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SENATE

{ REPORT
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND
RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2019

JUNE 14, 2018.—Ordered to be printed

Ms. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 3073]

The Committee on Appropriations reports the bill (S. 3073) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, reports favorably thereon and recommends that the bill do pass.

Total obligational authority, fiscal year 2019

Total of bill as reported to the Senate	\$35,914,720,000
Amount of 2018 appropriations	36,589,147,000
Amount of 2019 budget estimate	28,338,610,000
Bill as recommended to Senate compared to—	
2018 appropriations	– 674,427,000
2019 budget estimate	+ 7,576,110,000

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SUMMARY OF BILL

For this bill, estimates totaling \$35,914,720,000 in new obligational authority are provided for the programs and activities of the agencies and bureaus of the Department of the Interior, except the Bureau of Reclamation, and the following related agencies:

- Environmental Protection Agency
- Department of Agriculture: Forest Service
- Department of Health and Human Services:
 - Indian Health Service
 - National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
 - Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
- Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality
- Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board
- Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation
- Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development
- Smithsonian Institution
- National Gallery of Art
- John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts
- Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars
- National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities:
 - National Endowment for the Arts
 - National Endowment for the Humanities
- Commission of Fine Arts
- National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
- National Capital Planning Commission
- United States Holocaust Memorial Museum
- Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission
- Women's Suffrage Centennial Commission
- World War I Centennial Commission

MAJOR CHANGES RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

This bill includes revisions to the budget estimate for the 2019 fiscal year.

A comparative summary of funding in the bill is shown by agency or principal program in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with budget estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
Bureau of Land Management	1,023,278	1,343,398	320,120
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	1,226,129	1,574,934	348,805

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with budget estimate
National Park Service	2,701,969	3,215,565	513,596
United States Geological Survey	859,680	1,148,457	288,777
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	129,450	129,450	.....
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	132,051	134,051	2,000
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	121,673	252,852	131,179
Bureau of Indian Affairs	2,414,260	3,075,045	660,785
Departmental Offices	443,976	469,464	25,488
Department-Wide Programs	1,536,224	1,328,093	- 208,131
PILT .....	.....	500,000	500,000
Total, Title I—Department of the Interior	10,588,690	13,171,309	2,582,619
TITLE II—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY			
Science and Technology	448,965	706,473	257,508
Environmental Programs and Management	1,784,852	2,597,999	859,147
Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund .....	.....	.....	.....
Office of Inspector General	37,475	41,489	4,014
Buildings and Facilities	39,553	34,467	- 5,086
Hazardous Substance Superfund	1,088,830	1,091,947	3,117
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	47,532	91,941	44,409
Inland Oil Spill Programs	15,673	18,209	2,536
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	2,929,467	3,575,041	536,496
WIFIA	20,000	10,000	.....
Total, Title II—EPA	6,191,887	8,058,488	1,886,601
TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES			
Department of Agriculture: Forest Service	4,658,189	6,298,429	1,640,240
Department of Health and Human Services .....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Health Service	5,424,023	5,772,116	348,093
National Institutes of Health: National Institute of Environmental Health Science	53,967	78,349	24,382
ATSDR	62,000	74,691	12,691
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality	2,994	3,005	11
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board	9,500	11,000	1,500
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	4,400	7,400	3,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	9,960	9,960	.....
Smithsonian Institute	957,444	1,043,397	85,953
National Gallery of Art	146,900	167,202	20,302
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	37,490	41,290	3,800
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	7,474	12,000	4,526
National Endowment for the Arts	28,949	155,000	126,051
National Endowment for the Humanities	42,307	155,000	112,693
Commission of Fine Arts	2,771	2,771	.....
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs .....	.....	2,750	2,750
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	6,440	6,440	.....
National Capital Planning Commission	7,948	7,948	.....
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum	56,602	59,500	2,898
Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission	31,800	1,800	- 30,000
Women's Suffrage Centennial Commission .....	.....	1,000	1,000
World War I Centennial Commission	6,000	7,000	1,000
Title III—Related Agencies Grand Total	11,558,033	13,918,923	2,360,890
TITLE IV			
Infrastructure .....	.....	766,000	766,000
Grand Total	28,276,890	35,853,000	7,576,110

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

The following table displays appropriations from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2018 enacted	Budget request (Discretionary)	In this bill
Land and Water Conservation Fund	425,000	— 12,867	425,038
State and Local Programs	224,731	.....	235,296
National Park Service State Assistance	124,006	.....	124,006
Coop. Endangered Species Conservation Fund	19,638	.....	30,800
American Battlefield Protection Act	10,000	.....	15,000
Highlands Conservation Act	10,000	.....	.....
Forest Legacy Program	67,025	.....	65,490
Federal Land Acquisition	200,269	33,133	189,742
Bureau of Land Management	24,916	3,392	26,016
Fish and Wildlife Service	53,839	11,953	45,189
National Park Service	46,935	8,788	35,438
Forest Service	64,337	.....	74,099
Department of the Interior Valuation Services	10,242	9,000	9,000
Rescissions	— 5,968	— 46,000	— 16,028

WILDLAND FIRE BUDGETING REFORMS

Division O of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–141) created a budget cap adjustment, to be made available in fiscal year 2020, for extraordinary wildfire suppression costs. The cap adjustment will be available to both the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior for suppression costs above the fiscal year 2015 10-year average for the respective agencies. This important tool will stabilize agency budgets and provide for better oversight of program investments. In lieu of the ability to utilize the cap adjustment in fiscal year 2019, the Committee has provided funds, in addition to the current 10-year average, in the event the 10-year average is insufficient to cover suppression costs for the fiscal year.

MULTI-AGENCY DIRECTIVES

Wildlife Data Coordination.—The Department of the Interior and U.S. Forest Service are expected to prioritize continued coordination with other Federal agencies and State wildlife agencies to utilize State fish and wildlife data and analyses as an applicable source to inform land use, land planning, and related natural resource decisions. Federal agencies should not unnecessarily duplicate raw data, but when appropriate, evaluate existing analysis of data prepared by the States and reciprocally, share data with State wildlife managers, to ensure that the most complete data set is available for decision support systems.

Land Grants, Acequias and Community Ditches.—The Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture are urged to recognize the traditional use of State-recognized community land grants, acequias, and community ditches in the American Southwest during the land use planning process.

White Nose Bat Syndrome.—The Forest Service, the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land

Management, and the United States Geological Survey are to be commended for their respective roles in bat conservation and in the fight against white-nose syndrome in bats. These agencies must continue to play an important role in the implementation of the National Science Strategy on white-nose syndrome. Within the funds provided, these agencies are expected to prioritize research on, and efforts to address, white-nose syndrome in bats and also to work with other Federal, State, and private organizations to implement the North American Bat Monitoring Program.

Multi-Agency Transparency.—The Committee expresses support for increasing transparency within all agencies of the Department of the Interior, the Forest Service and the Environmental Protection Agency. The agencies are encouraged to disclose costs associated with analyses required by the National Environmental Policy Act.

Recreational Access.—The Committee believes increasing access to our public lands is important and provides funding to all four land management agencies, the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Forest Service, and the Fish and Wildlife Service, to complete projects that enhance access to public lands for hunting, fishing, and other recreational activities. The Committee expects recreational access projects to be selected based on their role in meeting key recreation needs and the agencies should work with their respective regions, State offices, and/or management units to identify all potential projects. Further, the agencies are again directed to include in future budget justifications an explanation of the process and criteria used for allocating funds for recreational access in the previous year.

Land and Water Conservation Fund [LWCF].—The Committee's recommendation for fiscal year 2019 is \$425,038,000 including a rescission. Consistent with the directive contained in division G of the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 115–141, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018, the Department of the Interior and the U.S. Forest Service provided ranked prioritized lists of Federal land acquisition projects to the Committee, as requested. The Committee utilized these lists as ranked by the agencies in priority order to include projects and funding levels for LWCF programs in this recommendation.

The agencies are directed to continue their longstanding process of identifying and prioritizing potential Federal land acquisition projects in anticipation of program appropriations. As consistent with previous years and as part of the annual budget process, the Committee directs each agency to submit a comprehensive list of ranked projects to the Committee within 30 days of the submission of the fiscal year 2020 budget or March 1, 2019, whichever comes first. The comprehensive list is expected to be comprised of projects for which a willing seller has been identified, an appraisal or market research has been initiated, and the projects have been deemed by management units and regional or state offices to meet resource management goals or the parcel is part of an exchange, inholding, or donation. To the extent that the President's Budget includes funding for land acquisition projects, the prioritization of projects should be consistent with the comprehensive list of ranked projects provided to the Committee.

Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act [ANILCA] Training.—The Department of the Interior and the Forest Service shall conduct annual ANILCA training for all employees with any oversight, regulatory, or managerial duties or responsibilities for the State of Alaska. Additionally, the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service shall conduct annual ANILCA training in a village within a conservation system unit for all land managers stationed within the State of Alaska.

The Committee also encourages both the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service to utilize local hire authorities included within ANILCA, which increases management efficiencies, retention of employees, and facilitates a workforce with knowledge of local cultural and resource values.

Paper Reduction Efforts.—The Committee is concerned about the millions of taxpayer dollars spent on wasteful printing practices each year and the lack of clear printing policies within each of the agencies. While progress has been made to better utilize the cloud and digitize records, little progress has been made to reform in-house printing practices. The Committee urges each agency funded by this bill to work with the Office of Management and Budget to reduce printing and reproduction by 34 percent and directs each agency to submit a report to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act on what steps have been taken to reduce printing volume and costs. The report should specifically identify how much money each agency will be saving.

Transparency of Information.—Federal agencies funded under this act shall clearly state within the text, audio, or video used for advertising or educational purposes, including emails or Internet postings, that the communication is printed, published, or produced and disseminated at U.S. taxpayer expense. The funds used by a Federal agency to carry out this requirement shall be derived from amounts made available to the agency for advertising or other communications regarding the programs and activities of the agency.

Fleet Management Practices.—Agencies shall provide supporting documentation on their methods for determining their optimal fleet inventories and justification for any deviation from GSA's Federal Property Management Regulations. Agency OIGs shall be responsible for doing yearly audits of fleet management practices which should be made publicly available.

Invasive Species.—The Committee recognizes the critical importance of early detection and rapid response [EDRR] of invasive species as a strategy to mitigate the threats and impacts of invasive species and expects the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service to prioritize EDRR and control of invasive species that imperil endangered, threatened, or candidate species. In particular, the Committee supports efforts to prioritize EDRR in areas with large populations of invasive species. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the agencies shall provide the Committee with a report on their efforts to prioritize EDRR as part of their expected program of work for fiscal year 2019, including detail on how the agencies plan to protect specific native species and natural resource values on public lands across the Nation.

Cooper Landing.—The Sterling Highway Milepost 45–60 Project Final Environmental Impact Statement and Final Section 4(f)

Evaluation were published for public review and comment on March 9, 2018. The Committee understands the Department of the Interior will continue to play a key role in this project as it moves forward—specifically authorized to undertake a land exchange—and directs the Department to provide a briefing on next steps within 60 days after the Record of Decision has been signed.

Rural Airstrips.—The Committee encourages the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture to coordinate with Federal land management agencies, including but not limited to the Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, and National Park Service, as well as the Federal Aviation Administration, to ensure consistency in charting airstrips located on Federal lands that are and may be useful for administrative, recreational, and emergency purposes.

Public Access.—The Department of the Interior and the Forest Service are directed to notify the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in advance of any proposed project specifically intending to close an area to recreational shooting, hunting, or fishing on a non-emergency basis of more than 30 days.

Chesapeake Bay.—The explanatory statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 (Public Law 114–141) noted the agreements by the Environmental Protection Agency (Agency), States and other stakeholders to locate a Chesapeake Bay Liaison Office in Annapolis, Maryland to facilitate coordination among jurisdictions and participating Federal agencies in support of the Chesapeake Bay Program and further noted the commitment made by the Agency to locate the office in, or immediately adjacent to, Annapolis, in compliance with the signed agreements and to also ensure that the future office space will continue to accommodate all of the current Chesapeake Bay Program Office participants.

The Committee expects the Agency, as well as the Department of the Interior, to work closely with the General Services Administration to follow the directive contained in the explanatory statement and sign a new lease in this fiscal year in the Annapolis, Maryland area. Additionally, the Agency and Department should take steps to ensure that Federal agencies and non-Federal partners currently housed in the Chesapeake Bay Program Office remain housed in the new office to facilitate program coordination, as practicable.

Domestic Production of Critical Minerals.—The Committee supports the Administration’s “Executive Order on a Federal Strategy to Ensure Secure and Reliable Supplies of Critical Minerals,” issued on December 20, 2017, and the related Interior Secretarial Order No. 3359, issued on December 21, 2017, respectively. The United States is not only reliant upon foreign sources for many of the raw materials needed for our economic and national security, but is also attracting a decreasing share of global investment in this important sector. These trends have serious and negative implications for the domestic mineral supply chains for technological innovation, modern infrastructure, and national security. The Department of the Interior, EPA, and the Forest Service are directed to work collaboratively to reverse such trends by streamlining permitting and review process and enhancing access to critical mineral

resources which will facilitate increasing discovery, production, and domestic refining of critical minerals.

Delivery of Reports and Correspondence.—All reports, correspondence, and reprogramming requests from the agencies to the Committee shall be provided in both physical and electronic formats.

Dead and Downed Trees.—The Committee is concerned by the substantial increase in the number of dead and downed trees as a result of drought and invasive pests on public lands in the West managed by the Forest Service, National Park Service, and Bureau of Land Management. Given the increased potential for devastating wildfires, the Committee directs the Forest Service, National Park Service, and Bureau of Land Management to work with State and local governments to facilitate the prompt removal of these trees and to prioritize funding for projects that reduce fire threats to communities, drinking water supplies, and utilities.

21st Century Conservation Service Corps and Public Lands Corps.—The Department of Interior, its subdivisions, and the Forest Service are directed to continue their partnerships with the 21st Century Conservation Service Corps (also referred to as 21CSC), and Public Lands Corps, in order to accomplish access, conservation, wildfire, maintenance backlog, and infrastructure projects and engage additional youth and veterans as detailed and authorized in the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. Chapter 37, Subchapter II).

Harassment-Free Workplace.—The Department of Interior, Forest Service, and Environmental Protection Agency are directed to report to the Committee within 120 days of the enactment of this act on agency actions to address harassment of employees, including plans to improve monitoring, training and enforcement, and implement policies that prevent retaliation. The reports shall include a detailed list of any actions taken or expected to be taken during fiscal years 2018 and 2019.

Ethics Compliance in Spending Federal Funds.—The Committee feels strongly that it is essential that agencies provided funding in this act comply with all applicable ethics regulations. To that end, the Committee directs that none of the funds made available in this act may be used in contravention of 5 CFR 2635, the Standards of Ethical Conduct for Employees of the Executive Branch.

Deferred Maintenance.—The Committee has made a concerted effort to address the backlog maintenance needs on our public lands and directs the Department of the Interior and Forest Service to maintain an updated 5-year deferred maintenance plans that, to the extent practicable, include a list of all outstanding deferred maintenance needs, and to provide them to the Committee upon request.

Coral Reef Health.—The Committee is concerned that emerging coral diseases have proven to be a major source of coral mortality, especially along the Florida Reef Tract, and pose a significant obstacle to coral reef restoration efforts. The Committee encourages the Department of the Interior to work with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, as well as state and territorial government partners, to support coral monitoring, research, and restoration efforts in highly impacted and high priority coral reef

habitats in U.S. waters including in Biscayne National Park and Dry Tortugas National Park.

REPROGRAMMING GUIDELINES

The Committee retains the reprogramming guidelines contained in the Explanatory Statement accompanying Division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018—the Fiscal Year 2018 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (Public Law 115–141).

TITLE I
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
LAND AND WATER RESOURCES
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The Bureau of Land Management [Bureau] manages over 245 million acres of public lands, primarily in 11 Western States and Alaska. The Bureau also has responsibility for 700 million acres of federally owned sub-surface mineral estate. The Bureau is mandated to administer these lands for multiple uses, including recreation, wildlife habitat, mineral and energy production, timber harvesting, and rangeland grazing, while managing natural, cultural, and historical resources.

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriations, 2018	\$1,166,043,000
Budget estimate, 2019	911,320,000
Committee recommendation	1,196,143,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$1,196,143,000 for the Management of Lands and Resources account. This amount is \$13,100,000 above the enacted level and \$265,519,000 above the request. Program changes to the enacted level are detailed in the following budget activity narratives. Funding levels for each sub-activity can be found in the table that accompanies this statement.

The United States, as an Arctic Nation, has broad interest in the region, which includes meeting security needs, protecting the environment, responsibly managing resources, supporting indigenous communities, promoting scientific research, and strengthening international cooperation. The Bureau is directed to focus on enhancing economic opportunities for the people who live and work in the Arctic. While the Committee appreciates the diverse mission of the Arctic Council, it believes that focusing on subsistence and improving the lives of the local communities through economic development is of the utmost importance.

Land Resources.—The bill provides \$211,742,000 for Land Resources, a decrease of \$36,454,000 below the enacted level and \$37,997,000 above the request. The Committee accepts the Bureau’s request to restructure several budget line items to increase efficiency in delivery of program results to the ground. Within Land Resources, Soil, Water, and Air and Riparian Management have been relocated within Rangeland Management and Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management; these activities have been provided funding at the enacted level, so as to not diminish program output. Within the funds provided for Rangeland Management, the Committee expects the Bureau to continue to implement the Sec-

retary's directive to adopt more aggressive practices to prevent catastrophic wildfires through robust fuels reduction and pre-suppression techniques, and to manage the spread of invasive plants. Additionally, the Bureau is directed, to the greatest extent practicable, to make vacant grazing allotments available to a holder of a grazing permit or lease when lands covered by the holder of the permit or lease are unusable because of drought or wildfire.

National Seed Strategy.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the National Seed Strategy, particularly in the aftermath of severe fires, and directs the Bureau to continue to implement the strategy in a manner that balances the need for a variety of seeds to accomplish immediate and long-term restoration goals.

Wild Horses and Burros.—The Committee appreciates the Bureau's delivery of the plan of options, as directed by the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations, to address the population and cost challenges of this program, but remains concerned that a politically-viable solution remains to be agreed upon while the animal population continues to grow. The Committee notes that a high percentage of funding for this program goes to the housing of horses in long-term pastures and short-term holding facilities, and therefore provides \$5,555,000 above the enacted level for the Bureau as an initial investment to implement a multiple-strategy approach within its current authorities that reduces the numbers of animals on the range and held off the range. The Bureau is directed to ensure that the committees of jurisdiction are kept informed of its progress. The Committee continues the current prohibitions on destruction and sale authority contained in the bill.

Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management.—The bill provides \$182,504,000 for Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management, \$63,087,000 above the request. As previously noted, the Committee has accepted changes to budget line items important to managing wildlife habitat and has created the "Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management" category. The Committee expects this to improve delivery of results on the ground and directs the Bureau to provide the Committee with evidence of the efficiency of this budget structure change within 180 days of enactment of this Act. Additionally, because of the concern relating to transparency of funding for threatened and endangered species, the Committee expects that no less than \$21,567,000 will be spent on activities previously covered under the threatened and endangered species standalone budget line item.

Recreation Management.—The bill provides \$76,729,000 for Recreation Management, an increase of \$4,000,000 above the enacted level and \$11,624,000 above the request. Of the funds provided, \$18,264,000 is for Wilderness Management and \$58,465,000 is for Recreation Management activities. Of the funds made available for wilderness, priority shall be given to activities to improve wilderness habitat and adjoining habitat by managing for noxious weed infestations and fuels management. Of the funds made available for recreation management activities, \$5,000,000 is provided as a one-time investment to support expanding recreational access to public lands for outdoor recreation, enhance conservation stewardship, and improve habitat management, which are the goals of

Secretarial Orders 3356 (September 15, 2017) and Executive Order 3347 (March 2, 2017).

Energy and Minerals Management.—The bill provides \$196,052,000 for oil, gas, coal, renewable, and other minerals management, an increase of \$2,124,000 above the enacted level and \$11,086,000 above the request. The detailed allocation of funding by program is included in the table that accompanies this statement. Within the oil and gas programs, funding levels are sufficient to maintain program capacity and to continue progress toward cleanup of the next cluster of legacy wells in need of remediation. Using additional funds made available above the enacted level, the Bureau is directed to conduct a pilot program to incorporate technology to remotely manage permitting workloads in up to two high-volume offices. The Committee is aware of the difficulty the Bureau has in recruiting and maintaining personnel in some areas where demand for permitting activities is greatest. The Committee believes that the utilization of certain data files, such as those containing high definition video and/or GPS location data, provided at the expense of the permittee, may allow the Bureau to more efficiently utilize time and resources within the program by obviating the need for site visits. The goal of the pilot should be to utilize personnel in remote field offices and demonstrate the utility of using advancements in technology to validate compliance with permit conditions.

Given the structure of the renewable energy program, coupled with development trends, the Committee has provided sufficient funding to meet the demand and needs for the program. The decrease in funding does not reflect a lower priority for the program, rather it reflects the actual needs of the program at this time. Should funding levels exceed program needs, the Committee expects the Bureau to consider reprogramming funds to areas of higher priority with unmet needs.

Chaco Canyon.—The Committee appreciates that the Bureau of Land Management has delayed the lease sale scheduled for March 8, 2018 until further analysis, as well as robust tribal consultation can be conducted and expects the Bureau to refrain from leasing within a 10 mile radius of the Chaco Culture National Historical Park.

Soda Ash.—The Committee is concerned about maintaining the United States' global competitiveness in the production of natural soda ash and supports a reduction in the Federal royalty rate for soda ash mined on Federal land to a minimum of 2 percent, which is consistent with current law. The Committee encourages the Bureau to work with soda ash producers to assist them in reducing royalty rates and directs the Bureau to take the necessary steps to reduce the Federal royalty rate for soda ash as appropriate.

Required Reports.—The Committee directs the Bureau to submit all outstanding reports required under 42 U.S.C. 15924(e) no later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act.

Legacy Wells.—The Bureau is directed to provide the Committee, within 90 days of enactment of this act, with information detailing a strategy for funding completion of remediation of the remaining legacy wells within its jurisdiction within the next 10 years.

Tribal Coordination.—The Committee directs that any coordinating office created by the Bureau in partnership with other oil and gas related permitting agencies shall closely coordinate with the Fort Berthold Tribal authorities.

Placer Mining Reclamation Activities.—The Bureau is instructed to utilize existing revegetation standards, and approve reclamation where evidence of regrowth exists within 180 days of enactment.

Realty and Ownership Management.—The bill provides \$74,480,000 for public land realty and ownership management activities, equal to the enacted level and \$12,610,000 above the request. The Committee continues the direction to the Bureau to coordinate with all responsible Federal agencies to expedite the cleanup process of contaminated Alaska Native lands, including the Department of Defense and the Forest Service, so that the lands meet appropriate environmental standards at the earliest possible date.

Red River Survey.—The Bureau is directed to utilize funds previously provided to the Bureau to contract with independent, third-party surveyors who are licensed and qualified to conduct official gradient boundary surveys and who are selected jointly and operate under the direction of the Texas General Land Office and the Oklahoma Commissioners of the Land Office, in consultation with each affected federally recognized Indian tribe. The Bureau is expected to defer any final decision-making regarding land use plans as part of the Oklahoma, Kansas, and Texas Resource Management Plan Revision until appropriate surveys have been conducted to determine ownership along the Red River or until a legislative solution is enacted.

Resource Protection and Maintenance.—The bill provides \$133,240,000 for Resource Protection and Maintenance, an increase of \$10,000,000 below the enacted level and \$59,683,000 above the request. The Committee accepts the proposal to consolidate Hazardous Materials and Abandoned Mine lands [AML] line items into one. Of the funds made available for the combined line item, the \$5,000,000 increase is a one-time investment in AML remediation, in lieu of providing level funding for the Bureau's deferred maintenance account. Additionally, the Bureau is expected to prioritize marijuana eradication programs. The Bureau is encouraged to consider recurring recreational events carefully as land use plans are revised or updated.

Resource Management Planning.—The Committee is aware of backlogs in resource management planning at the Bureau and provides \$5,000,000 above the enacted level to address these issues, and is directed to focus these funds on greater sage-grouse and sage-steppe, and other high priority conservation areas.

BLM Ring of Fire Resource Management Plan.—The Committee is concerned about the lengthy planning process for an amendment to the BLM Ring of Fire Resource Management Plan regarding the Haines Planning Block. The Committee directs the Bureau of Land Management to swiftly work through the remainder of the planning process in order to finalize the amendment to the Ring of Fire Resource Management Plan.

Eastern Interior Planning Area of Alaska.—The Committee remains concerned about the impacts the Bureau's Regional Manage-

ment Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Eastern Interior Planning Area of Alaska is having on the people who live in or near the area as well as those who travel there. While the Committee recognizes that some parts of the Eastern Interior of Alaska may deserve special protection, the plans make major substantive changes to land management plans that have governed the Eastern Interior of Alaska for over 30 years, and the breadth and scope of new designations of “Areas of Critical Environmental Concern” and the retention of a large percentage of existing Public Land Orders originally withdrawn pursuant to section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act are especially problematic. The Committee instructs the Bureau to review and consider reducing the restrictions imposed through the Fortymile Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan, to prioritize the conveyance of any lands selected by the State of Alaska or Alaska Native Corporations within this subunit, and to begin the process of determining what will replace the Fortymile Resource Management Plan once those conveyances are complete. Further, the Bureau is instructed to evaluate re-opening its Tok field office, in order to locate the Eastern Interior field office within its operating area.

Ambler Mining District.—The Committee expects the Bureau of Land Management to adhere to the timelines for completing and finalizing environmental reviews for the road from the Dalton Highway to the Ambler Mining District, including consideration of the inclusion of broadband infrastructure, that it has indicated will allow for appropriate local consultation and subsistence impact reviews while respecting the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act requirement for expeditious review. Additionally, the Committee is concerned about the coordination of multiple Federal agencies and processes involved in permitting various portions of the road, in particular coordination of the Bureau’s Environment Impact Statement and the National Park Service’s Environmental and Economic Review, and expects all permitting agencies to work together to ensure the analysis and review of potential routes does not result in conflicting agency conclusions or decision timelines.

Transportation and Facilities Maintenance.—The bill provides \$98,326,000 for Transportation and Facilities Maintenance, a decrease of \$20,000,000 below the enacted level and \$39,827,000 above the request. The Committee is still awaiting information regarding the Bureau’s plans for deferred maintenance spending provided in fiscal year 2018, and consequently has decided to provide \$30,000,000 in deferred maintenance and direct the remaining \$20,000,000 to support work in other programs, including AML remediation, the national landscape conservation system and backlog planning.

Workforce and Organizational Support.—The bill provides \$181,251,000 for Workforce Organization and Support, \$3,304,000 above the enacted level and \$14,046,000 above the request. The Committee supports efforts to invest in Service First initiatives to increase efficiency and provide better service to the public. While the Committee believes the Bureau can make significant improvements, the Committee believes it is unrealistic to expect the Bureau to find more than \$10,000,000 in efficiencies in one fiscal year.

National Landscape Conservation System.—The bill provides \$41,819,000 for the National Landscape Conservation System, \$5,000,000 above the enacted level and \$15,559,000 above the request. It is the Committee’s belief that when developing a plan for a national monument, livestock grazing should continue.

Mining Law Administration.—The bill provides \$39,696,000 for Mining Law Administration. This amount is equal to the budget request and the enacted level and is fully offset by collections from mining claims fees.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriations, 2018	\$24,916,000
Budget estimate, 2019	– 6,608,000
Committee recommendation	26,016,000

The bill provides \$26,016,000 for land acquisition. The Committee provides \$9,000,000 for recreational access, \$1,000,000 above the enacted level. Any funds allocated by Congress for the acquisition of lands within Red Cliffs National Conservation Area should be equitably distributed at the direction of the Bureau. The amount provided within this bill is available for the following distribution of funds and projects as ranked and provided by the administration:

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Project	Budget estimate	Bill (Discretionary)
ID	Little Salmon River Recreation Area		800
MT	Everson Bench		400
CO	Gold Belt Access		2,400
CA	Headwaters National Forest Reserve		1,500
WY	Fortification Creek Wilderness Study Area		100
AL	Rebel Road		400
UT	Red Cliffs National Conservation Area		4,000
ID	Ridge to Rivers		300
NM	Sabinoso Area of Critical Environmental Concern		600
CA	Sand to Snow National Monument		1,000
NM	Fort Stanton Snowy River Cave National Conservation Area		1,900
	Acquisition Management	1,916	2,000
	Recreation Access		9,000
	Inholdings, Emergencies, and Hardships	1,396	1,616
	Rescission of funds	– 10,000	
	Total, Land Acquisition	– 6,608	26,016

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Appropriations, 2018	\$106,985,000
Budget estimate, 2019	90,031,000
Committee recommendation	106,543,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$106,543,000 for Oregon and California Grant Lands, a decrease of \$442,000 below the enacted level and \$16,512,000 above the request. The Committee appreciates the unique and important role of the Oregon and California Grant Lands within the Bureau. The Committee is concerned about the Bureau’s ability to generate an adequate and pre-

dictable supply of timber and the resulting county revenues in Western Oregon under the agency’s plan that limits sustained yield management to just 20 percent of the forest land. The Bureau should focus on reducing the program’s facilities footprint, and no funds are provided for construction of new recreational facilities within the program.

Sudden Oak Death.—The Committee is aware that since 2001, the Bureau, in partnership with the U.S. Forest Service, has been treating Sudden Oak Death infestations on public lands in Oregon. The Committee expects the funding provided to be adequate to continue these efforts.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2018	\$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	10,000,000
Committee recommendation	10,000,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for range improvements, an amount equal to the enacted level.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

Appropriations, 2018	\$24,595,000
Offsetting collections	– 24,595,000
Budget estimate, 2019	25,850,000
Offsetting collections	– 25,850,000
Committee recommendation	25,850,000
Offsetting collections	– 25,850,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$25,850,000 for service charges, deposits, and forfeitures. The appropriation is fully offset by the collection of fees to pay for reasonable administrative and other costs.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

Appropriations, 2018	\$24,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	24,000,000
Committee recommendation	24,000,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$24,000,000 for miscellaneous trust funds, equal to the enacted level.

FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is the principal Federal agency responsible for conserving, protecting and enhancing fish, wildlife and plants and their habitats. The Service manages more than 150 million acres in the National Wildlife Refuge System, which encompasses 566 national wildlife refuges, thousands of small wetlands and other special management areas and Marine National Monuments. It also operates 72 national fish hatcheries, 65 fish and wildlife management offices, and 80 ecological services field stations. The agency enforces Federal wildlife laws, administers the Endangered Species Act, manages migratory bird populations, restores nationally significant fisheries, conserves and restores wildlife habitat such as wetlands, and helps foreign governments with their conservation efforts. It also oversees the Federal Assistance

program, which distributes hundreds of millions of dollars in excise taxes on fishing and hunting equipment to State fish and wildlife agencies.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2018	\$1,279,002,000
Budget estimate, 2019	1,130,644,000
Committee recommendation	1,292,067,000

The bill provides \$1,292,067,000 for resource management. This amount is \$13,065,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

Ecological Services.—\$250,017,000 is provided for Ecological Services activities. Within the ecological services program, funding is provided as follows:

Listing.—\$17,818,000 is provided for endangered species listing activities. The Service is directed to brief the Committee on its work plan for this funding as it relates to petition activities, listing of foreign species, and critical habitat designations.

Lesser Prairie-Chicken.—The lesser prairie-chicken [LPC] was listed as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 [ESA] following a multi-year drought that plagued the habitat area and reduced population numbers. That listing was vacated by the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas because the Service failed to adequately consider the impact of voluntary conservation efforts to conserve the species. Those voluntary conservation efforts, in addition to increased rainfall in the habitat area, have resulted in the bird’s population increasing by approximately 71 percent since the peak of the drought. It is noted that this increase has not negated the importance of continuing to address habitat loss and the long-term population goals for the species, which requires additional attention including voluntary conservation efforts. The Committee is concerned that by listing the species under the ESA in spite of the unprecedented level of voluntary conservation efforts in the habitat area, the Service significantly reduced the incentive for stakeholders to pursue future initiatives to preserve the LPC and other species. The Committee notes that if the listing of a species is viewed as inevitable, stakeholders lose the incentive to invest in private, voluntary conservation efforts. Therefore, the Committee directs the Service to collaborate with local and regional stakeholders on improving voluntary solutions to conserve the species with the goal of avoiding the necessity of listing the LPC under the ESA.

Settlement Agreements.—The Committee continues to be concerned that there is not adequate transparency for impacted stakeholders when the Service chooses to enter into a settlement agreement on an endangered species listing petition. This is particularly concerning in the context of multiple species—as happened in the 2011 multispecies litigation settlement agreements. The Committee urges the Service to avoid entering into any multi-species settlement agreement unless the State and local governments where the species are located are a party to that agreement.

Transparency of Data.—The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 [Act] included language directing the Service to develop a plan to improve the transparency of the underlying data used to make listing determinations and critical habitat designations. The

Committee expects the Service to provide the report required by the Act and improve upon its efforts to make underlying data publicly available.

Traditional Knowledge.—The Committee remains concerned that the Service has not fully incorporated traditional Tribal knowledge in its implementation of the Endangered Species Act [ESA]. When appropriate, the Committee expects the Service to make every effort to incorporate traditional knowledge in ESA decisions. The Committee also expects the Service to engage in additional outreach to Tribal governments in circumstances where traditional knowledge may provide valuable information, including for species like the northern sea otter.

Planning and Consultation.—The bill provides \$106,079,000 for planning and consultation, \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2018 level. The increase should be used to assist the Service with National Environmental Policy Act [NEPA] compliance and specifically avoid delays in permitting energy development and infrastructure projects. Within planning and consultation, \$4,000,000 is provided for Gulf Coast Restoration activities to ensure that the Service has the resources necessary to avoid delays in projects related to the Deepwater Horizon incident. This is consistent with the amount provided in fiscal year 2018. Because the Committee has provided the Service with substantial resources for Gulf Coast Restoration, the Committee expects the Service to move forward with project reviews in a timely manner.

Central Everglades Planning Project.—The Committee directs the Service to expedite the biological opinions for the Central Everglades Planning Project South Phase and the Central Everglades Planning Project New Water Phase. The Committee urges the Service to complete the biological opinion for the Everglades Agricultural Area Reservoir (a component of the New Water Phase) by September 13, 2018 and the South Phase by February 13, 2019 if current project planning remains on schedule.

Pearl River Basin.—The Service is directed to expedite review and decision on recommendations for the flood damage reduction and flood risk management project in the Pearl River Basin, Mississippi, as authorized by section 401(e)(3) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–662, 100 Stat. 4132), as modified by section 3104 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–114; 121 Stat. 1134).

Conservation and Restoration.—The bill provides \$32,396,000 for conservation and restoration. This is equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

Recovery.—\$93,724,000 is provided for recovery, an increase of \$2,692,000 over the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The Service should focus its resources on delisting and downlisting of species that have met articulated conservation goals and should use funding to propose or finalize rules for species with completed 5-year review status reviews that recommend delisting and downlisting. There are at least 49 species that fit into that category.

Within the funds provided, \$5,500,000 is provided for Recovery Challenge matching grants to increase partnerships with agencies and organizations implementing high priority recovery activities as prescribed in recovery plans. Of this amount, \$2,500,000 is for

longstanding partnerships that were funded prior to the creation of these grants in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018, including for the northern aplomado falcon, California condor, and Stellar's eider. The remaining \$3,000,000 shall be spent in accordance with the instructions in the report accompanying the Act. \$3,000,000 is for the State of the Birds program. Additionally, the Service is directed to use \$1,000,000 of the amount provided to reinstate the wolf-livestock loss demonstration program as authorized by Public Law 111–11. States with de-listed wolf populations shall continue to be eligible for funding, provided that those States continue to meet the eligibility criteria contained in Public Law 111–11. Additionally, the bill provides \$1,000,000 to implement the Prescott Grant Program as authorized by section 408(e) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1421f–1(e)).

American Burying Beetle.—The Committee is aware that the Service is currently undertaking a required status review of the American Burying Beetle to determine whether listing as an endangered species is still warranted. Within funds provided, the Service is directed to propose a rule by the end of the fiscal year to delist or downlist the American Burying Beetle should the status review make a finding that delisting or downlisting is warranted.

Eider Recovery Efforts.—The Service is directed to continue its support of captive propagation of the spectacled and Stellar's eiders and fund it at not less than the fiscal year 2018 level.

Florida Grasshopper Sparrow.—The Committee directs the Service to support Florida Grasshopper Sparrow recovery efforts. The Committee notes that the disease and health studies necessary to understand and combat captive-bred sparrow mortality may have important benefits to the recovery of other endangered birds including the Cape Sable Seaside Sparrow.

Grizzly Bear Conflicts.—The Committee directs the Fish and Wildlife Service to work with ranchers, conservation groups, local governments, and other local partners to reduce conflicts between grizzly bears and livestock. These efforts should draw upon lessons learned with the Wolf Livestock Loss Demonstration Program to improve conservation outcomes while limiting impacts to agricultural producers.

Native Handicrafts.—On July 6, 2016, the Service issued regulation that implemented a “near-total ban” on the commercial trade of elephant ivory in the United States. The Committee is concerned that the Federal prohibition on the sale and trade of elephant ivory has negatively impacted the Alaska Native arts economy. The Committee reiterates that the Service's 2016 regulation does not apply to Alaska Native handicrafts made from walrus ivory and mammoth ivory. The Committee appreciates the Service's efforts on this matter to date. The Committee expects the Service to continue its efforts to promote this distinction and directs the Service to develop a plan for greater outreach on this matter.

Red Wolf.—The Committee acknowledges issues raised by the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission regarding the Red Wolf Recovery Program. The Committee urges the Service to work closely with the Commission to avoid negative impacts to landowners and other native species during fiscal year 2019.

Subsistence Activities.—The Committee is closely monitoring the Service’s efforts to implement an agreement between the United States and the Russian Federation on management of the Alaska-Chukotka Polar Bear Population. The Service should seek the most current science on this matter as it works to implement the agreement and should incorporate traditional knowledge from Alaska Natives. The Committee believes successful management of the population can only occur with the engagement of the Alaska Natives and expects the Service to consult with Alaska Native Organizations and other wildlife management organizations with expertise on matters related to subsistence. Subsistence is culturally important and a primary source of Alaska Natives’ nutritional needs. The Committee directs the Service to implement a civil-based, co-management regime.

Habitat Conservation.—The bill provides \$65,008,000 for habitat conservation, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program is funded at \$51,633,000. Funding is provided for nutria eradication at not less than the fiscal year 2018 level of \$1,725,000.

National Wildlife Refuge System.—\$491,180,000 is provided for the National Wildlife Refuge System, an increase of \$4,423,000 above the fiscal year 2018 level.

Within that amount, \$237,467,000 has been provided for wildlife and habitat management, an increase of \$4,075,000 over fiscal year 2018. A general program increase of \$4,000,000 has been provided so that the Service can focus on its highest priority needs within the Refuge system. Funding for the subsistence program is at \$2,835,000, and \$10,000,000 has been provided for invasive species with an emphasis on invasive species activities within the Everglades. Additionally, the bill provides \$1,500,000 for the Pacific Marine National Monuments and the enacted level for nutria eradication in the Chesapeake Bay.

Refuge Visitor Services has been provided \$73,319,000 and refuge maintenance is funded at \$139,888,000.

Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge.—The Committee appreciates the Service’s recent announcement related to a visitor’s center at the Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge. The Committee encourages the Service to consider and prioritize LEED certification as a goal for the planning and design, construction, operations and maintenance of a visitor center and administrative building at Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge.

Continued Funding Prohibitions.—The Committee directs the Service to continue to follow the directive from previous fiscal years that prohibits a caribou hunt on Kagalaska Island and efforts to remove cattle on Chirikof and Wosnesenski Islands in the State of Alaska.

Corolla Wild Horses.—The Corolla Wild Horses are a unique piece of America’s history that can be traced back over 400 years to the arrival of Spanish explorers on the Outer Banks of North Carolina. Due to economic development in Currituck County, North Carolina, the herd size has diminished resulting in lack of genetic diversity, threatening the entire herd. Because the horses roam on private and some Service land, a management plan is needed between the Service, the State of North Carolina, Currituck County,

North Carolina, and the Corolla Wild Horses Fund that allows for the herd size to be grown to no fewer than 110 and no greater than 130 horses, which may be achieved through the introduction of horses from a related herd. The Committee expects this management plan be entered into between the four parties no later than 180 days after enactment of this act and the Committee expects the Corolla Wild Horses Fund to continue to pay all costs associated with managing the Corolla horses.

Green River National Wildlife Refuge.—The Committee appreciates the efforts of the Service regarding a potential national wildlife refuge consisting of approximately 24,000 acres—to be acquired willingly from landowners—in the Green River Bottoms area near the confluence of the Green River and Ohio River in Henderson County, Kentucky. The Committee directs the Service to forgo the development of the preliminary Land Protection Strategy and go directly to the full Land Protection Plan in order to expedite its establishment of the Green River National Wildlife Refuge in that area to provide high-quality hunting and sportfishing opportunities; opportunities for environmental education, interpretation, and wildlife-oriented recreation; and habitat for waterfowl, nongame birds, fish, and wildlife. As the Service establishes the refuge, the Committee encourages the Service to look for opportunities to partner with other Federal, State, local, and non-governmental entities, including potential partnership opportunities related to environmental mitigation for interstate bridge construction projects in the area. The Committee is aware that the I-69 interstate bridge corridor selection process is ongoing. While the Service should consider the bridge corridor selection process, the Committee does not support delaying the establishment of the refuge. Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Service is directed to report to the Committee on its progress toward establishment of the refuge.

Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge.—The Committee is pleased with the new license agreement reached between Service and the South Florida Water Management District to extend the 60-year partnership between the State of Florida and the Federal government over the management and conservation of the Arthur R. Marshall Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge. The Committee encourages the Service to contribute funding towards the management of invasive plant infestations, including Old World Climbing Fern which threaten the value of this resource for ongoing Everglades restoration efforts, the provision of critical wildlife habitat, and the enjoyment of the public.

Trespassing on Alaska Native Lands.—The Committee is concerned about recent reports of trespassing on Alaska Native lands that border National Wildlife Refuges. The Committee believes the Service must do more to ensure that agreements between Alaska Native organizations and the Service that prohibit such trespassing are enforced. The Committee directs the Service to develop a plan to reduce such trespassing and to provide the Committee with that plan within 180 days of enactment of this act.

Conservation and Enforcement.—\$146,907,000 has been provided for Conservation and Enforcement, which is \$5,617,000 above the enacted level in fiscal year 2018.

Within Conservation and Enforcement, the bill includes \$49,660,000 for the migratory bird management program. This includes \$3,237,000 for aviation management to continue the Service's efforts on aviation safety and training for pilots.

Further, \$80,053,000 is included for law enforcement activities to help combat illegal global wildlife trafficking and for implementation of the Lacey Act, an increase of \$3,000,000 over the enacted level. Of the additional funds, \$1,000,000 is for activities at ports that do not currently have a wildlife inspector and \$2,000,000 is for the Service's work with the Indian Arts and Crafts Board to combat international trafficking of counterfeit arts and crafts and to conduct criminal investigations of alleged violations of the Indian Arts and Crafts Act.

Additionally, the bill includes \$17,194,000 for international affairs, which is \$1,387,000 above the enacted level. Within that funding, \$550,000 is included to support the important work of the Service with the Arctic Council.

Wildlife Trafficking.—The Service plays a critical role in the ongoing effort to combat the global crisis of wildlife poaching and trafficking, which is driven by demand for high-value illegal wildlife products and facilitated by sophisticated criminal networks profiting from this multi-billion dollar black market industry. Poaching of rhinoceros and elephants has reached unprecedented levels, and illegal trade is undermining the conservation of scores of other species. The Committee continues to support government-wide efforts to combat wildlife trafficking and has provided significant resources to that effort. These resources will support the Service in continuing to strengthen its forensic capabilities to disrupt smuggling networks, improve collaboration with other Federal, State, local, and foreign governments, and promote international wildlife conservation.

Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora [CITES] Permits.—The Committee directs the Service to conduct an internal review of their current CITES Flora permitting process, in an effort to identify any inefficiencies resulting in significant delays of permit approval. Within 150 days of enactment of this act, the Committee directs the Service to provide a detailed report of their findings to the Committee. The Service should consider alternative solutions to the current CITES permitting process that would ameliorate any delays and include these suggestions in their report to the Committee.

Fish and Aquatic Conservation.—\$165,227,000 is provided for Fish and Aquatic Conservation, an increase of \$600,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. Adequate funding is provided to ensure that no fish hatcheries will close in fiscal year 2019.

Within the Fish and Aquatic Conservation program, funding is provided for national fish hatchery system operations, maintenance and equipment, and aquatic habitat and species conservation as follows:

National Fish Hatchery System Operations.—\$55,822,000 is provided for National Fish Hatchery System Operations, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

It is recognized that the Service has entered into reimbursable agreements with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Tennessee

Valley Authority, the Department of Interior's Central Utah Project, and the Bonneville Power Administration in order to ensure the continued operation of mitigation hatcheries. So that operations at these hatcheries are not disrupted, future budget requests must ensure that Federal partners have committed to making sufficient funding available to reimburse the Service before the Service proposes to eliminate funding for mitigation hatcheries.

Maintenance and Equipment.—\$22,920,000 is provided for maintenance and equipment expenses related to the National Fish Hatchery System, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. A portion of the funding provided for National Fish Hatchery Maintenance and Equipment should be allocated to hatcheries where partner agencies fund mitigation work.

Aquatic Habitat and Species Conservation.—\$86,485,000 is provided for aquatic habitat and species conservation, an increase of \$600,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. Within aquatic habitat and species conservation, funding is provided as follows:

—*Habitat Assessment and Restoration.*—\$33,987,000 is provided for habitat assessment and restoration activities. Within this amount, \$4,000,000 has been provided for work related to implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement and related settlement agreements, of which not less than \$3,500,000 is to support rearing and population monitoring activities that will stabilize endangered fish populations, and \$4,000,000 has been provided for activities associated with the Delaware Basin Conservation Act. The Committee also provides \$13,988,000 for fish passage improvements.

—*Population Assessment and Cooperative Management.*—\$30,150,000 is provided for population assessment and cooperative management activities. Fisheries subsistence is funded at \$9,554,000, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level, and \$500,000 is provided for the Lake Champlain Sea lamprey program.

—*Aquatic Invasive Species.*—\$22,348,000 is provided for aquatic invasive species activities, an increase of \$600,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. Within these funds, \$3,088,000 has been provided to implement section 5(d)(2) of the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act.

Asian Carp.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the work conducted by the Service to combat the serious threat of Asian carp and provides \$11,000,000 for Asian carp activities, an increase of \$600,000 above the enacted level. Funding should be used to control Asian carp in the Mississippi and Ohio River Basins—including in Kentucky Lake, Lake Barkley and the Ohio River—and to prevent them from entering and establishing in the Great Lakes. The Service should consider the utility of creating a dedicated funding source to increase the intensity and geographic scope of efforts to prevent entry into the Great Lakes.

Invasive Species.—The Committee is aware that work is ongoing in several regions to address the threats posed by aquatic invasive species and directs the Service to continue to make available competitive grant funding for projects to eliminate these destructive, non-native species, which include Asian carp, quagga-zebra mussels, and variable-leaf watermilfoil. The Committee encourages the

Service to support research, monitoring, and mitigation efforts, as well as efforts to disseminate such work, in all regions.

National Fish Habitat Program.—The Committee understands that the Service has worked to reduce administrative costs in the National Fish Habitat Program, but remains concerned that those costs continue to make up a large percentage of the program. The Committee directs the Service to further reduce administrative costs so that additional funding can be provided to projects recommended and submitted by the National Fish Habitat Board for approval by the Secretary.

Cooperative Landscape Conservation.—Cooperative landscape conservation is funded at \$12,988,000, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. Within that amount, \$1,000,000 is provided for Gulf Coast restoration.

Science Support.—The Committee has rejected the proposal to eliminate the Service’s Science Support program and has provided \$16,267,000 for the program. Adaptive science is funded at \$9,517,000, of which \$931,000 is for Gulf Coast restoration activities. Service science is funded at \$6,750,000.

Within Service science, \$3,500,000 is provided for white-nose syndrome research. In addition to these funds, the Service is encouraged to continue dedicating at least \$2,000,000 of funds appropriated for species recovery to white-nose syndrome work. The Service should also continue, along with the United States Geological Survey, to lead and implement the North American Bat Monitoring Program in association with other Federal natural resource management agencies and offices, States, and non-governmental partners.

General Operations.—\$144,473,000 is provided for general operations. Funding for central and regional operations is provided at the requested level. Funding for the National Conservation Training Center has been provided \$25,014,000, a decrease of \$4,300,000 which is attributed to a one-time deferred maintenance increase that is not needed in fiscal year 2019. Funding for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation is maintained at the fiscal year 2018 level of \$7,022,000.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2018	\$66,540,000
Budget estimate, 2019	13,746,000
Committee recommendation	50,413,000

The bill provides \$50,413,000 for Construction and includes \$33,873,000 for the backlog of deferred maintenance principally at national fish hatcheries and national wildlife refuges. The Service is directed to provide a spend plan to the Committees within 120 days of enactment of this act for the additional deferred maintenance funding. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table at the end of this explanatory statement. For line-item construction, the Service is expected to follow the project priority list in the table below. When a construction project is completed or terminated and appropriated funds remain, the Service may use reconstruction, replacement, or repair of facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by storms, floods, fires and similar unanticipated events.

The amount provided within the bill is available for the following distribution of funds and projects requested by the administration:

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Project	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
IL	Crab Orchard NWR	1,000,000	1,000,000
AK	Alaska Maritime NWR	2,675,000	2,675,000
NM	Valle de Oro NWR	1,000,000	1,000,000
MQ	Midway Atoll NWR	800	800
AK	Yukon Delta NWR	400	400
MI	Pendillis Creek NFH	700	700
TX	San Marcos Aquatic Resources Center	1,608,000	1,608,000
AZ	Alchesay NFH	150,000	150,000
MI	Sullivan Creek NFH	60,000	60,000
*	HQ Branch of Dam Safety	250	250
*	HQ Branch of Dam Safety	200	200
*	HQ Information Resources & Technology Management	250	250

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriations, 2018	\$63,839,000
Budget estimate, 2019	6,953,000
Committee recommendation	45,189,000

The bill provides \$45,189,000 for land acquisition. The Committee provides \$3,000,000 for recreational access. The Committee continues to support the work of the Highlands Conservation Act grants to protect and preserve the priority projects in PA, NJ, NY, and CT and expects the Service to continue to obligate funding from prior years to support eligible projects. The Committee continues to support public lands for hunting, fishing, and other recreational activities and has provided an additional \$500,000 for these projects. The Committee strongly encourages the Service to continue to provide outreach to all units of the National Wildlife Refuge System, including both Clarks and Cahaba River, to ensure these refuges are aware of all funding opportunities available to fulfill the vision of Secretarial Order 3356. The amount provided within this bill is available for the following distribution of funds and projects as ranked and provided by the administration:

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Project	Budget estimate	Bill (Discretionary)
MT	Montana National Wildlife Refuges and Conservation Area		4,000
FL	Everglades Headwaters NWR and CA		2,000
SD	Dakota Grassland Conservation Area		4,000
AR	Cache River NWR		3,100
MD	Blackwater NWR		1,000
IA/MN	Northern Tallgrass Prairie NWR		500
FL	St Marks NWR		2,000
ID/UT/WY	Bear River Watershed CA		1,500
TX	Laguana Atascosa NWR		1,000
CO	San Luis Valley CA		2,000
CT/MA/NH/VT	Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge		1,000
	Acquisition Management	9,615	12,773
	Recreational Access		3,000
	Inholdings, Emergencies, Hardships	1,641	5,351
	Exchanges	697	1,500

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Project	Budget estimate	Bill (Discretionary)
	Land Protection Planning .....	.....	465
	Highlands Conservation .....	.....	.....
	Rescission	— 5,000	.....
	Total, Land Acquisition	6,953	45,189

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2018	\$53,495,000
Budget estimate, 2019 .....	.....
Committee recommendation	49,495,000

The Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund program has been provided \$49,495,000. Funds are to be distributed as follows: \$10,508,000 for endangered species conservation grants to States and territories; \$5,485,000 for habitat conservation planning grants; \$19,638,000 for habitat conservation land acquisition grants; and \$11,162,000 for species recovery land acquisition.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

Appropriations, 2018	\$13,228,000
Budget estimate, 2019 .....	.....
Committee recommendation	13,228,000

The National Wildlife Refuge Fund has been provided \$13,228,000. This amount is equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2018	\$40,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	33,600,000
Committee recommendation	43,000,000

The North American Wetlands Conservation Fund program has been provided \$43,000,000. This amount is \$3,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2018	\$3,910,000
Budget estimate, 2019	3,900,000
Committee recommendation	3,910,000

The recommendation for the neotropical migratory bird conservation fund is \$3,910,000, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2018	\$11,061,000
Budget estimate, 2019	6,000,000
Committee recommendation	12,061,000

The multinational species conservation fund programs have been provided \$12,061,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. Funds are distributed as follows: \$2,782,000 for African elephant conservation; \$3,640,000 for rhinoceros and tiger conservation; \$1,757,000 for Asian elephant con-

servation; \$2,175,000 for great ape conservation; and \$1,707,000 for marine turtle conservation.

STATE AND TRIBAL WILDLIFE GRANTS

Appropriations, 2018	\$63,571,000
Budget estimate, 2019	31,286,000
Committee recommendation	65,571,000

The State and Tribal Wildlife Grants program has been provided \$65,571,000. This amount is \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The recommended level provides \$55,000,000 for State and Tribal apportioned grants; \$4,209,000 for competitive grants for Tribes; and \$6,362,000 for competitive grants for States.

Pacific Flyway.—The Committee is concerned about the loss of seasonal wetland habitat along the Pacific Flyway. The Committee encourages the Service to work with private landowners and organizations representing agriculture, conservation science, and waterbird habitat enhancement to develop critical waterbird conservation programs that provide temporary, seasonal, and working wetland habitat for shorebirds, waterfowl, raptors and other species.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The bill continues several administrative provisions from previous years.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Since the creation of Yellowstone National Park in 1872, the National Park System has grown to encompass 401 sites spanning more than 84 million acres in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, Saipan, and the Virgin Islands. The National Park Service, created in 1916, is charged with preserving these sites “unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.” The Service and its more than 20,000 employees also contribute to the protection of other historical, cultural and recreational resources through a variety of grant and technical assistance programs.

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Appropriations, 2018	\$2,477,969,000
Budget estimate, 2019	2,425,117,000
Committee recommendation	2,500,369,000

The Committee recommends \$2,500,369,000 for the operation of the national park system, an increase of \$75,252,000 above the budget request. The Committee has focused on maintaining services and the physical infrastructure at the Nation’s parks in order to preserve the visitor experience. Program changes are detailed below and in the table that accompanies the Committee report. The bill restores all proposed funding reductions to national park system units and directs that the units be funded at no less than the fiscal year 2018 level.

Resource Stewardship.—The Committee recommends \$334,437,000 for resource stewardship, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$7,214,000 above the budget request. The

reduction of \$83,000 proposed for the Everglades restoration efforts is restored. Funds within the Resource Stewardship program shall be used to continue landscape restoration projects at newly authorized national parks, as provided by Public Law 114–113 and \$500,000 for cave and karst ecosystem research.

Visitor Services.—The Committee recommends \$255,683,000 for visitor services which is equal to the enacted level and \$2,432,000 below the budget request. The recommendation does not accept reducing within the visitor services program proposed in the budget request.

Facility Operations and Maintenance.—The Committee recommends \$825,019,000 for facility operations and maintenance, an increase of \$15,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$43,056,000 above the budget request. The Committee has included a \$7,500,000 increase for repair and rehabilitation projects and a \$7,500,000 increase for cyclic maintenance needs. These increases build upon the \$25,000,000 increase included for these activities in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018. The Committee believes it is critical to maintain these funds to address chronic deferred maintenance needs.

Park Support.—The Committee recommends \$548,432,000 for park support, an increase of \$12,400,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$41,815,000 above the budget request. The increase above the enacted level is to fully fund all new park units such as the Freedom Riders, Castle Mountains, Birmingham Civil Rights, Stonewall, and Ste. Genevieve National Historical Park units and to address critical new responsibilities at various units, including \$1,200,000 for Park Police replacement aircraft capacity. The recommendation retains funding provided in fiscal year 2018 for the Manhattan Project National Historical Park and Honouliuli units, Coltsville National Historic Park, as well the Partnership Wild and Scenic River program. Those units are funded at their fiscal year 2018 level. Funding for the Roosevelt-Campobello International Park shall also be maintained at the current level. Funding requested for the agency’s reorganization efforts is provided.

Within the funds provided for Park Support the Committee has provided the request of \$400,000 to support operations at the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument. The Service is directed to continue its collaborative work to ensure the development of a Management Plan for the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument that addresses the concerns of affected stakeholders including, but not limited to, local communities and businesses.

Park Protection.—The Committee recommends \$357,226,000 for park protection, a \$5,000,000 decrease below the fiscal year 2018 level. The reduction is related to one-time costs for the replacement of Park Police aviation assets. Annual funding related to new aircraft is provided under Park Support as part of the agencies new and emerging field requirements.

External Administrative Costs.—The Committee recommends \$179,572,000 for external administrative costs which is equal to the enacted level. The Committee notes the rising costs associated with assessments for the Department’s working capital fund and encour-

ages DOI to seek efficiencies to reduce these charges to the individual agencies.

Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park.—Commensurate with the recommendation to restore funding for all park units, the Committee supports funding for the Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park at no less than the fiscal year 2018 level, with the expectation that the Service will continue to make funds available to the local coordinating entity to maintain staffing and capacity to assist in management of the park, as authorized in Public Law 113–291.

Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historical Trail.—The Committee is dismayed that the Service intends to proceed with management changes that affect the Service’s Chesapeake Bay Office, the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail and the Werowocomoco site despite congressional concerns. The Service is directed to produce a report within 30 days of enactment that details impacts to funding and staffing; a legal analysis of the Service’s authority to make this change given existing authorizing language directing the Secretary of the Interior to administer the trail in coordination with the Chesapeake Bay Gateways Network and the Chesapeake Bay Program; and a list of what actions the Service intends to take in fiscal years 2018 and 2019 to ensure that these changes do not weaken the Service’s commitment to Chesapeake Bay Program partnerships. The recommendation continues funding for the Service’s Chesapeake Bay Office at the fiscal year 2018 level.

Chisholm and Great Western Trail.—The Committee is concerned about the Service’s lack of progress in completing a final study on the feasibility of designating the Chisholm and Great Western Trail cattle trails as national historic routes, as directed by Section 5303 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009. The Committee directs the Service to work expeditiously to complete the study in a timely fashion and report back to the Committee on any impediments to completion.

National Trails System.—The Committee understands the importance of providing adequate funding to develop and maintain the National Trails System for future generations to enjoy. In preparation for the National Trails System’s 50-year anniversary in 2019, the Committee urges the National Park Service to renew its efforts to support construction and maintenance projects and volunteer coordination efforts, including activities in support of non-unit National Scenic Trails.

Trail Building.—The Committee recognizes the great need for trail building and repair, and commends the agency on its work to engage and support volunteers who contribute thousands of hours each year completing this work. The Committee is concerned that the National Scenic Trails lack capacity to coordinate volunteers who would be willing to help address local maintenance backlogs and to buildout new miles of trail, and therefore encourages the Service to support trail design, project planning and volunteer coordination necessary to facilitate use of volunteer hours on non-unit National Scenic Trails.

Director’s Order 21.—Given the National Park Service budget constraints of the last decade and the need to find other revenue

sources, Congress provided NPS authority to expand its donor acknowledgement policies as part of Public Law 113–291. Within 90 days of enactment, the Service shall report to the Committee on the steps that it has taken or is planning to take in fiscal year 2019 to implement the law.

Oklahoma City National Memorial & Museum.—The Committee notes that a directive was included in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 that required a report from the Service concerning funds allocated to the Oklahoma City National Memorial and Museum in previous years as authorized by Congress. This report was also to provide funding options for reaching the fully authorized level of \$5,000,000. The Committee has yet to receive this report and expects the agency to provide this report expeditiously in order to resolve this issue.

Denali National Park Road.—The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall submit to Congress a report regarding the feasibility of rerouting the Denali National Park Road [Road] should current stabilization efforts fail; as well as options for reconstruction of the Road in the future within 90 days of enactment. The Department is encouraged to allocate sufficient funding provided in this act to ensure the report is published in an expedited timeframe. The Department is also directed to provide quarterly updates to the Committees on Appropriations of both the House and Senate on the progress and status of efforts to inform additional vulnerability assessments along the road, as well as to inform risk reduction techniques, including the use of emergency procedures.

The Department shall continue to collaborate with the U.S.G.S., Federal Highway Administration, and Army Corps of Engineers, to further monitor, predict, and respond to geohazard threats along the road. The multidisciplinary team shall continue to develop both long and short-term plans for incorporating geohazards into the rerouting and potential reconstruction of the road. Any findings of such an evaluation shall be included in the quarterly briefings to the Committees.

Cape Lookout National Seashore.—The Committee understands that the National Park Service is reviewing the Cape Lookout National Seashore’s Off-Road Vehicle Management Plan. The Committee expects the National Park Service to adopt the least restrictive land use option that allows adequate access to the Seashore while maintaining sufficient protections for wildlife and natural resources.

Point Reyes National Seashore.—The Committee notes that multi-generational ranching and dairying is important both ecologically and economically for the Point Reyes National Seashore and the surrounding community. These historic activities are also fully consistent with Congress’s intent for the management of Point Reyes National Seashore. The Committee is aware that the Park Service is conducting a public process to comply with a multi-party settlement agreement that includes the preparation of an environmental impact statement to study the effects of dairying and ranching on the park. The Committee strongly supports the inclusion of alternatives that continue ranching and dairying, including the Service’s Initial Proposal to allow existing ranch families to con-

tinue ranching and dairying operations under agricultural lease/permits with 20-year terms, and expects the Service to make every effort to finalize a General Management Plan Amendment that continues these historic activities.

Glen Echo Park.—The Committee encourages the National Park Service to work to complete a cooperative agreement with Montgomery County, Maryland for the operations of Glen Echo Park, located in Glen Echo, Maryland, that meets the goals of reducing the financial burden on NPS while increasing the benefits to those who enjoy and use the park.

Lake Clark, NP.—The Department of the Interior is instructed to review requiring the superintendents of Lake Clark National Park and Preserve and the Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve to live within their respective park units or bordering communities.

Staff Housing.—The Department of Interior is encouraged to consider providing staff housing facilities in communities with field offices and parks and to share those facilities among bureaus in Alaska.

Digitization Partnerships.—The Committee continues to support the Service’s continued efforts to increase outreach and work to develop partnerships and programs with Hispanic Serving Institutions and Historical Black Colleges and Universities by focusing on public-private partnerships. These collaborative efforts will allow our nationally recognized parks to disseminate critical and historically significant information such as the National Underground Railroad collection to the public through digital means.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park.—The Committee encourages the Service to continue working with the Town of Williamsport and the Maryland Economic Development Corporation on finalizing a cooperative management agreement that consolidates agency facilities out of the Potomac River floodplain in a location within one half mile of the Park’s current Williamsport visitor center.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

Appropriations, 2018	\$63,638,000
Budget estimate, 2019	32,199,000
Committee recommendation	64,138,000

The Committee recommends \$64,138,000 for national recreation and preservation programs, an increase of \$31,939,000 above the budget request and \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

Natural Programs.—The Committee recommends \$14,170,000 for natural programs equal to the enacted level. All proposed reductions are restored, including funds for the Chesapeake Gateways and Trails program and Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance.

Cultural Programs.—The Committee recommends \$25,562,000 for cultural programs, an increase of \$500,000 above the enacted level. The increase above the enacted level is provided pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 4451(b) for grants to nonprofit organizations or institutions for the purpose of supporting programs for Native Hawaiian or Alaska Native culture and arts development at a total program level of \$1,000,000 as provided in the explanatory statement ac-

companying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018. This program is a good example of a multi-state, multi-organizational collaboration as envisioned under the American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Culture and Art Development Act. Other cultural programs, including grants to preserve and interpret Japanese American Confinement Sites, are continued at their fiscal year 2018 levels.

Preservation Briefs.—The Committee urges the National Park Service’s Technical Preservation Services to review and update Preservation Briefs to reflect the current state of building science, building materials technology, and safety standards.

Grants Administration.—The recommendation does not include the proposed transfer of grants administration to cultural programs, as proposed in the request.

Heritage Partnership Programs.—The Committee recommends \$20,321,000 for heritage partnership programs, which is equal to the enacted level. This level of funding provides \$19,339,000 for grants to national heritage areas and \$982,000 to administer the program. The Committee believes that Heritage areas serve an important purpose in support of historical and cultural education, preservation and tourism activities. The Committee continues to encourage individual heritage areas to develop plans for long-term sufficiency and supports longstanding efforts to develop and implement a new distribution formula that provides additional resources for newer areas while maintaining the robust capabilities of more established areas. The Committee is aware that progress has been made towards this goal but understands that more work is still needed to develop a consensus among the Service and all congressionally authorized areas on an equitable funding distribution. Accordingly, the Committee expects the Service to continue its work with currently authorized areas to develop and implement a sustainable, long-term funding solution for the program. In the meantime, the Committee directs NPS to continue Heritage Partnership Program grants in the same manner as fiscal year 2018, which provides that the \$500,000 increase above the fiscal year 2017 funding level shall be equally distributed to Tier 1 areas or Tier 2 areas currently receiving the minimum funding levels of \$150,000 and \$300,000 respectively.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2018	\$96,910,000
Budget estimate, 2019	32,672,000
Committee recommendation	88,910,000

The Committee recommends \$88,910,000 for the historic preservation fund, an increase of \$56,238,000 above the budget request and \$8,000,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. Program changes are detailed below and in the comprehensive table that accompanies the Committee report.

The Committee recommendation provides \$48,925,000 for grants-in-aid to states and territories and \$11,485,000 for grants-in-aid to Tribes, which is equal to the enacted level for both programs.

The Committee has provided \$13,000,000 to continue the Civil Rights in America portion of the Centennial Initiative. These funds are available to protect and preserve the history and sites associ-

ated with the Civil Rights movement. The recommendation also provides \$5,000,000 to fund preservation grants for Historically Black Colleges and Universities and continues \$500,000 in grants for underserved populations.

The Committee has continued funding provided in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 of \$5,000,000 for preservation grants to revitalize historic properties of national, State and local significance in order to restore, protect and foster economic development of rural villages and downtown areas. Grants shall be made available to States, local governments, Tribes, or community non-profit organizations for the purpose of making sub-grants to eligible projects. Priority shall be given to applicants with a demonstrated capacity for allocating similar awards for preservation of such sites. The Committee recommends that applicants cap their administrative costs at no more than 5 percent. The Service shall provide a spend plan for the Committee’s review no later than 60 days after the enactment of this act and shall distribute grants expeditiously.

The Save America’s Treasures program is provided \$5,000,000.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2018	\$359,704,000
Budget estimate, 2019	241,333,000
Committee recommendation	364,704,000

The bill includes \$364,704,000 for construction requirements for the national park system, which is \$5,000,000 above the enacted level, and \$123,371,000 above the request. Changes from the request are a general increase of \$123,371,000 for line item construction. The Committee directs the Service to provide no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act an operating plan for the allocation of funds. Requests for reprogramming will be considered pursuant to the guidelines in the front of this report. Within the funds for planning, the Service is expected to continue funding newly authorized special resource studies, including a Congressionally-authorized study of the Wood-Pawcatuck watershed for potential designations as a wild and scenic river.

The Committee has not yet received an updated fiscal year 2019 construction priority list from the Park Service due to the late passage of fiscal year 2018 appropriations. As a result, a detailed list of distribution of line-item construction projects is not included in this report. The Committee expects the Service to provide its updated fiscal year 2019 priority list as expeditiously as possible.

Sperry Chalet, Glacier NP.—The Committee encourages the National Park Service to move forward with its planned reconstruction of the historic Sperry Chalet in Glacier National Park, and to work with local partners and volunteer organizations to reduce costs and increase opportunities for public engagement in the rebuilding process. The Committee notes that this project received \$12,000,000 in fiscal year 2018.

Gustavus Intertie, Glacier NP.—The Committee is concerned that the City of Gustavus, AK has not been kept fully apprised of the Service’s current construction plans for a hydraulic intertie between Glacier Bay NP and the City. The National Park Service shall consult the City of Gustavus on a regular basis as they issue

the RFP, prospectus, and design/build contracts for the intertie at Glacier Bay National Park.

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2018	\$180,741,000
Budget estimate, 2019	-1,212,000
Committee recommendation	174,444,000

The bill provides \$174,444,000 for land acquisition and State assistance including \$50,438,000 for land acquisition and \$124,006,000 for State assistance. The Committee provides \$3,000,000 for recreational access activity for the Park Service an increase of \$1,000,000 above the enacted level. The Committee is aware of efforts by non-Federal agencies in helping the Federal Government leverage funds in order to maximize funding for the management and acquisition of lands for the Ice Age, North Country, and New England Scenic Trails. The funding provided by the Committee for recreation access may be available to acquire land to close gaps in the National Scenic Trails. The Committee urges the Service to consider geographic distribution to ensure investments for the trail system are reflected in project prioritization. The amount provided within this bill is available for the following distribution of funds and projects as ranked and provided by the administration:

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Project	Budget estimate	Bill (Discretionary)
LA	Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve		1,456
AL	Little River Canyon National Preserve		985
WY	Grand Teton National Park		5,250
VA	Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park		1,556
TN	Obed Wild and Scenic River		962
NC/SC/TN/VA	Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail		185
AR	Buffalo National River		246
MI	Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore		2,308
KY/TN	Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area		398
MD	Antietam National Battlefield		557
	Acquisition Management	8,788	9,679
	Recreational Access		3,000
	Emergencies, Hardships, Relocations and Deficiencies		3,928
	Inholdings, Exchanges, Donations		4,928
	American Battlefield Protection Grant Program		15,000
	Total, Land Acquisition	8,788	50,438
	State Assistance Grants, Discretionary		100,000
	State Assistance Grants, Competitive		20,000
	Administrative Expenses		4,006
	Total, State Assistance		124,006
	Rescission	-10,000	
	Total, Land Acquisition and State Assistance	-1,212	174,444

CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE

Appropriations, 2018	\$23,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	23,000,000
Committee recommendation	23,000,000

The recommendation includes \$23,000,000, equal to the fiscal year 2018 level for the Centennial Challenge program. From amounts in the Centennial Challenge account, the Committee encourages the Department to make \$5,000,000 available for critical programs and projects, pursuant to 54 U.S.C. 1011 Subchapter II, subject to terms and conditions outlined in Title IV of Public Law 114–289. This funding will be used to continue a program begun under Public Law 110–161 that provides dedicated Federal funding to leverage partnerships for signature projects and programs for the national park system, including critical infrastructure investments. The Committee understands that the \$20,000,000 in Centennial Challenge matching funds provided in fiscal year 2017 was matched with nearly \$33,000,000 from partner organizations across the nation. The Committee recognizes the National Park Foundation and other non-Federal partners for their efforts to address longstanding deferred maintenance needs throughout the National Park System.

The Committee expects that these funds will be used primarily as an additional tool for the Service to address its backlog maintenance issues. While a 1-to-1 matching requirement is required by law for projects to qualify for these funds, the Service is urged to give preference to projects that demonstrate additional leveraging capacity from its partners.

ENERGY AND MINERALS

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Established in 1879, the U.S. Geological Survey [USGS] serves as the Earth and natural science research bureau for the Department of the Interior and is the only integrated natural resources research bureau in the Federal Government. USGS conducts research, monitoring, and assessments to contribute to understanding America’s lands, water, and biological resources. Its research and data products support the Department’s resource and land management needs and also provide the water, biological, energy, and mineral resources information needed by other Federal, State, Tribal, and local government agencies to guide planning, management, and regulatory programs. More than 9,000 scientists, technicians, and support staff of the USGS are located in nearly 400 offices in every State and in several foreign countries throughout the world. The USGS leverages its resources and expertise in partnership with more than 2,000 agencies of Federal, State, local, and Tribal governments; the academic community; nongovernmental organizations; and the private sector.

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2018	\$1,148,457,000
Budget estimate, 2019	859,680,000
Committee recommendation	1,148,457,000

The bill provides \$1,148,457,000 for the U.S. Geological Survey, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

Ecosystems.—The bill provides \$158,232,000 for Ecosystems programs, which is an increase of \$500,000 above the 2018 enacted level. The Committee expects the \$1,500,000 provided for programs nearing completion will be redistributed for other research areas such as coral disease research, detection, and response. Within the wildlife program, \$250,000 is included above the enacted level of \$2,998,000 to continue White Nose Syndrome studies; funds appropriated shall continue to help lead and implement the North American Bat Monitoring Program in association with other Federal natural resource management agencies and offices, States, and non-governmental partners. An increase of \$250,000 has been included for the Cooperative Research Unit Program. The Committee strongly encourages that of the funds provided, \$250,000 in additional funding be allocated to undertake research into the causes, and possible mitigation, of the dramatic decline in moose populations in the southern portions of that animal's New England range. The Committee expects the base funding of \$5,620,000 to continue to be used to address Asian Carp issues in the Great Lakes and Upper Mississippi River.

The Committee is aware of the work the Survey is performing in critical landscapes such as the Arctic, Puget Sound, California Bay Delta, Everglades, Great Lakes, Columbia River, and the Chesapeake Bay, and encourages this work to continue. The Committee appreciates the research that the Survey is conducting regarding the Columbia River's flow regimes and understands the value of such research in light of the Columbia River Treaty. The Committee urges such flow regime research to be conducted in partnership with academic partners that have an advanced-technology observation and prediction system in this Estuary. The Committee also notes the grave ecological threats and public nuisance posed by many invasive species and directs the Survey to prioritize research, detection, and response efforts on invasive species with extremely high impacts on public lands and natural resources, including Burmese Pythons in the Florida Everglades and Big Cypress Swamp.

The Committee directs the Survey to formulate and report back to the Committee on a transition plan, to be prepared in conjunction with the Smithsonian Institution, regarding the curation of the Institution's collection for which the Survey is currently responsible within 180 days of enactment of this act.

The Committee notes that USGS Cooperative Research Units [CRU] have served as a cooperative network with Interior partners to improve and increase youth involvement in science and resources management. The Committee recognizes the value of these programs in building the workforce of tomorrow and strongly encourages the Survey to develop a plan and address open research positions at research institutions and fill open positions at CRUs as quickly as practicable to support the educational pipeline.

Land Resources.—The bill provides \$158,299,000, a \$5,800,000 increase above the enacted level, for the Climate and Land Use Change program. Within these funds, Landsat 9 is fully funded, the America View program receives \$1,215,000, and funding for the

eight regional science centers is provided at the negotiated annual agreement levels.

Energy, Minerals and Environmental Health.—The bill provides \$113,638,000 for Energy, Minerals, and Environmental Health programs, an increase of \$10,800,000 above the enacted level. The Committee includes \$3,800,000 for the implementation of Secretarial Order 3352 and encourages the Survey to continue to work on the U.S. domestic mineral base survey.

The Committee supports the direction in Executive Order 13817 and Secretarial Order 3359 to improve topographic, geological, and geophysical mapping, and provides \$7,000,000 for the new critical minerals initiative. The Committee expects the Survey to work collaboratively with State geological surveys to focus resources toward completing its core task of geologically surveying regions of the country that have high quality mineral and energy resources that remain unmapped at a useable scale such as the Arctic mineral belt which includes the Yukon Tanana Uplands. The Committee's expectation also includes that the Survey will consult with State geological surveys to update and conduct new evaluations of oil and gas resources in low-permeability reservoirs as in previous years.

The Committee encourages the development of a convergent system that integrates sensors that can be used proactively for contaminant sensing across a wide range of needs such as agriculture, oil and gas, water resources, and infrastructure. The Committee directs the Survey to report back within 90 days of enactment of this act on how the Survey may enter into partnerships to develop a system for the integration of sensors.

Natural Hazards.—The bill includes \$157,253,000 for Natural Hazards programs, a decrease of \$21,360,000 from the enacted level. Within the Earthquake Hazards program, the Committee continues to support the early earthquake warning event characterization activity and expects the base level of \$12,900,000 for an earthquake early warning prototype to continue. The Committee also expects the base level of \$800,000 for the Central and Eastern U.S. Seismic Network to continue. The Committee is concerned about the lack of knowledge and real time instrumentation available for the Cascadia subduction zone; therefore, the Committee encourages the continued development of a system for Cascadia that will help prepare for and mitigate the negative human and economic impacts in the region in the event of a major seismic event.

Earthquakes have enormous potential to cause catastrophic casualties, damage, economic loss, and disruption. The Survey's Advanced National Seismic System [ANSS] helps the Nation prepare by providing a framework to build out and maintain strong monitoring capabilities across all areas of the country. The Committee understands the National Science Foundation [NSF] has supported temporary seismometer deployments across the United States for the EarthScope USArray project and that once the project is complete in a specific area the seismometers may then be available for other entities to adopt. The Committee has expressed support for the adoption of these seismic stations through the direction of implementation plans and included \$1,400,000 for the purchase of stations in the 2018 omnibus appropriations bill. The Committee

continues the \$1,400,000 and includes an additional \$600,000 for the continued adoption and integration of stations into the ANSS. The Survey is directed to report back to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act on the status of the acquisition of this equipment from NSF along with a report outlining the expected future cost of operation and maintenance of the stations. The Committee continues the \$1,000,000 for regional seismic networks which are working to incorporate and use the Earthscope data and expects this funding to continue according to the same methodology used in fiscal year 2018.

The 2018 omnibus appropriations bill included \$10,000,000 in capital costs for earthquake early warning and \$13,500,000 for volcano equipment, which is not continued. Base funding for the volcano hazards program is included along with an increase of \$1,540,000 for the operation of the equipment purchased with the one time capital infrastructure funding. The Committee directs the Survey to report back within 180 days of enactment of this act on a timeline for installation of the new equipment and a cost schedule regarding the operation and maintenance of the new equipment. The Committee continues the \$5,000,000 to advance the ANSS.

The Committee remains concerned that systems and equipment used to monitor, detect, and warn the public of volcanic and seismic hazards, including lahars and earthquakes on high-threat volcanoes, are outdated and inadequate to address the substantial risks posed by those natural hazards. The Committee includes an additional \$500,000 for the Survey's plan to repair, upgrade, and expand monitoring, detection, and warning systems and equipment on high-threat volcanoes.

The Committee is also concerned about the potential landslide risk to certain communities and directs the Survey to report back to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this act outlining a research strategy to identify at-risk communities in each State.

Water Resources.—The bill includes \$220,054,000 for Water Resources, an increase of \$2,500,000 above the enacted level.

The Committee expects the base level of \$1,000,000 for the U.S.-Mexico transboundary aquifer project and \$4,000,000 for the Mississippi Alluvial plain project to continue. The Committee also expects the funding included in the 2018 omnibus appropriations bill for research on shallow and fractured bedrock terrain to be continued. The groundwater monitoring network is to be maintained at enacted levels.

The Committee expects the Survey to install streamgages on certain transboundary rivers and have provided \$1,500,000 for this activity along with an additional \$1,000,000 for the Federal priority streamgage network. The Committee supports having a cost effective streamgage strategy and encourages the Survey's efforts in this regard as they move forward with the Next Generation Water Observing System and other efforts, including pilots in reference watersheds. The Committee also expects the \$120,000 for the streamgage on the Unuk River to be continued. Within 180 days of the enactment of this act, the Committee directs the Survey to identify and report back to the Committee on the work and re-

sources necessary to collect, analyze, and assess ecological and water quantity/quality data that is needed to document baseline conditions and to assess potential impacts to water quality and/or aquatic resources related to hard rock copper and gold mining projects in British Columbia for transboundary watersheds. The Committee continues the direction that the Survey enter into a formal partnership with local Tribes and other Federal agencies as necessary in the area to develop a water quality strategy for the transboundary rivers.

The Cooperative Water Program was renamed as part of a budget restructure in 2016. The new Cooperative Matching Funds is expected to be maintained at enacted levels.

The Water Resources Research Act remains at the enacted fiscal year level of \$6,500,000.

Core Science Systems.—The bill includes \$118,062,000 for Core Science Systems, an increase of \$1,760,000 above the enacted level for the 3D Elevation Program [3DEP] program. The Committee expects the base level of \$7,722,000 to be continued for the 3D Elevation: Alaska Mapping and Map Modernization. The Committee is aware of advanced, commercialized LiDAR technologies that have been used extensively by the military for years that have high utility for aerial imaging in support of topographical surveys with improved foliage penetration, and greater data density and detail at lower cost than conventional LiDAR. The Committee encourages the Survey to better utilize such advanced technologies for the nation-wide 3DEP to the maximum extent possible and to report back to the Committees within 180 days of enactment of this act.

Science Support.—The bill includes \$102,828,000 for Science Support programs, equal to the enacted level.

Facilities.—The bill includes \$120,091,000 for facilities, deferred maintenance and capital improvement, equal to the enacted level. The Committee has continued funding for the Menlo Park facility transition, but remains concerned about the cost of this transition as well as the deteriorating conditions at other facilities. The Committee directs the Survey to submit a spend plan for the additional funding provided along with a facility assessment on the facilities in need of repair with cost estimates and innovative proposals for resolving potential issues within 180 days of enactment of this act.

The Committee supports the U.S. Geological Survey's National Wildlife Health Center [NWHC] and its important role in detecting novel pathogens and emerging infectious diseases, developing rapid diagnostic tests, conducting disease surveillance, and designing vaccines used to control these diseases. The current location of the center provides critical collaboration opportunities that enhances the work conducted at NWHC. No final decision on possible relocation of the center shall be made this fiscal year. In order to fully meet the mission of the center, in responding to wildlife mission threats and supporting national biosecurity goals, within 90 days of enactment of this act, the Committee requests a report on how USGS future budget planning will support the infrastructure needs at NWHC.

BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management is responsible for resource evaluation, environmental review, leasing activities, and lease management for the Nation's offshore energy and minerals resources.

OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2018	\$171,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	179,266,000
Committee recommendation	179,266,000

The bill provides \$179,266,000 for the Ocean Energy Management account, equal to the request. This amount will be partially offset with the collection of offsetting rental receipts and cost recovery fees totaling \$49,816,000.

Renewable Energy.—The bill provides \$20,720,000 for renewable energy activities, as detailed in the request. The Bureau should continue to work with the Department of Energy to identify and permit a national offshore wind test site and to exchange information with the Department and the coastal States about the development of new technology related to the structural material, environmental, and design safety criteria, as well as design and performance standards, of transitional depth and floating wind turbines. The Bureau is also expected to continue working with coastal States and other stakeholders to study new wind energy areas, including in shallow, transitional, and deep (over 200 feet) waters.

The Committee expects the review and approval process for offshore renewable energy projects, including wind, to remain consistent with the legal rights of current leaseholders.

Conventional Energy.—The bill provides \$61,799,000 for conventional energy activities, equal to the request. The Bureau is reminded to continue to provide quarterly reports on the status of exploration and development plans to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations as required under the approval of the reorganization of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement.

Environmental Assessment.—The bill provides \$79,774,000 for environmental assessment activities, equal to the request.

Executive Direction.—The bill provides \$16,973,000 for executive direction of the Bureau, including the Office of the Director, equal to the request.

North Carolina Wind Leases.—According to information provided by the Bureau to the Committee, no lease sales will be held for offshore areas of North Carolina for wind energy during fiscal year 2019. The Committee directs the Bureau to follow this commitment and to continue to work with local stakeholders, industry, and State task forces to address local concerns related to the visual impacts of any proposed leasing activity in subsequent fiscal years.

The Committee supports the responsible development of offshore wind energy projects, and expects the Bureau to improve engagement with key stakeholders, particularly individual commercial and recreational fishermen, as well as State fishery and coastal management agencies, during the Offshore Wind Energy Authorization Process. The Committee further expects the Bureau to en-

sure that lessees consult with and consider the concerns of affected fishermen and other stakeholders at each stage of the leasing and development process.

BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

The Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement is responsible for regulating and enforcing safety, environmental, and conservation compliance during the development of the Nation's ocean energy and mineral resources on the Outer Continental Shelf, and oil spill research.

OFFSHORE SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2018	\$186,411,000
Budget estimate, 2019	187,240,000
Committee recommendation	187,240,000

The bill provides \$187,240,000 for the Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement account, commensurate with the enacted level. This amount will be partially offset with the collection of off-setting rental receipts, cost recovery fees, and inspection fees, totaling \$65,889,000.

Operations, Safety and Regulation.—The bill provides \$146,340,000 for operations, safety, and regulation activities, equal to the request.

Administrative Operations.—The bill provides \$18,129,000 for administrative operations equal to the request.

Executive Direction.—The bill provides \$18,097,000 for executive direction of the Bureau, including the Office of the Director equal to the request.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2018	\$14,899,000
Budget estimate, 2019	12,700,000
Committee recommendation	12,700,000

The bill provides \$12,700,000 for oil spill research, as requested.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement [OSMRE] was established in 1977 to oversee and carry out the requirements of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act in concert with States and Indian Tribes. OSMRE's primary objectives are to ensure coal mining activities are conducted in a manner that protects citizens and the environment during mining, ensure the land is properly reclaimed, and mitigate effects of past mining by reclaiming abandoned coal mines. OSMRE addresses its mission with a mix of grants to States and Tribes to carry out their own regulatory and reclamation programs, and the administration of OSMRE's regulatory and reclamation programs. The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act Amendments of 2006 (Public Law 109-432) revised the mine reclamation fee distribution mechanism beginning in fiscal year 2008. State and Tribal reclamation grants

are now provided under mandatory appropriations instead of through this bill.

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2018	\$115,804,000
Budget estimate, 2019	101,298,000
Committee recommendation	114,900,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$114,900,000 for Regulation and Technology, \$904,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The bill maintains State regulatory grants at \$68,590,000, which is equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Appropriations, 2018	\$139,672,000
Budget estimate, 2019	20,375,000
Committee recommendation	137,952,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$137,952,000 for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, \$1,720,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. Of the funds provided, \$22,952,000 shall be derived from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, and \$115,000,000 shall be derived from the General Fund.

The Committee provides a total of \$115,000,000 for grants to States and federally recognized Indian Tribes for the reclamation of abandoned mine lands in conjunction with economic and community development and reuse goals. States and Tribes shall use these funds to accelerate the remediation of AML sites with economic and community development end uses in mind. In doing so, the Committee envisions a collaborative partnership between the State and Tribal AML programs and their respective State and local economic and community development programs that will explore ways to return legacy coal sites to productive reuse. The Committee notes that these grants are provided from the General Fund and are therefore separate from the mandatory payments from the Abandoned Mine Land fund in fiscal year 2019.

Assistance to Impacted States.—For fiscal year 2019, \$75,000,000 shall be provided to the three Appalachian States with the largest unfunded needs for the reclamation of Priority 1 and Priority 2 sites as delineated in the Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System. State AML programs, in consultation with State economic and community development authorities, shall develop a list of eligible AML projects in Appalachian counties that have a nexus to economic and community development, and select qualifying AML projects that have the potential to create long-term economic benefits. State AML programs should consider whether a model similar to the Appalachian Regional Commission grants process could streamline project selection, and whether an interagency agreement or other contracting mechanisms could streamline program implementation. Eligible grant recipients are limited to State and local governmental entities who may subcontract project-related activities as appropriate.

Consistent with fiscal year 2018, the Committee provides an additional \$30,000,000 for the next three Appalachian States with the largest unfunded needs for the reclamation of Priority 1 and Priority 2 sites as delineated in the Abandoned Mine Land Inventory

System. The \$30,000,000 shall be divided equally among the next three States. Eligible grant recipients for the \$30,000,000 are also limited to State and local governmental entities who may subcontract project-related activities as appropriate.

The Committee provided funds for Tribes for the first time in fiscal year 2018 and continues to believe that Tribes can contribute to the success of the pilot. For fiscal year 2019, the Committee has provided \$10,000,000 for grants to federally recognized Indian Tribes. Eligible grant recipients for the \$10,000,000 are also limited to Tribal governmental entities who may subcontract project-related activities as appropriate.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION

The Bureau of Indian Affairs [BIA] was founded in 1824 to uphold a Government-to-government relationship between the Federal Government and Tribal entities. The Federal Government retains trust responsibility for individual Indians and Tribes as a result of formal treaties and agreements with Native Americans.

The Bureau provides services directly or through contracts, grants, or compacts to a population of 1.9 million American Indians and Alaska Natives who are members of 566 federally recognized Indian Tribes in the lower 48 States and Alaska. Programs administered by the BIA and Tribes include an education system for almost 48,000 elementary and secondary students; 28 Tribal colleges, universities and post secondary schools; social services; natural resource management on 56 million acres of trust land; economic development; law enforcement; administration of Tribal courts; implementation of land and water claim settlements; replacement and repair of schools; repair and maintenance of roads and bridges; and repair of structural deficiencies on high hazard dams.

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2018	\$2,411,200,000
Budget estimate, 2019	2,002,996,000
Committee recommendation	2,403,890,000

The bill provides a total of \$2,403,890,000 for the Operations of Indian Programs account, a decrease of \$7,310,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. This decrease is attributed to the one time cost associated with forward funding educational institutions in the 2018 Consolidated Appropriations Act. Other budget reductions proposed in the request are not included in the recommendation. The Committee has included fixed costs and internal transfers as proposed along with the following instructions. The Committee would like to remind the Bureau of the importance of meeting reporting requirements and notes that the Bureau has not submitted reports as directed over the last several fiscal years. The Committee directs the formation of these reports in order to help determine funding levels for programs; therefore, if the Bureau cannot produce information as requested, the Committee may not be able

to properly evaluate programs and future funding levels may be impacted.

The addition of many Bureau programs to the Government Accountability Office's [GAO] 2018 high risk list (GAO-17-317) indicate there are several challenges to overcome in order to improve the Federal management of programs that serve Tribes and their members. The Committee stands ready to work with the Bureau's to implement the GAO recommendations and strongly encourages the Bureau to make these necessary changes.

Tribal Government.—The bill provides \$319,973,000 for Tribal government programs, an increase of \$2,006,000 over the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The recommendation supports \$4,448,000 for small and needy Tribes. This funding will enable all small and needy Tribes to receive the maximum base level provided by the Bureau to run Tribal governments and directs the Bureau to make these payments quickly after the apportionment is approved. The recommendation supports \$1,120,000 for new Tribes and notes the challenge of reconciling the timing of the Tribal recognition process with the annual budget formulation process. If additional Tribes are recognized during fiscal year 2019 beyond those contemplated in the budget request, the Bureau is urged to support their capacity building efforts to the extent feasible. The Committee is also aware that new Tribes seeking Tribal recognition are often meet with delay. The Committee expects the Bureau to efficiently administer the Tribal recognition process and strongly encourages action on pending requests. The Committee provides \$34,823,000 for road maintenance. The Committee is concerned about the future funding of the Road Maintenance account, the backlog for deferred maintenance of roads in Indian Country, and the implementation of roads data in the National Tribal Transportation Facility Inventory; therefore, the Committee directs the Bureau to report back to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act on how the Bureau plans to allocate the funds provided in the bill and the progress being made to implement the GAO recommendations outlined in the report GAO-17-423. Within the program funding for road maintenance, \$1,000,000 is continued for the implementation of the NATIVE Act of 2016.

The Committee is concerned about the funding and allocation for the Consolidated Tribal Government Program and has included the fiscal year 2018 enacted level for this program along with fixed costs. The Committee again requests the Bureau report back to the Committee within 30 days of enactment of this act with a description of the number of Tribes that use this program and how increases for this program compare to others that offer similar services.

Human Services.—The bill includes \$161,416,000 for human services programs, an increase of \$353,000 above the enacted level. The recommendation includes funding to continue the Tiwahe Initiative at the enacted levels. The Committee believes this initiative is a way to help strengthen Tribal communities by leveraging programs and resources; however, it is important to measure program effectiveness. The Committee directs the Bureau to report back within 90 days of enactment of this act on the performance measures being used to monitor and track the initiative's effectiveness

in Indian country. Within the amounts provided for Tiwahe, at least \$300,000 is to be used to support women and children's shelters that are serving the needs of multiple tribes or Alaska native Villages in the areas served by Tiwahe pilot sites. The Committee continues to support the Tiwahe pilot initiative; however, the Committee understands there are significant social service needs in Indian Country. The Committee directs the Bureau to report back within 180 days of enactment of this act on the status of the National Training Center for Indian Services and how this Center will seek to improve social services across Indian Country.

The Committee also includes additional funding to support a program level of \$76,000,000 for welfare assistance. The Committee remains concerned about the funding distribution for welfare assistance and directs the Bureau to report back to the Committee upon enactment of this act on how this funding would be distributed. The Committee also recommends to continue the Housing Program at the enacted level of \$9,708,000.

Trust—Natural Resources Management.—The recommendation includes \$204,870,000 for trust and natural resources programs, an increase of \$668,000 above the enacted level. Within the amounts, \$12,036,000 is provided for the Tribal Management/Development Program. The recommendation does not include the proposed cuts to the rights protection implementation program or the invasive species program. It is the Committee's understanding the Bureau has entered into cooperative agreements with Ahtna Inter Tribal Resource Commission and the Kuskokwim River Inter-Tribal Fisheries Commission with other organizations interested in establishing similar agreements; therefore, it is the Committee's expectation that within the funding provided, pilot projects and programs for Alaska subsistence will continue.

The Committee continues direction for the Bureau to enter into a formal partnership with local Tribes and the United States Geological Survey to help develop a water quality strategy for transboundary rivers.

The Committee recognizes that many Tribes west of the Mississippi River tend to have reservations that are larger in terms of land mass than those east of the Mississippi River and face challenges including drought. However, the Committee expects that Tribes across the country who have resource challenges receive appropriate funding.

The Department of the Interior is expected to promote and expand the use of agreements with Indian Tribes to protect Indian trust resources from catastrophic wildfire, insect and disease infestation, or other threats from adjacent Federal lands, as authorized by law. The Committee directs the Bureau to coordinate with the Office of Wildland Fire to submit a report describing how the Department determines the use of wildfire suppression and rehabilitation resources and prioritizes Indian forest land.

The Committee directs the Bureau to report back in 30 days of enactment of this act with a detailed cost estimate of the Bureau's responsibilities under the Pacific Salmon Treaty.

Trust—Real Estate Services.—The bill includes \$130,680,000, for trust-real estate services programs, an increase of \$839,000 from the enacted level. Within the amounts provided, programs are ex-

pected to be continued at the enacted level with fixed costs and internal transfers included. The Committee has restored the proposed budget cuts to the Alaska Native programs and directs a program level of \$450,000 for the certification of historical places and cultural sites, including Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act sites. Within the amounts provided, the Committee also expects funding of \$1,500,000 to continue for rights protection litigation support. The Committee directs the Bureau to conduct an inventory of wells for which BIA is responsible to reclaim, including cost estimates, for submission to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act.

Fee-to-Trust.—The Committee notes the Bureau’s ongoing public comment period concerning the revision of fee-to-trust regulations and directs the Bureau to report to the Committee within 30 days of the date of the enactment of this act concerning the status of all pending applications before the Bureau, including detail on tribal consultation undertaken during the revision process.

Education.—The bill includes \$899,658,000 for education programs, a decrease of \$14,755,000 below the enacted level. This decrease is attributed to the one-time forward funding provided in the 2018 Consolidated Appropriations Act and is not the result of a programmatic decrease. The Committee fully supports making the needed reforms to the Bureau of Indian Education [BIE] in order to improve the quality of education offered to address the performance gap of student’s education at BIE-funded schools. The first phase of the current reform effort was approved in 2015; however, the Committee has not received any updated information on the next phase nor has the Bureau complied with Committee directives to report on the status of multiple programs as part of the fiscal year 2018 appropriations process. Over the past 3 years, the GAO has issued several reports (GAO-13-774, GAO-15-121, GAO-17-447, GAO-17-421, and GAO-16-313) outlining management challenges at the Bureau and there are still outstanding open recommendations to address as well as additional issues outlined in the high risk report (GAO-17-317). The Committee is fully supportive of efforts to reform and better the system, but concerns about how the Bureau manages funding, tracks school conditions, and manages the overall school system remain. The Committee stands ready to work with the administration on the appropriate steps forward and directs the Office of the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs to report back within 60 days of enactment of this act on the progress made towards implementing all the GAO recommendations and the current status of the reform effort as well as the status of Congressional directives.

The Committee fully supports broadening access to Native language and culture programs, which have been linked to higher academic achievement for Native youth. The Committee expects the Individual Student Equalization Program program should continue to enhance access to Native language and culture programs in BIE-funded schools and directs the Bureau to report within 60 days of enactment of this act on how previous funding provided has been and can continue to be used to support these programs.

Within the funds provided for education program enhancements, \$2,000,000 is directed to continue native language immersion

grants. The Bureau is expected to report within 60 days of enactment of this act regarding the status of fiscal year 2018 funds and the planned distribution of funds in this act.

The Committee remains concerned about the distribution methodology of the Johnson O'Malley [JOM] assistance grants and requests the Bureau report back to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on the status of updating the JOM counts and the methodology used to determine the new counts. The Committee would like the Bureau to include what, if any, barriers there are to providing updates to the JOM count.

The Committee also recognizes that many Tribal colleges have significant unfunded needs and directs the Bureau to work with Tribal leaders and other stakeholders to develop a consistent methodology for determining Tribal college operating needs to inform future budget requests. The Committee expects the methodology to address operating and infrastructure needs including classrooms and housing.

The administration's emphasis on education must be complemented by efforts to improve interagency coordination for the multiplicity of programs that affect the wellbeing of Native children. In addition to education, these include healthcare, social service, child welfare and juvenile justice programs. The Committee encourages the Bureau to work with other relevant Federal, State, local, and Tribal organizations to begin the process of identifying ways to make programs more effective in serving Native Children.

The Committee is concerned by the recent Government Accountability Office report (GAO-17-423) on Tribal transportation, which identified potential negative impacts of road conditions on Native student school attendance. The Committee recommends BIE take steps to improve its data collection on the cause of student absences, including data on road and weather conditions, and to report back to the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this act regarding its actions to improve student absence data tracking and analysis.

The Committee understands the importance of bringing broadband to reservations and villages, but remains concerned about how these funds are used and the planning process used for this type of investment. The Committee directs the agency to report back within 90 days of enactment of this act on a scalable plan to increase bandwidth in schools, procure computers, and software. This report should also include how the Bureau is working with other Federal agencies to coordinate and plan for the technology buildout.

The Bureau, working with the Indian Health Service as appropriate, is also urged to consider integrating school-based preventative health services such as dental care into elementary schools in order to improve health outcomes of Tribal students.

Public Safety and Justice.—The bill includes \$407,267,000 for public safety and justice programs, an increase of \$1,747,000 above the enacted level. Within the funding provided for criminal investigations and police services, \$1,000,000 is to be continued for the implementation of Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. The Committee also expects the recidivism initiative administered through the Tiwahe initiative to be continued at current

levels and \$7,500,000 is continued to help people affected by opioid addiction.

The Committee does not accept the proposed decrease for Tribal justice support and restores this amount to ensure \$13,000,000 remains available to address the needs of Public Law 83–280 States. The Committee remains concerned about the Tribal courts needs as identified in the Indian Law and Order Commission’s November 2013 report which notes Federal investment in Tribal justice for Public Law 83–280 States has been more limited than elsewhere in Indian Country. The Committee expects the Bureau to continue to work with Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations to consider options that promote, design, or pilot Tribal court systems for Tribal communities subject to full or partial State jurisdiction under Public Law 83–280.

Within the amounts provided, the Committee also continues \$2,000,000 for the implementation of the Violence Against Women Act [VAWA] for both training and VAWA specific Tribal court needs.

The Committee understands that several Tribes who were terminated and then subsequently restored now face significant challenges in securing law enforcement funding through self-determination contracts. The Bureau is directed to work with affected Tribes to assess their law enforcement needs and submit a report to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act that details the amounts necessary to provide sufficient law enforcement capacity for these Tribes.

Community and Economic Development.—The bill provides \$46,579,000 for community and economic development programs, an increase of \$132,000 above the enacted level. Within these amounts, the Committee expects the funding for the Tiwahe initiative will continue at enacted levels. The recommendation continues program increases of \$3,400,000 for cooperative agreements to carry out the provisions of the NATIVE Act of 2016 and \$1,000,000 for the modernization of oil and gas records including the National Indian Oil and Gas Management System [NIOGEMS]. The Committee understands the NIOGEMS has been distributed to some Tribes and regional offices and instructs the Bureau to report back within 120 days of enactment of this act on the cost to further expand this system to more reservations and offices.

The recent GAO high risk report found the Bureau does not properly manage Indian energy resources held in trust and thereby limits opportunities for Tribes and their member to use those resources to create economic benefits in their communities. The Committee requests the Bureau work to make the necessary changes recommended by the GAO report and report back to the Committee outlining any barriers, statutory or regulatory, that prohibit or slow the pace of resource development as well as a status update on the open items that still need to be implemented according to the GAO report.

Executive Direction and Administrative Services.—The bill includes \$233,447,000 for executive direction and administrative services, an increase of \$1,700,000 above the enacted level.

The Committee notes that the Bureau has not yet complied with the fiscal year 2018 directive to provide a report on funding re-

quirements associated with operating and law enforcement needs for congressionally authorized treaty fishing sites on the Columbia River. The Bureau is directed to transmit the report no later than 30 days following enactment of this act. The Bureau is also urged to incorporate unfunded needs for these sites as part of the Bureau's fiscal year 2020 budget.

The Committee is concerned the Indian Employment, Training and Related Services Act, as amended, has not been fully implemented. The Bureau shall report back within 60 days of enactment of this act on the status of implementation.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

Appropriations, 2018	\$241,600,000
Budget estimate, 2019	247,000,000
Committee recommendation	247,000,000

Contract Support Costs.—The Committee has continued language from fiscal year 2018 establishing an indefinite appropriation for contract support costs estimated to be \$247,000,000 which is an increase of \$5,400,000 above the fiscal year 2018 level. By retaining an indefinite appropriation for this account, additional funds may be provided by the Bureau if its budget estimate proves to be lower than necessary to meet the legal obligation to pay the full amount due to Tribes. The Committee believes fully funding these costs will ensure that Tribes have the necessary resources they need to deliver program services efficiently and effectively.

CONSTRUCTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2018	\$354,113,000
Budget estimate, 2019	111,921,000
Committee recommendation	359,419,000

The bill includes a total appropriation of \$359,419,000 for the Construction account, an increase of \$5,306,000 above the enacted level. The Committee has included fixed costs and internal transfers as proposed along with the following instructions: Education Construction program amounts support a level of \$238,250,000 and includes \$105,504,000 for replacement schools, \$23,935,000 for replacement facilities, \$13,576,000 for employee housing, and \$95,235,000 for facility improvement and repair. The Committee expects the increases continued for the facility improvement and repair program shall be used to address deficiencies identified by annual school safety inspections. Public Safety and Justice programs receive \$35,310,000 and continues \$18,000,000 for the restart of the facilities replacement and construction program, \$4,494,000 for employee housing; \$9,372,000 for facilities improvement and repair, \$170,000 for fire safety coordination, and \$3,274,000 for fire protection. Resources management receives a total of \$72,231,000 and includes: \$29,695,000 for irrigation projects, with at least \$10,000,000 for projects authorized by the WIIN Act, \$38,265,000 for dam projects and \$1,016,000 for survey and design, \$2,605,000 for engineering and supervision, and \$650,000 for Federal power compliance. The Committee expects the funds designated for WIIN Act activities will be deposited into the

Indian Irrigation Fund and fund those projects authorized by Public Law 114–322. General administration or other Program Construction receives \$13,628,000 and includes \$1,119,000 for telecommunications repair, and \$8,590,000 for construction program management with increases in order to fully fund the Ft. Peck water system, and \$3,919,000 for facilities improvement and repair.

The Committee remains concerned about the deferred maintenance projects at schools and directs the Bureau to submit the allocation plan as required by Public Law 115–31. The Committee is encouraged to learn that BIA and BIE continue to work together to ensure annual safety inspections are completed for all BIE school facilities. However, the Committee is concerned that, as recommended by the Government Accountability Office in report GAO–16–313, BIA and BIE have not developed concrete tracking and capacity-building systems to ensure safety issues flagged by these inspections are addressed in a timely manner. Furthermore, the Committee is concerned by reports from tribally operated BIE schools that BIE does not provide timely access to or training about the Facilities Improvement and Repair Program and other available emergency maintenance funding. The Committee directs BIE and BIA to report back within 90 days with a detailed implementation plan to address these remaining concerns.

The Committee understands many schools are in need of repair, improvement, and upgrades in order to bring schools into good condition. The Committee stands ready to work with the administration and Tribes to develop a comprehensive strategy that provides safe, functional, and accessible facilities for schools. The Committee directs the Bureau to report back within 90 days of enactment of this act on the progress the Bureau has made towards implementing a long-term facilities plan similar to the Department of Defense process in 2009 as encouraged in the joint explanatory statement accompanied by Public Law 114–113.

The Committee continues the increases for dam safety and is concerned there is an unknown number of dams on reservations that have not received a hazard classification and that the current review process is behind schedule resulting in delays for dams to receive a comprehensive review. The Committee strongly encourages the Bureau to begin the work on the dams and report back to the Committee on the best way to effectively quantify the potential pool of dams on reservations in need of a review and/or classification.

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

Appropriations, 2018	\$55,457,000
Budget estimate, 2019	45,644,000
Committee recommendation	55,457,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$55,457,000 for the Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements account which is equal to the enacted level. The Committee appreciates the importance of settling the numerous land and water settlements and directs the Department to submit a spending plan to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act for how it plans to allocate the funds provided by the bill for the specific settlements detailed in the

budget request. The Committee recommendation notes that sufficient funding has been provided to complete required payments for the Navajo Trust Fund and the Navajo Gallup Water Supply Project in fiscal year 2019.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2018	\$9,272,000
Budget estimate, 2019	6,699,000
Committee recommendation	9,279,000

The bill includes a total appropriation of \$9,279,000 for the Indian Guaranteed Loan account. This amount is an increase of \$5,000 above the enacted level in order to fund fixed costs.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2018	\$124,182,000
Budget estimate, 2019	134,673,000
Committee recommendation	134,673,000

The bill includes a total appropriation of \$134,673,000 for the Office of the Secretary account. This amount is \$10,491,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request. The increase is explained by moving appraisal functions from the Office of Special Trustee to the Office of the Secretary. The Committee has maintained the staff and funding associated with the office of Native Hawaiian Relations within the office of the Assistant Secretary, Policy, Management and Budget to the Assistant Secretary Insular and International Affairs.

Leadership and Administration.—The recommendation includes an appropriation of \$107,368,000 for the leadership and administration activity, equal to the request.

Management Services.—The bill provides an appropriation of \$18,777,000 for the management services activity, equal to the request. The increase is for the Office of Valuation Services and includes a transfer of funds from the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians for appraisal services.

Conservation Partnerships.—The Committee continues to support the partnerships between the Department and the 21st Century Conservation Service Corps and Public Land Corps, which help to engage youth and veterans in hands-on service to our public lands, and expects these efforts to continue.

Reorganization.—The Committee has provided funds as requested for the Department's reorganization plan. However, many of the details of this proposal remain unknown. This is in large part because the Department is seeking the input of many stakeholders and has yet to incorporate these recommendations into its final reorganization plan. Given the current lack of specifics relating to the reorganization proposal, the Committee directs the Department to not obligate these funds until the Secretary has submitted a reprogramming in accordance with the procedures outlined in this report that provides greater detail on the reorganization, its impacts on staff, funding, and service delivery, and how

these funds will be expended. The Committee has heard from tribal organizations about the need for more robust consultation related to this proposal as well, and therefore expects the Department to meet with these groups and formulate a process for tribal consultation that meets the needs of all stakeholders. The Committee further expects the Department to continue to meet with the committees of jurisdiction, to inform them ahead of forthcoming actions and to respond to their requests for the quantitative analyses and materials associated with this proposal.

INSULAR AFFAIRS

The Office of Insular Affairs [OIA] was established on August 4, 1995, through Secretarial Order No. 3191, which also abolished the former Office of Territorial and International Affairs. OIA has administrative responsibility for coordinating Federal policy in the territories of American Samoa, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands [CNMI], and oversight of Federal programs and funds in the freely associated states of the Federated States of Micronesia [FSM], the Republic of the Marshall Islands [RMI], and the Republic of Palau.

Following the expiration of the first Compact of Free Association in 2003, a new Compact of Free Association was negotiated between the United States and the states of FSM and RMI. Under the Compact, the status of free association recognizes each Freely Associated State as a sovereign state with the capacity to conduct foreign affairs consistent with the terms of the Compact. The Compact places full responsibility for defense with the United States. The Compact also provides grant funds and Federal program assistance, principally through the Department of the Interior.

U.S. Virgin Islands Hurricane Impacts.—The Committee continues to be concerned about the catastrophic impacts of Hurricane Irma to the U.S. Virgin Islands, especially in light of financial solvency issues coupled with the anticipated amount of time before government, industry, and utilities are able to fully function and generate revenues. The Committee directs the Office to provide information to the Committee on recovery needs not met via Federal Emergency Management Agency assistance or those reported to the office by the government of the U.S. Virgin Islands.

American Samoa.—The Committee is concerned about the long-term impact of Cyclone Gita on American Samoa, particularly as it relates to impending increase in the minimum wage and how that will impact American Samoa’s economy and its ability to recover. Additionally, given the state of the Lyndon B. Johnson Hospital, the Committee directs the Office to provide information, within 90 days of enactment of this act, to the Committee on the condition of the hospital; the estimated cost of building a new hospital; the estimated cost of completing all renovations necessary to modernize the hospital; and estimates of whether a renovated facility has sufficient capacity to meet American Samoa’s needs.

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

Appropriations, 2018	\$96,870,000
Budget estimate, 2019	80,967,000
Committee recommendation	100,688,000

The bill includes \$100,688,000 for assistance to territories, \$3,818,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$19,721,000 above the request. Funding levels for each subactivity can be found in the table at the end of this statement.

Within these amounts, the bill includes a total of \$4,000,000 to continue discretionary grants to mitigate the impact of Compact-related migration on affected jurisdictions, as authorized by section 104(e) of Public Law 108–188. This amount is equal to the fiscal year 2018 level. As in previous years, the Department shall allocate these grants in conjunction with other currently authorized mandatory grants in order to help offset educational costs incurred by these jurisdictions. The recommendation also includes a total of \$3,500,000 for brown tree snake removal activities and \$2,500,000 for the Coral Reef Initiative.

The bill recognizes that the Office of Insular Affairs’ most impactful spending is through projects to improve education, drinking water, sanitation, health, safety, transportation, reliability of power, improving availability of technology, including through fiber optics, and economic opportunity and sustainability. The Committee directs these funds to be awarded accordingly. Additionally, the Office of Insular Affairs is directed to continue to award non-competitive technical assistance funds to support investments in civic education programs for Insular Area students.

American Samoa Operations Grants/American Samoa Construction.—The bill provides \$23,720,000 for grants to American Samoa, \$718,000 above the enacted level and \$1,473,000 above the request.

CNMI/Covenant Grants.—The recommendation includes \$27,720,000 for covenant grants, equal to the enacted level.

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

Appropriations, 2018	\$127,187,000
Budget estimate, 2019	3,109,000
Committee recommendation	3,563,000

The bill includes \$3,563,000 for Compact of Free Association programs, \$123,624,000 below the enacted level, and \$454,000 above the request. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 provided full funding for the Palau Compact of Free Association. Within the funds made available, the Committee has provided \$750,000 for Enewetak support.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2018	\$66,675,000
Budget estimate, 2019	65,674,000
Committee recommendation	65,674,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$65,674,000 for the Office of the Solicitor, equal to the budget request.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2018	\$51,023,000
Budget estimate, 2019	52,486,000
Committee recommendation	52,486,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$52,486,000 for the Office of Inspector General, equal to the budget request.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

The Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians holds responsibility for approximately 56 million acres of land, with more than 10 million acres belonging to individual Indians and 46 million acres held in trust for Indian Tribes.

FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2018	\$119,400,000
Budget estimate, 2019	104,067,000
Committee recommendation	112,380,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$112,380,000 for the Federal Trust Programs account, a decrease of \$7,020,000 from the enacted level. The recommendation includes a total appropriation of \$19,016,000 for historical accounting activities and decreases account for a transfer of funds to the Office of Valuation for Appraisal Services.

The Committee recommendation does not include the proposal to transfer functions from the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation [ONHIR] to the Office of Special Trustee [OST] as proposed in the request. The Committee has previously included funding to lead to the eventual closure of the ONHIR and expects the administration to submit a comprehensive plan that addresses the transfer of all outstanding services, records, and rangeland activities to other agencies before the closure of the office. The Committee is also deeply concerned by the lack of meaningful Tribal consultation on the proposal and directs the OST to work with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and ONHIR to immediately consult with affected Tribes on matters related to the closure and transition.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The Department's Wildland Fire Management account funds fire prevention, readiness, suppression, and rehabilitation activities performed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service.

Appropriations, 2018	\$948,087,000
Budget estimate, 2019	870,384,000
Committee recommendation	1,116,076,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$1,116,076,000 for wildland fire management, \$167,989,000 above the enacted level, and \$245,692,000 above the request. This includes \$175,865,000 for additional suppression resources in the event the 10-year average is insufficient to cover the costs of wildland fire suppression.

Fire Operations.—The bill provides \$886,179,000 for Wildfire Preparedness and Suppression. This amount includes \$322,179,000 for preparedness and \$564,000,000 for fire suppression operations.

Other Operations.—The bill provides \$225,897,000 for other wildland fire management operations. This includes \$188,000,000 for hazardous fuels management, \$20,470,000 for burned area rehabilitation, \$18,427,000 for fire facilities, and \$3,000,000 for joint fire science. Prior to the Committee accepting the proposal to require individual bureaus to fund their respective fire facilities, the Department must provide an analysis of the impact to individual bureaus and the line items the Department expects those facilities to be funded through.

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

Appropriations, 2018	\$10,010,000
Budget estimate, 2019	2,000,000
Committee recommendation	10,010,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$10,010,000 for the Central Hazardous Materials Fund, equal to the enacted level and \$8,010,000 above the request.

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

Appropriations, 2018	\$7,767,000
Budget estimate, 2019	4,600,000
Committee recommendation	7,767,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$7,767,000 for the Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund, an amount equal to the enacted level and \$3,167,000 above the request. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table at the end of this explanatory report.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Appropriations, 2018	\$62,370,000
Budget estimate, 2019	56,735,000
Committee recommendation	56,735,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$56,735,000 for the Working Capital Fund. This amount is equal to the request.

OFFICE OF NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE

Appropriations, 2018	\$137,757,000
Budget estimate, 2019	137,505,000
Committee recommendation	137,505,000

The bill provides \$137,505,000 for the Office of Natural Resources Revenue which is equal to the request.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

Appropriations, 2018	\$530,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	405,000,000
Committee recommendation	500,000,000

The bill includes full funding for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes [PILT] program for fiscal year 2018 in Section 114 of Title I, General Provisions, which is estimated to be \$500,000,000 for the fiscal year.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Title I of the bill includes “General Provisions, Department of the Interior”, which are various legislative provisions affecting the Department. The provisions are:

SEC. 101. Provides secretarial authority for the intra-bureau transfer of program funds for expenditures in cases of emergency when all other emergency funds are exhausted.

SEC. 102. Provides for the department-wide expenditure or transfer of funds by the Secretary in the event of actual or potential emergencies including forest fires, range fires, earthquakes, floods, volcanic eruptions, storms, oil spills, grasshopper and Mormon cricket outbreaks, and surface mine reclamation emergencies.

SEC. 103. Provides for use of appropriated funds by the Secretary for contracts, rental cars and aircraft, certain library memberships, and certain telephone expenses.

SEC. 104. Provides for the transfer of unobligated balances from the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Office of Special Trustee for American Indians for expenditure or transfer for Indian trust management activities.

SEC. 105. Permits the redistribution of Tribal priority allocation and Tribal base funds to alleviate funding inequities.

SEC. 106. Authorizes the acquisition of lands for the purpose of operating and maintaining facilities that support visitors to Ellis, Governors, and Liberty Islands.

SEC. 107. Authorizes Outer Continental Shelf inspection fees to be collected by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 108. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to continue the reorganization of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement.

SEC. 109. Provides the Secretary of the Interior with authority to enter into multi-year cooperative agreements with nonprofit organizations for long-term care of wild horses and burros.

SEC. 110. Addresses the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s responsibilities for mass marking of salmonid stocks.

SEC. 111. Allows the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education to more efficiently and effectively perform reimbursable work.

SEC. 112. Provides for the humane transfer of excess wild horses.

SEC. 113. Provides authority for the Department of the Interior to enter into cooperative agreements with nonprofit organizations designated under the Older Americans Act.

SEC. 114. Extension of Payments in lieu of taxes.

SEC. 115. Addresses issuance of rules for sage-grouse.

SEC. 116. Technical correction for a provision in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018.

TITLE II
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] was created through Executive Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, designed to consolidate certain Federal Government environmental activities into a single agency. The plan was submitted by the President to the Congress on July 8, 1970, and the EPA was established as an independent agency in the executive branch on December 2, 1970, by consolidating 15 components from 5 departments and independent agencies.

A description of EPA's pollution control programs by media follows:

Air.—The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 authorize a national program of air pollution research, regulation, prevention, and enforcement activities.

Water Quality.—The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, provides the framework for protection of the Nation's surface waters. The law recognizes that it is the primary responsibility of the States to prevent, reduce, and eliminate water pollution. The States determine the desired uses for their waters, set standards, identify current uses and, where uses are being impaired or threatened, develop plans for the protection or restoration of the designated use. They implement the plans through control programs such as permitting and enforcement, construction of municipal waste water treatment works, and nonpoint source control practices. The act also regulates discharge of dredge or fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands.

Drinking Water.—The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended in 1996, charges EPA with the responsibility of implementing a program to assure that the Nation's public drinking water supplies are free of contamination that may pose a human health risk, and to protect and prevent the endangerment of ground water resources which serve as drinking water supplies.

Hazardous Waste.—The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 [RCRA] mandated EPA to develop a regulatory program to protect human health and the environment from improper hazardous waste disposal practices. The RCRA Program manages hazardous wastes from generation through disposal.

EPA's responsibilities and authorities to manage hazardous waste were greatly expanded under the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984. Not only did the regulated universe of wastes and facilities dealing with hazardous waste increase significantly, but past mismanagement practices, in particular prior releases at inactive hazardous and solid waste management units,

were to be identified and corrective action taken. The 1984 amendments also authorized a regulatory and implementation program directed to owners and operators of underground storage tanks.

The Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest Establishment Act of 2012 amended subtitle C of the Solid Waste Disposal Act to establish an electronic means of tracking wastes subject to RCRA regulation. Appropriations to the Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest Fund support development, operation, maintenance, and upgrading of the hazardous waste electronic manifest system.

Pesticides.—The objective of the pesticide program is to protect the public health and the environment from unreasonable risks while permitting the use of necessary pest control approaches. This objective is pursued by EPA under the Food Quality Protection Act, the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and the Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2012 through three principal means: (1) review of existing and new pesticide products; (2) enforcement of pesticide use rules; and (3) research and development to reinforce the ability to evaluate the risks and benefits of pesticides.

Radiation.—The radiation program's major emphasis is to minimize the exposure of persons to ionizing radiation, whether from naturally occurring sources, from medical or industrial applications, nuclear power sources, or weapons development.

Toxic Substances.—The Toxic Substances Control Act establishes a program to stimulate the development of adequate data on the effects of chemical substances on health and the environment, and institute control action for those chemicals which present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment. The act's coverage affects more than 60,000 chemicals currently in commerce, and all new chemicals.

Multimedia.—Multimedia activities are designed to support programs where the problems, tools, and results are cross media and must be integrated to effect results. This integrated program encompasses the EPA's research, enforcement, and abatement activities.

Superfund.—The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 established a national program to protect public health and the environment from the threats posed by inactive hazardous waste sites and uncontrolled spills of hazardous substances. The original statute was amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. Under these authorities, EPA manages a hazardous waste site clean-up program including emergency response and long-term remediation.

Brownfields.—The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 as amended by the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act of 2002 establishes a national program to assess, cleanup, and provide support to States, tribes, local communities, and other stakeholders to work together to develop Brownfields.

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks.—The Leaking Underground Storage Tank [LUST] Program addresses petroleum releases from federally regulated underground storage tanks. It was created in 1986 when Congress amended subtitle I of the Solid Waste Disposal Act. EPA implements the LUST response program

primarily through cooperative agreements with the States. In 2005, the Energy Policy Act expanded eligible uses of the Trust Fund to include certain leak prevention activities.

Inland Oil Spill.—The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended by section 4202 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, established a national program to help prepare for, and respond to, any oil spill affecting the inland waters of the United States.

PROGRAMMATIC GUIDANCE

The bill provides \$8,058,488,000 for the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA]. The bill does not support reductions proposed in the budget request unless explicitly noted.

Congressional Budget Justification.—The Agency is directed to continue to include the information requested in House Report 112–331 and any proposals to change State allocation formulas that affect the distribution of appropriated funds in future budget justifications.

Reprogramming and Workforce Reshaping.—The agreement does not include any of the requested funds for workforce reshaping. Further, the Committee does not expect the Agency to consolidate or close any regional offices in fiscal year 2019. The Agency is held to the reprogramming limitation of \$1,000,000 and should continue to follow the reprogramming directives as provided in the front of this report. It is noted that such reprogramming directives apply to proposed reorganizations, workforce restructure, reshaping, transfer of functions, or downsizing, especially those of significant national or regional importance, and include closures, consolidations, and relocations of offices, facilities, and laboratories.

Further, the Agency may not use any amount of deobligated funds to initiate a new program, office, or initiative, without the prior approval of the Committee. Within 30 days of enactment of this Act, the Agency is directed to submit to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations its annual operating plan for fiscal year 2019, which shall detail how the Agency plans to allocate funds at the program project level.

Other.—It is noted that the current workforce is below the fiscal year 2018 level, therefore, the agreement includes rescissions in the Science and Technology and Environmental Programs and Management accounts that capture expected savings associated with such changes. The Agency is directed to first apply the rescissions across program project areas to reflect routine attrition that will occur in those program project areas in fiscal year 2019 and then to reflect efficiency savings in a manner that seeks, to the extent practicable, to be proportional among program project areas. Amounts provided in this Act are sufficient to fully fund Agency payroll estimates.

The Committee understands that the Agency routinely makes funding payroll requirements a top priority, and the Committee expects the Agency will continue to do so as it executes its fiscal year 2019 appropriation and applies the rescissions.

The Committee does not expect the Agency will undertake adverse personnel actions or incentive programs to comply with the rescissions nor does the Committee expect the Agency will undertake largescale adverse personnel actions or incentive programs in

fiscal year 2019. As specified in the bill language, the rescissions shall not apply to the Geographic Programs, the National Estuary Program, and the National Priorities funding in the Science and Technology and Environmental Programs and Management accounts. The Agency is directed to submit, as part of the operating plan, detail on the application of such rescissions at the program project level.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2018	\$706,473,000
Budget estimate, 2019	448,965,000
Committee recommendation	706,473,000

The bill provides \$706,473,000 for science and technology activities with an additional \$17,398,000 to be paid from Hazardous Substance Superfund to fund ongoing research activities authorized by the Comprehensive Environmental, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended. This amount is equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. A detailed allocation of funding by program is included in the table that accompanies this report. Additional changes to the request are detailed below

Indoor Air and Radiation.—\$5,997,000 is provided for indoor air and radiation activities, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The proposed elimination of radon activities has been rejected and the program is funded at not less than the fiscal year 2018 level.

Pesticides Licensing.—\$6,027,000 is provided for pesticide program activities. This amount is equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

Research: Air and Energy.—\$94,906,000 has been provided. Of this amount, up to \$3,000,000 shall be used to continue the study under the heading “Partnership Research” contained in the explanatory statement of Public Law 115–141.

Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability.—\$126,930,000 is provided for the chemical safety and sustainability program. Funding for the endocrine disruptor program and for computational toxicology are maintained at the fiscal year 2018 level.

Research: National Priorities.—The bill provides \$5,000,000, which shall be used for extramural research grants, independent of the Science to Achieve Results [STAR] grant program, to fund high-priority water quality and availability research by not-for-profit organizations who often partner with the Agency. Because these grants are independent of the STAR grant program, the Agency should strive to award grants in as large an amount as is possible to achieve the most scientifically significant research. Funds shall be awarded competitively with priority given to partners proposing research of national scope and who provide a 25-percent match. The Agency is directed to allocate funds to grantees within 180 days of enactment of this act.

Additional Guidance.—The Committee has provided the following additional guidance with respect to funding provided under this account.

Computational Toxicology.—The Agency is directed to continue following the guidance contained in the explanatory statement of Public Law 115–141.

Enhanced Aquifer Use.—The Agency is directed to continue following the guidance contained in Senate Report 114–281.

Integrated Risk Information System.—The Agency is directed to continue following the guidance contained in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 115–141.

Nanomaterials Research.—The Committee notes the increased capabilities that the Food and Drug Administration [FDA] has developed to study environment, health, and safety of nanomaterials [nanoEHS] within FDA’s Jefferson Laboratory Campus, including the National Center for Toxicological Research, and its consolidated headquarters at White Oak, Maryland. The FDA can and should be more involved in nanoEHS research with other agencies, particularly in activities involving human health. Out of the amounts appropriated, the Administrator shall seek to involve the FDA in nanoEHS research to the maximum extent possible, including participation in EPA funded research.

STAR Grants.—The Committee has provided funds to continue the Science to Achieve Results program and the Committee directs the Agency to distribute grants consistent with fiscal year 2018.

Harmful Algal Blooms.—The Committee recognizes the increasing challenges many communities face from harmful algal blooms [HABs] in freshwater and coastal ecosystems. The Committee encourages the Agency to fund research grants that help promote scientific progress towards preventing and controlling HABs in freshwater and coastal ecosystems, including research to (1) determine the effectiveness of existing nutrient treatment technologies, (2) evaluate the scale-up of emerging nutrient treatment technologies and develop new technologies, and (3) develop best management practices to help both rural and urban communities control nutrients in their watersheds.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2018	\$2,597,999,000
Budget estimate, 2019	1,784,852,000
Committee recommendation	2,597,999,000

The bill provides \$2,597,999,000 for environmental programs and management activities. This amount is equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. A detailed allocation of funding by program is included in the table that accompanies this report. Additional changes to the request are detailed below.

Clean Air.—The Committee has provided the fiscal year 2018 enacted level for Clean Air programs. Within these funds, the Committee continues to support the EnergySTAR program at the fiscal year 2018 level.

Further, the Committee does not support the proposed termination of voluntary programs, including Natural GasSTAR, AgSTAR, the Combined Heat and Power Partnership, and other partnership programs where EPA works collaboratively with non-governmental entities to identify beneficial methods to reduce emis-

sions, reduce pollution, or increase efficiency. The Committee funds both program areas related to stratospheric ozone at not less than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

Environmental Protection: National Priorities.—The bill provides \$15,000,000 for a competitive grant program for qualified non-profit organizations, excluding institutions of higher education, to provide technical assistance for improved water quality or safe drinking water, adequate waste water to small systems or individual private well owners. The Agency shall provide \$12,300,000 for Grassroots Rural and Small Community Water Systems Assistance Act, for activities specified under section 1442(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-1(e)(8)). The Agency is also directed to provide \$1,700,000 for grants to qualified not-for-profit organizations for technical assistance for individual private well owners, with priority given to organizations that currently provide technical and educational assistance to individual private well owners. The Agency is directed to provide on a national and multi-State regional basis, \$1,000,000 for grants to qualified organizations for the sole purpose of providing on-site training and technical assistance for wastewater systems. The Agency shall require each grantee to provide a minimum 10 percent match, including in kind contributions. The Agency is directed to allocate funds to grantees within 180 days of enactment of this act.

The Committee remains concerned that the Agency made a decision to put out a multi-year Request for Applications for fiscal year 2017 and 2018 without the express approval of the Committee. The Agency is directed to obtain Committee approval for any similar activity in the future.

Geographic Programs.—The bill provides \$454,958,000 for Geographic Programs, an increase of \$7,101,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. Funding levels for the specific geographic programs are as follows:

- \$300,000,000 for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.
- \$73,000,000 for the Chesapeake Bay program.
- \$4,819,000 for the San Francisco Bay program.
- \$28,000,000 for the Puget Sound program.
- \$3,204,000 for the South Florida program.
- \$12,000,000 for the Long Island Sound program.
- \$14,542,000 for the Gulf of Mexico program.
- \$11,000,000 for the Lake Champlain program.
- \$5,000,000 for the Southern New England Estuaries program.
- \$948,000 for the Lake Pontchartrain program.
- \$1,000,000 for the Columbia River Basin Restoration program.

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.—A long-term goal of the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative [GLRI] articulated in the GLRI Action Plan calls for land use, recreation and economic activities that are managed to ensure that nearshore aquatic, wetland and upland habitats will sustain the health and function of natural communities. The Committee is aware that Metropolitan Planning Organizations in the region are working on site-specific land-use and economic development projects with local communities bordering the Great Lakes that can help advance this effort. The Agency is encouraged to work with these groups to advance this long-term goal as they allocate funding under the GLRI.

Additionally, the Committee urges the Environmental Protection Agency and Great Lakes Interagency Taskforce to provide continued attention and resources towards building the capacity of on-the-ground partners, including States and Tribes, as ongoing partners in the stewardship of the Great Lakes. The Committee recognizes the importance of Tribal self-governance and encourages the Agency to work with Tribal governments and the Bureau of Indian Affairs to develop a proposal for the creation of a distinct GLRI Tribal program through which GLRI funds would be provided to allow Tribes the flexibility to develop the programs that are of the highest priorities to their communities, and which fulfill the spirit of self-determination, meet treaty obligations, and carry out Federal trust responsibilities.

The Committee encourages agency funds for Great Lakes projects to be made available for projects in the historic Great Lakes Basin, which includes the Chicago River Watershed.

Gulf of Mexico.—The bill provides \$14,542,000 for the Gulf of Mexico Geographic Program where hypoxia is a growing cause for concern. The Committee directs the Agency to coordinate with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Gulf States, and other State, local and private partners to leverage greater resources toward conservation projects on working-lands within the Gulf Region and Mississippi River Basin. The Agency is directed to distribute funds in the same manner as fiscal year 2018.

Chesapeake Bay.—The Committee recommends \$73,000,000 for the Chesapeake Bay program. From within the amount provided, \$6,000,000 is for nutrient and sediment removal grants and \$6,000,000 is for small watershed grants to control polluted runoff from urban, suburban and agricultural lands.

Lake Champlain.—The Committee recommends \$11,000,000 for the Lake Champlain program. From within the amount provided, \$4,399,000 shall be allocated in the same manner as fiscal year 2017. Funds appropriated above \$4,399,000 shall be for otherwise unmet needs necessary to implement the EPA's 2016 Phosphorus Total Maximum Daily Load Plan for Lake Champlain for projects and work identified in the State implementation plan.

Puget Sound.—The bill provides \$28,000,000 and the Agency shall follow the direction under this heading in House Report 115-238.

Northwest Forest Program.—The Committee continues to support the Northwest Forest Program at not less than the fiscal year 2018 funding level.

South Florida Program.—The Committee has provided \$3,204,000 for the South Florida program, an increase of \$1,500,000 above the enacted level. Within the increase, the Committee provides \$500,000 to monitor coral health in South Florida, \$500,000 to enhance water quality and seagrass monitoring in the Caloosahatchee Estuary and Indian River Lagoon especially with respect to assessing the impact of Lake Okeechobee discharges, and \$500,000 to enhance water quality and seagrass monitoring in Florida Bay and Biscayne Bay especially with respect to assessing the impact of Everglades Restoration projects.

Columbia River Basin Restoration Program.—The bill provides \$1,000,000 for the purpose of commencing implementation of the

Columbia River Basin Restoration Program, which was authorized in Public Law 114–322, including the establishment of a stakeholder working group, establishment of a voluntary and competitive restoration and grant program, and development of an annual budget plan to accomplish the goals of protection and restoration of the Columbia River Basin.

Indoor Air and Radiation.—\$27,637,000 has been provided for indoor air and radiation activities, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The proposed elimination of the radon program has been rejected and funding should be provided at not less than the fiscal year 2018 level. Funds have been included for the Radiation Protection and Reduce Risks from Indoor Air programs.

Information Exchange/Outreach.—Tribal capacity building is funded at not less than the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The Committee is concerned that the smart skin cancer education program has recently received insufficient attention from the Agency, and therefore the Agency is directed to use environmental education funds for the smart skin cancer education program, similar to prior years. The Committee expects the Agency to continue the Small Minority Business Assistance program.

International Programs.—The bill provides \$15,400,000 for International Programs, which includes funds for the U.S.-Mexico Border program at the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

IT/Data Management.—The Committee has provided the additional funds requested for information security.

Legal/Science/Regulatory/Economic Review.—The Committee recommends \$111,414,000, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. Within this amount, Integrated Environmental Strategies is funded at the fiscal year 2018 level, so that the Agency can continue to provide locally-led, community-driven technical assistance to localities, States, and other Federal agencies.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.—The bill provides \$112,377,000, an increase of \$3,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. Of funds provided under this section, not less than \$8,000,000 should be allocated for the purpose of developing and implementing a Federal permit program for the regulation of coal combustion residuals in nonparticipating States, as authorized under section 4005(d)(2)(B) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(2)(B)). Additionally, the Committee continues the Waste Minimization and Recycling program, and has provided \$1,000,000 to help public entities demonstrate community anaerobic digester applications to municipal solid waste streams and farm needs such as capturing excess phosphorus.

Toxics Risk Review and Prevention.—\$92,521,000 is provided for toxics risk review and prevention activities and maintains funding for the Pollution Prevention program and the Lead Risk Reduction program.

Water: Ecosystems.—\$47,788,000 has been provided for water ecosystem programs, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. Within the amount provided, \$26,723,000 has been provided for National Estuary Program grants as authorized by section 320 of the Clean Water Act. This amount is sufficient to provide each of the 28 national estuaries in the program with a grant of at least \$600,000.

Water: Human Health Protection.—\$98,507,000 has been provided for water-related human health protection activities. The proposed elimination of the beach program has been rejected and funding is provided at the fiscal year 2018 level.

Water Quality Protection.—\$210,417,000 has been provided for water quality protection. The Committee rejects the proposed elimination of the WaterSENSE program, and provides not less than the fiscal year 2018 level.

Additional Guidance.—The Committee has provided the following additional guidance with respect to funding provided under this account.

Coal Refuse-Fired Electrical Generating Units.—The Agency is directed to continue following the guidance contained in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 115–141.

Community Affordability Study.—The Committee is concerned about the Environmental Protection Agency’s continued emphasis on the metric of 2 percent of median house income for determining community affordability. The Committee supports the recommended framework and criteria in the National Academy of Public Administration (the Academy) Panel’s report, *Developing a New Framework for Community Affordability of Clean Water Services*. Within available funds, the Committee directs EPA to contract with the Academy to propose potential formulas consistent with the framework’s criteria for utilization by the agency. The Academy’s review shall (1) evaluate a subset of the most promising alternative community affordability formulas, (2) identify their advantages and disadvantages, and (3) recommend three to five community affordability formulas that could be appropriate replacements for the indicators and formulas in EPA’s 1997 Combined Sewer Overflows-Guidance for Financial Capability Assessment and Schedule Development and the 2014 Financial Capability Framework for Municipal Clean Water Act Requirement. The EPA shall contract with the Academy within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act. The Academy shall submit a report with its findings and recommendations to Congress and EPA no later than 6 months after the date of contract with EPA.

Diesel Generators in Remote Alaska Villages.—The Agency is directed to continue following the guidance contained in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 115–141.

Ecolabels for Federal Procurement.—The Agency is directed to continue following the guidance contained in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 115–141.

Energy Star.—The Committee is concerned that litigation over non-compliance of voluntary Energy Star efficiency standards, which can be the result of a standard that has changed, may lead some participants to avoid participating in the program. The Committee is also aware of the need for products carrying the Energy Star label to achieve the required efficiency levels to best benefit consumers. The Committee directs the Agency to evaluate how the Agency may balance these interests to ensure that the Energy Star program is both fair to voluntary participants and reliable for consumers and report back within 180 days of the enactment of this act.

Fish Grinding.—The Agency is directed to continue following the guidance contained in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 115–141.

Interagency Consultations.—The Agency is directed to continue following the requirements of Senate Report 114–281 regarding consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture related to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

Integrated Planning.—The Agency is encouraged to continue using an integrated planning approach to enhance flexibility for communities struggling to meet compliance costs mandated under the Clean Water Act [CWA] as well as the Agency’s efforts to consider a community’s ability to pay for compliance costs when determining permitting actions under the CWA. The Agency is directed to maintain technical assistance and outreach to communities seeking to develop and implement an integrated planning approach to meeting Clean Water Act requirements. Further, the Committee urges the Agency to implement integrated planning measures through a flexible permit process rather than enforcement actions and consent decrees.

Kootenai Watershed.—The Committee directs the Agency to continue its work with Federal, State, tribal and local partners—including local elected officials such as county commissioners, mayors, State representatives, State senators and local citizens—to monitor and reduce any contaminants in the Kootenai watershed found to be hazardous. The Agency is directed to work with the State Department and other partners to identify any remaining gaps in water quality information necessary to address any contaminants found to be hazardous in the Kootenai with Canada. The Agency is directed to report to the Committee with this information within 180 days of enactment of this act.

Lead and Copper Rule.—The Committee is aware that the Agency has announced plans to update the Lead and Copper Rule. The Committee supports this action and urges the Agency to act expeditiously on this matter. The Committee directs the Agency to brief the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act about its plans for this action.

National Estuary Program.—The Committee supports the National Estuary Program and believes that estuaries provide critical ecosystem services that protect human health and public safety. These include water filtration, flood control, habitat enhancement and restoration, shoreline stabilization, erosion prevention, and the protection of coastal communities during hurricanes and storms. The Committee recognizes that many industries rely on healthy estuaries, and the Committee has provided funding to ensure the protection of these critical ecosystems.

Pesticide Registration Improvement Act.—The Committee has recommended sufficient funding for compliance with the Pesticides Registration Improvement Act. The Committee directs the Agency to continue compliance with the fiscal year 2017 quarterly reporting requirement related to previously collected maintenance fees that are currently unavailable for obligation. To ensure the Committee has the most accurate information regarding this issue, the Agency is directed to provide a briefing within 30 days of enactment of this act.

PFOA/PFAS.—The Committee is aware that the Agency has announced plans to take the next step under the Safe Drinking Water Act process to evaluate the need for a maximum contaminant level for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances. The Committee supports this action and urges the Agency to act expeditiously on this matter. The Committee directs the Agency to brief the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act about its plans for this action.

Public Access to Research.—The Agency released its Plan to Increase Access to Results of EPA-Funded Scientific Research on November 29, 2016. The Committee urges the Agency to continue its efforts towards full implementation of the plan, and directs the Agency to provide an update on its efforts in its fiscal year 2020 budget request.

Regulation of Groundwater.—The Agency is directed to continue following the guidance contained in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 115-141. The Committee reiterates that, since enactment in 1972, the Clean Water Act has regulated impacts to navigable waters, while regulation of groundwater has remained outside of the act's jurisdiction. Instead, legislative history surrounding the CWA indicates that Congress intended for groundwater pollution to be regulated through the CWA's nonpoint source program and other Federal and State laws.

Significant New Alternatives Policy Program.—The Committee reiterates the direction contained within the explanatory statement associated with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 to consider harmonizing the status of any previously approved refrigerant or foam-blowing agent with other domestic and international programs for refrigeration and commercial air conditioning applications, and corresponding deadlines for military, space- and aeronautics-related applications.

Small Refinery Relief.—The Committee continues the directive contained in Senate Report 114-281 related to small refinery relief. The Agency is reminded that, regardless of the Department of Energy's recommendation, additional relief may be granted if the Agency believes it is warranted.

Small Remote Incinerators.—The Committee believes the Agency's efforts to regulate small remote incinerators [SRIs] will have negative impact on remote areas in Alaska where traditional waste disposal methods are unavailable. Because SRIs in Alaska are used to manage food waste, elimination of SRIs would result in the inability to dispose of food waste in a timely manner—a situation that creates an attraction to wildlife and increases the potential for potentially lethal human—wildlife contact. Additionally, many Alaska sites have no road connection to landfills so waste will often have to be flown via fixed and rotary wing aircraft to landfills as far away as 65 miles. In its original efforts to regulate SRIs, the Agency recognized these issues and exempted SRIs in Alaska. Following the Agency's decision to reverse course because of a court decision, the Committee and stakeholders have attempted to work with the Agency for at least 3 years. Unfortunately, those efforts have not resulted in any relief for users of SRIs in Alaska. Because that is the case, the bill includes language delaying enforcement as the Committee, stakeholders, and the Agency work toward a solu-

tion. The Committee appreciates the work of the Agency and encourages all parties to find a solution by the end of fiscal year 2019. The Committee directs the Agency to brief the Committee on its progress on a quarterly basis.

Toxic Substances Control Act Modernization.—The Committee notes that legislation to modernize the Toxic Substances Control Act [TSCA] was enacted in 2016. This bill includes language that will enable the EPA to collect and spend new fees to conduct additional chemical reviews, consistent with TSCA modernization legislation. Those fees are expected to be \$27,000,000 per year once the program is fully implemented. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that in fiscal year 2019, fee collections will begin several months after the beginning of the fiscal year and will total \$5,000,000. This bill also includes language ensuring that new fee collections will supplement, not supplant, appropriated resources for these activities.

Transparency of Public Calendars.—The Committee appreciates the Agency's recent steps to post the daily calendars of the Agency's senior leaders on the Agency's public website. These efforts follow a traditional commitment by the Agency to provide a high level of transparency of officials' calendars. The Committee directs the Agency to continue publishing such daily calendars, and to the extent it is practicable, the Agency is encouraged to take steps to publish calendars within 24 hours of the end of each day in which official or political business is conducted, including the calendars of the Administrator, Deputy Administrator, each Regional Administrator, and any individuals serving in an acting capacity for such positions. As the EPA continues to take steps to improve transparency, the Agency should ensure that each daily calendar includes meetings, calls, and events, as well as the names of the organizations represented in those meetings, calls, or events.

Vehicle Idling Training.—The Committee notes that diesel vehicle operators and businesses in the private sector have reduced their vehicle fleet costs and improved air quality by participating in programs that offer certifications for idle reduction and fuel efficient driving programs. The Agency is directed to conduct a cross agency analysis to determine which branches of government could achieve savings and improve air quality by engaging in external programs, including University Extension programs that offer this training.

Electric Pathway.—The Committee notes the backlog of applications under the Renewable Fuels Pathway II rule finalized in 2014. No applications for the electric pathway—which could help support rural agricultural communities—have been approved since the rule went into effect. The Committee strongly encourages the Agency to take action on the existing applications within 90 days of the enactment of this act.

Lead Standards.—Lead poisoning causes significant health, neurological, behavioral, intellectual, and academic impairments. In the Toxic Substances Control Act and the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act, Congress required the Agency to promulgate standards for the identification of lead hazards, including lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust, and lead-contaminated soil. The Committee urges EPA to meet the timeline set by the

Ninth Circuit Court in proposing new standards that “prevent childhood lead poisoning and eliminate lead-based paint hazards”.

HAZARDOUS WASTE ELECTRIC MANIFEST SYSTEM FUND

Appropriations, 2018 .....	.....
Budget estimate, 2019 .....	.....
Committee recommendation .....	.....

As requested in the budget, an administrative provision has been included to authorize the Agency to both collect and spend e-Manifest user fees in fiscal year 2019. The first time this program was fully fee funded was in fiscal year 2018.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2018	\$41,489,000
Budget estimate, 2019	37,475,000
Committee recommendation	41,489,000

The bill provides \$41,489,000 for the Office of Inspector General, which is equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$4,014,000 above the budget request.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2018	\$34,467,000
Budget estimate, 2019	39,553,000
Committee recommendation	34,467,000

The bill provides \$34,467,000 for buildings and facilities programs. This amount is equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2018	\$1,091,947,000
Budget estimate, 2019	1,088,830,000
Committee recommendation	1,091,947,000

The bill provides \$1,091,947,000 for Superfund programs and language to transfer \$8,718,000 to the Office of Inspector General account and \$17,398,000 to the Science and Technology account. When combined with an additional \$43,000,000 included in a general provision in title IV, the bill provides a total of \$1,134,947,000 for the Hazardous Substance Superfund account. A detailed allocation of funding by program is included in the table that accompanies this report. Additional changes to the request are detailed below.

Enforcement.—\$166,375,000 is provided for Superfund enforcement, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The Agency is directed to continue financial support of the Department of Justice [DOJ] in fiscal year 2018 at a level that will ensure the DOJ can continue to initiate and prosecute civil, judicial, and administrative site remediation cases and ensure that responsible parties perform cleanup actions at sites where they are liable.

Additional Guidance.—The Committee has provided the following additional guidance with respect to funding provided under this account:

Contaminants of Emerging Concern.—The Committee recommends \$181,306,000 for Emergency Response and Removal activities. When combined with an additional \$5,000,000 included in a general provision in title IV, the Committee recommends a total of \$186,306,000. These activities should include collaborative work with State, Tribal, and local governments to help communities address contaminants of emerging concern. Furthermore, the Committee recommends that the Agency expeditiously remediate Superfund sites contaminated by these emerging contaminants, and provide technical assistance and support to States and Tribes during the remedial cleanup process.

Continued Improvements.—The Committee encourages the Superfund program to continue to implement more meaningful performance measures of Superfund site clean-up. Additionally, the Committee encourages efforts to continually improve the system for delisting National Priority List sites in order to recognize cleanup progress, and to consider more consistency in site cleanup standards while recognizing site variabilities and ensuring that the requirements of the National Contingency Plan are met. The Committee urges the Agency to enhance on-the-ground cooperation with local impacted parties by engaging local stakeholders on a consistent basis.

Privacy for Agricultural Producers.—The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018, included bill language to provide relief to livestock producers related to emissions reporting under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 [CERCLA]. In order to protect American farmers and ranchers, the committee directs the Agency, consistent with its legal obligations, to maintain its efforts to preserve the privacy of agricultural operations who are required to report under other statutes in compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act, the Privacy Act of 1974, and section 1170 of the Food Security Act of 1985.

Sediment Guidance.—The Committee notes that EPA first issued the Contaminated Sediment Remediation Guidance for Hazardous Waste Sites in 2005 and provided some updates in EPA's January 2017 OLEM Directive (9200.1–130). Given the importance of consistently implementing Superfund policy, the Committee encourages the Administrator to issue a directive reiterating the critical need to strictly follow the Contaminated Sediment Guidance and integrate applicable recommendations from the Task Force.

Tribal Guidance.—The Committee recognizes the importance of government-to-government Tribal consultation as well as the necessity to honor Tribal treaty rights and resources protected by treaties. The Agency is directed to fully implement the agency's Guidance for Discussing Tribal Treaty Rights to ensure agency actions adequately consider treaty rights proactively throughout the consultation process.

PCB Contamination.—The Committee is aware of the persistent PCB contamination in Minden, Fayette County, West Virginia and is concerned about the reportedly high incidence of cancer experienced by Minden's residents. The Committee encourages the EPA to report regularly to the West Virginia congressional delegation on the status of its efforts in Minden, West Virginia.

Bubbly Creek.—The Agency and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are strongly encouraged to coordinate on an agreement to resolve legacy contamination issues related to the South Fork of the South Branch of the Chicago River.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND

Appropriations, 2018	\$91,941,000
Budget estimate, 2019	47,532,000
Committee recommendation	91,941,000

The bill provides \$91,941,000 for leaking underground storage tank trust fund activities, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. A detailed allocation of funding by program is included in the table that accompanies this statement.

INLAND OIL SPILL PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2018	\$18,209,000
Budget estimate, 2019	15,673,000
Committee recommendation	18,209,000

The bill provides \$18,209,000 for inland oil spill programs, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. A detailed allocation of funding by program is included in the table that accompanies this statement.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Appropriations, 2018	\$3,562,161,000
Budget estimate, 2019	2,929,467,000
Committee recommendation	3,575,041,000

The bill provides \$3,562,161,000 for State and Tribal assistance grants. This amount is \$12,880,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. A detailed allocation of funding by program is included in the table that accompanies this statement. Additional changes to the request are detailed below.

Infrastructure Assistance.—\$2,482,000,000 has been provided for infrastructure assistance. The amount provided increases in funding for State Revolving Fund programs. When combined with a title IV general provision, the bill includes \$1,694,000,000 for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund program and \$1,164,000,000 for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund program.

Assistance to Small and Disadvantaged Communities.—Within a title IV general provision, the bill provides \$30,000,000 to continue a grant program to help small and disadvantaged communities develop and maintain adequate water infrastructure. The program was created in section 2104 of Public Law 114–322. The Agency is directed to brief the Committee prior to publishing its request for applications related to this new grant program.

Reducing Lead in Drinking Water.—Within a title IV general provision, the bill provides \$15,000,000 to continue a grant program, created in section 2105 of Public Law 114–322, to provide assistance to eligible entities for lead reduction projects. The Agency is directed to brief the Committee prior to publishing its request for applications related to this new grant program.

Lead Testing.—Within a title IV general provision, the bill provides \$25,000,000 to continue a grant program for voluntary test-

ing of drinking water for lead contaminants at schools and child care facilities, as authorized in section 2107 of Public Law 114–322. The Agency is directed to brief the Committee prior to publishing its request for applications related to this new grant program.

Use of Iron and Steel.—The bill includes language in title IV general provisions that stipulates requirements for the use of iron and steel in State Revolving Fund projects, and the agreement includes only the following guidance. The Committee acknowledges that EPA may issue a waiver of said requirements for de minimis amounts of iron and steel building materials. The Committee emphasizes that any coating processes that are applied to the external surface of iron and steel components that otherwise qualify under the procurement preference shall not render such products ineligible for the procurement preference regardless of where the coating processes occur, provided that final assembly of the products occurs in the United States.

Targeted Airshed Grant.—\$50,000,000 has been provided for Targeted Airshed Grants. These grants shall be distributed on a competitive basis to nonattainment areas that EPA determines are ranked as the top five most polluted areas relative to annual ozone or particulate matter 2.5 standards as well as the top five areas based on the 24-hour particulate matter 2.5 standard where the design values exceed the 35 mg/m³ standard. To determine these areas, the Agency shall use the most recent design values calculated from validated air quality data. The Committee notes that these funds are available for emission reduction activities deemed necessary for compliance with national ambient air quality standards and included in a State Implementation Plan submitted to EPA. Not later than the end of fiscal year 2019, EPA should provide a report to the Committee that includes a table showing how fiscal year 2017 and 2018 funds were allocated. The table should also include grant recipients and metrics for anticipated or actual results.

Animas River Spill.—The Committee feels strongly that an adequate long-term water quality monitoring program must be place for the states and tribes affected following the Gold King Mine Spill into the Animas River that impacted Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and the Navajo Nation. The Committee has, to date, provided \$8,000,000 for the first two installments of a 5-year total authorization of \$20,000,000 in the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (Public Law 114–322). The Committee provides \$4,000,000 for fiscal year 2019 and directs the EPA to continue to work in consultation with affected States and Tribes on this effort. In addition, the Committee expects the EPA to process all state, tribal, and local requests for reimbursements for costs incurred in an expeditious manner.

Further, the Committee concurs with the Agency’s decision to reconsider its previous determination to deny claims for damages from the Animas River Spill by invoking the discretionary act exemption in the Federal Tort Claims Act, but is concerned that little progress has been made on processing or paying out claims. The Committee is also concerned that the Agency is applying or may apply an inconsistent standard that discriminates against certain claimants. The Committee expects the Agency and the Federal gov-

ernment to take a clear and consistent position on the question of whether they are responsible for damages caused to others by the Gold King Mine release. The Committee supports paying out all legitimate claims from the Judgment Fund, consistent with the Federal Tort Claims Act, and communicating all relevant aspects of the claims process clearly to all affected communities, State, local and Tribal governments, along with the Committee. Within 30 days of enactment of this Act, the Agency shall provide to the Committee a written report detailing the status of the review of the legal basis for allowing or rejecting claims and the date by which such review will be complete, the current process underway for processing claims, the status of all claims, including reconsidered claims, the Agency's complete plan for processing all claims, and any other future planned actions related to current or future claims.

Categorical Grants.—For categorical grants to States and other environmental partners for the implementation of delegated programs, the bill provides \$1,093,041,000, an increase of \$17,000,000 over the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The Committee continues to reject the elimination of the Radon program and the Beaches Protection program and funding is provided at fiscal year 2018 enacted levels for both programs.

The Committee has provided additional funding to the States because the States are expected to continue the leading role they have taken to ensure compliance with environmental statutes. The Committee believes that it is important for the Agency to work collaboratively with State partners and to provide them support as they attempt to implement delegated environmental program.

Categorical Grant: Multipurpose Grants.—Because the States are expected to take a leading role in compliance with environmental cleanup, the bill contains \$27,000,000 for Multipurpose grants to States and Tribes, an increase of \$17,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The Committee was disappointed with the Agency's funding formula in fiscal year 2016 because it did not provide the flexibility that Congress expected and instead gave preference to air programs. In fiscal year 2019, the Agency is directed to give maximum flexibility to states, so that states, not the Agency, may determine where funds from this grant program are of most value.

Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319).—The Committee has provided \$170,915,000 in Nonpoint Source grants, equal to the fiscal year 2018 level. The Committee expects the Agency to examine the allocation formula to ensure that resources are being spent in areas with the most pressing need.

Categorical Grant State and Local Air Quality Management.—The bill provides \$228,219,000 for State and Local Air Quality Management Grants, equal to the fiscal year 2018 level. The Agency is directed to allocate funds for this program using the same formula as fiscal year 2015. The Committee understands the Office of Air and Radiation was able to provide some additional funds to the States in fiscal year 2016 using balances. The Committee encourages the Agency to do the same in fiscal year 2019 and to provide those additional funds to the regions with the highest need. Should the Agency seek to change the formula, it should submit a proposal

in its fiscal year 2020 budget justification for consideration by the Committee.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE AND INNOVATION PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2018	\$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	20,000,000
Committee recommendation	10,000,000

The bill provides a total of \$63,000,000 for the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act [WIFIA] Program. Within base funding in title II, the bill provides \$10,000,000 and a title IV general provision provides \$50,000,000. This level is equal to the fiscal year 2018 level. From within the amount provided, the Committee directs \$8,000,000 to assist with the administrative expenses for the WIFIA program. Because the Committee has provided significant funding for administrative expenses, the Agency has the resources it needs to avoid any delays in project funding.

Greater investment in the replacement of aging infrastructure will help mitigate nationwide issues the Committee is tracking related to contaminants such as lead and arsenic, help address Combined Sewer Overflows and Sanitary Sewer Overflows, and allow systems to improve water delivery for residents. Of the recommended amount, \$55,000,000 is provided for direct loan subsidization which may translate into a potential loan capacity in excess of \$6,000,000,000 to eligible entities for water infrastructure projects.

The Committee encourages the Agency to prioritize applications for WIFIA financing for projects that address lead and emerging contaminants, including PFOA and PFAS.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER AND RESCISSIONS OF FUNDS)

The bill continues several administrative provisions from previous years.

Rescission.—The bill includes a rescission of \$109,078,000 of unobligated balances from the State and Tribal Assistance Grants account. The Agency shall calculate the requisite percent reduction necessary to rescind such amounts from new obligational authority provided to this account, both from the direct appropriation and from amounts provided in a general provision in title IV, and apply it across program project areas by formula. The Agency is directed to submit, as part of the operating plan, detail on the application of such rescissions by program project area.

TITLE III
RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

Appropriations, 2018	\$875,000
Budget estimate, 2019	875,000
Committee recommendation	875,000

The Committee recommends \$875,000 for the Office of the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment, equal to the enacted level and the budget request.

FOREST SERVICE

The U.S. Forest Service, a bureau of the Department of Agriculture, manages 193 million acres in 44 States and territories. In addition, the Service maintains a system of research stations and experimental forests and ranges throughout the country. The Agency also provides technical and financial assistance to private landowners, States, and communities to help sustain the Nation's urban and rural forests.

The Committee has expressed a desire for the Service's budget to better reflect management needs for our Nation's forests, and the Service has taken steps to address their budgeting practices. These efforts include a concerted effort by the Service to work with the Committee to improve transparency and confidence in the Service's management of its programs and activities.

The Forest Service has been utilizing Cost Pools to pay for certain costs associated with personnel, administrative activities, facilities, and other expenses, rather than paying those costs out of program dollars or utilizing an administrative account. The fiscal year 2018 Omnibus ended the assessment of Cost Pool 9, and directed the Service to plan for transition away from Cost Pools, generally. The Committee expects the Service to follow this direction and believes that ending the practice of Cost Pools in favor of more direct accounting for costs previously covered by Cost Pools is in the best interest of the agency and the taxpayer. The Committee remains committed to giving the Service the opportunity to present options for replacing Cost Pools and expects that the transition away from Cost Pools will occur not later than the beginning of fiscal year 2020. Additionally, the Service is directed to continue to provide regular updates on the progress of transition planning.

Wildfire Suppression.—As noted in the Front Matter, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 created a wildfire suppression cap adjustment to fund extraordinary fire suppression costs, which

will be available to the Service in fiscal year 2020. Until that time, the Service will have to use regular, appropriated funds to pay for wildfire suppression costs in the wake of the costliest fire season in the agency’s history. Much like the aftermath of the fire season of 2000 that spurred the development of the National Fire Plan, the Committee expects an evaluation of how the Federal government manages our national forests for optimum health and risk-management. Despite ever-increasing investments in hazardous fuels mitigation since the development of the National Fire Plan, the Forest Service has not been able to keep pace with the disastrous curve on wildfires. The Committee is also aware that at the time of the development of the National Fire Plan, approximately 34 million acres were identified as having a high risk of fire. The Committee is troubled that after significant investments in hazardous fuels management since that time, there are now about 80 million acres at a high risk of fire. This troubling trend will not reverse itself if the Service continues to operate under the status quo. The Committee believes that the Service should more precisely and effectively target management activities to reduce the threat of catastrophic wildfires, improve management of the national forest system, and assist in protection of other Federal, State, and private lands from the ravages of catastrophic fire. This is a function of both prioritization and budgeting practices, and should include an evaluation of the impacts to non-Federal lands when the Service forgoes initial attack to suppress a fire, especially within proximity to communities.

Consistent with authorities provided in Division O of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018, the Service is directed to provide the committee risk-mapping for high fire-prone areas and describe the resources that would be necessary to treat the highest risk areas on an annual basis. The Service should cooperatively work with universities, such as the University of California, and the University of Nevada, that have expertise in this area, as well as the Department of the Interior. The Forest Service is directed and expected to use all authorities available to harvest salvage timber, decrease the risk of fires around communities, and secure safe access to national forest system lands for the public.

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2018	\$297,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	258,800,000
Committee recommendation	300,000,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$300,000,000 for forest and rangeland research. This amount is \$3,000,000 above the enacted level and \$41,200,000 above the request.

Forest Inventory and Analysis.—The bill provides \$77,000,000 for Forest Inventory and Analysis, equal to the enacted level.

Research and Development Programs.—The bill provides \$223,000,000 for base research activities, including Fire Plan Research and Development. Within the funds provided, the Forest Service is expected to adequately fund Fire Plan Research and Development. Of the funds available for Forest and Rangeland Research, not less than \$2,000,000 is to support funding with existing academic partners in the northern forest region to support research

to sustain the health of northern forest ecosystems and communities, to develop new forest products, and to improve forest biodiversity management.

The Service requested that the Committee end funding for the Joint Fire Science Program [JFSP] in fiscal year 2017, and the Committee agreed. Since that time, the Committee has become aware that, despite the Service's lack of contribution to the JFSP, Service researchers and employees continue to take advantage of funding opportunities and partnerships made possible by JFSP. This is one of many examples brought to the Committee's attention of where the Service's research program does not align with or meet the needs of the agency. The Service is directed to provide \$3,000,000 to the JFSP for fiscal year 2019.

The Committee continues to be concerned about the prioritization of research dollars within the Service. Given the limited resources available, the Committee believes the agency should focus on key areas where the Service's management responsibilities will benefit the most. This includes forest land management, research to improve the sustainability of the domestic forest products industry, and collaborations to solve real-time problems facing our nation's forests. The Committee is aware that the research program relies heavily on securing funding outside of the Forest Service to conduct research. While this can be an important tool to extend available resources, the Committee is concerned that this places the Service in a position to direct research efforts where outside funding is most likely to be awarded, and not necessarily to the highest priority needs that meet the mission of the agency and improve our Nation's forests.

The Committee directs the Service to restructure its research program to enhance coordination on forest related research and development for enhanced relevance, global competitiveness, and effective coordination. The Service should work with the National Institute of Food and Agriculture, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation to help avoid the duplication that often proceeds from Federal agencies working in silos. The Committee notes the success and popularity of the Forest Products Laboratory as a model for the type of applied research Congress believes the Service should be engaged in. The Service is directed to report on its research restructuring progress within 30 days of enactment of the act.

Forest Products Laboratory.—The Forest Products Laboratory [FPL] provides benefits across a wide range of forest related issues, as demonstrated, in part, by the requests for FPL participation in a variety of endeavors important to Members of Congress. Of the funds available to the FPL, not less than \$1,000,000 is to sustain funding with existing academic partners focused on research and technology development to create new and expanded markets and to advance high-value, high-volume wood markets from restorative actions on the Nation's public and private forests. Additionally, \$1,500,000 is to develop a wood bridge demonstration program in conjunction with non-Federal partners to support rural infrastructure needs through research, development, and demonstration to stimulate new market development, as well as education and technical assistance to governmental agencies, industry, and research

institutions. The Committee further recognizes the importance of the Wood Education and Resource Center supporting the forest products industry in the Eastern Hardwood Region through its Wood Energy Technical Assistance Program, and provides an increase of \$500,000 for the Center’s activities.

Rapid Ohi’a Death.—The Committee applauds the collaborative work occurring relating to Ceratocystis in Hawai’i and believes it is a model within the agency of the importance of applied science and collaboration with Federal partners to address real time management needs for the Service.

Bighorn Sheep.—The Committees direct the Forest Service to continue the quantitative, science-based analyses of the risk of disease transmission between domestic and bighorn sheep required in the fiscal year 2016 explanatory statement.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Appropriations, 2018	\$329,587,000
Budget estimate, 2019	172,296,000
Committee recommendation	333,990,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$333,990,000 for State and Private Forestry programs, an increase of \$4,403,000 above the enacted level and \$161,694,000 above the request. Program changes to the enacted level are detailed in the following budget activity narratives and funding levels for each subactivity can also be found in the table at the end of this report. Within the funds provided, \$1,000,000 shall be made available for the Forest Ecosystem Monitoring Cooperative for Maine, New Hampshire, New York and Vermont.

Ceratocystis Disease.—As noted previously, the Committee applauds the collaborative work occurring relating to Ceratocystis in Hawai’i. The Service is directed to continue its study of the disease in the United States, and efforts to manage and control its spread, and to work with the Department of Agriculture to locate the sources of Ceratocystis varieties that pose particular threats.

Forest Ecosystem Services Research.—The Committee directs the Service to continue to utilize existing partnerships with research institutions and states to fund research to establish methods, tools, and standard protocols that help quantify forest ecosystem services, particularly carbon, in natural forested regions as a resource that can be managed by forest landowners for ecological and economic benefit.

Landscape Scale Restoration [LSR].—The bill provides an appropriation of \$14,000,000 for Landscape Scale Restoration, an amount equal to the enacted level and \$14,000,000 above the request. The Committee directs the Service to include outcomes produced from the LSR program in the previous fiscal year in the future budget submissions. Funds available for LSR should be focused on state and national priority projects that have significant, measurable impact on these priorities.

Forest Health Management.—The bill provides \$96,500,000 for Forest Health Management activities, an amount equal to the enacted level and \$10,629,000 above the request. This includes \$55,500,000 for activities on Federal lands and \$41,000,000 on cooperative lands.

Cooperative Forestry.—The bill provides \$118,490,000 for Cooperative Forestry activities, a decrease of \$1,535,000 below the enacted level and \$99,015 above the request. This includes \$20,500,000 for Forest Stewardship, \$4,000,000 for Community Forest and Open Space Conservation, and \$28,500,000 for Urban and Community Forestry. When funding decisions are made regarding investigating and addressing tree mortality, strong consideration should be given to Spruce beetle infestations in Region 10, especially in light of its rapid spread into Anchorage, the Matanuska-Susitna Valley, and Denali National Park and Preserve. The Committee expects the Service’s partnership with the Alaska Division of Forestry and the University of Alaska Fairbanks Cooperative Extension Service to expand, as needed, to educate and assist private landowners with bark beetle infestations, and to work with private and public landowners where infestations occur to manage dead and dying trees in an effort to prevent devastating wildfires.

Forest Stewardship.—The Committee recommends the Service consider developing outcome-based reporting for this program and urges the Service to reevaluate whether allocating program funding using the current allocation formula is the most effective use of program resources.

Community Wood Energy Program.—The Committee understands legislative efforts are underway to modernize the Community Wood Energy Program. In concert with those efforts, the Committee expects the Service to utilize the modernized program to incentivize the repurposing of low-grade and low-value wood that landowners remove to promote healthy private forestlands, and to support the adoption of wood energy systems that help grow the market for these materials.

Forest Legacy.—The bill provides \$65,490,000 for the forest legacy program. The amount provided within this bill is available for the following distribution of funds and projects as ranked and provided by the administration:

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Project	Budget estimate	Bill (Discretionary)
MT	Kootenai Forestlands Conservation Project .....	.....	6,000
VT	Hunger Mountain Headwaters .....	.....	155
TN	Skinner Mountain Forest .....	.....	5,665
HI	Kamehameui Forest Project .....	.....	1,000
NC	Balsam Range .....	.....	1,800
OR	Hood River Forest and Fish Conservation Project .....	.....	2,220
FL	Keystone Longleaf Preserve .....	.....	2,300
AR	Hot Springs Forest .....	.....	1,370
CA	Diamond D Forest .....	.....	4,000
MS	Pascagoula River Conservation Lands .....	.....	3,500
IA	Heritage Valley .....	.....	3,000
ID	Boundary Connections 2 .....	.....	3,800
OH	Little Smokies 2 .....	.....	2,500
AZ	San Pedro Riparian Forest Protection Project .....	.....	1,800
NM	Rio Brazos Watershed/Brazos Cliff .....	.....	2,055
MN	Camp Ripley Sentinel Landscape .....	.....	900
LA	Clear Creek WMA FY19 Forest Legacy Project .....	.....	3,500
PR	Protecting Resilient Landscape in PR Central Range .....	.....	1,275
SC	Liberty Hill Extension .....	.....	1,330
MD	Elk Neck Peninsula .....	.....	555

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Project	Budget estimate	Bill (Discretionary)
CT	Ashford Woodlands Project .....	.....	1,450
RI	Scituate Reservoir Watershed .....	.....	2,905
VA	James River Headwaters .....	.....	1,000
VT	Worcester Woods II .....	.....	3,530
MI	Elk Forest at Black River .....	.....	1,500
	Administration .....	.....	6,400
	Rescission of funds from failed or partially failed projects	- 4,000	.....
	Total, Forest Legacy Program	- 4,000	65,490

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Appropriations, 2018	\$1,923,750,000
Budget estimate, 2019	1,719,954,000
Committee recommendation	1,937,653,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$1,937,653,000 for national forest system operations, an increase of \$13,903,000 above the enacted level and \$217,699,000 above the request.

Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring.—The bill provides \$180,000,000 for Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring, an increase of \$737,000 above the enacted level and \$23,250,000 above the request.

Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness.—The bill provides \$260,000,000 for Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness, an increase of \$2,152,000 above the enacted level, and \$19,764,000 above the request. Within the funds provided, \$500,000 is made available to support infrastructure and trails development, and to build the capacity of local user groups and partnership organizations for all National Recreation Areas administered by the Forest Service established after 1997.

Recommended Wilderness.—The Committee recognizes that management of Service land recommended as wilderness in forest plans is not consistent across all regions, nor are the full spectrum of adaptive management steps, provided in the Forest Service Handbook Chapter 70, consistently utilized in plan components to maintain existing uses to the extent possible. The Committee recognizes the Service is required by statute to protect the characteristics that provide the basis for wilderness recommendation. The Committee encourages the Service to allow and manage existing uses, to the extent possible, utilizing all the adaptive management steps provided in the handbook, so that such uses do not prevent the protection and maintenance of the social and ecological characteristics that provide the basis for wilderness designation. The Committee also encourages the Service to reconsider historic uses that have been prevented in areas recommended as wilderness that otherwise can be managed utilizing the adaptive management steps provided in the handbook so that they do not permanently harm the social and ecological characteristics that provide the basis for wilderness designation.

Grazing Management.—The bill provides \$57,000,000 for Grazing Management programs, \$144,000 above the enacted level and \$8,930,000 above the request.

Vacant Grazing Allotments.—The Service is directed, to the greatest extent practicable, to make vacant grazing allotments available to a holder of a grazing permit or lease when lands covered by the holder of the permit or lease are unusable because of drought or wildfire.

Hazardous Fuels.—The bill provides an appropriation of \$435,000,000 for Hazardous Fuels, \$5,000,000 above the enacted level and \$45,000,000 above the request. The Service is directed to prioritize hazardous fuels removal projects that are critical to protecting public safety in high hazard areas in National Forests facing significant tree mortality. Of the funds made available, no less than \$6,000,000 is for implementation of section 5 of Public Law 106–506. The Committee urges the Service to increase cross-boundary collaboration with landowners near National Forest System lands, and encourages the use of hazardous fuels funding for work across ownerships. The Committee believes that investing in the research and development of advanced woody biomass uses will help reduce excessive hazardous fuels on our Nation’s forestlands while creating new economic markets and opportunity for taxpayers.

Forest Products.—The bill provides \$368,000,000 for Forest Products, \$2,000,000 above the enacted level and \$26,835,000 above the request. Funds made available for Forest Products shall not be used for restoration projects that are not tied to the offering or completion of a timber sale, or in association with a stewardship contracting process. Additionally, the Service is directed to utilize timber sales, whenever possible and appropriate, to address issues relating to tree mortality. The additional funds provided for forest products are directed to be used to build the timber program capacity by facilitating necessary planning work, and the hiring and training of timber management personnel to deliver increased volume levels.

Agency Timber Target.—The Forest Service is directed to provide information within 90 days of enactment of this act detailing the resources necessary to increase the agency’s timber target to 4 billion board feet, annually; including the geographic regions most likely to contribute to the increase in forest product production should a new timber target be implemented, as well as any barriers to achieving the higher target level. Additionally, the Forest Service is directed to meet timber target goals using commercial products and excluding personal use firewood from accomplishment reporting.

Tongass National Forest.—Without a comprehensive stand-level inventory, the transition plan required by the Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan Amendment lacks the scientific basis needed for success and no less than \$1,000,000 is provided for the continuation of the inventory currently underway. The Committee expects the Service to meet the requirements of section 705(a) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 539d(a)) and to consider a plan revision or new plan amendment based on the results of the inventory. Any plan revision or amendment should include a timber management program sufficient to preserve a viable timber industry in the region. Until the Forest Service has determined, based on a completed stand-level inven-

tory, what the timing and supply of economic young growth needed for a successful final transition and whether the 2016 Forest Plan should be amended or revised, the Service is directed not to implement a final transition away from its Tongass old growth timber program to a program based primarily on young growth.

Dead and Dying Trees.—The Committee directs the Service to prioritize hazardous fuels reduction projects on the greatest fire risks along wildland urban interfaces facing significant tree mortality. Additionally, the Forest Service is directed to offer timber sales expeditiously in areas where dead and dying trees occur as a result of wildfire or insect and disease infestations.

Vegetation and Watershed Management.—The bill provides \$180,000,000 for Vegetation and Watershed Management activities, equal to the enacted level and \$14,320,000 above the request. The Committee continues to be concerned with the pace and scale of the Service's use of the authorities granted by section 8204 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 to perform critically needed treatments of insect and disease infested trees on National Forests, particularly in light of the recent severe fire season. The Committee expects the Service to fully and promptly implement this authority. The Service is directed to provide to the Committee, within 45 days of enactment of this act, specific information regarding geographic locations where the Service intends to take advantage of this authority. Within the funds made available, \$6,000,000 is provided for implementation of section 5 of Public Law 106–506.

Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management.—The bill provides \$137,000,000 for Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management, \$570,000 above the enacted level and \$18,250,000 above the request.

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund.—The bill provides \$40,000,000 for Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration projects, equal to the enacted level and \$40,000,000 above the request.

Minerals and Geology Management.—The bill provides \$75,000,000 for Minerals and Geology Management, \$800,000 above the enacted level and \$10,400,000 above the request.

Landownership and Access Management.—The bill provides \$76,500,000 for Landownership and Access Management, \$2,500,000 above the enacted level and \$10,950,000 above the request. Given the importance of special-use permitting activities to users of our National Forests, \$2,500,000 in additional funding is made available to spur processing of special-use permits. The Service is directed to use these additional funds to increase the pace of evaluation of special-use permits in high demand regions, such as Regions 6 and 10.

Law Enforcement.—The bill provides \$129,153,000 for Law Enforcement activities equal to the enacted level. The Committee is deeply concerned by reports of significant illegal marijuana grows on public lands, particularly those linked to transnational criminal organizations. The Committee directs Forest Service Law Enforcement to prioritize working more closely with local law enforcement to identify, eradicate, and clean up illegal marijuana grows on public lands, particularly in those states that have legalized recreational marijuana.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2018	\$449,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	94,708,000
Committee recommendation	449,000,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$449,000,000 for Capital Improvement and Maintenance programs, equal to the enacted level and \$354,292,000 above the request. As in previous years, this amount is offset with a \$15,000,000 scoring credit related to the Roads and Trails Fund.

Facilities.—The bill provides \$151,000,000 for Facilities, equal to the enacted level and \$139,838,000 above the request.

Roads.—The bill provides \$218,000,000 for Roads, and includes funding for Legacy Road remediation activities.

Trails.—The bill provides \$80,000,000 for Trails, and includes funding for Legacy Trail remediation activities.

Legacy Roads and Trails.—The Committee appreciates the need for remediation of Legacy Roads and Trails and believes funding provided for these activities should compete from within the broader Capital Improvement and Maintenance program. The Service is directed to prioritize the highest priority road and trail projects, without a set-aside for Legacy Roads and Trails, and provide information to the Committee where these projects rank within the overall need for roads and trails construction and maintenance. The Service is further directed to continue to track Legacy Roads and Trails accomplishments, including miles of roads and trails improved, miles of streams restored, number of bridges and culverts constructed, and miles of road decommissioned.

Smokejumper Bases.—The Committee finds that repairs, maintenance, and upgrades are needed for the smokejumper bases operated by the Forest Service. Funds are provided within capital improvement and maintenance to address the backlog of repairs, maintenance, and needed upgrades of its smokejumper bases, in order to help keep bases in operational status.

LAND ACQUISITION

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2018	\$64,337,000
Budget estimate, 2019	- 17,000,000
Committee recommendation	¹ 74,099,000

¹ Includes a rescission of \$16,028,000 from unobligated balances.

The bill provides \$74,099,000 for land acquisition including a rescission of \$16,028,000 from unobligated balances.

The Committee has provided \$5,000,000 for recreational access and the Forest Service is directed to prioritize recreational access projects that significantly enhance access to existing public lands that have inadequate access for hunting, fishing, and other recreational activities. The Committee remains concerned about the prioritization of projects and the ability to allocate funds once appropriated. The Committee strongly encourages the Service to quickly close projects once funds have been made available and a willing seller has been identified, an appraisal has been completed,

and a purchase contract has been agreed to. The Service is expected to use the Critical Inholdings/Wilderness account to acquire high priority lands, such as wilderness and lands of significant value in designated conservation units, to consolidate Federal ownership.

The amount provided within this bill is available for the following distribution of funds and projects as ranked and provided by the administration:

(In thousands of dollars)

State	Project	Budget estimate	Bill (Discretionary)
MT	Beavertail to Bearmouth .....	.....	3,800
UT	Wasatch Watersheds .....	.....	535
CA	Sierra Nevada Checkerboard .....	.....	2,500
OR	Wasson Creek .....	.....	3,422
MN	Minnesota School Trust Lands .....	.....	5,000
OH	Appalachian Foothills .....	.....	1,800
CA	Trinity Divid-Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail .....	.....	3,200
AK	Cube Cove .....	.....	5,200
WA	Washington Cascades/Yakima River Watershed .....	.....	4,000
MT	Swan Range .....	.....	4,000
VT	Rolsten Rest .....	.....	2,700
SD	Spring Creek .....	.....	1,410
CO	Union Park .....	.....	2,000
AZ	Verde River String of Pearls .....	.....	3,430
NC	North Carolina Threatened Treasures .....	.....	750
TN	Tennessee Mountain Trails and Waters .....	.....	850
MT	Clearwater Backfoot Project .....	.....	5,000
WI	Swimming Bear .....	.....	1,000
VA	George Washington and Jefferson National Forest .....	.....	1,000
CA	Sanhedrin .....	.....	3,900
SC	South Carolina Promise of the Piedmont .....	.....	2,000
AL	Alabama's Wild Wonders .....	.....	2,000
	Acquisition Management .....	.....	7,352
	Recreational Access .....	.....	5,000
	Critical Inholdings/Wilderness .....	.....	2,000
	Cash Equalization .....	.....	250
	Rescission	- 17,000	- 16,028
	Total, Land Acquisition .....	.....	58,071

International Forestry.—The bill provides \$9,000,000 for international forestry activities, equal to the enacted level.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS, SPECIAL ACTS

Appropriations, 2018	\$850,000
Budget estimate, 2019	700,000
Committee recommendation	700,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$700,000, an amount \$150,000 below the enacted level, and equal to the request. This amount is derived from funds deposited by State, county, and municipal governments or public school authorities pursuant to the act of December 4, 1967, as amended (16 U.S.C. 484a).

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

Appropriations, 2018	\$192,000
Budget estimate, 2019	150,000
Committee recommendation	150,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$150,000, an amount \$42,000 below the enacted level, and equal to the request. This amount is derived from funds deposited by State, county, and municipal governments or public school authorities pursuant to the act of December 4, 1967, as amended (16 U.S.C. 484a).

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

Appropriations, 2018	\$2,065,000
Budget estimate, 2019	1,700,000
Committee recommendation	1,700,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$1,700,000, an amount \$365,000 below the enacted level, and equal to the request. This amount is for range rehabilitation, protection, and improvement, and is derived from fees received for livestock grazing on national forests pursuant to section 401(b)(1) of Public Law 94-579, as amended.

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND
RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2018	\$45,000
Budget estimate, 2019	45,000
Committee recommendation	45,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$45,000, which is equal to the enacted level, and the request. This amount is derived from the fund established under 16 U.S.C. 1643(b).

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

Appropriations, 2018	\$2,500,000
Budget estimate, 2019	1,850,000
Committee recommendation	2,500,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$2,500,000, equal to the enacted level and \$650,000 above the request. This account provides for carrying out the Service's responsibilities for subsistence under the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2018	\$2,880,338,000
Budget estimate, 2019	2,439,986,000
Committee recommendation	3,229,620,000

Fire Operations.—The bill provides \$3,229,620,000 for Wildfire Preparedness and Suppression, \$349,282,000 above the enacted level and \$789,634,000 above the request. Of the funds provided, \$1,890,000,000 is for suppression, including \$724,634,000 in additional funding above the 10-year average in the event the 10-year average is insufficient to cover suppression needs. \$1,339,620,000 is for Preparedness.

Of the funds provided, \$2,700,000 is for the Southwest Ecological Restoration Institutes to continue to enhance the Forest Service's capacity to execute science-based forest restoration treatments to reduce the risk of wildfires and improve the health of dry forest ecosystems.

Aviation Assets.—The Committee supports the Service in its decision to forgo taking ownership of the remaining U.S. Coast Guard HC-130s, that have yet to be modified for wildfire suppression operations missions, as originally required by Public Law 113-66.

Unmanned Aircraft for Wildfire Firefighting and Safety.—The Committee recognizes the potential of safely integrating commercial Unmanned Aircraft Systems into wildland firefighting to aid decisionmaking and provide an additional mechanism to ensure the safety of firefighters.

The severity of the most recent fire season demonstrates the need to further integrate technological advances into combating wildland fire. Programs such as AlertTahoe, which employs emerging technologies such as fire cameras, can increase the likelihood of early detection and controlling a wildfire, and can serve as a model for integrating technology into wildfire suppression. Of the funds provided for preparedness, no less than \$2,000,000 is to collaborate with AlertTahoe, and any other similar initiatives, to demonstrate if widespread expansion and deployment of such technology would enhance the agency's ability to effectively fight fire, increase safety for firefighting personnel, and reduce the cost of fire suppression.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The bill continues several administrative provisions from previous years.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

The Indian Health Service [IHS] is the agency within the Department of Health and Human Services that has responsibility for providing Federal health services to approximately 2.2 million American Indians and Alaska Natives. The provision of health services to Tribes grew out of the special relationship between the Federal Government and Indian Tribes that was established in 1787, based on article I, section 8 of the Constitution, and given form and substance by numerous treaties, laws, Supreme Court decisions, and Executive orders that followed. Most notable among these is the Snyder Act of 1921, which provides the basic authority for most Indian health services provided by the Federal Government to Native Americans and Alaska Natives.

IHS services are provided directly and through tribally contracted and operated programs in over 600 healthcare facilities located throughout the United States, primarily in rural and isolated areas. Healthcare is also purchased from more than 9,000 private providers annually. The Federal system consists of 28 hospitals, 61 health centers, and 34 health stations. Through Public Law 93-638, the Indian Self-Determination and Education Act, Tribes and Tribal organizations compact and contract health programs to manage 17 hospitals, 249 health centers and 70 health stations. In addition, grants to 34 nonprofit urban Indian health organizations provide a variety of health and referral services.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Appropriations, 2018	\$3,952,290,000
Budget estimate, 2019	3,945,975,000
Committee recommendation	4,072,385,000

The Committee recommend \$4,072,385,000 for Indian Health Services which is \$126,410,000 above the request. Program changes are detailed below and in the table that accompanies the report.

The Committee recommends \$3,718,161,000 for clinical services programs of the Indian Health Service. This is an increase of \$115,087,000 above the enacted level and \$29,278,000 above the budget request. Program changes are detailed below and in the table that accompanies the Committee report.

The Committee has a longstanding policy of providing sufficient staffing funds for all facilities that are expected to open during the fiscal year. Without such a policy, the Service could not fulfill its commitments to Tribes that have newly constructed facilities, including tribally constructed facilities through the joint venture partnership program. The Committee notes that in fiscal year 2018 the initial estimates for these costs were significantly underestimated in the budget request. The Committee has worked with the Service to remedy this problem and has provided the latest and best estimate for these costs of \$115,233,000, which has been allocated across the Services and Facilities appropriations accounts. However, the given the uncertainty surrounding these estimates which are based on the predicted opening of facilities the Committee expects the Service to communicate regularly concerning these costs and keep the Committee apprised of any changes that may affect the amount necessary to fully fund new staffing needs.

Funds for the staffing of new facilities are provided solely to support facilities on the Health Care Facilities Construction Priority System and Joint Venture construction projects that have opened in fiscal year 2018 or will open in fiscal year 2019. None of these funds may be allocated to a facility until such facility has achieved beneficial occupancy status.

Hospitals and Health Clinics.—The recommendation includes \$2,198,623,000 for hospitals and health clinics, an increase of \$153,495,000 above the enacted level and \$8,935,000 above the budget request. The increase above the enacted level includes \$75,246,000 for staffing packages noted above. Proposed reductions are restored and unless otherwise noted, programs shall be maintained at current levels. The recommendation includes \$15,000,000 for the village built clinics leasing program which is a \$4,000,000 increase above the enacted level, and maintains the \$4,000,000 increase for the domestic violence prevention initiative provided in fiscal year 2018.

The recommendation includes \$1,969,000 for new Tribes as requested. The Committee has recently been made aware of ongoing litigation between the Cherokee Nation and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians [UKB], which could be influenced by congressional action on \$99,000 for UKB included in the budget request. The Committee is neutral on the matter, and will consult with all parties involved before taking final congressional action on the fiscal year 2019 budget.

Village Built Clinics.—The Committee has provided additional resources for village built clinics [VBCs] leasing costs. The Service testified before the Committee that these resources are now being used not only to pay for the traditional VBCs but also for new costs relating to litigation which requires that section 105(l) of the Indian Self-Determination Act mandates payment of leasing costs when Tribal facilities are used to operate IHS programs. The agency indicated that these costs may grow exponentially over time. While the Committee has not included proposed language in the budget request to overturn this decision it is concerned with the budgetary impacts of this case moving forward. Within 90 days of enactment of this act, the Service shall submit a report which indicates the current number of Tribes pursuing 105(l) leasing arrangements, where these Tribes are located by State, the associated costs, and proposals for addressing this issue in the budget beyond simply overturning a court decision. The Committee believes these costs should be included separately in the budget request from those funds needed for village built clinics.

The Committee has maintained funding for accreditation emergencies at the fiscal year 2018 level of \$58,000,000. The Committee remains extremely concerned with the potential loss of Medicare or Medicaid agreements with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services at any facility. This has been a particular problem in the Great Plains region and has also occurred in other regions. The Committee expects the Service to use these funds in order to correct problems at those facilities and to keep the Committee apprised of its progress.

The Committee remains concerned about deficiencies identified at Gallup Indian Medical Center [GIMC] in New Mexico by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services [CMS], including Emergency Medical Treatment and Labor Act [EMTALA] violations and a lack of compliance with the Medicare Conditions of Participation related to governing body, quality assurance and performance improvement and infection control that were identified in a May 2018 survey. It is imperative that the Service take all needed steps to come under compliance and ensure that GIMC does not lose access to third party reimbursements, which account for the majority of the facility's funding. In addition to the report directed by the fiscal year 2018 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law 115-141) regarding GIMC accreditation, the Service is also directed to provide a supplemental report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment that details all actions taken to address the deficiencies identified by CMS and a list of any outstanding recommendations that require future action by GIMC or the Service to implement. The Service is expected to include its corrective action plans submitted to CMS as part of this report.

Dental Health.—The recommendation includes \$203,872,000 for dental health, an increase of \$8,589,000 above the enacted level. The increase is for staffing costs. The Service is encouraged to coordinate with the Bureau of Indian Education [BIE] to integrate preventive dental care at schools within the BIE system.

Mental Health.—The recommendation includes \$105,281,000 for mental health programs, an increase of \$5,381,000 above the enacted level. The increase is for staffing costs. The increases pro-

vided in fiscal year 2018 of \$6,946,000 for the behavioral health integration Initiative to better integrate treatment programs for mental health and substance abuse problems and \$3,600,000 for the suicide prevention initiative are maintained.

Alcohol and Substance Abuse.—The recommendation includes \$245,566,000 for alcohol and substance abuse programs, an increase of \$17,778,000 above the enacted level. The increase is for staffing costs of \$7,778,000 and \$10,000,000 for addressing opioid abuse as described below. The bill retains increases provided in fiscal year 2018 of \$6,500,000 for the Generation Indigenous initiative; \$1,800,000 for the youth pilot project; and \$2,000,000 to fund essential detoxification related services as provided herein. The Committee has continued bill language which allocates \$2,000,000 to continue funding for essential detoxification and related services provided by the Service's public and private partners to IHS beneficiaries and expects these funds to be allocated in a manner consistent with previous years. The Service is directed to report to the Committees within 60 days of enactment of this Act regarding distribution of these funds. The Service shall continue its partnership with Na'Nizhoozhi Center in Gallup, N.M., and work with the Center and other Federal, State, local and Tribal partners to develop a sustainable model for clinical capacity, as provided by the statement to accompany Public Law 115–31.

The Committee is concerned that alcohol and opioid use disorders continue to be some of the most severe public health and safety problems facing American Indian and Alaska Native [AI/AN] individuals, families, and communities. To address this problem, the Committee directs IHS to increase its support for culturally competent preventive, educational, and treatment services programs and partner with academic institutions with established AI/AN training and health professions programs to research and promote culturally responsive Care. Additionally, the Committee encourages the IHS to employ the full spectrum of medication assisted treatments for alcohol and opioid use disorders, including non-narcotic treatment options that are less subject to diversion combined with counseling services.

Opioid Grants.—To better combat the opioid epidemic, the Committee has included an increase of \$10,000,000 and instructs the Service, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Abuse, to use the additional funds provided above the fiscal year 2018 level to create a Special Behavioral Health Pilot Program modeled after the Special Diabetes Program for Indians. This Special Behavioral Health Pilot Program for Indians should support the development, documentation, and sharing of more locally-designed and culturally appropriate prevention and treatment interventions for mental health and substance use disorders in Tribal and urban Indian communities. The Director of the Indian Health Service, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use, shall award grants for providing services, provide technical assistance to grantees under this section collect, and evaluate performance of the program.

Purchased/Referred Care.—The recommendation includes \$964,819,000 for purchased/referred care, an increase of \$2,124,000 above the enacted level. The increase is for staffing costs.

Public Health Nursing.—The recommendation includes \$89,159,000 for public health nursing, an increase of \$1,980,000 above the enacted level. The increase is for staffing costs.

Health Education.—The bill does not agree to the proposal to terminate the health education program. The recommendation includes \$20,568,000 for health education, an increase of \$697,000 above the enacted level for staffing costs.

Community Health Representatives.—The bill does not agree to the proposal to terminate the community health representatives program. The recommendation includes \$62,888,000 for the community health representatives program, equal to the fiscal year 2018 level.

Urban Indian Health.—The recommendation includes \$49,315,000 for the Urban Indian Health program, \$2,893,000 above the request and equal to the enacted level. The Committee strongly supports this program and does not concur with the proposal to reduce the program.

Indian Health Professions.—The recommendation includes \$49,558,000 for the Indian Health Professions program, an increase of \$6,164,000 above the request and equal to the enacted level. The Committee believes this is a critical program and the recommendation has restored the program to its fiscal year 2018 funding level and provided an additional increase of \$195,000 to expand the Indians into Medicine program to four sites. Within funds, the recommendation also includes funding for the Quentin N. Burdick American Indians into Nursing Program, and American Indians into Psychology Program at no less than fiscal year 2018 levels.

Quality of Care.—The Committee finds that structural reforms are needed at the Indian Health Service, and directs IHS to work with the Committee to improve access to care and quality of services. The Committee also directs Indian Health Service to establish measurements for tracking the improvement of patient health, rather than defining increased funding alone as a metric for measuring improvements.

First Aid Kit Enhancements.—The Committee is aware that first aid products endorsed by the Department of Defense's Committee on Tactical Combat Casualty Care [CoTCCC] help to reduce death or trauma as a result of bleeding. The Committee believe these products could help the agency save lives, especially in rural areas where it might take significant time to transport a patient to a hospital and/or healthcare facility for appropriate treatment. Accordingly, the Committee encourages the Agency to analyze incorporating CoTCCC's hemostatic dressing of choice in healthcare facilities and vehicles and provide a report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment.

Prescription Drug Monitoring.—The Committee is concerned that IHS and tribally operated health facilities are not participating in State Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs and emergency department information exchanges. The Committee strongly encourages these facilities to participate in these programs. Accordingly, within 90 days of enactment of this act, the Service shall provide the Committee with a report outlining by State such facilities that are participating and those that are not, and any issues preventing facilities from uploading data to these programs or exchanges.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

Appropriations, 2018	\$717,970,000
Budget estimate, 2019	822,227,000
Committee recommendation	822,227,000

The Committee has continued language from fiscal year 2018 establishing an indefinite appropriation for contract support costs estimated to be \$822,227,000, which is equal to the request and \$104,257,000 above the enacted level. By retaining an indefinite appropriation for this account additional funds may be provided by the Agency if its budget estimate proves to be lower than necessary to meet the legal obligation to pay the full amount due to Tribes. The Committee believes fully funding these costs will ensure Tribes have the necessary resources they need to deliver program services efficiently and effectively.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2018	\$867,504,000
Budget estimate, 2019	505,281,000
Committee recommendation	877,504,000

The Committee recommends \$877,504,000 for health facilities operations of the Indian Health Service. This amount is \$10,000,000 above the enacted level and \$371,863,000 above the budget request.

Program changes are detailed below and in the table that accompanies the report. Changes from the enacted level include \$11,302,000 for the staffing of new facilities; a total of \$6,500,000 for staffing quarters; and \$5,000,000 for healthcare facilities construction for the Service to enter into contracts with tribes or tribal organizations to carry out demonstration projects as authorized under the Indian Health Care Improvement Act for construction, and renovation of hospitals, and health centers. Of the funds provided \$15,000,000 is for the small ambulatory clinic program, equal to the enacted level. The Committee expects the Service to continue following its existing interpretation of criteria for the funding of new, improved, or replacement sanitation facilities.

The Committee believes that additional funds for quarters is essential to help resolve the widespread housing shortages which have contributed to high vacancy rates for medical personnel throughout the system, particularly in rural areas. These funds have been used in areas with chronic housing shortages like Alaska and the Great Plains in order to ameliorate these problems. The Committee expects a report from the Service within 60 days of enactment of this act on the distribution of funds.

The Committee notes its strong support for the small ambulatory clinic program. As the Service testified before the Committee, this program provides another critical tool for addressing facilities maintenance and construction backlogs throughout the nation. The stipulations included in the Indian Health Services account regarding the allocation of funds for the staffing of new facilities pertain to the funds in this account as well.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, an agency within the National Institutes of Health, was authorized in section 311(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended, to conduct multidisciplinary research and training activities associated with the Nation's Hazardous Substance Superfund program, and in section 126(g) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1968, to conduct training and education of workers who are or may be engaged in activities related to hazardous waste removal or containment or emergency response.

Appropriations, 2018	\$77,349,000
Budget estimate, 2019	53,967,000
Committee recommendation	78,349,000

The bill provides \$78,349,000 for the operations of the "National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences" account. This amount is \$1,000,000 above the enacted level to help meet the demands of the Superfund Research Program.

AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry [ATSDR], an agency of the Public Health Service, was created in section 104(i) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980. The ATSDR's primary mission is to conduct surveys and screening programs to determine relationships between exposure to toxic substances and illness. Other activities include the maintenance and annual update of a list of hazardous substances most commonly found at Superfund sites, the preparation of toxicological profiles on each such hazardous substance, consultations on health issues relating to exposure to hazardous or toxic substances, and the development and implementation of certain research activities related to ATSDR's mission.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH

Appropriations, 2018	\$74,691,000
Budget estimate, 2019	62,000,000
Committee recommendation	74,691,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$74,691,000 for the operations of the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry account. This amount is equal to the enacted level.

Birth Cohort Study.—The bill provides funding for continuation of the birth cohort study on the Navajo Nation. The Committee supports the study to better understand the relationship between uranium exposures, birth outcomes, and early developmental delays on the Navajo Nation.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances [PFAS].—The Committee recognizes the importance of making information available on per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances [PFAS] to understand and address the needs of communities exposed to these chemicals, and is disappointed that the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry [ATSDR] toxicological profile for four PFAS substances pre-

pared pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 9604(i)(2) has not been released. This information is critically important to Federal and State efforts to respond and strengthen the effectiveness of drinking water advisories or standards for these materials. Therefore, ATSDR is directed to publish to the Federal Register, within 15 days of enactment, the proposed toxicological profile which includes the chemicals perfluorooctanoic acid [PFOA], perfluorooctane sulfonic acid [PFOS], perfluorononanoic acid [PFNA] and perfluorohexane sulfonic acid [PFHxS]. Furthermore, within 15 days of enactment of this act, ATSDR is directed to work with the appropriate Federal partners to submit a report to the Committee identifying any changes made after January 30, 2018, to the toxicology profile of the PFAS substances and include ATSDR's recommendations for next steps for addressing health concerns related to PFAS.

OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

The Council on Environmental Quality [CEQ] and the Office of Environmental Quality were established by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970, respectively. The Council serves as a source of environmental expertise and policy analysis for the White House, Executive Office of the President, and other Federal agencies. CEQ promulgates regulations binding on all Federal agencies to implement the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act and resolves interagency environmental disputes informally and through issuance of findings and recommendations.

Appropriations, 2018	\$3,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	2,994,000
Committee recommendation	3,005,000

The bill provides \$3,005,000 for the operations of the Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality account. This amount is an increase of \$5,000 above the enacted level.

CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD

The Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board was authorized by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 to investigate accidental releases of certain chemicals substances that result in, or may cause, serious injury, death, substantial property damage, or serious adverse effects on human health. It became operational in fiscal year 1998.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2018	\$11,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	9,500,000
Committee recommendation	11,000,000

The bill provides \$11,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, equal to the fis-

cal year 2018 level. The Board has the important responsibility of independently investigating industrial chemical accidents and collaborating with industry and professional organizations to share safety lessons that can prevent catastrophic incidents and the Committee expects this work to continue.

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

The Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation [ONHIR] was established by Public Law 93–531. The Office is charged with planning and conducting relocation activities associated with the settlement of land disputes between the Navajo Nation and Hopi Tribe.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2018	\$15,431,000
Budget estimate, 2019	4,400,000
Committee recommendation	7,400,000

The bill provides \$7,400,000 for the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, a decrease of \$8,031,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

The Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation was established by Public Law 93–531. The Office is charged with planning and conducting relocation activities associated with the settlement of land disputes between the Navajo Nation and Hopi Tribe. The Committee supports efforts to close the Office because its primary relocation function has reached its conclusion.

The Committee recommends \$7,400,000 for the ONHIR. The Committee does not approve the budget request to fund relocation activities through the Office of Special Trustee [OST] under this heading without a more complete explanation on plans to transfer outstanding services, records, and rangeland improvement activities to other Federal Government agencies. The Committee continues to be concerned about the lack of meaningful Tribal consultation on matters related to the closure and transition and directs the ONHIR to work with the OST and Bureau of Indian Affairs to immediately facilitate Tribal consultation with affected Tribes. The Committee urges the ONHIR to work with the appropriate congressional authorizing committee to develop legislation as necessary to affect its closure upon consultation.

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT

The Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development [IAIA] was originally founded in 1962 as a Bureau of Indian Affairs high school. The Institute was moved out of the BIA in 1988 to become a federally chartered 4-year college governed by a board of trustees appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. Its mission is to serve as the national center of research, training, language, and scholarship for Native Americans and Alaska Natives through the dedicated study, creative application, preservation, and care of Native cultures and arts. In addition to its academic programs, the IAIA houses the National Collection of Contemporary Indian Art and carries the designation as the National Repository for Native Lan-

guages. The IAIA’s operations are funded by direct Federal support and a diversified private sector approach to foundations, corporations, Tribes, and individual donors.

PAYMENT TO THE INSTITUTE

Appropriations, 2018	\$9,835,000
Budget estimate, 2019	9,960,000
Committee recommendation	9,960,000

The recommendation provides \$9,960,000 for the Institute of American Indian Arts, an increase of \$125,000 above the enacted level.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Congress established the Smithsonian Institution in 1846 to administer a large bequest left to the United States by James Smithson, an English scientist, for the purpose of establishing in Washington, DC, an institution “. . . for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.” The act establishing the Smithsonian provided for the administration of the trust, independent of the Government itself, by a Board of Regents and a Secretary, who were given broad discretion in the use of these funds. The board was to be composed of both private citizens and members of all three branches of the Federal Government in order to ensure “the wise and faithful use” of the Institution’s funds. The trust funds were permanently loaned to the U.S. Treasury to be maintained in a separate account, with the interest from that money used for the operation of the Institution. Construction of the Smithsonian Castle was completed in 1855 and collections that the Government had accepted on behalf of the Institution were moved into the building. Today, the Smithsonian Institution is the world’s largest museum and research complex, housing approximately 144 million objects and specimens, and receiving an estimated 25 million visitors annually.

Its facilities include 19 museums and galleries, the National Zoo, and nine research facilities—most located in or near Washington, DC, with others in Massachusetts, New York, Florida, Arizona, Hawaii, and the Republic of Panama. The Smithsonian’s growth continues as construction proceeds on the National Museum of African American History and Culture, authorized by Congress in 2003 and scheduled to open to the public in 2018.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2018	\$731,444,000
Budget estimate, 2019	737,944,000
Committee recommendation	739,894,000

The bill provides \$739,894,000 for salaries and expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, an increase of \$8,450,000 above the 2018 enacted level. Unless otherwise provided, increases above the fiscal year 2018 level account for fixed costs for the Institution’s programs.

The Committee understands the role the Institution has played as a source of learning and inspiration, and appreciates the challenges the Institution must overcome to keep the museums open

and available to the public. The Committee also understands the importance of collaboration and partnerships and strongly encourages areas, such as the National Zoological Park, to work with external sources to provide support in pathological research, services, and training to augment the existing needs of the National Zoo.

The Committee provides a total of \$310,449,000 for Facilities Services, of which \$82,045,000 is for Facilities Maintenance and \$228,404,000 is for Facilities Operations, Security and Support. Within the amounts provided for salaries and expenses, the National Museum of African American History and Culture is fully funded.

The creation of a Museum of the American Latino within the Smithsonian Institution at some future date continues to be a strongly supported priority. Until such time, the Smithsonian Latino Center, which was formed in 1997 with the goal of promoting the inclusion of Latino contributions in the Institution’s exhibitions, collections and public outreach programs, should continue this important work. In accordance with the recommendations provided to Congress and the President of the United States in the May 2011 report by the National Museum of the American Latino Commission (created by Public Law 110–229), the Committee continues to urge collaboration between the Smithsonian and appropriate Federal and local organizations for Latino programming, exhibitions, collections, and outreach at the Institution. The 2018 Consolidated Appropriations Act, Public Law 115–141, provided additional funding for the Latino and Asian Pacific initiatives as well as the new Women’s Initiative. Within the funds provided, the Committee expects these initiatives to continue at the enacted levels and strongly encourages the Institution to find innovative ways to share the contributions these individuals have contributed to the American experience.

FACILITIES CAPITAL

Appropriations, 2018	\$311,903,000
Budget estimate, 2019	219,500,000
Committee recommendation	303,503,000

The bill includes \$303,503,000 for the Smithsonian Institution’s Facilities Capital program, \$8,400,000 below current year enacted level. Within these funds, \$280,503,000 is provided for revitalization efforts with \$23,000,000 designated for planning and design efforts. Funding has been continued for the National Air and Space Museum [NASM] and other high priority revitalization projects.

The Committee understands the Institution is in the process of a multi-year, multi-phase renovation project for the National Air and Space Museum, including the necessary replacement of the building’s facade. The Committee has included \$200,000,000 for the NASM’s renovation and with this funding the Committee has provided \$450,000,000 out of the \$650,000,000 requested for the renovation. The Committee recognizes NASM is a popular stop for visitors and it is important to ensure the public has access to the collection of artifacts; however, the Committee remains concerned about the estimated cost of the renovations while also keeping pace with salary and expense increases. The fiscal year 2018 Consolidated Appropriations Act contained a directive requesting the Insti-

tution report back to the Committee about the scope, scheduling, phasing, and overall projected costs for the Committees and requested the GAO review and analyze estimates. The Committee is concerned this report has not been completed and received; therefore, encourages the Institution to compile this information for review as quickly as possible to determine whether the estimates are comprehensive, accurate, and credible.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

The National Gallery of Art was created in 1937 by a joint resolution of Congress accepting Andrew W. Mellon’s gift to the Nation of his art collection. The generosity of the Mellon family also provided the funds to construct the Gallery’s two landmark buildings, the West Building, designed by Alexander Pope and completed in 1941, and the East Building, designed by I.M. Pei and completed in 1978. In 1999, an outdoor sculpture garden was created with funding from the Cafritz Foundation. Today, these two buildings and the Sculpture Garden form a museum complex that houses one of the world’s premier art collections. Since the Gallery’s founding, Federal funds have been appropriated to ensure the operation, maintenance, protection, and care of its collection. Private contributions are used by the Gallery for art acquisition and conservation, scholarly and scientific research, exhibitions, and educational outreach programs.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2018	\$141,790,000
Budget estimate, 2019	138,724,000
Committee recommendation	144,202,000

The bill provides \$144,202,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Gallery of Art. This amount is \$2,412,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$5,478,000 above the request. The distribution of funds among the Gallery’s various activities is displayed in the table that accompanies this report. The Committee is aware of the guard to gallery ratio at the Gallery compared with the ratio necessary meet industry gallery protection standards. The Committee directs the Gallery to provide a report within 90 days of enactment of the act, detailing what additional costs would be incurred to meet industry gallery protection standards.

REPAIR, RESTORATION, AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriations, 2018	\$24,203,000
Budget estimate, 2019	8,176,000
Committee recommendation	23,000,000

The bill provides \$23,000,000 for major repairs, restoration and renovation of the Gallery’s buildings. This amount is \$1,203,000 below the enacted level and \$14,824,000 above the request.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

Originally established in 1958 as the National Cultural Center, an independently administered bureau of the Smithsonian Institution, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts was designated as a living memorial to President Kennedy in 1964. The

Kennedy Center building was constructed with a combination of private contributions, Federal matching funds and long-term revenue bonds held by the U.S. Department of the Treasury. Since 1972, Congress has provided funds for the operations and repair of the presidential monument, initially through the National Park Service and since 1995 to the Kennedy Center Board of Trustees. Approximately 87 percent of the Center's total annual operating budget is derived from nonappropriated funds such as ticket sales, auxiliary income, investment income and private contributions that support performing arts programming and administrative activities.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriations, 2018	\$23,740,000
Budget estimate, 2019	24,490,000
Committee recommendation	24,490,000

The bill provides \$24,490,000 for the operations and maintenance of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, the same amount as the administration's fiscal year 2019 request.

CAPITAL REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 2018	\$16,775,000
Budget estimate, 2019	13,000,000
Committee recommendation	16,800,000

The bill provides \$16,800,000 for the Kennedy Center's capital repair and restoration program. Funds provided above the request are to address critical safety, security, and capital repair and restoration needs.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars is the living national memorial to President Wilson established by Congress in 1968 and headquartered in Washington, DC. Its mission is to commemorate the ideals and concerns of the former president by providing a link between the world of ideas and the world of policy; and by fostering research, study, discussion, and collaboration among a full spectrum of individuals concerned with policy and scholarship in national and world affairs. The Woodrow Wilson Center is a nonpartisan institution that is supported by a combination of public and private funds.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2018	\$12,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	7,474,000
Committee recommendation	12,000,000

The bill provides \$12,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, the same amount as the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The Committee does not concur with the administration's proposal to end the Federal commitment to the Center and expects operations to be maintained as in previous years. The Committee believes the Center provides an important mission that serves U.S. policy makers.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

Established in 1965 as an independent agency of the Federal Government, the National Endowment for the Arts [NEA] is the official arts organization of the United States Government. As the largest annual funder of the arts in the United States, the NEA has helped to create regional theater, opera, ballet, symphony orchestras, museums and other arts organizations that Americans now enjoy. Since its founding, the National Endowment for the Arts has awarded more than 120,000 grants that have brought the arts to Americans in communities both large and small. The NEA, through its competitive, peer-reviewed grants process, uses the majority of its annual operating funds to award grants to nonprofit organizations for arts education, arts outreach, artistic excellence and partnership agreements. In addition to those activities, State and jurisdictional arts agencies are awarded 40 percent of the Endowment's funds.

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2018	\$152,849,000
Budget estimate, 2019	28,949,000
Committee recommendation	155,000,000

The bill provides \$155,000,000 for grants and administration of the National Endowment for the Arts, an increase of \$2,151,000 to the fiscal year enacted level. The NEA is to be commended for its efforts related to Creative Forces: NEA Military Healing Arts Network, to serve unique needs of patients and families of military and veterans diagnosed with Traumatic Brain Injuries and associated psychological health conditions. The Committee supports the NEA's continued efforts to expand upon this successful program to embed Creative Arts Therapies at the core of integrative care efforts in clinical settings, advance collaboration among clinical and community arts providers to support wellness and reintegration efforts for affected families, and advance research to improve our understanding of impacts of these interventions in both clinical and community settings. The Committee also encourages State arts agencies to explore how they can contribute to expanding arts programs for service members and their families at the local level. The distribution of funds among the agency's various activities is displayed in the table that accompanies this statement.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

The National Endowment for the Humanities [NEH] was established by the 1965 National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act as an independent Federal agency of the United States Government dedicated to supporting research, education, preservation, and public programs in the humanities. Today, it is the largest funder of humanities programs in the Nation. NEH's long-standing tradition of a peer-reviewed competitive grant process is designed to ensure that the most meritorious projects are funded. Typically, NEH grants are used to support cultural institutions, such as museums, archives, libraries, colleges, universities, public

television and radio, and individual scholars. The NEH, through its State-Federal partnership, also provides grants to State humanities councils in all 50 States and the 6 territories.

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2018	\$152,848,000
Budget estimate, 2019	28,770,000
Committee recommendation	155,000,000

The bill provides \$155,000,000 for grants and administration of the National Endowment for the Humanities, an increase of \$2,152,000 to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The Committee understands the NEH has continued two components of the popular “We the People” initiative grant opportunities, the National Digital Newspapers Program and the Landmarks of American History and Culture workshops. The Committee encourages NEH to continue providing support to projects that focus on our Nation’s history and culture. The distribution of funds among the agency’s various activities is displayed in the table that accompanies this statement.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

The Commission of Fine Arts was established in 1910 to fill the need for a permanent agency whose members would be qualified to make available to the Government expert opinion on questions of art and architecture. The Commission’s mission, as design proposals are brought before it, is to safeguard and improve the appearance and symbolic significance of the city as a capital. The Commission provides knowledgeable advice on matters pertaining to architecture, landscape architecture, sculpture, painting, and the decorative arts to all branches and departments of the Federal and District of Columbia governments when such matters affect the National Capital. The Commission also must approve of the site and design of all commemorative works and memorials erected in the District. The Commission advises on the design of circulating and commemorative coinage and must approve the siting and design for national memorials, both in the United States and on foreign soil, in accordance with the American Battle Monuments Act and the Commemorative Works Act.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2018	\$2,762,000
Budget estimate, 2019	2,771,000
Committee recommendation	2,771,000

The bill provides \$2,771,000 for salaries and expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts, \$9,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and equal to the request.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

The National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program was established by Public Law 99–190 to provide grants for general operating support to District of Columbia nonprofit arts and other cultural organizations. In fiscal year 1988, administrative responsibility for the program was transferred from the National Endow-

ment for the Humanities to the Commission of Fine Arts. Currently, this program helps support more than 20 nationally renowned organizations in the Nation's Capital by providing funding for operating expenses, jobs, exhibits, and performances that might not have been possible otherwise.

Appropriations, 2018	\$2,750,000
Budget estimate, 2019 .....	.....
Committee recommendation	2,750,000

The bill provides \$2,750,000, equal to the enacted level, to continue support for the National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program administered by the Commission of Fine Arts. Grant funds should be distributed consistent with the established formula and eligibility requirements used in fiscal year 2018.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation as an independent Federal agency. The Council's mission is to promote the preservation, enhancement, and productive use of our Nation's historic resources, and advise the President and Congress on national historic preservation policy. It also provides a forum for discussion of Federal activities, programs, and policies that affect historic properties. One of the principal responsibilities of the Council is to implement Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, which requires that the Council be given an opportunity to comment on the impacts of projects or actions undertaken by other Federal agencies on sites or structures eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Appropriations, 2018	\$6,400,000
Budget estimate, 2019	6,440,000
Committee recommendation	6,440,000

The bill provides \$6,440,000 for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, an increase of \$40,000 above the enacted level.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

The National Capital Planning Commission [NCPC] was established in 1924 as a park planning agency. Two years later, the agency's role was expanded to include more comprehensive planning. The National Capital Planning Act of 1952 designated the NCPC as the central planning agency for the Federal Government in the National Capital Region. Today, major functions and responsibilities of the NCPC include comprehensive and coordinated planning for the Nation's Capital; an annual assessment of all proposed Federal capital improvements in the National Capital region; the review of proposed Federal development projects; and representation of the Federal interest in local and regional planning initiatives.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2018	\$8,099,000
Budget estimate, 2019	7,948,000
Committee recommendation	7,948,000

The bill provides \$7,948,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Capital Planning Commission, \$151,000 below the enacted level.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum was created by Congress in 1980 through Public Law 96–388 with the mandate to operate and maintain a permanent living memorial museum to the victims of the Holocaust; provide appropriate ways for the Nation to commemorate the victims of the Holocaust through the annual national civic observances known as the Days of Remembrance; and carry out the recommendations of the President’s Commission on the Holocaust. The building that houses the museum was constructed with private funds and opened to the public in 1993. Since that time, the museum has attracted four to five times the number of expected visitors and has been highly successful in its fund-raising efforts. With private contributions comprising nearly 50 percent of its annual operating budget, the Holocaust Memorial Museum serves as a model for the public-private partnership.

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Appropriations, 2018	\$59,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	56,602,000
Committee recommendation	59,500,000

The bill provides \$59,500,000 for operations of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, \$500,000 above the enacted level and \$2,398,000,000 above the request.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2018	\$1,800,000
Budget estimate, 2019	1,800,000
Committee recommendation	1,800,000

The bill provides \$1,800,000 for salaries and expenses of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission, equal to the enacted level.

WOMEN’S SUFFRAGE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2018	\$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	1,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,000,000

The bill includes \$1,000,000 for the Women’s Suffrage Centennial Commission, as authorized by title VII of Public Law 115–31. The Commission shall plan, execute and coordinate programs and activities in honor of the 100th anniversary of the passage and ratification the Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which guaranteed women the right to vote.

WORLD WAR I CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

The U.S. World War I Centennial Commission was created by an Act of Congress in 2013 as an independent agency of the Legislative Branch of the United States Government. Members of the 12-member Commission were appointed by the President and the leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives, as well as the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the National World War I Museum. The Commission’s mission is to plan, develop, and execute programs, projects and activities to commemorate the Centennial of World War I.

Appropriations, 2018	\$7,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	6,000,000
Committee recommendation	7,000,000

The bill provides \$7,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the World War I Centennial Commission, equal to the enacted level and an increase of \$1,000,000 above the request. The Committee supports the construction of the national World War I Memorial at Pershing Park as a long, overdue tribute to those who sacrificed for freedom in the Great War. World War I Memorial efforts have been in the works since 1960, and Congress has affirmed on several occasions a desire to pay tribute to veterans of World War I. The Committee is hopeful necessary approvals for the Memorial will be granted soon, so construction can commence. The Committee urges other Federal agencies, as appropriate, to robustly support and participate in World War I Centennial Commission commemoration activities, particularly in honor of the 100th anniversary of Armistice Day.

TITLE IV
GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Title IV of the bill includes the following general provisions:

SEC. 401. Provides that appropriations available in the bill shall not be used to produce literature or otherwise promote public support of a legislative proposal or regulation on which action is not complete or for publicity or propaganda purposes in support of administration policies except to the executive branch or Congress.

SEC. 402. Continues a provision providing for annual appropriations unless expressly provided otherwise in this act.

SEC. 403. Continues a provision providing restrictions on departmental assessments unless approved by the Committees on Appropriations.

SEC. 404. Retains the mining patent moratorium carried in previous years.

SEC. 405. Continues a provision regarding the payment of contract support costs.

SEC. 406. Provides that only certain amounts provided in this act may be used to fund contract support costs.

SEC. 407. Continues a provision providing that the Secretary of Agriculture shall not be considered in violation of certain provisions of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act solely because more than 15 years have passed without revision of a forest plan, provided that the Secretary is working in good faith to complete the plan revision within available funds.

SEC. 408. Prohibits oil, natural gas, and mining-related activities within current national monument boundaries, except where such activities are allowed under the presidential proclamation establishing the monument.

SEC. 409. Restricts funding appropriated for acquisition of land or interests in land from being used for declarations of taking or complaints in condemnation.

SEC. 410. Addresses timber sales involving Alaska western red and yellow cedar.

SEC. 411. Restricts awards of no-bid contracts.

SEC. 412. Requires the public disclosure of certain reports.

SEC. 413. Continues a provision which delineates the grant guidelines for the National Endowment for the Arts.

SEC. 414. Continues a provision which delineates the program priorities for the National Endowment for the Arts.

SEC. 415. Retains certain reporting requirements regarding the status of appropriations balances.

SEC. 416. Continues prohibition of any rules that would require the regulation of emissions from livestock.

SEC. 417. Continues prohibition on EPA using funds to implement a mandatory greenhouse gas reporting system for manure management systems.

SEC. 418. Continues prohibition on regulation of fishing tackle and ammunition under the Toxic Substances Control Act.

SEC. 419. Continues a provision authorizing the Secretary of Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to consider local contractors when awarding contracts for certain activities on public lands.

SEC. 420. Continues provision regarding grazing permits on Forest Service lands.

SEC. 421. Prohibits the use of funds to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

SEC. 422. Extends authorities relating to disposal of Forest Service facilities.

SEC. 423. Continues standards for the use of American iron and steel for certain infrastructure projects.

SEC. 424. Prohibits destruction of certain structures on Midway Island.

SEC. 425. John F. Kennedy Center 1 year reauthorization.

SEC. 426. Provides authority for the Secretary of the Interior to enter into training agreements and to transfer excess equipment and supplies for wildfires.

SEC. 427. Makes additional investments in water infrastructure priorities and superfund emergency response, removal, and long-term cleanup remedies.

SEC. 428. Addresses carbon emissions from forest biomass.

SEC. 429. Addresses section of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

SEC. 430. Addresses the use of small, remote incinerators in the State of Alaska.

SEC. 431. Extends existing authority to collect recreation fees.

SEC. 432. Prohibits the acquisition of certain telecommunications equipment.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Rule XVI, paragraph 7 requires that every report on a general appropriation bill filed by the Committee must identify each recommended amendment which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.

Those items are as follows:

- Sums provided to the Bureau of Land Management for management of lands and resources, land acquisition, construction and maintenance, and loans to States.
- Sums provided to the Bureau of Land Management to inventory, manage, and improve rangelands for domestic livestock grazing pursuant to Public Law 95–514, the Public Rangeland Improvement Act of 1978.
- \$250,017,000 for the endangered species program, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- Sums provided to the Fish and Wildlife service for coastal wetlands planning, protection, and restoration.
- Sums provided for the Yukon River Restoration and Enhancement Fund, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, pursuant to the Fisheries Act of 1995.
- Sums provided to the Fish and Wildlife Service for the conservation and protection of marine mammals pursuant to Public Law 103–238, the Marine Mammal Protection Act Amendments of 1994.
- Sums provided for Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration grants.
- Sums provided to the Fish and Wildlife Service pursuant to the Klamath River Basin Fishery Resources Restoration Act; Fisheries Restoration Irrigation Mitigation Act; and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act.
- Sums provided to the U.S. Geological Survey for the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program.
- Sums provided to the Bureau of Indian Affairs pursuant to The Tribal Colleges or Universities Assistance Act of 1978; The Indian Tribal Justice Act; Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Act; and The No Child Left Behind Act.
- \$1,134,947,000 for the Hazardous Substance Superfund.
- \$25,000,000 for State and Tribal assistance grants: Alaska Native Villages.
- \$1,694,000,000 for State and Tribal assistance grants: Clean Water SRF.
- \$1,164,000,000 for State and Tribal assistance grants: Drinking Water SRF.
- Sums provided pursuant to the Clean Air Act, Radon Abatement Act, Clean Water Act, BEACH Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, Solid Waste Disposal Act [RCRA], Toxic Substances Control Act, Pollution Prevention Act, and the Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act.
- \$3,000,000 for matching funds for projects of the National Forest Foundation, U.S. Forest Service.

- \$155,000,000 for the National Endowment for the Arts.
- \$155,000,000 for the National Endowment for the Humanities.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7(c), RULE XXVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Pursuant to paragraph 7(c) of rule XXVI, on June 14, 2018, the Committee ordered favorably reported an original bill (S. 3073) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, provided, that the bill be subject to amendment and that the bill be consistent with its budget allocation, and provided that the Chairman of the Committee or his designee be authorized to offer the substance of the original bill as a Committee amendment in the nature of a substitute to the House companion measure, by a recorded vote of 31–0, a quorum being present. The vote was as follows:

Yeas	Nays
Chairman Shelby	
Mr. McConnell	
Mr. Alexander	
Ms. Collins	
Ms. Murkowski	
Mr. Graham	
Mr. Blunt	
Mr. Moran	
Mr. Hoeven	
Mr. Boozman	
Mrs. Capito	
Mr. Lankford	
Mr. Daines	
Mr. Kennedy	
Mr. Rubio	
Mrs. Hyde-Smith	
Mr. Leahy	
Mrs. Murray	
Mrs. Feinstein	
Mr. Durbin	
Mr. Reed	
Mr. Tester	
Mr. Udall	
Mrs. Shaheen	
Mr. Merkley	
Mr. Coons	
Mr. Schatz	
Ms. Baldwin	
Mr. Murphy	
Mr. Manchin	
Mr. Van Hollen	

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include “(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee.”

In compliance with this rule, the following changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italic; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

TITLE 16—CONSERVATION

**CHAPTER 3—FORESTS; FOREST SERVICE; REFORESTATION;
MANAGEMENT**

SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

**§ 580d. Use of Forest Service structures or improvements
and land by public and private agencies, etc.;
terms**

* * * * *

FOREST SERVICE FACILITY REALIGNMENT AND ENHANCEMENT

**“SEC. 503. AUTHORIZATION FOR CONVEYANCE OF FOREST SERVICE
ADMINISTRATIVE SITES.**

“(f) DURATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority of the Secretary to initiate the conveyance of an administrative site under this title expires on September 30, **[2018]** 2019.

TITLE 20—EDUCATION

**CHAPTER 3—SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, NATIONAL MUSEUMS
AND ART GALLERIES**

SUBCHAPTER V—JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING
ARTS

§ 76r. Authorization of appropriations

[(a) Maintenance, repair, and security

[There is authorized to be appropriated to the Board to carry out section 76j(a)(1)(H) of this title, \$23,740,000 for fiscal year 2018.

[(b) Capital projects

【There is authorized to be appropriated to the Board to carry out subparagraphs (F) and (G) of section 76j(a)(1) of this title, \$16,775,000 for fiscal year 2018.】

(a) MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, AND SECURITY.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Board to carry out section 4(a)(1)(H), \$24,490,000 for fiscal year 2019.

(b) CAPITAL PROJECTS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Board to carry out subparagraphs (F) and (G) of section 4(a)(1), \$16,800,000 for fiscal year 2019.

TITLE 31—MONEY AND FINANCE

SUBTITLE V—GENERAL ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER 69—PAYMENT FOR ENTITLEMENT LAND

§ 6906. Funding

For **【fiscal year 2018】** *fiscal year 2019—*

(1) each county or other eligible unit of local government shall be entitled to payment under this chapter; and

(2) sums shall be made available to the Secretary of the Interior for obligation or expenditure in accordance with this chapter.

OMNIBUS PARKS AND PUBLIC LANDS MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1996, PUBLIC LAW 104-333

DIVISION II

TITLE II—TENNESSEE CIVIL WAR HERITAGE AREA

SEC. 208. SUNSET.

The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any assistance under this title after September 30, **【2017】** 2019.

* * * * *

TITLE III—AUGUSTA CANAL NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

SEC. 310. SUNSET.

The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any assistance under this title after September 30, **【2017】** 2019.

* * * * *

TITLE VI—SOUTH CAROLINA NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR

SEC. 607. SUNSET.

The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any assistance under this title after September 30, **【2017】** 2019.

**CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2012, PUBLIC
LAW 112-74**

**DIVISION E—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVI-
RONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIA-
TIONS ACT, 2012**

TITLE IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

CONTRACTING AUTHORITIES

SEC. 412. In awarding a Federal contract with funds made available by this Act, notwithstanding Federal Government procurement and contracting laws, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior (the “Secretaries”) may, in evaluating bids and proposals, through **[fiscal year 2019]** *fiscal year 2020*, give consideration to local contractors who are from, and who provide employment and training for, dislocated and displaced workers in an economically disadvantaged rural community, including those historically timber-dependent areas that have been affected by reduced timber harvesting on Federal lands and other forest-dependent rural communities isolated from significant alternative employment opportunities: * * *

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

PREPARED IN CONSULTATION WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO SEC.
308(a), PUBLIC LAW 93-344, AS AMENDED

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount in bill	Committee allocation	Amount in bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with the subcommittee allocation for 2019: Subcommittee on Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies:				
Mandatory	62	62	62	¹ 62
Discretionary	35,853	35,853	35,320	¹ 35,320
Security			NA	NA
Nonsecurity	35,853	35,853	NA	NA
Projections of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
2019				² 23,563
2020				7,706
2021				3,166
2022				1,058
2023 and future years				293
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2019	NA	6,814	NA	² 2,330

¹ Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

² Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

NA: Not applicable.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2018 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2018 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
Management of Lands and Resources					
Land Resources:					
Soil, water and air management	43,609	82,116	103,921	-43,609	+21,805
Rangeland management	81,000	9,527	10,135	+22,921	+608
Forestry management	10,135	.....	.....	.....	.....
Riparian management	21,321	.....	.....	-21,321	.....
Cultural resources management	17,131	15,383	17,131	.....	+1,748
Wild horse and burro management	75,000	66,719	80,555	+5,555	+13,836
Subtotal	248,196	173,745	211,742	-36,454	+37,997
Wildlife and Fisheries:					
Wildlife management	103,281	.....	.....	-103,281	.....
Fisheries management	12,530	.....	.....	-12,530	.....
Subtotal	115,811	.....	.....	-115,811	.....
Threatened and endangered species					
Threatened and endangered species	21,567	.....	.....	-21,567	.....
Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management:					
Wildlife habitat management .....	.....	81,753	126,848	+126,848	+45,095
Threatened and endangered species .....	.....	.....	(21,567)	(+21,567)	(+21,567)
Aquatic habitat management .....	.....	37,664	55,656	+55,656	+17,992
Subtotal .....	.....	119,417	182,504	+182,504	+63,087
Recreation Management:					
Wilderness management	18,264	11,871	18,264	.....	+6,393

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2018 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2018 appropriation	Budget estimate
Recreation resources management	54,465	53,234	58,465	+ 4,000	+ 5,231
Subtotal	72,729	65,105	76,729	+ 4,000	+ 11,624
Energy and Minerals:					
Oil and gas management	85,947	83,101	88,947	+ 3,000	+ 5,846
Oil and gas permit processing	7,365	5,737	7,365		+ 1,628
Oil and gas inspection and enforcement	48,385	48,385	48,385		
Subtotal, Oil and gas	141,697	137,223	144,697	+ 3,000	+ 7,474
Coal management	11,868	19,533	14,868	+ 3,000	- 4,665
Other mineral resources	12,043	12,167	12,167	+ 124	
Renewable energy	28,320	16,043	24,320	- 4,000	+ 8,277
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals	193,928	184,966	196,052	+ 2,124	+ 11,086
Realty and Ownership Management:					
Alaska conveyance	22,000	13,580	22,000		+ 8,420
Cadastral, lands, and realty management	52,480	48,290	52,480		+ 4,190
Subtotal	74,480	61,870	74,480		+ 12,610
Resource Protection and Maintenance:					
Resource management planning	60,125	36,131	65,125	+ 5,000	+ 28,994
Abandoned mine lands	20,036			- 20,036	
Resource protection and law enforcement	27,616	24,166	27,616		+ 3,450
Hazardous materials management	15,463			- 15,463	
Abandoned mine/lands and hazardous materials management		13,260	40,499	+ 40,499	+ 27,239
Subtotal	123,240	73,557	133,240	+ 10,000	+ 59,683

Transportation and Facilities Maintenance:									
Annual maintenance	39,125	33,613	39,125						+ 5,512
Deferred maintenance	79,201	24,886	59,201				- 20,000		+ 34,315
Subtotal	118,326	58,499	98,326				- 20,000		+ 39,827
Workforce and Organizational Support:									
Administrative support	58,694	47,072	58,694						+ 11,622
Bureauwide fixed costs	93,176	96,480	96,480				+ 3,304		
Information technology management	26,077	23,653	26,077						+ 2,424
Subtotal	177,947	167,205	181,251				+ 3,304		+ 14,046
National landscape conservation system, base program	36,819	26,260	41,819				+ 5,000		+ 15,559
Communication site management	2,000	2,000	2,000						
Offsetting collections	- 2,000	- 2,000	- 2,000						
Subtotal, Management of lands and resources	1,183,043	930,624	1,196,143				+ 13,100		+ 265,519
Mining Law Administration:									
Administration	39,696	39,696	39,696						
Offsetting collections	- 56,696	- 59,000	- 59,000				- 2,304		
Subtotal, Mining Law Administration	- 17,000	- 19,304	- 19,304				- 2,304		
Total, Management of Lands and Resources	1,166,043	911,320	1,176,839				+ 10,796		+ 265,519
Construction									
Rescission		- 5,465							+ 5,465
Land Acquisition									
Acquisitions	13,300		13,400				+ 100		+ 13,400
Acquisition management	2,000	1,996	2,000						+ 4
Recreational access	8,000		9,000				+ 1,000		+ 9,000
Emergencies, hardships, and inholdings	1,616	1,396	1,616						+ 220
Subtotal	24,916	3,392	26,016				+ 1,100		+ 22,624
Rescission		- 10,000							+ 10,000
Total, Land Acquisition	24,916	- 6,608	26,016				+ 1,100		+ 32,624

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019—Continued
 (In thousands of dollars)

Item	2018 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2018 appropriation	Budget estimate
Oregon and California Grant Lands					
Western Oregon resources management	94,445	82,222	94,445	.....	+ 94,445
Oregon and California grant lands management .....	.....	1,327	.....	.....	- 82,222
Western Oregon information and resource data systems	1,798	.....	1,327	- 471	.....
Western Oregon transportation & facilities maintenance	9,628	6,118	9,628	.....	+ 3,510
Western Oregon construction and acquisition	335	364	364	+ 29	.....
Western Oregon national monument	779	.....	779	.....	+ 779
Total, Oregon and California Grant Lands	106,985	90,031	106,543	- 442	+ 16,512
Range Improvements					
Current appropriations	10,000	10,000	10,000	.....	.....
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures					
Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures	24,595	25,850	25,850	+ 1,255	.....
Offsetting fees	- 24,595	- 25,850	- 25,850	- 1,255	.....
Total, Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Trust Funds and Permanent Operating Funds					
Current appropriations	24,000	24,000	24,000	.....	.....
TOTAL, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	1,331,944	1,023,278	1,343,398	+ 11,454	+ 320,120
UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE					
Resource Management					
Ecological Services:					
Listing	18,818	10,941	17,818	- 1,000	+ 6,877

Planning and consultation	106,079	98,828	106,079	+ 500	+ 7,251
Conservation and restoration	32,396	21,187	32,396	.....	+ 11,209
(National Wetlands Inventory)	(3,471)	(3,447)	(3,471)	.....	(+ 24)
(Coastal Barrier Resources Act)	(1,390)	(1,381)	(1,390)	.....	(+ 9)
Recovery	91,032	80,820	93,724	+ 2,692	+ 12,904
Subtotal	247,825	211,776	250,017	+ 2,192	+ 38,241
Habitat conservation:					
Partners for fish and wildlife	51,633	35,765	51,633	.....	+ 15,868
Coastal programs	13,375	6,512	13,375	.....	+ 6,863
Subtotal	65,008	42,277	65,008	.....	+ 22,731
National Wildlife Refuge System:					
Wildlife and habitat management	233,392	228,332	237,467	+ 4,075	+ 9,135
Visitor services	73,319	71,267	73,319	.....	+ 2,052
Refuge law enforcement	38,054	37,983	37,983	- 71	.....
Conservation planning	2,523	.....	2,523	.....	+ 2,523
Refuge maintenance	139,469	135,487	139,888	+ 419	+ 4,401
Subtotal	486,757	473,069	491,180	+ 4,423	+ 18,111
Conservation and Enforcement:					
Migratory bird management	48,421	46,290	49,660	+ 1,239	+ 3,370
Law enforcement	77,053	69,453	80,053	+ 3,000	+ 10,600
International affairs	15,816	14,484	17,194	+ 1,378	+ 2,710
Subtotal	141,290	130,227	146,907	+ 5,617	+ 16,680
Fish and Aquatic Conservation:					
National fish hatchery system operations	55,822	49,979	55,822	.....	+ 5,843
Maintenance and equipment	22,920	19,808	22,920	.....	+ 3,112
Aquatic habitat and species conservation	85,885	64,106	86,485	+ 600	+ 22,379
Subtotal	164,627	133,893	165,227	+ 600	+ 31,334
Cooperative landscape conservation	12,988	.....	12,988	.....	+ 12,988
Science Support:					
Adaptive science	10,517	.....	9,517	- 1,000	+ 9,517
Service science	6,750	.....	6,750	.....	+ 6,750

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2018 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2018 appropriation	Budget estimate
Subtotal	17,267	.....	16,267	-1,000	+16,267
General Operations:					
Central office operations	36,965	43,049	43,049	+6,084	.....
Regional office operations	33,574	32,860	32,860	-714	.....
Servicewide bill paying	36,365	36,528	36,528	+163	.....
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	7,022	5,009	7,022	.....	+2,013
National Conservation Training Center	29,314	21,956	25,014	-4,300	+3,058
Aviation Management .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal	143,240	139,402	144,473	+1,233	+5,071
Total, Resource Management	1,279,002	1,130,644	1,292,067	+13,065	+161,423
Construction					
Construction and rehabilitation:					
Line item construction projects	9,093	9,093	9,093	.....	.....
Bridge and dam safety programs	1,972	1,232	1,972	.....	+740
Nationwide engineering service	5,475	5,421	5,475	.....	+54
Deferred maintenance	50,000	.....	33,873	-16,127	+33,873
Subtotal	66,540	15,746	50,413	-16,127	+34,667
Rescission .....	.....	-2,000	.....	.....	+2,000
Total, Construction	66,540	13,746	50,413	-16,127	+36,667
Land Acquisition					
Acquisitions	31,250	.....	22,100	-9,150	+22,100
Acquisition management	12,773	9,615	12,773	.....	+3,158

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019—Continued
 (In thousands of dollars)

Item	2018 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2018 appropriation	Budget estimate
Rhinoceros and tiger conservation fund	3,440	1,865	3,640	+200	+1,775
Great ape conservation fund	1,975	1,071	2,175	+200	+1,104
Marine turtle conservation fund	1,507	818	1,707	+200	+889
Total, Multinational Species Conservation Fund	11,061	6,000	12,061	+1,000	+6,061
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants					
State wildlife grants (formula)	53,000	31,286	55,000	+2,000	+23,714
State wildlife grants (competitive)	6,362	.....	6,362	.....	+6,362
Tribal wildlife grants	4,209	.....	4,209	.....	+4,209
Total, State and tribal wildlife grants	63,571	31,286	65,571	+2,000	+34,285
TOTAL, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	1,594,646	1,226,129	1,574,934	-19,712	+348,805
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
Operation of the National Park System					
Park Management:					
Resource stewardship	334,437	327,223	334,437	.....	+7,214
Visitor services	255,683	258,115	255,683	.....	-2,432
Park protection	362,226	365,766	357,226	-5,000	-8,540
Facility operations and maintenance	810,019	781,963	825,019	+15,000	+43,056
Park support	536,032	506,617	548,432	+12,400	+41,815
Subtotal	2,298,397	2,239,684	2,320,797	+22,400	+81,113
External administrative costs	179,572	185,433	179,572	.....	-5,861

	2,477,969	2,425,117	2,500,369	+ 22,400	+ 75,252
Total, Operation of the National Park System					
National Recreation and Preservation					
Natural programs	14,170	11,139	14,170		+ 3,031
Cultural programs	25,062	19,333	25,562	+ 500	+ 6,229
International park affairs	1,648	970	1,648		+ 678
Environmental and compliance review	433	387	433		+ 46
Grant administration	2,004		2,004		+ 2,004
Heritage Partnership Programs	20,321	370	20,321		+ 19,951
Total, National Recreation and Preservation	63,638	32,199	64,138	+ 500	+ 31,939
Historic Preservation Fund					
State historic preservation offices	48,925	26,934	48,925		+ 21,991
Tribal grants	11,485	5,738	11,485		+ 5,747
Competitive grants	13,500		13,500		+ 13,500
Save America's Treasures grants	13,000		5,000	- 8,000	+ 5,000
Historic Revitalization grants	5,000		5,000		+ 5,000
Grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities	5,000		5,000		+ 5,000
Total, Historic Preservation Fund	96,910	32,672	88,910	- 8,000	+ 56,238
Construction					
General Program:					
Line item construction and maintenance	137,011	157,011	157,011	+ 20,000	
Emergency and unscheduled	3,848	3,829	3,829	- 19	
Housing	2,200	2,187	2,187	- 13	
Dam safety	1,247	1,240	1,240	- 7	
Equipment replacement	13,474	8,408	8,408	- 5,066	
Planning, construction	12,711	17,453	17,453	+ 4,742	
Construction program management	38,713	41,000	41,000	+ 2,287	
General management plans	12,500	10,205	10,205	- 2,295	
General program increase	138,000		123,371	- 14,629	+ 123,371
Total, Construction	359,704	241,333	364,704	+ 5,000	+ 123,371
Land and Water Conservation Fund (rescission of contract authority)		- 28,140			+ 28,140

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2018 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2018 appropriation	Budget estimate
Land Acquisition and State Assistance					
Assistance to States:					
State conservation grants (formula)	100,000	.....	100,000	.....	+ 100,000
State conservation grants (competitive)	20,000	.....	20,000	.....	+ 20,000
Administrative expenses	4,006	.....	4,006	.....	+ 4,006
Subtotal	124,006	.....	124,006	.....	+ 124,006
National Park Service:					
Acquisitions	26,400	.....	13,903	- 12,497	+ 13,903
Acquisition management	9,679	8,788	9,679	.....	+ 891
Recreational access	2,000	.....	3,000	+ 1,000	+ 3,000
Emergencies, hardships, relocations, and deficiencies	3,928	.....	3,928	.....	+ 3,928
Inholdings, donations, and exchanges	4,928	.....	4,928	.....	+ 4,928
American Battlefield Protection Program	10,000	.....	15,000	+ 5,000	+ 15,000
Subtotal	56,935	8,788	50,438	- 6,497	+ 41,650
Subtotal, Land Acquisition and State Assistance	180,941	8,788	174,444	- 6,497	+ 165,656
Rescission .....	.....	- 10,000	.....	.....	+ 10,000
Total, Land Acquisition and State Assistance	180,941	- 1,212	174,444	- 6,497	+ 175,656
Centennial Challenge					
.....	23,000	.....	23,000	.....	+ 23,000
TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	3,202,162	2,701,969	3,215,565	+ 13,403	+ 513,596

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Surveys, Investigations, and Research

Ecosystems:							
Status and trends	20,473	11,325	20,473				+9,148
Fisheries: Aquatic and endangered resources	20,136	9,701	20,136				+10,435
Wildlife: Terrestrial and endangered resources	46,007	33,440	46,257		+250		+12,817
Terrestrial, Freshwater and marine environments	36,415	24,569	36,415				+11,846
Invasive species	17,330	17,096	17,330				+234
Cooperative research units	17,371		17,621		+250		+17,621
Total, Ecosystems	157,732	96,131	158,232		+500		+62,101
Land Resources:							
National Land Imaging	93,094	75,514	98,894		+5,800		+23,380
Land change science	34,070	14,739	34,070				+19,331
National and regional climate adaptation science centers	25,335	12,989	25,335				+12,346
Total, Land Resources	152,499	103,242	158,299		+5,800		+55,057
Energy, Minerals, and Environmental Health:							
Mineral and Energy Resources:							
Minerals resources	49,371	58,226	56,371		+7,000		-1,855
Energy resources	30,872	25,879	34,672		+3,800		+8,793
Subtotal	80,243	84,105	91,043		+10,800		+6,938
Environmental Health:							
Contaminant biology	10,197		10,197				+10,197
Toxic substances hydrology	12,398		12,398				+12,398
Subtotal	22,595		22,595				+22,595
Total, Energy, Minerals, and Environmental Health	102,838	84,105	113,638		+10,800		+29,533
Natural Hazards:							
Earthquake hazards	83,403	50,999	74,003		-9,400		+23,004
Volcano hazards	42,621	22,306	30,661		-11,960		+8,355
Landslide hazards	3,538	3,511	3,538				+27
Global seismographic network	6,653	4,937	6,653				+1,716
Geomagnetism	1,888		1,888				+1,888

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2018 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2018 appropriation	Budget estimate
Coastal/Marine Hazards and Resources	40,510	35,549	40,510	.....	+ 4,961
Total, Natural Hazards	178,613	117,302	157,253	- 21,360	+ 39,951
Water Resources:					
Water Availability and Use Science Program	46,052	30,351	46,052	.....	+ 15,701
Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program	74,173	64,915	76,673	+ 2,500	+ 11,758
National Water Quality Program	90,829	69,656	90,829	.....	+ 21,173
Water Resources Research Act Program	6,500	.....	6,500	.....	+ 6,500
Total, Water Resources	217,554	164,922	220,054	+ 2,500	+ 55,132
Core Science Systems:					
Science, synthesis, analysis, and research	24,051	19,010	24,051	.....	+ 5,041
National cooperative geological mapping	24,397	22,390	24,397	.....	+ 2,007
National Geospatial Program	67,854	50,878	69,614	+ 1,760	+ 18,736
Total, Core Science Systems	116,302	92,278	118,062	+ 1,760	+ 25,784
Science Support:					
Administration and management	80,881	69,534	80,881	.....	+ 11,347
Information services	21,947	19,716	21,947	.....	+ 2,231
Total, Science Support	102,828	89,250	102,828	.....	+ 13,578
Facilities:					
Rental payments and operations & maintenance	104,927	105,219	104,927	.....	- 292
Deferred maintenance and capital improvement	15,164	7,231	15,164	.....	+ 7,933

Total, Facilities	120,091	112,450	120,091	.....	+ 7,641
TOTAL, UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	1,148,457	859,680	1,148,457	.....	+ 288,777
BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT					
Ocean Energy Management					
Renewable energy	21,676	20,720	20,720	- 956	.....
Conventional energy	58,123	61,799	61,799	+ 3,676	.....
Environmental assessment	73,834	79,774	79,774	+ 5,940	.....
Executive direction	17,367	16,973	16,973	- 394	.....
Subtotal	171,000	179,266	179,266	+ 8,266	.....
Offsetting rental receipts	- 55,374	- 47,455	- 47,455	+ 7,919	.....
Cost recovery fees	- 1,460	- 2,361	- 2,361	- 901	.....
Subtotal, offsetting collections	- 56,834	- 49,816	- 49,816	+ 7,018	.....
TOTAL, BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT	114,166	129,450	129,450	+ 15,284	.....
BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT					
Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement					
Environmental enforcement	4,453	4,674	4,674	+ 221	.....
Operations, safety and regulation	148,454	146,340	146,340	- 2,114	.....
Administrative operations	16,768	18,129	18,129	+ 1,361	.....
Executive direction	16,736	18,097	18,097	+ 1,361	.....
Subtotal	186,411	187,240	187,240	+ 829	.....
Offsetting rental receipts	- 23,732	- 20,338	- 20,338	+ 3,394	.....
Inspection fees	- 50,000	- 43,765	- 41,765	+ 8,235	+ 2,000
Cost recovery fees	- 4,139	- 3,786	- 3,786	+ 353	.....
Subtotal, offsetting collections	- 77,871	- 67,889	- 65,889	+ 11,982	+ 2,000
Total, Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	108,540	119,351	121,351	+ 12,811	+ 2,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2018 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2018 appropriation	Budget estimate
Oil spill research	14,899	12,700	12,700	-2,199	
TOTAL, BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT	123,439	132,051	134,051	+10,612	+2,000
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT					
Regulation and Technology					
Environmental protection	88,562	73,877	87,910	-652	+14,033
Permit fees	40	40	40		
Offsetting collections	-40	-40	-40		
Technology development and transfer	12,801	13,232	12,801		-431
Financial management	505	495	495		
Executive direction	13,936	13,694	13,694	-242	
Civil penalties (indefinite)	100	100	100		
Subtotal	115,904	101,398	115,000	-904	+13,602
Civil penalties (offsetting collections)	-100	-100	-100		
Total, Regulation and Technology	115,804	101,298	114,900	-904	+13,602
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund					
Environmental restoration	9,480	6,383	8,834	-646	+2,451
Technology development and transfer	3,544	2,508	2,508	-1,036	
Financial management	5,182	5,144	5,144	-38	
Executive direction	6,466	6,340	6,466		+126
Subtotal	24,672	20,375	22,952	-1,720	+2,577

State grants	115,000			115,000			+ 115,000
Total, Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	139,672	20,375		137,952		- 1,720	+ 117,577
TOTAL, OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT	255,476	121,673		252,852		- 2,624	+ 131,179
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION							
Operation of Indian Programs							
Tribal Government:							
Aid to tribal government	28,698	24,326		28,902		+ 204	+ 4,576
Consolidated tribal government program	75,429	72,634		75,839		+ 410	+ 3,205
Self governance compacts	165,069	157,790		166,225		+ 1,156	+ 8,435
New tribes	1,120	1,120		1,120			
Small and needy tribes	4,448	4,448		4,448			+ 4,448
Road maintenance	34,653	28,318		34,823		+ 170	+ 6,505
Tribal government program oversight	8,550	7,326		8,616		+ 66	+ 1,290
Subtotal	317,967	291,514		319,973		+ 2,006	+ 28,459
Human Services:							
Social services	52,832	32,864		53,084		+ 252	+ 20,220
Welfare assistance	76,000	65,794		76,000			+ 10,206
Indian child welfare act	19,080	13,696		19,154		+ 74	+ 5,458
Housing improvement program	9,708			9,708			+ 9,708
Human services tribal design	263	259		270		+ 7	+ 11
Human services program oversight	3,180	2,745		3,200		+ 20	+ 455
Subtotal	161,063	115,358		161,416		+ 353	+ 46,058
Trust—Natural Resources Management:							
Natural resources, general	4,882	4,866		4,919		+ 37	+ 53
Irrigation operations and maintenance	14,009	9,134		14,023		+ 14	+ 4,889
Rights protection implementation	40,161	24,737		40,273		+ 112	+ 15,536
Tribal management/development program	11,652	8,660		12,036		+ 384	+ 3,376
Endangered species	2,693	1,306		2,697		+ 4	+ 1,391
Cooperative landscape conservation	9,956			9,956			+ 9,956
Integrated resource information program	2,971	2,576		2,974		+ 3	+ 398
Agriculture and range	31,096	27,977		31,251		+ 155	+ 3,274
Forestry	54,877	48,872		54,736		- 141	+ 5,864
Water resources	10,581	8,567		10,614		+ 33	+ 2,047

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019—Continued
 (In thousands of dollars)

Item	2018 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2018 appropriation	Budget estimate
Fish, wildlife and parks	15,260	11,436	15,287	+ 27	+ 3,851
Resource management program oversight	6,064	5,293	6,104	+ 40	+ 811
Subtotal	204,202	153,424	204,870	+ 668	+ 51,446
Trust—Real Estate Services	129,841	105,484	130,680	+ 839	+ 25,196
Education:					
Elementary and secondary programs (forward funded):					
ISEP formula funds	402,906	378,055	404,165	+ 1,259	+ 26,110
ISEP program adjustments	5,457	2,617	5,479	+ 22	+ 2,862
Education program enhancements	12,248	6,341	12,278	+ 30	+ 5,937
Tribal education departments	2,500	.....	2,500	.....	+ 2,500
Student transportation	56,285	50,802	56,413	+ 128	+ 5,611
Early child and family development	18,810	.....	18,810	.....	+ 18,810
Tribal grant support costs	81,036	73,973	81,036	.....	+ 7,063
Subtotal	579,242	511,788	580,681	+ 1,439	+ 68,893
Post secondary programs (forward funded):					
Tribal colleges and universities	69,793	65,664	69,793	.....	+ 4,129
Tribal technical colleges	7,505	6,464	7,505	.....	+ 1,041
Haskell & SIFI	16,885	.....	22,694	+ 5,809	+ 22,694
Subtotal	94,183	72,128	99,992	+ 5,809	+ 27,864
Subtotal, forward funded education	673,425	583,916	680,673	+ 7,248	+ 96,757
Elementary and secondary programs:					
Facilities operations	66,608	60,405	66,795	+ 187	+ 6,390
Facilities maintenance	59,552	53,723	59,774	+ 222	+ 6,051
Juvenile detention center education	500	.....	500	.....	+ 500

	14,903		14,903		14,903		14,903
Johnson O'Malley assistance grants							+ 14,903
Subtotal	141,563	114,128	141,972	+409			+ 27,844
Post secondary programs:							
Haskell & SIPI	22,513	19,376		- 22,513			- 19,376
Tribal colleges and universities supplements	1,220	1,148	1,220				+ 72
Scholarships & adult education	34,996		34,996				+ 34,996
Special higher education scholarships	2,992		2,992				+ 2,992
Science post graduate scholarship fund	2,450		2,450				+ 2,450
Subtotal	64,171	20,524	41,658	- 22,513			+ 21,134
Education management:							
Education program management	24,957	15,575	25,053	+ 96			+ 9,478
Education IT	10,297	7,707	10,302	+ 5			+ 2,595
Subtotal	35,254	23,282	35,355	+ 101			+ 12,073
Subtotal, Education	914,413	741,850	899,658	- 14,755			+ 157,808
Public Safety and Justice:							
Law enforcement:							
Criminal investigations and police services	211,632	190,753	212,559	+ 927			+ 21,806
Detention/corrections	100,456	94,027	100,982	+ 526			+ 6,955
Inspections/internal affairs	3,510	3,335	3,528	+ 18			+ 193
Law enforcement special initiatives	10,368	8,659	10,412	+ 44			+ 1,753
Indian police academy	4,902	4,665	4,925	+ 23			+ 260
Tribal justice support	22,264	7,233	22,271	+ 7			+ 15,038
VAVA	(2,000)		(2,000)				(+ 2,000)
PL 280 courts	(13,000)		(13,000)				(+ 13,000)
Law enforcement program management	6,530	5,381	6,555	+ 25			+ 1,174
Facilities operations and maintenance	13,657	12,596	13,701	+ 44			+ 1,105
Tribal courts	30,618	22,110	30,744	+ 126			+ 8,634
Fire protection	1,583	1,372	1,590	+ 7			+ 218
Subtotal	405,520	350,131	407,267	+ 1,747			+ 57,136
Community and economic development	46,447	35,826	46,579	+ 132			+ 10,753
Executive direction and administrative services	231,747	209,409	233,447	+ 1,700			+ 24,038
(Amounts available until expended, account-wide)	(53,991)	(35,598)	(53,991)				(+ 18,393)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2018 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2018 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, Operation of Indian Programs	2,411,200	2,002,996	2,403,890	-7,310	+400,894
Contract Support Costs					
Contract support costs	236,600	242,000	242,000	+5,400	
Indian self-determination fund	5,000	5,000	5,000		
Total, Contract Support Costs	241,600	247,000	247,000	+5,400	
Construction					
Education	238,245	72,851	238,250	+5	+165,399
Public safety and justice	35,309	10,421	35,310	+1	+24,889
Resources management	67,192	38,026	72,231	+5,039	+34,205
General administration	13,367	11,990	13,628	+261	+1,638
Subtotal	354,113	133,288	359,419	+5,306	+226,131
Rescission		-21,367			+21,367
Total, Construction	354,113	111,921	359,419	+5,306	+247,498
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians					
Land Settlements:					
White Earth Land Settlement Act (Admin) (Public Law99-264)	625			-625	
Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Act (Public Law100-580)	250			-250	
Water Settlements:					
Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement (Public Law101-618)	142			-142	
Navajo Water Resources Development Trust Fund (Public Law111-11)	4,011			-4,011	
Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project (Public Law111-11)	21,720			-21,720	
Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians Water Rights Settlement Act (Public Law114-322)	9,192			-9,192	

Blackfeet Water Rights Settlement (Public Law 114-322)	19,517	45,644	55,457	- 19,517	.....
Unallocated		45,644	55,457	+ 55,457	+ 9,813
Total, Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	55,457	45,644	55,457	.....	+ 9,813
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account					
Indian guaranteed loan program account	9,272	6,699	9,279	+ 7	+ 2,580
Administrative Provisions	- 8,000	.....	.....	+ 8,000	.....
Rescission	3,063,642	2,414,260	3,075,045	+ 11,403	+ 660,785
TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION					
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES					
Office of the Secretary	105,405	107,368	107,368	+ 1,963	.....
Leadership and administration	18,777	27,305	27,305	+ 8,528	.....
Management services					
Total, Office of the Secretary	124,182	134,673	134,673	+ 10,491	.....
Insular Affairs					
Assistance to Territories					
Territorial Assistance:					
Office of Insular Affairs	9,448	9,430	9,448	.....	+ 18
Technical assistance	18,000	14,671	20,800	+ 2,800	+ 6,129
Maintenance assistance fund	4,000	1,023	4,000	.....	+ 2,977
Brown tree snake	3,500	2,837	3,500	.....	+ 663
Coral reef initiative and Natural Resources	2,200	946	2,500	+ 300	+ 1,554
Empowering Insular Communities	5,000	2,811	5,000	.....	+ 2,189
Compact impact	4,000	.....	4,000	.....	+ 4,000
Subtotal, Territorial Assistance	46,148	31,718	49,248	+ 3,100	+ 17,530
American Samoa operations grants	23,002	21,529	23,720	+ 718	+ 2,191
Northern Marianas covenant grants	27,720	27,720	27,720	.....	.....
Total, Assistance to Territories	96,870	80,967	100,688	+ 3,818	+ 19,721

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2018 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2018 appropriation	Budget estimate
Compact of Free Association					
Compact of Free Association—Federal services	2,813	2,636	2,813		+ 177
Enewetak support	550	473	750	+ 200	+ 277
Subtotal, Compact of Free Association	3,363	3,109	3,563	+ 200	+ 454
Compact payments, Palau (Title I, General Provision)	123,824			- 123,824	
Total, Compact of Free Association	127,187	3,109	3,563	- 123,624	+ 454
Total, Insular Affairs	224,057	84,076	104,251	- 119,806	+ 20,175
Office of the Solicitor					
Legal services	59,951	58,996	58,996	- 955	
General administration	4,982	4,940	4,940	- 42	
Ethics	1,742	1,738	1,738	- 4	
Total, Office of the Solicitor	66,675	65,674	65,674	- 1,001	
Office of Inspector General					
Audit and investigations	38,538	39,522	39,522	+ 984	
Administrative services and information management	12,485	12,964	12,964	+ 479	
Total, Office of Inspector General	51,023	52,486	52,486	+ 1,463	
Office of Special Trustee for American Indians Federal Trust Programs					
Program operations, support, and improvements	117,712	102,370	110,692	- 7,020	+ 8,322

	(18,990)	1,688	1,697	(19,016)	(+ 26)	(+ 19,016)
(Office of Historical Accounting) Executive direction	1,688	1,688	1,697	1,688		-9
Total, Federal Trust Programs	119,400	112,380	104,067	112,380	-7,020	+ 8,313
Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation			3,000			-3,000
Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation						
Total, Office of Special Trustee for American Indians	119,400	112,380	107,067	112,380	-7,020	+ 5,313
TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES	585,337	469,464	443,976	469,464	-115,873	+ 25,488
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS						
Wildland Fire Management						
Fire Operations:						
Preparedness	332,784	322,179	322,179	322,179	-10,605	
Fire suppression	389,406	388,135	388,135	388,135	-1,271	
Additional suppression funding		175,865		175,865	+175,865	+175,865
Subtotal, Fire operations	722,190	886,179	710,314	886,179	+163,989	+175,865
Other Operations:						
Fuels management	184,000	188,000	150,603	188,000	+4,000	+37,397
Burned area rehabilitation	20,470	20,470	9,467	20,470		+11,003
Fire facilities	18,427	18,427		18,427		+18,427
Joint fire science	3,000	3,000		3,000		+3,000
Subtotal, Other operations	225,897	229,897	160,070	229,897	+4,000	+69,827
Total, Wildland fire management	948,087	1,116,076	870,384	1,116,076	+167,989	+245,692
Total, All Wildland Fire Accounts	948,087	1,116,076	870,384	1,116,076	+167,989	+245,692
Central Hazardous Materials Fund						
Central hazardous materials fund	10,010	10,010	2,000	10,010		+8,010
Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund						
Damage assessments	2,000	2,000	1,500	2,000		+500

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2018 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2018 appropriation	Budget estimate
Program management	2,192	1,000	2,192		+1,192
Restoration support	2,575	1,900	2,575		+675
Oil Spill Preparedness	1,000	200	1,000		+800
Total, Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund	7,767	4,600	7,767		+3,167
Working Capital Fund	62,370	56,735	56,735	-5,635	
Office of Natural Resources Revenue					
Natural Resources Revenue	137,757	137,505	137,505	-252	
Payment in Lieu of Taxes					
Payments to local governments in lieu of taxes		465,000			-465,000
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS	1,165,991	1,536,224	1,328,093	+162,102	-208,131
GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Payments to local governments in lieu of taxes (PILT) (Sec. XXX)	530,000		500,000	-30,000	+500,000
TOTAL, TITLE I, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Appropriations	13,115,260	10,588,690	13,171,309	+56,049	+2,582,619
Rescissions	(13,123,260)	(10,670,662)	(13,171,309)	(+48,049)	(+2,500,647)
Rescissions of contract authority	(-8,000)	(-53,832)		(+8,000)	(+53,832)
		(-28,140)			(+28,140)
TITLE II—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY					
Science and Technology					
Clean Air	116,541	84,905	116,541		+31,636
(Atmospheric Protection Program)	(8,018)		(8,018)		(+8,018)
Enforcement	13,669	10,486	13,669		+3,183

Homeland security	33,122	28,177	33,122	.....	.....	+ 4,945
Indoor air and Radiation	5,997	4,666	5,997	.....	.....	+ 1,331
IT/Data management/Security	3,089	2,725	3,089	.....	.....	+ 364
Operations and administration	68,339	74,828	68,339	.....	.....	- 6,489
Pesticide licensing	6,027	5,058	6,027	.....	.....	+ 969
Research: Air and energy	91,906	30,711	94,906	.....	+ 3,000	+ 64,195
Research: Chemical safety and sustainability	126,930	84,004	126,930	.....	.....	+ 42,926
(Research: Computational toxicology)	(21,409)	(17,213)	(21,409)	.....	.....	(+ 4,196)
(Research: Endocrine disruptor)	(16,253)	(10,006)	(16,253)	.....	.....	(+ 6,247)
Research: National priorities	4,100	.....	5,000	.....	+ 900	+ 5,000
Research: Safe and sustainable water resources	106,257	67,261	106,257	.....	.....	+ 38,996
Research: Sustainable and healthy communities	134,327	52,549	134,327	.....	.....	+ 81,778
Water: Human health protection	3,519	3,595	3,519	.....	.....	- 76
Subtotal, Science and Technology	713,823	448,965	717,723	.....	+ 3,900	+ 268,758
Rescission	- 7,350	.....	- 1,250	.....	- 3,900	- 11,250
Total, Science and Technology	706,473	448,965	706,473	.....	.....	+ 257,508
(By transfer from Hazardous Substance Superfund)	(15,496)	(17,398)	(17,398)	.....	(+ 1,902)	.....
Environmental Programs and Management							
Brownfields	25,593	16,082	25,593	.....	.....	+ 9,511
Clean air	273,108	142,901	273,108	.....	.....	+ 130,207
(Atmospheric Protection Program)	(95,436)	(13,542)	(95,436)	.....	.....	(+ 81,894)
Compliance	101,665	86,374	101,665	.....	.....	+ 15,291
Enforcement	240,637	197,280	240,637	.....	.....	+ 43,357
Environmental justice)	(6,737)	(2,000)	(6,737)	.....	.....	(+ 4,737)
Environmental protection: National priorities	12,700	.....	15,000	.....	+ 2,300	+ 15,000
Geographic programs:							
Great Lakes Restoration Initiative	300,000	30,000	300,000	.....	.....	+ 270,000
Chesapeake Bay	73,000	7,300	73,000	.....	.....	+ 65,700
San Francisco Bay	4,819	.....	4,819	.....	.....	+ 4,819
Puget Sound	28,000	.....	28,000	.....	.....	+ 28,000
Long Island Sound	12,000	.....	12,000	.....	.....	+ 12,000
Gulf of Mexico	12,542	.....	14,542	.....	+ 2,000	+ 14,542
South Florida	1,704	.....	3,204	.....	+ 1,500	+ 3,204
Lake Champlain	8,399	.....	11,000	.....	+ 2,601	+ 11,000
Lake Pontchartrain	948	.....	948	.....	.....	+ 948
Southern New England Estuaries	5,000	.....	5,000	.....	.....	+ 5,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2018 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2018 appropriation	Budget estimate
Columbia River Basin	1,445		1,000	+ 1,000	+ 1,000
Other geographic activities			1,445		+ 1,445
Subtotal	447,857	37,300	454,958	+ 7,101	+ 417,658
Homeland security	10,195	9,760	10,195		+ 435
Indoor air and radiation	27,637	4,221	27,637		+ 23,416
Information exchange/outreach	126,538	85,586	126,538		+ 40,952
(Children and other sensitive populations: Agency coordination)	(6,548)	(2,018)	(6,548)		(+ 4,530)
(Environmental education)	(8,702)		(8,702)		(+ 8,702)
International programs	15,400	4,188	15,400		+ 11,212
IT/Data management/Security	90,536	83,019	94,511	+ 3,975	+ 11,492
Legal/science/regulatory/economic review	111,414	100,652	111,414		+ 10,762
Operations and administration	480,751	480,206	480,751		+ 545
Pesticide licensing	109,363	79,760	109,363		+ 29,603
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	109,377	73,851	112,377	+ 3,000	+ 38,526
Toxics risk review and prevention	92,521	58,626	92,521		+ 33,895
(Endocrine disruptors)			(7,553)		(+ 7,553)
Underground storage tanks (UST/UST)	11,295	5,615	11,295		+ 5,680
Water: Ecosystems:					
National estuary program / Coastal waterways	26,723		26,723		+ 26,723
Wetlands	21,065	17,913	21,065		+ 3,152
Subtotal	47,788	17,913	47,788		+ 29,875
Water: Human health protection	98,507	80,543	98,507		+ 17,964
Water quality protection	210,417	174,975	210,417		+ 35,442
Subtotal, Environmental Programs and Management	2,643,299	1,738,852	2,659,675	+ 16,376	+ 920,823
Energy Star (legislative proposal)		46,000			- 46,000
Offsetting collections, Energy Star (legislative proposal)					

Rescission	-45,300		-61,676	-16,376	-61,676
Total, Environmental Programs and Management	2,597,999	1,784,852	2,597,999		+813,147
Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund					
E-Manifest System Fund	3,674			-3,674	
Offsetting Collections	-3,674			+3,674	
Total, Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund					
Office of Inspector General					
Audits, evaluations, and investigations	41,489	37,475	41,489		+4,014
(by transfer from Hazardous Substance Superfund)	(8,778)	(8,718)	(8,718)	(-60)	
Buildings and Facilities					
Homeland security: Protection of EPA personnel and infrastructure	6,676	6,176	6,676		+500
Operations and administration	27,791	33,377	27,791		-5,586
Total, Buildings and Facilities	34,467	39,553	34,467		-5,086
Hazardous Substance Superfund					
Audits, evaluations, and investigations	8,778	8,718	8,778		+60
Compliance	995	988	995		+7
Enforcement	166,375	164,691	166,375		+1,684
Homeland security	32,616	32,686	32,616		-70
Indoor air and radiation	1,985	1,972	1,985		+13
Information exchange/Outreach	1,328	1,319	1,328		+9
IT/data management/security	14,485	18,906	14,485		-4,421
Legal/science/regulator/economic review	1,253	577	1,253		+676
Operations and administration	128,105	124,700	128,105		+3,405
Research: Chemical safety and sustainability	2,824	5,021	2,824		-2,197
Research: Sustainable communities	11,463	10,885	11,463		+578
Superfund cleanup:					
Superfund: Emergency response and removal	181,306	181,306	181,306		
Superfund: Emergency preparedness	7,636	7,584	7,636		+52
Superfund: Federal facilities	21,125	20,982	21,125		+143
Superfund: Remedial	511,673	508,495	511,673		+3,178

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2018 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2018 appropriation	Budget estimate
Subtotal	721,740	718,367	721,740		+ 3,373
Total, Hazardous Substance Superfund	1,091,947	1,088,830	1,091,947		+ 3,117
(Transfer out to Inspector General)	(- 8,778)	(- 8,718)	(- 8,718)		(+ 60)
(Transfer out to Science and Technology)	(- 15,496)	(- 17,398)	(- 17,398)		(- 1,902)
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund (LUST)					
Enforcement	620	589	620		+ 31
Operations and administration	1,352	1,331	1,352		+ 21
Research: Sustainable communities	320	320	320		
Underground storage tanks (LUST/UST)	89,649	45,292	89,649		+ 44,357
(LUST/UST)	(9,240)	(6,452)	(9,240)		(+ 2,788)
(LUST cooperative agreements)	(55,040)	(38,840)	(55,040)		(+ 16,200)
(Energy Policy Act grants)	(25,369)		(25,369)		(+ 25,369)
Total, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	91,941	47,532	91,941		+ 44,409
Inland Oil Spill Program					
Compliance	139		139		+ 139
Enforcement	2,413	2,219	2,413		+ 194
Oil	14,409	12,273	14,409		+ 2,136
Operations and administration	584	665	584		- 81
Research: Sustainable communities	664	516	664		+ 148
Total, Inland Oil Spill Program	18,209	15,673	18,209		+ 2,536
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)					
Alaska Native villages	20,000	3,000	25,000	+ 5,000	+ 22,000
Brownfields projects	80,000	62,000	80,000		+ 18,000

Clean water state revolving fund (SRF)	1,393,887	1,393,887	1,394,000	+113	+113
Diesel emissions grants	75,000	10,000	50,000	-25,000	+40,000
Drinking water state revolving fund (SRF)	863,233	863,233	864,000	+767	+767
Mexico border	10,000		15,000	+5,000	+15,000
Targeted airshed grants	40,000		50,000	+10,000	+50,000
Water quality monitoring (Public Law 114-322)	4,000		4,000		+4,000
Subtotal, Infrastructure assistance grants	2,486,120	2,332,120	2,482,000	-4,120	+149,880
Categorical grants:					
Beaches protection	9,549		9,549		+9,549
Brownfields	47,745	31,791	47,745		+15,954
Environmental information	9,646	6,422	9,646		+3,224
Hazardous waste financial assistance	99,693	66,381	99,693		+33,312
Lead	14,049		14,049		+14,049
Nonpoint source (Sec. 319)	170,915		170,915		+170,915
Pesticides enforcement	18,050	10,531	18,050		+7,519
Pesticides program implementation	12,701	8,457	12,701		+4,244
Pollution control (Sec. 106)	230,806	153,683	230,806		+77,123
(Water quality monitoring)	(17,848)	(11,884)	(17,848)		(+5,964)
Pollution prevention	4,765		4,765		+4,765
Public water system supervision	101,963	67,892	101,963		+34,071
Radon	8,051		8,051		+8,051
State and local air quality management	228,219	151,961	228,219		+76,258
Toxics substances compliance	4,919	3,276	4,919		+1,643
Tribal air quality management	12,829	8,963	12,829		+3,866
Tribal general assistance program	65,476	44,233	65,476		+21,243
Underground injection control (UIC)	10,506	6,995	10,506		+3,511
Underground storage tanks	1,498		1,498		+1,498
Wetlands program development	14,661	9,762	14,661		+4,899
Multipurpose grants	10,000	27,000	27,000	+17,000	
Subtotal, Categorical grants	1,076,041	597,347	1,093,041	+17,000	+495,694
Total, State and Tribal Assistance Grants	3,562,161	2,929,467	3,575,041	+12,880	+645,574
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program					
Administrative Expenses	5,000	3,000	5,000		+2,000
Direct Loan Subsidy	5,000	17,000	5,000		-12,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019—Continued
 (In thousands of dollars)

Item	2018 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2018 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program	10,000	20,000	10,000		-10,000
Administrative Provisions					
E-Manifest System Fund		8,000	8,000	+ 8,000	
Offsetting Collections		-8,000	-8,000	- 8,000	
Rescission	-96,198	-220,460	-109,078	-12,880	+111,382
Subtotal, Administrative Provisions	-96,198	-220,460	-109,078	-12,880	+111,382
TOTAL, TITLE II, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	8,058,488	6,191,887	8,058,488		+1,866,601
Appropriations	(8,207,336)	(6,412,347)	(8,240,492)	(+ 33,156)	(+ 1,828,145)
Rescissions	(-148,848)	(-220,460)	(-182,004)	(-33,156)	(+ 38,456)
(By transfer)	(24,274)	(26,116)	(26,116)	(+ 1,842)	
TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Under Secretary for Natural Resources and the Environment	875	875	875		
FOREST SERVICE					
Forest and Rangeland Research					
Forest inventory and analysis	77,000	75,000	77,000		+2,000
Research and development programs	220,000	171,050	223,000	+ 3,000	+51,950
Fire plan research and development		14,750			-14,750
Subtotal, Forest and Rangeland Research	297,000	260,800	300,000	+ 3,000	+ 39,200
Unobligated balances (rescission)		-2,000			+2,000
Total, Forest and rangeland research	297,000	258,800	300,000	+ 3,000	+41,200

State and Private Forestry							
Landscape scale restoration	14,000	.....	14,000	.....	.....	.....	+ 14,000
Forest Health Management:							
Federal lands forest health management	55,500	51,495	55,500	.....	.....	.....	+ 4,005
Cooperative lands forest health management	41,000	34,376	41,000	.....	.....	.....	+ 6,624
Subtotal	96,500	85,871	96,500	.....	.....	.....	+ 10,629
Cooperative Fire Assistance:							
State fire assistance (National Fire Capacity)	80,000	65,930	80,000	.....	.....	.....	+ 14,070
Volunteer fire assistance (Rural Fire Capacity)	16,000	11,020	16,000	.....	.....	.....	+ 4,980
Subtotal	96,000	76,950	96,000	.....	.....	.....	+ 19,050
Cooperative Forestry:							
Forest stewardship (Working Forest Lands)	20,500	19,475	20,500	.....	.....	.....	+ 1,025
Forest legacy	67,025	.....	65,490	.....	.....	.....	+ 65,490
Community forest and open space conservation	4,000	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	+ 4,000
Urban and community forestry	28,500	.....	28,500	.....	.....	.....	+ 28,500
Subtotal	120,025	19,475	118,490	.....	.....	.....	+ 99,015
International forestry	9,000	.....	9,000	.....	.....	.....	+ 9,000
Subtotal, State and Private Forestry	335,525	182,296	333,990	.....	.....	.....	+ 151,694
Unobligated balances: Forest legacy (rescission)	-5,938	-4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	+ 4,000
Unobligated balances (rescission) .....	.....	-6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	+ 6,000
Subtotal	-5,938	-10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	+ 10,000
Total, State and Private Forestry	329,587	172,296	333,990	.....	.....	.....	+ 161,694
National Forest System							
Land management planning, assessment and monitoring	179,263	156,750	180,000	.....	.....	.....	+ 23,250
Recreation, heritage and wilderness	257,848	240,236	260,000	.....	.....	.....	+ 19,764
Grazing management	56,856	48,070	57,000	.....	.....	.....	+ 8,930
Hazardous fuels	430,000	390,000	435,000	.....	.....	.....	+ 45,000
Forest products	366,000	341,165	368,000	.....	.....	.....	+ 26,835
Vegetation and watershed management	180,000	165,680	180,000	.....	.....	.....	+ 14,320
Wildlife and fish habitat management	136,430	118,750	137,000	.....	.....	.....	+ 18,250

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2018 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2018 appropriation	Budget estimate
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund	40,000	.....	40,000	.....	+ 40,000
Minerals and geology management	74,200	64,600	75,000	+ 800	+ 10,400
Landownership management (Land Use Authorization and Access)	74,000	65,550	76,500	+ 2,500	+ 10,950
Law enforcement operations	129,153	129,153	129,153	.....	.....
Total, National Forest System	1,923,750	1,719,954	1,937,653	+ 13,903	+ 217,699
Capital Improvement and Maintenance					
Facilities	151,000	11,162	151,000	.....	+ 139,838
Roads	218,000	71,481	218,000	.....	+ 146,519
Trails	80,000	12,065	80,000	.....	+ 67,935
Subtotal, Capital improvement and maintenance	449,000	94,708	449,000	.....	+ 354,292
Deferral of road and trail fund payment	- 15,000	- 15,000	- 15,000	.....	.....
Total, Capital improvement and maintenance	434,000	79,708	434,000	.....	+ 354,292
Land Acquisition					
Acquisitions	50,035	.....	59,497	+ 9,462	+ 59,497
Acquisition management	7,352	.....	7,352	.....	+ 7,352
Recreational access	4,700	.....	5,000	+ 300	+ 5,000
Critical inholdings/wilderness	2,000	.....	2,000	.....	+ 2,000
Cash equalization	250	.....	250	.....	+ 250
Subtotal	64,337	.....	74,099	+ 9,762	+ 74,099
Unobligated balances (recission) .....	.....	- 17,000	- 16,028	- 16,028	+ 972

Total, Land Acquisition	64,337	- 17,000	58,071	- 6,266	+ 75,071
Acquisition of land for national forests, special acts	850	700	700	- 150	.....
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges	192	150	150	- 42	.....
Range betterment fund	2,065	1,700	1,700	- 365	.....
Gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research	45	45	45	.....	.....
Management of national forest lands for subsistence uses	2,500	1,850	2,500	.....	+ 650
Wildland Fire Management					
Fire operations:					
Wildland fire preparedness	1,323,520	1,339,620	1,339,620	+ 16,100	.....
Wildland fire suppression operations	1,056,818	1,165,366	1,165,366	+ 108,548	.....
Additional suppression funding	500,000	.....	724,634	+ 224,634	.....
Subtotal, Fire operations	2,880,338	2,504,986	3,229,620	+ 349,282	+ 724,634
Subtotal, Wildland Fire Management	2,880,338	2,504,986	3,229,620	+ 349,282	+ 724,634
Rescission .....	.....	- 65,000	.....	.....	+ 65,000
Total, all wildland fire accounts	2,880,338	2,439,986	3,229,620	+ 349,282	+ 789,634
Total, Forest Service without Wildland Fire Management	3,054,326	2,218,203	3,068,809	+ 14,483	+ 850,606
TOTAL, FOREST SERVICE	5,934,664	4,658,189	6,298,429	+ 363,765	+ 1,640,240
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE					
Indian Health Services					
Clinical Services:					
Hospital and health clinics	2,045,128	2,189,688	2,198,623	+ 153,495	+ 8,935
Dental health	195,283	203,783	203,872	+ 8,589	+ 89
Mental health	99,900	105,169	105,281	+ 5,381	+ 112
Alcohol and substance abuse	227,788	235,286	245,566	+ 17,778	+ 10,280
Purchased/referred care	962,695	954,957	964,819	+ 2,124	+ 9,862
Indian Health Care Improvement Fund	72,280	.....	.....	- 72,280	.....
Subtotal	3,603,074	3,688,883	3,718,161	+ 115,087	+ 29,278

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2018 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2018 appropriation	Budget estimate
Preventive Health:					
Public health nursing	85,043	87,023	89,159	+ 4,116	+ 2,136
Health education	19,871	.....	20,568	+ 697	+ 20,568
Community health representatives	62,888	.....	62,888	.....	+ 62,888
Immunization (Alaska)	2,127	2,035	.....	.....	+ 92
Subtotal	169,929	89,058	174,742	+ 4,813	+ 85,684
Other services:					
Urban Indian health	49,315	46,422	49,315	.....	+ 2,893
Indian health professions	49,363	43,394	49,558	+ 195	+ 6,164
Tribal management grant program	2,465	.....	2,465	.....	+ 2,465
Direct operations	72,338	73,431	72,338	.....	- 1,093
Self-governance	5,806	4,787	5,806	.....	+ 1,019
Subtotal	179,287	168,034	179,482	+ 195	+ 11,448
Total, Indian Health Services	3,952,290	3,945,975	4,072,385	+ 120,095	+ 126,410
Special Diabetes Program for Indians					
Program costs (legislative proposal) .....	.....	150,000	.....	.....	- 150,000
Contract Support Costs					
Contract support	717,970	822,227	822,227	+ 104,257	.....
Indian Health Facilities					
Maintenance and improvement	167,527	75,745	167,527	.....	+ 91,782
Sanitation facilities construction	192,033	101,772	192,033	.....	+ 90,261
Health care facilities construction	243,480	79,500	243,480	.....	+ 163,980
Facilities and environmental health support	240,758	228,852	250,758	+ 10,000	+ 21,906

Equipment	23,706	19,952	23,706	.....	+ 3,754
Total, Indian Health Facilities	867,504	505,821	877,504	+ 10,000	+ 371,683
TOTAL, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE	5,537,764	5,424,023	5,772,116	+ 234,352	+ 348,093
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH					
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	77,349	53,967	78,349	+ 1,000	+ 24,382
AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY					
Toxic substances and environmental public health	74,691	62,000	74,691	.....	+ 12,691
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	5,689,804	5,539,990	5,925,156	+ 235,352	+ 385,166
OTHER RELATED AGENCIES					
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality	3,000	2,994	3,005	+ 5	+ 11
CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD					
Salaries and expenses	11,000	9,500	11,000	.....	+ 1,500
OFFICE OF NAVALO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION					
Salaries and expenses	15,431	4,400	7,400	- 8,031	+ 3,000
INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT					
Payment to the Institute	9,835	9,960	9,960	+ 125	.....
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION					
Salaries and Expenses					
Museum and Research Institutes:					
National Air and Space Museum	20,110	20,110	20,110	.....	.....
Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory	24,593	24,593	24,593	.....	.....
Major scientific instrumentation	4,118	4,118	4,118	.....	.....
Universe Center	184	184	184	.....	.....
National Museum of Natural History	49,789	49,789	49,789	.....	.....
National Zoological Park	27,566	27,566	27,566	.....	.....
Smithsonian Environmental Research Center	4,227	4,227	4,227	.....	.....
Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute	14,486	14,486	14,486	.....	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2018 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2018 appropriation	Budget estimate
Biodiversity Center	1,543	1,543	1,543		
Arthur M. Sackler Gallery/Freer Gallery of Art	6,273	6,273	6,273		
Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage	3,084	3,184	3,184	+100	
Copper-Hewitt, National Design Museum	5,061	5,086	5,086	+25	
Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden	4,687	4,544	4,544	-143	
National Museum of African Art	4,654	4,654	4,654		
World Cultures Center	792	792	792		
Anacostia Community Museum	2,355	2,405	2,405	+50	
Archives of American Art	1,933	1,933	1,933		
National Museum of African American History and Culture	33,079	33,079	33,079		
National Museum of American History	26,504	26,704	26,704	+200	
National Museum of the American Indian	32,671	33,242	33,242	+571	
National Portrait Gallery	6,556	6,556	6,556		
Smithsonian American Art Museum	10,239	10,239	10,239		
American Experience Center	600	550	600		+50
Subtotal, Museums and Research Institutes	285,104	285,857	285,907	+803	+50
Mission enabling:					
Program support and outreach:					
Outreach	9,333	9,333	9,333		
Communications	2,663	2,839	2,839		
Institution-wide programs	16,784	14,784	16,784	+176	
Office of Exhibits Central	3,154	3,169	3,169	+15	+2,000
Museum Support Center	1,906	1,906	1,906		
Museum Conservation Institute	3,359	3,359	3,359		
Smithsonian Institution Archives	2,408	2,423	2,423	+15	
Smithsonian Institution Libraries	11,273	11,373	11,273		-100
Subtotal, Program support and outreach	50,880	49,186	51,086	+206	+1,900
Office of Chief Information Officer	51,967	52,509	52,509	+542	

Administration	36,314	36,405	36,405	36,405	+ 91	.....
Inspector General	3,538	3,538	3,538	3,538	.....	.....
Facilities services:						
Facilities maintenance	77,045	82,045	82,045	82,045	+ 5,000	.....
Facilities operations, security and support	226,596	228,404	228,404	228,404	+ 1,808	.....
Subtotal, Facilities services	303,641	310,449	310,449	310,449	+ 6,808	.....
Subtotal, Mission enabling	446,340	452,087	453,987	453,987	+ 7,647	+ 1,900
Total, Salaries and expenses	731,444	737,944	739,894	739,894	+ 8,450	+ 1,950
Facilities Capital						
Revitalization						
Facilities planning and design	281,603	202,500	280,503	280,503	- 1,100	+ 78,003
Construction	20,300	17,000	23,000	23,000	+ 2,700	+ 6,000
	10,000	.....	.....	.....	- 10,000	.....
Total, Facilities Capital	311,903	219,500	303,503	303,503	- 8,400	+ 84,003
TOTAL, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION	1,043,347	957,444	1,043,397	1,043,397	+ 50	+ 85,953
NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART						
Salaries and Expenses						
Care and utilization of art collections	46,368	44,954	47,080	47,080	+ 712	+ 2,126
Operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds	35,854	35,091	36,154	36,154	+ 300	+ 1,063
Protection of buildings, grounds and contents	26,558	27,283	26,958	26,958	+ 400	- 325
General administration	33,010	31,396	34,010	34,010	+ 1,000	+ 2,614
Total, Salaries and Expenses	141,790	138,724	144,202	144,202	+ 2,412	+ 5,478
Repair, Restoration and Renovation of Buildings						
Base program	24,203	8,176	23,000	23,000	- 1,203	+ 14,824
TOTAL, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART	165,993	146,900	167,202	167,202	+ 1,209	+ 20,302
JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS						
Operations and maintenance	23,740	24,490	24,490	24,490	+ 750	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2018 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2018 appropriation	Budget estimate
Capital repair and restoration	16,775	13,000	16,800	+ 25	+ 3,800
TOTAL, JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS	40,515	37,490	41,290	+ 775	+ 3,800
WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS					
Salaries and expenses	12,000	7,474	12,000	.....	+ 4,526
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES					
National Endowment for the Arts					
Grants and Administration					
Grants:					
Direct grants	64,819	.....	64,819	.....	+ 64,819
Challenge America grants	7,600	.....	7,600	.....	+ 7,600
Subtotal	72,419	.....	72,419	.....	+ 72,419
State partnerships:					
State and regional	37,996	.....	40,000	+ 2,004	+ 40,000
Underserved set-aside	10,284	.....	10,431	+ 147	+ 10,431
Subtotal	48,280	.....	50,431	+ 2,151	+ 50,431
Subtotal, Grants	120,699	.....	122,850	+ 2,151	+ 122,850
Program support	1,950	.....	1,950	.....	+ 1,950
Administration	30,200	28,949	30,200	.....	+ 1,251
Total, Arts	152,849	28,949	155,000	+ 2,151	+ 126,051

National Endowment for the Humanities Grants and Administration						
Grants:						
	Federal/State partnership	47,200	.....	.....	.....	+ 1,530
	Preservation and access	19,000	.....	48,730	.....	+ 48,730
	Public programs	14,000	.....	19,000	.....	+ 19,000
	Research programs	15,000	.....	14,000	.....	+ 14,000
	Education programs	12,750	.....	15,000	.....	+ 15,000
	Program development	850	.....	12,750	.....	+ 12,750
	Digital humanities initiatives	4,600	.....	850	.....	+ 850
	Subtotal, Grants	113,400	.....	114,930	.....	+ 114,930
Matching Grants:						
	Treasury funds	2,200	.....	2,200	.....	+ 2,200
	Challenge grants	9,100	.....	9,100	.....	- 4,437
	Subtotal, Matching grants	11,300	.....	11,300	.....	- 2,237
Administration		28,148	.....	28,770	.....	+ 622
Total, Humanities		152,848	.....	155,000	.....	+ 2,152
TOTAL, NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES		305,697	.....	310,000	.....	+ 4,303
						+ 238,744
Salaries and expenses	COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS					
	NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS	2,762	.....	2,771	.....	+ 9
Grants	ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION	2,750	.....	2,750	.....
Salaries and expenses	NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION	6,400	.....	6,440	.....	+ 40
Salaries and expenses	UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM	8,099	.....	7,948	.....	- 151
Holocaust Memorial Museum		59,000	.....	56,602	.....	+ 500
						+ 2,898

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2018 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2018 appropriation	Budget estimate
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses	1,800	1,800	1,800		
Construction	45,000	30,000		-45,000	-30,000
Total, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL COMMISSION	46,800	31,800	1,800	-45,000	-30,000
WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses	1,000		1,000		+1,000
WORLD WAR I CENTENNIAL COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses	7,000	6,000	7,000		+1,000
TOTAL, TITLE III, RELATED AGENCIES					
Appropriations	13,365,972	11,558,033	13,918,923	+552,951	+2,360,890
Rescissions	(13,371,910)	(11,652,033)	(13,934,951)	(+563,041)	(+2,282,918)
Emergency appropriations	(-5,938)	(-94,000)	(-16,028)	(-10,090)	(+77,972)
TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Treatment of certain hospitals (Sec. 429)	8,000			-8,000	
Infrastructure (Sec. 435)	766,000		766,000		+766,000
TOTAL, TITLE IV, GENERAL PROVISIONS	774,000		766,000	-8,000	+766,000

OTHER APPROPRIATIONS			
ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR DISASTER RELIEF REQUIREMENTS ACT OF 2017 (P.L. 115-72)			
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
Forest Service			
Wildland Fire Management (emergency)	184,500		-184,500
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund (emergency)	342,000		-342,000
Total, Department of Agriculture	526,500		-526,500
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
Department-Wide Programs			
Wildland Fire Management (emergency)	50,000		-50,000
Total, Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Requirements, 2017	576,500		-576,500
FURTHER ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR DISASTER RELIEF ACT, 2018 (P.L. 115-123)			
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
United States Fish and Wildlife Service			
National Park Service			
Construction (emergency)	210,629		-210,629
Historic Preservation Fund (emergency)	50,000		-50,000
Construction (emergency)	207,600		-207,600
Total, National Park Service	257,600		-257,600
United States Geological Survey			
Surveys, Investigations, and Research (emergency)	42,246		-42,246
Departmental Offices			
Insular Affairs:			
Assistance to Territories (emergency)	3,000		-3,000
Office of Inspector General (emergency)	2,500		-2,500

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2018 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2018 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, Departmental Offices	5,500	.....	.....	- 5,500	.....
Total, Department of the Interior	515,975	.....	.....	-515,975	.....
Environmental Protection Agency .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Environmental Programs and Management (emergency)	6,200	.....	.....	- 6,200	.....
Hazardous Substance Superfund (emergency)	7,000	.....	.....	- 7,000	.....
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund (emergency)	50,000	.....	.....	- 50,000	.....
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (emergency) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Environmental Protection Agency	63,200	.....	.....	- 63,200	.....
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forest Service .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State and Private Forestry (emergency)	7,500	.....	.....	- 7,500	.....
National Forest System (emergency)	20,652	.....	.....	- 20,652	.....
Capital Improvement and Maintenance (emergency)	91,600	.....	.....	- 91,600	.....
Total, Department of Agriculture	119,752	.....	.....	-119,752	.....
Total, Further Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief, 2018	698,927	.....	.....	- 698,927	.....
TOTAL, OTHER APPROPRIATIONS	1,275,427	.....	.....	- 1,275,427	.....
GRAND TOTAL	36,589,147	28,338,610	35,914,720	- 674,427	+ 7,576,110
Appropriations	(35,476,506)	(28,735,042)	(36,112,752)	(+ 636,246)	(+ 7,377,710)
Rescissions	(- 162,786)	(- 368,292)	(- 198,032)	(- 35,246)	(+ 170,260)
Rescissions of contract authority .....	.....	(- 28,140)	.....	.....	(+ 28,140)

Emergency appropriations	(1,275,427)	(26,116)	(- 1,275,427)
(By transfer)	(24,274)	(26,116)	(+ 1,842)

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