State	Project	Budget Request	Committee Recommendation
WA	North Cascades National Park, Replace Obsolete Housing From Stehekin River Flood Plain	6,094,000	6,094,000
	Total	132,700,000	132,700,000

National Parks Fire Recovery.—In an effort to ensure that parks around the country continue to provide for safe and uninterrupted visitor use of facilities, within funding for Special Programs, the Committee encourages the National Park Service to provide funds for emergency and unscheduled projects at sites around the country impacted by fires in recent years, such as Big Bend National Park.

Non-capitalized Proposals.—The Committee notes that the Department of the Interior and its agencies may obtain non-capitalized proposals for use of appropriated funds consistent with the Federal Acquisition Regulation, including funds allocated to the National Park Service Legacy Restoration Fund, the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, and the Public Lands Infrastructure Fund for the purpose of enhancing, improving and maintaining facilities, transportation, and infrastructure and meeting deferred maintenance needs.

CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE

Appropriation enacted, 2021	$15,000,000
Budget estimate, 2022	15,000,000
Recommended, 2022	15,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	0
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends $15,000,000 for the Centennial Challenge matching grant program, equal to the enacted level and the budget request.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Originating in 1879, the United States Geological Survey (USGS or Survey), is the Nation's largest water, earth, and biological science and civilian mapping agency. As the sole science agency for the Department of the Interior, the Survey provides reliable scientific information to describe and understand the Earth; monitor and protect public safety, health, and American economic prosperity, and improve resilience to natural hazards; informs stewardship of energy and mineral resources; helps sustain healthy fish and wildlife populations; improves water resource decision making; investigates wildlife diseases; and provides accurate, high-resolution geospatial data. The Survey works in partnership within Interior and across the government as well as with States, Tribes, and academia. The diversity of Survey scientific expertise enables the Survey to provide the best available science and scientific information to resource managers and planners, emergency response officials, and the public.

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 2021	$1,315,527,000
Budget estimate, 2022	1,642,437,000
Recommended, 2022	1,642,437,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+326,910,000
Budget estimate, 2022	0

The Committee recommends $1,642,437,000 for Surveys, Investigations, and Research, $326,910,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. The recommendation includes the program changes in the budget request that build on the enacted level unless differences were specified in the budget request. Program changes, instructions and details follow below and in the table at the end of this report.

The Survey provides critical scientific research and data to land and water managers in priority ecosystems including the California Bay Delta, the Everglades, the Chesapeake Bay and the Great Lakes. This work is funded through multiple mission areas and accounts, and the Committee expects this work to continue at no less than fiscal year 2021 enacted level, unless otherwise directed.

Ecosystems.—The recommendation provides $355,217,000, $96,140,000 above the enacted level and $3,000,000 below the budget request. Program elements of this mission area follow below.

Environmental Health.—The recommendation includes $26,739,000, which includes an increase of $1,000,000 above the budget request in Toxic Substances Hydrology for harmful algal bloom research. The Survey is to continue its research on understanding the prevalence of toxins in the nation's natural bodies of water by expanding its understanding of cyanobacteria and toxins in stream and wetland ecosystems and the associated health impacts, especially through drinking water. The Survey is directed to examine pathways through which sediment and nutrients move that result in the formation of harmful algal blooms, to examine emerging treatment technologies, and to remain an active participant in the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Act Interagency Working Group to expedite the development and deployment of remote sensing tools to assist with early event warning delivered through mobile devices and web portals. The Committee also directs the Survey to maintain its monitoring and research activities in the Tahoe basin on nearshore algal blooms and to support implementation of P.L. 106 506. The Committee understands the Survey will continue its work on unconventional oil and gas as it relates to environmental health at the enacted level. Within 60 days of enactment of this Act, the Survey is to provide a report to the Committee on the Environmental Health research it plans to conduct in fiscal year 2022.

Species Management Research Program.—For Species Management Research, the recommendation provides $69,418,000. Funding for the Great Lakes Science Center is provided at no less than $14,000,000. The Committee supports the Great Lakes Science Center's collaboration with the broader Great Lakes Partnership to implement priority science needs for biological assessment tools and technologies. These additional resources will ensure acquisition of information necessary for fishery management decisions and to

support the Center's large vessels. The recommendation also includes $7,816,000 for decision support science for clean energy development on Federal lands and waters and $35,000,000 for applied science in support of conservation and adaptation which includes funding to develop science-based tools for the conservation of monarch butterflies, their associated host plants, and ecosystems. Funding should also be used as necessary to supplement the additional resources the Committee has provided to the Bureau of Land Management to work with the Survey to significantly progress research on reversible immunocontraceptive fertility control for wild horses and burros.

Within one year of enactment of this Act, the U.S. Geological Survey shall host a Mississippi River Science Forum with relevant federal agencies, including the Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, the U.S. Forest Service, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; state, local and tribal governments located in states that border the Mississippi River; academia, and other interested stakeholders. The forum may utilize a virtual format, modeled on the March 25, 2021 Department of the Interior Public Forum on the Federal Oil and Gas Program. The purpose of the forum shall be to share current science, identify data gaps and areas of concern, and to prioritize next steps and identify resources needed to advance the goals of improving water quality, restoring habitat and natural systems, improving navigation, eliminating aquatic invasive species, and building local resilience to natural disasters. The Survey shall incorporate lessons learned on stakeholder engagement from their previous work on the Great Lakes science needs assessment, and shall brief the Committee on the findings from this forum, and make the findings publicly available in a report of the proceedings within 270 days of the conclusion of the forum.

Land Management Research Program.—For the Land Management Research Program, the recommendation provides $71,303,000. The Survey is directed to fund all priority geographic landscapes and ecosystems, such as the Everglades at no less than the enacted level, and $6,000,000 is provided for the Chesapeake Bay. The Committee urges the Survey to continue its work on native plant research and identify opportunities for the Department to increase the use of native plants in land restoration projects as well as the native plant species that could be most successful for restoration and promote improved ecosystem function. The recommendation provides $9,100,000 for understanding and quantifying ecosystem services and $33,540,000 is provided for applied science in support of conservation and adaptation. Resources for applied science may be used to enhance base funding for sage grouse research as the Survey's recent report on plummeting population numbers outlines the need for enhanced conservation to ensure the viability of the species.

Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research Program.—The recommendation provides $43,951,000. This funding level provides $10,620,000 to continue critical research for Invasive carp, including $3,000,000 for research to contain or eradicate grass carp such

as the Survey's on-going work to develop species-specific toxicants for grass carp. The recommendation also provides $4,720,000 for research on chronic wasting disease in wild populations of cervids. The Survey should continue to collaborate with partners, including institutions of higher education that have expertise in biology, ecology, and epidemiology of prion diseases, to develop early detection tools and compounds to disrupt transmission of the disease. Funding for research on Coral Disease, White Nose Syndrome, and Greater Everglades Invasive species is maintained at the enacted level, and $4,190,000 is provided for reducing threats of invasive species and wildlife disease in a changing climate.

Climate Adaptation Science Centers and Land Change Science.—The Committee provides $116,300,000 for Climate Adaptation and Land Change Science. National and Regional Climate Adaptation Science Centers (CASCs) are provided $81,903,000 which ensures all nine centers remain open, operational, and fully functional and receive no less than the enacted level of funding. The Committee encourages the Survey to fund these regional centers, including university consortia, and approve staffing plans as expeditiously as possible. At a time when our natural and cultural resources, our communities, and our health are being assaulted by climate change, CASCs provide actionable science and research that directly address many of the climate-related challenges unique to different regions of the country and are invaluable to stakeholders and policy makers. In fiscal year 2020, Congress directed the creation of the Midwest Climate Adaptation Science Center in recognition of the disparate climates and adaptation needs of the twenty-one states that comprised the Northeast CASC and to better address climate challenges confronted by Midwestern states. The recommendation includes the requested increases, including $10,500,000 for Tribal climate adaptation science, and provides $3,000,000 to facilitate synthesis of regional findings to the national level. The recommendation also provides $34,397,000 for land change science which includes $23,168,000 for climate impacts on physical and biological systems.

Cooperative Research Units(CRUs).—The Committee recognizes the value of Cooperative Research Units and provides $27,506,000 to support these research institutions and maintain the educational pipeline, including improving and increasing youth involvement in science and resource management. The recommendation continues the directive to fill critical vacancies, specifically vacancies needed to build quantitative fisheries capacity in inland waters of the Upper Mississippi Basin. The Survey may use the increase to support existing CRU's as well as establish a CRU at an institution of higher education that does not have a CRU to address pollinator declines, fish and wildlife disease, and new invasive species.

Energy and Mineral Resources.—The Committee provides $144,973,000 for Energy and Minerals, $54,932,000 above the enacted level and $5,000,000 above the budget request. Program elements of this mission area follow below.

The Committee recommends $91,237,000 for the Mineral Resources Program which includes $10,598,000 to support the Earth Mapping Resources Initiative, Earth MRI; $21,274,000 for mine waste research and to characterize mine waste as a potential source for critical minerals; $6,991,000 to locate and forecast crit-

ical minerals; and $6,670,000 for supply chain research. This funding level allows the Survey to work with Federal and State partners to modernize the Nation's understanding of the subsurface and improve the topographic, geological, and geophysical mapping of the United States.

The recommendation includes $53,736,000 for the Energy Resources Program. Within the $5,977,000 provided for geologic carbon sequestration, the Survey is to work on advancing the understanding of alkalinity sources of carbon mineralization with a focus on mapping and assessing resources along with associated impacts. The Survey is directed to collaborate with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to make sure any research or energy assessments do not adversely impact species or their habitats.

Natural Hazards.—The Committee recommends $207,748,000 for Natural Hazards Programs, $32,264,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. Program elements of this mission area follow below.

The recommendation strongly supports the Earthquake Hazards program and provides $92,637,000 which includes $28,600,000 for continued development and expansion of the ShakeAlert West Coast earthquake early warning (EEW) system and for capital costs associated with the buildout of the ShakeAlert EEW. The Survey is encouraged to continue its collaboration with California, Oregon, and Washington to advance this program. The recommendation funds deferred maintenance and modernization for the Advanced National Seismic System, Regional Seismic Network Support, and the Seismic Network, which includes the Central and Eastern U.S. Seismic Network, at no less than the enacted level. Funding for the operation and maintenance of the 43 adopted Earthscope USArray stations is maintained at $3,000,000. The Committee requests an update from the Survey on how funding made available in Fiscal Year 2021 was used to begin the expansion of the National Seismic Hazard Map to include Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands and encourages the continuation of this work in Fiscal Year 2022. The recommendation also provides $3,700,000 for subduction zone science; $2,100,000 for induced seismicity; and $3,100,000 for modernization and hardening of infrastructure in support of earthquake analysis.

The Committee remains concerned about the lack of knowledge and offshore real-time instrumentation available for the Cascadia subduction zone. Scientific understanding of earthquakes and the ocean environment will benefit from the wealth of offshore data collected. The Survey is to continue its development of an early earthquake warning system and its expansion into locations that will benefit from early detection and characterization of earthquakes and tsunamis, to include the Caribbean Basin.

The recommendation provides $33,532,000, for the Volcano Hazards Program which includes the budget request for next generation volcano hazard assessments and the national volcano early warning system: national volcano data center improvement.

The Committee provides $11,179,000 for the Landslide Hazards Program. This funding level will prevent human and economic loss through the development of methods and models for landslide hazard assessment, monitoring, and tools for landslide early warning and situational awareness. The Committee remains concerned

about the growing frequency of extreme weather storms and the resulting hazards and directs that within the $3,000,000 provided for actionable landslide hazard data and science the Survey improve extreme event modeling and the transmission of that information to emergency managers and at-risk communities.

The recommendation provides $7,212,000 for the Global Seismographic Network (GSN). Adequate resources are provided to continue the multiyear effort to replace failing and obsolete equipment, install new Department of Energy funded sensors, and maintain the network at a high level of quality and reliability.

The USGS Geomagnetism program is part of the U.S. National Space Weather Program (NSWP), an interagency collaboration that includes programs in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NOAA), Department of Defense, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and National Science Foundation. The program provides data to the NSWP agencies, oil drilling services companies, geophysical surveying companies, and electrical transmission utilities. The Committee provides $5,673,000 to ensure that all magnetic observatories remain open and operating and to avoid any disruption to this work as well as to expand the number of observatories to improve coverage. Funding is also provided to support the Magnetotelluric Survey of the contiguous United States.

The Coastal and Marine Hazards and Resources program supports the hazards programs across the Survey and the recommendation provides $57,515,000 which includes funding for the Administration's priorities for coastal blue carbon and risk reduction and community resilience. The Committee encourages the Survey to collaborate on blue carbon research with other federal agencies such as NOAA to leverage resources.

Water Resources.—The recommendation provides $293,394,000, $30,274,000 above the enacted level and $5,000,000 above the budget request. Program elements of this mission area follow below.

The Water Availability and Use Science Program is funded at $68,501,000 which maintains funding for the U.S.-Mexico Transboundary Aquifer Assessment at the enacted level. The Committee supports efforts by the USGS Lower Mississippi-Gulf Water Science Center to monitor saltwater intrusion in the Louisiana coastal area aquifers as a result of changes in the Mississippi River. In Fiscal Year 2021 the Committee provided funding to initiate research that examines the hydrologic impact of extraction of water for bottling on water tables, on concentrations of contaminants, on saltwater intrusion into the groundwater, and to better understand water availability. The recommendation includes an additional $1,000,000 to begin a phased study on the impacts of water extraction from springs and groundwater. The Survey is directed to report to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this Act on how they will approach this study. The Water Resources Mission Area allows the Survey to provide information and tools to first responders, the public, water managers and planners, policy makers, and other decision makers. The Committee urges the Survey to continue to engage with universities and other partners to utilize the best available technology to develop advanced modeling tools, state-of-the-art forecasts, and decision support sys-

tems for water emergencies and daily water operations. The recommendation also provides $12,000,000 for integrated water prediction and $7,225,000 for integrated water availability. Within available funds $2,500,000 is to be directed for the Survey's work with the OpenET consortium and the OpenET software system, and $1,000,000 is to develop nationally consistent PFAS sampling protocols and support implementation of the broad-scale PFAS sampling plan to assess PFAS occurrence at a national scale and help estimate human exposure to PFAS.

The Cooperative Matching Funds program is designed to bring State, Tribal, and local partners together to respond to emerging water issues through shared efforts and funding. The recommendation provides no less than $65,529,000.

Streamgages are crucial to early warning and flood damage reduction efforts across the United States. The Committee recommends $112,651,000 for the National Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program which expands operation of Federal Priority streamgages that meet one or more strategic, long-term Federal information needs.

The Committee recommends $97,242,000 for the National Water Quality program, which includes $7,490,000 for harmful algal blooms (HABs) to include research on health effects associated with HABs, as well as efforts to monitor, characterize, prevent, control them, and provide rapid response alerts to water resource agencies, health departments, and the public. As part of this research, the Committee supports the Survey's examination of the pathways through which sediment and nutrients move through watersheds and into bodies of water and how that relates to the formation of harmful algal blooms. The Survey is also urged to coordinate with the Environmental Protection Agency to monitor the nations water systems and publish available data on the amount of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFOA/PFAS) detected in our water systems as well as examine its own water sources.

The Water Resources Research Act was designed to provide more effective coordination of the Nation's water research by establishing Water Resources Research Institutes at universities in each State, territory, and the District of Columbia. These institutes provide vital support to stakeholders, States, and Federal agencies for long-term water planning, policy development, and resource management. The recommendation provides $15,000,000. Research on aquatic invasive species in the Upper Mississippi River region to address a critical need for multi-state research is maintained at no less than the enacted level. The Committee encourages the continuation of the development of multi-state research teams to coordinate needed research for aquatic invasive species in the basin and requests a briefing on the aquatic invasive species hydrologic research proposals that are approved. The Committee also encourages the use of the funding increase for research on PFAS.

Core Science Systems.—The Committee recommends $328,192,000 for Core Science Systems, $75,504,000 above the enacted level and $13,682,000 below the budget request. Program elements of this mission area follow below.

National Land Imaging.—The Committee recommends $116,892,000 for National Land Imaging, which provides $84,788,000 for Satellite Operations. The National Civil Applica-

tions Center and Remote Sensing State grants are funded at no less than the enacted levels.

Science, Synthesis, Analysis and Research.—The recommendation provides $65,871,000, which provides $5,000,000 for the National Geologic and Geophysical Data Preservation Program to preserve critical data; $4,250,000 for tools supporting conservation planning, monitoring, and projection and $30,000,000 for assessment of biodiversity collaborative climate adaptation and resilience research (ARPA–C).

National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program.—The recommendation includes $44,581,000 for the National Geologic Mapping Program, $4,000,000 above the budget request to accelerate subsurface mapping and sustain Phase Three of the National Geologic Map Database. This effort is bringing together detailed national and continental resolution 2D and 3D information, produced throughout the Survey and by federal and state partners, that is an essential underpinning of the USGS Earth Map and Earth MRI initiatives and will enhance drinking water protection, hazards resilience, infrastructure design, natural resource management, and support a wide range of fundamental research applications.

National Geospatial Program.—The recommendation includes $100,848,000 for the National Geospatial Program, which includes increases of $5,000,000 for geospatial, 3D Elevation Program (3DEP), and geologic research and collection on Tribal lands, $500,000 for the United States Board on Geographic Names and $1,250,000 for the National Digital Trails project. The Committee notes that much of the remaining areas to be mapped to complete the national map represent states with sparse population density, high federal land ownership, and/or other mitigating factors and provides an increase of $13,500,000 to accelerate coverage in the West. The Committee supports the continued collaboration with partners to leverage the resources provided for 3DEP to achieve the goal of national coverage by 2026. The National Hydrography Database (NHD) represents the Nation's drainage networks and provides information integral to a myriad of mission-critical activities which rely on hydrography data. The USGS is partnering with the Environmental Protection Agency, Army Corps, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to develop an authoritative 3D Hydrography program that will produce a modernized NHD and be derived from 3DEP data to provide resolution at the neighborhood and farm scale. The Committee directs the survey to provide a briefing within 90 days of enactment of this Act, on what funding and staffing would be required to modernize hydrography to depict the scope of waters regulated under the Clean Water Act for states such as Nevada. The Committee also encourages the Survey to examine the efficacy of working with academic partners to develop new capability to incorporate elevation changes near coastal areas into elevation maps. Funding for the U.S. Topo program should be at no less than the enacted level and the Survey should continue to procure product-on-demand updates. The Committee understands State and Federal agencies can use high accuracy lidar from the 3DEP program to identify the location, size, and shape of sinkholes quickly and remotely, and encourages the Survey to consider the inclusion of areas with a high risk of sinkhole development for repeat coverage. The Committee understands any funding awarded

outside the Federal sector will undergo a competitive review process.

Science Support.—The Committee recommends $118,103,000, $22,369,000 above the enacted level and $3,318,000 below the budget request. Funding to transition the fleet to zero emission vehicles is provided at $3,832,000.

Facilities.—The recommendation includes $194,810,000, $15,427,000 above the enacted level and $10,000,000 above the budget request. The recommendation includes $110,146,000 for Rental Payments and Operations and Maintenance, and $84,664,000 for projects outlined in the budget request as well as $10,000,000 for the Upper Midwest Environmental Sciences Center.

BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 2021	$192,815,000
Budget estimate, 2022	227,781,000
Recommended, 2022	223,932,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2021	+31,117,000
Budget estimate, 2022	−3,849,000

The Committee recommends $223,932,000 for the Ocean Energy Management appropriation. This amount is $31,117,000 above the enacted level and $3,849,000 below the budget request. The overall funding level is partially offset through the collection of rental receipts and other cost recovery fees totaling $43,000,000, resulting in a final appropriation of $180,932,000. Details of the recommendation are explained through the narrative below and in the table at the back of this report.

Renewable Energy.—The Committee recommends $45,818,000 for Renewable Energy, $17,353,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. The Committee supports the Administration's commitment to developing offshore renewable energy including but not limited to wind energy.

Offshore Wind Development.—The Committee finds that offshore wind energy development creates jobs, stimulates investment, and grows manufacturing, all while reducing emissions and strengthening America's energy security and climate resilience. The Committee is encouraged by the robust stakeholder engagement, consultation, and cooperation in the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management's (BOEM) offshore wind leasing and permitting process and encourages the Department to continue expeditiously identifying new Wind Energy Areas, holding lease auctions within existing and future Wind Energy Areas, and permitting offshore wind projects within these areas. The Committee urges BOEM to continue its engagement with states, local communities, and other stakeholders in this process to ensure that its decisions consider multiple perspectives.

The Committee further encourages continued research, throughout the renewable energy development process, on the sustained coexistence of offshore wind and commercial fishing.

Marine Minerals.—The Committee recommends $14,965,000 for Marine Minerals, $4,184,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. The Committee provides an increase of

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
Surveys, Investigations, and Research					
Ecosystems:					
Environmental Health:					
Contaminant biology	10,397	11,100	11,100	+703	---
Toxic substances hydrology	14,348	14,639	15,639	+1,291	+1,000
Subtotal	24,745	25,739	26,739	+1,994	+1,000
Species Management Research	53,914	66,918	69,418	+15,504	+2,500
Land Management Research	56,681	75,303	71,303	+14,622	-4,000
Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research	38,249	43,951	43,951	+5,702	---
Climate Adaptation Science Centers and Land Change Science:					
National and Regional Climate Adaptation Science Centers	41,335	84,403	81,903	+40,568	-2,500
Land Change Science	19,153	36,397	34,397	+15,244	-2,000
Subtotal	60,488	120,800	116,300	+55,812	-4,500
Cooperative research units	25,000	25,506	27,506	+2,506	+2,000
Total, Ecosystems	259,077	358,217	355,217	+96,140	-3,000

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Energy and Mineral Resources:					
Mineral resources	59,869	86,237	91,237	+31,368	+5,000
Energy resources	30,172	53,736	53,736	+23,564	---
Total, Energy and Mineral Resources	90,041	139,973	144,973	+54,932	+5,000
Natural Hazards:					
Earthquake hazards	85,403	92,637	92,637	+7,234	---
Volcano hazards	30,266	33,532	33,532	+3,266	---
Landslide hazards	8,038	11,179	11,179	+3,141	---
Global seismographic network	7,153	7,212	7,212	+59	---
Geomagnetism	4,114	5,673	5,673	+1,559	---
Coastal/Marine hazards and resources	40,510	57,515	57,515	+17,005	---
Total, Natural Hazards	175,484	207,748	207,748	+32,264	---
Water Resources:					
Water Availability and Use Science Program	57,987	69,501	68,501	+10,514	-1,000
Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program	100,673	112,651	112,651	+11,978	---
National Water Quality Program	93,460	95,242	97,242	+3,782	+2,000
Water Resources Research Act Program	11,000	11,000	15,000	+4,000	+4,000
Total, Water Resources	263,120	288,394	293,394	+30,274	+5,000

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Core Science Systems:					
National Land Imaging	106,865	116,892	116,892	+10,027	---
(Satellite Operations)	(84,337)	(84,788)	(84,788)	(+451)	---
Science, synthesis, analysis, and research	25,972	98,803	65,871	+39,899	-32,932
National cooperative geologic mapping	40,397	40,581	44,581	+4,184	+4,000
National Geospatial Program	79,454	85,598	100,848	+21,394	+15,250
Total, Core Science Systems	252,688	341,874	328,192	+75,504	-13,682
Science Support:					
Administration and Management	73,787	91,205	87,887	+14,100	-3,318
Information Services	21,947	30,216	30,216	+8,269	---
Total, Science Support	95,734	121,421	118,103	+22,369	-3,318
Facilities:					
Rental payments and operations & maintenance	104,719	110,146	110,146	+5,427	---
Deferred maintenance and capital improvement	74,664	74,664	84,664	+10,000	+10,000
Total, Facilities	179,383	184,810	194,810	+15,427	+10,000
TOTAL, UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	1,315,527	1,642,437	1,642,437	+326,910	---