

concerns that efforts to complete management plans have been delayed due to COVID-19, the Committees note that areas that have not completed their management plan continue to be eligible for funding regardless of the status of their management plan.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

The bill provides \$173,072,000 for historic preservation, \$28,772,000 above the enacted level and \$21,272,000 above the budget request.

Competitive Grants.—The bill provides \$21,750,000 for the African American Civil Rights Grants, as requested. Additionally, \$4,625,000 is provided for the History of Equal Rights grants and \$1,250,000 for grants to underserved communities.

Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grants.—The bill provides \$10,000,000 for historic revitalization grants and retains the directives regarding the distribution of funding included in Senate Report 116-123.

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

Semiquincentennial Preservation Grants.—The bill provides \$10,000,000 for the Service to assist states in preparing for the upcoming Semiquincentennial celebration and to celebrate the Nation's history. Funds from this allocation should be used for a competitive grant program to support the restoration of sites that honor the 250th anniversary of the country's founding, including Revolutionary War monuments. Priority should be given to state-owned sites. A site must be listed in, or be eligible to be listed in, the National Register of Historic Places in order to be eligible.

CONSTRUCTION

The bill provides \$225,984,000 for construction, \$2,077,000 above the enacted level and \$52,579,000 below the budget request.

Line-Item Construction.—Funding for line-item construction projects is provided as outlined in the table contained in House Report 117-83.

Ocmulgee River Corridor.—The Committees support the Service's initiation of the Ocmulgee River Corridor Special Resource Study to evaluate its potential for designation as a national park unit and directs the Service to complete the report in a timely manner.

Ste. Genevieve National Historical Park.—Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the Service is directed to provide the Committees a report detailing the planned repair, rehabilitation, and restoration work at the Ste. Genevieve National Historical Park during the next four fiscal years.

CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE

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

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$1,394,360,000 for Surveys, Investigations, and Research of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS, or the Survey). All programs and activities are funded at the amounts enacted in fiscal year 2021 unless otherwise specified below or in the table at the end of this division. Fixed costs are provided. The Survey is expected to comply with the instructions and requirements at the beginning of this division and in House Report 117-83 unless otherwise specified

below. While some language is repeated for emphasis, it is not intended to negate the language referred to above unless expressly provided herein.

Ecosystems.—The agreement provides \$277,897,000 as outlined below.

Environmental Health Program.—The agreement provides \$26,489,000 for Environmental Health, which includes \$11,100,000 for Contaminant Biology and \$15,389,000 for Toxic Substances Hydrology. The agreement includes no less than \$2,750,000 for research on harmful algal blooms and \$2,700,000 for research on the transmission of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFOA/PFAS) in watersheds and aquifers. The Survey is to continue its research as directed in House Report 117-83.

The bill provides \$500,000 to continue competitively awarding grants for applied research to develop a system for integrating sensors. By working with partners, such as academic institutions, small businesses, and other government research organizations to submit innovative proposals to perform complementary development of technologies, the Survey can develop a convergent platform that enables existing and future sensor technologies to be deployed in extreme environments where real-time information is required.

Microplastics.—The Survey is developing a strategic vision for its microplastics research, including a review of the current science gaps and how Survey expertise and capabilities can address those gaps. The Survey is encouraged to brief the Committees on its findings after release.

Species Management Research Program.—The agreement provides \$55,418,000. There are long-term hydrological and ecological challenges associated with saline lakes in the Great Basin States and the Survey is encouraged 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 Survey is directed to provide a briefing to the Committees within 180 days of enactment of this Act on the merits of funding phenology related efforts to collect, maintain, and share information on seasonal timing to support resource management, climate adaptation, agriculture, and human health.

Land Management Research Program.—The agreement provides \$58,103,000 including \$6,000,000 for Chesapeake Bay activities.

Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research Program.—The agreement provides \$40,431,000 including \$4,720,000 for chronic wasting disease. In carrying out chronic wasting disease research, the Survey should continue to collaborate with institutions of higher education as directed in House Report 117-83 and may consult, partner, or contract with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, the National Academy of Sciences, State and Federal public and private entities, and any chronic wasting disease task forces and working groups. Collaboration should continue with partners to develop early detection tools and compounds to disrupt transmission of the disease. In particular, the agreement encourages research and investment into carcass disposal methods to mitigate the spread of chronic wasting disease, and the Survey is urged to consult with the Environmental Protection Agency, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Tribes, and States to develop recommendations for carcass disposal methods that are compliant with relevant Federal clean air and water and solid waste regulations. The Survey is also encouraged to work in collaboration with the Fish and Wildlife Service to aid State and Tribal wildlife agencies in the application of existing human di-

mensions research to the management and prevention of chronic wasting disease. Funding is continued at the enacted level for white-nose syndrome (WNS) research and the direction found in Senate Report 116-123 is continued for WNS research. The agreement provides \$600,000 for coral disease and \$11,000,000 for invasive carp research, of which \$3,000,000 is for research on grass carp. The direction found in Senate Report 116-123 is continued for invasive carp, coral disease, and invasive species research, detection, and response efforts. Additional resources for invasives species were provided in Public Law 117-58 to the Office of the Secretary.

Climate Adaptation Science Center and Land Change Science Program.—The agreement provides \$71,450,000 of which \$51,903,000 is for the National and Regional Climate Adaptation Science Centers including \$2,000,000 for Tribal climate adaptation science. The agreement also provides \$19,547,000 for Land Change Science which includes \$150,000 for biological carbon sequestration.

Cooperative Research Units Program.—Cooperative Research Units (CRUs) are funded at \$26,006,000 in accordance with the specifications outlined in House Report 117-83. Of the funds provided, \$250,000 is for research into the causes of malignant melanomas affecting 25 percent or more of brown bullhead (*Ameiurus nebulosus*) in some northern New England waters and related fishery research at the host institution.

Great Lakes Science.—The Committees support Great Lakes science and the USGS collaboration with the broader Great Lakes Partnership to implement priority science. These resources will ensure delivery of information needed for Great Lakes management decisions. Funding for Great Lakes Science is provided at no less than \$14,000,000.

Energy and Mineral Resources.—The agreement provides \$95,223,000 for Energy and Mineral Resources. Mineral Resources is funded at \$63,737,000 which maintains \$10,598,000 for the critical minerals Earth Mapping Resources Initiative (Earth MRI) and provides \$3,774,000 for mine waste research and to characterize mine waste as a potential source for critical minerals. Energy Resources is funded at \$31,486,000 including \$1,977,000 for geologic carbon sequestration, a portion of which is to advance the understanding of alkalinity sources of carbon mineralization as outlined in House Report 117-83, \$200,000 is for geophysical data acquisition and \$175,000 is for the inventory of greenhouse gases.

Public Law 117-58 provides \$64,000,000 in fiscal year 2022 for Earth MRI and funding to the Department of Energy (DOE) for critical minerals research and the agreement urges USGS to expand their collaboration with DOE in this field.

The Survey is expected to continue critical mineral mapping efforts in Alaska, pursuant to the budget request, at no less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and to brief the Committees on such efforts within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

The Survey is expected to provide the report on potential initiatives to increase the domestic supply of critical minerals as directed in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 116-260.

Natural Hazards.—The agreement provides \$185,998,000 for the Natural Hazards Program, including \$90,037,000 for earthquake hazards. Within this funding, \$28,600,000 is included for continued development and expansion of the ShakeAlert West Coast earthquake early warning (EEW) system. Continued efforts to complete and operate the EEW system on the West Coast are supported. Concerns remain regarding the lack of knowledge and offshore real time instrumentation available

for the Cascadia subduction zone. Our increased scientific understanding of earthquakes and the ocean environment will benefit from the wealth of offshore data collected and the continued development of an early earthquake warning system for the Cascadia system.

The agreement continues no less than the enacted level for the national seismic hazard map, including for expansion to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, for regional networks to operate and maintain recently acquired USArray stations, for the Advanced National Seismic System (ANSS) and for regional seismic networks including the Central and Eastern U.S. Network. In addition, the agreement recognizes concern that updates to the national seismic hazard maps do not consistently include the entire country and urges the Survey to update the maps for all 50 states and provides \$500,000 for the maps for Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

The agreement provides \$33,282,000 for volcano hazards.

In 2019 the National Volcano Early Warning and Monitoring System (NVEWS) was initiated. The Survey is completing the two prerequisite steps to NVEWS expansion and upgrades and is encouraged to accelerate the pace of these activities where possible. The agreement provides \$2,172,000 to begin implementation of NVEWS as well as \$1,800,000 for the Early Warning System and \$770,000 for Next Generation hazards assessments.

Concerns remain that systems and equipment used to monitor, detect, and warn the public of volcanic and seismic hazards, including lahars and earthquakes on high-threat volcanoes, are outdated and inadequate. The funding provided 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.

The agreement includes \$8,929,000 for landslide hazards which includes \$750,000 for science outlined in House Report 117-83. In light of the increasing frequency of catastrophic wildfires, the Survey is encouraged to prioritize efforts to predict and reduce the risk of post-wildfire landslides.

The Survey is directed to continue to collaborate with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and State and local governments to assess landslide potential and hazards and implement tsunami warning capabilities in Prince William Sound, including through the use of physical instrumentation or remote sensing technologies, particularly where the threat of a landslide and tsunami presents the most serious risks to Sound residents, visitors, and property. The Survey is encouraged to expand this work to areas in Southeast Alaska that have recently experienced landslides and will continue to face the threat of devastating landslides. Further, the Survey is directed to brief the Committees within 60 days of enactment of this Act on what resources are needed to aid the development and deployment of early warning technologies to affected communities.

The agreement provides \$7,212,000 for the Global Seismographic Network; \$4,673,000 for Geomagnetism including \$2,888,000 for the expansion of magnetometer observatories and the fiscal year 2021 enacted level for the magnetotelluric survey to advance the collection of magnetotelluric observations of the Earth's naturally occurring electric and magnetic fields in the U.S. regions; and \$41,865,000 for Coastal/Marine Hazards which includes \$10,674,000 for coastal hazards, \$1,200,000 for coastal blue carbon, and \$950,000 for risk reduction and community resilience.

Emergent Hazards.—Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the Survey is directed to brief the Committees on the need and po-

tential of partnering with universities for a scalable, automated system that is capable of rapidly identifying emerging hazard threats and their potential impacts using remote sensing data to provide an impact model product capable of identifying and supporting response to emergent hazard threats.

Water Resources.—The agreement provides \$285,894,000 for Water Resources, with \$65,529,000 for activities associated with the Cooperative Matching Funds. Water Availability and Use Science is funded at \$64,501,000, which includes \$1,000,000 for the U.S. Mexico transboundary aquifer assessment; \$1,750,000 for research on water extraction for bottling and a phased study as directed in House Report 117-83; and \$1,500,000 for the Survey's work with the Open ET consortium and the Open ET software system.

The agreement includes \$13,500,000 for integrated water prediction to continue to utilize the best available technology to develop advanced modeling tools, state-of-the-art forecasts, and decision support systems and to incorporate these capabilities into daily water operations.

The bill includes at least \$2,000,000 to complete a groundwater model-based decision support system to support water sustainability decision-making and a basin-wide model and monitoring program for irrigation water-use for the Mississippi Alluvial Plain. In addition, the Survey is provided funds to transition tools and resources produced through the Mississippi Alluvial Plain project into resources that support Integrated Water Availability Assessments in targeted basins of interest including the Gulf of Mexico Coastal Plain. The bill provides \$4,975,000 for integrated water availability assessments and includes no less than \$1,250,000 for the Survey to establish a regional Integrated Water Availability Assessment study program to assess and monitor the hydrology of saline lakes in the Great Basin and the migratory birds and other wildlife dependent on those habitats.

Groundwater and Streamflow Information is funded at \$110,651,000 which includes \$500,000 to maintain operational capacity within the existing super-gage network along the Ohio River in basins containing unique geology, distinct soils, and a significant agricultural presence. The agreement also includes \$25,215,000 for Federal priority streamgages and \$29,000,000 for the Next Generation Water Observing System (NGWOS). The agreement provides resources necessary to operate and maintain the fully deployed NGWOS in the Delaware River Basin and the Survey is encouraged to continue to study and monitor surface water and groundwater in the lower basin of the Delaware River and to provide geologic mapping of the basin in support of the pilot through the National Geologic Mapping Program. The Survey is encouraged to partner, where appropriate, with State and local government officials and with the academic research community. Funding for NGWOS includes \$4,500,000 to work with universities to develop innovative water resource sensor technologies that are scalable to regional and national monitoring networks.

The agreement provides at least \$1,500,000 for the Survey to install streamgages on certain transboundary rivers, including those at risk from mining pollution originating in Canada, including in the Kootenai watershed; at least \$1,500,000 for implementation of the baseline strategy for transboundary rivers, as outlined by the Survey's Water Quality Baseline Assessment for Transboundary Rivers; and \$120,000 for the streamgage on the Unuk River. The Survey is directed to continue to expand its streamgage monitoring of transboundary wa-

tersheds 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 direction is continued 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.

On-going monitoring of critical water budget components in the Klamath Basin is critical 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 agreement provides \$1,000,000 to expand this work.

Hydrological Science Talent Pipeline.—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 agreement provides \$2,000,000 within the Water Availability and Use Science Program and \$2,000,000 within the National Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program above the enacted levels to pursue such cooperative research agreements with an emphasis on locations where the Survey has pending hydrological facilities as well as where there are other Federal operational hydrologic resources.

The agreement includes \$96,742,000 for the National Water Quality program which includes \$6,490,000 for harmful algal bloom research. The agreement provides \$1,600,000 to support PFAS substances research. The Survey is directed to consult with States and Tribes to determine priority mapping areas for PFAS contamination. Within funds provided, the Survey is directed to prioritize advanced testing capable of detecting suites of PFAS compounds and individual PFAS chemicals in the environment to support nationwide sampling for these chemicals in estuaries, lakes, streams, springs, wells, wetlands, and soil and funding is provided to support a nationwide PFAS sampling survey and the associated methods development (per the 2020 National Defense Authorization Act or NDAA). The agreement is supportive of the Survey's efforts to understand groundwater vulnerability, specifically in shallow fractured bedrock terrain, and directs this work to continue. Water Resources Research Institutes are funded at \$14,000,000 for research as discussed in House Report 117-83 of which \$1,500,000 is for research on the control and management of aquatic invasive species in the Upper Mississippi River region.

Special Initiatives.—The agreement provides an additional amount of \$1,000,000 in congressionally directed spending for the Survey to work with the State of Alaska to develop an implementation plan to be completed within two years in order to put Shake Alert/Earthquake Early Warning in Alaska. Further detail on this project is located in the table titled "Interior and Environment Incorporation of Community Project Funding Items/Congressionally Directed Spending Items" accompanying this explanatory statement.

Core Science Systems.—The agreement provides \$263,802,000, which includes \$26,353,000 for science, synthesis, analysis, and research. Public Law 117-58 provides \$8,668,000 in fiscal year 2022 for the National Geologic and Geophysical Data Preservation which supplements base funding. The agreement provides \$42,431,000 for the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping of which the increase above fixed costs is for Phase Three of the National Geologic Map Database as outlined in House Report 117-83.

The National Geospatial program is funded at \$87,526,000 and includes a \$4,250,000 increase for the 3D Elevation Program (3 DEP) to accelerate completion of a nationwide baseline of high-resolution topographic elevation data, of which not less than \$250,000 is focused on Tribal lands; and not less than \$3,000,000 is focused on Federal lands in western states. No less than \$9,500,000 is provided for the Alaska mapping and map modernization initiative, which includes modernizing Alaskan hydrography datasets. In addition, \$1,900,000 is provided for the United States Board of Geographic Names and \$850,000 is provided for the National Digital Trails project.

The agreement supports the continued operations of the Alaska Mapping Executive Committee (AMEC). The National Geospatial Program will continue its role in advancing the goals, objectives, and approaches collaboratively developed as part of the AMEC Alaska Coastal Mapping Strategy, to include collection and distribution of topography and orthoimagery in coastal areas. The agreement directs a briefing on the resources needed to enhance understanding of subsidence including what would be required to pivot from the National Land Cover Database to develop a National Land Level Change database. It is expected that any funding awarded outside the Federal sector will undergo a competitive review process.

The National Land Imaging program is funded at \$107,492,000 which includes \$84,788,000 for Satellite Operations and maintains the enacted level for the National Civil Applications Center. The agreement recognizes the value of the Remote Sensing State Grants program and directs the Survey to continue funding the grant program at the enacted level to ensure the on-going viability of the program nationwide.

Science Support.—The agreement includes \$99,736,000 which includes \$77,520,000 for administration and management including \$800,000 for diversity and \$150,000 for fleet related infrastructure, and \$22,216,000 for Information Services.

Facilities.—The agreement includes \$184,810,000 for facilities, deferred maintenance and capital improvement. Public Law 117–58 provides \$167,000,000 in fiscal year 2022 for the USGS Energy and Minerals Research Facility.

BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT
OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

The bill provides \$206,748,000 for the Ocean Energy Management appropriation, which is partially offset through the collection of rental receipts and cost recovery fees totaling \$43,000,000, resulting in a net appropriation of \$163,748,000. Specific allocations at the activity level are contained in the table at the back of this explanatory statement.

Offshore Wind Site Identification.—The Bureau is expected to continue to coordinate with the Department of Energy on renewable energy research, to exchange information with coastal States, and to work with stakeholders to study new wind energy areas through its intergovernmental task forces, including continuing existing and launching new data collection campaigns in the Gulf of Maine. As the Bureau refines the permitting process, it must include steps to understand existing ocean uses by consulting early and often with the commercial fishing industry and other stakeholders, for which the Rhode Island Ocean Special Area Management Plan provides a model. The Bureau must continue to partner with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and other co-operating agencies in the context of an “all-of-government” approach to offshore renewable energy. This includes support for research, incorporation of agency data, and consider-

ation of recommendations on the siting and development of offshore wind projects. The Bureau is directed to notify the Committees prior to issuing leases that would allow wind turbines to be constructed or located less than 22 nautical miles from the State of North Carolina shoreline.

Regional Citizen Advisory Councils.—The Bureau’s commitment to working with Regional Citizen Advisory Councils on collaborative scientific research projects, environmental impact monitoring, and outreach activities is appreciated and the Committees direct the Bureau to continue to support these efforts.

Marine Minerals.—The Bureau should continue existing critical mineral assessments and activities at not less than the fiscal year 2021 enacted levels. The Bureau is directed to provide a briefing and a spend plan to the Committees on Marine Minerals Program activities for fiscal year 2022 within 45 days of enactment of this Act.

The agreement does not include the language in House Report 117–83 under the heading “General Provision” within the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management related to OCS pre-leasing and leasing activities.

BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL
ENFORCEMENT
OFFSHORE SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL
ENFORCEMENT
(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

The bill provides \$205,848,000 for the Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement appropriation. This amount is partially offset through the collection of rental receipts, cost recovery fees and inspection fees totaling \$55,000,000, resulting in a net appropriation of \$150,848,000. Specific allocations at the activity level are contained in the table at the back of this explanatory statement. The bill also contains a rescission of \$10,000,000 from unobligated prior year funds.

The agreement does not include the language in House Report 117–83 under the heading “Offshore Decommissioning” related to per barrel fees on oil and gas offshore activities.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

The bill provides \$15,099,000 for Oil Spill Research.

Arctic Oil Spill Research.—While domestic and international activities in the Arctic Ocean are increasing, research on marine safety and pollution prevention measures has not kept pace. The Bureau is directed to report to the Committees within 90 days of enactment of this Act on the need and feasibility of establishing or partnering with stakeholder research institutions on facilities that naturally have or can recreate Arctic marine conditions for oil spill detection and response research.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND
ENFORCEMENT
REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

The bill provides \$118,117,000 for the Regulation and Technology appropriation. Included are fixed costs and the following requested program increases: to establish an Indian lands program; to enhance diversity, equity, inclusion and accessibility capacity; and to restructure the Division of Acquisition Management. Specific allocations at the activity level are contained in the table accompanying this explanatory statement.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

The bill provides \$149,980,000 for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund appropriation. Of the funds provided, \$27,480,000 shall be derived from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund and \$122,500,000 shall be derived from the General Fund. Included are fixed costs and the following requested pro-

gram increases: for Federal emergency reclamation projects; to assume responsibility for reclamation of sites on certain Indian lands; to enhance diversity, equity, inclusion and accessibility capacity; and to restructure the Division of Acquisition Management. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table accompanying this explanatory statement.

Abandoned Mine Land Economic Revitalization (AMLER).—The bill provides a total of \$122,500,000 for grants to States and federally recognized Indian Tribes for the reclamation of abandoned mine lands in conjunction with economic and community development and reuse goals. For fiscal year 2022, \$79,890,000 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; \$31,956,000 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 \$10,654,000 shall be for grants to federally recognized Indian Tribes. The Office is expected to continue to follow the additional program direction provided in Senate Report 116–123.

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

The bill provides \$1,820,334,000 for Operation of Indian Programs. All programs, projects, and activities are maintained at fiscal year 2021 enacted levels, except requested fixed costs and internal transfers, or unless otherwise specified below. For this and all other Bureau accounts funded in this bill, Indian Affairs is expected to comply with the instructions and requirements at the beginning of this division and in House Report 117–83, unless otherwise specified below. Language contained in the explanatory statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260) regarding Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women (MMIW), advanced training for public safety and justice training needs, and Indian Police Academy is restated. Additional details, instructions, and requirements are included below and in the table at the end of this division. Indian Affairs is reminded of the importance of meeting reporting requirement deadlines so that the Committees can properly evaluate programs. Failure to do so could negatively impact future budgets.

Tiwahe.—The bill includes additional funds as noted below under Human Services and are to be used to expand the Tiwahe Initiative to more Tribes for human services-related Tiwahe activities. Further, the Committees expect 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 Committees received the Federal and Tribal reports on the Tiwahe Initiative, which include recommendations on future action and expansion. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is directed to submit a plan on how to expand the program to all Tribes incrementally along with a strategy on how to consider existing pilot programs during any expansion and be consistent with the final report and available funding.

Tribal Government.—The agreement provides \$355,424,000 for Tribal government programs, which includes an additional \$2,000,000 for Small and Needy Tribes and an additional \$1,000,000 for Tribal government program oversight for requested uses. The Committees have consistently included funding and directives regarding the Small and

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final 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	15,389	+1,041	+750
Subtotal.....	24,745	25,739	26,489	+1,744	+750
Species Management Research.....	53,914	66,918	55,418	+1,504	-11,500
Land Management Research.....	56,681	75,303	58,103	+1,422	-17,200
Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research...	38,249	43,951	40,431	+2,182	-3,520
Climate Adaptation Science Centers and Land Change Science:					
National and Regional Climate Adaptation Science Centers.....	41,335	84,403	51,903	+10,568	-32,500
Land Change Science.....	19,153	36,397	19,547	+394	-16,850
Subtotal.....	60,488	120,800	71,450	+10,962	-49,350
Cooperative research units.....	25,000	25,506	26,006	+1,006	+500
Total, Ecosystems.....	259,077	358,217	277,897	+18,820	-80,320

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
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Energy and Mineral Resources:					
Mineral resources.....	59,869	86,237	63,737	+3,868	-22,500
Energy resources.....	30,172	53,736	31,486	+1,314	-22,250
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Total, Energy and Mineral Resources.....	90,041	139,973	95,223	+5,182	-44,750
Natural Hazards:					
Earthquake hazards.....	85,403	92,637	90,037	+4,634	-2,600
Volcano hazards.....	30,266	33,532	33,282	+3,016	-250
Landslide hazards.....	8,038	11,179	8,929	+891	-2,250
Global seismographic network.....	7,153	7,212	7,212	+59	---
Geomagnetism.....	4,114	5,673	4,673	+559	-1,000
Coastal/Marine hazards and resources.....	40,510	57,515	41,865	+1,355	-15,650
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Total, Natural Hazards.....	175,484	207,748	185,998	+10,514	-21,750
Water Resources:					
Water Availability and Use Science Program.....	57,987	69,501	64,501	+6,514	-5,000
Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program.....	100,673	112,651	110,651	+9,978	-2,000
National Water Quality Program.....	93,460	95,242	96,742	+3,282	+1,500
Water Resources Research Act Program.....	11,000	11,000	14,000	+3,000	+3,000
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Total, Water Resources.....	263,120	288,394	285,894	+22,774	-2,500
Special Initiatives (CDS).....	---	---	1,000	+1,000	+1,000
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Total, Special Initiatives (CDS).....	---	---	1,000	+1,000	+1,000

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	Final Bill	Final Bill vs Enacted	Final Bill vs Request
Core Science Systems:					
National Land Imaging.....	106,865	116,892	107,492	+627	-9,400
(Satellite Operations).....	(84,337)	(84,788)	(84,788)	(+451)	---
Science, synthesis, analysis, and research.....	25,972	98,803	26,353	+381	-72,450
National cooperative geologic mapping.....	40,397	40,581	42,431	+2,034	+1,850
National Geospatial Program.....	79,454	85,598	87,526	+8,072	+1,928
Total, Core Science Systems.....	252,688	341,874	263,802	+11,114	-78,072
Science Support:					
Administration and Management.....	73,787	91,205	77,520	+3,733	-13,685
Information Services.....	21,947	30,216	22,216	+269	-8,000
Total, Science Support.....	95,734	121,421	99,736	+4,002	-21,685
Facilities:					
Rental payments and operations & maintenance.....	104,719	110,146	110,146	+5,427	---
Deferred maintenance and capital improvement.....	74,664	74,664	74,664	---	---
Total, Facilities.....	179,383	184,810	184,810	+5,427	---
TOTAL, UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.....	1,315,527	1,642,437	1,394,360	+78,833	-248,077