



To: House Committee on Natural Resources Republican Members
From: House Committee on Natural Resources Republican Staff
Date: July 11, 2022
Subject: Hybrid Markup of 10 bills: H.R. 2794, H.R. 3686, H.R. 5715, H.R. 6364, H.R. 6442, H.R. 6654, H.R. 6936, H.R. 7283, H.R. 7496, and H.R. 7693

The Natural Resources Committee will hold a hybrid markup on **Wednesday, July 13, 2022, at 10:00 a.m. EDT** in room 1324 Longworth House Office Building and via Cisco WebEx. The bills include an amendment in the nature of a substitute (ANS) to H.R. 2794 (McCollum), an ANS to H.R. 3686 (Kuster), an ANS to H.R. 5715 (Grijalva), H.R. 6364 (Cartwright), H.R. 6442 (Fulcher), an ANS to H.R. 6654 (Grijalva), H.R. 6936 (Stefanik), an ANS to H.R. 7283 (Cartwright), H.R. 7496 (Plaskett), and H.R. 7693 (Westerman).

Republican Members are encouraged to take advantage of the opportunity to participate in person and vote electronically from the hearing room.

Member offices are requested to notify Will Layden (Will.Layden@mail.house.gov) and Baylee Seeman (Baylee.Seeman@mail.house.gov) no later than **4:30 p.m. EDT on Tuesday, July 12, 2022**, if their Member intends to participate in person in the hearing room or remotely via his/her laptop from another location. Members may vote either by electronic device in the hearing room or by voice (while visible) if participating remotely.

Submissions for the hearing record must be submitted through the Committee's electronic repository at HNRCDocs@mail.house.gov. Please contact David DeMarco (David.DeMarco@mail.house.gov) or Everett Winnick (EverettWinnick@mail.house.gov) should any technical difficulties arise.

I. KEY MESSAGES

- Once again, Committee Democrats are choosing to ignore the major crises plaguing our country and impacting millions of Americans such as sky-high energy costs, rampant inflation, drought in the west, catastrophic wildfires, supply shortages, dependence on rogue nations for vital resources, and threats to our national security.
- At this markup, the Democrats are taking it a step further by considering legislation that make these problems worse by shutting down American production of the critical minerals we need to compete with China.

- Committee Democrats still refuse to hold hearings or mark up Republican solutions to promote American energy independence, produce the minerals we need here in the U.S., ease the pain of drought in the West, and prevent catastrophic wildfires.
- Instead, we will consider legislation at this markup that would kill domestic production of critical minerals and increase our reliance on Chinese-controlled mines that utilize slave and child labor, further risking our national security and supply chain security.
- Bills expected to move by regular order are H.R. 2794, the *Boundary Waters Wilderness Protection and Pollution Prevention Act* (McCollum), H.R. 5715, to *reauthorize the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund* (Grijalva), H.R. 6654, the *Climate Adaption Science Centers (CASC) Act* (Grijalva), and H.R. 7283, the *Safeguarding Treatment for the Restoration of Ecosystems from Abandoned Mines (STREAM) Act* (Cartwright).
- Bills expected to move by unanimous consent are H.R. 3686, the *Ski Hill Resources for Economic Development (SHRED) Act* (Kuster), H.R. 6364, the *Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area Improvement Act* (Cartwright), H.R. 6442, the *Partnership Agreements Creating Tangible Savings (PACTS) Act* (Fulcher), H.R. 6936, the *Stamp Out Invasive Species Act* (Stefanik), H.R. 7496, to *direct the Secretary of the Interior to install a plaque at the peak of Ram Head in the Virgin Islands National Park on St. John, United States Virgin Islands, to commemorate the slave rebellion that began on St. John in 1733* (Plaskett), and H.R. 7693, the *National Park Foundation Reauthorization Act of 2022* (Westerman).

II. EXPECTED LEGISLATION

ANS to H.R. 2794 (McCollum), Boundary Waters Wilderness Protection and Pollution Prevention Act

H.R. 2794 (McCollum, D-MN) would withdraw 234,238 acres of the Superior National Forest in northern Minnesota from mineral development, directly targeting the Twin Metals mining project and prohibiting future hardrock mining in the area. Although the bill would nominally exempt iron and aggregate mining from the withdrawal, it leaves this exemption up to the administration's discretion, so non-hardrock mining could be impacted as well.

If developed, the Duluth Complex could constitute 95 percent of U.S. nickel reserves, 88 percent of U.S. cobalt reserves and 75 percent of U.S. platinum-group resources. These minerals will see a huge upswing in demand due to the growing renewable energy sector and are necessary for modern technologies such as smart phones and defense systems. Developing these resources in this region would also provide immense economic benefit to the surrounding area. Twin Metals alone would provide about 750 direct full-time jobs and 1,500 indirect jobs. It is vital for Twin Metals and similar projects to go through the regular review process without politically motivated interference to secure a domestic supply chain of critical minerals and reduce American dependence on foreign mineral sources. Unfortunately, instead of working towards

American energy independence and securing our domestic supply chain, Committee Democrats are taking time to mark up resource and job killing legislation like H.R. 2794.

Hearing information, including testimony and letters of opposition, may be viewed [here](#) and the hearing memo may be viewed [here](#). *The Ranking Member strongly opposes this bill, and it is expected to move by regular order.*

Staff contact: Ashley Nichols (Ashley.Nichols@mail.house.gov).

ANS to [H.R. 3686](#) (Kuster), Ski Hill Resources for Economic Development (SHRED) Act

During the 2021-2020 season, U.S. ski resorts received 61 million total visits.¹ Currently, there are 462 ski areas in operation in the United States, of which 122 operate on approximately 180,000 acres of National Forest System lands.² ³ The growth and evolution of federal lands ski areas over the past century has been dramatic, from small lodges and rope tows to large resorts that now offer multi-season activities. Much of this success can be attributed to the partnership between the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and privately-owned resorts. Federal lands ski areas are significant contributors to the outdoor recreation economy and each year these resorts pay more than \$50 million in rental fees to the U.S. Treasury.⁴

The growth of four-season visitation at ski areas is spurring demand for expanded and updated facilities and amenities from recreational users. Unfortunately, the USFS struggles to keep pace with permitting for needed infrastructure improvements and capital investments at existing resorts. Most capital expenditures require years of complex and expensive planning, while public lands ski areas pay for the improvements and necessary environmental reviews. H.R. 3686 is intended to help the USFS keep pace with ski area permitting demand by allowing a portion of the fees that federal land resorts generate annually to be retained and used by USFS. Retained funds are authorized to be used in support of ski area permit administration, other recreation permit administration, interpretation, visitor services, and avalanche safety programs. Similar legislation was sponsored by Rep. Scott Tipton (R-CO) in the 116th Congress.

An ANS will be offered by Subcommittee Chair Neguse. The ANS makes changes to the authorized uses for which retained revenue may be used, prohibits funding from being used for hazardous fuel reduction activities, and makes other technical changes. An amendment to the ANS will be offered to reinsert administering non-ski area USFS special use permits as a permissible use of retained revenue and to strike the prohibition on hazardous fuel reduction activities.

¹ Smithsonian Magazine, "This Past Winter Was the Busiest Ski Season Ever," Sarah Kuta, June 13, 2022, <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/busiest-ski-season-ever-180980242/>

² National Ski Areas Association, "U.S. Ski Resorts in Operation During 2020/2021 Season," Adrienne Saia Isaac, Oct. 2021, https://nsaa.org/webdocs/Media_Public/IndustryStats/ski_areas_per_season_thru_2021.pdf.

³ U.S. Forest Service, "National Ski Area Association/Forest Service Summit Lake Tahoe, CA," Forest Service Chief Vicki Christiansen, Jan. 14, 2020, <https://www.fs.usda.gov/speeches/ski-areas-strengthening-our-partnership>.

⁴ The Colorado Sun, "The ski resort industry is hoping for federal relief from its \$2 billion in coronavirus losses," Jason Blevins, Mar. 30, 2020, <https://coloradosun.com/2020/03/30/ski-resort-industry-coronavirus-2-billion-loss-federal-relief/>.

Hearing information, including testimony, may be viewed [here](#) and the hearing memo may be viewed [here](#). *The Ranking Member supports this bill, and it is expected to move by unanimous consent.*

Staff contacts: Aniela Butler (Aniela@mail.house.gov) or Terry Camp (Terry.Camp@mail.house.gov).

ANS to H.R. 5715 (Grijalva), To reauthorize the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund

H.R. 5715 would reauthorize the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation (Foundation) by extending three authorizations of appropriations. The Foundation's trust fund authorization of appropriations would be extended through calendar year (CY) 2029 at \$2 million per year. The authorization of appropriations for the Foundation's Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund would be extended through CY 2029 at \$4 million and amends current law to allow the Foundation to use up to \$5,000 of the \$4 million for official reception and representation expenses. The authorization of appropriations for the Foundation's training of professionals in health care and public policy would be extended through CY 2029 at \$12.3 million. H.R. 5715 would not increase any of these three authorization levels and total appropriations for the past two fiscal years for the Foundation have been \$5.1 million.

Congress passed the Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation Act (20 U.S.C. 5601 et seq.) in 1992 to award scholarships and select Native American congressional interns. Congress amended the Udall Foundation in 1998 to create the United States Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution.⁵ The institute provides mediation and related services to help resolve environmental, resources, and lands conflict involving the federal government. Congress has twice reauthorized the Udall Foundation in 2009 and 2019.⁶

The hearing memo for H.R. 5715 may be viewed [here](#). *The Ranking Member is aware of concerns with this bill, and the bill is expected to move by regular order.*

Staff contact: Ken Degenfelder (Ken.Degenfelder@mail.house.gov)

⁵ P.L. 105-156.

⁶ P.L. 111-90; P.L. 116-94.

H.R. 6364 (Cartwright), To amend the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area Improvement Act to extend the exception to the closure of certain roads within the Recreation Area for local businesses

H.R. 6364 would extend the use of U.S. Rt. 209, a federally owned road within the boundaries of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (NRA), for commercial vehicles that serve local businesses until September 30, 2026. U.S. Rt. 209 spans approximately 22 miles through the middle of the NRA between Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In 1981, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania transferred State Road 209 to the National Park Service (NPS).⁷ At the time of the transfer in 1981, highway 209 was a heavily travelled commercial vehicle route between Interstates 80 and 84. Two years later, in 1983, Congress closed an NPS-owned segment of U.S. Rt. 209 to commercial traffic, with an exemption for commercial vehicles serving businesses or persons located within or adjacent to the NRA. Congress also authorized NPS to collect and retain fees from commercial use of the road.⁸ A 10-year transition period was established to accommodate impacts on the surrounding communities and 13 trucking companies operating in towns adjacent to the NRA at that time.⁹

Following the initial 10-year period, Congress enacted legislation in 1996 to extend the exemption for commercial vehicles that serve businesses located in the vicinity of the NRA. This exemption has since been extended legislatively several times. Most recently, in March 2022 Congress extended the exemption through September 30, 2022.¹⁰ In 2016, NPS testified that when Rt. 209 was transferred to NPS, there were many private properties along the 22-mile segment that needed this exemption. However, in the decades since the transfer, NPS acquired all the properties except for one store that still allows commercial traffic.¹¹ Therefore, it is believed this extension may impact only one business. H.R. 6364 would ensure that commercial vehicles serving local businesses can continue using U.S. Rt. 209 and that NPS can collect fees for the management, operation, construction, and maintenance of US Rt. 209 within park boundaries.

Hearing information, including testimony, may be viewed [here](#) and the hearing memo may be viewed [here](#). ***The Ranking member supports this bill, as amended by the ANS, and the bill is expected to move by unanimous consent.***

Staff contacts: Aniela Butler (Aniela@mail.house.gov) or Terry Camp (Terry.Camp@mail.house.gov).

⁷ Pocono Record, “Route 209: State highway to park road,” David Pierce, Jan. 6, 2011, <https://www.poconorecord.com/story/news/2001/08/14/route-209-state-highway-to/51079026007/>.

⁸ Public Law 98-63.

⁹ National Park Service, “Statement of Dr. Stephanie Toothman, Associate Director, Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Before the Senate Subcommittee on National Parks, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, Concerning H.R. 3620, To Amend the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area Improvement Act to Provide Access to Certain Vehicles Serving Residents of Municipalities Adjacent to the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, and for Other Purposes,” June 15, 2016, <https://www.energy.senate.gov/services/files/E7CDDFF68-8C7E-46D1-A5BF-9C09E2E09CB9>.

¹⁰ Public Law 117-103.

¹¹ *Supra* note 12.

H.R. 6442 (Fulcher), Partnership Agreements Creating Tangible Savings (PACTS) Act

NPS administers 423 units across roughly 85 million acres.¹² Despite historic investments in the National Park System in recent years, NPS continues to face considerable financial challenges. As NPS gradually took on new responsibilities and Congress and the President added new units to the National Park System, NPS fell behind on its core maintenance responsibilities. NPS recently announced that its deferred maintenance backlog increased by nearly \$10 billion over the past four years to \$21.8 billion, despite receiving billions of dollars to decrease the backlog through the *Great American Outdoors Act*.¹³ Incentivizing partnerships between NPS and state, local, tribal, or other government entities through cooperative management agreements is a cost-effective way to improve the maintenance of NPS units and save taxpayer money on deferred and regular maintenance costs.

H.R. 6442 would expand the Secretary of the Interior's authority to enter into cooperative management agreements with Tribal governments and quasi-governmental entities, in addition to state and local government agencies currently authorized by law.¹⁴ Cooperative management agreements are written legal agreements between NPS and non-federal government entities that provide for the cooperative management of federal and non-federal areas where an NPS unit is located that will allow for more effective and efficient management of the parks.¹⁵ Under these agreements, NPS may acquire from and provide to non-federal government entities agency goods and services for the cooperative management of land.¹⁶ These agreements also allow for the assignment of federal and non-federal employees for the cooperative management activity.¹⁷

H.R. 6442 would help NPS reduce costs, share resources, and more efficiently and effectively tackle necessary maintenance through these cooperative management agreements. It would also set an innovative new model for NPS management, one that focuses on cost-effective ways to manage what is already owned, rather than acquire new land.

Hearing information, including testimony, may be viewed [here](#) and the hearing memo may be viewed [here](#). An amendment will be offered by Subcommittee Ranking Member Fulcher to extend the NPS' cooperative agreement authority to public utilities and public universities. ***The Ranking member supports this bill, as amended, and the bill is expected to move by unanimous consent.***

Staff contacts: Aniela Butler (Aniela@mail.house.gov) or Terry Camp (Terry.Camp@mail.house.gov)

¹² National Park Service, "Frequently Asked Questions," Feb. 2022, https://www.nps.gov/aboutus/faqs.htm#CP_JUMP_5057993.

¹³ Compare National Park Service, "NPS Deferred Maintenance by State and Park," Sep. 30, 2018, https://www.nps.gov/subjects/infrastructure/upload/NPS-Deferred-Maintenance-FY18-State_and_Park_2018.pdf (In 2018 the total deferred maintenance backlog was \$11.9 billion) with National Park Service, "Infrastructure, By the Numbers," <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/infrastructure/deferred-maintenance.htm> (A current estimated backlog of \$21.8 billion).

¹⁴ 54 U.S.C. § 101703.

¹⁵ National Park Service, "Small Parks Management Strategies," National Capital Parks East and Rock Creek Park, Apr. 2017, https://www.npcp.gov/docs/Small_Parks_Study_Final.pdf.

¹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁷ *Id.*

ANS to [H.R. 6654](#) (Grijalva), Climate Adaptation Science Centers (CASC) Act

H.R. 6654 would authorize the Climate Adaptation Science Centers (CASCs) program at the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). This program is intended to assist research efforts to support land management planning for environmental and climate-related issues. The program consists of one national center and nine regional centers.

With the addition of the ANS to this bill, the CASC program would be authorized at a total of \$520 million over five years, nearly tripling the funding of the program compared to the FY21 appropriated level of \$41.3 million – all without controls for overhead costs. While less than the introduced bill’s proposed authorization level of \$605 million, this is still a significant increase in funding. The lack of overhead limitations presents concerns regarding accountability to the taxpayers and oversight of the program. Furthermore, the expansion and vagueness of eligible research areas could lead to overlap with existing federal programs and signifies a departure from the original intent of the CASC program.

Hearing information, including testimony, may be viewed [here](#) and the hearing memo may be viewed [here](#). ***The Ranking Member opposes this bill, and it is expected to move by regular order.***

Staff contact: Rebecca Konolige (Rebecca.Konolige@mail.house.gov)

H.R. 6936 (Stefanik), Stamp Out Invasive Species Act

H.R. 6936 would direct the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) to issue a semipostal stamp that would be priced between 15 to 25 percent higher than a standard first-class stamp to help combat invasive species. This would give the public the opportunity to purchase the stamp and would help raise awareness of the problems created by invasive species.

Currently, the USPS has two 75-cent fundraising stamps (known as semipostal stamps) available for purchase: the Breast Cancer Research Stamp and the Save Vanishing Species Stamp.¹⁸ The price of a semipostal stamp pays for the First-Class single-piece postage rate in effect at the time of purchase plus an amount to fund causes that have been determined to be in the national public interest.¹⁹ The Breast Cancer Research Semipostal was issued in 1998 and was the first semipostal in U.S. history and, as of April 2022, the stamp has raised more than \$94.4 million for breast cancer research. The Save Vanishing Species Semipostal was first issued in 2011. As of April 2022, the stamp has raised more than \$6.9 million to help protect threatened and vanishing species.²⁰ Under current law, 100 percent of the net amount raised is transferred to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to support the Multinational Species Conservation Funds.

H.R. 6936 would offer the public an opportunity to contribute towards federal programs aimed at combating invasive species. According to the U.S. Forest Service’s (USFS) Southern Research

¹⁸ USPS, Semipostal Stamps, <https://about.usps.com/what/corporate-social-responsibility/activities/semipostals.htm>.

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ *Id.*

Station, 50,000 non-native invasive animal and plant species have been introduced to the U.S., resulting in economic costs estimated at more than \$100 billion annually.²¹ The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has inventoried 79,236,607 acres containing invasive plant species.²² In Fiscal Year (FY) 2021, the BLM was only able to treat 264,979 acres (0.33 percent of infested acres controlled).²³

H.R. 6936 expresses the sense of Congress that invasive species pose a serious threat to our natural ecosystems, significantly harm native plant and animal populations, and cause detrimental economic damage to local communities. This semipostal stamp would be available for purchase for two years beginning no later than twelve months after the date the bill is enacted. Net proceeds from the sale of this stamp would be split evenly between the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Department of the Interior (DOI) to support programs that work to combat invasive species.

Hearing information, including testimony, may be viewed [here](#) and the hearing memo may be viewed [here](#). ***The Ranking Member supports the bill, and it is expected to move by unanimous consent.***

Staff contacts: Kiel Weaver (Kiel.Weaver@mail.house.gov)

ANS to H.R. 7283 (Cartwright), Safeguarding Treatment for the Restoration of Ecosystems from Abandoned Mines (STREAM) Act

H.R. 7283 would permit states to set aside up to 30 percent of the Treasury-sourced funds authorized in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA; Pub. L. 117-58) for acid mine drainage (AMD) treatment at Abandoned Mine Land (AML) sites. The IIJA does not confer “set aside” authority for the newly authorized funds for AML projects. This poses concerns for certain states that, without “set aside” authority for the newly appropriated funds, long-term funding for AMD treatment would be insufficient.

H.R. 7283 would mirror existing authority for “set aside” accounts. This bipartisan bill would provide a legislative fix to the IIJA and would not impact fees paid by coal operators.

Hearing information, including testimony, may be viewed [here](#) and the hearing memo may be viewed [here](#). ***The Ranking Member supports this bill, and it is expected to move by regular order.***

Staff contacts: Ashley Nichols (Ashley.Nichols@mail.house.gov)

²¹ USDA, *Partners Work Together to Educate Public on Treating Non-Native Invasive Species* (June 20, 2016), <https://www.srs.fs.usda.gov/news/615>.

²²U.S. Department of the Interior’s Bureau Invasive Species Program Highlights and Spending Report for Fiscal Years 2020-2021, February 2022, <file:///X:/Water.%20Power%20&%20Oceans/Invasive%20Species/JDA%20DOI%20Invasive%20Species%20Report%20to%20Congress%202022.0228%20FINAL.pdf>.

²³ *Id.*

H.R. 7496 (Plaskett), To direct the Secretary of the Interior to install a plaque at the peak of Ram Head in the Virgin Islands National Park on St. John, U.S. Virgin Islands, to commemorate the slave rebellion that began on St. John in 1733

H.R. 7496 would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to install a plaque at the peak of Ram's Head in Virgin Islands National Park on the island of St. John, U.S. Virgin Islands, in commemoration of a slave rebellion that began on the island.

In 1733, the island of St. John in the Danish West Indies was occupied by 209 European settlers and 1,087 African slaves, most of whom were starving following a major drought, devastating hurricane, and a plague of insects.²⁴ To quell disorder among slaves, strict mandates were imposed that inflicted severe punishments against rebelling slaves. On November 23, 1733, a group of slaves took possession of a Danish fort while another group overtook plantations, resulting in rebel control of most of the island. Danish troops could not manage the revolt and French troops came to aid, assisting in the capture and execution of the rebels. In total, 41 were captured alive, 18 were executed, and many other rebels committed collective suicide.²⁵ The suicide included eleven rebels whose bodies were found at Ram's Head by several soldiers.²⁶

The plaque authorized by H.R. 7496 would include important facts about the rebellion, information about the suicide that occurred during the rebellion, and the significance of the slave rebellion to the history of the island.

Hearing information, including testimony, may be viewed [here](#) and the hearing memo may be viewed [here](#). An amendment will be offered to address technical concerns raised by NPS at the legislative hearing. *The Ranking Member supports this bill, as amended, and it is expected to move by unanimous consent.*

Staff contacts: Aniela Butler (Aniela@mail.house.gov) or Terry Camp (Terry.Camp@mail.house.gov)

H.R. 7693 (Westerman), National Park Foundation Reauthorization Act of 2022

H.R. 7693 would reduce deferred maintenance at our national parks, advance innovative public-private partnerships, and address pressing issues such as park overcrowding. H.R. 7693 would extend the authorization of appropriations for the National Park Foundation (NPF) through 2030 and increase the authorization of appropriations to the NPF from \$5 million to \$15 million annually.

²⁴ National Park Service, "St. John History Timeline," Dec. 2021, <https://www.nps.gov/viis/learn/timeline.htm>.

²⁵ Danish National Archives, "The slaves rebel on St. John," <https://www.virgin-islands-history.org/en/timeline/the-slaves-rebel-on-st-john/>.

²⁶ University of Copenhagen, "The 1733 Uprising on St. John," Richelson, Larsen, Jun. 2020, <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/a6759f73e6b74119ae60a8526e1e64f0>.

The NPF, the official charitable partner of the NPS, raises more than \$100 million annually in private funds to support America’s national parks.²⁷ Congress chartered the NPF in 1967 to “further the conservation of natural, scenic, historic, scientific, educational, inspirational, or recreational resources for future generations of Americans.”²⁸ The NPF is the only national non-partisan, non-profit organization with a mission tied to directly supporting the success of the NPS through private funding and strategic partnerships.

In 2016, through the *National Park Service Centennial Act* (Pub. L. 114-289), Congress authorized the NPF to receive up to \$5 million in annual appropriations, through FY 2023. The NPF uses this funding on projects that would otherwise be financed entirely by the taxpayer, such as deferred maintenance projects. The intent of this appropriation was to increase private donations to NPF by showing that there is “federal skin in the game” by matching private donations with federal investments. Under the Centennial Act (Pub. L. 114-576), the NPF appropriation requires at least a 1 to 1 match with private dollars and federal funds cannot be used by the NPF for overhead, administrative expenses, or land acquisition.²⁹ The NPF works with local philanthropic park partners to further leverage federal dollars and achieve the greatest impact possible.

Hearing information, including testimony, may be viewed [here](#) and the hearing memo may be viewed [here](#). *The Ranking Member supports the bill, and it is expected to move by unanimous consent.*

Staff contacts: Aniela Butler (Aniela@mail.house.gov) or Terry Camp (Terry.Camp@mail.house.gov)

III. EFFECT ON CURRENT LAW (RAMSEYER)

[H.R. 5715](#) (Grijalva)

[H.R. 6364](#) (Cartwright)

[H.R. 6442](#) (Fulcher)

[H.R. 7283](#) (Cartwright)

[H.R. 7496](#) (Plaskett)

[H.R. 7693](#) (Westerman)

²⁷ National Park Foundation, “National Park Foundation Celebrates Passage of Senate Resolution Recognizing National Park Week 2022,” NPF News, Apr. 7, 2022, <https://www.nationalparks.org/about-foundation/newsroom/national-park-foundation-celebrates-passage-senate-resolution-recognizing>.

²⁸ National Park Foundation, “Congressional Charter of Incorporation,” Dec. 1967, <https://www.nationalparks.org/about-foundation/mission-and-history/congressional-charter>.

²⁹ Public Law 114-289.