

To: The Honorable Vince Tutiakoff Sr.
The Unalaska City Council
Erin Reinders, City Manager

From: Brad Gilman, Rick Marks, & Sebastian O’Kelly

Re: Washington Update

Date: August 13, 2021

1. FY 2022 Federal Budget/Appropriations: The House has passed 9 of its 12 FY 2022 appropriations bills on largely party-line votes. The appropriations bills provide an approximately 16.5 percent increase in the aggregate above FY 2021 levels for non-defense appropriations (Note: this does not include funding for the separate infrastructure and human social investment packages). The rate of growth in defense spending slows from that of the past few years, up 1.7 percent from FY 2021 levels. Republican opposition to the bills is largely due to the discrepancy in the non-defense versus defense spending growth. The Senate is proceeding more slowly. As has been the case for many years, Congress is unlikely to pass the appropriations bills by the October 1 start of the new fiscal year. We are likely to see passage of a Continuing Resolution to keep the Federal government operating until an Omnibus Appropriations Bill is considered in late 2021 or early 2022. An added and complicating factor will be a need to raise the statutory debt limit.

As reported earlier, the House and Senate have reinstated the process of designating projects in appropriations bills (and the surface transportation reauthorization bill in the House) but with lower spending amounts and project numbers than when practiced a decade ago. It is easing its way back into this process. Both the House and Senate Appropriations Committee set 1 percent caps of all FY 2022 appropriations spending with a limit of 10 project requests per Member. The House’s project totals came in at roughly 0.25% of total appropriations for a total of \$3.7 billion, with roughly 60 percent of the funds going to districts controlled by the Majority, 40 percent to the Minority. The discrepancy has less to do with party control than to do with the fact that many Republicans did not request projects. About 1/3rd of House Republicans made requests versus almost all Democrats. Senator Murkowski and Rep. Young made project requests this year.

On behalf of the City, Rep. Young requested \$4 million for construction of the Captains Bay Road project as part of the House’s surface transportation reauthorization bill but the project was not included.

We recommend submitting community project requests again next year but the list may need revisions based on the experience and outcome from this year and a better understanding on the types of projects that have the best chance of being requested by the Delegation and funded by the Committees.

2. COVID State, local, territorial & tribal government (SALT) relief: The Treasury Department continues to revise its guidance and FAQs on SALT government use of American Rescue Plan funding. More recent revisions include an interpretation that funds can be used for hiring of law enforcement officers and crime prevention programs. A full list of the FAQs is below and should be periodically checked for future changes.

<https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/SLFRPFAQ.pdf>

Separately, the Government Accountability Office has issued a report specifying that of the funds provided in the six enacted COVID relief bills, \$1.7 trillion remains unspent. This includes \$210 billion in direct SALT relief funding from the CARES and American Rescue Plan Acts, with most of the funding coming from the latter given that the Treasury Dept has only released the first tranche of funding.

Lastly, the State has been using some of its SALT funding from the American Rescue Plan to compensate some localities for revenue foregone from the Commercial Passenger Vessel (CPV) Excise Tax shared tax program due to loss of cruise ship visitation.

3. Bipartisan Public Infrastructure Investment Legislation (“The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act”): The Senate bill includes almost \$550 billion in new spending above projected existing program spending over the next 5 years. The total cost estimate of the bill is approximately \$1.2 trillion. This amount represents the most significant increase in Federal infrastructure spending that we have seen in our professional lifetimes. The bill passed the Senate this week on a bipartisan vote, including with the support of both of Alaska’s Senators, and will be taken up by the House in the fall, although the House may link it with passage of the \$3.5 trillion human/social investment legislation.

The Senate bill does not have community projects. A separate House-passed bill focused on reauthorizing surface transportation programs included community projects. A rough breakout of the new additional funding in the Senate bill is below.

Roads, bridges, and major projects	\$110 billion
Passenger and freight rail	\$66 billion
Public transit	\$39 billion
Airports	\$25 billion
Ports and waterways	\$17 billion
Electric vehicles	\$15 billion
Road safety	\$11 billion
Reconnecting communities	\$1 billion
<i>Subtotal, Transportation Infrastructure</i>	<i>\$284 billion</i>
Power infrastructure	\$73 billion
Broadband	\$65 billion
Water infrastructure (including lead pipes)	\$55 billion

Resiliency and western water storage	\$50 billion
Environmental remediation	\$21 billion
<i>Subtotal, Other Core Infrastructure</i>	<i>\$264 billion</i>

<i>Total, Spending Provisions</i>	<i>\$548 billion</i>
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4. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act – Ferries: The bill includes significant new ferry funding that should benefit the AMHS, including a new annual operating subsidy program. Funding includes – an authorization of \$912 million for ferry & terminal construction over 5 years, with \$342 million provided in appropriations; a \$1 billion operating subsidy authorized and appropriated for rural ferry service spread over 5 years; and \$250 million for green-powered ferries over 5 years.

5. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act – Army Corps: The bill includes \$11.6 billion in Army Corps funding to address the backlog in harbor, flood control, coastal protection and ecosystem restoration projects. The funding is for construction and includes new starts. Funding can be used for projects that have been previously authorized in WRDA but have yet to be built as well as Section 107 small harbor projects. The bill also includes \$4 billion in funding for Corps operations and maintenance projects as well as \$150 million for general investigations. All of this funding is in addition to annual appropriations of \$7 billion to \$8 billion that the Corps receives. The funds become available as soon the bill becomes law (i.e. the funds are not spread over 5 years as is the case for many of the programs in the bill).

6. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act – New Rural Surface Transportation Program: The bill authorizes funds from the Highway Trust Fund a new surface transportation program for grants to rural communities totaling \$2 billion spread over 5 years with projects to be focused on traditional road, bridge and tunnel projects. Cost-share is 80-20 with other Federal funds permissible as part of a local cost-share. Projects that provide access to Federal lands for tourism and recreation are encouraged, with 90 percent of the funds reserved for projects in excess of \$25 million and 10 percent set aside for projects under that amount. The bill also includes a separate increase in surface transportation funds that are awarded to the States by formula and reauthorizes the Federal Lands Access and Tribal Transportation Programs.

7. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act – Dam Safety: The bill includes significant funding to improve the safety of dams around the country, including \$148 million to States for their dam safety programs and \$585 million for grants for the rehabilitation or replacement of High Hazard classified dams. These are both FEMA programs, with funding spread over 5 years.

8. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act – Coastal Resilience: To address sea level rise, coastal erosion and increased flooding brought on by climate change, the bill creates or expands a number of Federal programs. These funds are in addition to the flood control funding for the Corps as noted above. \$492 million is provided to NOAA for a partnership with National Fish & Wildlife Foundation for the National Coastal Resilience Fund to support ecosystem restoration projects that have flood protection and coastal erosion benefits. \$491

million is appropriated to NOAA for community-based projects focused on shoreline protection. \$200 million over the 5 year period is provided to NOAA's marine debris program.

9. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act – Port Infrastructure Development Program (PIDP): The bill includes \$450 million per year over the next 5 years for the Maritime Administration's PIDP. These funds are in addition to PIDP's annual appropriations which have been between \$225 million to \$300 million per year. The bill includes a separate provision that allows States to use funds they receive from the Surface Transportation Block Grant Program on rural dock and waterfront infrastructure projects. This provision was authored by Senator Sullivan.

10. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act – Transportation RAISE Grants (formerly known as BUILD/TIGER): Appropriates \$1.5 billion annually over the next 5 years. This amount is in addition to the annual appropriations of approximately \$1 billion that the program receives. The bill also provides \$1 billion annually for a new "Safe Streets For All" program to fund local transportation projects that are specifically aimed at improving community safety.

11. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act – Denali Commission: The bill provides \$75 million for the Denali Commission as a one-time payment. This is in addition to annual appropriations.

12. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act – Coast Guard: The bill includes \$429 million in funding to address housing, family support, training facilities, and shoreside construction at Coast Guard bases and stations. This is in addition to annual appropriations.

13. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act – Hydropower/Water Storage: The bill includes a section increasing funding of credit payments to utilities for investments in hydropower efficiency up to 30 percent of the project cost. A new Bureau of Reclamation program authorizing and appropriating \$100 million is established to provide grants for small water storage projects between 2,000 and 30,000 acre feet. Alaska projects would be eligible.

14. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act – Drinking & Wastewater Lines & Systems: The bill provides \$23.4 billion in additional funding spread over 5 years for EPA's Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds for traditional wastewater and drinking water systems and lines, with the funding split equally between the two programs. These amounts represent a major infusion of additional funds into both programs and supplement existing program spending. By way of comparison, the House FY 2022 Interior Appropriations Bill provides \$1.9 billion and \$1.4 billion to the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds respectively. The bill retains the current Federalism framework that has States administering the Funds and making project decisions. It keeps in place current matching fund requirements which typically comes from a combination of State and local funding. A separate \$15 billion is provided to the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund to specifically address the replacement of lead service pipes. Other funding is provided to address Brownfields clean up along with emerging contaminants and PFAS chemicals in drinking water.

15. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act – Broadband: The bill includes a substantial amount of funding (\$65 billion) to expand broadband into unserved or underserved areas of the country. These are funds in addition to funding currently provided by USDA, the FCC, and the Dept. of Commerce’s National Telecommunications Information Administration (see item 22 for funding opportunities this year for tribal broadband). The bill authorizes and appropriates \$42.4 billion for grants to States to bring or improve broadband service to unserved/underserved areas. An unserved area is defined as having no service or service less than 25 MB/second download & 3 MB/second upload while underserved is defined as less than 100 MB/second download & 20 MB/second upload. There is a minimum award of \$100 million per State plus an amount equal to the number of unserved areas divided by unserved areas nationally.

There is a separate \$1.5 billion grant program spread over 5 years to address inequities in service to certain populations and another \$1.25 billion competitive grant program with similar purposes. Local governments may apply for this funding. The bill also authorizes and appropriates \$1 billion for a grant program for “middle mile” projects. The bill appropriates \$2 billion for USDA’s existing rural broadband loan and grant programs and \$2 billion for the current Tribal Connectivity Program.

Lastly and separately, as part of receiving \$25 million in USDA funding for its fiber optic cable project from Kodiak through the Aleutian Islands, GCI has issued an environmental assessment for public comment.

16. Human Infrastructure/Social Investment Legislation: The next major priority of the Biden Administration is enactment of legislation to provide \$3.5 trillion over ten years on education, housing, childcare, healthcare, immigration, clean energy and other initiatives. The bill will be financed by increases in taxes on higher income earners and corporations. The Biden Administration, along with the House and Senate Democratic leadership has agreed to move the legislation by a process called “reconciliation” which allows budget and revenue-related bills to bypass the Senate filibuster but cannot include policy-related provisions unless they directly affect Federal spending or revenues (this restriction is commonly referred to as the Byrd Amendment and what was most recently invoked against including a minimum wage increase on the last COVID relief bill). The first step in that process, which the Senate has completed and the House will take up later this month, involves passage of a budget resolution that sets the overall spending and revenue caps. The next step is drafting the implementing legislation which will occur in the fall. These rules combined with the very narrow majorities the Democrats hold in the House and Senate make passage of this legislation complex and difficult. Unlike the development of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, the process has not been bipartisan and is unlikely to be as we head into the fall.

17. Economic Development Administration (EDA): The EDA has scheduled a series of webinars in August to discuss its various initiatives for spending the \$3 billion provided to it under the American Rescue Plan Act. It includes a travel, tourism and outdoor recreation as well as an indigenous community initiative. \$3 billion is about 8 times EDA’s annual budget. EDA is expected to use regional economic development entities for much of the distribution. More information is at the link.

https://www.eda.gov/ARPA/?utm_medium=email&utm_source=govdelivery

18. PILT: This year's PILT payments have been announced by the Dept. of Interior. The House FY 2022 Interior Appropriations Bill contains full funding for next year.

19. Makushin Geothermal Project: Senator Murkowski submitted a \$40 million project request to the Senate Appropriations Committee to develop the Makushin Geothermal Project. On behalf of the OCCP Joint Venture Partnership, the Qawalangin Tribe would serve as the funding recipient. \$2.5 million was included for the project in the FY 2022 Senate Energy & Water Appropriations Bill. The Partnership is separately pursuing a Title 17 loan from the Dept of Energy.

20. New Federal Revenue Sharing Program For Public Lands Communities – We continue to monitor the formation of this new \$1.5 billion program created by the American Rescue Plan Act that we highlighted in our last report. The Treasury Department has not yet announced criteria for the program and has prioritized distribution of SALT relief, individual stimulus checks, and child tax credit relief. The funding is equally divided over FY 2022 and 2023.

21. Supreme Court Ruling On Alaska Native Corporation (ANC) Eligibility For CARES Act Funding -- On June 25, Supreme Court ruled that Alaska Native Regional and Village Corporations are eligible to receive CARES Act funding designated for tribes. The ruling also upheld the inclusion of ANCs as an "Indian tribe" under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act. Approximately, \$450 million of the \$8 billion for tribal relief in the CARES Act remains unspent and would most likely be put toward ANC payments.

22. Tribal Broadband: The National Telecommunications and Information Administration has announced a grant opportunity for Federally-recognized tribes to seek funds for "last mile" projects to bring high-speed broadband to their communities. Total funding is \$980 million with applications due Sept 1. Alaska tribes may apply individually but some are joining a regional consortium approach managed by the Alaska Tribal Spectrum (ATS) to apply on their behalf. Links to the grant notice and ATS web site are below.

<https://broadbandusa.ntia.doc.gov/resources/tribal-nations>

<https://aktribalspectrum.org/>

23. Essential Air Service: The House FY 2022 Transportation, Housing & Urban Development Appropriations Bill includes \$364 million for EAS. This amount represents an increase of \$50 million in overall funding from FY 2021. The amount includes both appropriations and overflight fees imposed on foreign airlines transiting U.S. airspace.

24. **WOTUS:** The Administration (EPA/USACE) issued a notice in June announcing plans to rescind the Trump Administration changes to the “Waters of the U.S.” definition and revisit associated regulations. A future rulemaking is expected to start later this year.

25. **Fisheries & Oceans**

- **COVID Fisheries Disaster Relief – CARES Act:** Due to the large number of applications submitted with omissions or errors, it has taken longer than expected for the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission to process applications for relief from Alaska and Washington fishermen. The Commission anticipates that Washington CARES Act relief will be disbursed on or before 8/13/2021 and that Alaska relief will be disbursed in late September /early October.
- **COVID Fisheries Disaster Relief – Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021:** As reported previously, Alaska has been allocated \$40 million by NOAA for the relief appropriated in this bill. The next step in the process is for the Alaska Dept of Fish & Game to develop its expenditure plan. Separately, \$30 million was allocated to Federally Recognized Tribes in coastal States.
- **2018 Gulf of Alaska Pacific Cod Disaster Relief:** The State of Alaska finalized its expenditure plan at the end of 2020 for relief to the differing fishing sectors impacted by the disaster. The Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission will handle the processing of fishermen’s claims but is awaiting final approval from NOAA on grant funding before it can make application forms available. Reports are that the Office of Management & Budget (OMB) has prevented NOAA from making a final decision.
- **Executive Order 14008 – Tackling The Climate Crisis At Home And Abroad:** Section 216 of the E.O. calls for setting aside and permanently conserving 30% of all land and water in the United States by 2030. There appears to be some ambiguity about whether this applies to all land and water (including under State jurisdiction or private ownership) or simply land and water under the jurisdiction of the Federal government. The agencies have moved to the next steps on implementation, submitting a preliminary report titled *Conserving and Restoring America the Beautiful*. This report includes a recommendation for the Federal government to expand the National Marine Sanctuaries System and the National Estuarine Research Reserve System. The report also recommends that NOAA work closely with the Regional Fishery Management Councils to use the authorities provided under the Magnuson-Stevens Act to improve conservation outcomes for the protection of marine species and habitats.
- **Sea Otters:** The USFWS has issued a report based on roundtable meeting it held in Juneau in late 2019 on the growth of sea otter populations in Southeast Alaska. The report concludes that sea otter recovery in the region has been “wildly successful.” Suggested recommendations to address the growing population included more funding for artisan training and marketing of Native handicrafts as well as use of co-management agreements with Southeast AK tribal groups such as the Prince of Wales tribal sea otter commission. The link to the AK report can be found here --

https://www.fws.gov/alaska/sites/default/files/2020-10/SSOSW_REPORT_FINAL_508_0.pdf

Separately, a Congressional-required USFWS study (due December 2021) is currently examining reintroduction of sea otters in Washington, Oregon, and California. On August 5, 2021 an ad hoc coalition of 24 ocean-based regional stakeholder associations, including commercial fishing, shellfish aquaculture, and maritime interests, submitted a detailed comment letter to the Agency, expressing both concerns over the impacts of reintroduction and the need for a fair, transparent and comprehensive report to Congress.

- **Endangered Species Act (ESA) Revisions:** The Biden Administration has initiated a rulemaking to reinstate provisions of the Endangered Species Act that were modified under the Trump Administration to make the critical habitat designation process more flexible. This includes removing the options to exclude areas from critical habitat; rescinding the recent new definition of critical habitat; removing the ability to consider possible economic or other impacts to critical habitat designations; and restoring the automatic default that extends protections provided to endangered species to those listed as threatened. Several related rulemakings are expected this year.
- **Saltonstall-Kennedy Grants:** The Senate Commerce Committee has marked up S. 497, the American Fisheries Advisory Committee Act, legislation introduced by Senator Sullivan (R-AK) and Commerce Committee Chairwoman Cantwell (D-WA) to reform the national S-K grant program. The bill would create an advisory committee to guide the grant program's goals and objectives going forward. Senator Murkowski is a cosponsor. Rep. Young is the author of the House counterpart bill.
- **Mask Mandate On Fishing Vessels:** In May the Coast Guard issued a directive requiring the wearing of masks on commercial fishing vessels and other passenger vessels. This directive received a host of criticism from the Congress. Senators Lisa Murkowski (R-AK) and Maggie Hassan (D-NH) wrote to the CDC and the Coast Guard in late May urging them to reconsider the mask mandate for commercial fishing vessel. On June 13 the Coast Guard reversed its position and eliminated the mask mandate.
- **China Seafood Trade:** In April Senator Lisa Murkowski (R-AK) had an exchange with the current United States Trade Representative, Ambassador Katherine Tai, regarding the implementation of the agreement with China to purchase U.S. agricultural commodities, including U.S. seafood products. The Senator pointed out that the trade statistics demonstrate that China is not living up to its commitment to purchase U.S. seafood. Ambassador Tai assured Senator Murkowski that seafood would remain on the Administration's radar screen in its continuing discussions with the Chinese over the implementation of the trade agreement.
- **Prescott Grants:** In the May markup, the Senate Commerce Committee approved S. 1289, the Marine Mammal Research and Response Act. The legislation was introduced by Chairwoman Cantwell (D-WA) and cosponsored by Senators Sullivan (R-AK) and Murkowski (R-AK). The bill would amend the Marine Mammal Protection

Act of 1972 to reauthorize and modify the John H. Prescott Marine Mammal Rescue Assistance Grant Program. The bill would require enhanced data collection on stranded marine mammals; require closer coordination between funded marine mammal stranding network participants and NOAA; authorize larger grants to network participants; and increase public access to stranding data.

- **BLUE GLOBE Act:** In May, the Senate Commerce Committee approved S. 140, sponsored by Senators Sheldon Whitehouse (D-RI) and Lisa Murkowski (R-AK) the current co-chairs of the Senate Ocean Caucus. The legislation would direct federal interagency committees to accelerate ocean data and monitoring innovation and enhance data management by increasing the focus on technology advancement. This would include an ocean innovation prize; an assessment by the National Academy of Sciences on the creation of an “oceans advanced research project agency”; and development of innovative technology designed to combat Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (“IUU”) fishing.
- **Endless Frontiers Act -- Seafood Imports From Trafficked Labor Nations:** Senator Wyden (D-OR) has added a fisheries-related provision to legislation design to improve U.S. trade and technological competitiveness that has now passed the Senate. It would establish a process to prohibit U.S. seafood imports that are harvested or processed using forced labor, including child and human-trafficked labor. U.S. Customs & Border Protection, in consultation with the Department of Commerce, would have one year to issue implementing regulations, relying on data from the Seafood Import Monitoring Program, to enforce the prohibition. Senator Wyden’s amendment also includes language directing the U.S. Trade Representative to coordinate with other nations to end international trade in seafood harvested and processed from forced labor.

Similar but much more controversial legislation (H.R. 3075; *Illegal fishing and Forced Labor Prevention Act*) has been offered by Rep. Huffman (D-CA-2nd) and Rep. Graves (R-LA-6th) and was part of a WOW Subcommittee legislative hearing on July 29, 2021. This legislation would among other things, expand the national Seafood Import Monitoring Program (SIMP) to all species; increase data requirements for SIMP, including consideration of labor conditions; improve detection of imports at risk of IUU fishing and labor violations; and increase interagency coordination and data sharing. Additionally, the bill would establish seafood traceability and labelling requirements; increase outreach on seafood safety and fraud; and improve seafood inspections and federal enforcement of seafood fraud. H.R. 3075 would also authorize funding for new Automatic Identification Systems (AIS) and amend requirements for where AIS must be used by U.S. vessels on vessels greater than 50-ft in the entire EEZ and on the high seas. The bill was included in a legislative hearing by the WOW Subcommittee on July 29, 2021.

- **Magnuson-Stevens Act (MSA) Reauthorization:** On July 26, 2021 House WOW Subcommittee Chairman Jared Huffman (CA-D-2nd) formally introduced H.R. 4690, the *Sustaining America’s Fisheries for the Future Act of 2021* (“SAFFTFA”) In advance of introduction, the Chairman conducted seven MSA listening sessions around the country -

- three in the Pacific region, one in the Mid-Atlantic region, one in the Gulf of Mexico region, one in the South Atlantic region, and one in the Western Pacific region. The subcommittee staff also accepted stakeholder comments on a “discussion draft” circulated back on December 18, 2020. ROMEA staff submitted an analysis of that draft to Hill staff in early 2021. On July 28, 2021 ROMEA staff, working with Mr. Dave Whaley, circulated a detailed section-by-section summary of the formally introduced legislation, H.R. 4690. By comparison, the Senate has held no recent MSA hearings and no “discussion drafts” or actual reform bills were offered in the 116th or thus far in the 117th Congress.

- **NMFS Fisheries Surveys:** NMFS is gradually expanding its fisheries surveys this year as the pandemic decreases. The NOAA fisheries research vessel fleet is planning to increase its surveys from 253 days in 2020 to 1202 days in 2021. Surveys conducted by charter vessels are planned to be increased from 84 days in 2020 to 1038 days in 2021.
- **Electronic Monitoring (EM) On Fishing Vessels:** NMMFS is developing a new policy relating to EM data treatment and retention, FOIA applicability, and EM data as it relates to the Federal Records Act. It will also address secondary video review, third party standards, monitoring of EM providers and the elements necessary to ensure system functionality. A draft EM Policy Directive is slated to be presented to the Regional Fishery Management Councils in late 2021 with a planned implementation date of January 2022.
- **NOAA & NMFS Appointments:** The Senate has confirmed Dr. Rick Spinard to be the new Under Secretary of Oceans and Atmosphere and Administrator of NOAA. Dr. Spinard served as NOAA’s Chief Scientist in the Obama Administration and is currently Professor of Oceanography at Oregon State University. Under President Obama, Dr. Spinard was the co-lead in developing the Nation’s ocean research priorities. Janet Coit has been appointed Administrator of the National Marine Fisheries Service. Coit directed the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management for more than ten years. She will also serve as acting Assistant Secretary of Commerce for oceans and atmosphere and deputy NOAA administrator.
- **Fish Passage Culverts, In-Stream Barrier and Dam Removal Funding:** The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act includes a new program authored by Senator Cantwell (D-WA) to install new and improved culverts at river and stream crossings, with a focus on expanding salmon and other anadromous fish habitat. The program is authorized at \$800 million/yr over the next 5 years and would provide grants to States, local governments and tribes to carry out the purposes of the program. Appropriations in the amount of \$200 million per year has been included in the bill. Separately, the bill provides NOAA with \$400 million for in-stream barrier removal projects that impede the passage of anadromous fish species. The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service is provided \$200 million for the same purpose. \$75 million is appropriated to FEMA for dam removal projects.

- **Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (PCSRF):** This program typically provides \$65 million annually via formula to the West Coast States for salmon recovery and habitat restoration activities. The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act includes a funding supplement to bring this program to an annual funding level of \$100 million for the next 5 years.