



# Alternative Fuels & Chemicals Coalition

Advocating for Public Policies to Promote the Development & Production of Alternative Fuels, Renewable Chemicals, Biobased Products, and Sustainable Aviation Fuels

## AFCC's 2023 Appropriations Requests

### KEY PROGRAMS SUMMARY: INTERIOR & ENVIRONMENT (I&E)

AFCC's priorities are indicated in green text

*Subcommittee: Interior & Environment*

**Agency: U.S. Department of Interior (DOI)**

Account / Program:	FY 2019 Appropriation	FY 2020 Appropriation	FY 2021 Appropriation	FY 2022 Appropriation	President's FY 2023 Budget	AFCC's FY 2023 REQUEST	Notes
<b>DOI: Indian Affairs, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Operation of Indian Programs, Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development</b>							
<b>FY Appropriation</b>	\$174,616,164 from the \$2,414,577,000 appropriation for the Operation of Indian Programs	\$120,000,000 from the \$1,577,110,000 appropriation for the Operation of Indian Programs	\$22,000,000 for Indian Energy Policy and Programs	\$58,000,000 for Indian Energy Policy and Programs:	Pending	Maintain FY2022 funding level of \$58 million	
<b>DOI: Indian Affairs; Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Guaranteed Loan Program</b>							
<b>FY Appropriation</b>	\$10,779,000	\$11,779,000	\$11,797,000	\$11,833,000	Pending	Maintain FY2022 funding level of \$11,833,000	



**Subcommittee: Interior & Environment**

**Agency: U.S. Department of Interior (DOI)**

<b>Account / Program:</b>	FY 2019 Appropriation	FY 2020 Appropriation	FY 2021 Appropriation	FY 2022 Appropriation	President's FY 2023 Budget	<b>AFCC's FY 2023 REQUEST</b>	Notes
<b>DOI: Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Ocean Energy Management</b>							
<b>FY Appropriation</b>	\$179,266,000	\$191,511,000	\$198,815,000	\$206,748,000	Pending	<b>Maintain FY2022 funding level of \$206,748,000</b>	
<b>DOI: Department-wide Programs, Wildland Fire Management   see footnote (2) below</b>							
<b>FY Appropriation</b>	1,116,076,000	\$952,338,000	992,623,000	\$1,026,097,000	Pending	<b>Maintain FY2022 funding level of \$1 billion+</b>	

**Including:**

<b>Fuels Management Activities   see footnote (2) below</b>							
<b>FY Appropriation</b>	Included in Wildland Fire Management above	\$194,000,000	\$219,964,000	\$227,000,000	Pending	<b>Maintain FY2022 funding level of \$227,000,000</b>	
<b>Procurement contracts, grants, and cooperatives agreements for fuels management activities (on federal land and adjacent non-federal land) (2)</b>							
<b>Authority</b>	<i>"... using the amounts designated under this title of this Act ..."</i>	<i>"... using the amounts designated under this title of this Act ..."</i>	<i>"... using the amounts designated under this title of this Act ..."</i>	<i>"... using the amounts designated under his title of this Act ..."</i>	Pending	<b>Maintain FY2022 authority</b>	



**Subcommittee: Interior & Environment**

**Agency: U.S. Department of Interior (DOI)**

<b>Account / Program:</b>	<b>FY 2019 Appropriation</b>	<b>FY 2020 Appropriation</b>	<b>FY 2021 Appropriation</b>	<b>FY 2022 Appropriation</b>	<b>President's FY 2023 Budget</b>	<b>AFCC's FY 2023 REQUEST</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Authorization of interdepartmental transfers of funds appropriated for wildfire management between the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture when such transfers will facilitate and expedite wildfire management programs and projects   see footnote (2) below</b>							
<b>Authorization</b>	\$20,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000	Pending	<b>Maintain FY2022 authorization of \$50,000,000</b>	

**Subcommittee: Interior & Environment**

**Agency: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**

<b>Account / Program:</b>	<b>FY 2019 Appropriation</b>	<b>FY 2020 Appropriation</b>	<b>FY 2021 Appropriation</b>	<b>FY 2022 Appropriation</b>	<b>President's FY 2023 Budget</b>	<b>AFCC's FY 2023 REQUEST</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>EPA: State and Tribal Assistance Grants</b>							

**Including:**

<b>Pollution Prevention Program, Multi-Media and Single Media Pollution, Control, and Abatement Grants</b>							
<b>FY Appropriation</b>	\$11,657,500 included under State and Tribal Assistance Grants appropriation, Paragraph (8)	\$11,127,000 included under State and Tribal Assistance Grants appropriation, Paragraph (15)	Included under the FY2021 appropriation of \$1,638,826,000 for State and Tribal Assistance Grants	Included under the FY2021 appropriation of \$1,099,384,000 for State and Tribal Assistance Grants	Pending	<b>Maintain FY2022 funding level of \$1,099,384,000</b>	



Subcommittee: Interior & Environment

Agency: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Account / Program:	FY 2019 Appropriation	FY 2020 Appropriation	FY 2021 Appropriation	FY 2022 Appropriation	President's FY 2023 Budget	AFCC's FY 2023 REQUEST	Notes
Pollution Prevention Program, Diesel Emissions Reduction Grants (per Title VII, Subsection G, Energy Policy Act of 2005)							
<b>FY Appropriation</b>	\$99,701,800	\$99,130,100	90,000,000	\$92,000,000	Pending	Maintain FY2022 funding level of \$92,000,000	
Pollution Prevention Program, Smoke Preparedness Grants (per section 103(b)(3) of the Clean Air Act)   See Footnotes (1) & (2) below							
<b>FY Appropriation</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$4,000,000	Pending	Increase per footnotes (1) & (2) below	

(3) EPA Modernization of GHG Modeling Studies Used in the Renewable Fuel Standard | See Footnote (3) below

(1) Smoke from wildfires releases large amounts of *carbon dioxide, black carbon, brown carbon, and ozone precursors* into the atmosphere, as well as *volatile and semi-volatile organic materials* and *nitrogen oxides* that form ozone and *organic particulate matter*, leading to harmful exposures to the populations impacted by the ever-increasing incidence and intensity of wildfires -- first responders, local residents, wildlife, and now, even distant populations.

**One effective and long-lasting way of implementing smoke preparedness to protect public health would be to eliminate – or at least reduce – one of the major contributors to wildfires:** the accumulations of diseased, dying, and insect-infested trees and underbrush, fallen trees, slash piles, discarded forest waste



from timber sales and thinning operations, and small diameter branches and treetops discarded by timber operations, **which increase the intensity and serve as tinder for starting and spreading wildfires.**

**This would allow a significant liability** and threat to public health, natural habitats, wildlife, and private property, **to be turned into an asset** that creates jobs, stimulates economic development in underserved rural areas, puts the Nation on a path to sustainability, and reduces the incidence and intensity of wildfire smoke health effects to large populations (consistent with *Part C, Subpart I, Section 7470(3), Congressional Declaration of Purpose*).

Hence, this would be an effective and meaningful approach to protecting public health under *Part C, Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality, of the Clean Air Act of 1963 (P.L. 88-206), 42 USC 85, as amended in 1990 (P.L. 101-549)*.

**AFCC requests that the FY2022 appropriation for smoke preparedness grants be increased to a minimum of \$20 million in FY2023** to match the FY2022 appropriation of \$20 million to the Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, National Forest System for “creating incentives for the increased use of biomass from National Forest System lands” to remove those materials from National Forests that contribute to the incidence and intensity of wildfires (*per page 343, Consolidated Appropriations Act of FY2022, HR 2471*).

**(2) This request is consistent with and will facilitate the mandate to the Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Interior, and Department of Agriculture, as set forth in “Policies Relating to Biomass Energy“ (page 371, Consolidated Appropriations Act of FY2022, H.R. 2471)** which, in addition to increasing smoke preparedness grants to protect public health, will:

- Ensure coordination and consistency across all federal departments and agencies relating to forest bioenergy, of which wildfire management is an integral part
- Facilitate responsible forest management
- Encourage forest management to improve forest health
- Establish clear and simple policies for the use of forest biomass, the removal of which will reduce the hazards of wildfires, thus, protecting forest diversity, wildlife habitats, private property, and smoke emissions affecting public health
- Encourage private investment throughout the forest biomass supply chain so the removal of wildfire-causing forest residuals is carried out without cost to the federal government



- Recognize biomass as a renewable energy source – which represents significant economic and environmental value to the Nation by replacing fossil-based fuels, power, and consumer products with alternative fuels, renewable chemicals, and biobased products – “provided the use of forest biomass for energy production does not cause conversion of forests to non-forest use.”

### **(3) EPA Modernization of GHG Modeling Studies Used in the Renewable Fuel Standard**

**AFCC urges the Administrator of the Environment Protection Agency to update the modeling used for lifecycle greenhouse gas assessments for all feedstocks, biofuels, renewable chemicals, and biobased products.**

**The House and Senate bills, H.R. 3592 and S.193, *Adopt the Greenhouse Gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy use in Transportation model Act* or “Adopt GREET Act,” need to be incorporated into the FY2023 I&E appropriation.**

**There is no cost for this.**