



**SPECIAL NOTICE REGARDING  
CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19)  
AND PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC MEETINGS**

On March 4, 2020, Governor Newsom declared a State of Emergency resulting from the threat of COVID-19. Governor Newsom issued Executive Order N-25-20 (3-12-20) and Executive Order N-29-20 (3-17-20) which temporarily suspend portions of the Brown Act relative to conducting public meetings. Subsequent thereto, Governor Newsom issued Executive Order N-33-20 (3-19-20) ordering all individuals to stay at home or at their place of residence. Accordingly, it has been determined that all Board and Workshop meetings of the San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District will be held pursuant to the Brown Act and will be conducted via teleconference. There will be no public access to the meeting venue.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS WORKSHOP - ENGINEERING  
TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 2021 – 2:00 P.M.**

**PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

Public participation is welcome and encouraged. You may participate in the August 10, 2021, meeting of the San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District online and by telephone as follows:

**Dial-in Info: (877) 853 5247 US Toll-free  
Meeting ID: 753 841 573  
PASSCODE: 3802020**

**<https://sbvmwd.zoom.us/j/753841573>**

If you are unable to participate online or by telephone, you may also submit your comments and questions in writing for the District's consideration by sending them to [comments@sbvmwd.com](mailto:comments@sbvmwd.com) with the subject line "Public Comment Item #" (insert the agenda item number relevant to your comment) or "Public Comment Non-Agenda Item". Submit your written comments by 6:00 p.m. on Monday, August 9, 2021. All public comments will be provided to the Chair and may be read into the record or compiled as part of the record.

**IMPORTANT PRIVACY NOTE: Participation in the meeting via the Zoom app is strongly encouraged. Online participants MUST log in with a Zoom account. The Zoom app is a free download. Please keep in mind: (1) This is a public meeting; as such, the virtual meeting information is published on the World Wide Web and available to everyone. (2) Should you participate remotely via telephone, your telephone number will be your "identifier" during the meeting and available to all meeting participants; there is no way to protect your privacy if you elect to call in to the meeting.**



**SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT**  
380 E. Vanderbilt Way, San Bernardino, CA 92408

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS WORKSHOP - ENGINEERING**

**AGENDA**

**2:00 PM Tuesday, August 10, 2021**

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**CALL TO ORDER**

Chairperson: Director Harrison

Vice-Chair: Director Hayes

**1) INTRODUCTIONS**

**2) PUBLIC COMMENT**

Any person may address the Board on matters within its jurisdiction.

**3) SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS MEETING**

3.1 July 13, 2021, Meeting (Page 3)

[Summary Notes BOD Workshop - Engineering 071321](#)

**4) DISCUSSION ITEMS**

4.1 SAWPA Presentation on a Proposed Technical Assistance Application to Proposition 1, Round 2 Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Implementation Disadvantaged Communities Grant Program (Page 13)

[Staff Memo - SAWPA Presentation on a Proposed Technical Assistance Application to Proposition 1, Round 2 Integrated Regional Water Management \(IRWM\) Implementation Disadvantaged Communities Grant Program](#)

4.2 Discuss State and Federal Legislative Update (Page 15)

[Staff Memo - Discuss State and Federal Legislative Update](#)

[State Bill Legislative Tracking Report](#)

[July 2021 Monthly Federal Newsletter \(IFS\)](#)

[July 2021 Federal Legislative Matrix](#)

4.3 Consider Staffing Alternatives to meet District Human Resources/Risk Management/Safety Needs (Page 94)

Staff Memo - Consider Staffing Alternatives to meet District Human Resources/Risk  
Management/Safety Needs  
CPS Human Resources Strategic Plan Report

5) **FUTURE BUSINESS**

6) **ADJOURNMENT**

PLEASE NOTE:

Materials related to an item on this Agenda submitted to the Board after distribution of the agenda packet are available for public inspection in the District's office located at 380 E. Vanderbilt Way, San Bernardino, during normal business hours. Also, such documents are available on the District's website at [www.sbymwd.com](http://www.sbymwd.com) subject to staff's ability to post the documents before the meeting. The District recognizes its obligation to provide equal access to those individuals with disabilities. Please contact Melissa Zoba at (909) 387-9228 two working days prior to the meeting with any special requests for reasonable accommodation.



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**DATE:** August 10, 2021

**TO:** Board of Directors Workshop – Engineering

**FROM:** Staff

**SUBJECT:** Summary of July 13, 2021 Board of Directors Workshop – Engineering

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The Engineering Workshop convened on July 13, 2021, via Zoom video teleconference. Director Harrison chaired the meeting.

Directors Present: President Kielhold, Vice President Hayes, Director Botello, Director Harrison, and Director Longville (Director Longville left the meeting at 3:30 p.m.).

**Staff Present:**

Heather Dyer, MS, MBA – Chief Executive Officer/General Manager  
Wen B. Huang, PE, MS – Deputy General Manager/Chief Engineer  
Jose Macedo, ML, CPT-P (USA Retired) – Chief of Staff/Clerk of the Board  
Cindy Saks, CPA – Deputy General Manager/Chief Financial Officer  
Bob Tincher, PE, MS – Deputy General Manager/Chief Water Resources Officer  
Melissa Zoba, MBA, MPA – Chief Information Officer

Michael R. Esquer – Senior Project Manager  
Anthony Flordelis – Business Systems Analyst  
Aaron Jones, EIT – Associate Engineer  
Adekunle Ojo, MPA – Water Resources Manager  
Shavonne Turner, MPA – Water Conservation Program Manager

**Members of the Public Present:**

Lora Carpenter, Fieldman, Rolapp & Associates  
Robert Porr, Fieldman, Rolapp & Associates  
Madeline Blua, Yucaipa Valley Water District  
Melody McDonald, San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation District  
Richard Corneille, San Bernardino Valley Water Conservation District

*Pursuant to the provisions of Executive Order N-29-20 issued by Governor Gavin Newsom on March 19, 2020 this meeting will be conducted by teleconference only.*

## **2. Public Comment**

Director Harrison invited public comment. There was none.

## **3. Summary of Previous Meeting**

The meeting notes from the June 8, 2021 Board of Directors Workshop – Engineering were accepted.

### **4.1 Consider the Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement to create the Upper Santa Ana River Watershed Infrastructure Financing Authority Supporting a 2021 Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) Regional Letter of Interest**

Chief Executive Officer / General Manager Heather Dyer reminded the Board that this is a different approach to a WIFIA application for building regional infrastructure over the next eight or so years. She explained this effort puts together many projects in the watershed that will add to the regional resources, water supply reliability, and climate resilience in a way that has not traditionally been brought to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This Watershed Connect program bundles together water supply projects proposed by several different agencies that all add to the long-term water supply reliability within the basin and river system and demonstrates to the EPA the connection of shared resources, Dyer said.

The tagline for the project is, “Achieving resilience through integrated infrastructure” to convey to funding sources that the region is more resilient by working together, Dyer continued. The Upper Santa Ana River Watershed Infrastructure Financing Authority is a financing mechanism to help build infrastructure in a more efficient and cost-effective manner, she noted.

In looking at the 850 miles and two counties of the watershed and how agencies affect each other, it makes sense to join forces and do something big, innovative, and bold to catch the eye of the EPA and gain their support, Dyer stated. She noted that the call for projects indicated a desire for infrastructure, jobs, climate resilience and this will be an effective approach to help secure favorable terms for at least 49 percent of infrastructure costs.

In addition, Ms. Dyer continued, all the surrounding natural resources have been challenged by drought, increased wildfires, and uncertainty related to the hydrologic cycle point to the need for this program and diversification of the region's water supply portfolio. This means investment in local stormwater recharge, recycled water, habitat restoration, and demand management to create this robust and holistic program that results in sustainable supply and climate resilience.

Director Harrison asked if this encompasses all the Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) anticipated projects. Ms. Dyer explained that the program includes a lot of the new major infrastructure projects to be built in the near future, but not all of those within the HCP.

The purpose of the Watershed Connect program is to achieve regional water supply security, resilience to extended drought and the effects of climate change, and holistically enhance the health of the upper Santa Ana River Watershed, Dyer explained. She shared the program description statements and details of the submission to the EPA.

In response to questions, Ms. Dyer indicated that projects can be added to the program later. Director Harrison pointed out that the Joint Powers Authority (JPA) document is set up to allow addition of other entities in the future. In response to Director Botello, Ms. Dyer confirmed that all entities had been invited to participate, but this was a very short timeline. Once there is understanding, and success demonstrated, more agencies will want to join, she noted.

The EPA is looking to invest in projects that will bring real benefit to the regions, Dyer noted, and explained the Watershed Connect program benefits, including resiliency to climate change and drought, infrastructure enhancements, improved water quality, and ecological health. She shared the current participants, noting that more are in process, and described the flow of funds and pledge of the JPA. The three phases of the program anticipate \$650.8 million in potential projects, she said, and shared potential additional funding sources. Dyer said the WIFIA program represents approximately \$303 million in financing for the Watershed Connect program, and she detailed additional sources that will be sought. The capability for bond funding is also available if needed.

Ms. Dyer reported that a call with the EPA last week was positive and revealed no hurdles. The first regular board meeting of the JPA is tentatively scheduled for July 21, she noted. There is no cost and no risk associated with being part of the JPA right now, she advised. Director Harrison asked about the contract with AECOM / WSC for \$239,805. Ms. Dyer

explained that contract was authorized by the Valley District Board to develop the program and required documents. Once it is known how to move forward and which agencies will participate it will be determined how to distribute the costs, which is included in project agreements, Dyer answered.

Dyer reviewed the structure of the JPA and meeting schedule. She and Water Resources Manager Adekunle Ojo responded to questions from Vice President Hayes, Director Longville, and Director Botello regarding officers and terms. Ms. Dyer explained initial JPA setup and use of consultants, and said she envisioned program administration later being contracted out with the costs divided by the benefit each agency receives.

Dyer explained the process to create the JPA and shared next steps toward the EPA application.

Director Longville voiced concern about the potential shortcomings of elected officials on financing authorities. She also pointed out that projects and agencies involved are not all water focused and indicated support of their inclusion. Ms. Dyer noted, and Director Harrison emphasized, that this is a starting document, and the positions can be changed as the JPA Board sees fit. Director Botello suggested additional help for staff and recommended President Kielhold as initial chairperson.

**Action Item(s):** The Board directed staff to place the Joint Powers Authority agreement on the July 20, 2021 Board of Directors agenda for consideration.

#### **4.2 Consider Reimbursement Resolution for Costs incurred prior to issuance of Tax-Exempt Obligations related to a Regional WIFIA Application for Water Infrastructure Projects**

CEO / General Manager Dyer explained this item is recommended by financial advisor Robert Porr of Fieldman, Rolapp & Associates. This resolution provides a way to put cash back into reserves upon reimbursement. The projects listed are those in the planning phase which may be appropriate for low interest loans, and there will be opportunity to add projects, Dyer said. She explained the urgency of this action and said it is being done quickly as a few of the projects must be built in the next 18 months. In response to Vice President Hayes, Ms. Dyer explained the inclusion of projects and timing elements.

Mr. Porr explained the purpose of the resolution for the District to have the option to be able to reimburse itself in order to restore reserves from tax exempt bond proceeds for capital expenditures made.

Director Longville pointed out additional opportunities and ways to bring in funding. Ms. Dyer acknowledged and said she and Mr. Ojo had discussed potential transition of the program to a local revolving fund setup to go after additional opportunities. She said her goal was locating funding for 75 percent of costs. Director Longville asked if the San Bernardino County Flood Control District had been invited to participate, Ms. Dyer said they had not, mainly because they do not have any projects in any of Valley District's planning documents.

**Action Item(s):** The Board directed staff to place the Reimbursement Resolution on the July 20, 2021 Board of Directors agenda for consideration.

#### **4.3 Overview of the Draft State Water Project and Central Valley Project Drought Contingency Plan**

Deputy General Manager/Chief Water Resources Officer Bob Tincher provided an update on current drought conditions, noting that 2020 and 2021 are the second two driest years since 1976-77. The Governor has issued an emergency proclamation for multiple counties in the state, but San Bernardino is not one of them. It asks for a voluntary cut in water use of 15 percent. He said it is hoped that this year will not be as dry, but staff plans for the worst.

There is a lot of groundwater storage in the region, Tincher pointed out, and the District can shift to groundwater and is ready even if next year is a five percent State Water Project (SWP) allocation. Reservoir storage is at a low condition, he explained.

Tincher discussed Valley District's drought response including quantification of need for State Project Water, looking for supplies to augment the dry year supply, and reducing SWP demands to meet the supplies available. The focus has been on direct deliveries and not doing recharge, made by a collaborative decision via the Integrated Regional Urban Water Management Plan. Similar actions have been taken at the SWP and the Central Valley Project, he noted. He also detailed action of the Department of Water Resources and Bureau of Reclamation.



**Action Item(s):** Receive and file.

*Director Longville exited the meeting at 3:30 p.m.*

#### **4.4 Consider Scope Enhancements to Borden Excavating, Inc. Construction Contract for the Waterman Hydroelectric Project (Specification 18-02)**

Associate Engineer Aaron Jones shared the project location at the Waterman Spreading Ponds and gave some detail on background and operations of the recharge area. A \$2.2 million contract with Borden Excavating was entered last year for construction of a hydroelectric facility to be added at the location, he advised.

Jones explained a scope enhancement (as a change order) to the contract with Borden to clean the Waterman Basins to improve water recharge. The cost would be on a time and materials basis, not-to-exceed \$400,000, he noted. If the effort cannot be completed within the budget, it would be postponed to the following year, Jones said.

Jones advised of potential environmental constraints and noted all permits but one have been received. This approach will reduce mobilization costs and will help meet scheduling constraints, he explained.

President Kielhold asked how much has been spent for the Fish and Game and Army Corps permits. Ms. Dyer estimated \$10,000 in fees and CEQA, plus a large cost for mitigation. Flood Control cleared the basins the last time, she added, and Deputy General Manager/Chief Engineer Wen Huang estimated that cost around \$150,000 but noted that work was not as thorough as this plan.

Kielhold asked about the cost of bird surveys and amount of water recharged. Mr. Jones said it is estimated to be under \$20,000, and Mr. Huang indicated about 5,300 acre-feet were recharged. Senior Project Manager Mike Esquer estimated that the hydroelectric project is designed to run at 11,000 acre-feet per year average recharge rate (26 cubic feet per second) and would need two or three of the basins cleared to achieve that.

Vice President Hayes asked if this is done every year. Mr. Huang said the permit allows for annual maintenance from this point forward. Hayes asked about future costs, and Mr. Huang estimated the clearing could be done for \$100,000. He confirmed that Valley District

would likely be doing the cleanup, not Flood Control unless they are available. He added that the cost will be passed through to the San Bernardino Basin Groundwater Council as part of operations and maintenance costs shared by the members for this benefit.

Vice President Hayes pointed out that Flood Control is requesting money as part of another activity and indicated that they should be reminded that Valley District is doing the work to clean these basins at the District's cost.

Director Botello indicated concern about the bird survey and disturbances. Mr. Esquer detailed the process and Ms. Dyer added that staff will also survey the area for the birds and explained the window of time to complete the activity.

In response to President Kielhold, Mr. Huang said that to assure the District can recharge SWP water when available, Valley District takes the lead to clean the basins. Mr. Esquer added that the Flood Control District is more about detention than retention, so do not need the basins to be effectively recharging, whereas Valley District wants the basins to be clean and have a high rate of percolation to retain the water.

A vote to move the item forward was 3-1 in favor, with President Kielhold voting no. He indicated that he believes that Valley District is paying to do Flood Control's work.

**Action Item(s):** The Board directed staff to place the Scope Enhancements to Borden Excavating, Inc. Construction Contract on the next Board of Directors agenda for consideration.

#### **4.5 Consider the 2021 Cathodic Testing Survey Program of District's Pipelines**

Senior Project Manager Mike Esquer advised that Valley District has approximately 40 miles of pipelines in the system to be tested for cathodic protection. He gave a brief overview of the system and indicated that each year, the District performs cathodic testing. He explained the process and the importance to determine or predict what is happening with corrosion in the pipeline based on previous observations. It is important to continue the program to build a record of the pipeline history, he stated.

This year, the program cost is a little over \$37,000, with \$14,000 paid back via various entities which have shares of use within the pipelines. All work is done by V&A Consulting which has been doing this work for the District for more than 11 years, Esquer said.

Director Harrison asked about the testing. Mr. Esquer detailed the testing for impedance of electrical current, which indicates when there is a portion of the steel can that exhibits corrosion on the outside. Harrison asked if any of the pipelines would be opened; Esquer said no.

Vice President Hayes asked if there was a rating system for the corrosion. Mr. Esquer explained that a drastic change in impedance triggers an investigation and offered an example.

**Action Item(s):** The Board directed staff to place the 2021 Cathodic Testing Survey Program of the District Pipelines with an estimated cost of \$37,257 on the next Board of Directors agenda for consideration.

#### **4.6 Consider Partnership with Lennar Homes for Development of Stormwater Detention Basins for Groundwater Recharge in the Lytle Creek Region**

Deputy General Manager/Chief Engineer Wen Huang introduced the unique opportunity to work with a private developer to create stormwater detention basins for groundwater recharge in the Lytle Creek region. He noted the discussion is in an early stage but there is progress for the Board to consider and provide direction. He explained the geology of the Lytle Creek Basin which provides surface water and supports extraction. Replenishment of the Lytle Creek Basin has been an important task, however environmental constraints have prevented large scale recharge basins to facilitate SWP.

An upcoming development of 200 tract homes by Lennar Homes will include stormwater detention basins, Huang advised. Ms. Dyer pointed out this is one part of the proposed Lytle Creek development project and is located within the previously-disturbed El Rancho Verde Country Club footprint. Mr. Huang reminded the Board that developers are required to construct detention basins for runoff from the development. Huang explained that Lennar has proposed three basins and gave detail on the drainage system.

Such basins are usually small and require a lot of maintenance to percolate properly, Huang noted, but these three basins total approximately nine acres and could recharge 18 acre-feet per day. Staff believes the basins can accommodate up to 5,000 acre-feet of SWP recharge to replenish Lytle Creek Basin, he said. Huang shared two alternatives for transporting water to the basins.

If there is interest in recharge, the developer will turn the basins over to Valley District, Huang noted. The likely arrangement will be the District taking care of everything below the embankment, he said. Operations and maintenance costs would be funded collectively by the San Bernardino Basin Groundwater Council, he noted. Staff would like to continue to work with partners West Valley Water District (WVWD) and the City of Rialto (City), he stated.

Director Harrison asked who would build the pipeline and if there would be other partners. Mr. Huang said Valley District would and it would be considered regional facilities as part of the WIFIA financing program. The anticipated cost is approximately \$3 million, he added. Valley District has been paying for regional facilities, since they provide benefit to the region and multiple agencies, Huang noted. Both WVWD and the City favor the project, he stated.

Director Harrison asked about the location of the SWP intertie. Mr. Esquer explained the locations and added the line would allow WVWD's full use of the hydro facility along with the recharge water.

Vice President Hayes encouraged coordination with the Cactus Basin pipelines for fewer lines and most cost efficiency. She pointed to the green line alternative and said she hoped that would not be chosen as it would create a traffic and neighborhood nightmare. She asked if an easement would be needed for the pipeline; Mr. Huang answered yes. Lennar is aware of the alignment, he said, and the entities are working to minimize the impact.

In response to Vice President Hayes, Mr. Huang described the work with the City of Rialto.

In response to Director Botello, Mr. Huang explained the choice of location for the aqua line alignment, intended to get to the WVWD reservoir and minimal intrusion. Staff will work with the developer to determine any preference for alignment, he said.

Director Botello pointed out that Valley District will end up owning the nine acres of basins. He asked about the maintenance of the landscaping around the basins and the

responsibility of the homeowners' association; Mr. Huang confirmed the landscaping outside the basin would not be the responsibility of Valley District. Botello opined this is a win-win but requested additional updates before the agreement stage.

Mr. Huang advised of the possibility to put the pipeline through an easement belonging to Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

**Action Item(s):** The Board directed staff to continue working with Lennar Homes and WVWD and the City of Rialto to develop an agreement for the arrangement of these basins for consideration by the Board of Directors at a future meeting.

## 5. Future Business

- Design of next run of shopping bags
- Workshop on the roles of the County Flood Control District and update on communication
- Number and locations of septic systems within the District
- Collection of property taxes in areas not served by imported water / non-groundwater bearing

For possible later vote to agendize:

- Redistricting in San Bernardino County

For staff follow-up:

- Reproduction of an article for inclusion in future information packages

## 6. Adjournment

### Staff Recommendation

Receive and File



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**DATE:** August 10, 2021

**TO:** Board of Directors Workshop - Engineering

**FROM:** Heather Dyer, CEO/General Manager

**SUBJECT:** SAWPA Presentation on a Proposed Technical Assistance Application to Proposition 1, Round 2 Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Implementation Disadvantaged Communities Grant Program

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SAWPA staff will give an overview presentation on their proposal to provide technical assistance support to small community water/wastewater systems that serve disadvantaged communities in the Santa Ana River Watershed. This assistance would be provided for up to ten small community systems that lack the staffing and technical expertise to apply for the Proposition 1 Round 2 Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Implementation Disadvantaged Communities grant program, with \$4M set aside for disadvantaged community projects. Additional support is also recommended for those grant applicants who are successfully selected for funding to administer and manage the grant after award.

This work includes providing technical, managerial, and financial support resources needed for the preparation of the Proposition 1 Round 2 IRWM grant applications. The work would be performed by the Disadvantaged Communities program partner to SAWPA, the California Rural Water Association (Cal Rural) under contract with SAWPA. Cal Rural, a statewide non-profit organization, has extensive experience in this type of support service and has operated similar programs in nearby regions such as the Mojave Water Agency. Cal Rural can also offer support to successful small communities for grant administration and construction management assistance. The cost for these services can be included in their grant request and are eligible for grant reimbursement.

The cost of the SAWPA program with Cal Rural to support evaluation of up to ten communities of viable projects and prepare grant applications for eligible projects, likely a subset of five small community projects from among the ten communities is approximately \$150,000. This support would span over the next year to evaluate potential projects and prepare grant applications.

**Staff Recommendation**

None, this is an informational item only.



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**DATE:** August 10, 2021  
**TO:** Board of Directors Workshop – Engineering  
**FROM:** Kristeen Farlow, Strategic Communications Manager  
**SUBJECT:** Discuss State and Federal Legislative Update

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Staff is providing the Board of Directors with an update on current significant legislation from the state and federal legislatures.

### **Background**

Each month, staff provides the Board of Directors with a summary of State and Federal Legislative highlights. This information is provided by the District's lobbying firms and supplemented by District Staff. The Gualco Group, Inc., is the District's State lobbyist in Sacramento; Innovative Federal Strategies is the District's Federal lobbyist in Washington D.C.

### **State Legislative Updates**

During the last week of July, Governor Newsom signed AB 148, which included the statutory provisions for the funding of COVID-19 water and wastewater arrearages. The Division of Drinking Water has made this a priority, working to determine allocations and the appropriate procedures for rolling out funding, which will be distributed based on a process involving applications submitted by water agencies. The Division hopes to begin check distribution to the water agencies in October or November.

On August 3, the State Water Board unanimously approved an emergency regulation to curtail pumping from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta watershed. This curtailment could affect up to 5,700 water rights holders and is expected to take effect as early as August 16. This order comes on the heels of California experiencing the driest two months (May – June) on record since 1896. Additionally, Lake Oroville is expected to reach a new historic low in October of this year.

The Legislature is currently on recess until mid-August. Upon their return (August 16), they will have until August 27 for fiscal committees and reporting bills to the Floor. Due to the limitation



placed on the number of bills that each legislator could move forward, there are a reduced number of bills that District is still currently following.

Bills of interest:

Bill No. / Author / Name	Detail	Status
<b>AB 284:</b> (Rivas) California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: climate goal: natural working lands.	Would require the State Air Resources Board to identify a 2045 climate goal, with interim milestones, for the state's natural and working lands, and to integrate into the scoping plan updated recommendations developed by the Natural Resources Agency and the Dept. of Food and Agriculture.	To Senate Apprs. on 8/16/21
<b>AB 361</b> (Rivas): Open Meetings: Local Agencies: Teleconferences.	Would authorize a local agency to use teleconferencing without complying with the teleconferencing requirements imposed by the Ralph M. Brown Act when a legislative body of a local agency holds a meeting for the purpose of declaring or ratifying a local emergency, <u>during a declared state or local emergency</u> , as those terms are defined, when state or local health officials have imposed or recommended measures to promote social distancing, and during a declared local emergency provided the legislative body makes certain determinations by majority vote.	Passed the Senate.
<b>SB 222</b> (Dodd): Water Affordability Assistance Program.	Would establish the Water Affordability Assistance Fund in the State Treasury to help provide water affordability assistance, for both drinking water and wastewater services, to low-income ratepayers and ratepayers experiencing economic hardship in California; would make moneys in the fund available upon appropriation by the Legislature to the state board to provide, as part of the Water Affordability Assistance Program established by the bill, direct water bill assistance, water bill credits, water crisis assistance, affordability assistance, and short-term assistance to public water systems to administer program components.	Re-referred to Asm. Comt. on Apprs. on 7/15/21
<b>SB 559</b> (Hurtado): Department of Water Resources: water conveyance systems: Canal Capacity Restoration Fund.	Would establish the Canal Conveyance Capacity Restoration Fund; require all moneys deposited to be used for subsidence repair costs (environmental planning, permitting, design, and construction and necessary road and bridge upgrades); require funds be used to restore the capacity of 4 specified water conveyance systems with 2 of those as a grant to the Friant Water Authority and the San Luis and Delta-Mendota Water Authority; make these provisions inoperative on 7/1/2030, and repeal the provisions as of 1/1/2031. Received significant late opposition of concerns over state funding going to federal facilities.	Re-referred to Asm. Comt. on Apprs/1/21
<b>Transitioned to Two-year/Inactive</b>		
<b>AB 377</b> (Rivas): Water quality: impaired waters.	Proposes to require all California surface waters be fishable, swimmable, and drinkable by 1/1/2050, including specific limitations on NPDES discharge/ waste discharge requirements and eliminate alternative compliance measures.	<b>Two-year bill.</b>
<b>AB 703</b> (Rubio): Open Meetings: Local Agencies: Teleconferences.	Would remove requirements of the act particular to teleconferencing and allow teleconferencing subject to existing provisions regarding the posting of notice of an agenda and the ability of the public to observe the meeting and provide public comment; each instance in which notice of the time of the teleconferenced meeting is otherwise given or the agenda for the meeting is otherwise posted, the local agency also gives notice of the means by which members of the public may observe the meeting and offer public comment and that the legislative body has implemented a procedure for receiving and swiftly resolving requests for reasonable accommodation for individuals with disabilities,	<b>Two-year bill.</b>

	consistent with the federal Americans with Disabilities Act, as provided.	
<b>AB 1434</b> (Friedman): Urban water use objectives: Indoor water use.	Would establish, beginning 1/1/2023 until 1/1/2025 the standard for indoor residential water use as 48 gallons per capita daily. The bill would establish, beginning 1/1/2025 the standard as 44 gpcd and, beginning 1/1/2030, 40 gpcd. The bill would eliminate the requirement that the department, in coordination with the state board, conduct necessary studies and investigations and jointly recommend to the Legislature a standard for indoor residential water use.	<b>Two-year bill.</b>
<b>AB 1500</b> (E. Garcia/ Mullin): Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Prot. Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Dev. Bond Act of 2022	If approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$6.7 billion for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, and workforce development programs.	<b>Two-year bill.</b>
<b>SB 45</b> (Portantino): Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2022.	If approved by voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$5,510,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for a wildfire prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program.	<b>6/1- Ordered to Inactive File at the authors request.</b>
<b>SB 223</b> (Dodd): Discontinuation of residential water service.	Current law prohibits an urban and community water system from discontinuing residential water service for nonpayment until a payment by a customer has been delinquent for at least 60 days. Current law requires an urban and community water system to have a written policy on discontinuation of residential service for nonpayment, including, specified options for addressing the nonpayment. Current law requires an urban and community water system to provide notice of that policy to customers. This bill would apply those provisions, on and after July 1, 2022, to a very small community water system, defined as a public water system that supplies water to 200 or fewer service connections used by year-long residents.	<b>Two-year bill.</b>
<b>SB 230</b> (Portantino): State Water Resources Control Board: Constituents of Emerging Concern	Would require the State Water Resources Control Board to establish, maintain, and direct an ongoing, dedicated program called the Constituents of Emerging Concern Program to assess the state of information and recommend areas for further study on, among other things, the occurrence of constituents of emerging concern (CEC) in drinking water sources and treated drinking water. The bill would require the state board to convene, by an unspecified date, the Science Advisory Panel to review and provide recommendations to the state board on CEC for further action, among other duties. The bill would require the state board to provide an annual report to the Legislature on the ongoing work conducted by the panel.	<b>Two-year bill.</b>
<b>SB 696</b> (Allen): Enhanced infrastructure financing districts: public financing authority: membership and powers.	Would authorize a district to purchase, lease, obtain option upon, acquire by gift, grant, bequest, devise, or otherwise, any real or personal property, any interest in property, and any improvements on it, including repurchase of developed property previously owned by the district, if the property is within the physical boundaries of the district and the property will serve a significant benefit to the district and to acquire real property by eminent domain if the property will serve a significant benefit to the district and the acquisition of real property by eminent domain conforms to constitutional requirements relating to eminent domain. Would authorize the district to finance costs related to those powers. Would make related findings and declarations. Would make a non-substantive change to the	<b>Two-year bill.</b>

provision excluding the construction, financing, or leasing of specified dwelling units and accessory dwelling units from the Subdivision Map Act.
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## **Federal Legislative Update**

### *Infrastructure and Water Package:*

On July 1, the House passed a \$760 billion proposal to fund transportation and water projects meant to shape parts of the broader infrastructure package: *Investing in a New Vision for the Environment and Surface Transportation (INVEST) in America Act*. The measure would reauthorize surface transportation programs that are set to expire on September 30 and invest in Democratic priorities like promoting electric vehicles, strengthening drinking water standards and making utilities more durable against the impact of climate change.

The package includes two bills designed to ensure that all Americans have access to clean water. One is infrastructure-based, featuring tens of billions of dollars to replace lead pipes around the country while adopting tougher water quality standards nationwide. The second aims to help low-income people pay their water bills, making permanent a coronavirus-era water subsidy program and establishing a five-year moratorium on shutoffs by utility companies. The bill also included several amendments to improve water access and affordability, as well as provisions boosting conservation and climate resiliency programs.

### *Infrastructure Update:*

On August 1, a bipartisan group of Senators unveiled an infrastructure bill of \$1.2 trillion (over eight years), which is being called the *Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act*. The bill – over 2,700 pages long – is being considered as a substitute amendment to the House-passed INVEST in America Act. The legislation incorporates the surface transportation reauthorization bill that would fund through fiscal year 2026 and includes funding for energy, water, airports, and broadband infrastructure. Of particular interest to the District are:

- \$110 billion for roads, bridges and major infrastructure projects and
- \$55 billion for clean drinking water.

The legislation also includes \$8.3 billion specifically for the Bureau of Reclamation western water infrastructure, including:

- \$3.2 billion for aging infrastructure,
- \$1.15 billion for water storage, groundwater storage and conveyance projects (including \$100 million for small water storage),
- \$1 billion for water recycling and reuse projects (including \$450 million for large water recycling projects),
- \$300 million for Drought Contingency Plan (including \$50 million for Upper Basin States),
- \$400 million for WaterSMART Water and Energy Efficiency Grants,
- \$100 million for the Cooperative Watershed Management Program, and
- \$100 million for multi-benefit watershed projects.

The Senate is expected to spend the first week of August considering amendments to the legislation, looking to finalize the bill in the first weeks in August.

### *Appropriations Bills:*

The House Appropriations Committee finished Committee-level markups of the final FY22 appropriations bills during the week of July 12 and began floor consideration of the bills during

the week of July 26. By the end of July, nine of the twelve annual appropriations bills had cleared the House floor. Despite this, it appears likely that Congress will turn to a temporary spending patch to avoid a government shutdown on October 1.

The Senate is roughly a month behind the House in the markup process of its own FY22 bills, and Democrats in that chamber will need the backing of Republicans to get bills out of committee and through the floor.

*Water Rebate Tax Bill:*

California Democratic Representatives Huffman and Chu joined Senators Feinstein and Padilla in introducing legislation to amend federal tax law so homeowners won't pay income tax on rebates from water utilities for water conservation and water runoff management improvements. The *Water Conservation Rebate Tax Parity Act* clarifies that these rebates are not taxable income but rather an effort to defray up-front consumer costs for a public benefit.

The bill would ensure the IRS treats water conservation rebates in the same manner they treat non-taxable energy conservation rebates such as energy efficient appliances.

*Seven Oaks Dam:*

The District expects to hear about the \$1 million-dollar line item for the Seven Oaks Dam Water Conservation Feasibility Study, included by Senators Feinstein and Padilla in their Senate Community Funding requests. These items are set to be marked up the first week of August and in print soon.

*PFAS Legislation:*

On July 21, the House approved a comprehensive bill requiring the EPA to regulate "forever chemicals" and make decisions on some others. Approved amendments to the *PFAS Action Act of 2021* would exclude PFAS used for research and development related to medicines, medical devices, and personal protective equipment needed to protect health care providers. The amended bill would also add the electroplating, metal finishing, leather tanning and finishing, paint, plastics molding, and electrical and electronic components industries to those for which the EPA must establish Clean Water Act effluent limits and pretreatment standards. The standards would cover PFOA and PFOS. The amended bill would authorize a five-year \$100 million grant program to allow schools to test for and remediate PFAS. (That funding would be in addition to the \$1.5 billion over fiscal years 2022-2026 that the bill would authorize for state and community water system grants.)

**Fiscal Impact**

There is no fiscal impact related to this update.

**Recommended Action**

Receive and file.

**Attachments**

State Bill Legislative Tracking Report  
July 2021 Monthly Newsletter (IFS)  
July 2021 Federal Legislative Matrix



**San Bernardino Valley  
Municipal Water District  
Priority Bills  
Legislative Tracking Report  
July 27, 2021**



**Provided by: The Gualco Group, Inc.**

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**Top Ten/Priority**

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**[AB 284](#) ([Rivas, Robert D](#)) **California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: climate goal: natural and working lands.****

**Current Text:** Amended: 7/14/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Status:** 7/14/2021-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Location:** 7/13/2021-S. APPR.

**Summary:** Would require the State Air Resources Board, as part of the next scoping plan update, in collaboration with the Natural Resources Agency and other relevant state agencies and departments and no later than January 1, 2023, to identify a 2045 climate goal, with interim milestones, for the state's natural and working lands, as defined, and to integrate into the scoping plan update recommendations developed by the Natural Resources Agency and the Department of Food and Agriculture regarding practices, policy and financial incentives, market needs, and potential reductions in barriers that would help achieve the 2045 climate goal, among other recommendations. The bill would require the state board, in collaboration with the Natural Resources Agency and other relevant state agencies and departments, to include this information in each subsequent update to the scoping plan and update that information, as appropriate.

**Position**

**[AB 339](#) ([Lee D](#)) **Local government: open and public meetings.****

**Current Text:** Amended: 7/5/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Status:** 7/14/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (July 13). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Location:** 7/14/2021-S. APPR.

**Summary:** The Ralph M. Brown Act requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body of a local agency, as those terms are defined, be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. Under existing law, a member of the legislative body who attends a meeting where action is taken in violation of this provision, with the intent to deprive the public of information that the member knows the public is entitled to, is guilty of a crime. This bill would require local agencies to conduct meetings subject to the act consistent with applicable state and federal civil rights laws, as specified.

**Position**

**AB 1500 (Garcia, Eduardo D) Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/11/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Status:** 5/20/2021-Joint Rule 62(a), file notice suspended. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on RLS. (Ayes 12. Noes 3.) (May 20). Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

**Location:** 5/20/2021-A. RLS.

**Summary:** Would enact the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$7,080,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, and workforce development programs.

**Position**

**SB 45 (Portantino D) Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2022.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/8/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Status:** 6/1/2021-Ordered to inactive file on request of Senator Portantino.

**Location:** 6/1/2021-S. INACTIVE FILE

**Summary:** Would enact the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$5,595,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for a wildfire prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program.

**Position**

**SB 559 (Hurtado D) Department of Water Resources: water conveyance systems: Canal Conveyance Capacity Restoration Fund.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/14/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Status:** 7/1/2021-Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Location:** 7/1/2021-A. APPR.

**Summary:** Would establish the Canal Conveyance Capacity Restoration Fund in the State Treasury to be administered by the Department of Water Resources. The bill would require all moneys deposited in the fund to be expended, upon appropriation by the Legislature, in support of subsidence repair costs, including environmental planning, permitting, design, and construction and necessary road and bridge upgrades required to accommodate capacity improvements. The bill would require the department to expend from the fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, specified monetary amounts to restore the capacity of 4 specified water conveyance systems, as prescribed, with 2 of those 4 expenditures being in the form of a grant to the Friant Water Authority and to the San Luis and Delta-Mendota Water Authority. The bill would make operation of these provisions contingent on specified conditions being met. The bill would make these provisions inoperative on July 1, 2030, and would repeal the provisions as of January 1, 2031.

**Position**

Support

**SB 626 (Dodd D) Department of Water Resources: Procurement Methods.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/21/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#)

**Status:** 7/15/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

**Location:** 7/15/2021-A. THIRD READING

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the Department of Transportation, regional transportation agencies, and the San Diego Association of Governments to engage in a Construction Manager/General Contractor project delivery method (CM/GC method) for specified public work projects. This bill would, until January 1, 2033, authorize the Department of Water Resources to utilize the CM/GC method, as specified, for no more than 7 projects for elements of State Water Facilities, as defined. The bill would require the Department of Water Resources, on all projects delivered by the department, to use department employees or consultants under contract with the department to perform all project design and engineering services related to design, and construction inspection services, required for the CM/GC method consistent with specified existing law.

**Position**

Support

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*Comprehensive Government Relations*

## MEMORANDUM

**To:** SBVMWD Board of Directors – Policy Workshop

**From:** Letitia White, Jean Denton, Drew Tatum, and Sarah Persichetti

**Date:** August 2, 2021

**Re:** July Monthly Legislative Update

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### **Infrastructure Update: Senators Say they have a Deal on Major Issues in Talks**

Senators unveiled a \$1.2 trillion, eight-year infrastructure bill during a rare Sunday session on August 1 after negotiators worked through the weekend to nail down legislative text for the bipartisan infrastructure deal reached during the last week of July.

The 2,702-page bill, named the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, spearheaded by Senator Rob Portman (R-OH), Sen. Kyrsten Sinema (D-AZ) and a larger group of roughly two dozen negotiators, is substantially narrower than the multitrillion-dollar plan envisioned by President Biden earlier this year but includes a wide range of funding for roads, bridges, transit, broadband and water.

Supporters of the bill are hopeful that they can pass the measure by the end of the week prior to the Senate's scheduled leave for August recess.

However, the bill is expected to face a days-long debate on the Senate floor, with Republicans, and some Democrats, eager to try to make changes after largely being on the sidelines of the bipartisan group's negotiations.

On Wednesday, July 28, the Senate agreed to take up a bipartisan infrastructure package, hours after senators and the White House announced they had reached a deal after weeks of closed-door haggling.

Senators voted 67-32 to greenlight the debate, with 17 Republicans joining all 50 Democrats to launch a floor effort that could conclude with a Senate victory for a bipartisan package that has been championed by President Biden.

On Wednesday, the bipartisan group announced that the deal that had been reached will provide for \$550 billion in new spending. According to a release from the White House, the agreement includes funding in the following buckets:

- \$110 billion for roads, bridges and major projects;
- \$73 billion for electric grid upgrades;
- \$66 billion for rail and Amtrak improvements;
- \$65 billion for broadband expansion;



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- \$55 billion for clean drinking water;
- \$39 billion for transit;
- \$17 billion for ports and \$25 billion for airports; and
- \$7.5 billion for electric vehicle chargers.

The legislation also includes \$8.3 billion for the Bureau of Reclamation western water infrastructure, including:

- \$3.2 billion for aging infrastructure,
- \$1.15 billion for water storage, groundwater storage and conveyance projects (includes
- \$100 million for small water storage),
- \$1 billion for water recycling and reuse projects (includes \$450 million for large waterrecycling projects),
- \$250 million for desalination projects,
- \$1 billion for rural water projects,
- \$500 million for dam safety projects,
- \$300 million for Drought Contingency Plan (includes \$50 million for Upper Basin States),
- \$400 million for waterSMART Water and Energy Efficiency Grants (includes \$100 million for natural infrastructure projects),
- \$100 million for the Cooperative Watershed Management Program,
- \$250 million for Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Program,
- \$100 million for multi-benefit watershed projects, and
- \$50 million for Colorado River fish species recovery programs.

To pay for the legislation, the bipartisan infrastructure group has proposed a number of sources of funding, including recouping unspent COVID relief funding.

“We now have an agreement on the major issues. We are prepared to move forward,” said Senator Portman, who led the negotiations for the Republicans stated once the deal was reached.

Senator Jon Tester (D-MT) a member of the group, confirmed that they had a deal and were just drafting text.

“I think we’re good to go,” he said.

Wednesday’s vote comes roughly a month after Biden and the 10 senators at the core of the bipartisan negotiating group announced outside the White House that they had reached a deal on a framework for roughly \$1.2 trillion over eight years.

Some changes were made between when the framework was announced and Wednesday, when details of their agreement started to be unveiled. Though the total cost of the group’s proposal is \$1.2 trillion over eight years, \$579 billion of that was expected to be new spending. On Wednesday, senators revealed that number dropped to \$550 billion including cutting an “infrastructure bank” that was meant to help spur private investment in large projects.

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The deal includes funding for roads, bridges, public transit, electric buses, clean drinking water and broadband.

Wednesday's boost of momentum is a sharp u-turn from Monday when the talks appeared to be on life support and senators were scrambling to fill their deal back from the brink of collapse.

On Tuesday, the sticking points had largely been boiled down to two areas: transit, where they've been struggling to break a stalemate for days, and broadband, where Republicans are accusing Democrats of trying to fix rates.

While negotiators said they had a deal on the "major issues" after late-night talks, they also indicated that they were still finalizing legislative text.

However, many Republicans have stated that they won't support any deal until they see legislative text.

"Until this bill is actually written and we have a chance to review it, including all the details, the costs, the pay-fors, and the impact it will have on our states, I will not support it. And I imagine the majority of my Republican colleagues feel the same way," said Senator John Cornyn (R-TX).

The re-vote comes after Republicans blocked the debate on Wednesday, July 21. GOP negotiators at the time accused Schumer of rushing the process. As a reminder, that vote was also on a shell bill that would serve as a legislative vehicle for the text once it was ready for consideration.

The vote on July 21, which came in at a 49-51 vote fell short of the 60 votes needed to advance what is effectively stand-in legislation that senators will swap the bipartisan group's text into once it is finished.

Senate GOP Leader Mitch McConnell (KY) said Schumer was "intent on calling a vote that he knows will fail."

"These discussions have yet to conclude. There's no outcome yet. ... So, obviously, if the Democratic leader tries to force a cloture vote on a bill that does not exist, it will fail," Minority Leader McConnell said.

The negotiations ran into additional turbulence when Environment and Public Works Committee Chairman Tom Carper (D-DE) raised concerns about funding for drinking water and sanitation infrastructure in the proposal.

He told reporters that he wanted an additional \$6 billion in funding for communities allocated through grants in legislation passed by his committee earlier this year to remain as grants instead of being allocated through revolving loan funds.

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“I’m going to withhold my support until they’re fully funded,” he said, noting the Senate passed the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act that came out of his committee on an 89-2 vote in May.

Carper said the legislation gave local communities broad authority on how to spend federal funding and expressed concern that some of that flexibility may be lost under the bipartisan deal.

He said his bill increased funding in state revolving funds for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure to \$30 billion and provided another \$6 billion in grants for impoverished communities.

“Add it all up, it’s about \$36 billion,” he said. “We’ve been assured that our legislation would be funded, would be fully funded, and now we’re hearing it may be moved around.”

Senator Tammy Duckworth (D-IL), who crafted the drinking water bill, warned in a statement that it had to be fully funded through the bipartisan bill in order for her to support it.

“While I voted to proceed to consideration of a bipartisan infrastructure bill, more will need to be done in order for me to support the current proposal that is being drafted. ... I can’t commit to supporting a final bill if it does not include full funding for my Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act (DWWIA) at \$35.9 billion over the next five years,” she said.

According to the summary of the bipartisan agreement reached on Wednesday, the deal includes \$23.4 billion for the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act.

In addition to Carper and Duckworth, Senator Ben Cardin (D-MD) is also raising concerns about the funding for the drinking water bill, according to senators involved in the talks.

Lawmakers had set Monday, July 26, as a deadline to wrap up negotiations. Senator Portman, the lead GOP negotiator of the bipartisan group, said on Sunday, July 25, that negotiators were “about 90% of the way there” in reaching an agreement, but were still battling over how much money to direct to public transit. Democrats have pushed to include a larger share of transit funding.

Over the course of the month, Senate Majority Leader Charles Schumer (D-NY) has reiterated his plan to pass both a bipartisan infrastructure bill and a Senate budget resolution that would set the stage for a reconciliation bill later in the fall. That reconciliation package is expected to cost \$3.5 trillion and include elements of Biden’s agenda that don’t have GOP support.

Earlier in July, Majority Leader Schumer pledged to complete the package and budget resolution before the Senate leaves for recess on August 6.

The Senate is expected to spend the first week of August considering amendments to the legislation on the floor. Majority Leader Chuck Schumer and Minority Leader Mitch McConnell will likely negotiate a package of amendments that will receive floor consideration. In doing so,

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the leaders hope that the infrastructure bill can be finalized by the end of the first week of August.

Once the Senate has completed consideration of the infrastructure package, lawmakers are expected to turn to the consideration of a budget resolution that will provide reconciliation instructions for the Democratic-only “human infrastructure” bill.

### **House Finishes Markups of All Appropriations Measures, Begins Floor Consideration** *Summaries of the House Appropriations Committee’s bills, as released by the Democratic Majority Staff are included at the end of the report.*

The House Appropriations Committee finished Committee-level markups of the final fiscal year 2022 appropriations bills during the week of July 12 and began floor consideration of the bills during the week of July 26. By the end of July, nine of the twelve annual appropriations bills had cleared the House floor.

House Democrats have moved ahead with bills that largely stick to President Joe Biden’s suggestions — a 16.5% percent increase for domestic priorities and a 1.7% boost for defense — even though those figures are a nonstarter for Republicans. The House doesn’t require bipartisanship, so Democrats are forging ahead with their spending bills, at least as a messaging exercise or an opening bid in the negotiations.

The Senate is roughly a month behind the House in the markup process of its own FY22 bills, and Democrats in that chamber will need the backing of Republicans to get bills out of committee and through the floor.

On Tuesday, July 27, the House adopted the rule providing for consideration of H.R. 4502, the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, Agriculture, Rural Development, Energy and Water Development, Financial Services and General Government, Interior, Environment, Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Act, 2022 by a vote of 218 to 207.

The rule provided for consideration of 229 amendments in order across all divisions.

The House passed the package on Thursday, July 29th by a vote of 219-208 along party lines.

The House also passed both the Legislative Branch and State-Foreign Operations appropriations bills on Wednesday, July 28<sup>th</sup>. Both bills also passed largely along party lines.

Despite House Democrats passing at least nine of the 12 annual appropriations bills before departing for the August recess, it appears likely that Congress will nevertheless turn to a temporary spending patch to avoid a government shutdown on October 1.

The Commerce-Justice-Science, Homeland Security, and Defense bills will not be considered by the full House until the House returns from recess in September.

### **President Biden Signs Emergency Capitol Security Bill**

On Friday, July 30, President Biden signed into law the Emergency Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021 following the legislation's passage in the House on Thursday, and a deal reached earlier in the week on the legislation in the Senate.

The \$2.1 billion bipartisan package would reimburse the National Guard for services related to the January 6th insurrection, provide the U.S. Capitol Police \$70 million for salaries, equipment and other expenses related to the insurrection and provide \$1.1 billion to help safely evacuate Afghans who assisted the U.S. government during the war.

The House passed the legislation on Thursday, July 29, by a vote of 416-11, quickly following the Senate's vote to advance the measure in a 98-0 vote.

Senators Patrick Leahy (D-VT) and Richard Shelby (R-AL), the top members of the Appropriations Committee, reached a roughly \$2 billion deal on Tuesday, July 27, to provide new funding to the Capitol Police, after warning bells that they were heading toward a funding cliff sparked by the Jan. 6 attack.

"We're going to take care of the Capitol Police and fix some of the problems that need to be done here. Certainly, take care of the National Guard," Leahy said. "Both sides had to compromise on some things, but I think we're in pretty good shape."

Senator Shelby, in a statement on Tuesday, confirmed that they had an agreement.

"I am pleased this legislation sticks to immediate security needs, as I have long advocated. ...I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation," he said.

The deal will include more than \$1 billion for the Pentagon, divided up between the money for the National Guard and roughly \$500 million for the Afghan special immigrant visas program. The State Department would get an additional \$600 million for the program and the Department of Health and Human Services Office of Refugee Resettlement would get \$25 million, the source added.

The House previously passed a \$1.9 billion emergency supplemental package in May.

The compromise Senate measure lacks some of the provisions included in the original House bill, such as creating a rapid response force within the National Guard to back up the Capitol Police in emergency situations and resources for prosecuting the people in the mob that stormed the Capitol on Jan. 6.

### **Democrats Reach Deal on \$3.5 Trillion Price Tag for Human Infrastructure Bill**

Senate Majority Leader Charles Schumer (D-NY) and Budget Committee Democrats, led by Senator Bernie Sanders (I-VT), have reached a deal on a \$3.5 trillion price tag for a Democratic-

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only “human” infrastructure package that will contain elements of President Joe Biden’s American Families Plan and elements of the American Jobs plan not included in the bipartisan infrastructure package being negotiated.

Schumer, emerging from an hours-long meeting with Budget Committee Democrats on Tuesday, July 13, said they had reached a deal on the budget resolution — which greenlights reconciliation, the process Democrats will use to bypass a GOP filibuster on the infrastructure bill — including a \$3.5 trillion top-line figure.

"The budget committee has come to an agreement. The budget resolution with instructions will be \$3.5 trillion," Schumer said, speaking to reporters with Sanders and other members of the panel. "Every major program that President Biden has asked us for is funded in a robust way."

The deal will also include funding for expanding Medicare to cover dental, vision and hearing and addressing climate change — key asks from progressives, including Sanders.

Additionally, the deal included language prohibiting taxes from being raised on individuals who make less than \$400,000 or small businesses.

The agreement is a significant breakthrough for Democrats' infrastructure push as the party faces a tight timeline and even tighter margins to advance Biden's sweeping jobs and families plan.

Schumer has vowed to hold votes on two pieces before the Senate breaks for the August recess: a smaller bipartisan deal for \$1.2 trillion over eight years and the budget resolution that includes the instructions for and sets up a separate Democratic-only bill.

To pass both the budget resolution and a subsequent \$3.5-trillion infrastructure bill through the Senate Democrats will need total unity from all 50 of their members.

Senators Joe Manchin (D-WV) and Kyrsten Sinema (D-AZ), who aren't on the panel, have signaled they are open to using reconciliation to pass a larger Democratic-only infrastructure bill in addition to the bipartisan package they are currently negotiating. But they haven't endorsed a specific price tag.

The top-line figure is also significantly less than the \$6 trillion pushed by Sanders, a figure that was met with heavy skepticism by other members of the caucus whose votes he would ultimately need to support the spending figure.

Sanders, asked about coming in so far below his pushed for price tag, stressed that he viewed the agreement on a \$3.5 trillion price tag as significant.

“This is the most significant piece of legislation passed since the Great Depression, and I'm delighted to be part of having helped to put it together," he told reporters.

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Democrats won't get any GOP help to pass a \$3.5 trillion infrastructure bill. But combined with the separate bipartisan package that includes around \$580 billion in new spending, it's expected to bring the total of new spending on infrastructure to \$4.1 trillion.

President Biden visited with Senate Democrats on Wednesday, July 14 in the Capitol to rally them to support his infrastructure agenda, which is picking up political momentum.

Biden, making his first trip to visit Democrats in the Senate since being elected president, appeared to be in a buoyant mood as he walked into the Capitol's ornate Mansfield Room flanked by Senate Majority Leader Schumer.

Senators afterward described the meeting, which lasted under an hour, as positive and said the discussion focused on the impact Biden's infrastructure priorities would have on the country.

"He is very happy about the fact that we're moving forward with an historic deal, a deal that's going to work for families all across this nation," Senator Elizabeth Warren (D-MA) said. "It was both a celebration and a reminder of how much hard work lies ahead, but it's good work."

However, Democrats hit a road bump on Wednesday, July 28, when Senator Kyrsten Sinema (D-AZ) announced that she does not support the \$3.5 trillion budget plan.

She said she supports many of its goals, including job growth and American competitiveness, she has "also made clear that while I will support beginning this process, I do not support a bill that costs \$3.5 trillion."

Senator Sinema's reservations suggests Democrats won't have the votes to pass the more expansive plan, forcing Democrats to scale back the bill.

All Senate Democrats would have to vote for the budget reconciliation bill for it to pass in the 50-50 chamber, where Vice President Kamala Harris would deliver a vote to break a tie.

### **California Democrats Release Water Rebate Tax Bill**

On Thursday, July 22, California Democratic Representatives Jared Huffman and Judy Chu joined Senators Dianne Feinstein and Alex Padilla in introducing bicameral legislation to amend federal tax law so that homeowners wouldn't pay income tax on rebates from water utilities for water conservation and water runoff management improvements.

The legislation, the Water Conservation Rebate Tax Parity Act clarifies that these rebates are not taxable income but rather an effort to defray up-front consumer costs for a public benefit.

The bill would ensure that the IRS treats water conservation rebates in the same manner as the agency treats non-taxable energy conservation rebates including insulation, Energy Star-certified windows and doors and energy efficient appliances.

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“We need to do all we can to combat severe drought in California and across the West. That’s why California issues rebates to homeowners who work to improve their homes’ water efficiency,” said Senator Feinstein. “Unfortunately, homeowners must pay income taxes on these rebates under current law. That needs to change so more Californians will invest in these critical water efficiency home improvements.”

“As California continues to experience severe drought, it’s important that we support homeowners who invest in technologies to reduce their water consumption, not penalize them with additional federal income taxes,” Senator Padilla said. “The Water Conservation Rebate Tax Parity Act is a simple step to reduce water usage and encourage homeowners to take the initiative to conserve our limited water supply.”

“At a time like this, Congress must act to ensure the federal government is not an obstacle to local and state efforts to conserve water and make our communities more resilient in the face of climate change,” said Representative Huffman. “The Water Conservation Rebate Tax Parity Act is a smart solution to ensure our constituents are not taxed for improving their water footprint, and will make it easier for property owners to make the switch to water-saving technologies.”

“With states like California in the grips of an historic drought, it is crucial that Americans get help to make water-smart investments to reduce their water use...this bill will remove the federal tax burden on water conservation rebates and help more Americans to lower their water use, reduce stormwater runoff, and help states like California to preserve our water resources,” said Representative Chu.

Similar legislation has been introduced in prior Congresses but has not been enacted.

### **House Passes \$760B Infrastructure and Water Package**

The House on Thursday, July 1, passed a roughly \$760 billion proposal to fund transportation and water projects that’s meant to shape parts of the broader infrastructure package.

Lawmakers passed the legislation, the Investing in a New Vision for the Environment and Surface Transportation (INVEST) in America Act, largely along party lines in a 221-201 vote with just two Republicans voting for the package.

Democrats hailed it as a monumental shift toward more sustainable infrastructure projects, with Republicans warning of lost jobs and a skyrocketing federal debt.

The bill “not only builds the infrastructure of America, but helps to rebuild the middle class,” said Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D-CA). “It does so in a transformative way.”

The measure would reauthorize surface transportation programs that are set to expire on September 30, as well as invest in Democratic priorities like promoting electric vehicles, strengthening drinking water standards and making utilities more durable against the impact of climate change.



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Thursday's vote came as President Biden is fighting to keep GOP senators on board with a bipartisan infrastructure framework while assuring progressives that a larger, Democratic-only package — expected to include elements of his economic agenda like subsidized higher education and paid family leave — is still on the way.

As the Senate and White House grapple over the particulars of their fragile agreement — a plan that has not yet been drafted into legislation — House Democrats are battling to ensure that some of their priorities find their way into whatever final product emerges from the talks.

"This bill is designed to be a part of the president's jobs bill. It is not a substitute for the jobs bill," House Majority Leader Steny Hoyer (D-MD) emphasized last week.

Democrats are hoping to use the legislation passed on Thursday to make it easier to include some of their priorities in the bipartisan package that's still being negotiated.

House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee Chairman Peter DeFazio (D-OR) suggested that adopting some of the policies of the House package could help speed up the Senate process given the Democrats' ambitious timeline for passing an infrastructure package, since his panel now has legislative language ready to go.

The legislation includes funding for 403 projects requested by House GOP lawmakers, out of a combined 1,473 projects between the two parties.

Yet Republicans opposed the legislation on the grounds that it was overly partisan and costly.

A bulk of the House package tackles surface transportation projects, with designs not only to bolster the nation's aging roads and bridges, but also to impel a seismic, country-wide shift away from fossil fuel-based infrastructure programs — a leading source of ozone-depleting carbon emissions — toward mass transit and other more sustainable ventures that take into account a warming climate.

Toward that end, the bill features provisions discouraging states from leaning on highway expansions as their only strategy for relieving congestion; promotes a shift to zero-emission transit vehicles; expands transit to more rural communities; and includes around \$40 billion for charging stations and other electric vehicle infrastructure.

The package also includes two bills designed to ensure that all Americans have access to clean water. One is infrastructure-based, featuring tens of billions of dollars to replace lead pipes around the country while adopting tougher water quality standards nationwide. The second aims to help low-income people pay their water bills, making permanent a coronavirus-era water subsidy program and establishing a five-year moratorium on shut-offs by utility companies.

The bill also included several amendments to improve water access and affordability, as well as provisions boosting conservation and climate resiliency programs.

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Representative Frank Pallone Jr. (D-NJ), chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, said the legislation stems from the simple concept that "water is a basic, fundamental human right."

"If you don't make these investments — whether it's in transportation, or whether it's water — then you just get behind and everything falls apart," he said. "The bottom line is that the states and the towns need help."

### **House Passes PFAS Legislation in Bipartisan Vote**

The House, on Wednesday, July 21, approved a comprehensive bill requiring the EPA to regulate the most concerning "forever chemicals" and make decisions on others—but its Senate prospects are unclear.

The PFAS Action Act of 2021 was approved on a 241-183 vote, with 23 Republicans supporting the bill.

Amendments lawmakers approved to the bill would exclude PFAS used for research and development related to medicines, medical devices, and personal protective equipment needed to protect health care providers.

The amended bill also would add the electroplating, metal finishing, leather tanning and finishing, paint, plastics molding, and electrical and electronic components industries to those for which the EPA must establish Clean Water Act effluent limits and pretreatment standards. The standards would cover PFOA and PFOS.

And the amended bill would authorize a five-year \$100 million grant program to allow schools to test for and remediate PFAS. That funding would be in addition to the \$1.5 billion over fiscal years 2022-2026 that the bill would authorize for state and community water system grants.

Authorized money, however, is not guaranteed, requiring the need for money to come through the annual appropriations process.

The bill would establish a five-year moratorium on the EPA's approval of new PFAS into commerce while chemical manufacturers generate toxicity and other test data on existing forms of the chemicals.

The White House backed the bill in a statement on July 26.

No companion bill has been introduced in the Senate, where a similar House-approved measure died in the last Congress.

Senator Shelley Moore Capito (R-WV), the top Republican on the Environment and Public Works Committee, has pushed the EPA to get more aggressive on PFAS regulation.

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Capito said she needed to look more closely at H.R. 2467 before she could support it. But PFAS is “obviously a topic I am really interested in,” she said.

Senator Ed Markey (D-MA), who also sits on the environment panel, said he is “very optimistic” that the Senate would act on PFAS this Congress.

Additionally, while the text of the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2022 are not available yet, it was reported last week that the bill includes provisions requiring the Department of Defense to meet certain deadlines and set cleanup schedules for PFAS.

### **Senate Democrats Unveil Bill to Decriminalize Marijuana**

Senate Democrats unveiled a bill on Wednesday, July 14, to decriminalize marijuana at the federal level.

Senate Majority Leader Charles Schumer (D-NY), Senate Finance Committee Chairman Ron Wyden (D-OR) and Sen. Cory Booker (D-NJ) released the draft text of the Cannabis Administration and Opportunity Act after Schumer previously teased the plan on April 20.

The bill is designed to decriminalize marijuana on the federal level, expunge federal convictions for nonviolent marijuana crimes, allow those imprisoned for marijuana to petition their sentencing, take marijuana off the federal list of controlled substances and create a tax system for the substance.

Schumer said at a press conference the next step for the discussion draft is to get input from stakeholder groups, as it is “essential to the legislation’s success.”

The road for the draft bill will be rough, as it would need 60 votes to overcome a Republican filibuster. The House in December passed a bill to decriminalize marijuana, with the vote passing despite majority GOP opposition.

Schumer stated he does not currently have the votes to pass the legislation but has large support from Democrats for it. Negotiations will have to be done with Republicans in order to get the bill through.

Wyden emphasized during the press conference that the marijuana business saved hundreds of jobs during the pandemic when most businesses were struggling to stay afloat.

“This is a historic day,” Booker said. “This is the first time in American history a majority leader of the United States Senate is leading the call to end the prohibition of marijuana.”

The Democratic senators said Republicans who support the rights of states should support the bill, as it lets states decide if marijuana should be legalized. There are 18 states who have already legalized marijuana for recreational use.

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“People running for president of the United States readily admit that they’ve used marijuana but we have children in this country, people all over the nation, our veterans, Black and brown people, low-income people now bearing the stain of having a criminal conviction for doing things half of the last four presidents admitted to doing,” Booker added.

### **Biden Renews Push for Families Plan**

President Biden took his show on the road Wednesday, July 7, to make his latest pitch for the American Families Plan as the Senate continues to haggle over a reconciliation bill that would include many provisions of the proposal and the bipartisan infrastructure package.

Touring a community college in a suburb of Chicago last week, President Biden said that his focus remains on his administration’s expansive efforts to invest in programs that touch many facets of American life, not just the bipartisan infrastructure agreement that has spent weeks in the spotlight.

“I’m here to make the case for the second critical part of my domestic agenda,” Biden told the crowd. “It’s a combination of parts of my American Jobs Plan that were essential and not included in the bipartisan infrastructure plan as well as my American Families Plan.”

White House officials signaled that Biden’s trip was an effort to allay concerns that the administration was too focused on the bipartisan agreement instead of the transformational changes he and other Democrats vowed to enact if given control of the White House and Congress.

In Illinois, Biden and the White House stressed that all that high-minded talk of unity did not mean they were abandoning the ambitious policy goals Biden has proposed.

Press secretary Jen Psaki said Biden’s focus was on benefits that are on “generational investments in infrastructure... that aren’t included in the bipartisan framework.”

Biden stressed that his sights are still set on the American Families Plan that his administration has proposed, which he said Wednesday would energize the economy, boost the middle class and make America more competitive on the world stage.

Biden in his speech highlighted a slate of liberal priorities: investments in child care and the workforce; universal prekindergarten and two years of free community college; investments in affordable housing and a “care economy” that would include caring for seniors; and a clean-energy standard that would require power companies to source more electricity from renewable and clean sources.

“It’s about time,” Biden said. “There’s a lot of work ahead of us to finish the job, but we’re going to get it done. We’re going to reimagine what our economy and our future could be, and show the world ... that democracy can deliver for its people.”

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## **House Appropriations Bills Summaries**

*Note: these summaries were drafted and released by the House Appropriations Committee Democratic Staff when the individual bills were released.*

### **Agriculture**

Rural Development and Infrastructure – The bill provides a total of more than \$4.695 billion for rural development programs. These programs help create an environment for economic growth by providing business and housing opportunities and building sustainable rural infrastructure for the modern economy.

- Rural Broadband – The legislation invests over \$907 million, an increase of \$165 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, in the expansion of broadband service to provide economic development opportunities and improved education and healthcare services. This includes \$800 million for the ReConnect program. These significant investments in broadband reflect a commitment to enabling Americans in rural communities to access digital tools necessary to improve health, educational, and economic outcomes. Since 2019, more than 200,000 rural residents have gained access to broadband through these programs.
- Critical Infrastructure – The legislation includes responsible investments in infrastructure to help rural areas of the country access basic utilities. This includes \$1.45 billion for rural water and waste program loans, and over \$716 million in water and waste grants for clean and reliable drinking water systems and sanitary waste disposal systems, which will provide safe drinking water to millions of rural residents. An additional \$7.195 billion in loan authority is provided for rural electric and telephone infrastructure loans.
- Rural Housing Loans and Rental Assistance – The bill provides a total of \$30 billion in loan authority for the Single Family Housing Guaranteed Loan Program. The bill includes \$1.5 billion in direct single family housing loans, meeting the estimated need for these loans, which provide home loan assistance to low-income rural families, many of whom would have few loan options for purchasing a home because of their geographical location. In addition, a total of \$1.495 billion is provided for rental assistance and rental vouchers for affordable rental housing for low-income families and the elderly in rural communities to renew all existing rental assistance contracts. In FY 2020, Rural Development housing programs provided affordable housing to 138,331 rural homeowners.

Food and Nutrition Programs – The legislation contains discretionary funding, as well as mandatory funding required by law, for food and nutrition programs within the Department of Agriculture. This includes funding for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and child nutrition programs.

- Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) – The bill provides \$6 billion in discretionary funding for WIC, including \$834 million to increase the amounts of fruits and vegetables in the WIC Food Package. In FY 2022, WIC will serve an estimated 6.4 million women, infants, and children.
- Child nutrition programs – The bill provides \$26.9 billion in funding for child nutrition programs. This is an increase of \$1.774 billion above the FY 2021 enacted level. As kids

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return to the classroom, this funding will support more than 5.2 billion school lunches and snacks. In addition, the bill provides \$45 million for the Summer EBT program, \$35 million for school kitchen equipment grants, and \$10 million for school breakfast expansion grants.

- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) – The bill provides \$105.792 billion in required mandatory spending for SNAP, including \$3 billion for the SNAP reserve fund, which will serve more than 45 million people. For the first time ever, the bill provides additional protections for SNAP recipients by providing a “such sums” appropriations for the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2022 to ensure SNAP does not run out of money.

International Food Assistance Programs – The legislation contains \$2 billion for international food aid and to promote U.S. agricultural exports overseas. This includes \$1.74 billion for Food for Peace grants and \$245 million for the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition program. In 2020, these programs, which work to reduce famine and increase food security overseas, provided food assistance to 15 countries.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA) – FDA receives a total of \$3.471 billion in discretionary funding in the bill, an increase of \$257 million above the FY 2021 enacted level. Total funding for FDA, including revenue from user fees, is \$6.288 billion. Within this total, the Committee provides a targeted increase of \$72 million to address the opioid crisis, medical supply chain surveillance, rare cancers, and increasing and strengthening inspections. It also includes a \$65 million increase to better avoid or more quickly respond to food outbreaks, improve the animal food inspection system, and addresses heavy metals in baby food. The bill also appropriates \$50 million to accelerate medical product development as authorized in the 21st Century Cures Act.

Food Safety and Inspection Service – The legislation includes \$1.153 billion for food safety and inspection programs. These mandatory inspection activities help ensure the safety and productivity of the country’s meat and poultry industry, and keep safe, healthy food on American tables. The funding provided will maintain more than 8,700 frontline inspection personnel for meat, poultry, and egg products at more than 6,500 facilities across the country.

Marketing Programs – The bill provides \$223 million, \$35 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$10 million above the request, to facilitate the movement of agriculture products and open market opportunities. This includes \$20.3 million for the National Organic Program to protect the integrity of the USDA Organic label and \$16.7 million for the new hemp production program. The bill also provides \$21.4 million in discretionary funds to the Agricultural Marketing Service and Rural Development for the Local Agriculture Market Program to continue supporting local food and value-added agriculture.

Farm Programs – The legislation provides \$1.873 billion for farm programs, which is \$48.5 million above the FY 2021 enacted level. This includes \$60 million to resolve ownership and succession of farmland issues, also known as heirs’ property issues. This funding will continue support for various farm, conservation, and emergency loan programs, and help American farmers and ranchers. It will also meet estimates of demand for farm loan programs.

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Animal and Plant Health – The legislation includes \$1.125 billion – \$57 million above the FY 2021 enacted level – for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. This funding will support programs to help control or eradicate plant and animal pests and diseases that can be crippling to U.S. producers. The funding level provides increases that will help address harmful pests and diseases such as cotton pests, spotted lanternfly, and chronic wasting disease, and support the growing needs of veterinary biological products such as vaccines and diagnostic tests while maintaining increases from past years for citrus greening.

Conservation Programs – The bill provides \$1.06 billion to help farmers, ranchers, and other private landowners conserve and protect their land. This includes \$170 million for infrastructure for watershed and flood prevention and watershed rehabilitation projects, \$9.5 million for the Urban Agriculture and Innovative Production Program, and \$10 million for the Healthy Forests Reserve Program.

Agricultural Research – The bill provides \$3.391 billion – \$321 million above the FY 2021 enacted level – for agriculture research programs, including the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) and the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA). This funding will support research at all ARS facilities to help mitigate and stop devastating crop diseases, improve food safety and water quality, increase production, and combat antimicrobial resistance. This funding also includes important research investments in U.S. land-grant colleges and universities, including a significant increase for the 1890 institutions, and for the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative, the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s premier competitive research program.

Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) – The bill provides \$363 million for the CFTC - \$59 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.

### **Commerce Justice Science**

Department of Commerce – The bill includes \$10.95 billion for the Commerce Department, an increase of \$2.03 billion above the FY 2021 enacted level. This includes funding for the following agencies.

- International Trade Administration: \$577.4 million is provided, an increase of \$36.4 million above FY 2021, to help create U.S. jobs by expanding exports and by fighting the unfair trade practices of other countries.
- Census Bureau – The bill provides \$1.44 billion for the Census Bureau, an increase of \$335.8 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
- Economic Development Administration (EDA) – The legislation includes \$433 million for the EDA, an increase of \$87 million above the FY 2021 level. These funds will help improve our nation’s infrastructure, boost economically recovering communities, and launch innovative community development efforts.
- Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA) – The legislation includes \$70 million for MBDA, an increase of \$22 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, to help create

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jobs and expand business growth opportunities among minority-owned U.S. companies.

- National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) – NIST is funded at \$1.35 billion in the bill, an increase of \$320 million above the FY2021 level. This includes \$275 million for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership program, an increase of \$125 million. \$938 million is also included for core NIST research activities, to help advance U.S. competitiveness, economic growth, cybersecurity, and other important efforts.
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) – The legislation contains \$6.46 billion for NOAA, which is \$1.03 billion above the FY 2021 enacted level. Funding will help address important priorities such as climate research, improvements in weather forecasting, understanding sea level rise, supporting offshore wind energy, fisheries management, and STEM education.

Department of Justice (DOJ) – The bill funds DOJ at \$36.04 billion, an increase of \$2.64 billion above the FY 2021 discretionary enacted level. This includes funding for the following:

- Byrne Justice Assistance formula grants and COPS Hiring grants are funded at the FY 2021 levels of \$360.1 million and \$156.5 million, respectively.
  - Requires state and local governments, as a precondition for receiving any fiscal year 2022 COPS or Byrne JAG funds, to comply with nine conditions aimed at improving police practices, including eliminating racial profiling and implicit bias; eliminating excessive force and chokeholds; eliminating “no-knock” warrants in drug cases; eliminating contractual arrangements that prevent investigations of law enforcement misconduct; and eliminating sexual contact between police and persons in their custody.
  - Requires at least 25 percent of each recipient’s Byrne JAG formula funds to be spent in specified ways aimed at improving police practices.
- Further Efforts at Police Reform and Racial Justice – Takes concrete actions and provides resources for meaningful change, including:
  - \$100 million for community-based violence intervention initiatives
  - \$110 million for Youth Mentoring grants
  - \$42 million for grants to train State and local law enforcement officers on racial profiling, implicit bias, de-escalation, use of force, and procedural justice
  - \$100 million to assist states in conducting pattern and practice investigations of law enforcement
  - Funding increases within the FBI, U.S. Attorneys, and Civil Rights Division for pattern and practice investigations, as well as an additional Civil Rights Division increase for voting rights enforcement and other civil rights priorities
  - \$7.2 million for grants to help State and local law enforcement comply with consent decrees and other reform efforts
  - \$250 million to implement statutes providing for independent investigation of law enforcement
  - \$4 million to develop best practices for, and to create, civilian review boards
  - Requires state and local law enforcement agencies to begin or complete the process of obtaining accreditation from a certified law enforcement accreditation



- organization, as a precondition for receiving any fiscal year 2022 Justice Department funds.
  - \$5 million for a National Police Misconduct Registry
  - \$5 million for a National Task Force on Law Enforcement Oversight
  - \$25 million for grants to support community-based law enforcement improvement efforts
  - \$25 million for pilot programs to address police misconduct
  - \$70 million for Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention and Prosecution Grants, an increase of \$65 million above FY 2021
  - \$30 million in new funding for community groups for efforts to prevent hate crimes
  - \$13.5 million in support of the Emmett Till Unsolved Civil Rights Crimes Reauthorization Act, to investigate and prosecute unresolved civil rights era “cold case” murders
  - \$50 million for alternatives to youth incarceration
  - \$125 million for Second Chance Act grants, an increase of \$25 million above FY 2021
  - \$7 million to support family-based alternative sentencing programs for parents in the criminal justice system
  - \$45 million for the Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program
  - \$15 million for Capital Litigation Improvement and Wrongful Conviction Review, an increase of \$8 million above FY 2021
  - \$15 million for technical assistance grants to Tribes and small law enforcement agencies to help them comply with the requirements of the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act
  - \$5 million to create local task forces on public safety innovation
  - \$6 million for the National Center for Restorative Justice, double the FY 2021 amount
  - \$12 million for domestic radicalization research, including research on white supremacist extremism
- Gun Violence Reduction Grants—The bill funds the following programs aimed at reducing gun violence:
    - \$100 million for grants to help states improve their submissions into the National Instant Criminal Background Check system for gun purchases
    - \$40 million for a pilot program to incentivize states to establish or refine Red Flag and Gun Licensing Laws
    - \$10 million for a pilot program to develop and expand gun buyback and relinquishment programs
  - Anti-Opioid Programs – \$458 million for grant programs authorized under the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act, an increase of \$64 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, including for drug courts, treatment, prescription drug monitoring, and overdose-reversal drugs.

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- Other Justice Grant Programs – The bill additionally includes further responsible and effective investments in state and local justice, including:
  - \$753.8 million for Violence Against Women Act programs, an increase of \$240.3 million above FY 2021
  - \$50 million for legal representation of immigrant children and families
  - \$158 million for DNA Initiative Grants
  - \$60 million for Grants to Reduce the Sexual Assault Kit Backlog
  - \$140 million for STOP School Violence Act programs
  - \$95 million for Victims of Trafficking grants
  - \$109 million for Missing and Exploited Children programs
  - \$40 million for Victims of Child Abuse programs
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) – \$10.2 billion for salaries and expenses, an increase of \$471.2 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, including funding for enhanced civil rights enforcement and new initiatives to counter domestic terrorism and to address cybercrime and cyberthreats.
- Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) – \$891.2 million is provided, an increase of \$157.2 million above the FY 2021 enacted level. This increase will allow for the continued hiring of immigration judges and support staff to address the immigration case backlog.
- Community Relations Service (CRS) – \$22 million, an increase of \$4 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, to help expand CRS’s efforts to help defuse tensions in neighborhoods and communities.
- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) – The legislation contains \$1.55 billion for ATF, an increase of \$70.6 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, to help expand efforts to reduce violent gun crime.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) – \$25.04 billion, \$1.77 billion above the FY 2021 enacted level. This funding includes continued investments in human space exploration efforts, as well as other investments, including the following:

- \$935 million for Aeronautics research, an increase of \$106.3 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$20.2 million above the President’s budget request, to continue efforts to improve passenger safety, fuel efficiency, and noise reduction, and to make air travel more environmentally sustainable.
- \$7.97 billion for Science, an increase of \$668.5 million above FY 2021, to continue efforts to explore the solar system, other planets, and other solar systems, including through space telescopes and planetary satellites and rovers, as well as efforts to gain scientific knowledge about the Earth’s changing climate.
- \$7.28 billion for Exploration, an increase of \$723.9 million above FY 2021, to continue human space exploration efforts, including eventually landing the first American woman

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and person of color on the surface of the Moon.

- \$147 million for Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Engagement, an increase of \$20 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, to inspire young people to pursue future careers in science and engineering.

National Science Foundation (NSF) –\$9.63 billion, an increase of \$1.15 billion above the FY 2021 enacted level. These funds will foster innovation and U.S. economic competitiveness, including funding for climate science and sustainable research, as well as research on artificial intelligence, quantum information science, advanced manufacturing, cybersecurity, and many other critical areas. The bill also invests in important scientific infrastructure. Within this total:

- Research and Related Activities are funded at \$7.7 billion, an increase of \$785.97 million above the FY 2021 enacted level; and
- Education and Human Resources are funded at \$1.27 billion, an increase of \$306.3 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, to help broaden participation in STEM research and STEM careers among underrepresented populations.

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) – \$445.9 million, an increase of \$41.4 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and equal to the Administration’s request.

Legal Services Corporation: The legislation provides \$600 million for the Legal Services Corporation, an increase of \$135 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, to help increase the availability of legal assistance in underserved communities.

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights: \$13 million is included, including \$1 million in support of the Commission on the Social Status of Black Men and Boys

Office of the U.S. Trade Representative: \$72.9 million is included, an increase of \$2.8 million above FY 2021

International Trade Commission: \$118.5 million is included, an increase of \$15.5 million above FY 2021

### **Defense**

Military Personnel

Total: \$166.8 billion

The FY 2022 Military Personnel recommendation is \$166.8 billion in funding for active, reserve and National Guard military personnel, a decrease of \$488 million below the budget request and an increase of \$8.99 billion above the FY 2021 enacted level.

- Provides full funding necessary to support the proposed 2.7 percent military pay raise.
- Increases funding by \$54.5 million above the President’s request for the Department and Services’ Sexual Assault Prevention and Response programs, for a total of \$442.7 million. This includes \$47 million for the Special Victims’ Counsel and an increase of \$7.5 million above the request for the Department’s Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office.

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- Funds active duty end strength of 1,346,400, a decrease of 1,975 below current year and equal to the request. Funds reserve component end strength of 799,500, a decrease of 2,500 below current year and equal to the request.
  - Army totals: 485,000 active duty, a decrease of 900 below current year and equal to the request; 189,500 reserve, a decrease of 300 below current year and equal to the request; and 336,000 Guard, a decrease of 500 below current year and equal to the request.
  - Navy totals: 346,200 active duty, a decrease of 1,600 below current year and equal to the request; and 58,600 reserve, a decrease of 200 below current year and equal to the request.
  - Marine Corps totals: 178,500 active duty, a decrease of 2,700 below current year and equal to the request; and 36,800 reserve, a decrease of 1,700 below current year and the request.
  - Air Force totals: 328,300 active duty, a decrease of 5,175 below current year and equal to the request; 70,300 reserve, equal to current year and the request; and 108,300 Guard, an increase of 200 above current year and equal to the request.

### Operation and Maintenance

Total: \$254.3 billion

The FY 2022 Operation and Maintenance recommendation is \$254.3 billion, an increase of \$696 million above the budget request and an increase of \$62 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.

- Provides \$1 billion above the request for key readiness programs to prepare forces for combat operations and other peacetime missions: flying hours, tank miles, and steaming days; equipment, aviation, and ship depot maintenance; training; spare parts; and base operations.
- Provides \$25.5 billion to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force for depot maintenance.
- Provides \$1.3 billion for Environmental Restoration activities, \$276 million above the request. In addition, provides \$15 million for study and assessment of health implications of PFOS/PFOA contamination in drinking water.
- Provides \$9.3 billion to fund SOCOM's operation and maintenance requirements.
- Provides \$3.37 billion to continue the transition of space activities to the Space Force.
- Provides \$1 million to the Army for the renaming of installations, facilities, roads and streets that bear the name of confederate leaders and officers.
- Provides increases for National Guard Youth Challenge (\$210m); and Starbase (\$42 million).
- Provides an additional \$25 million, for a total of \$75 million, for the Office of Defense Local Community Cooperation for the Defense Community Infrastructure Program.
- Provides \$50 million for Impact Aid and \$20 million for Impact Aid for those with disabilities.
- Provides \$8.6 million for gender advisor programs.
- Provides \$50 million for the Procurement Technical Assistance Program.
- Provides \$345 million for the Cooperative Threat Reduction program.

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- Provides \$75 million for noise mitigation tools for communities.

### Procurement

Total: \$134.3 billion

The FY 2022 Procurement recommendation is \$134.3 billion in base funding, an increase of \$1.7 billion above the budget request and a decrease of \$2.2 billion below the FY 2021 enacted level.

- Provides \$2.2 billion above the total funding request for increased investments in ground vehicles, aircraft, ships, munitions, and other equipment.

### *Aircraft*

- Funds 12 F/A-18E/F Super Hornet aircraft (\$977 million).
- Funds the request of 85 F-35 aircraft (\$8.5 billion).
- Funds 12 F-15EX aircraft to recapitalize the F-15C/D fleet (\$1.1 billion).
- Funds the request of 14 KC-46 tankers (\$2.3 billion).
- Funds the request of 14 HH-60W combat rescue helicopters (\$792 million).
- Funds 13 C/KC/MC-130J aircraft, 4 more than the request (\$1.4 billion).
- Funds 12 MQ-9 Reaper air vehicles for the Marine Corps and Air Force, six more than the request (\$351 million).
- Funds the second set of five CH-47F Block II Chinook aircraft and long-lead funding for the third set of five CH-47F Block II Chinook aircraft to ensure that the Army stays on schedule with the program of record (\$170 million).
- Provides \$211.5 million above the request to fund a total of 33 UH/HH-60M Blackhawk helicopters (\$842 million).
- Funds the requested 30 remanufactured AH-64 Apache helicopters (\$494 million).
- Funds the request of five E-2D Advanced Hawkeye aircraft (\$733 million).
- Funds 11 CH-53K helicopters, two more than the request (\$1.5 billion).
- Provides \$166 million for SOCOM's Armed Overwatch Program.

### *Shipbuilding*

- Provides \$23.5 billion to procure eight Navy ships, \$915 million above the request.
- Funds are provided for two DDG-51 guided missile destroyers, two SSN-774 attack submarines, one Frigate, one TAO Fleet Oiler, one towing, salvage, and rescue ship, and one T-AGOS(X) auxiliary general ocean surveillance ship.

### *Vehicles/Force Protection*

- Funds the request to upgrade a total of 187 Stryker combat vehicles (\$956 million).
- Funds the request to upgrade 70 Abrams tanks to the M1A2 SEPv3 tank variant (\$960 million).
- Provides an additional \$100 million for Army National Guard HMMWV modernization.
- Fully funds the Army's request for production of 23 Mobile Protected Firepower systems (\$287 million).

### *Other*

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- Provides \$45 million above the request for Defense Production Act Purchases to ensure the timely availability of domestic industrial base capabilities essential for the national defense (\$386 million)
- Provides \$1,337 million to procure five National Security Space Launch services.
- Provides \$601 million to procure two GPS IIF spacecraft.
- Provides \$200 million to fully support Israeli Cooperative procurement programs (Iron Dome, David's Sling, and Arrow).
- Includes \$950 million for the National Guard and Reserve Equipment Account (NGREA).

### Research, Development, Test and Evaluation

Total: \$110.4 billion

The FY 2022 RDT&E recommendation is \$110.4 billion in base funding, a decrease of \$1.6 billion below the budget request and an increase of \$3.2 billion above the FY 2021 enacted level.

- Invests in basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation of new technologies and equipment, and supports the research community so forces will have the systems and equipment for tomorrow's challenges.

### *Aircraft*

- Fully funds the continued development and modernization of the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter (\$2.1 billion).
- Fully funds the continued development of the Air Force's B-21 bomber (\$2.9 billion).
- Fully funds the Air Force's Next Generation Air Dominance program (\$1.5 billion).
- Provides \$388 million above the fiscal year 2021 level to support the Army's Future Long Range Assault Aircraft and the Future Attack and Reconnaissance Aircraft (\$1.1 billion).
- Fully funds the continued development and testing of the CH-53K helicopter (\$257 million).

### *Vehicles and Ground Forces*

- Fully funds the Army's Long Range Hypersonic Weapon (\$300 million).
- Fully funds the Army's Extended Range Cannon Artillery (ERCA) modernization effort (\$213 million).

### *Defense Advanced Research Project Agency (DARPA)*

- Provides \$3.48 billion for DARPA research programs.

### *Other*

- Eliminate funding for the Navy's sea-launched cruise missile - nuclear program.
- Provides an additional \$30 million for PFAS remediation and disposal technology.
- Provides an additional \$20 million for AFFF replacement, disposal and cleanup technology.
- Provides \$300 million for the Israeli cooperative research and development programs, including David's Sling and Arrow-3.
- Provides \$264 million for the Global Positioning System IIF program.

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- Provides \$413 million for the Global Positioning System III Operational Control Segment.
- Provides \$434 million for Global Positioning System user equipment.
- Provides \$184 million for National Security Space Launch to develop new U.S. space launch vehicles.
- Provides \$2.45 billion for Next Generation Overhead Persistent Infrared.
- Provides \$2.5 billion for the Ground Based Strategic Deterrent and \$581 million for the Long Range Standoff Weapon.
- Provides \$1.3 billion for the Navy's Conventional Prompt Strike program.

### Revolving and Management Funds

Total: \$1.902 billion

The FY 2022 Revolving and Management Funds recommendation is \$1.902 billion in base funding, equal to the budget request and an increase of \$428 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.

- Fully funds the Defense Commissary Agency to ensure servicemembers and their families receive continued savings for food and household goods as part of the military pay and benefits package.

### Other Department of Defense Programs

Total: \$39.0 billion

### *Defense Health Programs*

- \$36.7 billion for medical and health care programs of the Department of Defense.
- Within this total, adds \$562.5 million for cancer research. The total amount is distributed as follows:
  - \$150 million for the breast cancer research program;
  - \$110 million for the prostate cancer research program;
  - \$50 million for the kidney cancer research program;
  - \$45 million for the ovarian cancer research program;
  - \$20 million for the lung cancer research program;
  - \$40 million for the melanoma research program;
  - \$15 million for the pancreatic cancer research program;
  - \$17.5 million for the rare cancer research program; and
  - \$115 million for the cancer research program.
  - Adds \$175 million for the peer reviewed psychological health and traumatic brain injury research program.
  - Adds \$40 million for spinal cord research.
  - Adds \$40 million for the joint warfighter medical research program.

### *Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction*

- \$1.09 billion, as requested.

### *Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid*

- \$150 million, including for foreign disaster relief, humanitarian assistance, and the humanitarian mine action program at levels above the budget request.

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### *Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities*

- \$845 million, including \$194 million for the National Guard Counter-Drug Program.

### *Office of the Inspector General*

- \$438.4 million, as requested.

### *Afghanistan Security Forces Fund*

- \$3.05 billion. Funds may only be obligated if the Secretary of Defense certifies that the Afghanistan Security Forces are controlled by a civilian, representative government that is committed to protecting human rights and women's rights and preventing terrorists and terrorist groups from using the territory of Afghanistan to threaten the security of the United States and U.S. allies.
- Funds may only be obligated after the Secretary certifies that a program is in place to monitor, evaluate, and oversee funds, and directs the Inspector General to provide an assessment of the program and recommendations.
- Prevents payments to so-called "ghost soldiers" by prohibiting funds for Afghanistan security personnel who are not enrolled in the Afghanistan Personnel and Pay System.

### *Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund*

- \$500 million, including support for the Iraqi Security Forces, Kurdish Peshmerga, and the Syrian Democratic Forces fighting ISIS.
- Requires the Secretary of Defense to ensure that elements are appropriately vetted and made commitments to promote respect for human rights and the rule of law.
- No funds may be used with respect to Iraq or Syria in contravention of the War Powers Resolution.
- Prohibits funds to exercise United States control over any oil resource of Iraq or Syria.

### *Security Cooperation Programs*

- \$275 million for the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative, \$25 million above the request.
- \$1.14 billion for International Security Cooperation Programs.
  - \$165 million for programs with countries in the Africa Command area of responsibility, \$60 million above the request.
  - \$90 million for programs with Jordan.
  - \$150 million for the Baltic Security Initiative.
  - Supports international security cooperation programs with countries in Indo-Pacific command, including Maritime Security Programs.
- Up to \$500 million for Jordan, including not less than less than \$150 million for reimbursements for enhanced border security.

### *Important Oversight and Reform Provisions:*

- Conforms with the language included in Section 365 of H.R. 1280 regarding the transfer of any personal property of the Department of Defense to a state or local law enforcement agency.
- Requires for-profit contractors to pay a minimum wage of \$15 an hour.
- Provides \$1 million to the Army for the renaming of installations, facilities, roads and streets that bear the name of confederate leaders and officers since the Army has the preponderance of the entities to change.
- Includes \$300 million to construct, renovate, repair, or expand public schools on military installations and requires laborers and mechanics to be paid prevailing wages.



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- Provides \$25 million to provide transport and safe passage to Afghans who have provided faithful and valuable service to the United States and who are under serious threat.
- Prohibits funds for the Taliban.
- Prohibits funds to support or facilitate offensive military operations conducted by the Saudi-led coalition against the Houthis in the war in Yemen.
- Provides that nothing in this Act may be construed as authorizing the use of force against Iran or North Korea.
- Prohibits funds from being used in contravention of the War Powers Resolution.
- Prohibits funds to establish permanent bases in Afghanistan or Iraq.
- Includes \$1.6 billion in prior year rescissions.
- Does not include prior year provisions related to detainees at the military prison located in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba and prohibits funds from being used to operate the facility after September 30, 2022.

### **Energy and Water Development**

Army Corps of Engineers – For fiscal year 2022, the bill provides a total of \$8.66 billion, an increase of \$1.9 billion above the President’s budget request.

- Investigations – The bill provides \$155 million, \$2 million above fiscal year 2021 and \$49.2 million above the request.
- Construction – The bill provides \$2.6 billion, \$799.4 million above the request.
- Operation and Maintenance – The bill provides \$4.8 billion, an increase of \$967.3 million above fiscal year 2021.
- Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund projects receive an estimated \$2.05 billion, an increase of \$370 million above fiscal year 2021 and \$424.1 million above the request. The bill provides these funds in accordance with the budgetary adjustments made by the CARES Act and the Water Resources Development Act of 2020.

Department of the Interior and Bureau of Reclamation – For fiscal year 2022, the bill provides a total of \$1.97 billion for the Department, an increase of \$274.9 million above fiscal year 2021 and \$413 million above the President’s budget request.

- Central Utah Project – The bill provides \$20 million, the same as the budget request.
- Bureau of Reclamation – The bill provides \$1.95 billion, an increase of \$276 million above fiscal year 2021 and \$413 million above the request. Within Reclamation:
  - The bill provides \$413 million in additional funding for water resources projects, including those authorized in the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation (WIIN) Act.
  - The bill provides \$191.4 million for WaterSMART programs, \$62.4 million above fiscal year 2021 and \$137.4 million above the budget request, to assist western states and communities as they respond to the historic drought.
  - Within additional funding, \$55.7 million above the request is provided for rural water projects.

Department of Energy – For fiscal year 2022, the bill provides a total of \$45.1 billion for the Department, an increase of \$3.2 billion above fiscal year 2021 amounts.

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- Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy – The bill provides \$3.77 billion, an increase of \$906 million above the fiscal year 2021 level. This funding provides for clean, affordable, and secure energy and ensures American leadership in the transition to a global clean energy economy.
  - Weatherization Assistance Program – The bill provides \$375 million, an increase of \$65 million above the fiscal year 2021 level. This funding will support the weatherization of nearly 50,000 low-income households.
  - Build Back Better Challenge Grants – The bill provides \$100 million for a new program to support novel state-, local-, and Tribal-level approaches that encourage early action and novel methods for clean energy deployment, prioritizing investments that meet energy needs at the local level and are inclusive in elevating impoverished, disenfranchised, marginalized, or overburdened communities.
- Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response – The bill provides \$177 million, an increase of \$21 million above the fiscal year 2021 level. This funding provides for efforts to secure the nation’s energy infrastructure against all hazards, reduce the risks of and impacts from cybersecurity events, and assist with restoration activities.
- Electricity – The bill provides \$267 million, an increase of \$55 million above the fiscal year 2021 level. This funding will advance technologies to increase the resiliency and efficiency of the nation’s electricity delivery system with capabilities to incorporate growing amounts of clean energy technologies.
- Nuclear Energy – The bill provides \$1.68 billion, an increase of \$167 million above the fiscal year 2021 level. The funding invests in research, development, and demonstration activities that develop the next generation of clean and safe reactors, further improve the safety and economic viability of our current reactor fleet, and contribute to the nation’s long-term leadership in the global nuclear power industry.
- Fossil Energy and Carbon Management – The bill provides \$820 million, an increase of \$70 million above the fiscal year 2021 level. This funding advances carbon reduction and mitigation in sectors and applications that are difficult to decarbonize, including the industrial sector, with technologies and methods such as carbon capture and storage, hydrogen, and direct air capture, while assisting in facilitating the transition toward a net-zero carbon economy and rebuilding a U.S. critical minerals supply chain.
- Science – The bill provides \$7.32 billion, an increase of \$294 million above the fiscal year 2021 level. The Office of Science funds basic science research in physics, biology, chemistry, and other science disciplines to expand scientific understanding and secure the nation’s global leadership in energy innovation. The supported research supports nearly 28,000 researchers located at over 300 institutions, spanning all 50 states. The supported scientific user facilities serve over 36,000 users.
- Nuclear Waste Disposal – The bill provides \$27.5 million for interim storage of nuclear waste and oversight of the Nuclear Waste Fund.
- Advanced Research Projects Agency—Energy – The bill provides \$600 million, an increase of \$173 million above the fiscal year 2021 level. This funding supports research aimed at rapidly developing energy technologies that are capable of significantly changing the energy sector to address the nation’s critical economic, environmental, and energy security challenges.

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- Indian Energy Policy and Programs – The bill provides \$70 million, an increase of \$48 million above the fiscal year 2021 level. This funding will provide technical assistance, direct and remote education, policy research and analysis, and financial assistance to Indian tribes, Alaska Native Village and Regional corporations, and Tribal Energy Resource Development Organizations.
- National Nuclear Security Administration – The bill provides \$20.2 billion for DOE’s nuclear security programs. This funding will maintain a safe, secure, and credible nuclear deterrent while addressing the threat of nuclear proliferation and terrorism. This includes:
  - Weapons Activities – \$15.5 billion, equal to the budget request, to maintain a safe and reliable nuclear deterrent.
  - Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation – \$2.34 billion, an increase of \$80 million above the fiscal year 2021 level and \$406 million above the request. This funding secures nuclear material at home and abroad, combats the threat of nuclear terrorism, and provides emergency response capabilities.
  - Naval Reactors – \$1.87 billion, equal to the request, to continue safe and reliable operation of the Navy’s nuclear-powered fleet.
- Environmental Management – The bill provides \$7.76 billion, an increase of \$171 million above the fiscal year 2021 level. This funding is used for nuclear cleanup work at 16 sites across the country. This includes:
  - Non-Defense Environmental Cleanup – \$334 million, an increase of \$14.7 million above the fiscal year 2021 level.
  - Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning – \$831 million, equal to the budget request.
  - Defense Environmental Cleanup – \$6.6 billion, an increase of \$166 million above the fiscal year 2021 level.
- Loan Guarantee Programs – Maintains funding consistent with the fiscal year 2021 levels.
- Power Marketing Administrations – The bill provides the net budget request levels for the Southeastern Power Administration, Southwestern Power Administration, and Western Area Power Administration.

### Independent Agencies

- Nuclear Regulatory Commission – The bill provides a total net appropriation of \$131 million, equal to the request. This funds regulatory activities to ensure the safe use of nuclear reactors and radioactive materials while protecting people and the environment.
- Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board – The bill provides \$31 million, equal to the request. The Board provides recommendations regarding public health and safety matters at Department of Energy defense nuclear facilities.
- Appalachian Regional Commission – The bill provides \$210 million, an increase of \$30 million above the fiscal year 2021 level. The Commission funds efforts in the Appalachian Region to promote economic and community development, education and job training, and critical infrastructure.
- Delta Regional Authority – The bill provides \$30 million, equal to fiscal year 2021. This funding targets the economic development needs of distressed portions of the Mississippi River Delta Region.

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- Denali Commission – The bill provides \$15 million, equal to fiscal year 2021. This funding provides critical utilities, infrastructure, health services, and economic support throughout Alaska.
- Northern Border Regional Commission – The bill provides \$32 million, an increase of \$2 million above fiscal year 2021 and \$1.9 million above the request. This funding targets the economic development needs of distressed portions of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York.
- Southeast Crescent Regional Commission – The bill provides \$2.5 million, equal to the request. This funding targets the economic development needs of distressed portions of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.
- Southwest Border Regional Commission – The bill provides \$2.5 million, equal to the request. This funding targets the economic development needs of distressed portions of Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas.
- Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board – The bill provides \$3.8 million equal to the request. The Board provides independent technical oversight of the Department of Energy’s nuclear waste disposal program.

### **Financial Services and General Government**

Department of the Treasury – For fiscal year 2022, the bill provides a total of \$15.4 billion in discretionary appropriations for the Department, an increase of \$1.9 billion above the FY 2021 enacted level and equal to the President’s request. Of the total provided for the Department of the Treasury, the bill includes:

- \$330 million for Community Development Financial Institutions, an increase of \$60 million above the FY 2021 enacted level. The total amount includes \$212 million for financial and technical assistance grants and \$10 million to increase the availability and affordability of small-dollar loans.
- \$270.7 million for Departmental Offices Salaries and Expenses, an increase of \$37.7 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
- \$235.1 million for Inspectors General offices for the Treasury Department, an increase of \$4.8 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, to ensure robust oversight of Departmental policies and practices.
- \$190.5 million for the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, an increase of \$63.6 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, to boost efforts to combat terrorist financing and money laundering.
- \$185.2 million for the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence, an increase of \$10.2 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, to continue investments to protect the integrity of the financial system.
- \$132 million for the Department’s Cybersecurity Enhancement Account, an increase of \$114 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, to address the impacts of the SolarWinds attack and minimize the impact of future attacks.
- \$131.3 million for the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau, an increase of \$7 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
- Internal Revenue Service (IRS) – The bill includes \$13.6 billion for the IRS, an increase of \$1.7 billion above the FY 2021 enacted level. Included in this amount is a \$417

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million program integrity allocation adjustment to increase tax collections and reduce the tax gap. Of this amount, the bill includes:

- \$2.9 billion, an increase of \$385 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for Taxpayer Services. This total includes support for the Volunteer Income Tax Assistance Matching Grants Program, Low Income Taxpayer Clinic, the Taxpayer Advocate, Tax Counseling for the Elderly, and increased personnel to improve IRS customer service.
- \$5.8 billion, an increase of \$538 million, including the program integrity allocation adjustment, above the FY 2021 enacted level, for Enforcement. These funds support increased enforcement efforts and additional essential personnel.
- \$4.6 billion, an increase of \$650 million, including the program integrity allocation adjustment, above the FY 2021 enacted level, for Operations Support.
- \$305 million, an increase of \$82 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for Business Systems Modernization to modernize IRS legacy systems and improve IRS Web applications.

Executive Office of the President – The bill includes a total of \$837.3 million, an increase of \$78.6 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$11.5 million above the President’s budget request.

- Office of Administration – The bill provides \$110.8 million, an increase of \$10.8 million above the FY 2021 enacted level. This includes \$4.5 million in funding to pay White House and other Executive Office of the President interns, in line with recent actions by Congress to pay its interns.
- Office of Management and Budget (OMB) – The bill provides \$122.9 million for OMB, an increase of \$16.3 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$1 million above the President’s budget request.
- Office of the National Cyber Director – The bill provides \$15 million in funding to stand up a new Office of the National Cyber Director to help coordinate Federal cybersecurity policy and strategy.
- Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) – The bill includes a total of \$457.9 million for ONDCP, including:
  - \$300 million for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program, an increase of \$10 million above the FY 2021 enacted level; and
  - \$110 million for the Drug-Free Communities Program, an increase of \$8 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.

The Judiciary – The bill includes a total of \$8.2 billion in discretionary appropriations, an increase of \$432.3 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.

- Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services – \$5.7 billion, an increase of \$331 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, to support court operations and increased services in Probation and Pretrial.
- Defender Services – \$1.37 billion, an increase of \$52 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, to support operations and expenses associated with panel attorney compensation.
- Court Security – \$682 million, an increase of \$18 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, to support security needs and protective services in courthouses, as identified by the U.S. Marshals Service.

Additionally, the bill extends temporary judgeships in several districts.

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District of Columbia – The bill includes a total of \$794.5 million, an increase of \$47 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and equal to the President’s budget request.

- \$40 million for D.C. Resident Tuition Support, equal to the FY 2021 enacted level.
- \$5 million, an increase of \$1 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for HIV/AIDS Testing and Treatment to help prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS in the District of Columbia.
- \$8 million, equal to the FY 2021 enacted level, to fund infrastructure improvements for the D.C. Water and Sewer Authority.

In addition, the bill removes objectionable policy riders previously carried that undermine home rule in the District of Columbia:

- Eliminates a ban on the use of local and Federal funds for abortion services;
- Eliminates a ban on the use of local funds to legalize marijuana;
- Eliminates a ban on the use of funds for needle exchange programs; and
- Eliminates a provision appropriating local District funds.

The bill also restricts the President’s ability to federalize the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department.

### Independent Agencies:

- Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) – The bill funds the CPSC at \$172 million, an increase of \$37 million above the FY 2021 enacted level. Within the total, \$2 million is provided for Virginia Graeme Baker Pool Safety grants.
- Election Assistance Commission (EAC) – The bill provides \$500 million for Election Security Grants, an increase of \$400 million above the request, to augment State efforts to improve the security and integrity of elections for Federal office. In addition, \$22.8 million is included for EAC operating expenses, an increase of \$5.8 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
- Federal Communications Commission (FCC) – The bill includes \$388 million for the FCC, an increase of \$14 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, to support efforts to expand broadband access, improve the security of U.S. telecommunications networks, and administer billions in COVID-19 relief programs.
- Federal Trade Commission (FTC) – The bill includes \$390 million for the FTC, an increase of \$39 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, to bolster antitrust and consumer protection work.
- General Services Administration (GSA) Federal Buildings Fund (FBF) – The bill includes \$10.4 billion in spending authority for the FBF. The total funding level includes:
  - \$254 million for Washington, DC Department of Homeland Security Consolidation at St. Elizabeths and \$103 million for Calexico, CA Land Port of Entry;
  - \$1 billion for Repairs and Alterations; and
- \$300 million for the Electric Vehicle Fund to transform the Federal vehicle fleet to electric and zero emission vehicles.
- National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) – The bill provides a total of \$456 million for NARA, an increase of \$58 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$30 million above the President’s request. This supports NARA’s activities to increase access to records that document the history of underserved and underrepresented

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communities in America. This amount also includes \$2 million for implementation of the Civil Rights Cold Case Record Collections Act of 2018, \$9.5 million for the National Historical Publications & Records Commission Grants Program, and \$30 million to help prepare for the 250th anniversary of the founding of the United States.

- Office of Personnel Management (OPM) – The bill includes \$372 million, an increase of \$42 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for OPM to manage and provide guidance on Federal human resources and administer Federal retirement and health benefit programs.
- Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) – The bill includes \$2 billion, an increase of \$73.5 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for the SEC to monitor the capital and securities markets, ensure full disclosure of appropriate financial information, and combat financial fraud and malpractice. This amount also includes funding for move costs related to the SEC’s Fort Worth regional offices.
- Small Business Administration (SBA) – The bill provides a total of \$1 billion for SBA, an increase of \$111.9 million above the FY 2021 enacted level. The bill supports the President’s budget proposal to invest in programs to help underserved entrepreneurs access capital and contracting opportunities. The bill includes \$323.8 million, an increase of \$51.8 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for Entrepreneurial Development Programs, including:
  - \$140 million for Small Business Development Centers;
  - \$41 million for Microloan Technical Assistance;
  - \$30 million for the Federal and State Technology Partnership Program, Growth Accelerators, and Regional Innovation Clusters; and
  - \$26 million for Women’s Business Centers.

### Important Policy Changes:

- Strengthens our democracy:
  - Campaign Finance Transparency – Eliminates three provisions that limit transparency into political spending.
  - Apportionment Transparency – Includes a new provision requiring OMB to make apportionments of appropriations publicly available in a timely manner and provides \$1 million to OMB to implement such a system.
  - Improvements in Budget Execution – Includes new provisions that require budget authority be made available prudently for obligation, executive agencies to provide budget and appropriations information to the Government Accountability Office (GAO) promptly, and agencies to notify Congress of certain delays or restrictions in apportionment of appropriations.
  - Recordkeeping - Includes a new provision related to recordkeeping requirements for certain GAO audits.
- Respects the dignity of immigrants: Includes new language making Dreamers eligible for Federal employment.
- Fosters equality for women and men: Eliminates provisions preventing the FEHBP from covering abortion services.
- Supports equity and inclusion: Includes a new provision that creates a commission to identify and recommend name changes or removal of Federal property that is inconsistent with the values of diversity, equity, and inclusion.

## **Homeland Security**

Management – The bill provides \$2.4 billion for the Office of the Secretary, executive management, and departmental management, an increase of \$604.7 million above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$123.9 million above the President’s budget request. Funding under this category includes:

- \$209.7 million, as requested, for continued development of the DHS headquarters campus at St. Elizabeths;
- \$170 million for construction of Integrated Migrant Processing Centers at the border;
- \$42.2 million for the Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL), an increase of \$8.1 million above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$3.5 million above the request;
- \$20.3 million for the Office of Immigration Detention Ombudsman, an increase of \$304,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$410,000 above the request to maintain current services as the office expands to full operating capacity;
- \$10 million above the request for the Alternatives to Detention Case Management Pilot Program (for a total of \$15 million), to be managed by FEMA and overseen by CRCL.
- \$21 million for continued development of the Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology system of the Office of Biometric Identity Management, a reduction of \$25 million below the request due to schedule delays.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) – The bill provides \$14.11 billion in net discretionary appropriations for CBP, \$927 million below the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$456 million below the request, including increases above the request of:

- \$23 million for CBP personnel, including tuition assistance, on-site mental health clinicians, and childcare services;
- \$20 million for migrant processing improvements;
- \$3 million for migrant child caregivers;
- \$132 million for new technology, including:
  - \$50 million for non-intrusive imaging technology;
  - \$50 million for border technology;
  - \$45 million for innovative technology;
  - \$10 million for port of entry technology;
- \$20 million for body worn cameras;
- \$10 million for video recording capabilities at Border Patrol Stations; and
- \$3 million for electronic health records.
- Provides no funding for additional Border Patrol Agents or border barriers.
- Rescinds \$2.06 billion from prior year appropriations for border barrier construction.
- Authorizes the use of up to \$100 million from prior border barrier construction appropriations for mitigation activities, including land acquisition, and authorizes the transfer of such funds to the Department of the Interior.
- Provides an additional \$655 million in title V of the bill for construction and modernization of land port of entry facilities, activities that are historically funded through the General Services Administration.



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U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) – The bill provides \$7.97 billion in discretionary appropriations for ICE, \$1.55 million below the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$19.5 million below the President’s budget request, including:

- \$3.79 billion for Civil Immigration Enforcement Operations – \$331.6 million below the 2021 enacted level and \$279.2 million below the request, including:  
\$2.46 billion for an average daily population of 28,500 single adults in detention including \$10 million for the cost of increasing allowances to detainees who participate in the Voluntary Work Program; and
- \$475 million to continue expanding Alternatives to Detention, \$34.5 million above the request.
- \$2.26 billion for Homeland Security Investigations, an increase of \$124.2 million above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$95.2 million above the request.
- \$100 million, to be administered by FEMA, for a non-custodial, community-based shelter grant program for immigration processing, ATD enrollment, and provision of case management services for migrants.

Transportation Security Administration (TSA) – The bill includes \$8.6 billion for TSA, an increase of \$303.9 million above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and equal to the request, of which \$2.11 billion is offset by passenger security and vetting fee collections.

Coast Guard – The bill includes \$13.17 billion for the Coast Guard, an increase of \$327.8 million above the 2021 enacted level and \$301.3 million above the request, as follows:

- \$9.14 billion for Operations and Support, an increase of \$653.9 million above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$118.3 million above the request. Increases above the request include:
  - \$41.5 million to support personnel, including tuition assistance and other educational opportunities, training and course development, and retention and recruitment;
  - \$65 million for operational and asset readiness, including operational command and control and domain awareness, deployability of helicopters on cutters, and communications upgrades;
- \$1.82 billion for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements, including:
  - \$170million for long lead time materials for a 3rd Polar Security Cutter;
  - \$597 million for the Offshore Patrol Cutter program;
  - \$128 million for an HC-130J aircraft;
  - \$67 million to begin recapitalization of the nation’s inland tenders and barges; and
  - \$29 million for priority information technology systems.

United States Secret Service (USSS) – The bill includes \$2.58 billion for the USSS, an increase of \$137.8 million above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$3.9 million above the request, including:

- \$2.4 million for zero trust cybersecurity architecture; and
- \$1.5 million for transitioning to Internet Protocol Version 6.

Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) – The bill includes \$2.42 billion for CISA, an increase of \$397.4 million above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$288.7 million above the request, including increases above the request of:

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- \$186.7 million for cybersecurity;
- \$21.1 million for infrastructure security;
- \$34 million for emergency communications;
- \$17.1 million for integrated operations;
- \$13.7 million for risk management operations;
- \$13 million for stakeholder engagement and requirements; and
- \$3 million for mission support activities.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) – The bill includes \$24.02 billion for FEMA, \$2.1 billion above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$246.6 million below the request. The total provided includes the following:

- \$3.66 billion for grants and training, an increase of \$334 million above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$333 million above the request, including:
  - \$705 million for the Urban Areas Security Initiative , including \$90 million for nonprofit security grants;
  - \$610 million for the State Homeland Security Grant Program, including \$90 million for nonprofit security grants;
  - \$740 million for firefighter grants, an increase of \$20 million above fiscal year 2021;
  - \$110 million for Port Security Grants, an increase of \$10 million above fiscal year 2021;
  - \$110 million for Transit Security Grants, an increase of \$10 million above fiscal year 2021;
  - \$365 million for Emergency Management Performance Grants, an increase of \$10 million above fiscal year 2021;
  - \$140 million for the Emergency Food and Shelter Program, an increase of \$10 million above fiscal year 2021;
  - \$20 million via transfer from the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM) for Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention grants;
  - \$15 million via transfer from OSEM for ATD Case Management Pilot Program grants; and
  - \$100 million via transfer from ICE for a new Non-custodial Migrant Shelter Grant program; and
- \$18.8 billion for the Disaster Relief Fund for major disasters, \$1.7 billion above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and equal to the request.
- Makes available an additional \$500 million in prior year funding for the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities program.

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) – The bill includes \$474.5 million for USCIS, an increase of \$346.7 million above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$5 million above the request, including an increase of \$5 million for the Citizenship and Integration Grant program.

- Includes increases for overtime pay and additional asylum officers to further address backlogs.

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Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers (FLETC) – The bill provides \$355.6 million for FLETC, \$7.9 million above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level equal to the request.

Science and Technology (S&T) – The bill includes \$830.4 million for S&T, an increase of \$64.8 million above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$7.5 million above the request. The total includes:

- \$45.8 million for University Centers of Excellence, an increase of \$6.5 million above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and equal to the request; and
- \$7.7 million for the Minority Serving Institutions (MSI) Program, an increase of \$2.5 million above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the request.

Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office (CWMD) – The bill includes \$437.5 million for CWMD, \$35.2 million above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$10 million above the request, including:

- \$5 million for the Chief Medical Officers; and
- \$5 million for the Medical Exchange System.

Important Policy Provisions –

- Authorizes the use of CBP and ICE funds to support efforts related to the reunification of separated migrant families.
- Prohibits the use of DHS funding to detain or remove an individual based on information provided in the context of an application to sponsor an unaccompanied child or based on information gathered in therapy sessions with such children.
- Ensures access by Members of Congress to detention facilities;
- Requires DHS to provide detained migrants access to legal counsel, including prospective pro bono counsel, and requires Know Your Rights presentations;
- Requires goals and metrics reporting for pilot programs;
- Prohibits the use of funds for the 287(g) task force model and for agreements with law enforcement agencies if CRCL or ICE OPR determine they have violated the civil rights or liberties of an individual who was subsequently the subject of 287(g) immigration enforcement activity, unless the Secretary determines the violation is not part of a pattern or practice or that remediation steps have been taken;
- Prohibits the detention and removal of certain individuals with pending claims for humanitarian relief;
- Requires the Secretary to approve a risk classification assessment process to determine whether a detained individual is a flight risk or a threat to public safety or national security, and to confirm whether the individual fits an immigration enforcement priority category.
- Requires Homeland Security Investigations to focus on criminal investigations by prohibiting its engagement in civil immigration enforcement activities except with probable cause that an individual who is the subject of such enforcement has committed a criminal offense not solely related to immigration status.
- Establishes that the allowance paid to detained individuals for work performed in detention facilities may not be less than the local prevailing minimum wage.
- Requires public reporting on requests to DHS by non-DHS law enforcement agencies for law enforcement support and requires approval by the Secretary or his designee for support related to a mass gathering or protest event.

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- Prohibits the use of DHS funds to deny admission or a benefit to an individual solely on the basis of marijuana use or possession for personal use.

### **Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies**

Department of the Interior (DOI) – The bill provides a total of \$15.6 billion in discretionary appropriations for DOI, an increase of \$2.3 billion above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$240 million below the President’s budget request. Of this amount, the bill includes:

- \$1.6 billion for the Bureau of Land Management (MLR/O&C), \$285 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$26 million below the President’s budget request. Within this amount, the bill includes:
  - \$80 million for sage-grouse conservation, and \$66.5 million for the National Landscape Conservation System. It also provides \$162 million for the Wild Horse and Burro program which includes \$11 million for research on reversible immunocontraceptive fertility control and its administration.
  - \$1.9 billion for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, an increase of \$301 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$32 million below the President’s budget request. Within this amount, the bill includes:
    - \$315 million for Ecological Services, an increase of \$45.5 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$17 million below the President’s budget request.
    - \$582 million for National Wildlife Refuge System, an increase of \$78 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$2 million below the President’s budget request.
    - \$22 million for Multinational Species Conservation Fund, an increase of \$4 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and the President’s budget request.
    - \$82 million for State and Tribal Wildlife Grants, an increase of \$10 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and equal to the President’s budget request.
- \$3.5 billion for National Park Service, an increase of \$324 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$28 million below the President’s budget request. Within this amount, the bill includes:
  - \$3 billion for Operation of the National Park System, an increase of \$277 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$12 million below the President’s budget request.
  - \$80 million for National Recreation and Preservation, an increase of \$6 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$6 million above the President’s budget request.
  - \$156 million for the Historic Preservation Fund, an increase of \$12 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$4 million above the President’s budget request. Within this amount, the bill includes \$81 million for State and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, \$30 million for Save America’s Treasures grants, \$28 million for competitive grants to preserve the sites and stories of underrepresented community civil rights, and \$10 million for grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities.
- \$1.6 billion for the U.S. Geological Survey, an increase of \$327 million above the enacted level and equal to the President’s budget request.

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- \$223.93 million for the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, an increase of \$31.12 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$3.85 million below the President’s budget request.
  - \$45.82 million for the Renewable Energy Program, an increase of \$17.35 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and equal to the President’s budget request.
- \$4 billion for Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Indian Education, and Office of the Special Trustee, an increase of \$507 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$65 million below the President’s budget request. Within this amount, the bill includes:
  - \$1.9 billion for Bureau of Indian Affairs Operation of Indian Programs, an increase of \$308 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$8 million above the President’s budget request.
  - \$75 million for a new Indian Land Consolidation account to acquire fractionated interests in trust land.
  - \$188 million for Bureau of Indian Affairs Construction, an increase of \$59 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and equal to the President’s budget request.
  - \$11.8 million for the Indian Guaranteed Loan Program, equal to the FY 2021 enacted level and the President’s budget request.
  - \$1.1 billion for Bureau of Indian Education Operation of Indian Programs, an increase of \$110 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and equal to the President’s budget request.
  - \$267 million to Bureau of Indian Education Construction, an increase of \$3 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$3 million above the President’s budget request.
  - Fully funds Contract Support Costs and Payments for Tribal Leases.
  - \$110 million for Office of the Special Trustee, an increase of \$1 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$110 million above the President’s budget request.
- \$421 million for Departmental Offices, \$57 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$6 million above the President’s budget request. Within this amount, the bill includes:
  - \$128 million for Office of Insular Affairs, an increase of \$12.8 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$5.5 million above the President’s budget request.
  - \$120 million for Energy Community Revitalization Program to address hard rock mining and orphaned oil and gas wells.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – The bill provides a total of \$11.34 billion in for EPA – an increase of \$2.11 billion above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$110.8 million above the President’s budget request. Of this amount, the bill includes:

- \$4.17 billion for EPA’s core science and environmental program work, an increase of \$681 million above the FY 2021 enacted level. Within these amounts, the bill includes:
  - \$642.7 million for Geographic Programs which help with restoration of nationally significant bodies of water like the Great Lakes, Chesapeake Bay, and Long Island Sound. This is an increase of \$100.8 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$64.4 million above the President’s budget request.
  - \$61.8 million in funding for scientific and regulatory work on per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), needed to establish drinking water and

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cleanup standards. This funding builds on the \$49 million the EPA received in 2021.

- \$5.32 billion for State and Tribal Assistance Grants, an increase of \$1.01 billion above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$194 million above the President's budget request. Within this amount, the bill includes:
  - \$3.23 billion for Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds, \$464 million above the enacted level and equal to the President's budget request. This includes \$428.6 million Community Project Funding for over 280 drinking water, wastewater, and storm water management projects across the country.
  - \$326.6 million for targeted grants for drinking water contaminants and wastewater treatment for lead, nitrates, and other health hazards, an increase of \$117.5 million above the enacted level and \$7.6 million above the request.
  - \$131 million for Brownfields cleanups, a \$49 million increase above the FY 2021 enacted level and equal to the President's budget request.
  - \$150 million for Diesel Emissions Reduction grants, an increase of \$60 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and equal to the President's budget request.
- \$1.54 billion for Superfund, an increase of \$331 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$2.5 million above the President's request.
- \$248 million for Environmental Justice activities, an increase of \$235 million above the FY 2021 level. This includes:
  - \$148 million in programmatic funds to expand EPA's ability to incorporate environmental justice considerations into all aspects of its work, and support other federal agencies' environmental justice efforts.
  - \$100 million for six new environmental justice grant programs designed to begin implementing environmental justice solutions on the ground in frontline and fenceline communities.

Wildland Fire Management (WFM) - The bill provides \$5.66 billion for WFM, which includes \$2.45 billion in cap adjusted fire suppression funding. The total funding is \$385.82 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$380 thousand below the President's budget request.

Related Agencies –

- \$4.14 billion for the Forest Service (non-fire/without LWCF), an increase of \$680.49 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$50.43 million below the President's budget request.
- \$8.1 billion for the Indian Health Service, an increase of \$1.8 billion above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$1.6 billion below the President's budget request.
  - \$5.8 billion for Health Services, an increase of \$189 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$101 million above the President's budget request.
  - \$1.3 billion for Health Facilities, an increase of \$351 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$232 million below the President's budget request.
  - Fully funds Contract Support Costs and Payments for Tribal Leases.
- \$201 million each for the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities, an increase of \$33.5 million above the 2021 enacted levels, \$23.45 million over the requested level for the National Endowment for the Humanities and equal to the request for National Endowment for the Arts.

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- \$1.102 billion for the Smithsonian Institution, an increase of \$69.3 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and equal to the President's budget request.
- \$14.1 million for the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, an increase of \$95,000 above the FY 2021 enacted level and equal to the President's budget request.
- \$40.4 million for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, equal to the 2021 enacted level and equal to the President's budget request.
- \$62.6 million for the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, an increase of \$1.2 million above the enacted level and equal to the President's budget request.

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) – The bill allocates \$900 million for land acquisition and support for state recreation programs.

### **Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies**

Department of Labor (DOL) – The bill provides a total of \$14.7 billion in discretionary appropriations for DOL, an increase of \$2.2 billion above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$400 million above the President's budget request. Of this amount, the bill includes:

- \$11.6 billion for the Employment and Training Administration, an increase of \$1.6 billion above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$371.2 million above the President's budget request. Within this amount, the bill includes:
  - \$3.1 billion for Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act State Grants, an increase of \$250 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$76.2 million above the President's budget request.
  - \$96.7 million for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers, an increase of \$2.8 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and the same as the President's budget request.
  - \$150 million for the Reintegration of Ex-Offenders, an increase of \$50 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and the same as the President's budget request.
  - \$285 million for Registered Apprenticeships, an increase of \$100 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and the same as the President's budget request.
  - \$145 million for YouthBuild, an increase of \$48.5 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and the same as the President's budget request.
  - \$100 million, an increase of \$55 million over the FY 2021 enacted level and the President's budget request, to continue and expand Strengthening Community College Training Grants to help meet local and regional labor market demand for a skilled workforce by providing training to workers in in-demand industries at community colleges and four-year partners.
  - \$100 million to support communities experiencing dislocations related to fossil fuel and energy production.
  - \$50 million for National Youth Employment Program to support summer and year-round employment for youth.
  - \$20 million for Veterans Clean Energy Training to prepare veterans and their spouses for employment in clean energy.
  - \$1.83 billion for Job Corps, an increase of \$81.4 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$75.3 million above the President's budget request.
  - \$450 million for the Senior Community Service Employment for Older Americans Program, an increase of \$45 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and the President's budget request.

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- \$3.1 billion for operation of the Unemployment Insurance program, an increase of \$559.4 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and the same as the President's budget request. The bill also includes \$155 million in emergency contingency funding to help States address spikes in unemployment claims.
- \$94.1 million for Foreign Labor Certification, an increase of \$16.3 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$4.5 million above the President's budget request. Funds will help support Federal oversight and enforcement of regulations and assist States in reviewing and conducting oversight of processing applications.
- \$2.1 billion for Worker Protection Agencies, an increase of \$305 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$1 million above the President's budget request. Within this amount, the bill includes:
  - \$300 million for the Wage and Hour Division, an increase of \$54 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$24 million above the President's budget request.
  - \$692 million for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, an increase of \$100 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$27 million above the President's budget request.
  - \$141 million for the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, an increase of \$35 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and the same as the President's budget request.
  - \$218 million for the Employee Benefits Security Administration, an increase of \$38 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and the same as the President's budget request.
- \$136 million for the Bureau of International Labor Affairs, an increase of \$40 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$12 million above the President's budget request.
- \$25 million for the Women's Bureau, an increase of \$10 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$5 million above the President's budget request.
- \$68 million for the Homeless Veterans Reintegration Program, an increase of \$10 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and the President's budget request.

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) – The bill provides a total of \$119.8 billion for HHS, an increase of \$22.9 billion above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$129 million below the President's budget request. Of this amount, the bill includes:

- National Institutes of Health (NIH) – The bill provides a total of \$49 billion for NIH, an increase of \$6.5 billion above the FY 2021 enacted level.
  - The bill includes \$3 billion to establish the Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H) to accelerate the pace of scientific breakthroughs for diseases such as ALS, Alzheimer's disease, diabetes, and cancer.
  - The bill also includes an increase of \$3.5 billion for existing NIH Institutes and Centers, which supports an increase of no less than 5 percent for each Institute and Center to support a wide range of biomedical and behavioral research, as well as targeted investments in several high-priority areas, including:
    - \$7 billion, an increase of \$432 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for the National Cancer Institute, including \$194 million for the Cancer Moonshot;
    - \$541 million, an increase of \$41 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for the All of Us Precision Medicine Initiative;



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- \$612 million, an increase of \$52 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for the BRAIN Initiative;
  - An increase of \$627 million for research related to opioids, stimulants, and pain/pain management;
  - An increase of \$330 million for health disparities research;
  - An increase of \$30 million for the Implementing a Maternal Health and Pregnancy Outcomes Vision for Everyone (IMPROVE) initiative, to support research on maternal morbidity and mortality;
  - \$25 million, an increase of \$12.5 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for firearm injury and mortality prevention research;
  - \$250 million, an increase of \$30 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for Universal Flu Vaccine Research;
  - \$3.3 billion, an increase of \$200 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for HIV/AIDS research, including an increase of \$10 million for the Centers for AIDS Research as part of the Ending the HIV Epidemic Initiative;
  - \$3.4 billion, an increase of \$200 million above the FY 2021 enacted level for Alzheimer’s disease and related dementias research;
  - \$110 million, an increase of \$100 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for research on the impacts of climate change on human health;
  - \$80 million, an increase of \$15 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for the INCLUDE Down syndrome research initiative;
  - \$61 million, an increase of \$18 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for the Office of Research on Women’s Health;
  - \$50 million, an increase of \$20 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for the Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research;
  - Increased investments in increasing diversity in the biomedical research workforce, including \$88 million, an increase of \$8 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for Research Centers in Minority Institutions, an increase of \$20 million for research workforce programs, and an increase of \$16 million to strengthen the Office of the CIO for Scientific Workforce Diversity;
  - \$616 million, an increase of \$29 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for Clinical and Translational Science Awards;
  - \$415 million, an increase of \$18 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for Institutional Development Awards;
  - An increase of \$40 million for targeted research related to the impact of COVID-19 on children and on mental health;
  - \$50 million to support rapid vaccine development platforms for emerging infectious diseases;
  - \$12 million, an increase of \$6 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for the Consortium of Food Allergy Research; and
  - An increase of \$100 million to strengthen cybersecurity at NIH.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) – The bill includes a total of \$10.6 billion for CDC, an increase of \$2.7 billion above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$1

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billion above the President's budget request. This includes \$903 million in transfers from the Prevention and Public Health Fund.

- The bill includes significant investments in our nation's public health infrastructure including:
  - \$1 billion in a new, flexible funding stream for public health infrastructure and capacity nationwide.
  - \$150 million, an increase of \$100 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, to modernize public health data surveillance and analytics at CDC and State and local health departments.
  - \$106 million, an increase of \$50 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, in public health workforce initiatives.
  - \$843 million, an increase of \$250 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for global health.
  - \$190 million, an increase of \$15 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for the National Center for Health Statistics.
  - \$715 million, an increase of \$20 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for public health emergency preparedness cooperative agreements.
  
- The bill provides increases for numerous public health efforts, including:
  - \$25 million, an increase of \$12.5 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for firearm injury and mortality prevention research.
  - \$74 million, an increase of \$10 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for the only Federal program addressing the nation's racial and ethnic health disparities, Racial and Ethnic Approach to Community Health (REACH), including \$27 million, an increase of \$5 million, for Good Health and Wellness in Indian Country.
  - \$119 million, an increase \$56 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for safe motherhood.
  - \$110 million, an increase of \$100 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for the health impacts of climate change.
  - \$153 million, an increase of \$150 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for social determinates of health.
  - \$275 million, an increase of \$100 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for the Ending the HIV Initiative.
  - \$115 million, an increase of \$100 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for community and youth violence prevention.
  - \$663 million, an increase of \$188 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for opioid overdose prevention and surveillance.
  - \$75 million, an increase of \$10 million above the FY 2020 enacted level, for food safety.
  - \$250 million, an increase of \$12.5 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, to address tobacco and e-cigarettes.

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- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) – The bill funds SAMHSA at \$9.16 billion – an increase of \$3.14 billion above the FY 2021 enacted level. SAMHSA funding includes:
  - Mental Health: \$3.16 billion, an increase of \$1.36 billion over the FY 2021 enacted level, including an \$825 million increase to the Mental Health Block Grant (MHBG), making investments across the behavioral health continuum to support prevention, screening, treatment, and other services.
  - Mental health resources for children and youth: \$155 million for Project AWARE, an increase of \$48.5 million above the FY 2021 enacted level; \$100 million for the National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative, an increase of \$28 million above the FY 2021 enacted level; \$25 million for Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health, an increase of \$17 million above the FY 2021 enacted level; and \$150 million for the Children’s Mental Health program, an increase of \$25 million over the FY 2021 enacted level.
  - Suicide prevention: \$26.2 million for the Zero Suicide program, an increase of \$5 million above the FY 2021 enacted level; and \$113.6 million for the Suicide Lifeline, an increase of \$89.6 million above the FY 2021 enacted level to support the implementation of the Lifeline’s new 988 number.
  - Increases the mental health crisis systems set-aside in the MHBG to 10 percent.
  - Creates a new 10 percent set-aside within the MHBG to support prevention and early intervention.
  - Creates a new Mental Health Crisis Response Partnership Pilot Program, which will provide \$100 million to help communities create mobile crisis response teams.
  - Substance use treatment: \$5.5 billion, an increase of \$1.6 billion above the FY 2021 enacted level, including continued funding for opioid prevention and treatment, recovery, and tribal-focused treatment efforts. This includes \$2.8 billion, an increase of \$1 billion over the FY 2021 enacted level, for the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SABG); \$2 billion for State Opioid Response Grants, an increase of \$500 million over the FY 2021 enacted level; and \$136.5 million, an increase of \$56.5 million, for Medication Assisted Treatment.
  - Creates a new 10 percent set-aside within the SABG to support recovery services.
  - Substance abuse prevention: \$243.5 million, an increase of \$35 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
- Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) – The bill includes \$7.5 billion for HRSA, an increase of \$1.6 billion above the 2021 enacted level and \$910 million above the President’s budget request. The amount includes:
  - \$1.8 billion, an increase of \$148 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for the Health Centers program, including \$50 million, an increase of \$45 million, to support school-based health centers, and \$25 million to establish the Alcee Hastings Cancer Screening Program;
  - \$2.7 billion, an increase of \$231 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for the Ryan White HIV/AIDS program;

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- \$152 million, an increase of \$50 million, in Health Centers and \$190 million, an increase of \$85 million, in the Ryan White HIV/AIDS program for the Ending the HIV Epidemic Initiative;
  - \$1.6 billion, an increase of \$341 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for HRSA’s Bureau of Health Professions programs to support health workforce development;
  - \$1.2 billion, an increase of \$214 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for programs to improve maternal and child health, including:
    - \$869 million, an increase of \$156 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant;
    - \$14 million, an increase of \$5 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for Alliance for Maternal Health Safety Bundles;
    - \$53 million, an increase of \$30 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for State Maternal Health Innovation Grants;
    - \$5 million, an increase of \$2 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for the Maternal Mental Health Hotline;
    - \$25 million in new funding for the Pregnancy Medical Home Demonstration; and
    - \$10 million, an increase of \$5 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for Screening and Treatment for Maternal Depression and Related Disorders.
  - \$400 million, an increase of \$214 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for Rural Health Programs, including \$79 million, an increase of \$23 million, to support rural hospitals and \$10 million, an increase of \$5 million for the Rural Maternity and Obstetrics Management Strategies (RMOMS) program; and
  - \$400 million, an increase of \$113.5 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$60 million above the President’s budget request, for the Title X Family Planning program.
- Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) – The bill provides \$380 million for AHRQ, an increase of \$42 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
  - Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) – The bill provides \$4.3 billion for CMS administrative expenses, an increase of \$646 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and equal to the President’s budget request. This funding level includes an increase of \$74.8 million above the FY 2021 enacted level for State Survey and Certification activities to strengthen improvement efforts, increase health and safety inspections of nursing home facilities, and ensure that long-term care and other facilities have proper infection controls in place.
  - Administration for Children and Families (ACF) – The bill provides \$31.3 billion in discretionary funding for ACF, an increase of \$6.6 billion above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$680 million above the President’s budget request.
    - Early childhood education programs receive an increase of \$3.1 billion above the FY 2021 enacted level:

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- \$7.4 billion for the Child Care and Development Block Grant, an increase of \$1.5 billion above the FY 2021 enacted level;
- \$12.2 billion for Head Start, an increase of \$1.4 billion above the FY 2021 enacted level; and
- \$450 million for Preschool Development Grants, an increase of \$175 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
  - \$3.9 billion for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, an increase of \$150 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
  - \$800 million for the Community Services Block Grant, an increase of \$55 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
  - \$257 million for Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) programs, an increase of \$71 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
  - \$463 million for Family Violence and Prevention Services Act (FVPSA) programs, an increase of \$281 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
  - \$26 million for the Domestic Violence Hotline, an increase of \$13 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
  
- Administration for Community Living (ACL) – The bill funds ACL at \$3.1 billion, an increase of \$846 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$96 million above the President’s budget request. This amount includes:
  - \$1.4 billion for Senior Nutrition programs, an increase of \$436 million above the FY 2021 enacted level;
  - \$551 million for Home and Community-based Supportive Services, an increase of \$158 million above the FY 2021 enacted level;
  - \$266 million for Family and Native American Caregivers Services, an increase of \$66 million above the FY 2021 enacted level;
  - \$70 million for Grants for Native Americans, an increase of \$35 million above the FY 2021 enacted level; and
  - \$14.2 million for the Lifespan Respite Program, an increase of \$7.1 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
  
- Office of the Secretary—General Departmental Management – The bill provides \$658 million, an increase of \$106 million above the FY 2020 enacted level. The amount includes:
  - \$130 million for the Teen Pregnancy Prevention program, an increase of \$29 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.
  - \$76 million for the Office of Minority Health, an increase of \$14 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$14 million above the President’s budget request.
  - \$58 million for the Minority HIV/AIDS Initiative, an increase of \$3 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$3 million above the President’s budget request.
  - \$42 million for the Office on Women’s Health, an increase of \$7 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$7 million above the President’s budget request.
  - \$5 million for KidneyX, equal to the FY 2021 enacted level, for a public-private partnership to accelerate the development and adoption of novel therapies and technologies to improve the diagnosis and treatment of kidney diseases.
  - No funding for abstinence-only education.

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- Office of the Secretary—Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund (PHSSEF)
  - The bill provides \$3.5 billion for PHSSEF, an increase of \$671 million above the FY 2020 level and \$5 million below the President’s budget request.
- The bill provides funding to improve the nation’s preparedness for public health emergencies, including:
  - \$335 million, an increase of \$48 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for pandemic influenza.
  - \$823 million, an increase of \$227 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA).
  - \$770 million, equal to the President’s budget request, for Project BioShield.
  - \$905 million, an increase of \$200 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for the Strategic National Stockpile.
  - \$240 million, an increase of \$8.5 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, for Hospital Preparedness Program formula grants.
  - \$31 million, an increase of \$25 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, to expand the number of Regional Ebola and Other Special Pathogen Treatment Centers.

Department of Education (ED) – The bill provides a total of \$102.8 billion in discretionary appropriations for ED, an increase of \$29.3 billion above the FY 2021 enacted level and the same as the President’s budget request. Of this amount, the bill includes:

- K-12 Education, including Individuals with Disabilities Education Act programs—The bill provides \$65.6 billion, an increase of \$25 billion over the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and the same as the President’s budget request. Within this amount, the bill provides:
  - \$36 billion for Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies, an increase of \$19.5 billion above the FY 2021 enacted level.
  - \$17.2 billion for Special Education, an increase of \$3.1 billion above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$7 million above the President’s budget request. The amount includes:
    - \$15.5 billion for Part B Grants to States, an increase of \$2.6 billion above the FY 2020 enacted level and the same as the President’s budget request, and
    - \$29 million for Special Olympics education programs, an increase of \$5 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and the President’s budget request.
  - \$1 billion for English Language Acquisition, an increase of \$203 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$83 million above the President’s budget request.
  - \$2.3 billion for Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants (Title II-A), an increase of \$150 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$145 million above the President’s budget request.
  - \$1.3 billion for Student Support and Academic Enrichment State Grants, an increase of \$85 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and the President’s budget request.
  - \$1.4 billion for Nita M. Lowey 21st Century Community Learning Centers, an increase of \$100 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$50 million above the President’s budget request.
- Continued support for a Social and Emotional Learning (SEL) Initiative to support SEL and “whole child” approaches to education. Within this amount, the bill provides:

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- \$112 million, an increase of \$45 million over the FY 2021 enacted level, for grants for evidence-based, field-initiated innovations that address student social, emotional, and cognitive needs within the Education Innovation and Research program;
- \$90 million, an increase of \$10 million over the FY21 enacted level, for the Supporting Effective Educator Development (SEED) program with a priority for teacher professional development and pathways into teaching that provide a strong foundation in child development and learning, including skills for implementing SEL strategies;
- \$1 billion within School Safety National Activities for Mental Health Services Professional Demonstration Grants and School-Based Mental Health Services Grants to help LEAs directly increase the number of mental health and child development experts in schools; and
- \$443 million, an increase of \$413 million over the FY 2021 enacted level, for Full-Service Community Schools to provide comprehensive services and expand evidence-based models that meet the holistic needs of children, families, and communities.
- Career, Technical and Adult Education—The bill provides \$2.2 billion for Career, Technical and Adult Education, an increase of \$208 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$55 million above the President’s budget request. This amount includes:
  - \$1.38 billion for CTE State Grants, an increase of \$50 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$30 million above the President’s budget request, and
  - \$738.7 million for Adult Education State Grants, an increase of \$50 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$25 million above the President’s budget request.
- Student Financial Assistance— The bill provides \$27.2 billion for Federal student aid programs, an increase of \$2.64 billion above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$358 million below the President’s budget request. Within this amount, the bill provides:
  - \$6,895 for the maximum Pell Grant, an increase of \$400 above the FY 2021 enacted level and the same as the President’s discretionary budget request.
  - \$1.03 billion for the Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant program, an increase of \$148 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and the President’s budget request.
  - \$1.43 billion for Federal Work Study, an increase of \$244 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and the President’s budget request.
- Higher Education— The bill provides \$3.43 billion for higher education programs, an increase of \$889 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$122 million above the President’s budget request.
  - Within this amount, the bill provides \$1.13 billion, an increase of \$345 million over the FY 2021 enacted level and the same as the President’s budget request, to assist primarily Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs) in the Aid for Institutional Development account, including:
    - \$402.6 million for Historically Black Colleges and Universities, an increase of \$65 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and the same as the President’s budget request.

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- \$236.7 million for Hispanic Serving Institutions, an increase of \$88 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and the same as the President's budget.
- \$53 million for Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities, an increase of \$15 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and the same as the President's budget request.
- The bill also provides investments in the following higher education programs:
  - \$1.3 billion for Federal TRIO programs, an increase of \$200.8 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and the same as the President's budget request.
  - \$408 million for GEAR UP, an increase of \$40 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and the same as the President's budget request.
  - \$132 million for Teacher Quality Partnerships, an increase of \$80 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and the same as the President's budget request.
  - \$95 million for the Child Care Access Means Parents in School, an increase of \$40 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and the same as the President's budget request.
  - \$168 million for the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education, an increase of \$127 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$92 million above the President's budget request. This amount includes:
    - \$15 million to continue the Centers of Excellence for Veteran Student Success Program to provide student veterans a one-stop-shop for academic support, networking opportunities, peer mentorship, financing assistance, counseling, and career services.
    - \$12 million to continue the Open Textbook Pilot program to support the creation and expand the sustainable use of quality open college textbooks.
    - \$10 million to promote the study of modeling and simulation at institutions of higher education, specifically to promote the use of technology in such study through the creation of accurate models that can simulate processes or recreate real life.
    - \$8 million for a Basic Needs Grants pilot to help support college students achieve academic success by meeting their basic needs, such as housing, food, transportation, and access to physical and mental health.
    - \$5 million for Menstrual Products Programs to support the students and provide free menstrual products on college campuses.
    - \$5 million for the Center of Excellence in Spatial Computing program to help meet the growing need for a spatial computing workforce.
    - \$5 million for the Distributed Higher Education Digital Infrastructure Pilot to establish a pilot program supporting a collaboration between colleges with established remote learning infrastructure and Minority Serving Institutions.



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- \$1 million for Transitioning Gang-Involved Youth to Higher Education to help gang-involved youth pursue higher education.

### Related Agencies –

- \$1.3 billion for the Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS), an increase of \$194 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$105 million above the President’s budget request.
- Within the total amount, the bill includes:
  - \$601 million for AmeriCorps State and National Grants, an increase of \$146 million over the FY 2021 enacted level.
  - \$245 million for SeniorCorps programs, an increase of \$20 million over the FY 2021 enacted level.
- \$565 million for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB), in 2024 advance funding, an increase of \$90 million above the FY 2023 enacted level and the President’s budget request. In addition, the bill includes \$20 million for the interconnection system and system wide infrastructure, equal to the FY 2021 enacted level and the President’s budget request.
- \$282 million for the Institute of Museum and Library Services, an increase of \$25 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$17 million above the President’s budget request.
- \$317 million for the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), an increase of \$43 million above the FY 2021 enacted level and \$15 million above the President’s budget request. Within this amount, the bill includes \$1 million and new bill language for the NLRB to establish and administer a process for electronic voting.
- \$14.1 billion for the Social Security Administration’s (SSA) operating expenses, an increase of \$1.1 billion above the FY 2021 enacted level.

### Policy Provisions

#### *Defending Reproductive Health Care*

- *Access to Reproductive Health Care*—The bill eliminates the Hyde and Weldon amendments, long-standing discriminatory policy which denied low-income women their legal right to an abortion.
- *Title X Family Planning*—The bill includes language consistent with the Administration’s proposed new Title X rule, which will help restore grant funding to Planned Parenthood and other health clinics that offer the full range of reproductive health services.

#### *Protecting Migrants*

- *Influx Shelters*—The bill limits funds from being used to house unaccompanied children in the custody of the Office of Refugee Resettlement in unlicensed facilities that do not come into compliance with Flores Settlement Agreement requirements and meet monitoring and compliance requirements.
- *Congressional Oversight*—The bill includes a modification of the FY 2021 enacted provision relating to Members of Congress and oversight of facilities responsible for the care of unaccompanied children.
- *Confidentiality of Information and Counseling Sessions*—The bill protects the confidentiality of information collected from unaccompanied children during case management, clinical or counselling sessions, and prohibits the sharing of information

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provided by unaccompanied children for use in immigration enforcement or removal proceedings.

### *Protecting Workers Rights*

- *Merit Staffing*—The bill includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds to implement a final rule that would privatize job search functions and other essential services offered through the Employment Service system.
- *Apprenticeships*—The bill includes a new provision prohibiting implementation of the IRAP final rule
- *H-2B*—The bill includes new provisions related to the H-2B program intended to protect American and temporary workers and hold bad actors accountable.

### *Protecting Civil Rights*

- *Preventing Discrimination in Foster Care*—The bill includes a new provision prohibiting funds from being awarded to a foster care organization that does not comply with nondiscrimination regulations related to age, disability, sex, race, color, national origin, religion, gender identity, or sexual orientation.

### *Expanding Opportunity and Ensuring Accountability in Education*

- *Pell for Dreamers*—The bill includes new language allowing DREAMERS and students with temporary protected status to be eligible for Pell Grants, as well as other categories of student financial assistance, including Federal student loans.
- *For-Profit College Accountability*—The bill includes new language requiring for-profit colleges to derive more of their revenue from non-Federal sources.
- *For-Profit Entities*—The bill includes new language preventing Federal funds from being awarded to charter schools run by for-profit entities.

### *Supporting People with Disabilities*

- *Administrative Law Judges*—The bill includes a provision prohibiting the Social Security Administration from implementing or enforcing a rule that replaces an individual's right to appeal their denied application for Social Security or SSI benefits before an independent administrative law judge at a hearing with an appeal before an SSA staff attorney.

### *Helping Reduce Injection-Related Infections to Save Lives*

- *Syringe Exchange*—The bill removes a longstanding general provision that prohibited federal funds from being used to purchase syringes as part of a public health campaign to provide services to individuals involved in injection drug use.

## **Legislative Branch**

House of Representatives – The bill provides a total of \$1.715 billion in discretionary appropriations for the House of Representatives, an increase of \$238 million above the FY 2021 enacted level.

- \$744.4 million for the Members Representational Allowance (MRA), the basic office budgets of House Members, an increase of \$134.4 million above the FY 2021 level.
- \$34.95 million for the offices of the Majority and Minority Leadership, an increase of \$6 million above the FY 2021 level.

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- \$15.9 million in funding for paid interns for Member and Leadership offices. This allowance helps extend internship opportunities to people who may not be financially able to take an unpaid position.
- \$197 million for the operations of House committees, an increase of \$34.2 million above the FY 2021 level. This appropriation will cover the funding allocated to committees for 2021 by the biennial funding resolution adopted by the House in the 1st session of the 117th Congress (H. Res. 316).
- \$2.3 million in funding for newly created accounts to compensate 106 paid interns for House Committees.
  
- \$288.5 million for the salaries and expenses of House officers and employees, including the offices of the Clerk of the House, Sergeant at Arms, Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), Parliamentarian, and Legislative Counsel, among others. This is an increase of \$27.7 million above the FY 2021 level and \$7.1 million above the request.
  - Within this funding, \$27.7 million is provided for the Sergeant at Arms, \$4.4 million above the FY 2021 level; \$12.6 million for the Office of Legislative Counsel, \$688,000 above the FY 2021 level; and \$3 million for the Office of Diversity and Inclusion, \$1.5 million above the FY 2021 level.
- \$2 million for the House Modernization Initiatives Account to make Congress more effective, efficient, and transparent on behalf of the American people.
- \$9.294 million for Wounded Warrior Program/Gold Star Families, an increase of \$5.3 million above the FY 2021 level.

### Other Agencies

- \$60.9 million for the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), an increase of \$3.7 million above the FY 2021 level. This funding level will allow CBO to be responsive to Committees, Leadership and Members to the greatest extent practicable and to modestly increase its efforts to improve modeling and analytical capability in key areas and to make its work as transparent and accessible as possible.
- \$125.6 million for the Government Publishing Office, an increase of \$8.6 million above the FY 2021 level. This funding allows for the publishing of Congressional information in both digital and print formats.
- \$8 million for the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights, an increase of \$500,000 above the FY 2021 level to fulfill the Office's responsibilities to implement the Congressional Accountability Reform Act, including enforcing laws against discrimination and sexual harassment.
- \$729.3 million for the Government Accountability Office (GAO), an increase of \$68.1 million above the FY 2021 level. This funding should allow the GAO to bring on 190 additional staff, including for the Science, Technology Assessment and Analytics Team, to handle its large workload, and to begin to address its information technology and building renovation needs.
- \$794.4 million, an increase of \$37 million above the FY 2021 level, for the Library of Congress, including the Copyright Office, Congressional Research Service, and National Library Service for the Blind and Print Disabled. This funding level will allow continued progress on urgent information technology needs and on modernization of systems for copyright registration and recordation and support ongoing Library initiatives such as the Veterans' History Project.

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- The bill includes \$131.8 million for Congressional Research Service, an increase of \$6.3 million above FY 2021 level.
- The bill includes \$10 million for the third, and final installment of funding for the Library’s Visitor Experience initiative, subject to the Appropriations Committees’ review of the specific plans, cost estimates, and schedules for the initiative. It also includes \$7.4 million for modernizing the infrastructure that handles distribution of audio and Braille reading materials at the National Library Service for the Blind and for purchase of braille e-readers.
- \$738.3 million for the Architect of the Capitol, an increase of \$152.8 million above the FY 2021 level. (These totals do not include appropriations for Senate Office Buildings, which as is customary are left to the sole consideration of the Senate.) Funding includes \$93 million to continue restoration of the Cannon House Office Building. The report directs the Architect to prioritize removal of accessibility barriers and increase of number of single-stall public washroom facilities on the Capitol campus.
- \$603.9 million for the Capitol Police, an increase of \$88.4 million above the FY 2021 level and \$15.3 million below the request. Funding will allow for the hiring of up to 2,112 sworn officers and 450 civilian members of the Capitol Police. The Committee report includes several significant measures to help bring more transparency, diversity, and leadership training, and standardize vetting and routinely review staff for employment suitability with the Capitol Police.

### Important Policy Changes:

- Fostering equity and inclusion:
  - *Employment of DACA Recipients* – The bill includes language permitting the Legislative Branch agencies it funds to employ Dreamers— residents of the United States brought to this country as children without proper immigration status—who hold employment authorization under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program.
  - *Removes Offensive Statues and Busts* – The bill recognizes the need to confront the crisis of systemic racism. The bill includes language directing the Architect of the Capitol to remove statues or busts in the United States Capitol that represent figures who participated in the Confederate Army or government, as well as the statues of white supremacists Charles Aycock, John C. Calhoun, and James Paul Clarke and the bust of Roger B. Taney.
- Member Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) – The bill also includes a provision to prevent the automatic increase in the Cost of Living Increase for Members of Congress for fiscal year 2022.

### **Military Construction and Veterans Affairs**

Military Construction – The bill provides a total of \$10.9 billion for military construction – \$2.9 billion above the 2021 enacted level and \$1.07 billion above the President’s budget request. Of this amount, the bill includes:

- \$213 million for Child Development Centers, of which \$33 million is for planning and design for future facilities, and in total is \$193 million above the FY 2022 budget request.

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The funds will support increased capacity and better facilities for the 1.2 million children of active duty servicemembers worldwide.

- \$1.423 billion for Family Housing, an increase of \$87 million above the 2021 enacted level and the same as the budget request. Within this amount, Family Housing Support and Management is funded at \$116.2 million to address issues such as mold, vermin, and lead in military family housing.
- \$849.2 million for construction or alteration of Guard and Reserve facilities in states and territories, an increase of \$253 million above the 2021 enacted level and \$179.2 million above the FY 2022 budget request.
- \$205.8 million for the NATO Security Investment Program, an increase of \$32.8 million above the 2021 enacted level and equal to the FY 2022 budget request, for infrastructure necessary for wartime, crisis, and peace support and deterrence operations, and training requirements. The funds will support responses to the challenges posed by Russian aggression as well as the risks and threats emanating from the Middle East and North Africa.
- \$564.6 million for Base Realignment and Closure, an increase of \$84.1 million above the 2021 enacted level and \$280 million above the FY 2022 budget request. Within this amount, cleanup of Perfluorooctane Sulfonate and Perfluorooctanoic Acid contamination is funded at \$150 million.
- \$149.8 million for Cost to Complete Projects, which includes \$31.5 million for family housing construction.
- \$162.9 million for Natural Disaster Recovery Construction, to be distributed amongst the Air Force and Navy & Marine Corps.
- \$100 million for the Army National Guard transformation plan to accelerate construction of facilities and \$50 million for planning and design towards future facilities.
- \$550 million for Barracks for Unaccompanied Soldiers at various locations, \$237.2 million above the FY 2022 budget request.
- \$100 million for Climate Change and Resiliency Projects, which is \$86 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, and \$100 million above the FY 2022 budget request.
- \$475 million for Shipyard Infrastructure Optimization Plan (SIOP) projects, which is \$379 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, and \$225 million above the FY 2022 budget request.

Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) – The bill provides a total of \$113.1 billion in discretionary appropriations for VA, an increase of \$8.7 billion above the 2021 enacted level and \$176.4 million above the President’s budget request. These resources will serve to expand access to services for Veterans and will boost oversight and accountability across the department. Of this amount, the bill includes:

- \$97.6 billion for Veterans Medical Care, an increase of \$7.6 billion above the 2021 enacted level and \$100 million above the President’s budget request. This will provide care for 7.1 million patients expected to be treated by VA in FY 2022. Of this amount:
- \$13.2 billion for Mental Healthcare, an increase of \$2.9 billion above the 2021 enacted level and \$1 million above the President’s budget request, including \$599 million for suicide prevention outreach. This will support the nearly 2 million Veterans who receive mental health services in a VA specialty mental health setting, as well as support suicide

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prevention services like the Veterans Crisis Line, which saw an increase in demand by over 59% in the last year.

- \$778.5 million for Gender-specific Care for Women, an increase of \$117.8 million above the 2021 enacted level and \$73 million above the President's budget request. Women are the fastest growing cohort within the Veteran community, with nearly 561,000 women Veterans using VA health services.
- \$2.2 billion for Homeless Assistance Programs, an increase of \$246 million above the 2021 enacted level and equal to the President's budget request. This funding will enhance VA's ability to reach homeless Veterans, which is particularly crucial as the most recent homelessness survey showed that on a given night in January 2020, an estimated 37,252 Veterans were experiencing homelessness.
- \$621 million for Opioid Abuse Prevention, an increase of \$149 million above the 2021 enacted level and equal to the President's budget request. This funding will allow for more targeted funding of pain management and opioid safety programs primarily at the facility level.
- \$307 million for Rural Health Initiatives, an increase of \$7 million above the 2021 enacted level and equal to the President's budget request. This will build upon VA's success in having served 2.9 million Veterans at 600 rural serving sites.
- \$84 million for Whole Health Initiatives, an increase of \$10 million above the 2021 enacted level and \$10 million above the President's budget request. This will enable VA to build upon the success of this program that focuses on Veterans' overall health and well-being, which has already reached 346,629 Veterans, or 7.41% of active VA users.
- Additionally, the bill includes \$111.3 billion in advance fiscal year 2023 funding for Veterans' medical care – equal to the President's budget request. This funding will provide for medical services, medical community care, medical support and compliance, and medical facilities, and ensure that our Veterans have continued, full access to their medical care needs.
- \$902 million for Medical and Prosthetic Research, an increase of \$87 million above the 2021 enacted level and \$20 million above the President's budget request. This funding will allow VA to exceed the budget request's target of funding approximately 2,563 total projects, supporting more than 1,700 researchers, and partnering with more than 200 medical schools and other academic institutions.
- \$2.6 billion to continue implementation of the VA Electronic Health Record System, an increase of \$10 million above the 2021 enacted level and \$26 million below the President's budget request. These funds will allow VA to support continued, robust deployment of the new electronic health record system at VA medical centers and allow for intensive staff training, critical to the success of the effort. The bill also continues GAO oversight of this program to ensure that the EHR system is implemented in a timely manner.
- \$2.2 billion for VA Construction, an increase of \$458 million above the 2021 enacted level and equal to the President's budget request. Within this amount, \$1.6 billion is for Major Construction and \$553 million is for Minor Construction. This increase will support VA's highest priority projects and correct critical seismic and safety deficiencies and address other performance gaps at VA facilities to ensure that Veterans can access care in modern facilities that are safe, secure, sustainable, and accessible.

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- \$3.4 billion for operating expenses of the Veterans Benefits Administration, an increase of \$239 million above the 2021 enacted level, to ensure the prompt processing of disability claims. This increase will allow VA to complete an estimated 1.7 million disability compensation claims in 2022 and support service-connected compensation payments to an estimated 5.5 million Veterans, 500,000 survivors and dependents. In addition, pension payments will be funded for more than 350,000 Veterans and their survivors. The bill also continues rigorous reporting requirements to track each regional office's performance on claims processing and appeals backlogs.
  - Additionally, the bill includes \$156.6 billion in advance mandatory funding for VA benefit programs, equal to the President's budget request.

Related Agencies – The bill provides a total of \$434.8 million in discretionary appropriations for related agencies, an increase of \$156.5 million above the 2021 enacted level and \$5 million above the President's budget request. Of this amount, the bill includes:

- \$228 million for Arlington National Cemetery, including \$141 million to complete the urgently needed Southern Expansion project that will create 80,000 additional burial spaces. This is an increase of \$146.2 million above the 2021 enacted level and equal to the President's budget request.
- \$88.1 million for the American Battle Monuments Commission, \$4 million above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$3.3 million more than the President's budget request. This will support continued maintenance of the graves of 124,000 American war dead in overseas cemeteries, as well as visitor and education services for the more than 3 million visitors expected to visit these sites in FY 2022.
- \$77 million for the Armed Forces Retirement Home, \$1.7 million above the 2021 enacted level and \$1.7 million above the President's budget request. This will support the needs of the over 800 residents at the two retirement home campuses and invest in critical life and safety infrastructure improvements.

### **State, Foreign Operations**

State Department Operations and Related Agencies – The bill contains a total of \$18.2 billion for the operational costs of the State Department and related agencies, as well as diplomacy efforts to enhance peace and stability around the globe and provides the authority for the State Department to exceed the cap on U.S. peacekeeping contributions. The bill also includes a total of \$325 million to pay arrears from prior year peacekeeping assessments.

Within this amount, the legislation provides \$6.1 billion for embassy security, the same as the fiscal year 2021 enacted level. These funds will address needs at more than 275 diplomatic facilities overseas, including facility upgrades and security personnel.

United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Operations – The bill contains \$1.79 billion for USAID and the USAID Office of Inspector General – an increase of \$79 million from the fiscal year 2021 enacted level. The legislation increases diversity and inclusion initiatives in addition to supporting increased personnel on global health security.

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Bilateral Economic and Global Health Assistance – The bill contains a total of \$29.625 billion for bilateral economic assistance to foreign countries – an increase of \$3.14 billion from the fiscal year 2021 enacted level. Within this amount, programs that support development assistance, global health, and humanitarian assistance are prioritized. In addition, the bill includes \$6.410 billion to fight HIV/AIDS around the globe.

International Security Assistance – The bill provides a total of \$9.034 billion for international security assistance – an increase of \$30 million from the fiscal year 2021 enacted level. Funds are included for international narcotics control and law enforcement activities, antiterrorism programs, nonproliferation programs, peacekeeping operations, and other critical international security efforts. The bill also provides funding to fight terrorist financing networks and bolsters border and airport security.

In addition, the legislation provides security assistance to key allies and partners. The bill fully funds the \$3.3 billion commitment to Israel’s security, and it maintains strong support for Foreign Military Financing Program assistance for Ukraine, Georgia, Egypt, Jordan, and Tunisia.

Multilateral Assistance – The bill provides \$4.1 billion for assistance to foreign countries through international organizations and banks – an increase of \$2.06 billion from the fiscal year 2021 enacted level. The bill fully provides for our assessed Contributions to International Organizations and continues our contributions to international financial institutions such as the World Bank’s International Development Association as well as to other multilateral institutions, including the Global Environment Facility and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, which promote environment and food security initiatives respectively. Further, the bill provides a new contribution to the International Monetary Fund for the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust to help low-income countries respond to the economic impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Export and Investment Assistance – The bill provides \$805.8 million in new budget authority between Export-Import Bank (EXIM) and the United States International Development Finance Corporation (DFC). The bill provides \$114 million for administrative expenses for the EXIM, an increase of \$4 million above FY 2021 enacted, and an additional \$5 million for the Program Budget Appropriations account, an increase of \$5 million above the FY 2021 enacted level, to cover subsidy costs to better position American companies to compete globally. \$6.5 million is also provided for the EXIM Office of Inspector General.

The bill also provides \$598 million for the DFC, an increase of \$29 million above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level, to support administrative expenses to meet the DFC’s expanding portfolio and monitoring and evaluation requirements. In addition, \$2.8 million is provided for the DFC Office of Inspector General, an increase of \$800,000 above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level. The bill also provides \$79.5 million for the United States Trade and Development Agency, same as the fiscal year 2021 enacted level.



### **Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies**

Department of Transportation (DOT)—For fiscal year 2022, the bill provides a total of \$105.7 billion in budgetary resources for DOT – an increase of \$19 billion above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level and \$18.7 billion above the President’s 2022 budget request. The legislation:

- Creates and leverages more than 150 million additional jobs in construction and related industries.
- Invests more than \$250 million to reduce transportation emissions, increase resiliency, and address historical inequities.
- Improves the safety of our highways, aviation, transit, rail, and port systems.
- Fixes roads and highways, expands bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure, supports Federal auto safety programs, and invests in the transit state of good repair, consistent with the INVEST in America Act.
- Funds more than 300 zero emission buses, 400 diesel buses, and constructs more than 23 new, fixed-route transit projects nationwide.
- Nearly doubles investments in passenger and freight rail and expands port infrastructure programs by nearly a third.

The bill includes:

- \$1.2 billion for National Infrastructure Investments (RAISE/TIGER/BUILD), an increase of \$200 million from fiscal year 2021, including \$20 million for Transportation Planning Grants to assist areas of persistent poverty, \$10 million above fiscal year 2021. An additional \$100 million is included for a new grant program to spur Thriving Communities nationwide.
- Robust increases for Research and Technology to expand research on ways to create more equitable access to transportation systems, combat climate change, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, as well as a 79 percent increase in cybersecurity initiatives to safeguard our transportation systems. An additional \$5 million to support the Highly Automated Systems Safety Center of Excellence to coordinate DOT’s technical expertise around automated systems.
- Improvements to our aviation system by providing \$18.9 billion for the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), \$896 million above fiscal year 2021, including \$1.5 billion for Aviation Safety and \$400 million for discretionary Airport Improvement Grants and projects.
- \$61.9 billion for the Federal Highway Administration for formula programs funded from the Highway Trust Fund that improve the safety and long-term viability of our nation’s highway systems.
- \$886 million for the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration and \$1.3 billion for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to make trucks, cars, and the nation’s roads safer, consistent with the INVEST in America Act.
- Advances the safety and reliability of our passenger and freight rail systems by providing \$4.1 billion for the Federal Railroad Administration, an increase of \$1.3 billion above fiscal year 2021. This includes:
  - \$625 million for the new Passenger Rail Improvement, Modernization, and Expansion (PRIME) grant program, to support projects that improve, expand, or establish passenger rail service.

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- \$500 million for the Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements grant program, \$125 million above fiscal year 2021.
- \$2.7 billion for Amtrak, \$700 million above fiscal year 2021, including \$1.2 billion for Northeast Corridor Grants and \$1.5 billion for National Network Grants.
- \$15.5 billion for the Federal Transit Administration, including \$12.2 billion for Transit Formula Grants to expand bus fleets and increase the transit state of good repair; \$2.5 billion for Capital Investment Grants, to construct more than 23 new transit routes nationwide, an increase of \$459 million above the fiscal year fiscal year 2021 enacted level, and equal to the President’s budget request; and \$580 million for Transit Infrastructure Grants, to purchase more than 300 zero emission buses, 400 diesel buses, and to support transformative research for transit systems, an increase of \$64 million above the fiscal year 2021.
- \$1.3 billion for the Maritime Administration, \$84 million above fiscal year 2021, including \$318 million for the Maritime Security Program, \$60 million to establish the Tanker Security Fleet program, \$300 million for the Port Infrastructure Development Program, an increase of \$70 million above fiscal year 2021 enacted level, and \$320.6 million for schoolship construction and related shore-side infrastructure, which fully funds the fifth and final schoolship.
- Community projects identified by 145 Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle that increase the safety and viability of our airports, highways, and transit systems.

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)—For fiscal year 2022, the bill provides a total of \$56.5 billion for HUD – an increase of \$6.8 billion above fiscal year 2021 and \$314 million below the President’s 2022 budget request. The legislation:

- Expands housing choice vouchers to more than 125,000 low-income individuals and families experiencing or at risk of homelessness, including survivors of domestic violence and veterans.
- Protects housing assistance for more than 4.8 million individuals and families to ensure they continue to remain in safe, stable, and affordable housing.
- Includes over \$11.3 billion in funding for new affordable housing, critical health, safety, and maintenance improvements to ensure the safety and quality of public and low-income housing, and community development activities, including \$365 million to construct over 4,000 new affordable housing units for seniors and persons with disabilities, \$1.85 billion in direct funding to states and local governments through the HOME Investment Partnerships Program, and doubles the number of distressed neighborhoods that could be revitalized through the Choice Neighborhoods Initiative program.
- Reduces the carbon footprint by investing more than \$205 million across the Department to improve energy and water efficiency and increase resiliency in public and low-income housing.

The bill includes:

- \$29.2 billion for Tenant-based Rental Assistance to continue to serve more than 2.3 million very low- and extremely low-income households nationwide. This level of funding also includes \$1 billion to expand housing assistance to more than 125,000 low-income families, including individuals and families experiencing or at risk of

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homelessness, including survivors of domestic violence and veterans. A combined \$25 million is provided for the HUD/VA Supportive Housing for Homeless Veterans and Native American Veterans programs.

- \$8.64 billion for Public Housing, \$834 million above fiscal year 2021, including \$3.4 billion to meet the full annual capital accrual need in order to improve the quality and safety of public housing for more than 2 million residents.
- \$600 million for Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS, to protect housing and services for more than 75,000 low-income people living with HIV, an increase of \$170 million above the fiscal year 2021 and \$150 million above the President's budget request.
- Increased investments to revitalize low-income housing and distressed communities by doubling the Choice Neighborhoods Initiative to \$400 million, an increase of \$200 million above fiscal year 2021.
- An increase in supportive services for HUD-assisted households to improve their connections to jobs, healthcare, and educational opportunities by providing \$200 million for Self-Sufficiency Programs, an increase of \$45 million above the fiscal year 2021.
- Expanded housing options and improved living conditions for tribal communities by providing \$950 million for Native American Programs, an increase of \$125 million above fiscal year 2021 and an additional \$4 million for the Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant program.
- \$10.6 billion for Community Planning and Development, an increase of \$2.3 billion above fiscal year 2021, including \$3.7 billion for Community Development Block Grants, an increase of \$265 million above fiscal year 2021. This also includes \$1.85 billion for the HOME Investment Partnerships Program which has helped preserve approximately 1.33 million affordable homes, an increase of \$500 million above fiscal year 2021, and includes \$50 million for a new down payment assistance program to help first-time, first-generation home buyers purchase a home.
- More than 18,000 new housing options for people at risk of or experiencing homelessness while also continuing assistance to over 750,000 people experiencing homelessness and more than 350,000 individuals in emergency shelters, by including \$3.4 billion for Homeless Assistance Grants, an increase of \$420 million above fiscal year 2021.
- \$14 billion for Project-based Rental Assistance to continue to house more than 1.2 million very low- and low-income households nationwide, an increase of \$545 million above fiscal year 2021. An additional \$1 billion is provided for Housing for the Elderly to build approximately 2,200 new affordable housing units for low-income seniors and \$352 million for Housing for Persons with Disabilities to construct approximately 1,800 new affordable housing units for persons with disabilities.
- \$100 million for Housing Counseling assistance for renters, homeowners, and those considering homeownership and \$185 million for Policy Development and Research, including \$20 million to continue legal aid assistance for eviction prevention, a combined increase of \$102.5 million above fiscal year 2021.
- Increased enforcement in fair housing by providing \$85 million for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, an increase of \$12 million above the fiscal year 2021 and equal to the President's budget request.
- \$460 million for the Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes, an increase of \$100 million above fiscal year 2021, including \$60 million to conduct lead inspections in

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Section 8 voucher units to improve the health and condition of housing where nearly 229,000 children reside.

- Community projects identified by more than 250 Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle to support a variety of targeted housing, economic, and community development investments.

**Related Agencies**—The bill provides \$416.2 million for the related agencies in the bill, including \$185 million for NeighborWorks to support unique solutions to expand affordable housing options, increase housing counseling assistance, and strengthen economic development. To strengthen the Federal coordination of assistance to people experiencing or at risk of homelessness, the bill includes \$4 million for the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness.

Bill Number	Sponsors	Title and/or Summary	Summary/Status	Latest Action
H.R. 4502	Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT)	Labor, HHS, Education, Agriculture, Rural Development, Energy and Water, Financial Services and General Government, Interior, Environment, Military Construction and VA, Transportation-HUD Appropriations Act, 2022	The legislation combines 7 of the annual spending bills into one package.	The legislation passed the House on Thursday, July 29 by a vote of 219 – 208 on party lines.
H.R. 4505	Rep. Matt Cartwright (D-PA)	Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022	The legislation provides FY2022 appropriations to the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice (DOJ), the science agencies, and several related agencies including the Office of Science and Technology Policy, the National Space Council, NASA, and the National Science Foundation.	The legislation was reported out of committee on July 19, 2021 and was set to be considered on the House floor during the week of July 26. Policy language surrounding funding for the police caused Democratic leaders to pull the legislation from the floor. It is unclear when it may be brought back to the House floor.
H.R.4431	Rep. Lucille Roybal-Allard (D-CA)	Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2022	The legislation provides FY2022 appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security.	The legislation was reported out of committee on July 15, 2021. The bill is not expected to be considered on the House floor until after the August recess.
XX	President Joe Biden	American Families Plan	The American Families Plan calls for \$1 trillion in new spending and \$800 billion in new tax credits. The plan would provide \$200 billion program offering universal pre-k; \$109 billion for tuition-free community college; \$85 billion to increase Pell Grants to benefit low-income and minority students; and more than \$4 billion in funding for larger scholarships, certification and support programs for teachers.	President Biden unveiled the companion package to the American Jobs Plan on April 28th prior to his address to a Joint Session of Congress.  Legislative text for the proposal has not yet been developed, but Congressional Democrats hope to use the budget reconciliation process to pass elements of the plan due to lack of support from Republicans.

Senate Amendment to H.R.3684	President Joe Biden & Bipartisan Group of Senators including Sens. Krysten Sinema (D-AZ) and Rob Portman (R-OH)	Bipartisan Infrastructure Framework (“Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act”)	<p>The framework includes \$550 billion in new spending for a total around \$1.2 trillion over eight years.</p> <p>Total “new spending” includes: \$110 billion for roads, bridges and major projects; \$73 billion for electric grid upgrades; \$66 billion for rail and Amtrak improvements; \$65 billion for broadband expansion; \$55 billion for clean drinking water; \$39 billion for transit; \$17 billion for ports and \$25 billion for airports; and \$7.5 billion for electric vehicle chargers.</p>	<p>President Biden announced that he'd reached an infrastructure deal with a group of Republican and Democratic Senators on Thursday, June 24.</p> <p>The deal faces the challenge of convincing progressives to support the deal - Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi has expressed that the House would not vote on a bipartisan bill until the Senate passes a larger set of Democratic priorities though budget reconciliation.</p> <p>The legislation is expected to pass the Senate in early August.</p>
H.R. 3684	Rep. Peter DeFazio (D-OR)	INVEST in America Act	<p>The legislation addresses provisions related to federal-aid highway, transit, highway safety, motor carrier, research, hazardous materials, and rail programs of the Department of Transportation (DOT).</p> <p>The Legislation has also incorporated the Water Quality Protection and Job Creation Act of 2021 and Assistance, Quality, and Affordability Act of 2021 which reauthorize clean and drinking water provisions.</p>	<p>Chairman of the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee Peter DeFazio introduced the legislation on June 4, 2021.</p> <p>Markups were held on the legislation on June 9-10th and the legislation passed out of committee on June 10th by a vote of 38-26.</p> <p>The legislation passed the House on July 1, 2021 by a vote of 221-201.</p>
S. 29 / H.R. 2008	Sen. Amy Klobuchar (D-MN) / Rep. Angie Craig (D-MN)	Local Water Protection Act	A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize certain programs relating to nonpoint source management, and for other purposes.	The legislation was introduced on January 22, 2021 and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

H.R 1563	Rep. Mike Garcia (R-CA)	To extend the authorities under the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act of 2016 providing operational flexibility, drought relief, and other benefits to the State of California	The legislation would extend the authorities under the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act of 2016 providing operational flexibility, drought relief, and other benefits to the State of California. The legislation would extend 4007 authorities through January 1, 2028.	The Senate legislation was introduced on March 3, 2021 and was referred to the House Committees on Natural Resources and Science, Space, and Technology.
H.R.1915	Rep. Peter DeFazio (D-OR) / Rep. Grace Napolitano (D-CA)	Water Quality Protection and Job Creation Act of 2021	The legislation would reauthorize the Alternative Water Source Grants Pilot Program, which authorizes the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to grant up to \$200 million per year to state, interstate, and intrastate water resource development agencies to engineer, design, construct, and test water reuse projects throughout the country.	<p>The legislation was introduced on March 16, 2021.</p> <p>The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure held a mark-up session on June 9-10th and the legislation was passed out of committee on June 10th by a vote of 42-25.</p> <p>The legislation was incorporated into the INVEST in America Act, which passed the House on July 1, 2021.</p>
H.R.2238	Sen. Jeff Merkley (D-OR) / Rep. Alan Lowenthal (D-CA)	Break Free from Plastic Pollutions Act	The comprehensive legislation would require corporations to take responsibility for pollution, incentivize corporations to make reusable products and items that can be recycled, create a nationwide beverage container refund program, and other items to promote recycling and other investments in U.S. domestic recycling.	The legislation was introduced on March 25, 2021 in the House.

H.R 866	Rep. Ken Calvert (R-CA)	FISH Act	This bill gives the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) the sole authority to protect endangered or threatened species that are anadromous species (species of fish that spawn in fresh or estuarine waters and that migrate to ocean waters) or catadromous species (species of fish that spawn in ocean waters and migrate to fresh waters). Currently, the FWS shares this authority with the National Marine Fisheries Service.	The legislation was introduced on February 5, 2021, and referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.
H.R. 1015	Rep. Grace Napolitano (D-CA)	Water Recycling Investment and Improvement Act	This bill makes permanent, and otherwise revises, the Bureau of Reclamation's grant program for the funding of water recycling and reuse projects. Specifically, the bill removes priority under the program for projects in areas that, in the preceding four-year period, have been (1) identified as experiencing severe, extreme, or exceptional drought; or (2) designated as a disaster area by a state. Additionally, the bill increases through FY2025 the authorization of appropriations for the program and otherwise revises provisions related to program funding.	The legislation was introduced on February 11, 2021, and referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.
H.R.4099	Rep. Grace Napolitano (D-CA)	Large Scale Water Recycling Project Investment Act	Created a competitive grant program for large-scale water recycling and reuse projects. Large-scale water recycling projects are those estimated to cost \$500 million or greater. \$750 million would be authorized over 5 fiscal years beginning in FY23.	The legislation was introduced on June 23, 2021 and referred to the Committee on Natural Resources. The Water Subcommittee held a hearing on the legislation on Tuesday, June 29, 2021.  The House Natural Resources Subcommittee on Water, Oceans, and Wildlife held a hearing on the legislation on June 29, 2021.



H.R.1881	Rep. John Garamendi (D-CA)	To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act with respect to permitting terms, and for other purposes.	The legislation would extend permit terms for publicly owned water infrastructure projects under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) from 5 years to a maximum of 10 years.	The legislation was introduced on March 12, 2021 and referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.
S.914	Sen. Tammy Duckworth (D-IL)	Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act of 2021	Authorizes more than \$35 billion for water resource development projects across the country with a focus on upgrading aging infrastructure, addressing the threat of climate change, investing in new technologies, and providing assistance to marginalized communities.	Introduced on March 23, 2021 and referred to the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee.  The legislation passed the Senate on April 29, 2021 by a vote of 89-2.
H.R. 737	Rep. David Valadao (R-CA)	RENEW WIIN Act	The legislation would extend the authorities under the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act of 2016 providing operational flexibility, drought relief, and other benefits to the State of California.	The legislation was introduced on February 2, 2021, and referred the House Committee on Natural Resources.  10 members of the California delegation have cosponsored the legislation.
S.91 / H.R.535	Sen. Krysten Sinema (D-AZ) / Rep. John Garamendi (D-CA)	Special Districts Provide Essential Services Act	The legislation would include special districts in the coronavirus relief fund and direct the Secretary of the Treasury to include special districts as an eligible issuer under the Municipal Liquidity Facility.	The legislation was introduced on January 28, 2021 in both the House and Senate. It has been referred to relevant committees in both chambers.
H.R. 895 / S. 209	Rep. David Rouzer (R-NC) / Sen. Jeanne Shaheen (D-NH)	Emergency Assistance for Rural Water Systems Act	To provide for assistance to rural water, wastewater, and waste disposal systems affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, and for other purposes.	The legislation was introduced on February 5, 2021, and referred to the House Committee on Agriculture.
H.R. 2515	Rep. Garret Graves (R-LA)	Building U.S. Infrastructure through Limited Delays and Efficient Reviews (BUILDER) Act	The legislation modernizes the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and aims to make infrastructure project reviews more efficient, reduce project costs, and spur economic recovery.	The legislation was introduced on April 14, 2021 and was referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.  The legislation's 28 cosponsors are all Republican, including members of GOP leadership.

H.R. 939	Rep. Doug LaMalfa (D-CA)	Combustion Avoidance along Rural Roads (CARR) Act	The bill exempts wildfire mitigation activities conducted within 300 feet of a road from all laws governing environmental review of proposed agency actions or protection of endangered or threatened species. Mitigation activities are those that are conducted by Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture on federal land that is administered by the National Park System, the Bureau of Land Management, or the Forest Service. Mitigation activities include forest thinning, hazardous fuel reduction, prescribed burning, and vegetation management.	The legislation was introduced on February 8, 2021 and was referred to the House Committees on Natural Resources and Agriculture.
H.R.3267	Rep. Brendan Boyle (D-PA)	Protect Drinking Water from PFAS Act	The bill amends the Safe Drinking Water Act to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to publish a maximum contaminant level goal and promulgate a national primary drinking water regulation for total per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances.	The legislation was introduced on May 17, 2021 and referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce.
H.R. 1512	Rep. Frank Pallone (D-NJ)	The Climate Leadership and Environmental Action for our Nation's Future (CLEAN) Act	The legislation aims to achieve net zero greenhouse gas pollution, combat the climate crisis, and create jobs. The bill authorizes \$565 billion over ten years to enable deep decarbonization.	The legislation was introduced on March 2, 2021, and referred to the relevant committees.

S. 953	Sen. Ron Wyden (D-OR)	Water for Conservation and Farming Act	<p>The legislation would create a Bureau of Reclamation fund of \$300 million to support water recycling projects, water-use efficiency projects and dam safety projects; the WaterSMART program to increase water supply reliability by funding infrastructure and conservation projects that conserves water, increases water use efficiency and improves the condition of natural water recharge infrastructure; Establishes a grant program for any Reclamation States, Tribes, nonprofit conservation organizations, irrigation or water districts, and regional and local authorities to complete habitat restoration projects that improve watershed health and mitigate climate change; among other actions.</p>	<p>The legislation was introduced on March 24, 2021, and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.</p>
H.R.3293	Rep. Lisa Blunt Rochester (D-DE)	Low-Income Water Customer Assistance Programs Act	<p>The legislation would amend the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to establish programs to assist low-income households in maintaining access to drinking water and wastewater services.</p>	<p>The legislation was introduced on May 18, 2021, and referred to the relevant committees.</p> <p>The legislation has passed out of the House Energy and Commerce Committee by a vote of 32-24 and now moves on to consideration on the House floor.</p>

H.R.3291	Rep. Paul Tonko (D-NY)	AQUA Act	The legislation would invest \$105 billion over 10 years in the nation's water systems including \$53 billion for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, \$45 billion to fully replace every lead service line, and \$5 billion to provide assistance to systems with PFAS contamination. Additionally, the legislation would require the EPA to set national standards for PFAS, 1,4-dioxane, and microcystin toxin, and makes it easier for EPA to set standards in the future. The bill would authorize \$4 billion emergency relief program to provide forgiveness for utility customers facing debts and unpaid fees since March 1, 2020.	<p>The legislation was introduced on May 18, 2021, and referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce.</p> <p>The legislation was included in the INVEST in America Act, which passed the House on July 1, 2021 by a vote of 221-201.</p>
H.R. 3286	Rep. Raul Ruiz (D-CA)	Emergency Order Assurance, Safety, and Inspection of water Systems (Emergency OASIS Act)	The legislation would require the EPA to establish regulations to flush a drinking water system if contaminants were present in the system for longer than six months, or if water stood motionless in the system for longer than six months.	The legislation was introduced on May 17, 2021 and referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce.
H.R. 3622 / S. 1907	Rep. Chris Pappas (D-NH) / Sen. Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY)	Clean Water Standards for PFAS Act	The legislation would require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to develop effluent limitations guidelines and standards and water quality criteria for PFAS under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, to provide Federal grants to publicly owned treatment works to implement such guidelines and standards	<p>The legislation was introduced in the House on May 28, 2021, and in the Senate on May 27, 2021.</p> <p>The legislation in the House is bipartisan.</p>
S. 2168	Sen. Mike Braun (R-IN)	Define WOTUS Act	The legislation would amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to modify the definition of navigable waters, and to make the definition of the "waters of the United States" permanent.	The legislation was introduced on June 22, 2021, and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works. It was introduced in response to the EPA's announcement earlier in June of its intent to rewrite the Navigable Waters Protection rule.

<p>H.R. 3814 / S. 717</p>	<p>Rep. Liz Cheney (R-WY) / Sen. Mike Lee (R-UT)</p>	<p>Undoing NEPA’s Substantial Harm by Advancing Concepts that Kickstart the Liberation of the Economy Act (UNSHACKLE Act)</p>	<p>The legislation combines the following five stand-alone NEPA reform bills on agency process, state expansion, legal changes, and data reporting into one comprehensive text.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NEPA Agency Process Accountability Act</li> <li>- NEPA Accountability and Enforcement Act</li> <li>- NEPA State Assignment Expansion Act</li> <li>- NEPA Legal Reform Act</li> <li>- NEPA Data Transparency Act</li> </ul>	<p>The Senate legislation was introduced on March 11, 2021, and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.</p> <p>The House legislation was introduced on June 11, 2021, and referred to the House Committees on Natural Resources; Judiciary; Transportation and Infrastructure; and Energy and Commerce.</p>
<p>H.R. 3701</p>	<p>Rep. Antonio Delgado (D- NY)</p>	<p>Clean Water for Rural America Act</p>	<p>The legislation would increase funding for technical assistance grants within the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF). Specifically, the bill increases authorization levels for CWSRF technical assistance grants for rural, small, and tribal municipalities from \$25 million annually to \$100 million annually from FY 2022 to FY 2026. The legislation also requires the Environmental Protection Agency to publish a report detailing the implementation of the technical assistance grant program.</p>	<p>The bipartisan legislation was introduced on June 4, 2021, and referred to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.</p>

H.R. 1352	Rep. Brenda Lawrence (D-MI)	Water Affordability, Transparency, Equity, and Reliability Act of 2021	The bill would create a trust fund to support drinking water and clean water infrastructure. Additionally, the bill provides \$34.85 billion a year to drinking water and wastewater improvements; creates a water trust fund; creates up to nearly 1 million jobs across the economy and protect American workers; prioritizes disadvantaged communities with grants and additional support; expands funding for technical assistance to small, rural, and indigenous communities; funds projects to address water contamination from PFAS; requires US EPA to study water affordability, shutoffs, discrimination, and civil rights violations by water providers; upgrades household wells and septic systems; helps homeowners replace lead service lines; and provides more than \$1 billion a year to update water infrastructure in public schools.	The legislation was introduced on February 25, 2021 and was referred to the relevant committees.  The legislation has 86 cosponsors, including 14 members of the California delegation.
H.R. 4647 / S. 2430	Rep. Jared Huffman (D-CA) / Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA)	Water Conservation Rebate Tax Parity Act	The legislation would amend federal tax law so that homeowners wouldn't pay income tax on rebates from water utilities for water conservation and water runoff management improvements	The House legislation was introduced on July 22, 2021 and referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means. The legislation in the Senate was introduced on July 22, 2021, and referred to the Senate Committee on Finance.
S.2454	Sen. Alex Padilla (D-CA)	Water Reuse and Resiliency Act	The legislation would authorize \$1 billion over five years for the EPA's Pilot Program for Alternative Water Source Projects grants program. This is an increase from the \$125 million over five years authorized for the program in the Drinking Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Act passed by the Senate in April.	The legislation was introduced on July 22, 2021 and referred to the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works.



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**DATE:** August 10, 2021

**TO:** Board of Directors Workshop – Engineering

**FROM:** Heather Dyer, CEO/General Manager

**SUBJECT:** Consider Staffing Alternatives to meet District Human Resources/Risk Management/Safety Needs

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Earlier this year, the District contracted CPS HR Consulting to conduct a review of our Human Resources organizational structure, assess our needs in the areas of Human Resources, Risk Management, and Safety, and to provide on-call Human Resources professional services, for several emerging time-critical issues. CPS was selected based on an interview, outstanding references, similar past services provided, and a proven track record helping smaller public agencies understand their human resources vulnerabilities, needs, and potential cost-effective solutions. On May 10, 2021, Mr. Jeff Hoye and Ms. Christina Batorski Peacock presented the findings of their review and provided their recommendations on how we might best achieve our goals related Human Resources, Risk Management, and Safety. At that time, the CPS experts recommended that the District consider hiring a full-time person to meet these needs. The Directors requested that staff and our consultant develop a Human Resources Strategic Plan that would lay out specific needs of the District and potential ways we might fill this role.

CPS has provided the attached document which clearly outlines the key competencies, initiatives and projects where the District needs support, and potential costs and benefits of either contracting this work to an outside entity or creating an in-house position. In summary, the estimated cost for a full-time position including benefits is approximately \$186,790 per year versus a contract for a full-time consultant to offer those services at a cost of \$270,400 per year. Based on recent conversations with the ACWA JPIA insurance experts, staff believes that the

District is in critical need of a formal Risk Management and Safety Program to be developed, implemented and managed. We are also at the point that I believe it is prudent to begin a more structured employee development and succession planning effort. Both of these responsibilities would be best met by a full time professional dedicated to HR/Risk Management/Safety.

**Fiscal Impact**

The fiscal impact of this item is between approximately \$186,790 and \$270,400 per year, depending on whether the Board decides to hire an internal employee or contract this work out to a consultant.

**Recommended Action**

Staff recommends the Board consider the options available regarding how to best meet the District's needs in Human Resources, Risk Management and Safety into the future. Staff also recommends the Board consider authorizing a full-time employee internal position on the organizational chart and direct staff to begin the recruitment process.

**Attachment**

CPS Report, Human Resources Strategic Plan



## Executive Summary

The Bureau of Labor Statistics anticipates that “employment of human resources managers is projected to grow 6% from 2019 to 2029, faster than the average for all occupations.” CPS HR Consulting (CPS HR) conducted an assessment of the current Human Resources structure and its ability to address the needs of the District currently and into the future. The assessment resulted in CPS HR recommending the District to hire a dedicated human resource leader with responsibility to not only see that recruitment and selection, employee retention, pay and benefits are properly handled, but that staff are being developed in sync with future District strategies and operational goals. The District should seek a qualified human resource partner with experience in building and maintaining a workforce strategy and risk strategy that meets the needs of the District. To further summarize the importance of a dedicated human resource partner, included below are key competencies and key initiatives to be considered.

## Key Competencies of an HR Role

The key competencies of an effective human resources professional have evolved over the years to adapt to the changing forces of today's workplace. Leading human resources associations such as Society for Human Resources Management (SHRM) and International Public Management Association (IPMA-HR) provide competencies that reflect the Human Resources role as a critical component of an organization's leadership team who helps guide and establish a strong foundation for the mission, vision, and values of the agency. Such competencies are summarized below:

- Understands and drives **organizational mission, vision, and values**.
- **Strong communication skills** to aid with delivering feedback, engaging in diplomatic efforts, active listening, and persuading, and exchanging information in an effective manner.
- Ability to **develop and manage relationships** and interactions throughout the organization as a whole.
- Designs and implements **change methodologies** to drive the organization forward.
- Demonstrates **business acumen** in measuring return on investment, supporting strategic plans, utilizing economic awareness, strategic agility, and operating principles.
- Compliance to **ethical practices** and core values to foster accountability and establish integrity that encourages professionalism among workers.
- Solid **HR knowledge** with a thorough understanding of principles, practices, and functions that contribute to effective HR management. Critical areas of knowledge include risk management, workforce planning, HR technology, and HR laws and practices.
- **Global and cultural effectiveness** to aid in cultivating diversity, equity, and inclusion.
- **Consultative insight** and ability to rely on analytical reasoning, problem solving skills, and people and project management to provide guidance to organizational stakeholders.
- **Proven leadership skills** to direct initiatives and support the organization through times of adversity.

## Key HR Initiatives and Projects

Developing a human resources role that effectively supports the District requires a multitude of key initiatives that align with organization values. The following list illustrates key initiatives and projects to be assigned to the human resources role:

- Risk Management & Safety
  - Develop and administer the District's IIPP plan
  - Ensure Safety Compliance
  - Oversee and guide the General Liability and Workers compensation processes
- Recruitment and Selection
  - Drive talent acquisition and employer branding efforts
  - Develop and administer onboarding and new hire orientation programs
- Succession Planning
  - Support career development programs
  - Engage in strategic planning for future foreseen vacancies
- Policies, Handbooks, Personnel Records, File Management, HR Software
  - Provide technical direction and support to management in interpreting documents
  - Update document to ensure compliance with everchanging laws, regulations, and organizational goals
- Benefits Administration
  - Administer Medical, Dental, Vision programs including vendor selection, ensuring market competitiveness, and communicating with employee benefit committees
  - Manage Retirement programs
  - Deliver Leave of Absence management and compliance
- Classification and Compensation administration
  - Evaluation and maintenance of classification and compensation structure
  - Ensure pay equity
  - Partner with leadership on department organizational structure to grow and evolve over time
- Performance Appraisal Program
  - Engage and retain top talent by measuring and cultivating success
  - Provide training for management of ongoing performance evaluation programs, practices, and techniques
- Employee Relations
  - Act as a Business Partner to leadership staff
  - Provide employee coaching, navigate disciplinary procedures, and ensure that processes and documentation are complaint and equitable
- Training and professional development
  - Develop and provide a variety of training programs to include legally required training, organization specific training, and opportunities for professional development
- Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion
  - Define, develop, and cultivate organizational culture that is diverse, equitable, and inclusive
  - Develop and maintain a high-quality workforce that encourages and supports employee engagement through a culture of continuous learning
- Development of workplace analytics
  - Compile and utilize data to illustrate organization trends

## Next Steps

The District can approach the opportunity to fill this human resource role in one of two ways. The first option is to directly hire a human resource professional at the District. CPS HR can assist in providing recruitment services from creation of the job brochure, advertising and outreach, screening of candidates, facilitation of oral interview panels, development of hiring interview questions, and professional reference checks to ensure the District has a diverse pool of qualified candidates in order to find the ideal candidate for the District. The second option would be to share a designated human resource professional with a neighboring water district who would be employed by CPS HR but assigned directly to SBVMWD and a neighboring water district to provide onsite and remote human resources support. There are pros and cons to both approaches which can be further discussed, if needed.

## Pros and Cons

The pros of recruiting an employee to join the District staff include having an individual that will be imbedded in the culture of the District and have the ability to build trust amongst the employees. Additionally, this individual will gain daily knowledge and experience of the District’s operations in order to be a more collaborative strategic partner. The downside of directly hiring someone into the District is the inability to control the retention of that individual and therefore incurring turnover costs and future recruitment costs.

The pros of utilizing a consulting firm to provide human resource services to the District is that it alleviates the District from potential turnover costs including benefits and future recruitment costs as that financial responsibility will fall on the consulting firm. Additionally, the consulting firm typically has a depth and breadth of expertise in a variety of different human resource related disciplines that the District would be easily able to tap into to obtain the needed service or information. The cons of having a consulting firm is that there may be frequent change in the consultant providing service to the District which prevents any one individual from truly getting to know and understand the culture of the District. Employees may also be less likely to confide in and collaborate with a third-party consultant as opposed to a District employee.

It is important for the District and its Board to discuss and weigh the pros and cons of both options to determine which option is best suited for the District.

## Cost Analysis

	Direct Hire (Full Time)	Consulting Firm (Full Time)	Consulting Firm (Part Time)
Annual Salary	\$135,540	\$270,400	\$135,200
Annual Benefits	\$51,250	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$186,790</b>	<b>\$270,400</b>	<b>\$135,200</b>

## Timeline (in partnership with CPS HR)

- First 6 months
  - Prioritize Key HR Initiatives
  - Implement initiatives, track progress, set groundwork and timeline for future projects
  - Familiarize organization with HR involvement and the role of a strategic leadership partner who shares accountability with line managers for achieving business and organizational results.
- 6 to 12 months
  - Establish key competencies for the permanent HR role
  - Develop Classification Description and ideal candidate profile
  - Facilitate Recruitment process and hire new HR professional

## Sources

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