, prevention strategies, disease types, and common symptoms. The Committee recommends that these signs are developed and implemented within 1 year of the bill's passage.

Lake Chelan National Recreation Area.—Severe flooding in December 2025 caused a levee to break, leading the Stehekin River to redirect into a new channel. The President approved a Major Disaster Declaration for the event on April 11, 2026. The Committee understands that both short-term emergency work is called for and that long-term access and flood protection are challenges that will continue to face the Stehekin River Basin. The Committee directs the Service to brief the Committee within 30 days of enactment, and periodically thereafter, on steps it has taken and further resources needed to address these challenges.

National Historic Trails.—National Historic Trails provide opportunities to learn about the past by visiting historic sites, points of interests, waterways, and other features. The Committee directs the Service to ensure sufficient funding for planning and implementation of new units of National Historic Trails to ensure community partners in gateway communities are involved and supported.

Grand Canyon Landscape Restoration Initiative.—The Committee recognizes the Grand Canyon landscape, including Grand Canyon National Park and the Kaibab National Forest, as a nationally significant natural and cultural resource facing increasing threats from severe wildfire. The Committee notes that, while the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund has made meaningful progress in addressing deferred maintenance across Federal lands, additional targeted investment is necessary to address the scale and urgency of risks within the Grand Canyon region in the aftermath of the Dragon Bravo and White Sage Fires of 2025. The Committee emphasizes that sustained investment in this region advances multiple national priorities, including reducing long-term wildfire suppression costs, preserving cultural and historic resources, and supporting recreation and tourism economies.

Oregon Caves Chateau Rehabilitation.—The Committee directs the National Park Service to produce a report within 180 days detailing options for restoration of the Oregon Caves Chateau, including detailed cost estimates, for both the full restoration of the chateau at the as well as for a phased approach. Prior restoration esti-

mates did not contain sufficient details about phases or segments of restoration could occur over time and alternative design and materials options for the restoration.

PROGRAM FUNDING FOR OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Funding Amount
Park Management:	
Resource Stewardship:	
Natural Resource Stewardship:	
Active Forest Management	$2,000
Quagga and Zebra Mussels	6,500
Cave and Karst Ecosystem Research	800
Alaska Subsistence.	400
Partnership Wild & Scenic Rivers	5,648
Visitor Services:	
Interpretation and Education:	
National Capital Performing Arts	2,227
Recreational Access Program Fishing and Camping	2,400
Volunteers in Parks	7,717
Interpretation and Education Programs	3,848
Youth Partnership Programs	14,655
Park Protection:	
Law Enforcement and Protection:	
Veterans' Fire Corps	950
Park Support:	
Roosevelt-Campobello International Park	1,956
Other Field Offices & Partner Organizations	23,155
New Park Sites Management	1,500

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

Appropriations, 2026	$91,596,000
Committee recommendation	93,465,000

The Committee recommends $93,465,000 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, which is provided to support both continued participation and encourage new entities to apply. Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (Public Law 101–601) grants are provided $3,407,000, grants to preserve and interpret Japanese American Confinement Sites as authorized by the Norman K. Mineta Japanese American Confinement Education Act are provided $4,655,000, grants administration is provided

$3,597,000, and other cultural programs are funded at the enacted level.

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

Heritage Partnership Programs.—The Committee recommends $30,985,000 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.

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.

PROGRAM FUNDING FOR NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Funding Amount
Natural Programs:	
Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance	$13,000
Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Trails	3,027
Cultural Programs:	
National Register Programs	17,662
National Center for Preservation Technology and Training	2,058
Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Grants	3,407
Japanese Americans Confinement Sites Grants	4,655
American Battlefield Protection Program Assistance Grants	1,198
Native Hawaiian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	2,750
9/11 Memorial Act Grants	4,000
International Park Affairs:	
Office of International Affairs	1,990
Heritage Partnership Programs:	
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

PROGRAM FUNDING FOR NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Funding Amount
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
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
National Heritage Areas Administrative Support	1,065

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2026	$181,059,000
Committee recommendation	168,499,000

The Committee recommends $168,499,000 for the Historic Preservation Fund [HPF]. Program changes are in the comprehensive table that accompanies the Committee explanatory statement.

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 maintain fiscal year 2026 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 Preser-

vation 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.

The Committee encourages the National Park Service to prioritize, within the Save America's Treasures grant program, the preservation and conservation of nationally significant historic properties and collections associated with the life and legacy of Theodore Roosevelt, in recognition of the 250th anniversary of American independence and the opening of the Theodore Roosevelt Presidential Library in Medora, North Dakota, on July 4, 2026. Such projects may include, but are not limited to, the preservation of National Historic Landmark properties and archival collections related to Roosevelt's contributions to conservation, public service, and the American democratic tradition. The Committee reminds the National Park Service that Save America's Treasures grants are administered in partnership with the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Endowment for the Arts, and the Institute of Museum and Library Services, and encourages these partner agencies to coordinate in identifying meritorious projects that connect Roosevelt's legacy to the broader themes of the semiquincentennial.

Historic Preservation Fund Projects.—The Committee recommends $15,849,000 in congressionally directed spending for historic preservation projects, each of which the Committee has confirmed is listed on the National Register of Historic Places or as a National Historic Landmark pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2026	$88,461,000
Committee recommendation	96,353,000

The Committee recommends $96,353,000 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.

Line Item Construction and Maintenance Projects.—The Committee recommends $11,082,000 in congressionally directed spending for line-item construction and maintenance projects.

The Committee has not received the detailed project data sheets for line item construction projects that will be ready for construction and recommended for fiscal year 2027 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 prioritize road maintenance needs upon completion of the bridge at Polychrome Pass. Furthermore, the Committee recognizes the urgent need to restore road connectivity to Kantishna to facilitate access to essential services and encourages the Service to provide necessary access for such services at the soonest possible opportunity, including consideration of opportunities for temporary or limited access for essential services while maintenance or repairs are in progress on the aforementioned portion of the road corridor.

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. Funding was pro-

vided in Public Law 118–158 to support complete reconstruction of the lodge. The Committee appreciates that the Department has communicated to the Committee that rebuilding the Hurricane Ridge Day Lodge remains a high priority and notes that the Department recently provided the Committee an update that project design is planned to begin in the summer of 2026 and the anticipated contract start date will be in 2028. The Committee directs the Service to continue to keep the Committee informed of construction timelines and to continue to conduct outreach and engage with impacted communities on the Olympic Peninsula.

CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE

Appropriations, 2026	$5,000,000
Committee recommendation	5,000,000

The Committee recommendation does not include new appropriations for fiscal year 2027; however, a total of $5,000,000 is made available from unobligated balances for fiscal year 2027 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, 2026	$1,420,433,000
Committee recommendation	1,437,563,000

The Committee recommends $1,437,563,000 for the U.S. Geological Survey. Program changes, instruction, and details follow below and in the table accompanying this explanatory statement.

Ecosystems.—The Committee recommends $297,505,000 for Ecosystems. Program elements of this mission area follow below.

Environmental Health Program.—The Committee recommends $30,871,000 to the Environmental Health Program. The bill continues funding for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances [PFAS] research at no less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level. The Committee commends the Survey for its support of research to understand the impact of PFAS contamination, accumulation and expo-

sure in the ecosystems of the Ceded Territories of the Great Lakes Region and recommends $500,000 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-diameine [6PPD] and its transformant, 6PPD-quinone [6PPD-q], are having on aquatic ecosystems. The Committee supports the Western Fisheries Science Center's research on alternatives to 6PPD and its transformant 6PPD-q on salmon and other fish species. 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 Committee recommends an additional $2,000,000 above fiscal year 2026 enacted levels to support the Center's testing and research on 6PPD and its potential alternatives.

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 $60,348,000 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 Department to prioritize projects that include a combination of state, commission, and Survey scientists. These funds shall supplement not supplant current funding for Survey Science Centers.

Land Management Research Program.—The Committee recommends $50,000,000 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 $45,500,000 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 $5,970,000, 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 qualified 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 the Survey 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 also encourages continued work to coordinate an adaptive invasive catfish research framework for the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

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 Climate Adaptation Science Center [CASC] and Land Change Science Program. Of this amount, $64,115,000 is provided for National and Regional Climate Adaptation Science Centers activities and $17,665,000 is provided for Land Change Science activities. The Committee recognizes the important research conducted by the Nation's Climate Adaptation Science Centers and the Centers' con-

tributions to support community safety and protect infrastructure investments through adaptation and science-based planning. The Committee directs the Survey to take the necessary steps to ensure Centers' cooperative agreements are renewed in a timely manner and the agency obligates and disburses funds as expeditiously as possible to avoid disruption to this critical work. Furthermore, of available funds, the Committee directs the Survey to prioritize support for work aligned with the 2025 Executive Order "Unleashing Alaska's Extraordinary Resource Potential," including expansion of permafrost monitoring and assessments necessary for effective infrastructure planning. The Committee further directs the USGS to take the necessary steps to ensure that the processes and mechanisms employed by the agency to obligate and disburse funds are completed as expeditiously as possible.

Cooperative Research Units Program.—The Committee recommends $29,006,000 for the Cooperative Research Units Program. The Committee notes that Cooperative Research Units [CRUs] have served as a cooperative network with Interior partners to improve and increase youth involvement and graduate education in science and resources management. The Committee recognizes the value of these programs in building the workforce of tomorrow and directs the Survey to provide a briefing within 60 days and a subsequent report within 90 days of enactment of this act regarding vacant research positions and plans to fill open positions at CRUs to support the educational pipeline. Of the funds provided, $800,000 shall be used to establish a new CRU 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.

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 2026 enacted level.

Energy and Minerals Resources.—The Committee recommends $107,664,000 for Energy and Mineral Resources. The Committee recommends $69,729,000 for the Mineral Resources Program.

Geothermal Resources.—The Committee acknowledges the Geothermal Resources of the United States map released by the National Lab of the Rockies in January 2026. The Committee recommends $8,500,000 to continue work on a State-by-State assessment to quantify prospective geothermal resources consistent with the enacted language. The Committee encourages USGS to procure additional data to increase confidence and coverage across all 50 States of resources that could be used for enhanced geothermal systems which harness heat from temperatures at which water becomes supercritical, and other innovative geotheral systems. The assessment shall model 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 $3,500,000, which shall be available for geothermal assessments and data collection and modeling for geothermal resources located in Alaska and Hawaii. The Committee directs the Survey to provide a briefing to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on the Survey's progress to assess geothermal resources across the Nation, including 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 2026 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 $37,935,000 for the Energy Resources Program. The Committee recognizes the importance of the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program to expand geologic mapping coverage across the Nation, evaluate energy and mineral resources, support science-based land management, guide infrastructure development and assess natural hazards. Of the funding provided, the Committee recommends an increase of $500,000 to the fiscal year 2026 enacted level to support continued expansion of geologic mapping coverage facilitated by the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program.

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.

Critical Minerals Collaboration.—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 Strategical 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.

Critical Minerals Mapping Cooperation.—The Committee recognizes that the Survey already has authority to cooperate with for-

eign counterparts on critical minerals and rare earth element mapping and encourages the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the United States Geological Survey, to use that authority, as appropriate, to support memoranda of understanding with partner foreign countries. The Committee expects that any such cooperation advance United States supply chain security, protect mapping data from unauthorized access or disclosure to nonparty or non-allied entities, and not materially delay ongoing domestic mapping activities.

The Committee further expects coordination with the Department of State and encourages the Departments of the Interior and State to structure such cooperation, to the maximum extent practicable and consistent with applicable law and United States foreign policy interests, to support priority consideration, including where appropriate rights of first refusal, for private companies headquartered in the United States or allied foreign countries in the further development of identified resources.

Reports on Barriers to Critical Minerals Development.—The Department of the Interior, in conjunction with the Department of Energy [DOE], is directed to complete a study on actions it can take to increase the domestic supply of critical minerals that are projected to experience increased price and demand in the next 20 years. It is 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 DOI and DOE 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 estimated costs, feasibility, and challenges of undertaking such an effort. Additionally, the report should develop a description of preferred locations 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, recycling capacity, and potential domestic sources.

Natural Hazards.—The Committee recommends $202,031,000 for Natural Hazards. Program elements of this mission area follow below.

Earthquake Hazards Program.—The Committee recommends $96,901,000 for the Earthquake Hazards Program. The Committee recommends no less than $34,850,000 for the continued development, expansion, operations, and maintenance of the ShakeAlert earthquake early warning [EEW] system to enable its completion, 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. Further, the Committee notes that the Survey has provided a 50-State National Seismic Hazard Map and directs the Survey to align all future National Seismic Hazard Map updates for States and territories into one unified and comprehensive model. Of the funds provided, the Committee recommends that no less than $3,000,000 be used to continue 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 recommends $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 science plan to improve the understanding of risks posed to vulnerable communities in subduction zones, 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 recommends an increase of $1,000,000 for regional networks, including the Alaska EarthScope Stations, 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 2026 enacted level for operations and maintenance of regional networks, including earthquake early warning. The Committee recommends $2,660,000 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 $19,650,000 for NVEWS. The Committee further recommends the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for Volcanic Hazards Assessments. The Committee remains concerned that systems and equipment used to monitor, detect, and warn the public of volcanic and seismic hazards, including 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 $12,432,000 which includes funding at the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for the Cooperative Landslide Hazards and Assessment Competitive Grant Program. Within funds recommended, $1,250,000 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 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 recommended 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, within funds recommended, $1,000,000 is for the Survey to begin preliminary work and planning to establish a Landslide Observing System with participants from Federal, State, Tribal, and municipal entities for the purpose of creating a cohesive, national-scale, landslide monitoring system in areas where emerging landslide hazards pose threats to communities.

USGS and USWFS Collaboration on Fire Science.—The Committee directs the Department of the Interior, in coordination with the U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Wildland Fire Service, to develop scientific research and decision-support tools to improve wildfire risk assessment, enhance hazardous fuels planning, and support effective, cost-efficient wildfire response on rangelands and non-forested landscapes.

USGS Satellite Operations Wildfire Monitoring.—The Committee directs the USGS to support wildfire monitoring through the USGS's Satellite Operations Program. The Satellite Operations Program will use this data to detect, assess, and respond to wildfires, with an emphasis on monitoring active fire activity and burn intensity, with a low false positive rate, and collaborate with States with high percentages of volunteer fire departments.

Geomagnetism Program.—The Committee recommends $5,198,000 for the Geomagnetism Program. The Committee recommends at least the fiscal year 2026 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 $42,000,000 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 $2,175,000 for supporting deep sea mapping and characterization of critical mineral resources in Outer Continental Shelf areas in the Pacific.

Water Resources.—The Committee recommends $296,772,000 for Water Resources. Program elements of this mission area follow below.

Water Availability and Use Science Program.—The Committee recommends $67,296,000 for the Water Availability and Use Science Program. The recommendation includes the fiscal year 2026 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 $2,000,000 to support an Integrated Water Availability Assessment [IWAA] in the Mississippi Alluvial Plain [MAP]. The MAP IWAA will focus on delivery of a groundwater model-based decision support system to support water sus-

tainability 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 the recommendation of $1,500,000 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 2026 enacted level is recommended for Cooperative Matching Funds.

National Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program.—The Committee recommends $112,976,000 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 flood frequency, monitoring of civil infrastructure, and adverse stream conditions that can threaten reliable generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity.

The recommendation includes $30,000,000 to continue with the Next Generation Water Observing System [NGWOS], and the Committee recommends no less than fiscal year 2026 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 $31,500,000 for Federal Priority Streamgages. The Committee recommends continued support of streamgages along the Ohio River at the fiscal year 2026 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 $3,000,000 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, includ-

ing in the Kootenai watershed. This includes at least $120,000 for the streamgage on the Unuk River; and fiscal year 2026 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 $3,750,000 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 2026 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 $94,500,000 for the National Water Quality Program.

Water Resources Research Act Program.—The Committee recommends $22,000,000 for the Water Resources Research Act (Public Law 88–379) Program and directs that no less than the fiscal year 2026 enacted level for the 104b annual base grants and 104g national grants.

USGS Hydrologic Instrumentation Facility.—The Committee recommends $5,000,000 for the Hydrologic Instrumentation Facility [HIF] to support the Next Generation Water Observing System [NGWOS]. The Committee expects the Survey to fill the positions necessary to bring HIF to operational capacity and to support NGWOS research and development.

Contaminant Research In Tribal Territories Of The Great Lakes Region.—The Committee commends USGS 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. The Committee recommends $1,000,000 to expand existing research into contaminants present in Tribal lands

and ceded territories, as well as traditionally grown and consumed plants and animals.

Special Initiatives.—The Committee recommends $8,680,000 in congressionally directed spending for Special Initiatives projects. A detailed list of projects is included in the table titled "Congressionally Directed Spending" accompanying this explanatory statement.

Core Science Systems.—The Committee recommends $279,127,000 for Core Science Systems. The recommendation includes $116,206,000 for the National Land Imaging Program, of which $95,334,000 is for satellite operations; $25,000,000 for the Science Synthesis, Analysis, and Research Program; $43,500,000 for the National Cooperative Geological Mapping Program; and $94,421,000 for the National Geospatial Program.

The National Geospatial Program Three-Dimension Elevation Program [3DEP] is maintained at the fiscal year 2026 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 for the acquisition and evaluation of space-based LIDAR datasets. This technology facilitates foundational mapping fordisaster response and natural resources development.

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. Within funds provided, the Committee recommends $1,500,000 for the National Geologic and Geophysical Data Preservation Program to continue this work.

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 $2,600,000 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 in the early 2030s, to ensure uninterrupted continuity of the Landsat data record.

Science Support.—The Committee recommends $75,683,000 for Science Support. The recommendation includes $56,708,000 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 $18,975,000 for the Information Services Program.

Facilities.—The Committee recommends $170,101,000 for Facilities. The recommendation includes $105,261,000 for rental payments and operations and maintenance and $64,840,000 for deferred maintenance and capital improvement.

PROGRAM FUNDING FOR SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Funding Amount
Ecosystems:	
Contaminant Biology:	
PFAS Research in the Ceded Territories of the Great Lakes	$500
Toxic Substances Hydrology:	
Harmful Algal Bloom	4,750
Species Management Research:	
Hawaiian Forest Birds	1,250
Land Management Research:	
Chesapeake Bay Ecosystems Science	8,000
Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research:	
Grass Carp	3,000
Invasive Carp Research	11,000
European Green Crab	800
Chronic Wasting Disease	5,970
Hawaiian Birds	650
Climate Adaptation Science Centers and Land Change Science:	
Climate Adaptation Science Center	64,115
Great Lakes Science Center	15,000
Cooperative Research Units:	
Establishment of a New Cooperative Research Unit	800
Energy and Mineral Resources:	
Energy resources:	
State Geothermal Resource Assessments	8,500
AK and HI Geothermal Resource Data Collection and Modelling	3,500
Earth MRI	10,848
Natural Hazards:	
Earthquake hazards:	
Subduction Zone Science.	3,450
ShakeAlert Earthquake Early Warning	34,850
ShakeAlert Alaska	3,000
USArray	4,000
Volcano hazards:	38,500
Landslide hazards:	
Deployment, Operation, and Maintenance of Detection and Monitoring Systems in High-Risk Areas	1,250
Collaborating with AK Local and Regional Entities	1,500
Coastal/Marine hazards and resources:	
Deep Sea Critical Mineral Mapping and Characterization in Pacific OCS Areas	2,175
Water Resources:	
Water Availability and Use Science Program:	
Mississippi Alluvial Plain Integrated Water Availability Assessment	2,000
Saline Lakes	1,750
U.S. Mexico Transboundary Aquifer Assessment	1,500
Water Training and Development Program	1,500
Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program:	
Baseline Water-Quality Assessments of Transboundary Rivers, including Kootenai Watershed	3,500
Federal Priority Streamgages	31,500
Streamgage on the Unuk River	120

PROGRAM FUNDING FOR SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Funding Amount
Ohio River Supergages	500
Klamath Basin Water Availability Activities	3,750
National Water Quality Program:	
Harmful Algal Blooms	7,490
Water Resources Research Act Program:	
104(b) Grants	12,500
PFAS Research	3,000
Hydrologic Instrumentation Center	5,000
Core Science Systems:	
National Land Imaging:	
Remote Sensing State Grants	2,600
Science, Synthesis, Analysis, and Research:	
National Geological & Geospatial Data Preservation Program	1,500
National Geospatial Program:	
3DEP Western States	6,000
Alaska Mapping and Map Modernization	10,000
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, 2026	$191,128,000
Committee recommendation	190,128,000

The Committee recommends $190,128,000 for Ocean Energy Management. This amount will be partially offset with the collection of offsetting rental receipts and cost recovery fees totaling $77,000,000. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this explanatory statement. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative.

Renewable Energy.—The Committee expects the Bureau to continue its legally required responsibilities in the administration of the Renewable Energy Program.

Regional Wildlife Science Collaborative.—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.

Conventional Energy.—The Committee expects the Bureau to continue to advance the National OCS Program in a responsible and expeditious manner by finalizing the 11th program and completing planned lease sales.

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 2026 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.

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: complete all statutorily required work and consult with local communities as well as develop advanced probabilistic models of mineral resources in deep water and provide robust assessment of their economic value. The Bureau is further encouraged to maintain its partnerships with academia to characterize the environment of potential marine mineral resources and assess the economic value of both known and potential marine resources quantitatively.

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, 2026	$196,751,000
Committee recommendation	201,751,000

The Committee recommends $201,751,000 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 $73,000,000. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this explanatory statement.

Offshore Decommissioning.—The Committee provides $7,880,000 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.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2026	$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, 2026	$117,575,000
Committee recommendation	117,575,000

The Committee recommends $117,575,000 for Regulation and Technology. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table accompanying this explanatory statement. The recommendation includes $63,700,000 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, 2026	$166,975,000
Committee recommendation	166,975,000

The Committee recommends $166,975,000 for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund. Of the funds recommended, $32,975,000 shall be derived from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund and $134,000,000 shall be derived from the General Fund. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table accompanying this explanatory statement.

Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation.—The Office is directed to include a report in the congressional budget justification on the previous fiscal year distribution of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund provided under Public Law 117–58, including at a minimum the current total cost of abandoned mine land reclamation for each eligible state, each State's annual allocation from the fund, and the remaining principal balance of the fund, for the duration of the fund.

State and Tribal Economic Revitalization.—The Committee recommends a total of $134,000,000 for the Abandoned Mine Land Economic Revitalization [AMLER] program for 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 en-

actment of this act on implementing GAO's recommendations detailed in GAO–24–106680 and specifically, meeting States' goals for project review.

For fiscal year 2027, $88,500,000 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 $33,750,000 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 $11,750,000 shall be for 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 575 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, 2026	$1,933,200,000
Committee recommendation	1,962,188,000

The Committee recommends $1,962,188,000 for the Operation of Indian Programs account. All programs and subactivities included are continued at enacted levels, unless otherwise specified below or reflected in the table accompanying this explanatory statement. Any additional increases are general program increases unless otherwise specified.

Tribal Government.—The Committee recommends $402,086,000 for Tribal government programs. The recommendation supports $1,000,000 for New Tribes and $7,002,000 for Small Tribes supplement.

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 oper-

ation 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 2026 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 $168,747,000 for Human Services programs.

Public Law 477 Program.—The Committee notes that the eligibility criteria in 25 U.S.C. 3404 are intentionally broad and extend beyond traditional workforce development activities to include services that promote Tribal economic advancement and self-sufficiency, including efforts to address barriers to employment.

The Committee emphasizes that this flexibility allows for the inclusion of a wide range of programs in 477 plans including but not limited to: Head Start, and Title IV–D Tribal Plan Child Support Enforcement operated by the Department of Health and Human Services; and Victims of Crime Act—Tribal Victim Services Set-Aside [TVSSA] and Office on Violence Against Women—Grants to Tribal Governments, operated by the Department of Justice.

The Committee directs the Department of the Interior to increase Tribal participation in the 477 Program and to provide technical assistance to Tribes seeking to develop or expand plans. The Committee further directs the Department to strengthen coordination and increase transparency with Federal agencies administering eligible programs, including with other agencies that are part of the 477 MOU, such as the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Justice, and the Department of Agriculture, in order to reduce administrative barriers and facilitate program integration. Such coordination should include ensuring that partner agencies are involved in the development of reporting requirements, consistent with 25 U.S.C. 3410(a)(2)(A), and that participating agencies receive relevant reporting data for programs they would otherwise administer, consistent with 25 U.S.C. 3410(b).

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 $56,454,000 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 $13,439,000 for the Housing Program.

Trust-Natural Resources Management.—The Committee recommends $331,649,000 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 2026 enacted level is provided to support the Indian Youth Service Corps.

Unleashing Tribal Energy.—The Committee directs the Bureau, not later than 90 days after enactment of this act, to brief the Committee on projects owned, sponsored, financed, or co-developed by a federally recognized Indian Tribe affected by the July 15, 2025, memorandum entitled, "Departmental Review Procedures for Decisions, Actions, Consultations, and Other Undertakings Related to Wind and Solar Energy Facilities".

Rights Protection Implementation.—The Committee recommends $53,800,000 for Rights Protection Implementation. Within the funding provided for Rights Protection Implementation, an addi-

tional $2,300,000 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 $500,000 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 $19,044,000 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 [TCR]. The provided funding includes funding for relocation grants, for which all Tribes shall be eligible. The Committee continues to be 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.

Tribal Community Resilience Program.—The Committee recognizes the critical importance of the TCR program in supporting Tribal communities facing immediate threats from natural disasters, including flooding, erosion, wildfires, and other weather-related events that are displacing communities and damaging essential infrastructure. The Committee emphasizes that the TCR program supports pre-disaster planning, mitigation, long-term adaptation and community relocation. The Committee further directs the Bureau to prioritize the obligation of remaining funds and the issuance of new awards to Tribal communities facing imminent environmental threats and displacement risks. In carrying out the TCR program, the Bureau shall prioritize projects that address urgent relocation, community protection, and resilience needs, and ensure that funding decisions are driven by demonstrated risk to life, safety, and essential infrastructure. The Committee expects the Bureau to coordinate closely with the Federal Emergency Management Agency and other relevant Federal agencies to align TCR investments with disaster response, hazard mitigation, and long-term recovery efforts, and to reduce administrative barriers that delay the delivery of assistance to affected Tribal communities.

Tribal Community Resilience Strategy.—The Committee further directs BIA, in consultation with Tribes and coordination with relevant Federal agencies, to develop and submit a comprehensive strategy to address the impacts of environmental threats on Tribal communities to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of

this act. The strategy shall (1) identify Tribal communities facing significant environmental threats and those at greatest risk of displacement; (2) establish a framework to support voluntary relocation, managed retreat, and resilience projects; (3) recommend ways to better align pre-disaster mitigation, disaster response, and recovery programs to ensure a seamless transition from disaster impacts to long-term resilience and, if needed, relocation; and (4) identify opportunities to improve coordination across Federal agencies and recommend a lead agency. The Committee further directs the BIA to initiate Tribal consultation on these issues within 90 days of enactment of this act.

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.

Impact of High Fuel Costs on Tribal Communities.—The Committee is concerned about gasoline and diesel prices and their disproportionate impact on Indian Country. Many Tribal communities are in rural areas with large land bases, making these communities highly vulnerable to increased transportation costs for individuals—for everything from increased costs on schools operating school buses on long routes or the increased costs for essential goods and services. This burden is particularly acute in Alaska, where many communities receive fuel by barge only twice per year, and high fuel prices impact essential flights, winter snowmachine travel, subsistence food harvesting, and critical diesel power generation. Anticipating that these economic strains will intensify during the colder months, the Committee directs the Bureau to immediately consult with Tribes regarding current and potential impacts. The Bureau shall report back to the Committees on Appropriations within 90 days of enactment of this act outlining existing funding resources or additional resource needs required to mitigate these problems.

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

Agriculture and Range Program.—The Committee recommends $42,638,000 for the Agriculture and Range Program. This includes $15,491,000 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 an additional $1,200,000 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.

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 $186,887,000 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 remains concerned about the length of time it takes for BIA to probate Tribal citizens' assets and the administrative burden associated with the process. The Committee reiterates the reporting directive contained in Senate Report 119–46, which requires the Bureau to submit, within 60 days of enactment of Public Law 119–74, a report detailing: the number of FTEs the BIA would need nationwide to reduce the probate backlog to less than 2 years in each region; the resources necessary to provide technical assistance, training and capacity support for self-governance providers handling probate packages; and the average time required for the Department of the Interior to complete the probate process in eligible States, including any identified opportunities to improve timeliness and comply with regulatory deadlines.

The Committee encourages the Department and the Bureau to continue executing Memoranda of Agreement to increase access to vital records and to continue executing self-determination agreements with Tribes and Tribal organizations that seek to provide probate services to Tribal members. These efforts are intended to further reduce the probate backlog.

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, $23,140,000 is provided for Probate activities.

Tribal Radio Stations and Tribal Public Media.—The Committee recognizes the critical role that Native controlled stations and tribally licensed stations play in supporting public safety, disseminating emergency information, providing essential communication, and cultural programming to communities across the Nation. The Committee recommends $11,000,000 to support Native controlled stations in Alaska and tribally licensed stations. Of this amount, $10,000,000, is provided for core operations, including emergency alerting, local news production, cultural programming, music licensing, and interconnection services; and $1,000,000 is for BIA administrative purposes. The Committee directs the Bureau to prioritize the 36 Tribal stations that received funding in fiscal year 2026.

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 no less than the FY26 enacted funding level to complete the work related to surveys which is holding up development.″

Tribal Records Modernization.—The Committee commends the National Archives and Records Administration [NARA] for its ongoing vital records digitization efforts, but remains concerned that many Tribes, including those with large enrollment numbers like the Navajo Nation, face access barriers and delays due to their reliance on paper-based vital records. Therefore, the Committee directs the Bureau to work with NARA on behalf of Tribes and to provide a thorough briefing within one year of enactment to the Senate Committees on Appropriations and Indian Affairs. This briefing must assess the feasibility, required resources, and estimated total costs of a program to help federally recognized Tribes and Alaska Native Villages digitize and secure vital records (e.g., birth, death, marriage, adoption, and enrollment), and outline how Tribal data sovereignty will be protected.

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.

Tribal Interior Budget Council.—The Committee recognizes the importance of Tribal consultation and the longstanding role of the Tribal Interior Budget Council [TIBC] as the primary forum for facilitating Tribal input during formulation of the annual budget for the Department of Interior, as required by 25 U.S.C. 5303. Accordingly, the Department shall hold not fewer than two TIBC meetings per fiscal year, including at least one meeting occurring no later than April 1 of each fiscal year for the purpose of receiving and deliberating on Tribal budget priorities for the fiscal year occurring two years in advance of the current fiscal year. No later than May 1 of each year, the TIBC shall transmit a formal budget

recommendation for Indian Affairs programs to the Secretary of the Interior. This recommendation must include a narrative justification for each recommended funding level and identify anticipated programmatic needs.

The Department is further directed to provide adequate notice to Tribal governments, ensure broad Tribal participation, and make available relevant budget materials in advance of each meeting to support informed consultation.

Not later than 120 days after enactment of this act, and annually thereafter, the Department shall submit a report to the Committee describing: (1) the number and dates of TIBC meetings held; (2) Tribal participation levels; (3) key budget priorities identified by Tribes; and (4) how those priorities were reflected in the Department's budget request.

Public Safety and Justice.—The Committee recommends $574,059,000 for Public Safety and Justice programs.

Criminal Investigations and Police Services.—The Committee recommends $286,152,000 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 the data 90 days after the end of fiscal year 2027.

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 2026 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.

Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Law Enforcement.—The Committee is aware of concerns raised by the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe regarding reductions in Federal law enforcement support and directs the Bureau of Indian Affairs to, within 90-days of enactment, assess the law enforcement resources necessary to ensure public safety on the Ute Mountain Ute Reservation.

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.

Law Enforcement Special Initiatives.—The Committee recommends $28,094,000 for law enforcement special initiatives, which includes an additional $1,000,000 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 2026 and fiscal year 2027 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. The Committee directs BIA to document its position on concurrent state-tribal criminal jurisdiction in Alaska and make it readily available to relevant entities. In addition, the Committee directs BIA to document and communicate criteria for entering into new funding agreements with Tribes for public safety and justice programs, including with Tribes in mandatory P.L. 280 states.

Public Safety Retention and Advanced Training.—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 recommendation includes an additional $500,000 over the fiscal year 2024 enacted level 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 ad-

dress 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 continue to prioritize filling the vacancies through efforts related to the recruitment, training, and retention of BIA law enforcement and Tribal law enforcement personnel. Further, the Committee recognizes the ongoing public safety issues facing Tribal nations. The Committee is concerned that BIA is not aggressively taking action to support tribes and Tribal safety. Therefore, the Committee directs the BIA to expedite the hiring process, including background checks, and training. The Committee also directs the BIA to work closely with Tribal leaders on this issue.

Drug Detection Canines.—The Committee is concerned about the rise in fentanyl, methamphetamine and drug trafficking in Indian Country and across the border and recognizes the need for additional drug-detection canines for BIA and Tribal law enforcement.

The Committee directs the the Bureau to, where possible, further clarify within existing grants that canines are a permissible use of grant dollars and prioritize use of canines in Indian Country.

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 $32,746,000 for community and economic development programs. The Committee recommends 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 coleadership 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 pro-

viding 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 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 $256,634,000 for Executive Direction and Administrative Services.

Special Initiatives.—The Committee recommends $9,380,000 in congressionally directed spending for Special Initiatives. A detailed list of projects is included in the "Congressionally Directed Spending" table accompanying this explanatory statement.

PROGRAM FUNDING FOR OPERATIONS OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Funding Amount
Trust—Natural Resources Management:	
Agriculture and Range:	
Invasive Species, European Green Crab	3,200
Trust—Real Estate Services:	
Office of Indigenous Connectivity:	
Tribal Radio Stations	11,000
Gila River Trust Accounting	500
Probate	23,140
Public Safety and Justice:	
Law Enforcement:	
Criminal Investigations and Police Services:.	
Native America Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)	1,500

INDIAN LAND CONSOLIDATION

Appropriations, 2026	$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, 2026	$350,000,000
Committee recommendation	349,000,000

The Committee recommends $349,000,000 for Contract Support Costs. The Committee continues language establishing an indefinite appropriation for contract support costs estimated to be $349,000,000 for fiscal year 2027. 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, 2026	$53,000,000
Committee recommendation	342,000,000

The Committee recommends $342,000,000 for Payments for Tribal Leases. The Committee recommends establishing a separate appropriation account for payments for Tribal leases estimated to be $342,000,000 for fiscal year 2027. 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, 2026	$135,780,000
Committee recommendation	145,080,000

The Committee recommends $145,080,000 for Construction Programs. All programs and subactivities included are continued at enacted levels unless otherwise specified below or reflected in the table accompanying this explanatory statement.

Public Safety and Justice Construction.—The Committee recommends $55,291,000 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 jus-

tice 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.

Further, the Committee urges the Bureau of Indian Affairs to prioritize funding for detention facility maintenance and construction based on demonstrated need of the Tribe. The Bureau should consider existence of approved detention facility on the reservation, distance to nearest approved detention facility, documented crime rate on the reservation, and any other relevant factors when formulating its plan for public safety facility maintenance and construction.

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) activities will be deposited into the Indian Irrigation Fund to fund those projects authorized by Public Law 114–322.

Other Program Construction.—The Committee recommends $24,095,000. The recommendation includes $2,419,000 for telecommunications repair and $19,497,000 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 Committee recommends an additional $1,800,000 over fiscal year 2026 enacted for this purpose. 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 the longstanding challenges associated with the San Carlos Irrigation Project's electric utility service specifically regarding rate increases, inconsistent service, and power disruptions. The Committee appreciates efforts to address and resolve these issues, including the passage of the San Carlos Indian Irrigation Project Divestiture Act of 1991, Public Law 102–231. The Committee understands that interested parties have initiated efforts to establish a collaborative process, develop a Statement of principles, and draft legislation that, upon approval by relevant parties, would authorize the Secretary to divest the United States of ownership of the Project's electric transmission and distribution system. The Committee supports these ongoing efforts and directs the Bureau to prioritize agency actions and work with stakeholders to facilitate this process and support consideration of divestiture within its authority.

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

Appropriations, 2026	$976,000
Committee recommendation	58,000,000

The Committee recommends $58,000,000 for the Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements account.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2026	$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, 2026	$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 explanatory statement.

The Committee fully supports broadening access to Native language and culture programs, which have been linked to higher academic achievement for Native youth. The Committee expects the Individual Student Equalization Program [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.

Support for Tribal Colleges and Universities.—The Committee supports the continued and sustained funding of Tribal Colleges and Universities including Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute [SIPI] and Haskell Indian Nations University. The Committee rejects any attempts to defund, downsize, or otherwise limit the capacity of these important institutions of higher education, including through reduction in force initiatives. Upon 90 days of enactment of this act, the Bureau shall issue a report to Congress detailing

current staffing numbers including any faculty, staff, or administration that has been fired, laid off, resigned, hired, or re-hired since January 20th, 2025.

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 number of BIE employees that are currently overdue for reinvestigation per 25 CFR 63.18(b); and (4) any gaps or delays in implementation of the Bureau's background investigation process.

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 2027 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. Upon completion of BIE's work, the Committee directs the Department of the Interior [DOI] Office of Inspector General [OIG] to conduct a review and verification of BIE's analysis and submit the review to the Committee

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 in-

compatibility 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.

Behavioral Health and Wellness.—The Committee is concerned about the stoppage of BIE's Behavioral Health and Wellness Program [BHWP] and the existing behavioral health gaps including at Bureau-Operated Schools, Tribally Controlled Schools, and post-secondary institutions. The Committee encourages BIE to utilize evidence-based behavioral health and wellness programs to address challenges faced by students and staff related to suicide, school violence, and mental health.

The Committee directs BIE to submit a report within 180 days of enactment of this act that includes: (1) the annual cost to operate the prior BIE Behavioral Health and Wellness Program [BHWP]; (2) provide available data on the program's efficacy from the contractor (which may include feedback from participant students, staff, and schools); (3) the BIE's capacity to operate a similar program and what gaps remain; (4) any administrative hurdles, statutory barriers, and cost implications associated with providing mental health services to BIE-funded schools; (4) other Federal funding sources available to BIE-funded schools to provide mental health services to students and staff.

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, 2026	$234,725,000
Committee recommendation	234,725,000

The Committee recommends $234,725,000 for Education Construction.

The Committee is concerned that the Bureau has not developed a comprehensive, long-term strategy for addressing the backlog of school replacement needs at BIE-funded schools. The Committee directs the Bureau, in coordination with the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to develop and submit to the Committee no later than 270 days after enactment of this act a comprehensive School Replacement Priority List [Priority List] that ranks all BIE-funded schools in need of replacement. The Priority List shall include a preliminary cost estimate and a phased replacement timeline for each identified school, reflect robust government-to-government engagement with affected Tribes, and be updated biennially.

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.

K–12 Cheyenne Eagle Butte School.—Relative to the replacement of the K–12 Cheyenne Eagle Butte School including the school, dorms, teacher housing and athletic facilities, the Committee is aware of both the Final Space Allocation Agreement [FSAA], dated November 4, 2024, signed by Interior Department (BIE and the Division of Facilities Management and Construction—DFMC) and Tribal officials as well as the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe's proposed construction schedule. Therefore, within 180 days of enactment of this act, BIE and DFMC are directed to brief the Committee on a proposed funding plan that is consistent with the FSAA and the proposed construction schedule.

St. Francis Indian School Athletic Facilities.—The Committee is concerned with the prolonged delays to construct replacement athletic facilities at St. Francis Indian School in South Dakota. The Bureau of Indian Affairs authorized replacement of the school's track under Work Order AB416490 as early as 2016, but this work never commenced and conditions have continued to deteriorate. In addition, BIE and DFMC required the school to restart the work order process. A BIE structural inspection has since confirmed that the existing bleacher infrastructure requires full replacement, not repair, the track surface is crumbling, cracked, and failing, and the football field is unsafe for student athletes—rendering the school's athletic facilities effectively unusable and limiting student participation in extracurricular activities. The Committee is aware that BIE and DFMC have approved new work orders for the school's track (Work Order AB797822), football field (Work Order AB804147), and stadium infrastructure (Work Order AB797828), but have not executed any of these projects. Therefore, BIE is directed to brief the Committee no later than 120 days after enactment of this act on the proposed funding plan, project timeline, and anticipated construction completion date for these facilities.

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 $8.8 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, 2026	$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.

U.S. WILDLAND FIRE SERVICE

WILDLAND FIRE SERVICE OPERATIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2026	$1,147,171,000
Committee recommendation	1,147,171,000

The Committee recommends $1,147,171,000 for wildland fire management. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative.

As noted in the Front Matter, the Committee acknowledges the establishment of the U.S. Wildland Fire Service within the Department of the Interior as defined under Secretarial Order 3448 and recognizes the goal of an efficient, unified organization to the Department's wildland fire operations. Within 60 days of enactment of this act, and quarterly thereafter, the Committee directs the Service to brief the Committee on how the Service is operating in collaboration with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service on these efforts.

Wildland Fire Service Operations.—The Committee recommends $1,124,171,000 for Wildfire Preparedness and Suppression. This amount includes $526,064,000 for preparedness, $383,657,000 for fire suppression operations, and $214,450,000 for fuels management.

New Wildfire Intelligence and Technology Systems.—The Committee recognizes the growing need for advanced tools to improve wildland fire mitigation, detection, response, recovery, and firefighter safety and encourages the Department to prioritize the evaluation, procurement, scaling, and deployment of commercially available, off-the-shelf technologies that can be rapidly integrated into operations. The Committee notes that private-sector technologies may provide cost-effective capabilities without requiring lengthy Federal development efforts. The Department is encouraged to leverage existing commercial solutions where appropriate and to use pilot programs and streamlined acquisition authorities to accelerate field testing and operational adoption, including from small and nontraditional vendors. The Department is directed to brief the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this act on actions taken to expand the use of commercial wildfire technologies and reduce barriers to adoption.

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 $23,000,000 for other wildland fire management operations. This includes $10,000,000 for burned area rehabilitation, $10,000,000 for fire facilities, and $3,000,000 for joint fire science.

Fuels Management.—Accumulating vegetation has increased the likelihood of extreme wildfires, making them harder and more dangerous to control. The Committee supports fuels management practices that have shown to be an effective way to protect communities and critical infrastructure from fire.

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, 2026	$370,000,000
Committee recommendation	380,000,000

The Committee recommends $380,000,000 for the Department of the Interior Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund for fiscal year 2027.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2026	$131,012,000
Committee recommendation	132,798,000

The Committee recommends a total appropriation of $132,798,000 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 $91,691,000 for the leadership and administration activity.

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 directs that 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 notes that the co-management agreement between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Alaska Nannut Co-Management Council [ANCC] has been finalized and expects the Service to implement and adhere to this agreement in carrying out management and enforcement activities related to subsistence uses of polar bears, including continued close coordination with ANCC. The Service is directed to provide funding to Alaska Native Organizations with which it co-manages marine mammals at no less than fiscal year 2025 levels.

Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation.—The Committee recommends $1,500,000 for the continued assumption of functions and activities formerly performed by the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation [ONHIR] as authorized by the Navajo-Hopi Land Settlement Act of 1974, including, but not limited to, functions or responsibilities of ONHIR relating to certified relocation applications and appeals pending as of the date of the enactment of this act, beneficiary support services, warranty and repair obligations for relocation homes, and records management.

Great Salt Lake Watershed Recovery Program.—The Committee recommends $2,000,000 for the Great Salt Lake Watershed Recovery Program. The Department is directed to brief the Committee no later than 90 days after enactment of this act on the details of the Program, including the collaboration with other Federal agencies and the state of Utah, budgetary crosswalks, and staffing needs.

Cadastre of Federal Real Property.—The Committee recommends $1,000,000 for the implementation of the Federal Land Asset Inventory Reform [FLAIR] Act enacted in Public Law 117–328 in coordination with the Department of Agriculture. The Department of Interior shall brief the Committee within 120 days of enactment on plans for carrying out the law and recommendations for future funding needs.

Management Services.—The Committee recommends $41,107,000 for the management services activity.

Indian 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 2028 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 associated 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, 2026	$117,217,000
Committee recommendation	119,217,000

The Committee recommends $119,217,000 for assistance to territories. Funding levels for each subactivity can be found in the table accompanying this explanatory statement.

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 supports OIA and its efforts to combat the People's Republic of China's efforts to weaken U.S. leadership. However, the Committee is concerned by the lack of OIA representatives in many of the U.S. territories and Freely Associated States [FAS]. Therefore, the Committee recommends an additional $1,000,000 to support OIA personnel specifically working in the territories and FAS. Furthermore, the Committee encourages DOI to partner with U.S. institutions of higher education to strengthen the rule of law in the insular areas.

Disaster Assistance.—Within the funding recommended for Assistance to Territories, an increase of $1,000,000 is included to support disaster-related technical assistance to the territories in responding to natural disasters.

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, and directs OIA to provide a briefing to the Committee within 180 days of enactment on the progress being made on the eradication efforts.

Funding for Energizing Insular Communities is recommended at $15,000,000.

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

Appropriations, 2026	$813,000
Committee recommendation	813,000

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

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2026	$84,181,000
Committee recommendation	60,212,000

The Committee recommends $60,212,000 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, 2026	$65,000,000
Committee recommendation	48,500,000

The Committee recommends $48,500,000 for the Office of Inspector General.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

Appropriations, 2026	$9,031,000
Committee recommendation	9,031,000

The Committee recommends $9,031,000 for the Central Hazardous Materials Fund.

ENERGY COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION PROGRAM

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2026	$4,700,000
Committee recommendation	4,700,000

The Committee recommends $4,700,000 for the Energy Community Revitalization Program. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table accompanying this explanatory statement.

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. State grants for hardrock mine remediation should be awarded to reflect need and state capacity for effective implementation of funding. The Department is directed to publish a report within 90 days of enactment of this act detailing the expenditures to date of funds, including a list of projects funded on the Federal side of the program.

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

Appropriations, 2026	$6,500,000
Committee recommendation	6,500,000

The Committee recommends $6,500,000 for the Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund. The Committee reminds the Department that while the funding for this program was consolidated in fiscal year 2026, the congressional budget justification should continue to provide a detailed spend plan and report the previous year's spending by the four historic activity lines to maintain transparency and accountability.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Appropriations, 2026	$90,775,000
Committee recommendation	75,764,000

The Committee recommends $75,764,000 for the Working Capital Fund.

OFFICE OF NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE

Appropriations, 2026	$159,850,000
Committee recommendation	134,403,000

The Committee recommends $134,403,000 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. Authorizes access to interagency motor vehicles for Tribally controlled schools in same manner as if performing activities under the Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act.

SEC. 117. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to establish appraiser rates of pay.

SEC. 118. Addresses the issuance of rules for sage-grouse.

SEC. 119. Authorizes the National Park Service to use up to 7 percent of State conservation grant funds as grants to States for indirect costs.

SEC. 120. Extends the authorization of deposits into the Historic Preservation Fund.

SEC. 121. Makes technical changes to Service First authority.

SEC. 122. Authorizes field unit local hiring.

SEC. 123. Requires the Secretary to reinstate the name of a mountain.

SEC. 124. Authorizes temporary employee hours exemption for the National Park Service.

SEC. 125. Provides time extension for permint applications.

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 $8,563,798,000 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. 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 2027.

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 separate fiscal year grant appropriations and put out a multi-year Re-

quest 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. For fiscal year 2027, the Committee does not provide the Agency with this tool.

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.

Great Salt Lake.—The Agency is directed to brief the Committee no later than 90 days after the enactment of this act on the feasibility of establishing a Geographic Program to protect and restore the Great Salt Lake.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2026	$744,195,000
Committee recommendation	723,907,000

The Committee recommends $723,907,000 for Science and Technology. The recommendation includes an additional $17,607,000 for this account from Hazardous Substance Superfund to fund ongoing research activities authorized by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Public Law 96–510), as amended. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this explanatory statement. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative.

Clean Air.—The Committee recommends $135,852,000. 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 $5,260,000 to modernize the Clean Air Status and Trends Network [CASTNet] and directs the continued data collection for measuring acid deposition and ozone trends at rural and wilderness sites, including national parks and Class I airsheds, as well as air pollutants in ambient air. 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 and Energy.—The Committee recommends $94,080,000. 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 for Sustainability.—The Committee recommends $117,349,000.

Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources.—The Committee recommends $106,299,000 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.

The Committee recognizes that cybersecurity challenges continue to grow in frequency, scale, and severity. The Committee commends the Agency's efforts to work with drinking water and wastewater systems to bolster their cybersecurity protections and improve cybersecurity literacy and hygiene among water systems. The Committee recommends additional funding for the Agency to prevent cyber threats in coordination with other Federal agencies and partners. The Committee further provides funding through the State Revolving Funds to help water systems address this growing challenge.

Research: National Priorities.—The Committee recommends $27,253,000 for Research: National Priorities, of which $9,500,000

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 $9,000,000 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 $5,670,000 for Congressionally Directed Spending grants. Further detail on these projects is located in the table titled "Congressionally Directed Spending" accompanying this explanatory statement.

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

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

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

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

Landfill Emissions Research.—The Committee encourages the Agency to prioritize efforts to refine greenhouse gas and air pollut-

ant 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 Applied Science and Environmental Solutions 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.

Integrated Risk Information System [IRIS].—The Committee supports the Agency's focus on restoring Gold Standard Science in accordance with Executive Order 14303 and statutory requirements to use best available science and the weight of the scientific evidence. The Committee is aware that the IRIS program has been listed on GAO's High-Risk List since 2009. Therefore, the Committee directs the Agency to address the concerns outlined in the GAO High-Risk List report and to ensure the Agency is utilizing best available science in its approach to chemical risk assessment and management.

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

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Clean Air:	
Clean Air Status and Trends Network Modernization	5,260
Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources:	
Innovative Water Technologies	5,000
Research: National Priorities:	
National Priorities Extramural Research Grants	9,500
PFAS Impacts in Agricultural Settings and Communities	9,000

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2026	$3,114,671,000
Committee recommendation	2,880,755,000

The Committee recommends $2,880,755,000 for Environmental Programs and Management. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this explanatory statement. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative.

Clean Air.—The Committee recommends $280,787,000 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 at the Agency and recommends not less than $33,024,000 for Energy Star, equal to the fiscal year 2026 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.

The Committee is aware of concerns regarding the Agency's final rule titled "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants and New Source Performance Standards for Gasoline Distribution Facilities," particularly as applied to the State of Alaska. The Committee recognizes the rule was developed based on assumptions applicable to large, high-throughput facilities in the contiguous United States and does not adequately account for Alaska's unique operating conditions, including extreme weather, remote logistics, seasonal construction constraints, and low-volume fuel throughput. The Committee further notes that bulk fuel storage and distribution systems in Alaska, particularly those serving rural and Alaska Native communities, function as essential infrastructure necessary for home heating, electricity generation, aviation, and public safety, and that compliance costs may be disproportionately high relative to any corresponding environmental benefit.

The Committee directs the Office of Air and Radiation to perform a study on the maturity of the domestic biofuels market in the United States. Specifically, the office will assess whether demand for biofuels and the domestic supply for biofuel inputs could be considered stable in the absence of a legal Federal mandate.

Compliance.—The Committee recommends $68,469,000 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 $230,454,000.

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 $32,700,000 for competitive grants for qualified non-profit organizations to provide technical assistance for improved water quality or safe drinking water, adequate waste water to small systems, or individual private well owners. The Agency shall provide $27,000,000 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 $4,450,000 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 $690,202,000 for Geographic Programs.

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.—The Committee recommends $369,000,000 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 not less than $16,500,000 the GLRI Tribal Program.

Chesapeake Bay.—The Committee recommends $93,000,000 for the Chesapeake Bay program. From the total amount provided, at least $11,000,000 is recommended for nutrient and sediment removal grants, at least $11,000,000 is recommended for small watershed grants to control polluted runoff from urban, suburban and agricultural lands, and at least $9,000,000 is recommended for State-based implementation in the most effective basins.

Puget Sound.—The Committee recommends $56,000,000, for the Puget Sound program and continues the direction contained in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 118–42.

South Florida.—The Committee recommends $9,000,000 for the South Florida program. Within the funds provided, the Committee recommends at least $2,000,000 to monitor coral health in South Florida; $1,150,000 to enhance water quality and seagrass monitoring in the Caloosahatchee Estuary and Indian River Lagoon, especially with respect to assessing the impact of Lake Okeechobee discharges and harmful algal blooms; and $1,150,000 to enhance water quality and seagrass monitoring in Florida Bay and Biscayne Bay, especially with respect to assessing the impact of Everglades Restoration projects and harmful algal blooms.

Long Island Sound.—The 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 America .—The Committee recommends $26,000,000 for the Gulf of America Geographic Program. The Committee notes that hypoxia continues to be a growing cause for concern. The Committee directs the Agency to coordinate with the Hypoxia Task Force members including 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 $25,500,000 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 $2,700,000 for the Lake Pontchartrain program. The Lake Pontchartrain Restoration Program has been administered through the active participa-

tion of stakeholders within the sixteen-parish basin since the program's inception and the Committee expects local stakeholder consensus to continue to play an integral role in the approval of recommended projects.

Columbia River.—The Committee recommends $3,500,000 for the Columbia River Basin program.

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 $26,315,000 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 $95,466,000 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 $8,958,000. 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 the international environmental challenges in managing cross border water flows. 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 directs the Office of Pesticide Programs to prioritize resources to meet statutory deadlines and requirements to conduct timely reviews of pesticide registrations in a transparent manner.

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 encourages the Office of Pesticide Programs [OPP] to implement the recommendations of statutorily mandated Independent Business Processes Review and Optimization for EPA Office of Pesticides Programs Final Report dated September 30, 2025. Noting continued pesticide registration processing delays, the Committee directs the Administrator to provide, within 60 days of enactment of this act, a detailed spending breakdown of the Environmental Program Management account pesticide licensing budget line outlining how much funding has been spent for the processing of pesticide reviews over a 5-year period. The Committee expects OPP to prioritize resources to meet statutory deadlines and requirements in a transparent manner that also maintains the current high standards of scientific review. The Office may use a wide range of currently available tools, such as automation and artificial intelligence, self-certification, and the use of registrant-developed data, to implement process efficiencies for all pesticide registration actions.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (Public Law 94–580).—The recommendation includes $112,898,000. 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 nonparticipating States, as authorized under section 4005(d)(2)(B) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(2)(B)), or to provide technical assistance to States establishing their own permitting program under section 4005(d) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6945(d)). The Committee further acknowledges information from the Agency that companies choose beneficial use of coal ash because it can produce positive environmental, economic and performance benefits such as reduced use of virgin resources, lower greenhouse gas emissions, reduced cost of coal ash disposal, and

improved strength and durability of materials and encouraged the continued beneficial use of coal ash in lieu of disposal. To facilitate this, the Committee urges the Agency to clarify that CCR may be and has been used in a a variety of exempt on-site encapsulated applications, including but not limited to structural fill beneath site infrastructure, and by providing sufficient time in regulations for removal of CCR during closure. The Committee further encourages the Agency to further efforts to limit waste and reduce the need for new landfills by encouraging the reuse of materials, which can improve resource conservation and sustainability.

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 $22,000,000 for the inventory, verification, assessment, and remediation of these contaminated sites, as well as related community outreach and involvement. The Committee recognizes that neither the State of Alaska nor the Agency are responsible for the contamination.

Further, the Committee is concerned about the high cost and long distance of transporting contaminated soil and debris from Alaska to be remediated in another State. The transportation costs are significant and impact the amount of funding available for individual site assessment, clean up and removal. Within 180 days after the enactment of this act, the Committee directs the Agency to develop a plan that examines the feasibility of developing on-site or near on-site remediation methods in Alaska. The plan shall also explore the possibility of lower cost transportation alternatives.

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 con-

tinuing 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 the importance of chemicals for American competitiveness, jobs, and critical supply chains and directs the EPA to implement Section 6 of the Toxic Substances Control Act [TSCA] with a risk-based approach consistent with the law. The Committee applauds the Agency for applying high quality science and reevaluating policies that have overstated the risks and exposures of chemicals. The Committee urges the Agency to consider a Risk Management Procedural Framework rule to create consistency and transparency with implementation of Section 6 of the Toxic Substances Control Act [TSCA]. The framework should standardize regulatory approaches and establish procedures for the application of the scope of regulation in section 6(a) and provide a process for implementing TSCA Section 9(b) ensuring TSCA regulations are not duplicative or inconsistent with other Federal regulations. The Agency is directed to finalize the rule as expeditiously as possible. Further, the Committee directs the Administrator to coordinate with the Department of War, the Department of Energy, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to identify critical chemistries and essential uses that are subject to ongoing TSCA actions.

The Committee appreciates the Agency's goal of reducing the backlog of new chemical reviews and Low Volume Exemptions [LVEs] and directs the agency to continue taking steps to improve the timeliness for reviews and determinations to be made within the 90-day statutory deadline. The Agency is further directed to enhance communication, improve the transparency in the review process, and regularly communicate the status of submissions with new chemicals submitters. No later than 120 days after enactment of this act, the Agency shall submit a report and provide a briefing to the Committee outlining the specific actions the Agency is taking to ensure that TSCA new chemical reviews meet statutory deadlines. The report shall include a detailed schedule and milestones for reducing and eliminating the existing backlog, as well as a description of steps taken to improve transparency and communication with submitters. The Agency shall also provide quarterly written updates thereafter on its progress against these milestones and transparency goals until the backlog is eliminated.

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. 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 Agency's work to improve testing and monitoring methods, evaluate and implement stormwater management tools, and research safe alternatives to 6PPD. The Committee encourages the

Agency to continue this work as outlined in the fiscal year 2025–2028 6PPD/6PPD-quinone Action Plan. 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.

Further, Congress has provided the Agency with robust tools to address the harms caused by toxic chemicals. The Committee notes that the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–182) requires the Agency to regulate chemical substances that present an unreasonable risk to the environment and recognizes the Agency's ongoing efforts relating to a petition under the Toxic Substances Control Act to regulate 6PPD. The Committee 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.

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 di-

rected 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 curing 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 $1,800,000 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 $218,133,000. 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 in-

centive 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 Federal Partnership Program and encourages the Agency to provide grants to designated urban water locations that are focused on economic development and have a strong track record in community partnerships and planning.

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 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 2027 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 continues the directive contained in Senate Report 114–281 related to small refinery relief. The Agency is reminded that, regardless of the Department of En-

ergy's recommendation, additional relief may be granted if the Agency believes it is warranted.

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.

Further, the Committee recognizes the Agency has previously completed a residual risk review of the Hazardous Organic NESHAP [HON] regulation, which includes ethylene oxide emissions. Furthermore, the Committee directs the Agency to finalize reconsideration requirements of the "New Source Performance Standards for the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing [HON]" pursuant to section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7412(d)). Further, the Committee directs the Agency to expeditiously release a proposed version of the amended HON rule and finalize the reconsidered "New Source Performance Standards for the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing [HON]" rule by the end of calendar year 2027.

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]

Program	Funding Amount
Information Exchange/Outreach:	
Environmental education	$9,500
Tribal Capacity Building	14,414
Environmental Protection: National Priorities:	
Grassroots Rural and Small Community Water Systems Assistance Act (Public Law 114–98)	27,000
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA):	
Coal Combustion Residuals Federal Permit Program	9,000
Protecting Estuaries and Wetlands:	
National estuary program/Coastal waterways:	
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
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

PROGRAM FUNDING FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Funding Amount
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
Ensure Safe Water:	
Class VI wells primacy application development	5,000
Class VI regulator education and training programs	1,800
Ensure Clean Water:	
Urban Waters	1,500
U.S.-British Columbia Transboundary Watersheds Activities	2,000
Northwest Area Critical Energy Infrastructure Hub Resiliency Study	1,000

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2026	$43,250,000
Committee recommendation	43,250,000

The Committee recommends $43,250,000 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, 2026	$40,676,000
Committee recommendation	40,676,000

The Committee recommends $40,676,000 for Buildings and Facilities.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2026	$282,749,000
Committee recommendation	280,917,000

The Committee recommends $280,917,000 for Hazardous Substance Superfund.

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 $17,607,000 to the Science and Technology account. The Committee recommends $6,715,000 for Superfund Enforcement. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this explanatory statement. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative.

Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability.—The Committee recommends $5,583,000. 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 $11,202,000. 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 necessity to honor Tribal treaty rights and resources protected by treaties. EPA is directed to fully implement the Agency's Guidance for Discussing Tribal Treaty Rights to ensure Agency actions adequately consider treaty rights proactively throughout the consultation process.

Bubbly Creek, Illinois.—The Committee 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 urgently engage in the maximum number of municipal, corporate, state, and other partnerships possible for the remediation of this site. 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 90 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.

Site Enforcement Management System.—The Committee directs the Agency to continue to maintain the Site Enforcement Management System and data needed to produce the Annual Superfund Progress Report and Five-Year Reviews pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act [CERCLA] and maintain an interactive publicly accessible GIS website mapping harmful chemicals showing annual data.

Beatrice, Nebraska.—The Committee notes Beatrice, Nebraska is continuing to experience toxic contaminant leakage, including polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons [PAHs], polychlorinated biphenyls

[PCBs], and heavy metals into the nearby waterway. The Committee directs the Office of Land and Emergency Management to work in tandem with the city to develop and deploy assistance with site clean-up, including structure removal, soil excavation, and soil capping.

West Lake Landfill Superfund Site.—In fiscal year 2026, the Committee directed the Agency to submit to the Committee a report detailing the current and projected remediation needs, staffing requirements, and estimate of the latest timeline for remediating hazardous waste residing at the West Lake Landfill Superfund Site in Bridgeton, Missouri. The Committee is still awaiting this report and directs the Agency to provide it expeditiously.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND

Appropriations, 2026	$88,903,000
Committee recommendation	88,556,000

The Committee recommends $88,556,000 for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this explanatory statement.

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, 2026	$20,561,000
Committee recommendation	16,706,000

The Committee recommends $16,706,000 for the Inland Oil Spill Program. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this explanatory statement.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Appropriations, 2026	$4,409,609,000
Committee recommendation	4,415,057,000

The Committee recommends $4,415,057,000 for State and Tribal Assistance Grants, The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this explanatory statement. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative.

Infrastructure Assistance.—The Committee recommends $3,305,224,000 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 $314,104,000 from the Clean Water SRF and $280,549,000 from the Drinking Water SRF be for Congressionally Directed Spending grants for the construction of drinking water, waste-water, and storm-water infrastructure and for water quality protection. Each project shall provide not less than 20 percent matching funds from non-Federal sources, unless approved for a waiver. Applicable Federal requirements that would apply to a Clean Water State Revolving Fund or Drinking Water State Revolving Fund project grant recipient shall apply to a grantee receiving a congressionally directed spending grant under this section. The Committee notes that the following funding sources are to be treated as non-Federal funds and can be used to meet the non-Federal matching fund requirement: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Development Block Grant Program; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Development Program; and Appalachian Regional Commission grants. Funding made available to jurisdictions through the American Rescue Plan act of 2021 (Public Law 117–2) is considered Federal funds and may not be applied towards the non-Federal cost share requirement. With approval from the project recipient, the Administrator may provide funding by grant or cooperative agreement to States to administer any Congressional Directed Spending projects being co-funded by the State SRF program or to support administration of other Congressional Directed Spending projects. A detailed list of projects is located in the table titled "Congressionally Directed Spending" accompanying this explanatory statement.

The Committee recommends a total of $594,653,000 in funding for 322 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 $13,300,000 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 com-

mitments to seriously engage with the Committee on finding long-term solutions to the growing backlog of CDS projects.

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

Diesel Emission Reduction Act Grants.—The Committee recommends $90,000,000 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 for Targeted Airshed Grants. These grants, including prior fiscal years, shall be awarded within 180 days of enactment of this act, and shall be distributed on a competitive basis to nonattainment areas that EPA determines are ranked as the top five most polluted areas relative to annual ozone or particulate matter 2.5 standards, as well as the top five areas based on the 24-hour particulate matter 2.5 standard where the design values exceed the 35 mg/m3 standard. To determine these areas, the Agency shall use the most recent design values calculated from validated air quality data. The Committee notes that these funds are available for emission reduction activities deemed necessary for compliance with national ambient air quality standards and included in a State Implementation Plan submitted to EPA. The Committee reminds the Agency of the report request contained in Senate Report 118–83 and seeks updates with how more recent funds were allocated. EPA shall provide a report to the Committee within 30 days of enactment of this act that includes a table showing how fiscal year 2024, 2025, and 2026 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 $41,000,000 to continue a grant program to control and treat sewer overflows and stormwater, as authorized in section 4106 of Public Law 115–270.

Wildfire Smoke Preparedness.—The Committee recommends $10,000,000 for wildfire smoke preparedness grants. These grants shall be distributed on a competitive basis to States, federally recognized Tribes, public pre-schools, local educational agencies as defined in 20 U.S.C. 7801(30), and non-profit organizations, for assessment, prevention, control, or abatement of 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 max-

imum 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 $21,212,000 for Congressionally Directed Spending grants. Further detail on these projects is located in the table titled "Congressionally Directed Spending" accompanying this explanatory statement.

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 $1,109,833,000. The Committee recommends additional resources to support State and Tribal capacity to address environmental challenges and protect the public. The Committee believes that it is vital for the Agency to work collaboratively with State and Tribal partners and support their work to implement delegated environmental programs.

Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319).—The Committee recommends $175,250,000. 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 $116,740,000 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 $236,672,000 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 2028 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. The bill clarifies Congressional intent that funding provided in fiscal year 2026, 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.

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.

Power Plant Greenhouse Gas Standards Implementation.—The Committee recognizes that affordable and reliable electricity is essential to economic growth and the wellbeing of Americans. According to the North American Electric Reliability Corporation, electricity peak demand and energy growth forecasts for the next decade are higher than at any point in the last 20 years, driven largely by data centers and other large loads. These projected increases, coupled with the planned retirements, water usage, and insufficient replacement, of always available generation resources threaten electric and water affordability and reliability. The Committee further notes that natural gas-fired generation remains essential as the resource mix evolves, and the Committee supports policies that allow fast-start natural gas turbines to be deployed and operated in the most economic and flexible manner possible, consistent with promoting reliability and affordability across the energy system. The Committee underscores that Federal policies should support clean, continuous, reliable generation resources that neither necessitate premature decommissioning nor discourage investment in new generating capacity.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE AND INNOVATION PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2026	$72,274,000
Committee recommendation	72,274,000

The Committee recommends a total of $72,274,000 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.

GOOD SAMARITAN MINE REMEDIATION FUND

Appropriations, 2026	.....
Committee recommendation	$1,700,000

The Committee recommends $1,700,000 for the Good Samaritan Mine Remediation Fund.

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, 2026	$780,000
Committee recommendation	780,000

The Committee recommends $780,000 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 2026 enacted levels as stipulated in the tables incorporated by reference for National Forest System and State, Private, and Tribal Forestry.

Bear Springs Ranger Station.—The Forest Service is directed to update the Committee on meeting the agency's obligations under Public Law 92–427 with respect to the Bear Springs Ranger Station and an appraisal of funds needed to complete its obligations before conveying the improvements at Bear Springs Ranger State to the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs.

Shared Stewardship Agreements.—The Committee notes that Shared Stewardship Agreements have proven effective tools for States and the Forest Service to increase the pace and scale of improvements to forests and watersheds, reducing wildfire risks, supporting cross-boundary projects and coordination, and providing job opportunities for rural communities. Within 60 days of enactment of this act, the Committee directs the Forest Service to provide a report of current Shared Stewardship Agreements, the goals and objectives of each agreement, the Federal and non-Federal funding for each activity and objective, including its specific source, and any accomplishments to date.

Staffing Assessment.—The Forest Service shall undertake a report describing an assessment of staffing needs across the Service required to maintain capacity in and ensure successful delivery of the programs for which amounts are made available by this act. The report shall also include the number of employees in the Forest Service as of the date on which the report is submitted; and January 1 of the year in which the report is submitted; and January 1 of each of the previous calendar years. This report shall be submitted to Congress no later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this act.

Conservation Finance.—The Committee finds that the Forest Service's innovative application of conservation finance is an important tool to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire and improve forest health. The Committee encourages the Forest Service to expand these efforts to leverage non-Federal investment and strengthen public-private partnerships that accelerate the pace and scale of forest restoration. Within 60 days of enactment of this act, the Committee directs the Forest Service to submit a report detailing the outcomes achieved through conservation finance, including a summary of conservation finance projects on forest system lands, the total amount of non-Federal funding leveraged for these projects, and any barriers the Service faces in applying conservation finance to further increase the pace and scale of forest restoration.

Internal Transfers Reporting.—The Forest Service is directed to provide a report within 90 days of the end of the fiscal year detailing the use of internal transfer and to include a display of such transfers, including the authority used for each such transfer, in the next year's budget justification.

FOREST SERVICE OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2026	$1,090,000,000
Committee Recommendation	1,046,600,000

The Committee recommends $1,046,600,000 for Forest Service Operations. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this explanatory statement.

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2026	$308,697,000
Committee recommendation	303,000,000

The Committee recommends $303,000,000 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 Committee recommends $31,500,000 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 $63,500,000 for base research activities and $205,000,000 for salaries and expenses.

The Committee supports the current structure consisting of the five regional research stations, the International Institute of Trop-

ical Forestry, Institute for Pacific Islands Forestry, and the Forest Products Laboratory, and directs that each of the existing facilities and programs be funded at least at the fiscal year 2026 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 $1,000,000 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 encourages the Service to expeditiously fill these vacancies with fund 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 recommends $3,000,000 to continue partnering 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.

Native Forest Restoration.—The Committee encourages the Forest Service to establish a Recurrent Genomic Selection [RGS] program for native forest restoration, in order to develop and maintain seed orchards, progeny tests, genomic analysis, and field deployment necessary to accelerate breeding and restoration of high-priority native tree species, including the American chestnut and other threatened or regionally significant species such as round-leaf birch. The Committee encourages the Forest Service to partner with non-profit organizations, universities, and state and private landowners with demonstrated expertise in forest genetics and restoration and directs the Forest Service to brief the Committees on Appropriations within 180 days of enactment of this act on program implementation, geographic distribution of activities, and anticipated restoration outcomes.

Urban Wildfire Risk Modeling.—The Committee supports efforts to improve the understanding and awareness of urban wildfire risk using standardized modeling and scientific methods and directs the Forest Service to collaborate with institutions of higher education to build capacity and expertise to address these risks.

Deploying Geospatial Digital Twin Solutions.—The Committee recognizes digital twinning of natural and built environments has emerged as a promising approach to provide the necessary geospatial and contextual information for data-driven decision-making and coordination for effective production and management of natural resources and disaster mitigation. Within 90 days of enactment of this act, the Committee directs the Service to brief the Committee on the potential applications of this technology and the feasibility of academic partnerships to develop and enable a suite of use-inspired cyber-tools, platforms and AI capabilities to enable advanced digital twin solutions for the production, resilience, and risk-mitigation of natural systems, as well as the expansion to the efficiency and security of human-built systems.

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 explanatory statement.

—$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.

—$2,000,000 to support Forest-based Cellulose Nanomaterials research, including material forms, manufacturing processes, and technology transfer.
—$1,500,000 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.
—$3,500,000 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.
—$3,000,000 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.
—$5,000,000 to support Outbreak Timber Salvage Research related to drought and needle tip blight and ips beetle outbreaks.
—$1,000,000 to support Pacific Northwest Fish Modeling work to better understand the upper limit of fish distribution.
—$1,000,000 to support Needle Blight Mitigation collaborative research.
—$1,000,000 for new or ongoing research on defoliating insect outbreaks in southeast Alaska.

Joint Fire Science.—The Committee recommends $3,000,000 to support the Joint Fire Science program. Combined with $3,000,000 in the Department of Interior U.S. Wildland Fire Service account, a total of $6,000,000 is recommended 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 further 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]

Program	Funding Amount
Research and Development Programs:	$63,500
Biomass Commercialization	1,500
Forest-Based Cellulose Nanomaterials	2,000
Glacier Outburst Monitoring Capacity and Flood Risk Mitigation	1,500
Needle Blight Mitigation	1,000
Northeastern States Research Cooperative	6,000
Northwest Wildland and Rangeland Fire Science Consortium	3,000
Outbreak Timber Salvage Research	5,000
Pacific Northwest Fish Modeling	1,000
Wildfire and Watersheds	4,000
Wildland Urban Interface Workforce Development	3,500
Forest Products Laboratory	15,000
Southeast Alaska Insect Outbreak	1,000
Salaries and Expenses	205,000

STATE, PRIVATE, AND TRIBAL FORESTRY

Appropriations, 2026	$310,594,000
Committee recommendation	304,347,000

The Committee recommends $304,347,000 for State, Private, and Tribal Forestry. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this explanatory statement. Program directives and specific funding requirements are noted in the following narrative. 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.

The Forest Service is reminded that the amounts designated within this appropriation are incorporated by reference for the grant programs as specified and is directed to fully disburse these funds as intended.

Within the funds recommended, $1,000,000 is to support the Forest Ecosystem Monitoring Cooperative which supports existing academic partnerships in the Northern Forest Region. A reduced non-Federal cost share for this program shall be negotiated with the host agencies to enable full implementation of the program.

State, Private, and Tribal Forestry.—The Committee recognizes the importance of State forestry agencies to responding to wildfire and invasive species, working with private landowners and communities, and cross-boundary resiliency and restoration, and directs that the Service continue to participate in shared decision-making on funding allocations and program execution with State foresters and associations, consistent with Section 13 of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act.

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 recommends $44,000,000 for Cooperative lands forest health management, of which, $12,000,000 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.

Mountain Pine Beetle.—The Committee recognizes the growing threat of mountain pine beetle activity, particularly in Colorado, and encourages the Forest Service to expand its formal agreements with States to ensure timely, cross-boundary response to allow for efficient planning, resource deployment, and treatment implementation before conditions worsen.

Weed Management Areas.—The Committee is concerned about the increasing intensity and frequency of wildfires and recognizes that non-native invasive plant species contribute to increased fuel loads and altered fire behavior. The Committee acknowledges the important role of locally-led Weed Management Areas [WMAs], which bring together Federal, State, local, Tribal, and private land managers to coordinate the detection, mapping, and control of invasive plant species. The Committee encourages the Forest Service to coordinate with these State and local partners to leverage existing WMA partnerships to support work to detect and control invasive plant species before they expand across landscapes and increase wildfire fuel loads, thereby improving forest and rangeland health.

Landscape Scale Restoration.—Within this program, the Committee expects projects that prioritize resiliency through the protection and restoration of native tree habitats, including management of woody invasive species and increased tree planting in urban communities most severely impacted by invasive woody species. The Forest Service is directed to report to the Committee on major invasive species affecting state, private, and Tribal lands and the status and successes of remediation and replanting efforts within 90 days of enactment of this act.

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 Committee finds that small, densely planted area of native trees and plants have significant ecological impacts when they are grown in underutilized, degraded, or barren landscapes to improve stormwater management, reduce heat, and create wildlife habitat and encourages the establishment of these microforests.

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 $19,847,000 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 explanatory statement.

International Programs and Trade.—The Committee recommends $19,000,000 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 order for the Office of International Programs to continue to implement programs that support American forests and counter foreign threats to domestic resources, including support for the international trade for American wood, detection of illegal timber imports to bolster enforcement of the Lacey Act, conservation of migratory species habitat, and prevention and mitigation of foreign invasive species, the Committee again directs that the Office shall continue operating as a distinct, unified office handling international programs and trade, and leading coordination for the Service with all foreign affairs agencies. This office shall remain organizationally independent within the Office of the Chief and shall not be partitioned or consolidated within other Deputy Areas.

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 Com-

mittee 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]

Program	Funding Amount
Forest Health Management	$60,000
Cooperative Lands Forest Health Management	44,000
Forest Ecosystem Monitoring Cooperative	1,000
Lake Tahoe Forest Health Management	250
Spruce Budworm	12,000
Sudden Oak Death	2,000
Cooperative Fire Assistance	97,000
State Fire Capacity Grants	76,000
Lake Tahoe State Fire Capacity	2,125
Cooperative Forestry	69,347
Community Forest and Open Space Conservation	5,500
Urban and Community Forestry	32,000
International Programs and Trade	19,000
Salaries and Expenses	45,000

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Appropriations, 2026	$1,857,843,000
Committee recommendation	1,858,843,000

The Committee recommends $1,856,843,000 for the National Forest System. The detailed allocation of funding by program and activity is included in the table accompanying this explanatory statement.

Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness.—The Committee recommends $45,000,000 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 the recommended funds, $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 collabora-

tion with the National Park Service for the Appalachian National Scenic Trail.

Law Enforcement.—The Committee is aware of an increasing number of tour operators conducting unpermitted or illegal commercial use activities within the National Forest System, including within the Tongass National Forest by use of foreign flagged vessels. The Committee is concerned that inter-agency capacity is insufficient to monitor and respond to these activities. Within available funding, the Committee directs the Service to provide adequate resources and personnel to support enforcement efforts lead by the U.S. Coast Guard and U.S. Customs and Border Protection and enhance alignment of inter-agency enforcement activities as necessary.

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.

Hazardous Fuels.—The Committee recommends $176,850,000 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 $8,000,000 is recommended for the Southwest Ecological Restoration Institutes consistent with Public Law 108–317, including for the newly designated institute.

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 directs the Forest Service to brief the Committee and submit a written strategy not later than 120 days after enactment of this act on the implementation of the Wood Innovation Program. The strategy shall: (1) propose updated allocation criteria that prioritizes high fire-risk watersheds and communities; (2) include an action plan with milestones to scale wood utilization technologies from demonstration to deployment; and (3) identify key barriers (including feedstock supply, transportation/logistics, and

market/offtake constraints) and the steps the agency will take, using existing authorities, to address them.

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.

Among other hazardous fuels activities, the Committee supports using these funds for work on Forest Service lands to complete fuel breaks that span multiple property boundaries and expects the Forest Service to prioritize projects that protect communities and critical infrastructure from catastrophic wildfire risks.

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 [4FRI], to prioritize forest health and restoration, including hazardous fuels treatment, in accordance with the Wildfire Crisis Strategy. The Committee directs the Forest Service to provide a briefing within 180 days of enactment of this act on progress toward increasing the pace and scale of restoration treatments under 4FRI, including acres treated, contracts executed, and partner contributions leveraged.

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.

The Service is directed to support efforts to integrate the protection and restoration of wet meadows, stream and river corridors, wetlands, and riparian areas into fire and fuels planning and project implementation to strengthen suppression-control features and post-fire recovery, while increasing benefits for fish and wildlife, water quality, and drought resilience.

Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management.—The Committee recommends $21,000,000 for Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management.

The Committee recommends 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 $1,453,152,000 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.

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 Committee recommends funding necessary for the Service's costs to process rights-of-way applications.

Landslides.—The Committee recognizes the increasing frequency of landslides across Southeast Alaska, including lands within the Tongass National Forest, and acknowledge the Service's active role in the identification, monitoring, and mitigation of landslide hazards as the predominant land manager within Southeast Alaska. The Committee directs the Service to consider these hazards in the

revision and implementation of management plans related to the Tongass National Forest.

Alaska Native Vietnam Era Veterans Allotments.—The Committee is aware that section 1119 (a)(1)(B) of Public Law 116–9 excludes national forest system lands from the definition of available Federal lands under the allotment program. Within 1 year of the enactment of this act, the Forest Service is directed to provide a report to the Committee which identifies specific areas within the Tongass National Forest and the Chugach National Forest that the Chief of the Forest Service determines should be made available, consistent with the mission of the National Forest System and the specific purposes for which each unit was established.

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 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 in the Dakota Prairie Grasslands 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 the potential impacts to rangeland and wildlife habitat, including areas with wildlife-livestock conflict, and a cost-benefit analysis resulting from the use of virtual fencing technologies on Federal grazing allotments.

Rural Airstrips.—Within available funding for Recreation, heritage, and wilderness, the Committee recommends $750,000 for the

maintenance of rural air strips. 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]

Program	Funding Amount
Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness:	
NATIVE Act Implementation	$1,000
National Recreation Areas (Public Law 105–277, Public Law 109–382, Public Law 111–11)	3,000
Hazardous Fuels:	
Lake Tahoe Hazardous Fuels	5,500
Community Wood Energy	15,000
Wood Innovation Grants	30,000
Southwest Ecological Restoration Institutes	8,000
Vegetation and Watershed Management:	
Lake Tahoe Vegetation and Watershed	6,175

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2026	$137,250,000
Committee recommendation	137,179,000

The Committee recommends $137,179,000 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 $36,511,000 for Facilities. The Committee recognizes that the lack of affordable, available, quality housing for Federal wildland firefighters seriously impacts the Forest Service's ability to recruit and retain qualified firefighters and expects the Forest Service to prioritize critical facility maintenance work to improve the condition and availability of government housing for Forest Service wildland firefighters and other essential employees.

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 $22,000,000 for Trails, of which no less than the fiscal year 2026 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. Non-governmental partners play an outsized role in the maintenance of Forest Service Trails completing over 60 percent of all maintenance based on 2025 Forest Service data. The Forest Service is directed to maintain sufficient staffing across the National Forest System to manage these partnerships and projects and increase financial support to address maintenance needs given current agency staffing and capacity. The Forest Service is encouraged to collaborate with regional training centers that provide resources for training trails stewards responsible for the maintenance of trails for public use and is further encouraged to focus on maintaining geographical diversity in its partnerships. Within these funds, $2,000,000, is recommended to address trail maintenance needs within National Forests in States and territories outside of the continental United States.

Legacy Roads and Trails.—The Committee recommends $3,000,000 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 $18,668,000 for congressionally directed spending in this program. A detailed list of projects is included in the "Congressionally Directed Spending" table accompanying this explanatory statement.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS, SPECIAL ACTS

Appropriations, 2026	$664,000
Committee recommendation	664,000

The Committee recommends $664,000 an amount equal to the fiscal year 2026 enacted level. These funds are derived from receipts at certain forests.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

Appropriations, 2026	$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, 2026	$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, 2026	$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, 2026	$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, 2026	$2,426,111,000
Committee recommendation	2,628,000,000

The Committee recommends $2,628,000,000 for wildland fire management.

Fire Operations.—The Committee recommends $192,000,000 for preparedness, $1,011,000,000 for suppression operations, and $1,425,000,000 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 Equipment..—The Committee recognizes the increasing operational and physical demands placed on wildfire and land management personnel operating in remote and rugged terrain. Therefore, the Forest Service shall evaluate modular mobility and load-reduction technologies capable of supporting wildland fire management activities in austere environments and assess the operational effectiveness, safety impact, logistical benefits, and potential pathways to acquisition and provide a report on the findings, including cost considerations, to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act.

The Committee further directs the Forest Service, in coordination with the National Wildfire Coordinating Group, to develop and implement a strategy to make commercially available appropriate respiratory personal protective equipment for wildland firefighters and support staff in settings in which smoke exposure surpasses covered permissible exposure limits and report on the progress of this strategy, including cost, within 180 days of enactment of this act.

WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS RESERVE FUND

Appropriations, 2026	$2,480,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,570,000,000

The Committee recommends $2,570,000,000 for the Forest Service Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund for fiscal year 2027.

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, 2026	$5,054,433,000
Advance Appropriations, 2027	4,789,731,000
Committee recommendation, new appropriations, 2027	341,476,000
Committee recommendation, total resources available, 2027	5,131,207,000
Committee recommendation, advance appropriations, 2028	4,866,505,000

The Committee recommends $5,131,207,000 in total resources for fiscal year 2027 for Indian Health Services. The Committee also recommends $4,866,505,000 in advance appropriations for the Services account for fiscal year 2028. The following direction relates to the total fiscal year 2027 funding recommendation. All programs, projects, and activities are maintained at fiscal year 2026 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 $75,774,000 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 2025 or will open in fiscal year 2026. 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.

IHS Staffing Reporting.—The Indian Health Service's background investigation and credentialing and privileging process is integral to ensuring the quality and safety of health services in Indian communities. However, the time it currently takes for the IHS to complete the process can create a significant barrier to hiring and retaining qualified healthcare professionals. It also discourages skilled medical providers from applying for or remaining in positions at direct service facilities. As a result of these delays, clinic services suffer, limiting access to healthcare for Tribal members. Therefore, the Committee directs IHS to review and expedite its hiring process for medical providers, specifically at direct service clinics. None of this language should be construed to undermine the integrity or thoroughness of the background check process. The Committee encourages the Service to consider ways to collaborate with Tribes to improve the Federal hiring system. The Committee requests an update on this topic in the Fiscal Year 2028 congressional justification.

Hospitals and Health Clinics.—The Committee recommends $2,698,564,000 for Hospitals and Health Clinics. The bill maintains funding at fiscal year 2026 enacted levels for the Alzheimer's program and Produce Prescription Pilot program. The bill also continues funding at the fiscal year 2026 enacted levels for the domestic violence prevention program, accreditation emergencies, health information technology, healthy lifestyles in youth project.

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

levels, and if necessary, any additional amounts needed to fully fund the eligible operating and ownership costs for all VBC facilities.

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

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

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 2026 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 2028 as specified in bill language.

Dental Health.—The recommendation includes $265,994,000 for dental health. The Service is encouraged to coordinate with the Bureau of Indian Education [BIE] to integrate preventive dental care at schools within the BIE system.

Mental Health.—The recommendation includes $135,385,000 for mental health programs. The bill maintains fiscal year 2026 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 $268,092,000 for alcohol and substance abuse programs. 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 part-

ners 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 2026 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 provide support for the delivery of healthcare services for New Tribes, 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 $116,813,000 for public health nursing.

Health Education.—The recommendation includes $24,555,000 for health education.

Rural Health Care Access.—The Committee remains concerned about the ongoing difficulties rural and remote Tribal communities face in accessing timely health services. To reduce geographic barriers and improve care continuity, the Committee directs the IHS to procure integrated rural healthcare delivery models that leverage mobile medical units, telehealth-enabled clinical services, and clinical staff augmentation to address persistent workforce gaps.

Urban Indian Health.—The recommendation includes $95,419,000 for the Urban Indian Health program. 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.

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

Indian Health Professions.—The recommendation includes $84,568,000 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.

Indian Health Service Contracting in Alaska.—The Committee notes that the General Accountability Office [GAO] will be conducting a study on limitations on Indian Health Service contracting in Alaska (Section 424 of division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014). The study is expected to examine how modifications to the provision may affect patient care, costs, staffing, economies of scale, and tribal self-determination in the delivery of healthcare.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

Appropriations, 2026	$1,819,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,731,000,000

The Committee has continued language from fiscal year 2021 establishing an indefinite appropriation for contract support costs estimated to be $1,731,000,000 in fiscal year 2027. 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, 2026	$366,000,000
Committee recommendation	720,000,000

The recommendation includes an indefinite appropriation of an estimated $720,000,000 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, 2026	$809,222,000
Advance appropriations, 2027	516,600,000
Committee recommendation, new appropriations, 2027	302,918,000
Committee recommendation, total resources available, 2027	819,518,000
Committee recommendation, advance appropriations, 2027	524,896,000

The Committee recommends $819,518,000 in total resources for fiscal year 2027 for health facilities operations of the IHS. The Committee recommendation also provides $524,896,000 in advance appropriations for the account for fiscal year 2028. All programs, projects, and activities are maintained at fiscal year 2026 enacted levels unless otherwise specified. The following direction relates to fiscal year 2027 funding.

Staffing for New Facilities.—The Committee recommends $8,296,000 for staffing of newly opened health facilities within the Facilities account.

Maintenance & Improvement.—The recommendation includes $170,595,000 for Maintenance and Improvement.

Sanitation Facilities Construction.—The recommendation includes $109,943,000 for Sanitation Facilities Construction activities. The bill provides $22,406,000 for Congressionally Directed Spending [CDS] projects in this program. A detailed list of projects is included in the "Congressionally Directed Spending" table accompanying this explanatory statement.

Sanitation Facilities Operations and Maintenance Capacity.—The Committee recognizes that the long-term sustainability of sanitation infrastructure in Tribal communities depends not only on the construction of facilities, but also on the availability of adequate operations and maintenance [O&M] funding and technical capacity. The Committee acknowledges the existing authority of the Indian Health Service to support certain O&M—related activities within

the Sanitation Facilities Construction account. The Committee directs the Service to establish a pilot program, within available resources, in partnership with a region or Tribal organization with demonstrated technical expertise and capacity, to provide hands-on technical assistance and workforce training to Tribal communities. The pilot shall focus on training local operators and staff in the operations and maintenance of sanitation systems, with an emphasis on supporting small, rural, and remote communities that face the greatest capacity constraints.

Study on Sanitation Facility operations and Maintenance Needs.—The Committee further directs the Service to conduct and submit to the Committees on Appropriations and the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, not later than 180 days after enactment of this act, a study assessing the need for dedicated operations and maintenance funding for Tribal sanitation systems throughout the country. The study shall evaluate the extent of unmet O&M needs, the impacts of insufficient funding on system performance and public health, and options for establishing a sustainable, long-term approach to supporting operations and maintenance of Tribal sanitation infrastructure.

Health Care Facilities Construction.—The recommendation includes $184,679,000 for Health Care Facilities Construction. Of the funds provided, fiscal year 2026 funding is maintained for the small ambulatory clinic program.

Equipment.—The recommendation includes $34,598,000 for medical equipment upgrades and replacement.

Facilities & Environmental Health Support.—The recommendation includes $319,703,000 for Facilities & Environmental Health Support. 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 2026 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, 2026	$77,100,000
Committee recommendation	72,250,000

The Committee recommends $72,250,000 for the operations of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences account. The Committee continues the $2,000,000 provided in fiscal year 2026 as base funds in fiscal year 2027 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, 2026	$79,800,000
Committee recommendation	74,228,000

The Committee recommends $74,228,000 for the operations of the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry account.

The Committee continues the $2,000,000 provided in fiscal year 2026 as base funds in fiscal year 2027 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 Environ-

mental Policy Act (Public Law 91–190) implementing procedures and resolves interagency environmental disputes informally and through issuance of findings and recommendations.

Appropriations, 2026	$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 substances that result in, or may cause, serious injury, death, substantial property damage, or serious adverse effects on human health. It became operational in fiscal year 1998.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2026	$14,000,000
Committee recommendation	14,000,000

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

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, 2026	$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, 2026	$928,500,000
Committee recommendation	916,335,000

The Committee recommends $916,335,000 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 administrative operations. The Committee looks forward to continuing to support the development of the SAWHM as detailed plans for siting, design, construction, operations, and private fundraising become available for review.

National Museum of the American Latino.—Public Law 116–260, enacted on December 27, 2020, established the National Museum of the American Latino [NMAL] within the Smithsonian Institution. The mission of the NMAL is to give voice to both the richness and the challenges of the Latino American experience, to make it

possible for all people to understand the depth, complexity, and promise of the American experience, and to serve as a national forum for collaboration and celebration of Latino American history and culture. The NMAL will be the keystone for people in the United States and visitors worldwide to learn about Latino contributions to life, art, history, and culture in the United States and will serve as a gateway for visitors to view Latino exhibitions, collections, and programming at other Smithsonian Institution facilities and museums throughout the United States.

Funding will support continued activities including: recruitment and selection of additional personnel, including human resources activities; formation of planning and coordination teams to develop exhibitions, public programs, education, research, collections acquisition, technology, and capital fundraising; and developing administrative operations. The Committee looks forward to continuing to support the development of the NMAL as detailed plans for siting, design, construction, operations, and private fundraising become available for review.

FACILITIES CAPITAL

Appropriations, 2026	$152,000,000
Committee recommendation	135,005,000

The Committee recommends $135,005,000 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, 2026	$185,000,000
Committee recommendation	185,000,000

The Committee recommends $185,000,000 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 explanatory statement. 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, 2026	$19,000,000
Committee recommendation	19,000,000

The Committee recommends $19,000,000 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, 2026	$32,340,000
Committee recommendation	32,602,000

The Committee recommends $32,602,000 for the operations and maintenance of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

CAPITAL REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 2026	$4,860,000
Committee recommendation	2,398,000

The Committee recommends $2,398,000 for the Capital Repair and Restoration account.

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, 2026	$5,000,000
Committee recommendation	4,250,000

The Committee recommends $4,250,000 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, 2026	$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 explanatory statement.

Support for the Arts Mission.—The Committee rejects the budget request to effectively eliminate the National Endowment for the Arts. Funding must be used to fulfill the mission and goals of the National Endowment as authorized in the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act (Public Law 89–209) with continued emphasis on Federal and State partnership, as well as local cultural organizations. The Chair is directed to expend no less than

40 percent of the funds available for grants for Federal-state partnerships grants, which is equal to fiscal year 2024 and prior year action. Further, the Committee recognizes the longstanding practices of the National Endowment for the Arts of awarding grants through a competitive, merit-based process informed by external peer review and competitive procedures in the evaluation and selection of grant applications, consistent with the agency's mission to support projects for the highest scholarly, artistic, and public merit

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, 2026	$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 2026 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 en-

gagement. The Committee encourages NEH to partner with 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. Further, the Committee encourages NEH to provide support for projects that illustrate the transformative role of women in American history, such as Katherine Johnson and Amelia Earhart, to educate and inspire the next generation of women leaders and professionals in fields such as aviation, advanced computer technologies and the STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math) disciplines.

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

Support for the Humanities Mission.—The Committee rejects the budget request to effectively eliminate the National Endowment for the Humanities. Funding must be used to fulfill the mission and goals of the National Endowment as authorized in the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act (Public Law 89–209) with continued emphasis on Federal and State partnership, as well as local cultural organizations. The Chair is directed to expend no less than 40 percent of the funds available for grants for Federal-State partnerships grants, which is equal to fiscal year 2024 and prior year action. Further, the Committee recognizes the long-standing practices of the National Endowment for the Humanities of awarding grants through a competitive, merit-based process informed by external peer review and the recommendations of the National Council on the Humanities. Therefore, the Committee directs NEH to continue to utilize rigorous peer review and competitive procedures in the evaluation and selection of grant applications, consistent with the agency's mission to support projects of the highest scholarly and public merit.

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, 2026	$3,661,000
Committee recommendation	3,461,000

The Committee recommends $3,461,000 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, 2026	$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, 2026	$8,285,000
Committee recommendation	7,250,000

The Committee recommends $7,250,000 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 82–592) 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, 2026	$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 fundraising efforts. With private contributions comprising nearly 50 percent of its annual operating budget, the Holocaust Memorial Museum serves as a model for the public-private partnership.

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Appropriations, 2026	$65,231,000
Committee recommendation	65,231,000

The Committee recommends $65,231,000 for operations of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. 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.

UNITED STATES SEMIQUINCENTENNIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2026	$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 $79,300,000 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 project lists for the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

SEC. 431. Addresses allocation of projects for the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund.

SEC. 432. Requires Project Lists for the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund.

SEC. 433. Provides transfer authority to the Federal Highway Administration for the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund.

SEC. 434. Addresses carbon emissions from forest biomass.

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

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

SEC. 437. Addresses gasoline distribution facilities in Alaska.

SEC. 438. 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. 439. 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. 440. Prohibits the use of funds to regulate the lead content of ammunition or fishing tackle.

SEC. 441. Addresses changes to the pay cap for Federal firefighters.

SEC. 442. Extends authorities for operations of Indian Health Service programs in Alaska.

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. Extends the authority for the Aces Program.

SEC. 447. Requires Agency Spending Plans.

SEC. 448. Requires written notice of department and agency reorganizations or workforce actions above a certain threshold.

SEC. 449. Requires notification of lease cancellations and real property disposal.

SEC. 450. Incorporates program funding by reference.

SEC. 451. 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.

—$40,000,000 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.
—$203,000,000 for the National Endowment for the Arts.
—$203,000,000 for the National Endowment for the Humanities.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI, OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include "(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the Committee."

In compliance with this rule, changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italic; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

TITLE 5—GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION AND EMPLOYEES

PART III—EMPLOYEES

SUBPART D—PAY AND ALLOWANCES

CHAPTER 55—PAY ADMINISTRATION

SUBCHAPTER V—PREMIUM PAY

§ 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**]** *calendar years 2021 through 2026 and each calendar year thereafter* 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.

* * * * * * *

"(b) Any overtime pay for services described in subsection (a) that is payable under an authority outside of title 5, United States Code, shall be disregarded in calculating any annual limit on the amount of overtime pay payable in [2021 or 2022 or 2023 or 2024] *calendar years 2021 through 2026 and each calendar year thereafter*.

"(c) Any pay that is disregarded under either subsection (a) or (b) shall be disregarded in calculating such employee's aggregate pay for purposes of applying the limitation in section 5307 of title 5, United States Code, during [2021 or 2022 or 2023 or 2024] *calendar years 2021 through 2026 and each calendar year thereafter*.

TITLE 16—CONSERVATION

CHAPTER 92—FOREST LANDSCAPE RESTORATION

§ 7303. Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program

(d) Selection process

(3) Limitation

The Secretary may select not more than—

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

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

* * * * * * *

CHAPTER 3—FORESTS; FOREST SERVICE; REFORESTATION; MANAGEMENT

SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

EDITORIAL NOTES

FOREST SERVICE FACILITY REALIGNMENT AND ENHANCEMENT

"SEC. 501. SHORT TITLE.

"This title may be cited as the 'Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act of 2005'.

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

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"(f) DURATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority of the Secretary to initiate the conveyance of an administrative site under this title expires on [September 30, 2019] *September 30, 2027*.

TITLE 30—MINERAL LANDS AND MINING

CHAPTER 3A—LEASES AND PROSPECTING PERMITS

SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 191. Disposition of moneys received

(a) In general

* * * * * * *

(d) BLM oil and gas permit processing fee

(1) In general

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for each of fiscal years 2016 through [2026] *2027*, the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, shall collect a fee for each new application for a permit to drill that is submitted to the Secretary.

(2) Amount

The amount of the fee shall be $9,500 for each new application, as indexed for United States dollar inflation from October 1, 2015 (as measured by the Consumer Price Index).

(3) Use

Of the fees collected under this subsection for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall transfer—

(A) for each of fiscal years 2016 through 2019—

(i) 15 percent to the field offices that collected the fees and used to process protests, leases, and permits under this chapter, subject to appropriation; and

(ii) 85 percent to the BLM Permit Processing Improvement Fund established under subsection (c)(2)(B) (referred to in this subsection as the "Fund"); and

(B) for each of fiscal years 2020 through [2026] *2027*, all of the fees to the Fund.

TITLE 31—MONEY AND FINANCE

SUBTITLE V—GENERAL ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER 69—PAYMENT FOR ENTITLEMENT LAND

§ 6906. Funding

For [fiscal year 2019] *fiscal year 2027*—

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

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

TITLE 42—THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

CHAPTER 103—COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY

SUBCHAPTER I—HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES RELEASES, LIABILITY, COMPENSATION

§ 9622. Settlements

(a) Authority to enter into agreements

* * * * * * *

(b) Agreements with potentially responsible parties

* * * * * * *

(3) Retention of funds

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

TITLE 54—NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND RELATED PROGRAMS

SUBTITLE III—NATIONAL PRESERVATION PROGRAMS

DIVISION A—HISTORIC PRESERVATION

CHAPTER 3031—HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

§ 303102. Funding

For each of fiscal years 2012 to [2023] *fiscal year 2027*, $150,000,000 shall be deposited in the Historic Preservation Fund from revenues due and payable to the United States under section 9 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1338), section 8733(b) of title 10, or both, notwithstanding any provision of law that those proceeds shall be credited to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000 (enacted into law by PUBLIC LAW 106–113)

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

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

* * * * * * *

(h) DURATION OF PILOT PROGRAM.—

(1) COLLECTION OF FEES.—The Secretary of Agriculture may collect fees under the authority of subsection (c) through [fiscal year 2019] *fiscal year 2027*.

CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2008, PUBLIC LAW 110–161

DIVISION F—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2008

TITLE IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 422. A permit fee collected during fiscal year 2007 and each subsequent fiscal year through [fiscal year 2019] *fiscal year 2027* by the Secretary of Agriculture under the Act of March 4, 1915 (16 U.S.C. 497) for a marina on the Shasta-Trinity National Forest shall be deposited in a special account in the Treasury established for the Secretary of Agriculture, and shall remain available to the Secretary of Agriculture until expended, without further appropriation, for purposes stated in section 808(a)(3)(A–D) of title VIII of division J of Public Law 108–447 (16 U.S.C. 6807), and for direct operating or capital costs associated with the issuance of a marina permit.

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, 2012, PUBLIC LAW 112–74

DIVISION E—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2012

TITLE IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

CONTRACTING AUTHORITIES

SEC. 412. In awarding a Federal contract with funds made available by this Act, notwithstanding Federal Government procurement and contracting laws, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior (the "Secretaries") may, in evaluating bids and proposals, through [fiscal year 2019] *fiscal year 2027*, give consideration to local contractors who are from, and who provide employment and training for, dislocated and displaced workers in an economically disadvantaged rural community, including those historically timber-dependent areas that have been affected by reduced timber harvesting on Federal lands and other forest-dependent rural communities isolated from significant alternative employment opportunities: * * *

CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014, PUBLIC LAW 113–76

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

TITLE IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

ALASKA NATIVE REGIONAL HEALTH ENTITIES

SEC. 424. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law and until [December 24, 2022] *October 1, 2027*, 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, 2027*.

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

SEC. 7. PLANS; REPORTS.

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

(b) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than [July 1, 2027] *July 1, 2028*, the Commission shall complete and submit to Congress a final report that contains—

(1) a summary of the activities of the Commission;

(2) a final accounting of funds received and expended by the Commission; and

(3) the findings and recommendations of the Commission.

SEC. 8. TERMINATION OF COMMISSION.

(a) DATE OF TERMINATION.—The Commission shall terminate on [July 1, 2027] *July 1, 2028*.

CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2023, PUBLIC LAW 117–328

DIVISION G—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2023

TITLE IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

SEC. 443. (a) Section 613 of title VI of division J of Public Law 117–58 is repealed.

(b) For this fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, such sums as are available in the Hazardous Substance Superfund established under section 9507 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 at the end of the preceding fiscal year from taxes received in the Treasury under subsection (b)(1) of such section shall be available, without further appropriation, to remain available until expended, to be used to carry out the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.)*, including for the hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft*: *Provided,* That the amount provided by this subsection is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 4001(a)(1) of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022, and section 1(e) of H. Res. 1151 (117th Congress), as engrossed in the House of Representatives on June 8, 2022.

CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

TITLE 5—ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

CHAPTER I—OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

SUBCHAPTER B—CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS

PART 316—TEMPORARY AND TERM EMPLOYMENT

SUBPART D—TEMPORARY LIMITED EMPLOYMENT

§ 316.401 Purpose and duration.

(d) EXCEPTIONS TO GENERAL TIME LIMITS.

(1) Agencies may make and extend temporary appointments to positions involving intermittent or seasonal work without regard to the requirements in paragraph (c) of this section, provided that:

(i) Appointments and extensions are made in increments of 1 year or less.

(ii) Employment in the same or a successor position under this and any other appointing authority totals less than [6 months (1,040 hours)] *9 months (1,560 hours)*, excluding overtime, in a service year. The service year is the

calendar year that begins on the date of the employee's initial appointment in the agency. Should employment in a position filled under this exception total 6 months or more in any service year, the provisions of paragraph (c) of this section will apply to subsequent extension or reappointment unless OPM approves continued exception under this section. An individual may be employed for training for up to 120 days following initial appointment and up to 2 weeks a year thereafter without regard to the service year limitation.

Allocation of Funds From the Land and Water Conservation Fund—Fiscal Year 2027

(Excludes 43 U.S.C. Section 1331, LWCF Share from Certain Leases)

State(s)	Agency—Account—Activity—Project	Amount
Office of the Secretary		
Departmental Operations Account		
Appraisal and Valuation Services—Federal Lands.		19,000,000
Total, AVSO—Federal Lands, Available Program Funding (Net BA)		19,000,000
Total, AVSO—Federal Lands (New BA)		19,000,000
Pop-up (prior year sequester)		1,083,000
Sequester		−1,083,000
Total, AVSO—Federal Lands, Available Program Funding (Net BA)		19,000,000
Total, Office of the Secretary, Allocation (New BA)		19,000,000
Pop-up (prior year sequester)		1,083,000
Sequester		−1,083,000
Total, Office of the Secretary, Available Program Funding (Net BA)		19,000,000
Bureau of Land Management		
Land Acquisition Account		
Acquisition Management		8,527,000
Recreational Access		19,650,000
Inholdings, Emergencies & Hardships		13,900,000
Land Acquisition Projects		
ID	*Pioneer to Soldier Mountains Recreation Area*	*2,000,000*
MT	*Blackfoot River Watershed*	*13,950,000*
OR	*Little Deschutes River*	*1,000,000*
OR	*Upper John Day*	*3,000,000*
MT	*Milk River Recreation and Access*	*4,000,000*
Subtotal, Land Acquisition Projects		23,950,000
Total, BLM Land Acquisition Account, Available Program Funding (Net BA)		66,027,000
Total, Bureau of Land Management, Allocation (New BA)		66,055,630
Pop-up (prior year sequester)		3,736,541
Sequester		−3,765,171
Total, Bureau of Land Management, Available Program Funding (Net BA)		66,027,000
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service		
Land Acquisition Account		
Highlands Conservation Act (Public Law 108–421).		10,000,000
Land Acquisition Management		18,028,000
Sportsmen and Recreational Access		13,500,000
Inholdings / Emergencies and Hardships.		13,999,995
Exchanges		1,591,000
Land Protection Planning		493,000
Land Acquisition Projects		
FL	*Everglades to Gulf Conservation Area*	*5,000,000*
SD, ND	*Dakota Grassland Conservation Area*	*2,800,000*
SD, ND	*Dakota Tallgrass Prairie Wildlife Management Area.*	*2,000,000*
FL	*Everglades Headwaters National Wildlife Refuge and Conservation Area.*	*5,000,000*
IL, MO	*Middle Mississippi River National Wildlife Refuge*	*500,000*
TX	*Big Boggy National Wildlife Refuge*	*10,700,000*
ID, UT,WY	*Bear River Watershed Conservation Area*	*1,200,000*
IN	*Patoka River National Wildlife Refuge*	*500,000*
TX	*Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge*	*1,600,000*
LA	*Upper Ouachita National Wildlife Refuge*	*6,000,000*
GA	*Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge*	*6,000,000*
MT	*Blackfoot Valley Conservation Area*	*1,500,000*
TX	*Aransas National Wildlife Refuge*	*5,000,000*
NJ	*Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge*	*500,000*
KS	*Flint Hills Legacy Conservation Area*	*1,000,000*
KY	*Clarks River National Wildlife Refuge*	*2,000,000*
Subtotal, Land Acquisition Projects		51,300,000

State(s)	Agency—Account—Activity—Project	Amount
Total, FWS Land Acquisition, Available Program Funding (Net BA)		108,911,995
Total, FWS Land Acquisition, Allocation (New BA)		108,948,611
Pop-up (prior year sequester)		6,173,455
Sequester		−6,210,071
Total, FWS Land Acquisition, Available Program Funding (Net BA)		108,911,995
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund Account (CESCF)		
Species Recovery Land Acquisition		14,162,005
Habitat Conservation Plan Acquisition		26,000,000
Total, FWS CESCF Account, Available Program Funding (Net BA)		40,162,005
Total, FWS Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund, Allocation (New BA).		40,161,907
Pop-up (prior year sequester)		2,289,327
Sequester		−2,289,229
Total, FWS Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund, Available Program Funding (Net BA).		40,162,005
Total, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Allocation (New BA)		149,110,518
Pop-up (prior year sequester)		8,462,782
Sequester		−8,499,300
Total, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Available Program Funding (Net BA)		149,074,000
National Park Service		
NPS Land Acquisition and State Assistance Account		
State Conservation Grants		
State Conservation Grants (Formula)		174,544,000
Outdoor Recreation Legacy Grants (Competitive).		125,000,000
State Conservation Grants Administration.		14,500,000
Subtotal, State Conservation Grants		314,044,000
American Battlefield Protection Program (Public Law 113–287).		20,000,000
Land Acquisition		
Acquisition Management		16,500,000
Recreational Access		12,500,000
Emergencies, Hardships, Relocations, and Deficiencies.		5,000,000
Inholdings, Donations, and Exchanges		19,753,000
Land Acquisition Projects		
CA	*Yosemite National Park*	*440,000*
MN	*Pipestone National Monument*	*378,000*
AZ	*Saguaro National Park*	*5,000,000*
WV	*Gauley River National Recreation Area*	*825,000*
NC	*Blue Ridge Parkway*	*550,000*
MT, WY	*Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area*	*2,860,000*
TN, MS	*Shiloh National Military Park*	*1,320,000*
KY	*Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument*	*827,000*
TBD	*Battlefield Protection*	*20,000,000*
Multiple	*Long Distance Trails*	*10,000,000*
AK	*Denali National Park and Preserve*	*750,000*
AK	*Sitka National Historical Park*	*1,500,000*
TX	*Amistad National Recreation Area*	*1,700,000*
KS	*Nicodemus National Historical Site*	*70,000*
WI	*Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway*	*1,100,000*
Subtotal, Land Acquisition Projects		47,320,000
Subtotal, NPS Land Acquisition [non-add]		[109,325,000]
Total, NPS Land Acquisition, State Assistance Account, Available Program Funding (Net BA).		435,117,000
Total, National Park Service, Allocation (New BA)		435,477,526
Pop-up (prior year sequester)		24,461,693
Sequester		−24,822,219
Total, National Park Service, Available Program Funding (Net BA)		435,117,000
U.S. Forest Service		
USFS Land Acquisition Account		
Acquisition Management		8,000,000
Recreational Access		12,000,000

State(s)	Agency—Account—Activity—Project	Amount
Critical Inholdings/Wilderness		12,635,000
Cash Equalization		250,000
Land Acquisition Projects		
CO	*Pike and San Isabel National Forests*	*4,500,000*
CA	*Angeles National Forest*	*1,100,000*
ID	*Nez Perce Clearwater National Forest*	*58,400,000*
NC	*National Forests in North Carolina*	*2,000,000*
WI	*Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest*	*4,700,000*
GA	*Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest*	*4,600,000*
NM	*Santa Fe National Forest*	*11,000,000*
TN	*Cherokee National Forest*	*11,050,000*
AZ	*Prescott National Forest*	*6,292,000*
Subtotal, Land Acquisition Projects		103,642,000
Total, USFS Land Acquisition Account, Available Program Funding (Net BA)		136,527,000
Total, USFS Land Acquisition Account, Allocation (New BA)		135,730,234
Pop-up (prior year sequester)		8,533,389
Sequester		−7,736,623
Total, USFS Land Acquisition Account, Available Program Funding (Net BA)		136,527,000
USFS Forest Legacy Program Account		
Administrative Funds		7,960,000
Forest Legacy Projects		
ME	*Hilton Family Forest Project*	*13,150,000*
VA	*York River Forest Project*	*6,470,000*
FL	*Peace River Longleaf Pinelands Project*	*17,160,000*
NC	*Hickorynut Mountains Project*	*10,000,000*
WA	*Simcoe Mountains Forest Project*	*16,910,000*
VT	*Batten Kill Valley Forest Project*	*4,500,000*
CO	*Reservoir Hill Forest Project*	*5,875,000*
IA	*Stephens State Forest Addition Project*	*750,000*
KS	*Eight Mile Creek Watershed & Recreation Forest Project.*	*1,400,000*
ME	*Kingfield-Black Nubble Project*	*3,420,000*
CA	*North Fork Mad River Watershed Protection Project (Phase 1).*	*6,660,000*
Subtotal, Forest Legacy Projects		86,295,000
Total, USFS Forest Legacy Account, Available Program Funding (Net BA)		94,255,000
Total, USFS Forest Legacy, Allocation (New BA)		94,626,092
Pop-up (prior year sequester)		5,022,595
Sequester		−5,393,687
Total, USFS Forest Legacy, Available Program Funding (Net BA)		94,255,000
Total, U.S. Forest Service, Allocation (New BA)		230,356,326
Pop-up (prior year sequester)		13,555,984
Sequester		−13,130,310
Total, U.S. Forest Service, Available Program Funding (Net BA)		230,782,000
Total, LWCF Allocation		
Total, Land and Water Conservation Fund, FY 2025 Allocation (New BA)		900,000,000
Pop-up (prior year sequester)		51,300,000
Sequester		−51,300,000
Total, LWCF, FY 2025 Available Program Funding (Net BA)		900,000,000

DISCLOSURE OF CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

The Constitution vests in the Congress the power of the purse. The Committee believes strongly that Congress should make the decisions on how to allocate the people's money. As defined in Rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the term "congressionally directed spending item" means a provision or report language included primarily at the request of a Senator, providing, authorizing, or recommending a specific amount of discretionary budget authority, credit authority, or other spending authority for a contract, loan, loan guarantee, grant, loan authority, or other expenditure with or to an entity, or targeted to a specific State, locality or congressional district, other than through a statutory or administrative, formula-driven, or competitive award process.

For each item, a Member is required to provide a certification that neither the Member nor the Member's immediate family has a pecuniary interest in such congressionally directed spending item. Such certifications are available to the public on the website of the Senate Committee on Appropriations (https://www.appropriations.senate.gov/congressionally-directed-spending-requests). Following is a list of congressionally directed spending items included in the Senate recommendation discussed in this explanatory statement along with the name of each Senator who submitted a request to the Committee of jurisdiction for each item so identified. Neither the Committee recommendation nor this explanatory statement 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	Association of Village Council Presidents for the Bethel Western Alaska Public Safety & Emergency Response System Hub.	$300,000	Murkowski
Bureau of Indian Affairs	Operation of Indian Programs	AK	Ekuk for Erosion Control Study	850,000	Murkowski
Bureau of Indian Affairs	Operation of Indian Programs	AK	Alaska Native Heritage Center for Subsistence Program.	1,000,000	Murkowski
Bureau of Indian Affairs	Operation of Indian Programs	AK	Bethel Community Services Foundation for Lower Kuskokwim Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan and Disaster Resilience Planning.	1,030,000	Murkowski
Bureau of Indian Affairs	Operation of Indian Programs	AK	Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium for Tribal Relocation Technical Assistance..	1,250,000	Murkowski
Bureau of Indian Affairs	Operation of Indian Programs	AK	RurAL CAP for Disaster Recovery Response.	1,700,000	Murkowski
Bureau of Indian Affairs	Operation of Indian Programs	NM	Indian Pueblo Cultural Center for Collections Preservation	750,000	Heinrich
Bureau of Indian Affairs	Operation of Indian Programs	WA	CRITFC for Columbia River In-Lieu/Treaty Fishing Access Site Restoration Coordination.	2,500,000	Murray
Bureau of Land Management	Management of Lands and Resources	NM	Bureau of Land Management for Rio Grande del Norte Trail Network Construction.	500,000	Heinrich
Environmental Protection Agency	Science and Technology—Research: National priorities	AK	Municipality of Anchorage for Hazardous Waste Disposal Preliminary Engineering.	1,000,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	Science and Technology—Research: National priorities	CA	Water Research Foundation for Golden Mussels Filtration and Management.	1,000,000	Padilla
Environmental Protection Agency	Science and Technology—Research: National priorities	CA	County of San Diego for Tijuana River Valley Sewage and Pollution Health Study.	1,250,000	Padilla, Schiff
Environmental Protection Agency	Science and Technology—Research: National priorities	MA	Alternatives for Community & Environment, Inc. for Boston Youth Clean Air Project.	500,000	Markey
Environmental Protection Agency	Science and Technology—Research: National priorities	MA	Town of Rowley for PFAS Treatment and Removal	1,000,000	Markey, Warren
Environmental Protection Agency	Science and Technology—Research: National priorities	MD	Maryland Department of Natural Resources for Whole Watershed Reference Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting System.	800,000	Alsobrooks
Environmental Protection Agency	Science and Technology—Research: National priorities	MD	Chesapeake Conservancy for Watershed Science and Flood Risk Data.	120,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	AK	City of Anderson for Septic & Sewage Lagoon Stabilization	334,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	AK	City of Soldotna for Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	650,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	AK	City of Soldotna for Marydale Avenue Utilities Reconstruction	900,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	AK	North Slope Borough for Clean Water Access	1,500,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	AK	City of Nome for Seppala Avenue Water & Sewer Replacement	1,825,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	AK	City of Wasilla for Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion	2,000,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	AK	City of Wasilla for Sewer Tank Replacement	2,900,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	AK	Municipality of Anchorage for Sewer Access	3,200,000	Murkowski

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

Agency	Account	Location	Project	Amount	Requestor(s)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	AK	City of Kodiak for Water and Sewer Access	4,640,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	AL	City of Centreville for Water System Improvements	430,000	Britt
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	AL	City of Attalla for Pump Station Improvements	1,000,000	Britt
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	AL	The City of Camden for Sanitary Sewer Line	2,500,000	Britt
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	AL	City of New Hope for Sewer System Improvements	3,000,000	Britt
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	AL	City of Phenix City for Water System Improvements	3,520,000	Britt
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	AL	City of Northport for Wastewater System Improvements	1,000,000	Britt, Tuberville
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	AR	City of Mountain Home for Highway 201 North Wastewater Collection System Upgrade.	1,000,000	Boozman
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	AR	City of Trumann for Water Service Connection	3,429,000	Boozman
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	AR	City of Springdale for Murphy Park Drainage Repair Project	4,000,000	Boozman
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	AZ	Colorado River Sewage System Joint Venture for Wastewater Treatment Facility Replacement.	1,400,000	Gallego, Kelly
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	AZ	Town of Hayden for Sewer Improvements	1,800,000	Gallego, Kelly
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	AZ	City of Douglas for Wastewater Infrastructure	3,000,000	Gallego, Kelly
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	CA	Happy Trails for Kids for Advanced Onsite Wastewater Treatment System.	500,000	Padilla
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	CA	Bishop Paiute Tribe for A–Line Sewer Collection Trunk Replacement	1,000,000	Padilla
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	CA	County of San Diego for Channel and Culvert Project	1,000,000	Padilla, Schiff
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	CA	County of Lake for Wastewater Collection System Improvement Project.	500,000	Schiff
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	CO	City of Yuma for Stormwater Drainage Improvement	750,000	Bennet
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	CO	Town of Ridgway for Wastewater Treatment Plant Renovation	2,000,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	CT	Town of Canton for Infiltration and Inflow Reduction	1,000,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	CT	Town of Fairfield for Outfall Investigation and Repair	1,000,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	CT	Brookfield Water Pollution Control Authority for Sewer Extension Construction.	2,449,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	CT	Town of Beacon Falls for Rehabilitation of Wastewater Treatment Plant.	3,500,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	DE	Kent County Levy Court for Wastewater Treatment Facility Improvements.	2,400,000	Blunt Rochester,Coons
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	DE	City of Wilmington for Wastewater Treatment Facility Improvements	6,300,000	Blunt Rochester, Coons

Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	GA	City of Riceboro for Ways Temple Road Gravity Sewer Extension	500,000	Ossoff
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	GA	City of Fairburn for Sewer Repairs	1,005,000	Ossoff
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	GA	City of Hinesville for Sewer Improvements	748,000	Ossoff, Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	GA	Augusta-Richmond County for Storm and Sanitary Sewer Improvements.	1,385,000	Ossoff, Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	GA	Clayton County Board of Commissioners for Wetland and Stormwater Improvements.	1,680,000	Ossoff, Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	GA	City of Cedartown for Wastewater System Upgrades	2,000,000	Ossoff, Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	GA	City of Tucker for Stormwater Improvements	2,100,000	Ossoff, Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	HI	City and County of Honolulu for Stormwater Infrastructure (SI) Planning Study.	500,000	Hirono, Schatz
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	HI	County of Kauai for Hanapepe Sewer Pump Station Upgrades	1,500,000	Hirono, Schatz
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	IL	City of Carbondale for Wastewater Treatment Plant Consolidation ..	1,500,000	Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	IL	City of Quincy for Wastewater Treatment Plant Grit Removal Replacement.	2,500,000	Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	IN	City of Huntington for Riverfork Lift Station Improvements Project ..	904,000	Young
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	IN	City of West Lafayette for Levee Lift Station Replacement	1,280,000	Young
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	IN	Town of Leavenworth for Sewer Improvement Project	2,000,000	Young
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	IN	Town of Galveston for Wastewater System Improvements	2,400,000	Young
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	IN	Town of Thorntown for Sanitary Sewer Rehabilitation	2,500,000	Young
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	IN	City of Rensselaer for Wastewater Utility Improvements	3,000,000	Young
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	IN	Town of Lapel for Sanitary Sewer Rehabilitation	3,000,000	Young
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	IN	Delaware County Regional Wastewater District for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements.	3,890,000	Young
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	IN	Northwest Shelby County Regional Sewer District for Sewer Project	5,000,000	Young
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	KS	City of Great Bend for Wastewater Treament	3,158,000	Moran
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	KY	Louisville MSD for Pioneer Village Expansion	3,000,000	McConnell
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	LA	Ascension Parish Government for Stormwater Management Pump Station.	4,000,000	Cassidy, Kennedy
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	LA	Iberia Parish Government for Wastewater Treatment Plant	8,100,000	Cassidy, Kennedy
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MA	Town of Hull WWTF Resiliency and Facility Upgrades—Generator Replacement.	800,000	Markey, Warren
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MA	Town of Essex for Water Tower Improvements	1,050,000	Markey, Warren
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MA	City of Newton for Phosphorus Control	1,100,000	Markey, Warren
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MA	City of Holyoke for Sewer Repair Work	2,000,000	Markey, Warren
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MD	City of Baltimore for Back River Wastewater Treatment Plant	1,000,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MD	Prince George's County for Bladensburg Flood Reduction Program ..	1,000,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

Agency	Account	Location	Project	Amount	Requestor(s)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MD	Town Council of Centreville for Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion.	2,500,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MD	Town of Denton for Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrades	2,750,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	ME	Town of Danforth for Infrastructure Improvement	185,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	ME	Town of Berwick for Water Infrastructure Improvements	2,400,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	ME	Gray Water District for Water Infrastructure Improvements	3,200,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	ME	Town of Howland for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements	3,840,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	ME	Kennebec Water District for Water Infrastructure Improvements	4,775,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	ME	Pleasant Point for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements	5,000,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	ME	Town of Sorrento for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements	500,000	Collins, King
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	ME	Town of Rockport for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements	672,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	ME	Caribou Utilities District for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements.	1,091,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	ME	City of Bath for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements	1,677,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	ME	Town of Bridgton for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements	1,708,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	ME	Rumford Water District for Water Infrastructure Improvements	1,824,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	ME	West Paris Water District for Infrastructure Upgrades	1,975,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	ME	Kennebec Wastewater Treatment District for Infrastructure Improvements.	4,000,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	ME	Limestone Sewer and Water District for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements.	4,000,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	ME	Town of Milbridge for Wastewater Treatment Improvements	740,000	King
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	ME	Corinna Sewer District for System Improvements	1,250,000	King
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	ME	York Sewer District for Sewer Main Lining Project	1,250,000	King
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MI	City of Lincoln Park for Pump Station Improvements	1,000,000	Peters
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MI	Detroit Regional Convention Facility Authority for Rooftop Storm Water Drainage Disconnection.	1,000,000	Peters
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MI	Macomb County Public Works for Red Run Bank Stabilization and Flow Management.	1,000,000	Peters
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MI	Detroit Zoological Society for Pierson Lake Stormwater Capacity Expansion and Regional Resiliency Project.	2,500,000	Peters
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MI	City of Bronson for Water Quality Protection and PFAS Removal Project.	1,741,000	Peters, Slotkin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MN	City of Lake Benton for Highway 75 Sewer and Water Project	1,000,000	Klobuchar, Smith
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MN	City of Winthrop for Regional Wastewater System	2,000,000	Klobuchar, Smith

Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MN	City of Virginia for Steam Plant Site Infrastructure Replacement Project.	2,450,000	Klobuchar, Smith
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MT	Community of Hindsdale for New Well Development	1,212,000	Sheehy
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	MT	Town of Fairview for Water Tank Replacement	3,000,000	Sheehy
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NC	City of Brevard for Wastewater Treatment Plant Renovation	2,100,000	Tillis
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NE	Village of Giltner for Sewer System Rehabilitation	688,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NE	City of Cambridge Sanitary Sewer Improvements	720,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NE	City of Bassett for Wastewater System Improvement	1,000,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NE	City of Beatrice for Wastewater Lift Station	1,040,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NE	Village of Panama for Wastewater System Improvement	1,360,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NH	City of Dover for Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition Upgrades.	600,000	Shaheen
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NH	Town of Newport for Wastewater Treatment Plant Energy Improvements.	880,000	Shaheen
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NH	City of Keene for Black Brook Wastewater Pump Station Upgrade ...	900,000	Shaheen
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NH	Town of Milton for Wastewater Treatment Facility	1,000,000	Shaheen
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NH	City of Manchester for Wastewater Upgrades	2,000,000	Shaheen
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NH	City of Claremont for Wastewater Treatment Facility Modernization	2,300,000	Shaheen
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NJ	Township of Piscataway for Sanitary Sewer Infrastructure Upgrade	280,000	Booker
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NJ	City of Vineland for Environmental Restoration	500,000	Booker
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NJ	City of Trenton for Stormwater Treatment	973,000	Booker
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NJ	Borough of New Milford for Sutton Place Drainage Improvement Project.	165,000	Booker, Kim
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NJ	East Windsor Township for Stormwater Management Modernization	550,000	Booker, Kim
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NJ	Town of Newton for Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	1,384,000	Booker, Kim
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NJ	Township of Maple Shade for Main Street Force Main Replacement Phase 2.	500,000	Kim
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NJ	City of Camden for Sewer Lining Upgrades	2,250,000	Kim
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NM	Pueblo of Zia for Upgraded Water Meters	70,000	Heinrich
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NM	Santa Fe County for Targeted Contaminant Filtration	550,000	Heinrich
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NM	Village of Jemez Springs for Wastewater Treatment & Collection Line Rehabilitation.	675,000	Heinrich, Luján
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NM	Mora Mutual Domestic Water Consumers and Mutual Sewage Association for System Reliability & Modernization Program.	120,000	Luján
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NM	Town of Taos for Wastewater Treatment Plant	2,140,000	Luján
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NV	Lander County for Yellow Brick Lift Station and Mainline Extension	1,520,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NV	Churchill County for Water Treatment Facility	2,080,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

Agency	Account	Location	Project	Amount	Requestor(s)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NY	Town of Brookhaven for Mastic Beach Sewer District Sanitary Collection Systems Infrastructure.	405,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NY	South & Center Chautauqua Lake Sewer Districts for Phase 3 Sewer Line Extension.	1,000,000	Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NY	Town of North Hempstead for Septic to Sewer Conversion at North Hempstead Beach Park.	1,000,000	Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	NY	Village of Lake George for Septage Handling Upgrade	1,000,000	Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	OH	Muskingum County for Installation of Water Treatment Facility and Water Lines.	13,000,000	Husted, Moreno
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	OR	City of Newport for Nye Beach Modernization Project	1,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	OR	City of Prineville for Waterline Replacement Project	2,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	OR	Lane County for Municipal Wastewater Extension	2,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	OR	Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians for Tenmile Lake Basin Harmful Algal Bloom Mitigation.	2,550,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	OR	City of Milwaukie for Kellogg Creek Sewer Line & Pump Station	2,803,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	PA	Bradford Sanitary Authority for Sanitary and Storm Sewer Rehabilitation.	357,000	Fetterman, McCormick
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	PA	Redstone Township Sewer Authority for Sewage Extension	1,000,000	Fetterman, McCormick
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	PA	Capitol Region Water for Paxton Creek Restoration Project	1,600,000	Fetterman, McCormick
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	PA	Municipal Water Authority of Aliquippa for Sanitary Sewer Defect Repairs.	1,659,000	Fetterman, McCormick
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	PA	Conneaut Lake Joint Municipal Authority for Phase II Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade.	2,000,000	McCormick
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	PA	Cumberland Franklin Joint Municipal Authority for Shippensburg Pump Station No.15 and Force Main.	3,200,000	McCormick
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	RI	City of Warwick for Wastewater Interceptor	2,620,000	Reed
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	RI	Narragansett Bay Commission for Wastewater Treatment Facility Improvements.	2,500,000	Reed, Whitehouse
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	SC	Town of Mayesville for Stormwater Resilience & Water Quality Improvement Project.	980,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	SC	Lancaster Catawba River for WWTP Improvements	2,260,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	SC	Calhoun County for Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion	4,000,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	VA	Town of Tappahannock for Water and Sewer Infrastructure Improvements.	976,000	Kaine, Warner

Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	VA	Maury Service Authority for Water Quality Control Facility Solids Handling and UV Disinfection Improvements Project.	2,000,000	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	VA	Town of Glasgow for Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements	2,000,000	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	VT	Town of South Hero for Village Community Wastewater System	800,000	Sanders, Welch
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	VT	Town of Londonderry for Londonderry Village Wastewater Project	1,000,000	Sanders, Welch
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	VT	Town of Danville for Wastewater System Upgrades	1,200,000	Sanders, Welch
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	VT	Village of Poultney for Village Wastewater Treatment Facility Improvements.	1,200,000	Sanders, Welch
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	VT	Town of Waitsfield for Community Wastewater System	1,725,000	Sanders, Welch
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	VT	Town of Shelburne for Wastewater Treatment Facility	600,000	Welch
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	WA	City of Camas for Everett Street Corridor Culvert Replacement Project.	765,000	Cantwell
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	WA	City of Ferndale for Grandview Road Sewer Extension	1,000,000	Cantwell
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	WA	City of La Center for Downtown Water Infrastructure Redevelopment	1,000,000	Cantwell
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	WA	Kitsap County Department of Public Works for Central Kitsap Treatment Plant Upgrade.	1,000,000	Cantwell
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	WA	City of Brewster for Sewer Collection System Improvements	1,535,000	Cantwell
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	WI	City of Waterloo for Water Infrastructure	800,000	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	WI	City of Jefferson for Wastewater Treatment Upgrade	1,000,000	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	WI	City of Milwaukee for Sanitary and Storm Bypass Modernization	1,200,000	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	WI	City of Mauston for Utility Infrastructure Replacement	2,000,000	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	WV	Center PSD for Rock View Sewer Improvements	800,000	Capito
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	WV	North Beckley PSD for Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade	2,000,000	Capito
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	WV	City of Point Pleasant for Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrades	2,500,000	Capito
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	WV	Webster Springs PSD Sanitary Sewer Collection System Upgrade	2,580,000	Capito
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	WV	Union PSD for Inflow and Infiltration Remediation	4,484,000	Capito
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	WV	Beckley Sanitary Board for Airport Industrial Park Lift Station Rehabilitation.	5,560,000	Capito
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Clean water state revolving funds [SRF]	WV	Jefferson County Development Authority for Summit Point Wastewater Package Plant.	3,000,000	Capito, Justice
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AK	City of False Pass for Drinking Water System Improvements	1,000,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AK	City of Homer for Water Treatment Plant Solids Drying Beds	1,238,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AK	City of Kenai for Water Quality Improvements	1,248,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AK	City of Saxman for Water Infrastructure Rehabilitation	1,360,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AK	Native Village of Nelson Lagoon for Water Storage Tank Replacement.	3,300,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AK	City of Seward for Drinking Water Mains Replacement	3,400,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AK	North Slope Borough for Point Lay Water System Reconstruction	5,000,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AL	Saraland Water and Sewer System for Water System Improvements	400,000	Britt
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AL	Town of Grove Hill for Water Lines Improvement	550,000	Britt

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

Agency	Account	Location	Project	Amount	Requestor(s)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AL	Limestone County Water and Sewer Authority for Water System Improvements.	4,000,000	Britt, Tuberville
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AR	City of Winslow for Water System Upgrades	1,604,000	Boozman
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AR	City of Mena for Water Tank Rehabilitation	2,140,000	Boozman
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AR	Saline County for Treated and Untreated Water Project	15,000,000	Boozman
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AZ	City of Cottonwood for PFAS Mitigation	625,000	Gallego, Kelly
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AZ	Escudilla Mountain Domestic Water Improvement District for Drinking Water Wells.	750,000	Gallego, Kelly
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	AZ	City of Apache Junction for Water Supply Well	1,800,000	Gallego, Kelly
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	CA	Tulare Lake Resource Conservation District for Central Valley Nitrate Management Plan.	975,000	Padilla
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	CA	County of Inyo for Lone Pine Water System Replacement Project	1,000,000	Padilla
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	CA	Imperial County for Water Quality Improvement Project	750,000	Schiff
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	CA	Joshua Basin Water District for Chromium 6 Treatment Project	1,000,000	Schiff
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	CO	Pine Drive Water District for Water Treatment Plant Improvements	800,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	CO	Town of Rico for Silver Creek Water System Reactivation	1,000,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	CO	Lake County Community Fund for Mountain View Villages Infrastructure Upgrades.	2,500,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	CT	Town of Bethel for PFAS Treatment	2,000,000	Blumenthal,Murphy
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	GA	City of Brooklet for Water Main Replacement	560,000	Ossoff
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	GA	City of Milledgeville for Water Main Replacement	1,654,000	Ossoff
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	GA	Heard County Water Authority for Hillabahatchee Raw Water Pumping Station Rehabilitation.	1,848,000	Ossoff
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	GA	Newton County Water and Sewerage Authority for Water Improvements.	132,000	Ossoff, Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	GA	City of LaGrange for Water System Improvements	570,000	Ossoff, Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	GA	Gwinnett County Board of Commissioners for Maple Forest Water Main Replacement.	1,071,000	Ossoff, Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	GA	City of Dublin for Water Line Replacement	1,323,000	Ossoff, Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	GA	City of Coolidge for Water System Modernization	320,000	Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	GA	City of Savannah for Regional Water Resilience	895,000	Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	GA	City of Jasper for Regional Water Main Connection	1,000,000	Warnock
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	GA	Paulding County for Water Treatment	1,395,000	Warnock

Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	HI	County of Hawaii Department of Water Supply for Keaukaha Waterline Replacement.	500,000	Hirono, Schatz
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	HI	County of Kauai Housing Agency for Kilauea Drinking Water Well ...	1,000,000	Hirono, Schatz
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	HI	Honolulu Board of Water Supply for Kalihi Booster Pump Station Upgrades.	1,600,000	Hirono, Schatz
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	HI	County of Hawaii Department of Water Supply for North Kona SCADA Improvements.	2,000,000	Hirono, Schatz
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	IL	City of Collinsville for Design and Construction of PFAS Treatment System.	1,000,000	Duckworth
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	IL	City of Mounds for Water System Rehabilitation Project	1,100,000	Duckworth
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	IL	City of Mattoon for Water Treatment System Project	2,200,000	Duckworth
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	IL	Cook County for Build Up Cook Water Infrastructure Project	1,000,000	Duckworth, Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	IL	Village of Flossmoor for Lead Service Line Replacement	525,000	Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	IL	City of Elgin for Lead Service Line Replacement	600,000	Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	IL	County of McLean for Municipal Water Infrastructure	2,000,000	Durbin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	IN	City of Fort Wayne for Water, Sewer, and Stormwater Improvements	3,000,000	Young
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	IN	Citizens for Lead Service Line Replacement in Near Northwest and Riverside Neighborhood.	4,671,000	Young
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	KS	City of Russell for Drinking Water Project	5,000,000	Moran
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	KS	City of Hays for Drinking Water Project	12,000,000	Moran
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MA	City of Dracut for Frost Road PFAS Plant	650,000	Markey, Warren
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MA	City of Lawrence Tower Hill Transmission Main Redundancy Project	1,900,000	Markey,Warren
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MD	Town of Vienna for Water Supply Remediation	400,000	Alsobrooks
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MD	Town of Emmitsburg for Water Main Replacement Project	80,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MD	Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission for Lead Service Line Replacement in Prince George's County.	500,000	Alsobrooks,Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MD	Town of Grantsville for Water System Improvements	1,691,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	ME	Indian Township for Water Infrastructure Improvements	438,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	ME	Eagle Lake Water and Sewer District for Wastewater Infrastructure Improvements.	833,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MI	Village of Cass City for Arsenic Treatment System Valve and Media Replacement.	510,000	Peters
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MI	City of Jackson for Lead Service Line Replacement	690,000	Peters
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MI	City of Escanaba for Water Treatment Plant Filter System Replacement.	800,000	Peters
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MI	City of Perry for Keeney Street Water Main Improvement Project	792,000	Slotkin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MI	City of Durand for Drinking Water Wells	865,000	Slotkin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MI	City of Saginaw for Citywide Water Main Replacement Program	1,000,000	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 Dearborn for Lead Service Line Replacement Program	1,402,000	Slotkin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MN	Prairie Island Indian Community for PFAS Filtration Systems	340,000	Klobuchar, Smith
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MN	City of Braham for Water System Improvements Project	1,000,000	Klobuchar, Smith
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MN	City of Duluth for Lakewood Pump House Facility Rehabilitation	1,000,000	Klobuchar, Smith
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MN	City of Hendrum for Manganese & Arsenic Mitigation	1,960,000	Klobuchar, Smith
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MS	Pearl River County for water storage tank repairs	880,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MS	City of Gautier for Water Well Upgrades	2,000,000	Wicker
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	MS	City of Poplarville for Drinking Water Improvements	2,000,000	Wicker
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NE	City of Valparaiso for New Well	320,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NE	Village of Bradshaw for Water Infrastructure Improvement	468,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NE	City of Kimball for Water System Improvement	716,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NE	Village of Brady for Water System Improvements	762,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NE	Village of Sterling for Well and Water Main Replacement	780,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NE	Village of Utica for Water System Improvement	1,000,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NE	Village of Malcolm for Water Main Replacement	1,092,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NE	West Knox Rural Water for Water Nitrate Mitigation	1,120,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NE	Village of Dannebrog for New Well and Transmission Improvement	1,193,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NE	Village of Marquette for Water System Improvement	1,200,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NE	Village of Elwood for Water Meter Installation	1,319,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NE	Village of Lebanon for New Well Transmission Main and Distribution System.	1,400,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NE	City of Central City for Water System Improvement	1,425,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NE	Village of Staplehurst for Water Treatment Facility Improvement	1,900,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NE	Village of Orchard New Well and Transmission Project	2,004,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NE	City of Fremont for Water Supply Resilience	3,500,000	Fischer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NH	Town of Londonderry for Lorden Commons Drinking Water Extension	1,500,000	Shaheen
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NJ	Borough of Pitman for Watermain Replacement	220,000	Booker
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NJ	Atlantic City Municipal Utilities Authority for water resiliency	1,000,000	Booker
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NJ	Jersey City Municipal Utilities Authority for Lead Line Replacement	1,000,000	Booker, Kim
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NJ	Lakewood Township MUA for GACAS Installation for Wells 1, 2 & 3	100,000	Kim
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NJ	Borough of Avalon for Lead Service Line Removal	450,000	Kim
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NJ	Borough of Spotswood for Lead Line Replacement	2,000,000	Kim
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NM	Regina Mutual Domestic Water Consumers Association for Water Meter Replacement.	200,000	Luján
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NM	Tranquillo Pines Mutual Domestic Water Consumers Association for Water Infrastructure Upgrades.	380,000	Luján

Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NM	Los Alamos County for Water Wells	1,460,000	Luján
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NV	Moapa Band of Paiute Indians for Water Infrastructure Project	600,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NV	Incline Village General Improvement District for Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System Replacement.	1,400,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NV	City of Elko for North 5th Street Booster Station	2,000,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NV	Gardnerville Ranchos General Improvement District for South District Pipeline Replacement Program Phase 3.	4,000,000	Cortez Masto, Rosen
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NY	Village of Ossining for Lead Line Replacements	500,000	Gillibrand
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NY	Town of Riverhead for Water Main Extensions	405,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NY	Erie County Water Authority for Lead Service Line Replacements	1,000,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NY	Suffolk County Water Authority for Reeve Avenue Water Main Extension.	1,000,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NY	Niagara Falls Water Board for Water Storage and Pump Station Enhancements.	2,000,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NY	Town of Hempstead for Water Tower Replacement	2,000,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NY	City of Glens Falls for Water Distribution System Improvements	2,500,000	Gillibrand, Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NY	Development Authority of the North Country for Army Water Line Phase II Replacement.	1,000,000	Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	NY	Town of Fayette for Water District No. 8 Phase 2	1,000,000	Schumer
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	OH	Village of Chauncey for Waterline Replacement	1,423,000	Husted, Moreno
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	OH	City of Franklin for Watermain Replacement	3,134,000	Husted, Moreno
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	OK	City of Bethany for Water Storage Tank	1,000,000	Armstrong
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	OR	Eugene Water & Electric Board for Willamette River Second Source Project.	1,149,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	OR	City of Hillsboro for Seismically Resilient Water Treatment Plant Project.	1,348,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	OR	City of Milton-Freewater for Drinking Water Supply Resiliency	2,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	OR	City of Redmond for Water Transmission Main	2,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	OR	City of Sheridan for Water System Repairs	2,000,000	Merkley,Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	OR	City of St. Helens for Reservoir Project	2,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	OR	City of Stayton for Emergency Drinking Water Intertie	2,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	OR	Morrow County Clean Water Consortium for Drinking Water Project	2,025,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	OR	Medford Irrigation District for System Modernization	3,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	PA	Parks Township Municipal Authority Improvements	285,000	Fetterman
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	PA	Borough of Fleetwood Drinking Water Infrastructure	756,000	Fetterman
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	PA	Mercersburg Water Authority for Water and Sewer Line Replacement	3,606,000	McCormick
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	RI	Town of Hopkinton for Water Main Repair	560,000	Reed, Whitehouse
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	RI	Providence Water for Lead Service Line Replacement	1,100,000	Reed, Whitehouse

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

Agency	Account	Location	Project	Amount	Requestor(s)
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	RI	Town of Cumberland for Water Main Replacement	1,650,000	Reed, Whitehouse
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	RI	Town of Westerly for PFAS Filtration	4,000,000	Reed, Whitehouse
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	SC	Town of Ridgeland for Water Quality Improvement Project	1,760,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	SC	City of Cayce IT and OT Modernization for Water and Wastewater Treatment Facilities.	2,760,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	SC	Clarendon County for Patriot Road Infrastructure Project	3,857,000	Graham
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	SD	City of Hill City for Water Tower and Associated Infrastructure	3,231,000	Rounds, Thune
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	SD	City of Fort Pierre for Water Storage and Distribution	7,726,000	Rounds, Thune
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	SD	City of Mobridge for Water Intake System	4,000,000	Thune
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	SD	City of Milbank for Water Quality Improvement Project	8,000,000	Thune
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	UT	Ephraim City for Water Tank Construction	3,000,000	Curtis
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	UT	City of Moab for Spanish Valley Culinary Water Storage Tank Project.	3,100,000	Curtis
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	VA	Floyd County Public Service Authority for New Water Well	552,000	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	VA	Town of Iron Gate for Water System Improvements	1,248,000	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	VA	Greene County for Stanardsville Water Main Improvements	1,500,000	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	VA	Town of Pearisburg for Water Storage Tank Replacement	1,724,000	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	VA	Town of Blackstone for Raw Waterline Improvements	2,000,000	Kaine, Warner
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	VT	Canaan Fire District #2 for Water System Upgrades	125,000	Sanders
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	VT	Town of Brighton for Water Source and Water Treatment Upgrades	2,500,000	Sanders, Welch
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	WA	City of Chewelah for Water Main Replacement Project	954,000	Cantwell, Murray
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	WA	City of Kennewick for Water Treatment Facility Project	3,000,000	Murray
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	WA	City of Port Orchard for Old Clifton Water System Intertie	4,000,000	Murray
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	WI	Village of Benton for Water Main Replacement	1,200,000	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	WI	Village of Clayton for Filtration Installation	4,500,000	Baldwin
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	WV	Msaon County PSD for Lakin Water Treatment Plant Upgrade Project.	2,000,000	Capito
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	WV	McDowell County Commission for City of Gary Water System Improvements.	2,921,000	Capito
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	WV	Wilderness PSD for Sugar Grove Waterline Extension	4,200,000	Capito
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	WV	Hardy County Public Service District for Baker Alternative Water Source.	1,944,000	Capito, Justice
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	WV	City of Spencer for Downtown Waterline Replacement Project	2,495,000	Capito, Justice
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other (CDS)	AK	Municipality of Skagway Ore Peninsula Hazardous Waste Remediation.	312,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other (CDS)	AK	Chugach Regional Resources Commission for Waste Management ..	487,000	Murkowski

Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other (CDS)	AK	Denali Borough for Landfill Heavy Equipment	582,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other (CDS)	AK	City of Gustavus for Compost Facility Improvements	727,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other (CDS)	AK	Kawerak, Inc. for Bering Strait Regional Recycling Center	1,000,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other (CDS)	AK	Municipality of Anchorage for Waste-to-Energy Project	1,000,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other (CDS)	AK	Municipality of Skagway for Incinerator Replacement	1,000,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other (CDS)	AK	Kenai Peninsula Borough for Injection Well to Address Leachate Volume.	1,500,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other (CDS)	AK	Newhalen Tribal Council for Recycling Infrastructure	1,609,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other (CDS)	AK	City and Borough of Juneau for Solid Waste Transfer Station	2,000,000	Murkowski
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other (CDS)	CA	Resilient Palisades for Palisades and Eaton Fire Restoration	650,000	Padilla, Schiff
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other (CDS)	CA	San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District for Agricultural Burn Alternatives Project.	975,000	Schiff
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other (CDS)	DE	Delaware State University for Clean Water Workforce Development ..	1,200,000	Blunt Rochester
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other (CDS)	DE	Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control for Environmental Lab Equipment.	1,000,000	Blunt Rochester, Coons
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other (CDS)	MD	Reservoir Hill Association for Air Monitoring Pilot Project	59,000	Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other (CDS)	MD	Center for Watershed Protection for Stormwater Technical Assistance.	1,000,000	Van Hollen
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other (CDS)	ME	Belgrade Stream Restoration	1,511,000	Collins
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other (CDS)	NM	Pueblo of Cochiti for Solid Waste Transfer Station Project	900,000	Heinrich
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other (CDS)	NM	New Mexico Environment Department for Hexavalent Chromium Contamination Response Activities and Related Capacity at Pueblo de San Ildefonso.	1,000,000	Heinrich
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other (CDS)	OR	Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians for Regional Water Supply Project.	500,000	Merkley, Wyden
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other (CDS)	VT	Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation for Healthy Homes Program.	1,700,000	Sanders, Welch
Environmental Protection Agency	STAG—Other (CDS)	WA	Skokomish Indian Tribe for WSDOT Site Cleanup	500,000	Cantwell
Fish and Wildlife Service	Construction	KY	Green River National Wildlife Refuge for Visitor Center Improvement	4,000,000	McConnell
Fish and Wildlife Service	Construction	KY	Green River National Wildlife Refuge for Foster Tract Infrastructure Improvements.	8,000,000	McConnell
Fish and Wildlife Service	Construction	WA	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation for the Chief Joseph Hatchery Third Water Supply.	7,000,000	Murray
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	AK	Alaska Department of Fish and Game for Polar Bear Stock Size and Delineation.	388,000	Murkowski
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	AK	Bering Sea Fishermen's Association for Yukon-Kuskokwim Salmon Recovery.	1,000,000	Murkowski
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	AR	Oakwood Unit Habitat and Infrastructure Improvements	4,600,000	Boozman
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	CA	Siskiyou County Farm Bureau for Sustainable Agriculture and Salmon.	1,000,000	Padilla, Schiff

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

Agency	Account	Location	Project	Amount	Requestor(s)
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	DE	Delaware Center for the Inland Bays for Installation of a Living Shoreline.	1,000,000	Coons
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	HI	Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Forestry and Wildlife for State of the Pollinators Survey.	400,000	Hirono, Schatz
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	HI	Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Forestry and Wildlife for Mauna Loa Seabird Habitat Predator Protection.	750,000	Hirono, Schatz
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	HI	Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Forestry and Wildlife for South Molokai Reef Restoration.	750,000	Hirono, Schatz
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	HI	Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Forestry and Wildlife for Hawaiian Forest Bird Translocation.	800,000	Hirono, Schatz
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	HI	County of Kauai for Coconut Rhinocerous Beetle Response	600,000	Schatz
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	NM	University of New Mexico for Automating Airborne Waterfowl Inventory.	700,000	Heinrich
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	OR	Malheur County for Lake Owyhee Road Invasive Species Inspection Station.	696,000	Merkley, Wyden
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	OR	Klamath Drainage District for Ady Canal Fish Screen Project	2,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	OR	Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indiansfor Umpqua River Basin Hatchery Infrastructure.	3,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	OR	Wallowa Lake Irrigation District for Wallowa Lake Dam Rehabilitation and Fish Passage Project.	3,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Fish and Wildlife Service	Resource Management	RI	Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management For Study To Better Characterize Lake Conditions Across Rhode Island to Support Enhanced Lake Management and Stewardship.	250,000	Whitehouse
Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	KY	Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area for Capital Improvements.	2,200,000	McConnell
Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	KY	Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area for Road Maintenance and Infrastructure Upgrades.	8,000,000	McConnell
Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	MN	U.S. Forest Service for Superior National Forest, Superior Hiking Trail Foot Bridge Replacements.	600,000	Klobuchar, Smith
Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	ND	Sather Dam Reconstruction	4,833,000	Cramer
Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	NH	U.S. Forest Service for White Mountain National Forest, Chocorua Area Trails.	1,000,000	Shaheen
Forest Service	Capital Improvement and Maintenance	OR	U.S. Forest Service for Timberline Lodge Water System Modernization.	2,035,000	Merkley, Wyden

Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	AK	NenanaCommunity Fire Protection Through Biomass Heat Production.	227,000	Murkowski
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	AK	Municipality of Anchorage Wildfire Resilience and Mitigation Project	1,165,000	Murkowski
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	CO	Fire Adapted Colorado for Colorado Living With Wildfire Project	500,000	Bennet
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	CO	Summit Fire & EMS District for Summit County Hazardous Fuels Reduction.	500,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	CO	Colorado State University for Front Range Mountain Pine Beetle Outbreak Resources.	950,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	CO	Fire Adapted Bailey for Mountain Pine Beetle Mitigation of Upper South Platte Watershed.	1,000,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	CO	Grand County Wildfire Council for Fire Adapted Grand County	1,500,000	Bennet, Hickenlooper
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	DE	Delaware Center for Horticulture for an Urban Forestry Program	400,000	Coons
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	HI	Pu'a Foundation for Endemic Species Conservation	450,000	Hirono
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	HI	Kupu for Youth Workforce Development in Conservation	500,000	Hirono
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	HI	Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of Forestry and Wildlife for Kohala-Hamakua Watershed Improvement.	600,000	Hirono, Schatz
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	MA	City of Framingham for Tree Planting	500,000	Markey, Warren
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	MA	Mystic River Watershed Association for Mystic Watershed Urban Canopy Project.	1,000,000	Markey, Warren
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	MN	City of Bemidji for Long Term Storm Recovery	500,000	Klobuchar, Smith
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	NM	Forest Stewards Guild for Home Hazard Risk Assessment Training	125,000	Heinrich
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	NM	New Mexico Forestry Division for the Rio Chama Stewardship Project.	1,200,000	Heinrich, Luján
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	NM	New Mexico Highlands University for Reforestation Seed Collection Operations.	500,000	Luján
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	NY	Mohonk Preserve, Inc. for Hemlock Forest Resilience	500,000	Schumer
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	OR	University of Oregon for Statewide Fire Monitoring Workflows	600,000	Merkley, Wyden
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	OR	Gilliam County for Hazardous Fuels Mitigation	750,000	Merkley, Wyden
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	OR	Oregon Department of Forestry for Wildfire Recovery Reseeding	2,000,000	Merkley, Wyden
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	OR	OregonDepartment of the State Fire Marshal for Statewide Engine Program Expansion.	2,500,000	Merkley, Wyden
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	VT	Vermont Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation for Vermont Community Canopy.	250,000	Sanders
Forest Service	State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	WA	Washington Department of Natural Resources for the Chelan County Community Wildfire Risk Reduction.	1,630,000	Murray
Indian Health Service	Indian Health Facilities	ND	Spirit Lake Tribe for Warwick Lift Station Project	246,000	Cramer
Indian Health Service	Indian Health Facilities	ND	Three Affiliated Tribes for Mandaree South Lift Station Renovation Project..	426,000	Cramer
Indian Health Service	Indian Health Facilities	ND	Spirit Lake Tribe for Warwick Rural Water Project.	1,078,000	Cramer

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

Agency	Account	Location	Project	Amount	Requestor(s)
Indian Health Service	Indian Health Facilities	NM	Santo Domingo Pueblo for Wastewater System Project	1,400,000	Luján
Indian Health Service	Indian Health Facilities	SD	Oglala Sioux Tribe for Sanitation Facilities Construction Project	6,045,000	Rounds
Indian Health Service	Indian Health Facilities	SD	Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe for Sanitation Facilities Construction Project.	6,611,000	Rounds
Indian Health Service	Indian Health Facilities	WA	Skokomish Indian Tribe for Sewer and Lift Station Project	2,000,000	Murray
Indian Health Service	Indian Health Facilities	WA	Makah Indian Nation for Wastewater Treatment Plant	4,600,000	Murray
National Park Service	Construction	IL	Lincoln Presidential Foundation for Springfield, Illinois 1908 Race Riot National Monument Project.	500,000	Duckworth
National Park Service	Construction	KS	National Park Service for Fort Scott National Historical Site Maintenance.	1,420,000	Moran
National Park Service	Construction	KS	National Park Service for Fort Larned National Historical Site Maintenance.	1,750,000	Moran
National Park Service	Construction	MD	C&O Canal Trust, Inc. for Historic Culvert Rehabilitation	1,000,000	Alsobrooks, Van Hollen
National Park Service	Construction	ND	National Park Service for Cottonwood Campground & Picnic Area Sewage Infrastructure.	3,412,000	Cramer
National Park Service	Construction	UT	National Park Service for Pa'rus Sewer Line Extension Project.	3,000,000	Curtis
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	AK	Ketchikan Pioneer Way Association for U.S. Customs House/Pioneer Hall Restoration, Save America's Treasures..	385,000	Murkowski
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	AL	USS Alabama Commission for Restoration and Repairs of the USS Alabama Battleship Memorial Park, Save America's Treasures..	500,000	Britt
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	AZ	Hualapai Tribe for Route 66 Historic Preservation, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Gallego, Kelly
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	CO	History Colorado for Restoration of the Shorter AME Sanctuary, African American Civil Rights.	500,000	Hickenlooper
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	CT	Town of Wethersfield for Old Academy Repairs and Restoration, Save America's Treasures.	145,000	Blumenthal,Murphy
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	CT	Town of Woodbury for Historic Properties Renovations, Save America's Treasures.	206,000	Blumenthal,Murphy
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	CT	The Connecticut Audubon Society, Inc. for Trail Wood Visitor Center Renovations, Save America's Treasures.	300,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	CT	First Church of Christ in Wethersfield for Restoration of Historic Steeple, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Blumenthal,Murphy
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	CT	The Last Green Valley, Inc. for Church Farm Preservation, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Blumenthal, Murphy

National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	CT	Trustees of the Colt Bequest for Colt Memorial Building Rehabilitation, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	DE	Fort DuPont Redevelopment and Preservation Corporation for Historic Preservation of Fort DuPont, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Blunt Rochester,Coons
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	DE	New Castle County for Historic Facility Preservation and Accessibility Improvements, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Blunt Rochester, Coons
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	GA	Hammonds House Galleries, Inc. for Historic Preservation of the Hammonds House Museum.	100,000	Ossoff
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	GA	Fox Theatre, Inc. for Historic Blue Sky Ceiling Restoration and Roof Dome Repair.	500,000	Ossoff
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	GA	St. Simons African American Heritage Coalition for Advancing Accessibility and Preserving the Historic Harrington School.	235,000	Warnock
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	HI	County of Maui for Lahaina Royal Complex Post-Wildfire Recovery, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Hirono
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	HI	Honolulu Museum of Art for Fire Alarm and Life Safety System Upgrades, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Hirono
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	LA	Maritime Museum Louisiana for Tchefuncte River Lighthouse Restoration and Preservation, Save America's Treasures..	500,000	Kennedy
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	MA	Urban Impact Initiative for Gunn Block Restoration, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Markey
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	MA	Museum of African American History, Boston and Nantucket, for Increasing Accessibility, African American Civil Rights.	500,000	Markey, Warren
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	MA	The New Dance Complex Inc. for Building Facade Restoration and Preservation, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Markey, Warren
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	MD	City of Greenbelt for Greenbelt Cemetery Master Plan Implementation, Save America's Treasures.	400,000	Alsobrooks,Van Hollen
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	ME	Association Culturelle et Historique du Mont-Carmel for Mont-Carmel Structural Preservation, Save America's Treasures..	20,000	Collins
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	ME	Spring Point Ledge Light Trust for Lighthouse Renovations	150,000	King
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	MN	City of Roseau for Memorial Arena Historic Preservation, Save America's Treasures.	250,000	Klobuchar, Smith
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	MN	City of Pipestone Historic Carnegie Library Restoration, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Klobuchar, Smith
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	MS	Lawrence County Board of Supervisors for Lawrence County Courthouse Renovation, Save America's Treasures..	500,000	Hyde-Smith
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	MS	The Riley Foundation for Riley Center Preservation, Save America's Treasures..	500,000	Hyde-Smith, Wicker
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	NH	Mont Vernon Heritage Commission for Mont Vernon Town Hall	250,000	Shaheen
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	NH	John Hay Estate at The Fells for Main House Preservation	270,000	Shaheen
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	NJ	Paulsdale Preservation Project, Save America's Treasures	228,000	Booker

CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS—Continued

Agency	Account	Location	Project	Amount	Requestor(s)
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	NM	Taos Pueblo for Cultural Historic Village Renovation Project	500,000	Heinrich
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	NY	Roberson Museum and Science Center for Critical Historic Roof Restoration.	300,000	Schumer
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	NY	Hispanic Society of America DBA Hispanic Society Museum and Library for North Building Stabilization and Audubon Terrace Restoration.	490,000	Schumer
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	NY	Historic Hudson Valley for HVAC System Modernization	500,000	Schumer
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	NY	Suffolk County for Cedar Island Lighthouse	500,000	Schumer
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	PA	Oil City Civic Center for National Transit Building Roof Replacement, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Fetterman, McCormick
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	RI	Norman Bird Sanctuary Trust for Historic Campus Restoration in Smith-Gardiner-Norman Farm Historic District, Save America's Treasures.	170,000	Reed
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	RI	RI Department of Environmental Management for Fort Adams State Park Improvements, Save America's Treasures.	450,000	Reed, Whitehouse
National Park Service	Historic Preservation Fund	VT	Vermont Department of Fish and Wildlife for Preservation of Historic Fish Hatchery Buildings, National Register of Historic Places, Save America's Treasures.	500,000	Welch
National Park Service	National Recreation and Preservation	WA	NatureBridge for Rosemary Inn Infrastructure Upgrades	219,000	Murray
National Park Service	National Recreation and Preservation	WV	Friends of New River Gorge Park and Preserve for New River Gorge National Park Enhancements..	1,900,000	Capito, Justice
United States Geological Survey	Special Initiatives (CDS)	AK	University of Alaska Fairbanks for Enhancing Mineral and Geologic Research Capabilities.	986,000	Murkowski
United States Geological Survey	Special Initiatives (CDS)	AK	Chugachmiut for KenaiPeninsula Oceanographic Data Collection.	1,500,000	Murkowski
United States Geological Survey	Special Initiatives (CDS)	AZ	University of Arizona for Geothermal Equipment	1,725,000	Gallego, Kelly
United States Geological Survey	Special Initiatives (CDS)	CT	State of Connecticut for 3DHP Data Development Project	1,200,000	Blumenthal, Murphy
United States Geological Survey	Special Initiatives (CDS)	HI	Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources for Kauai Water Lab.	350,000	Hirono
United States Geological Survey	Special Initiatives (CDS)	IL	University of Illinois for Invasive Carp Remediation Research Initiative.	375,000	Durbin
United States Geological Survey	Special Initiatives (CDS)	ME	State of Maine Library of Geographic Information for 3–D Hydrographic Data Project.	1,910,000	King
United States Geological Survey	Special Initiatives (CDS)	NM	New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology for MT–Based Geothermal Resource Screening.	530,000	Heinrich

United States Geological Survey	Special Initiatives (CDS)	SC	South Carolina Department of Natural Resources for Portable Seismic Array..	104,000	Graham

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2026 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 2026 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	10,381	.....
Cultural resources management	19,225	19,225	.....
Wild horse and burro management	144,000	144,000	.....
Land management priorities (CDS)	3,246	500	−2,746
Subtotal	284,698	281,952	−2,746
Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management:			
Wildlife habitat management	142,980	142,980	.....
(Threatened and endangered species)	(34,000)	(34,000)	.....
Aquatic habitat management	55,917	55,917	.....
Subtotal	198,897	198,897	.....
Recreation Management:			
Wilderness management	18,447	18,447	.....
Recreation resources management	53,600	53,600	.....
Subtotal	72,047	72,047	.....
Energy and Minerals:			
Oil and Gas:			
Oil and gas management	108,831	109,831	+1,000

Oil and gas inspection and enforcement	49,386	50,386	+1,000
Subtotal, Oil and gas	158,217	160,217	+2,000
Coal management	15,945	15,945	.....
Other mineral resources	12,927	13,927	+1,000
Renewable energy	25,000	12,000	−13,000
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals	212,089	202,089	−10,000
Realty and Ownership Management:			
Alaska conveyance	32,662	32,662	.....
Cadastral, lands, and realty management	57,334	57,334	.....
Subtotal	89,996	89,996	.....
Resource Protection and Maintenance:			
Resource management planning	60,000	60,000	.....
Resource protection and law enforcement	28,500	28,618	+118
Abandoned minelands and hazardous materials management	53,000	48,245	−4,755
Subtotal	141,500	136,863	−4,637
Transportation and Facilities Maintenance:			
Annual maintenance	.....	.....	.....
Deferred maintenance	.....	.....	.....
Transportation and facilities maintenance (general)	48,560	42,560	−6,000
Subtotal	48,560	42,560	−6,000
Workforce and Organizational Support:			
Administrative support	.....	.....	.....
Bureau-wide fixed costs	.....	.....	.....
Information technology management	.....	.....	.....
Workforce and organizational support (general)	153,244	153,244	.....
Subtotal	153,244	153,244	.....
National Conservation Lands:	59,135	59,135	.....
(National Scenic and Historic Trails)	(11,248)	(11,248)	.....
Communication site management	2,000	2,000	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2026 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 2026 appropriation
Offsetting collections	−2,000	−2,000	
Subtotal, Management of Lands and Resources	1,260,166	1,236,783	−23,383
Mining Law Administration:			
Administration	42,696	42,696	
Offsetting collections	−76,000	−77,000	−1,000
Subtotal, Mining Law Administration	−33,304	−34,304	−1,000
Total, Management of Lands and Resources	1,226,862	1,202,479	−24,383
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	10,000	
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	1,378,383	1,354,000	−24,383
(Mandatory)	(36,000)	(36,000)	.....
(Discretionary)	(1,342,383)	(1,318,000)	(−24,383)
UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE			
Resource Management			
Ecological Services:			
Listing	14,000	14,000	.....
Planning and consultation	116,485	108,000	−8,485
Conservation and restoration	36,822	36,822	.....
(National Wetlands Inventory)	(3,471)	(3,471)	.....
(Coastal Barrier Resources Act)	(1,428)	(1,928)	(+500)
Recovery	110,223	102,195	−8,028
Marine Functions	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal	277,530	261,017	−16,513
Habitat conservation:			
Partners for fish and wildlife	56,760	50,000	−6,760
Coastal programs	13,000	12,000	−1,000
Subtotal	69,760	62,000	−7,760
National Wildlife Refuge System:			
Wildlife and habitat management	254,735	254,735	.....
Visitor services	74,500	74,500	.....
Refuge law enforcement	46,500	46,500	.....
Conservation planning	2,300	2,300	.....
Refuge maintenance	144,000	144,000	.....
Subtotal	522,035	522,035	.....
Conservation and Enforcement:			
Migratory bird management	51,356	51,356	.....
Law enforcement	91,859	91,859	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2026 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 2026 appropriation
International affairs	28,593	24,583	−4,010
Subtotal	171,808	167,798	−4,010
Fish and Aquatic Conservation:			
National fish hatchery system operations	79,005	75,005	−4,000
Maintenance and equipment	24,550	24,550	.....
Aquatic habitat and species conservation	122,220	125,220	+3,000
Subtotal	225,775	224,775	−1,000
Science Support:			
Science Partnerships (formerly Adaptive science)	21,931	19,931	−2,000
Service science	8,850	7,850	−1,000
Subtotal	30,781	27,781	−3,000
General Operations:			
Central office operations	22,657	19,657	−3,000
Management and Administration	36,983	24,370	−12,613
Servicewide bill paying	41,275	42,888	+1,613
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	5,500	5,500	.....
National Conservation Training Center	25,000	25,000	.....
Aviation Management	3,296	3,296	.....
Subtotal	134,711	120,711	−14,000
Stewardship Priorities (CDS)	19,115	20,934	+1,819
Total, Resource Management	1,451,515	1,407,051	−44,464

Construction			
Construction and rehabilitation:			
Line item construction projects	6,694	24,694	+18,000
Line item construction projects (CDS)	(1,000)	(19,000)	(+18,000)
Bridge and dam safety programs	2,427	2,427	.....
Nationwide engineering service	5,588	5,584	−4
Total, Construction	14,709	32,705	+17,996
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund			
Grants and Administration:			
Conservation grants	11,930	11,930	.....
HCP assistance grants	7,680	7,680	.....
Administration	2,592	2,592	.....
Total, Cooperative Endangered Species Fund	22,202	22,202	.....
National Wildlife Refuge Fund			
Payments in lieu of taxes	13,228	13,228	.....
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund			
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	49,000	49,000	.....
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation			
Migratory bird grants	5,000	5,000	.....
Multinational Species Conservation Fund			
African elephant conservation fund	4,796	4,796	.....
Asian elephant conservation fund	3,017	3,017	.....
Rhinoceros and tiger conservation fund	6,388	6,388	.....
Great ape conservation fund	3,802	3,802	.....
Marine turtle conservation fund	2,997	2,997	.....
Total, Multinational Species Conservation Fund	21,000	21,000	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2026 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 2026 appropriation
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants			
State wildlife grants (formula)	60,000	60,000	
State wildlife grants (competitive)	7,612	7,612	
Tribal wildlife grants	6,200	6,200	
Total, State and Tribal wildlife grants	73,812	73,812	
Total, US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	1,650,466	1,623,998	−26,468
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE			
Operation of the National Park System			
Park Management:			
Resource stewardship	398,820	387,062	−11,758
Visitor services	277,635	277,635	
Park protection	426,076	428,076	+2,000
Facility operations and maintenance	945,235	945,235	
Park support	652,217	653,217	+1,000
Subtotal	2,699,983	2,691,225	−8,758
External administrative costs	201,212	201,212	
Subtotal, Operation of the National Park System	2,901,195	2,892,437	−8,758
Medical Services Fund	2,000	2,000	
Medical Services Fund transfer	−2,000	−2,000	
Total, Operation of the National Park System	2,901,195	2,892,437	−8,758

National Recreation and Preservation			
Natural programs	18,579	18,579	.....
Cultural programs	39,327	39,327	.....
International park affairs	1,990	1,990	.....
Environmental and compliance review	465	465	.....
Heritage Partnership Programs	30,985	30,985	.....
Statutory and Contractual Aid (CDS)	250	2,119	+1,869
Total, National Recreation and Preservation	91,596	93,465	+1,869
Historic Preservation Fund			
State historic preservation offices	62,150	62,150	.....
Tribal grants	23,750	23,750	.....
Competitive grants	30,250	30,250	.....
Save America's Treasures grants	25,500	25,500	.....
Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grants	7,906	.....	−7,906
Grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities	11,000	11,000	.....
Semiquincentennial Sites	4,907	.....	−4,907
Historic Preservation Fund Projects (CDS)	15,596	15,849	+253
Total, Historic Preservation Fund	181,059	168,499	−12,560
Construction			
General Program:			
Line item construction and maintenance	3,190	11,082	+7,892
Line item construction and maintenance (CDS)	(3,190)	(11,082)	(+7,892)
Special programs:			
Emergency and unscheduled	3,848	3,848	.....
Housing	7,886	7,886	.....
Dam safety	1,247	1,247	.....
Equipment replacement	18,874	18,874	.....
Planning, construction	7,800	7,800	.....
Construction program management	34,891	34,891	.....
General management plans	10,725	10,725	.....
Total, Construction	88,461	96,353	+7,892

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2026 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 2026 appropriation
Centennial Challenge			
Centennial Challenge	5,000		−5,000
Total, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	3,267,311	3,250,754	−16,557
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY			
Surveys, Investigations, and Research			
Ecosystems:			
Environmental Health:			
Contaminant biology	12,321	12,321	
Toxic substances hydrology	16,550	18,550	+2,000
Subtotal	28,871	30,871	+2,000
Species Management Research	60,348	60,348	
Land Management Research	50,000	50,000	
Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research	45,500	45,500	
Climate Adaptation Science Centers and Land Change Science:			
Climate Adaptation Science Centers	64,115	64,115	
Land Change Science	17,665	17,665	
Subtotal	81,780	81,780	
Cooperative research units	28,206	29,006	+800
Subtotal, Ecosystems	294,705	297,505	+2,800
Energy and Mineral Resources:			
Mineral resources	68,729	69,729	+1,000

Energy resources	35,935	37,935	+2,000
National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program/National Geological and Geophysical Data Preservation Program	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal	104,664	107,664	+3,000
Natural Hazards:			
Earthquake hazards	94,901	96,901	+2,000
Volcano hazards	37,500	38,500	+1,000
Landslide hazards	14,532	12,432	−2,100
Global seismographic network	7,000	7,000	.....
Geomagnetism	5,198	5,198	.....
Coastal/Marine hazards and resources	41,000	42,000	+1,000
Subtotal	200,131	202,031	+1,900
Water Resources:			
Water Availability and Use Science Program	67,296	67,296	.....
Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program	110,976	112,976	+2,000
National Water Quality Program	94,500	94,500	.....
Water Resources Research Act Program	16,000	22,000	+6,000
Subtotal	288,772	296,772	+8,000
Special Initiatives (CDS)	2,250	8,680	+6,430
Core Science Systems:			
National Land Imaging	116,206	116,206	.....
(Satellite Operations)	(95,334)	(95,334)	.....
(Science Research and Investigations)	.....	.....	.....
Science synthesis, analysis, and research	25,000	25,000	.....
National cooperative geologic mapping	43,500	43,500	.....
National Geospatial Program	91,421	94,421	+3,000
Subtotal	276,127	279,127	+3,000
Science Support:			
Administration and Management	56,708	56,708	.....
Information Services	16,975	18,975	+2,000
Subtotal	73,683	75,683	+2,000
Facilities:			
Rental payments and operations & maintenance	105,261	105,261	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2026 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 2026 appropriation
Deferred maintenance and capital improvement	74,840	64,840	− 10,000
Subtotal	180,101	170,101	− 10,000
Total, Surveys, Investigations, and Research	1,420,433	1,437,563	+ 17,130
Total, UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	1,420,433	1,437,563	+ 17,130
BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT			
Ocean Energy Management			
Renewable energy	20,000	15,000	− 5,000
Conventional energy	70,200	73,200	+ 3,000
Environmental assessment	73,120	73,120	
Marine Minerals	13,808	14,808	+ 1,000
Executive direction	14,000	14,000	
Subtotal	191,128	190,128	− 1,000
Offsetting rental receipts	− 56,000	− 75,000	− 19,000
Cost recovery fees	− 2,000	− 2,000	
Subtotal, offsetting collections	− 58,000	− 77,000	− 19,000
TOTAL, BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT	133,128	113,128	− 20,000
BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT			
Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement			
Environmental enforcement	5,624	5,624	

Operations, safety and regulation	156,827	156,827	.....
Administrative operations	15,520	15,520	.....
Executive direction	15,900	15,900	.....
Offshore decommissioning	2,880	7,880	+ 5,000
Subtotal	196,751	201,751	+ 5,000
Offsetting rental receipts	− 24,000	− 38,000	− 14,000
Inspection fees	− 36,000	− 35,000	+ 1,000
Cost recovery fees	− 5,000	.....	+ 5,000
Subtotal, offsetting collections	− 65,000	− 73,000	− 8,000
Total, Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	131,751	128,751	− 3,000
Oil Spill Research			
Oil spill research	15,099	15,099	.....
Total, BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT	146,850	143,850	− 3,000
MARINE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION			
Marine Minerals Administration:			
Conventional energy operations	.....	.....	.....
Marine minerals	.....	.....	.....
Environmental programs and enforcement	.....	.....	.....
Executive direction	.....	.....	.....
Renewable energy	.....	.....	.....
Offshore decommissioning	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, Marine Minerals Administration	.....	.....	.....
Offsetting Collections:			
Offsetting rental receipts	.....	.....	.....
Cost recovery fees	.....	.....	.....
Inspection fees	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, offsetting collections	.....	.....	.....
Oil spill research	.....	.....	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2026 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 2026 appropriation
TOTAL, MARINE MINERALS ADMINISTRATION	.....	.....	.....
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT			
Regulation and Technology			
Environmental protection	86,733	86,733	.....
(State and Tribal regulatory grants)	(63,700)	(63,700)	.....
Permit fees	40	40	.....
Offsetting collections	−40	−40	.....
Technology development and transfer	15,419	15,419	.....
Financial management	514	514	.....
Executive direction	14,909	14,909	.....
Civil penalties (indefinite)	100	100	.....
Subtotal	117,675	117,675	.....
Civil penalties (offsetting collections)	−100	−100	.....
Total, Regulation and Technology	117,575	117,575	.....
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund			
Environmental restoration	16,903	16,903	.....
Technology development and transfer	4,095	4,095	.....
Financial management	5,836	5,836	.....
Executive direction	6,141	6,141	.....
Subtotal	32,975	32,975	.....
State grants	134,000	134,000	.....

Total, Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	166,975	166,975	.....
TOTAL, OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT	284,550	284,550	.....
INDIAN AFFAIRS			
Bureau of Indian Affairs			
Operation of Indian Programs			
Tribal Government:			
Aid to tribal government	28,923	31,022	+2,099
Consolidated tribal government program	83,415	83,415	.....
Self governance compacts	230,008	230,008	.....
New Tribes	.....	1,000	+1,000
Small tribes supplement	7,002	7,002	.....
Road maintenance	39,190	39,190	.....
Tribal government program oversight	10,449	10,449	.....
Subtotal	398,987	402,086	+3,099
Human Services:			
Social services	56,454	56,454	.....
Welfare assistance	78,494	78,494	.....
Indian child welfare act	16,903	16,903	.....
Housing improvement program	13,439	13,439	.....
Human services tribal design	218	218	.....
Human services program oversight	3,239	3,239	.....
Subtotal	168,747	168,747	.....
Trust—Natural Resources Management:			
Natural resources, general	13,985	13,985	.....
Irrigation operations and maintenance	15,269	15,269	.....
Rights protection implementation	51,000	53,800	+2,800
Tribal management/development program	19,044	19,044	.....
Endangered species	5,993	5,993	.....
Tribal Community Resilience	34,291	34,291	.....
Integrated resource information program	2,954	2,954	.....
Agriculture and range	41,438	42,638	+1,200
Forestry	62,887	62,887	.....
Water resources	18,005	18,005	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2026 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 2026 appropriation
Fish, wildlife and parks	23,751	23,751	
Energy and Mineral	30,814	30,814	
Resource management program oversight	8,218	8,218	
Subtotal	327,649	331,649	+4,000
Trust—Real Estate Services	169,887	186,887	+17,000
Public Safety and Justice:			
Law enforcement:			
Criminal investigations and police services	284,152	286,152	+2,000
Detention/corrections	136,879	136,879	
Inspections/internal affairs	3,751	3,751	
Law enforcement special initiatives	27,094	28,094	+1,000
Indian police academy	5,663	5,663	
Tribal justice support	34,836	34,836	
VAWA	(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	49,101	49,101	
Fire protection	1,613	2,613	+1,000
Subtotal	570,059	574,059	+4,000
Community and economic development	32,746	32,746	
Executive direction and administrative services	256,634	256,634	
Special Initiatives (CDS)	8,491	9,380	+889
Total, Operation of Indian Programs	1,933,200	1,962,188	+28,988

Indian Land Consolidation	4,000	4,000	.....
Contract Support Costs			
Contract support costs	345,000	344,000	−1,000
Indian self-determination fund	5,000	5,000	.....
Total, Contract Support Costs	350,000	349,000	−1,000
Payments for Tribal Leases			
Tribal Sec 105(l) leases	53,000	342,000	+289,000
Construction			
Public safety and justice	47,791	55,291	+7,500
Resources management	65,694	65,694	.....
Other Program construction	22,295	24,095	+1,800
Total, Construction	135,780	145,080	+9,300
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians			
Water Settlements:			
Unallocated	976	58,000	+57,024
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account			
Indian guaranteed loan program account	13,329	13,329	.....
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs	2,490,285	2,873,597	+383,312
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	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2026 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 2026 appropriation
Tribal grant support costs	95,822	95,822	.....
Subtotal	706,185	706,185	.....
Postsecondary 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	.....
Postsecondary programs:			
Tribal colleges and universities supplements	1,220	1,220	.....
Scholarships & adult education	43,206	43,206	.....
Special higher education scholarships	4,992	4,992	.....
Science post graduation 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
Education construction (general)	234,725	.....	−234,725
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	3,956,636	4,339,948	+383,312
US WILDLAND FIRE SERVICE			
Wildland Fire Service Operations			
Preparedness	.....	526,064	+526,064
Fire suppression	.....	383,657	+383,657
Fuels Management	.....	214,450	+214,450
Other Operations:			
Burned area rehabilitation	.....	10,000	+10,000
Fire facilities	.....	10,000	+10,000
Joint fire science	.....	3,000	+3,000
Intelligence and Technology	.....	.....	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2026 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 2026 appropriation
Grants and Partnerships	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, Wildland fire service	.....	1,147,171	+1,147,171
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund (cap adjustment)	.....	380,000	+380,000
Total, Wildland Fire Service with cap adjustment	.....	1,527,171	+1,527,171
Total, US WILDLAND FIRE SERVICE	.....	1,527,171	+1,527,171
Appropriations	.....	(1,147,171)	(+1,147,171)
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund	.....	(380,000)	(+380,000)
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES			
Office of the Secretary			
Leadership and administration	95,448	91,691	−3,757
Management services	35,564	41,107	+5,543
Total, Office of the Secretary	131,012	132,798	+1,786
Insular Affairs			
Assistance to Territories			
Territorial Assistance:			
Office of Insular Affairs	11,822	12,822	+1,000
Technical assistance	22,500	23,500	+1,000
Maintenance assistance fund	4,375	4,375	.....
Brown tree snake	4,000	4,000	.....
Coral reef initiative and Natural Resources	2,800	2,800	.....

Energizing Insular Communities	15,000	15,000	.....
Subtotal, Territorial Assistance	60,497	62,497	+2,000
American Samoa operations grants	29,000	29,000	.....
Northern Marianas covenant grants	27,720	27,720	.....
Total, Assistance to Territories	117,217	119,217	+2,000
(Mandatory)	(27,720)	(27,720)	.....
(Discretionary)	(89,497)	(91,497)	(+2,000)
Compact of Free Association			
Compact of Free Association—Federal services	813	813	.....
Total, Compact of Free Association	813	813	.....
Total, Insular Affairs	118,030	120,030	+2,000
(Mandatory)	(27,720)	(27,720)	.....
(Discretionary)	(90,310)	(92,310)	(+2,000)
Office of the Solicitor			
Legal services	57,980	36,864	−21,116
General administration	5,200	4,628	−572
Ethics	17,830	16,416	−1,414
FOIA Office	3,171	2,304	−867
Total, Office of the Solicitor	84,181	60,212	−23,969
Office of Inspector General			
Audits, evaluations, and investigations	65,000	48,500	−16,500
Total, Office of Inspector General	65,000	48,500	−16,500
TotaL, DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES	398,223	361,540	−36,683
(Mandatory)	(27,720)	(27,720)	.....
(Discretionary)	(370,503)	(333,820)	(−36,683)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2026 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 2026 appropriation
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		−3,000
Subtotal, Other Operations (Except Fuels Management)	23,000		−23,000
Subtotal, Other operations	237,450		−237,450
Total, Wildland fire management	1,147,171		−1,147,171
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund (cap adjustment)	370,000		−370,000
Total, Wildland Fire Management with cap adjustment	1,517,171		−1,517,171
Central Hazardous Materials Fund			
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	9,031	9,031	
Energy Community Revitalization Program			
State Grants (Hard Rock and Orphan Wells)	2,250	2,250	

Tribal Grants (Hard Rock and Orphan Wells)	400	400	.....
Federal Program (Hard Rock and Orphan Wells)	1,250	1,250	.....
Program Management	800	800	.....
Energy Community Revitalization Program	4,700	4,700	.....
Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund			
Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund	6,500	6,500	.....
Working Capital Fund			
Working Capital Fund	90,775	75,764	−15,011
Office of Natural Resources Revenue			
Natural Resources Revenue	159,850	134,403	−25,447
Payment in Lieu of Taxes			
Payments to local governments in lieu of taxes	.....	.....	.....
GREAT SALT LAKE WATERSHED RECOVERY PROGRAM			
Great Salt Lake Watershed Recovery Program	.....	.....	.....
Total, DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS	1,788,027	230,398	−1,557,629
Appropriations	(1,418,027)	(230,398)	(−1,187,629)
Emergency appropriations	.....	.....	.....
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund	(370,000)	.....	(−370,000)
General Provisions—This Title			
Payments to local governments in lieu of taxes (Sec 114)	550,000	650,000	+100,000
Total, TITLE I, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	14,974,007	15,316,900	+342,893
Appropriations	(14,835,107)	(15,196,000)	(+360,893)
Fire Suppression Cap Adjustment	(370,000)	(380,000)	(+10,000)
Offsetting Collections	(−231,100)	(−259,100)	(−28,000)
(Mandatory)	(63,720)	(63,720)	.....
(Discretionary without cap adjustment)	(14,540,287)	(14,873,180)	(+332,893)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2026 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 2026 appropriation
TITLE II—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY			
Science and Technology			
Clean Air	138,624	135,852	−2,772
Enforcement	14,895	9,903	−4,992
Homeland security	33,957	33,957	.....
Indoor air and radiation	5,373	5,266	−107
IT/Data management/Security	2,890	2,890	.....
Operations and administration	64,714	61,311	−3,403
Pesticide licensing	6,100	6,100	.....
Research: Air and Energy	96,000	94,080	−1,920
Research: Chemical Safety for Sustainability	119,744	117,349	−2,395
(Research: Computational toxicology)	(18,348)	(18,348)	.....
(Research: Endocrine disruptors)	(12,534)	(12,534)	.....
Research: National priorities	27,253	27,253	.....
(Research: National priorities (CDS))	(6,278)	(5,670)	(−608)
Research: Safe and sustainable water resources	108,468	106,299	−2,169
Research: Sustainable and healthy communities	121,477	119,047	−2,430
Ensure Safe Water	4,700	4,600	−100
Total, Science and Technology	744,195	723,907	−20,288
(by transfer from Hazardous Substance Superfund)	(17,607)	(17,607)	.....
Environmental Programs and Management			
Brownfields	25,689	25,689	.....
Clean Air	286,517	280,787	−5,730
(Energy Star)	(33,024)	(33,024)	.....
Compliance	106,498	68,469	−38,029
Enforcement	368,303	230,454	−137,849

Environmental protection: National priorities	30,700	32,700	+2,000
Geographic programs:			
Great Lakes Restoration Initiative	369,000	369,000	
Chesapeake Bay	93,000	93,000	
San Francisco Bay	55,000	55,000	
Puget Sound	56,000	56,000	
Long Island Sound	40,502	40,502	
Gulf of America	26,000	26,000	
South Florida	9,000	9,000	
Lake Champlain	25,500	25,500	
Lake Pontchartrain	2,700	2,700	
Southern New England Estuaries	7,500	7,500	
Columbia River Basin	3,500	3,500	
Other geographic activities	2,500	2,500	
Subtotal	690,202	690,202	
Homeland security	10,371	10,371	
Indoor air and radiation	26,852	26,315	−537
Information exchange/Outreach	123,339	95,466	−27,873
(Children and other sensitive populations: Agency coordination)	(6,350)	(6,753)	(+403)
International programs	13,560	8,958	−4,602
IT/Data management/Security	94,174	93,828	−346
Legal/science/regulatory/economic review	112,554	112,554	
Operations and administration	457,543	434,704	−22,839
Pesticide licensing	115,375	115,375	
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	112,898	112,898	
Alaska Contaminated Lands	20,000	22,000	+2,000
Toxics risk review and prevention	112,953	112,953	
(Endocrine disruptors)	(7,614)	(7,614)	
Underground storage tanks (LUST/UST)	11,126	11,015	−111
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	218,133	218,133	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2026 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 2026 appropriation
Total, Environmental Programs and Management	3,114,671	2,880,755	−233,916
Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund			
E-Manifest System Fund	9,000	9,000	
Offsetting Collections	−9,000	−9,000	
Office of Inspector General			
Audits, evaluations, and investigations	43,250	43,250	
Total, Office of Inspector General	43,250	43,250	
(by transfer from Hazardous Substance Superfund)	(11,328)	(11,328)	
Buildings and Facilities			
Homeland security: Protection of EPA personnel and infrastructure	6,676	6,676	
Operations and administration	34,000	34,000	
Total, Buildings and Facilities	40,676	40,676	
Hazardous Substance Superfund			
Audits, evaluations, and investigations	11,328	11,328	
Compliance	817	817	
Enforcement	6,823	6,715	−108
Homeland security	36,107	35,762	−345
Indoor air and radiation	2,122	2,122	
IT/data management/security	18,956	19,333	+377
Legal/science/regulatory/economic review	608	608	
Operations and administration	112,194	112,194	

Research: Chemical safety and sustainability	5,714	5,583	−131
Research: Sustainable and healthy communities	11,448	11,202	−246
Superfund cleanup:			
Superfund: Emergency response and removal	47,311	46,568	−743
Superfund: Emergency preparedness	7,700	7,524	−176
Superfund: Federal facilities	21,621	21,161	−460
Subtotal	76,632	75,253	−1,379
Total, Hazardous Substance Superfund	282,749	280,917	−1,832
(transfer out to Office of Inspector General)	(−11,328)	(−11,328)	
(transfer out to Science and Technology)	(−17,607)	(−17,607)	
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund [LUST]			
Enforcement	583	427	−156
Operations and administration	1,389	1,198	−191
Research: Sustainable communities	182	182	
Underground storage tanks (LUST/UST)	86,749	86,749	
(LUST/UST)	(9,591)	(9,591)	
(LUST cooperative agreements)	(52,838)	(52,838)	
(Energy Policy Act grants)	(24,320)	(24,320)	
Total, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	88,903	88,556	−347
Inland Oil Spill Program			
Compliance	755	605	−150
Enforcement	2,289	1,724	−565
Oil	16,220	13,235	−2,985
Operations and administration	676	555	−121
Research: Sustainable communities	621	587	−34
Total, Inland Oil Spill Program	20,561	16,706	−3,855
State and Tribal Assistance Grants [STAG]			
Infrastructure Assistance Grants:			
Clean water state revolving fund [SRF]	1,638,861	1,638,861	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2026 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 2026 appropriation
(Clean Water CPF)	(892,762)	(314,104)	(−585,816)
Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	1,126,101	1,126,101	.....
(Drinking Water CPF)	(715,365)	(280,549)	(−427,658)
Mexico border	35,000	35,000	.....
Alaska Native villages	39,000	40,000	+1,000
Brownfields projects	98,000	98,000	.....
Diesel emissions grants	90,000	90,000	.....
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	22,000	.....
Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability	6,500	6,500	.....
Technical Assistance for Wastewater Treatment Works	25,500	26,000	+500
Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Grants	41,000	41,000	.....
Water Infrastructure Workforce Investment	5,400	6,000	+600
Alternative Water Sources Grants Pilot Program	2,000	.....	−2,000
Recycling Infrastructure	3,500	3,500	.....
Wildfire smoke preparedness	8,500	10,000	+1,500
STAG—Other (CDS)	20,364	21,212	+848
Midsize and Large Drinking Water System Infras Resilience and Sustainability	2,250	2,250	.....
Indian Reservation Drinking Water Programs	4,000	4,000	.....
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	4,000	+2,000
Subtotal, Infrastructure assistance grants	3,299,776	3,305,224	+5,448
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)	175,250	175,250	
Pesticides enforcement	24,250	24,250	
Pesticides program implementation	13,000	13,000	
Pollution control (Sec 106)	226,435	226,435	
(Water quality monitoring)	(18,512)	(18,512)	
Pollution prevention	4,723	4,723	
Public water system supervision	116,740	116,740	
Radon	9,130	9,130	
State and local air quality management	236,672	236,672	
Toxic substances compliance	4,760	4,760	
Tribal air quality management	16,300	16,300	
Tribal general assistance program	72,700	72,700	
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	1,109,833	1,109,833	
Total, State and Tribal Assistance Grants	4,409,609	4,415,057	+5,448
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program			
Administrative Expenses	7,640	7,640	
Direct Loan Subsidy	64,634	64,634	
Total, Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program	72,274	72,274	
Good Samaritan Mine Remediation Fund			
Good Samaritan Remediation of Abandoned Mines:		1,700	+1,700
Total, Good Samaritan Mine Remediation Fund		1,700	+1,700
Total, TITLE II, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	8,816,888	8,563,798	−253,090
Appropriations	(8,825,888)	(8,572,798)	(−253,090)
Rescissions			

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2026 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 2026 appropriation
Offsetting Collections	(−9,000)	(−9,000)	
(By transfer)	(28,935)	(28,935)	
(Transfer out)	(−28,935)	(−28,935)	
TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES			
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
Under Secretary for Natural Resources and the Environment	780	780	
FOREST SERVICE			
Forest Service Operations			
Facilities Maintenance and Leases	152,000	152,000	
Information Technology and Centralized Processing	421,600	421,600	
Organizational Services	133,000	133,000	
Salaries and expenses	384,000	340,000	−44,000
Forest Service Operations	1,090,600	1,046,600	−44,000
Total, Forest Service Operations Non Emergency	1,090,600	1,046,600	−44,000
Forest and Rangeland Research			
Forest inventory and analysis	32,197	31,500	−697
Joint fire science	3,000	3,000	
Research and development programs	61,500	63,500	+2,000
Salaries and expenses	212,000	205,000	−7,000
Total, Forest and rangeland research	308,697	303,000	−5,697

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	42,000	44,000	+ 2,000
Subtotal	58,000	60,000	+ 2,000
Cooperative Fire Assistance:			
State Fire Capacity Grants (State Fire Assistance)	76,000	76,000	.....
Volunteer Fire Capacity Grants (Volunteer Fire Assistance)	21,000	21,000	.....
Subtotal	97,000	97,000	.....
Cooperative Forestry:			
Forest stewardship (Working Forest Lands)	12,000	12,000	.....
Community forest and open space conservation	5,500	5,500	.....
Urban and community forestry	37,000	32,000	− 5,000
Forest resource information and analysis (CDS)	18,094	19,847	+ 1,753
Subtotal	72,594	69,347	− 3,247
International Programs and Trade	19,000	19,000	.....
Salaries and expenses	50,000	45,000	− 5,000
Total, State, Private, and Tribal Forestry	310,594	304,347	− 6,247
National Forest System			
Land management planning, assessment and monitoring	14,500	14,500	.....
Recreation, heritage and wilderness	45,000	45,000	.....
Grazing management	6,000	6,000	.....
Hazardous Fuels	176,850	176,850	.....
Forest products	39,000	40,000	+ 1,000
Vegetation and watershed management	30,000	30,000	.....
Wildlife and fish habitat management	21,000	21,000	.....
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	19,591	19,591	.....
Salaries and expenses	1,453,152	1,453,152	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2026 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 2026 appropriation
Forest inventory and analysis	.....	.....	.....
Total, National Forest System	1,857,843	1,858,843	+ 1,000
Capital Improvement and Maintenance			
Facilities	31,400	36,511	+ 5,111
Roads	73,000	73,000	.....
Trails	22,000	22,000	.....
Legacy Roads and Trails:	6,000	3,000	− 3,000
Construction Projects (CDS)	20,850	18,668	− 2,182
Subtotal, Capital improvement and maintenance	153,250	153,179	− 71
Deferral of road and trail fund payment	− 16,000	− 16,000	.....
Total, Capital improvement and maintenance	137,250	137,179	− 71
Land Acquisition			
Acquisition of land for national forests, special acts	664	664	.....
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges	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	1,425,000	+201,889
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	1,223,111	1,425,000	+201,889
Total, all wildland fire accounts	2,426,111	2,628,000	+201,889
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund (cap adjustment)	2,480,000	2,570,000	+ 90,000
Total, Wildland Fire Management with cap adjustment	4,906,111	5,198,000	+291,889
Offsetting Collections	− 2,000	− 2,000	.....
Forest Service Spending of Fees	2,000	2,000	.....
Total, Forest Service without Wildland Fire Management	3,708,661	3,653,646	− 55,015
Total, Forest Service without cap adjustment	(6,134,772)	(6,281,646)	(+146,874)
Total, FOREST SERVICE	8,614,772	8,851,646	+236,874
Appropriations	(6,136,772)	(6,283,646)	(+146,874)
Emergency appropriations	.....	.....	.....
Offsetting Collections	(− 2,000)	(− 2,000)	.....
Forest Service Suppression Cap Adjustment	(2,480,000)	(2,570,000)	(+ 90,000)
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE			
Indian Health Services			
Clinical Services:			
Hospital and health clinics			
Budget year appropriations	2,632,772	2,698,564	+ 65,792
Prior year advance appropriations	2,586,204	2,632,772	+ 46,568
Advance appropriations	2,632,772	2,698,564	+ 65,792
Indian Health Care Improvement Fund			
Budget year appropriations	74,138	74,138	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2026 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 2026 appropriation
Prior year advance appropriations	.....	.....	.....
Advance appropriations	.....	.....	.....
Electronic Health Record System			
Budget year appropriations	190,564	190,564	.....
Prior year advance appropriations	.....	.....	.....
Advance appropriations	.....	.....	.....
Dental health			
Budget year appropriations	260,360	265,994	+5,634
Prior year advance appropriations	254,117	260,360	+6,243
Advance appropriations	260,360	265,994	+5,634
Mental health			
Budget year appropriations	133,693	135,385	+1,692
Prior year advance appropriations	130,114	133,693	+3,579
Advance appropriations	133,693	135,385	+1,692
Alcohol and substance abuse			
Budget year appropriations	267,080	268,092	+1,012
Prior year advance appropriations	266,771	267,080	+309
Advance appropriations	267,080	268,092	+1,012
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	4,555,362	4,629,492	+74,130
Subtotal, Prior Year Advance Appropriations	4,233,961	4,290,660	+56,699
Subtotal, Advance Appropriations	4,290,660	4,364,790	+74,130

Preventive Health:			
Public health nursing			
Budget year appropriations	114,200	116,813	+2,613
Prior year advance appropriations	112,948	114,200	+1,252
Advance appropriations	114,200	116,813	+2,613
Health education			
Budget year appropriations	24,524	24,555	+31
Prior year advance appropriations	24,482	24,524	+42
Advance appropriations	24,524	24,555	+31
Community health representatives			
Budget year appropriations	65,212	65,212	.....
Prior year advance appropriations	65,212	65,212	.....
Advance appropriations	65,212	65,212	.....
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	206,119	208,763	+2,644
Subtotal, Prior Year Advance Appropriations	204,825	206,119	+1,294
Subtotal, Advance Appropriations	206,119	208,763	+2,644
Other services:			
Urban Indian health			
Budget year appropriations	95,419	95,419	.....
Prior year advance appropriations	90,419	95,419	+5,000
Advance appropriations	95,419	95,419	.....
Indian health professions			
Budget year appropriations	84,568	84,568	.....
Prior year advance appropriations	80,568	84,568	+4,000
Advance appropriations	84,568	84,568	.....
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	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2026 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 2026 appropriation
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	292,952	292,952	
Subtotal, Prior Year Advance Appropriations	283,952	292,952	+9,000
Subtotal, Advance Appropriations	292,952	292,952	
Total, Indian Health Services Budget Year Appropriations	5,054,433	5,131,207	+76,774
Total, Indian Health Services Prior Year Advance Appropriations	4,722,738	4,789,731	+66,993
Total, Indian Health Services Advance Appropriations	4,789,731	4,866,505	+76,774
Total, Indian Health Services newly appropriated in this bill and available for this fiscal year	331,695	341,476	+9,781
Contract Support Costs			
Contract support	1,819,000	1,731,000	−88,000
Payments for Tribal Leases			
Tribal Sec 105(l) leases	366,000	720,000	+354,000
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	107,943	109,943	+2,000
Prior year advance appropriations	.....	.....	.....
Advance appropriations	.....	109,943	+109,943
(Sanitation Facilities Construction (CDS))	(17,039)	(22,406)	(+5,367)
Health care facilities construction			
Budget year appropriations	184,679	184,679	.....
Prior year advance appropriations	.....	.....	.....
Advance appropriations	.....	184,679	+184,679
Facilities and environmental health support			
Budget year appropriations	311,407	319,703	+8,296
Prior year advance appropriations	307,581	311,407	+3,826
Advance appropriations	311,407	319,703	+8,296
Equipment			
Budget year appropriations	34,598	34,598	.....
Prior year advance appropriations	32,598	34,598	+2,000
Advance appropriations	34,598	34,598	.....
Total, Indian Health Facilities Budget Year Appropriations	809,222	819,518	+10,296
Total, Indian Health Facilities Prior Year Advance Appropriations	510,774	516,600	+5,826
Total, Indian Health Facilities Advance Appropriations	516,600	819,518	+302,918
Total, Indian Health Facilities newly appropriated in this bill and available for this fiscal year	298,448	302,918	+4,470
Total, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE	13,354,986	14,087,748	+732,762
Appropriations	(8,048,655)	(8,401,725)	(+353,070)
Advance appropriations	(5,306,331)	(5,686,023)	(+379,692)
Newly appropriated in this bill and available for this fiscal year	2,815,143	3,095,394	+280,251
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH			
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	77,100	72,250	−4,850
AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY			
Toxic substances and environmental public health	79,800	74,228	−5,572

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2026 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 2026 appropriation
Total, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	13,511,886	14,234,226	+722,340
Total, Department of Health and Human Services, available this fiscal year	8,205,555	8,548,203	+342,648
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	14,000	14,000	
INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT			
Payment to the Institute	13,482	13,482	
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION			
Salaries and Expenses			
Museums and Research Institutes:			
National Air and Space Museum	22,731	22,731	
Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory	31,275	31,275	
National Museum of Natural History	55,239	55,239	
National Zoological Park	38,251	38,251	
Smithsonian Environmental Research Center	5,275	5,275	
Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute	16,405	16,405	
Biodiversity Center	1,563	1,563	
Arthur M Sackler Gallery/Freer Gallery of Art	6,982	6,982	
Asian Pacific American Center	2,560	2,560	
Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage	4,058	4,058	
Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum	6,014	6,014	

Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden	5,637	5,637	.....
National Museum of African Art	5,439	5,439	.....
Anacostia Community Museum	3,132	3,132	.....
Archives of American Art	2,128	2,128	.....
National Museum of African American History and Culture	35,861	35,861	.....
National Museum of American History	28,627	28,627	.....
National Museum of the American Indian	36,904	36,904	.....
National Museum of the American Latino	10,392	10,392	.....
National Portrait Gallery	7,614	7,614	.....
National Postal Museum	2,679	2,679	.....
Smithsonian American Art Museum	12,141	12,141	.....
Smithsonian American Women's History Museum	9,568	9,587	+19
American Experience Center	300	300	.....
Subtotal, Museums and Research Institutes	350,775	350,794	+19
Mission enabling:			
Program support and outreach:			
Outreach	10,997	10,997	.....
Communications	3,118	3,118	.....
Institution-wide programs	19,000	19,000	.....
Office of Exhibits Central	3,700	3,700	.....
Museum Support Center	2,056	2,056	.....
Museum Conservation Institute	4,511	4,511	.....
Smithsonian Libraries and Archives	16,000	16,000	.....
Subtotal, Program support and outreach	59,382	59,382	.....
Office of Chief Information Officer	70,000	70,000	.....
Administration	42,762	40,000	−2,762
Facilities services:			
Facilities maintenance	130,000	116,000	−14,000
Facilities operations, security and support	270,963	275,763	+4,800
Subtotal, Facilities services	400,963	391,763	−9,200
Mission Enabling	573,107	561,145	−11,962
Office of the Inspector General	4,618	4,396	−222
Salaries and expenses (general)	.....	.....	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2026 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 2026 appropriation
Total, Salaries and Expenses	928,500	916,335	−12,165
Facilities Capital			
Revitalization	130,000	115,005	−14,995
Facilities planning and design	22,000	20,000	−2,000
Construction			
Facilities capital (general)			
Total, Facilities Capital	152,000	135,005	−16,995
Total, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION	1,080,500	1,051,340	−29,160
NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART			
Salaries and Expenses			
Care and utilization of art collections	59,900	59,900	
Operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds	40,500	40,500	
Protection of buildings, grounds and contents	36,000	36,000	
General administration	48,600	48,600	
Total, Salaries and Expenses	185,000	185,000	
Repair, Restoration and Renovation of Buildings			
Base program	19,000	19,000	
Total, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART	204,000	204,000	

JOHN F KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS			
Operations and maintenance	32,340	32,602	+262
Capital repair and restoration	4,860	2,398	−2,462
Total, JOHN F KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS	37,200	35,000	−2,200
WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS			
Salaries and expenses	5,000	4,250	−750
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES			
National Endowment for the Arts			
Grants and Administration			
Direct grants	87,170	87,170	.....
Challenge America grants	10,600	10,600	.....
State and regional	51,297	51,297	.....
Underserved set-aside	13,883	13,883	.....
Program support	2,500	2,500	.....
Administration	41,550	41,550	.....
Grants and administration (general)	.....	.....	.....
Total, Arts	207,000	207,000	.....
National Endowment for the Humanities			
Grants and Administration			
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	.....
Digital humanities initiatives	6,200	6,200	.....
Treasury funds	2,000	2,000	.....
Challenge grants	13,000	13,000	.....
Administration	42,000	42,000	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2026 appropriation	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −) 2026 appropriation
Grants and administration (general)	.....	.....	.....
Total, Humanities	207,000	207,000	.....
Total, NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES	414,000	414,000	.....
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS			
Salaries and expenses	3,641	3,461	−180
NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS			
Grants	5,000	5,000	.....
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION			
Salaries and expenses	8,285	7,250	−1,035
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION			
Salaries and expenses	8,750	8,750	.....
UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM			
Holocaust Memorial Museum	65,231	65,231	.....
PRESIDIO TRUST			
Operations	.....	.....	.....
UNITED STATES SEMIQUINCENTENNIAL COMMISSION			
Salaries and expenses	15,000	15,000	.....
Total, TITLE III, RELATED AGENCIES	18,772,644	19,625,714	+853,070

Appropriations	(10,988,313)	(16,678,022)	(+5,689,709)
Rescissions	.....	.....	.....
Emergency appropriations	.....	.....	.....
Advance appropriations	(5,306,331)	(5,686,023)	(+379,692)
Offsetting collections	(−2,000)	(−2,000)	.....
Fire Suppression Cap Adjustment	(2,480,000)	(2,570,000)	(+90,000)
(Discretionary without cap adjustment)	(16,292,644)	(17,055,714)	(+763,070)
TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS			
Section 447 (Appraisals)	.....	.....	.....
Total, OTHER APPROPRIATIONS	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	42,563,539	43,506,412	+942,873
Appropriations	(34,649,308)	(40,446,820)	(+5,797,512)
Rescissions	.....	.....	.....
Advance appropriations	(5,306,331)	(5,686,023)	(+379,692)
Emergency appropriations	.....	.....	.....
Offsetting Collections	(−242,100)	(−270,100)	(−28,000)
Fire suppression cap adjustment	(2,850,000)	(2,950,000)	(+100,000)
(By transfer)	(28,935)	(28,935)	.....
(Transfer out)	(−28,935)	(−28,935)	.....
(Discretionary total)	(42,499,819)	(43,442,692)	(+942,873)