

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
Among The
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
And The
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOREST SERVICE
And The
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF INDIAN
AFFAIRS
And The
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF LAND
MANAGEMENT
And The
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
And The
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
And The
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES FISH AND
WILDLIFE SERVICE
And The
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is hereby made and entered into by and among the United States Army Corps of Engineers, hereinafter referred to as "USACE," the United States Department of the Agriculture (USDA), Forest Service, hereinafter referred to as "USFS," the United States Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Indian Affairs, hereinafter referred to as "BIA," Bureau of Land Management, hereinafter referred to as "BLM," United States Bureau of Reclamation, hereinafter referred to as "Reclamation," United States Fish and Wildlife Service, hereinafter referred to as "USFWS," National Park Service, hereinafter referred to as "NPS," and the United States Geological Survey, hereinafter referred to as "USGS." The Parties may agree to add additional parties to this MOU, upon the written agreement of the Parties and such additional party, at which time such additional party shall be considered one of "the Parties" to this MOU.

Title: Interagency MOU to Support Rapid Response Actions for Invasive Zebra and Quagga Mussels in Western Waters of the United States

I. PURPOSE AND SCOPE:

This MOU articulates the desire of the Parties to strengthen Federal coordination, communication, and collaboration to enhance the capacity of Federal, State, and Tribal agencies to rapidly respond to new infestations of Dreissenid mussels (zebra mussels and quagga mussels) in western waters. Western waters include waterbodies in the following 19 States: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, North Dakota, Nebraska, New

Mexico, Nevada, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.¹

This MOU serves as the agreement among the Parties to strive to participate, within capacity constraints and jurisdictional limitations, in the implementation of coordinated, interjurisdictional rapid response actions: 1) when Dreissenid mussels are detected in a geographically distinct waterbody or portion thereof at an early stage of invasion where opportunities exist to contain or eliminate the infestation; and 2) when requested by an affected Federal, State, or Tribal agency to engage in rapid response actions. Engagement may include enhancing capacity for rapid response and efficient environmental compliance and sharing of resources, as able and appropriate.

Many western States and Tribes have effective Dreissenid mussel rapid response programs or plans developed around States' and Tribes' individual capacity, needs, and expertise. These place-based programs are tailored to unique regional and local conditions and build upon States' and Tribes' statutorily defined authority to manage delegated resources within their borders. This MOU describes Federal agency cooperation with these State- or Tribal-led rapid response efforts, and the associated Federal roles and responsibilities to prepare for and implement supportive rapid response actions. This MOU provides support at the national level that can be tiered by agencies at sub-national levels, as appropriate.

II. STATEMENT OF MUTUAL INTEREST AND BENEFIT:

The Parties acknowledge that invasive species are among the top threats facing the lands and waters of the nation and that Federal, State, and local agencies, Tribes, other organizations, and private land owners must collaborate to effectively address this threat. Aquatic invasive species, including Dreissenid mussels, pose substantial threats to aquatic ecosystems and biodiversity; the economy; water quality; irrigation; water diversion; infrastructure; and cultural and recreational values.

The Parties recognize the importance of effective interjurisdictional communication, coordination, and collaboration to prevent the spread of Dreissenid mussels and other aquatic invasive species through various strategies including public outreach and education, watercraft inspection and decontamination, early detection monitoring, rapid response actions, and associated research. Extensive efforts to coordinate and strengthen these State, Federal, and Tribal strategies are occurring through interagency bodies such as the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force and its Western Regional Panel, the Building Consensus in the West Initiative, and the 100th Meridian Initiative's Columbia River Basin Team.

Many western waters remain free of Dreissenid mussels. The Parties recognize that after prevention, early detection and rapid response (EDRR) is the most cost-effective strategy to limit invasive species populations from establishing, spreading, and causing irreversible harm. Rapid response actions to new detections of Dreissenid mussels benefit from a standardized, coordinated approach that is agreed to among implementing agencies. Containment and eradication, when feasible, are often the primary objectives of the rapid response components of

¹ These are the western States that are within the geography covered by the Western Governors' Association and Western Regional Panel on Aquatic Nuisance Species.

EDRR.

State agencies and, when on Tribal lands, Tribal agencies often serve as the lead agencies that determine how to proceed during rapid response events. These agencies may have rapid response plans that outline operating procedures for response actions, which may include the use of coordinating frameworks, such as the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS), a standardized approach to incident management that can apply to emergencies of all types and sizes. The Parties acknowledge that the lead agency will determine the appropriate coordinating framework to utilize for a specific rapid response event and that Federal agencies often play an important support role in preparing for and responding to these events.

III. ROLES AND AUTHORITIES OF THE PARTIES:

The Parties will manage and be responsible for their own activities and oversee the proper utilization of their own resources, funds, and personnel when undertaking collaborative efforts to rapidly respond to Dreissenid mussels, unless otherwise delegated through the implementation of ICS or other agreement. Each Party will carry out its separate activities, where appropriate and applicable, in a coordinated and mutually-beneficial manner under this MOU.

- A. **Bureau of Indian Affairs:** Indian Country maintains millions of acres of pristine habitat that harbor healthy populations of fish and wildlife. Tribes strive to uphold best management practices and manage their resources with the future in mind. The primary function of the BIA's Trust - Natural Resources Management program is to assist Tribes in the management, development, and protection of Indian Trust land and natural resource assets. The resource management activities undertaken provide many benefits to Tribal communities such as revenue, jobs, and the protection of cultural, spiritual, and traditional resources. A significant part of the Natural Resources activity is executed under contracts and grants with Tribes, particularly in the Fish, Wildlife, and Recreation budget sub-activities. The project-related portions of BIA's Agriculture program are also chiefly contracted with Tribes.
- B. **Bureau of Land Management:** As the United States' largest Federal landowner, the BLM manages approximately 245 million acres of land to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. These lands include 132,190 miles of fish-bearing streams and rivers, nearly 3 million acres of lakes and reservoirs, and countless wetlands, primarily in 11 western states. BLM managed water resources, aquatic ecosystems, and habitats support a myriad of aquatic dependent species including fish, invertebrates, and amphibians, and ecosystem services such as drinking water, flood attenuation, and nutrient cycling. These waters also provide recreational opportunities for the growing human population throughout the western United States and help sustain culturally important subsistence fisheries for Native Americans and economically important commercial fisheries.
- C. **Bureau of Reclamation:** Reclamation has programs in place that seek to prevent and control invasive species in Reclamation-managed water systems, including reservoirs,

rivers, and distribution canals. Reclamation manages invasive species through its Integrated Pest Management Program under its basic operation and management authority as well as various other Reclamation-enabling statutes and directives, including the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1934, as amended.

- D. National Park Service:** The NPS manages over 400 units covering more than 83 million acres in the 48 coterminous states, Alaska, Hawaii, and the U.S. Territories in the Pacific, and the Caribbean. The areas managed by the NPS are diverse, including large natural parks and wilderness areas, recreation areas, seashores and lakeshores, monuments, and historic sites. NPS regulations prohibit the introduction of non-native plants and animals to the aquatic systems it manages, and parks nationwide are engaged in the prevention and management of aquatic nuisance species. The NPS is committed to working with Federal agencies, Tribes, State partners and others to stop the spread of aquatic nuisance species, including zebra and quagga mussels. The NPS is engaged in Dreissenid mussel prevention or containment programs at nine western parks, typically in cooperation with State, local, and Tribal partners. Smaller-scale prevention, control, or eradication efforts for non-native aquatic species are underway in parks nationwide.
- E. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers:** The USACE is focused on addressing impacts of invasive species on our Nation's water resources infrastructure. Under the Aquatic Nuisance Control Research Program, USACE develops risk assessment and prevention strategies, species life/history/ecological data, and options for managing aquatic nuisance species that threaten Federal water resources infrastructure.
- F. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:** The mission of the USFWS is to work with others to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. The USFWS meets its conservation mission by enforcing Federal wildlife laws, protecting endangered species, managing migratory birds, restoring nationally significant fisheries, conserving and restoring wildlife habitat, helping foreign governments with their international conservation efforts, and distributing hundreds of millions of dollars to State fish and wildlife agencies. Within the aquatic nuisance species management arena, the USFWS serves as co-chair of the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force and oversees multiple programs that manage invasive species across the United States. The USFWS oversees the injurious species provisions of the Lacey Act (Title 18) to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species into the United States. The USFWS' Office of Law Enforcement directs the inspection of wildlife shipments at 37 ports and enforces wildlife laws against trafficking in interstate and foreign commerce of injurious and invasive species. The National Wildlife Refuge System carries out invasive species management across its 855.6 million acres encompassed by 568 refuge units, 7 marine national monuments 38 wetland management districts, and 49 coordination areas. In addition, the USFWS mitigates invasive species threats to allow for the recovery of threatened and endangered species and to conserve migratory bird populations and their habitats.
- G. USDA Forest Service:** The USFS works extensively with local, State, Tribal, and Federal government partners, the public, and with industry to conduct aquatic and

terrestrial invasive species research and management activities, including work against invasive mussels and other high-risk invasive species. Across the 193 million-acre National Forest System, the USFS manages thousands of freshwater streams, rivers, lakes, vernal pools, wetlands, riparian areas, and other freshwater areas, as well as marine estuaries and related habitats from Alaska to the Caribbean. The USFS has a wide array of expertise, Federal authorities, regulations, strategies, and national policy which provide a strong foundation on which to address zebra and quagga mussels, and other aquatic and terrestrial invasive species threats - including expertise in incident management and command. The USFS provides research support, management expertise, personnel, equipment, and critical funding to States and others for a wide range of aquatic invasive species activities such as: environmental DNA sampling/testing, education and outreach, watercraft and vehicle inspection and decontamination, detection and monitoring, and engineering support for advanced mobile vehicle/equipment decontamination systems. In recent years, the USFS led the development and implementation of new interagency procedures and requirements for aquatic invasive species prevention methods during air and ground wildland fire water delivery operations, published by the National Wildfire Coordinating Group as the Guide to Preventing Aquatic Invasive Species Transport by Wildland Fire Operations (PMS-444).

H. U.S. Geological Survey: The USGS Invasive Species Program in the Ecosystems Mission Area conducts research on terrestrial, aquatic, and marine ecosystems, including invasive plants, invertebrates and vertebrates. Additional research on invasive fish and wildlife disease organisms is funded in the Fisheries and Wildlife programs. The USGS partners with DOI agencies, Federal, State, and Tribal agencies and others to provide resource managers with reliable data and information on invasive species biology and distribution, develop methods and tools to better prevent and control invasions, quantify effects of invasive species, and develop management alternatives for restoration. Emphasis is given to high impact invasive species in areas administered by the Department of the Interior particularly threatened by invasive species, such as western rangelands, the Greater Everglades, Hawaii, and the Great Lakes. Research is conducted to facilitate application of methods, tools, and strategies to other locations. The USGS hosts a prominent national database as a central repository for spatially-referenced biogeographic accounts of introduced aquatic species in the United States. The database provides alerts of newly reported or spread of non-native aquatic species, real-time queries, spatial data sets, species distribution maps, general species information, and continues to add additional analytical tools to address partner needs. The data is available for use by biologists, interagency groups, and the general public.

IV. IT IS MUTUALLY UNDERSTOOD THAT:

- A. Subject to their respective legal authorities, jurisdictional limitations, regulations, policies, skill-sets, and funding, the Parties will strive to cooperate, when feasible, on joint Federal-State-Tribal responses to new detections of Dreissenid mussels in waters in the western United States where opportunities exist to contain or eliminate a new infestation.

- B. A request from an affected Federal, State, or Tribal agency will initiate Federal agency engagement as described within this MOU. The Parties acknowledge Federal personnel often assist States or Tribes in the early stages of a response to support activities that will inform a more robust response if one is pursued (e.g., field support for monitoring or laboratory analysis), and these may occur in advance of a formal request or emergency declaration.
- C. The level of Federal response to new detections of Dreissenid mussels will largely depend on site-specific conditions and risk-factors, operational authorities and capacity, and close coordination with the respective State or Tribal agencies involved to determine appropriate Federal roles and responsibilities. Where applicable, and within available appropriations and authorities, Parties will commit time, personnel, and financial or non-financial resources to meet the requirements and contingencies that may arise during rapid response actions.
- D. This MOU creates no right, benefit, or trust responsibility, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity. Nothing in this MOU is intended to alter, limit, or expand a Party's statutory or regulatory authority. This MOU does not require, authorize, or obligate the use or transfer of Federal funds, equipment, materials, personnel, or anything of value between the Parties, or to any local, State, Tribal, Federal, foreign, or non-government entity.
- E. Performance of actions by any Party under this MOU is contingent upon appropriation and allocation of applicable Federal funds. The Parties shall manage their respective resources and activities in a separate, coordinated, and mutually-beneficial manner to meet the purpose(s) of this MOU. Specifically, prospective projects or activities that involve the transfer of funds, services, property, personnel, information, and/or anything of value between the Parties requires the execution of separate agreements that are consistent with the purpose and intent of this MOU.
- F. Any endeavor involving reimbursement or contribution of funds between the Parties to the MOU will be handled in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and procedures. Such endeavors, if any, will be outlined in a separate agreement that shall be made in writing by the Parties' representatives and shall be independently authorized by appropriate statutory authority.
- G. This instrument in no way restricts the Parties from participating in similar activities with other public or private agencies, organizations, and individuals.

V. THE PARTIES SPECIFICALLY WILL STRIVE TO:

- A. Coordinate with one another and with lead action agencies on rapid response actions to address new detections of Dreissenid mussels in western waters. Coordination shall occur at multiple scales, as needed.

- B. Promote development and implementation of Dreissenid mussel rapid response plans and associated mutual-aid agreements, where appropriate, to facilitate rapid response actions.
- C. Promote data sharing across Federal programs, agencies, and jurisdictions and with State and Tribal partners. This includes contributing data to existing data repositories that are used to inform potential rapid response actions, such as the Western Watercraft Inspection and Decontamination Database, which is the central repository and notification system for watercraft inspection and decontamination data in the West, and the national Nonindigenous Aquatic Species Program Database, which is the central repository and notification system for aquatic invasive species occurrence data for aquatic invasive species.
- D. Monitor for Dreissenids in coordination with others and if new detections are made, share timely information with one another, with cooperators, and with relevant databases, in accordance with guidelines provided by State or Tribal managing partners. This includes sharing all information on the infestation location, infestation extent, environmental analyses, recommended management options, and measures to prevent spread associated with any new detection of Dreissenid mussels found in western waters where the respective Federal agency has either: 1) management authority, 2) access or public-use control, 3) cooperative ventures underway, 4) ownership or jurisdiction, or 5) other applicable Federal roles and nexus for rapid response action.
- E. Explore and pursue opportunities to share resources and increase Federal preparedness and capacity to effectively respond to Dreissenid detections and support the implementation of regional, State, Tribal, or local rapid response plans. This may include:
 - a. Enlisting the guidance and participation of Emergency Management personnel within agencies, as appropriate, in advance of or during the implementation of rapid response actions.
 - b. Identifying opportunities or capacity gaps for providing Federal financial or in-kind support for the development and implementation of rapid response plans at national, regional, State, or local scales.
 - c. Identifying Federal resources that could be shared to strengthen rapid response actions. Resources may include employees for survey and monitoring, dive teams, and communication support; mussel sniffing dogs; equipment and equipment supplies (such as vehicles, boats, booms, and curtains); lab analysis; research on controls; and cost-sharing.
 - d. Developing, maintaining, and sharing a Federal contact list of individuals with responsibilities or skillsets applicable to Dreissenid mussel rapid response actions (e.g., taxonomic or management expertise, aquatic ecology, environmental assessment and decision-making, and safety, policy, or administrative expertise). This could be modeled after the database of response personnel maintained by the emergency management community.
 - e. Encouraging Federal employees involved in aquatic invasive species rapid response actions to maintain the necessary skills and training in National Incident Management System approaches and protocols, where applicable or appropriate.

- f. Encouraging support of table-top and field preparedness exercises associated with Dreissenid mussel rapid response actions and the participation of Federal employees in those exercises.
 - g. Coordinating the Federal sector's role in supporting the creation and maintenance of equipment caches for rapid response actions.
 - h. Conducting environmental analyses and compliance requirements that might be associated with a predictable range of rapid response actions to address Dreissenid mussels.
 - i. Expediting and streamlining environmental compliance associated with rapid response activities, such as utilizing available categorical exclusions, programmatic environmental assessments, or programmatic environmental impact statements to satisfy National Environmental Policy Act compliance and utilizing emergency or programmatic section 7 consultations or programmatic section 10 recovery research permits under the Endangered Species Act, where applicable and as appropriate, and sharing that information.
 - j. Supporting basin-wide coordination for State-Federal-Tribal rapid response actions, as appropriate (e.g., Columbia River Basin, Upper Colorado River Basin, Lower Colorado River Basin, Upper Missouri River Basin, Arkansas River Basin).
 - k. Tiering from this MOU to develop related agreements at sub-national levels in coordination with Federal agencies and others, as appropriate.
- F. Review actions taken under this MOU on an annual basis to improve future collaborative efforts.

VI. GENERAL TERMS AND CLAUSES

A. PRINCIPAL CONTACTS.

Individuals listed below are authorized to act on behalf of their respective Party for matters related to this MOU:

1. **United States Army Corps of Engineers**

Contact Name and Title	Contact Email and Phone Number
Jeremy Crossland, Program Manager for Land Use and Natural Resources	Jeremy.M.Crossland@usace.army.mil (202) 761-4259

2. **United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service**

Contact Name and Title	Contact Email and Phone Number
Mike Ielmini, National Invasive Species Program Manager	Michael.Ielmini@usda.gov (202) 205-1049

3. **United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs**

Contact Name and Title	Contact Email and Phone Number
David Wooten, Chief, Branch of Fisheries, Wildlife, and Recreation	David.Wooten@bia.gov (505) 563-3128

4. United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management

Contact Name and Title	Contact Email and Phone Number
Stephanie Miller, National Riparian Program Lead, Aquatic Habitat Management (AHM) Program Lead (acting)	smiller@blm.gov (202) 317-0086

5. United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation

Contact Name and Title	Contact Email and Phone Number
Jolene Trujillo, Invasive Species/IPM Program Coordinator	jtrujillo@usbr.gov (303) 445-2903

6. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

Contact Name and Title	Contact Email and Phone Number
John Wullschleger, Fish and Aquatic Invasive Species Lead	john_wullschleger@nps.gov (970) 225-3572

7. United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service

Contact Name and Title	Contact Email and Phone Number
Craig Martin, Chief, Branch of Aquatic Invasive Species	craig_martin@fws.gov (703) 358-1932

8. United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey

Contact Name and Title	Contact Email and Phone Number
Cynthia Kolar Tam, Program Coordinator, Invasive Species Program	ctam@usgs.gov (703) 648-4023

- B. **EFFECTIVE DATE AND TERMINATION** – This MOU shall be effective on the date of last signature and shall continue for five years. Individual Parties may terminate their participation in the MOU at any time with 30 days prior written notification to the other Parties.
- C. **MODIFICATIONS** – Modifications within the scope of this MOU may be proposed by any Party and must be made by mutual consent of all the Parties, by the issuance of a written modification signed and dated by all properly authorized, signatory officials, prior to any changes being performed. Requests for modification should be made, in writing, at least 90 days prior to implementation of the requested change.
- D. **NON-DISCRIMINATION** – All activities pursuant to or in association with this MOU will be conducted without discrimination on grounds of race, color, sexual orientation, national origin, disabilities, religion, age, or sex, as well as in compliance with the requirements of any applicable Federal laws, regulations, or policies prohibiting such discrimination.

- E. LOBBYING PROHIBITION – 18 U.S.C. §1913, Lobbying with Appropriated Moneys, as amended by Public Law 107-273, Nov. 2, 2002 – To the extent other agreements between any of the Parties to this MOU are developed with non-Federal entities and may tier from this MOU, the Parties agree that Federal funding provided to the non-Federal sources will not be used to influence Congress, or otherwise seek the appropriation of Federal funds to meet the commitments within this MOU or the respective tiered agreements. The Parties understand they may not use any federally appropriated funds (including property, utilities, or services acquired with, or supported by, appropriated funds) to lobby or attempt to influence Congress or any official of any government.
- F. ANTI-DEFICIENCY ACT – 31 U.S.C. §1341 – Nothing contained in this MOU shall be construed as binding the Parties to expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for the purposes of this MOU for that fiscal year, or other obligation for the further expenditure of money in excess of such appropriations.
- G. COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE LAWS – This MOU and performance hereunder is subject to all applicable laws, regulations and government policies, whether now in force or hereafter enacted or promulgated. Nothing in this MOU shall be construed as an impairment of the authority of the Parties to supervise, regulate, and administer its property under applicable laws, regulations, and management plans or policies as they may be modified from time-to-time, or inconsistent with or contrary to the purpose or intent of any Act of Congress.
- H. CIVIL RIGHTS – During the performance of this MOU and to the extent that it does not conflict with any laws, regulations, or policies affecting the Parties, the Parties intend to abide by the terms of U.S. Department of the Interior - Civil Rights Assurance Certification on non-discrimination and will not discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, disability or national origin. The participants will take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are employed without regard to their race, color, sexual orientation, national origin, disabilities, religion, age, or sex.
- I. MEMBERS OF U.S. CONGRESS – Pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 22, no member of, or delegate to, Congress shall be admitted to any share or part of this MOU, or benefits that may arise therefrom, either directly or indirectly.
- J. FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT (FOIA) – Public access to records related to this MOU must not be limited, except when such records may be kept confidential and are exempt from disclosure pursuant to Freedom of Information regulations (5 U.S.C. 552). Requests for research data are subject to 2 CFR 215.36. Public access to culturally sensitive data and information of Federally-recognized Tribes may also be explicitly limited by P.L. 110-234, Title VIII, Subtitle B, §8106 (2009 Farm Bill).
- K. ACCEPTANCE – The authorized signatories agree to the responsibilities, terms and conditions of this MOU.

VII. AUTHORIZING SIGNATURES

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have entered into this MOU as evidenced by their signatures below:

VII. AUTHORIZING SIGNATURES (continued)

United States Army Corps of Engineers



Date November 12, 2020

Alvin B. Lee, Director of Civil Works

VII. AUTHORIZING SIGNATURES (continued)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service


Vicki Christiansen, Chief

Date 9/30/2020

VII. AUTHORIZING SIGNATURES (continued)

United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs

Darryl LaCounte Digitally signed by Darryl LaCounte
Date: 2020.10.27 15:22:50 -04'00'

Date 10/27/20

Darryl LaCounte, Director

VII. AUTHORIZING SIGNATURES (continued)

United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management

WILLIAM PENDLEY Digitally signed by WILLIAM PENDLEY
Date: 2020.10.30 07:43:03 -06'00'

Date **10/30/20**

William Perry Pendley, Deputy Director, Policy and Programs

VII. AUTHORIZING SIGNATURES (continued)

United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation

**BRENDA
BURMAN**

Digitally signed by BRENDA
BURMAN
Date: 2020.10.29 16:25:00 -04'00'

Date 10/29/20

Brenda Burman, Commissioner

VII. AUTHORIZING SIGNATURES (continued)

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

SHAWN BENGE Digitally signed by SHAWN
BENGE
Date: 2020.10.28 11:04:25 -04'00'

Date **10/28/20**

Shawn Benge, Deputy Director of Operations

VII. AUTHORIZING SIGNATURES (continued)

United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service

**AURELIA
SKIPWITH**

Digitally signed by AURELIA
SKIPWITH
Date: 2020.10.31 00:23:26 -04'00'

Date 10/31/20

Aurelia Skipwith, Director

VII. AUTHORIZING SIGNATURES (continued)

United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey

JAMES REILLY Digitally signed by JAMES
REILLY
Date: 2020.10.29 10:32:29 -04'00'

Date 10/29/20

James Reilly, Director