

Calendar No. 126

114TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
{ 114-70

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2016

—————
JUNE 23, 2015.—Ordered to be printed
—————

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

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1645]

The Committee on Appropriations reports the bill (S. 1645) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes, reports favorably thereon and recommends that the bill do pass.

Total obligational authority, fiscal year 2016

Total of bill as reported to the Senate	\$31,131,289,000
Amount of 2015 appropriations	30,105,720,000
Amount of 2016 budget estimate	33,324,129,000
Bill as recommended to Senate compared to—	
2015 appropriations	+ 1,025,569,000
2016 budget estimate	– 2,192,840,000

CONTENTS

	Page
Summary of Bill	4
Major Changes Recommended in the Bill	4
Reprogramming Guidelines	9
Title I:	
Department of the Interior:	
Land and Water Resources: Bureau of Land Management	10
Fish and Wildlife and Parks:	
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	16
National Park Service	24
Energy and Minerals:	
U.S. Geological Survey	30
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	33
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	34
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	35
Indian Affairs: Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education .	36
Departmental Offices:	
Office of the Secretary	41
Insular Affairs	41
Office of the Solicitor	42
Office of Inspector General	43
Office of Special Trustee for American Indians	43
Department-wide Programs:	
Wildland Fire Management	43
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	44
Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration	44
Working Capital Fund	44
General Provisions: Department of the Interior	44
Title II:	
Environmental Protection Agency:	
Science and Technology	49
Environmental Programs and Management	51
Office of Inspector General	57
Buildings and Facilities	57
Hazardous Substance Superfund	57
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	58
Inland Oil Spill Program	58
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	58
Administrative Provisions	59
Title III:	
Related Agencies:	
Department of Agriculture: Forest Service	60
Administrative Provisions	69
Department of Health and Human Services:	
Indian Health Service	69
Contract Support Costs	71
National Institutes of Health	71
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	72
Other Related Agencies:	
Executive Office of the President	72
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality	72
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board	72
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	73
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	73

	Page
Title III—Continued	
Related Agencies—Continued	
Other Related Agencies—Continued	
Smithsonian Institution	74
National Gallery of Art	76
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	76
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	77
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities:	
National Endowment for the Arts	77
National Endowment for the Humanities	78
Commission of Fine Arts	78
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs	79
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	79
National Capital Planning Commission	80
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum	80
Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission	81
Title IV: General Provisions	82
Title V: Wildfire Disaster Funding	84
Compliance with Paragraph 7, Rule XVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate	85
Compliance with Paragraph 7(c), Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate	87
Compliance with Paragraph 12, Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate	87
Budgetary Impact of Bill	99
Comparative Statement of Budget Authority	100

SUMMARY OF BILL

For this bill, estimates totaling \$31,131,289,000 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

MAJOR CHANGES RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

This bill includes revisions to the budget estimate for the 2016 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	Chairman's recommendation	Chairman's recommendation compared with budget estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
Bureau of Land Management	1,230,896	1,187,801	— 43,095
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	1,575,510	1,441,201	— 134,309
National Park Service	3,047,707	2,729,027	— 318,680
United States Geological Survey	1,194,782	1,058,503	— 136,279
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	74,235	74,235	.....

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget estimate	Chairman's recommendation	Chairman's recommendation compared with budget estimate
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	82,464	88,464	+ 6,000
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	160,462	150,135	- 10,327
Bureau of Indian Affairs	2,924,968	2,693,026	- 231,942
Departmental Offices	696,007	620,580	- 75,427
Department-wide Programs	1,099,204	1,183,623	+ 84,419
Total, Title I—Department of the Interior	12,086,236	11,226,595	- 859,640
TITLE II—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY			
Science and Technology	769,088	703,958	- 65,130
Environmental Programs and Management	2,841,718	2,561,498	- 280,220
Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund	7,368	3,786	- 3,582
Office of Inspector General	50,999	41,489	- 8,610
Buildings and Facilities	51,507	42,317	- 9,190
Hazardous Substance Superfund	1,153,834	1,106,809	- 47,025
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	95,326	91,485	- 3,841
Inland Oil Spill Program	23,378	18,078	- 5,300
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	3,599,400	3,027,937	- 571,463
Total, Title II—Environmental Protection Agency	8,591,718	7,597,357	- 994,361
TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES			
Department of Agriculture: Forest Service	5,780,410	5,977,877	+ 197,467
Department of Health and Human Services:			
Indian Health Service	5,102,985	4,779,311	- 323,674
National Institutes of Health: National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	77,349	77,349	.....
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	74,691	74,691	.....
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality	3,015	3,000	- 15
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board	12,271	10,700	- 1,571
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	8,400	7,341	- 1,059
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	11,619	11,619	.....
Smithsonian Institution	935,825	819,541	- 116,284
National Gallery of Art	152,660	138,500	- 14,160
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	36,400	32,800	- 3,600
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	10,420	10,500	+ 80
National Endowment for the Arts	147,949	146,021	- 1,928
National Endowment for the Humanities	147,942	146,021	- 1,921
Commission of Fine Arts	2,653	2,653	.....
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs	2,000	2,000	.....
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	6,080	6,080	.....
National Capital Planning Commission	8,348	7,948	- 400
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum	54,959	52,385	- 2,574
Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission	70,200	1,000	- 69,200
Total, Title III—Related Agencies	12,646,176	12,307,337	- 338,839
Grand Total	33,324,129	31,131,289	- 2,192,840

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

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

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency/program	Fiscal year		Chairman's recommendation
	2015 enacted	2016 estimate	
Federal Land Acquisition:			
Bureau of Land Management	19,746	38,000	18,922
Fish and Wildlife Service	47,535	58,500	48,887
National Park Service	50,843	64,339	51,275
Forest Service	47,500	63,000	38,440
Subtotal, Federal Land Acquisition	165,624	223,839	157,524
National Park Service, State Assistance	48,117	53,161	55,000
Forest Legacy Program	53,000	61,000	59,800
Cooperative Endangered Species Fund	27,400	50,000	21,817
Office of Valuation Services	12,000	12,000	12,000
Total, Land and Water Conservation Fund	306,141	400,000	306,141

WILDLAND FIRE BUDGETING REFORMS

This bill provides a total of \$4,664,664,000 for wildland fire programs for the Forest Service and Department of the Interior, including a total amount of \$2,564,251,000 for wildland fire suppression activities, of which \$1,054,578,000 is designated as emergency. The recommendation also includes an important reform proposal that amends the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112–25) to allow certain wildland fire suppression activities to be funded through a disaster cap adjustment consistent with other natural disasters, as detailed below. This recommendation is a modification of the proposal included in the fiscal year 2016 budget request, and the subject of bipartisan legislation introduced in both the House and the Senate. Legislative language to enact this proposal is included in title V, but under congressional budgeting rules, this bill cannot both create a new cap adjustment to the statutory discretionary spending limits and appropriate funding under that cap. Therefore, the funds requested through the disaster cap adjustment have been designated as a one-time emergency spending requirement for the purposes of this bill. Historically, budgeting for wildland firefighting is determined by the 10-year average of suppression costs. The proposal continues this practice and only provides access to the cap adjustment when regular fire suppression amounts are exhausted.

The aim of this proposal is to finally put an end to the fire borrowing and repayment cycle. These changes are critically important because of the frequency with which the agencies exhaust firefighting funds and are required to transfer funds from other programs to continue their suppression operations. And since fiscal year 2002, the Forest Service and Department of the Interior collectively have “borrowed” more than \$3,200,000,000 from discretionary, mandatory, and permanent accounts to pay for fire suppression costs. These fire transfers have been highly disruptive to natural resource programs, and borrowed funds have not always been repaid by Congress. As importantly, the effects of fire borrowing are not only felt within the land management agencies. While the historical method for reimbursing transfers was through emergency supplementals, \$1,000,000,000 has been provided over

the last 3 years to repay firefighting transfers from within the subcommittee's regular discretionary allocation. The result has been that with the ever-increasing cost of fire being directly shouldered by this bill, the other agencies funded by the subcommittee are being asked to forego important priorities to make room for fire. This bill authorizes bold action that will put an end to this unpredictable mechanism to pay for fire suppression needs and will greatly enhance the efficiency of the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior, where managers in traditional non-fire programs must frequently curtail contracts early in the field season because of the likelihood of fire borrowing. The legislative text also includes auditing and reporting requirements to track expenditures of funds from the disaster cap.

This is not a "blank check" for additional spending. To complement the new structure proposed in title V for fire suppression, this bill invests in funding for prevention activities and post-fire rehabilitation, in order to tackle the fire problem from both ends, which can dramatically decrease the suppression costs when fires do occur. The Forest Service and Department of the Interior are provided with a 4-percent increase for hazardous fuels reduction activities, to protect communities by treating high-priority areas in the wildland-urban interface and the backcountry. By employing all of these tools, this bill provides a multifaceted approach to combat the increasing cost of fighting wildfire. Without the additional resources made available for Federal wildland fire management within this bill to attack the problem before, during, and after a wildfire event, it is evident that the Federal land management agencies will not get ahead of the disastrous curve on catastrophic fire, and suppression costs and the economic costs to communities nationwide will continue to rise.

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.

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 in drought-stricken regions to facilitate the prompt removal of these trees and to prioritize funding for projects that reduce fire threats to communities, drinking water supplies, utilities, and groves of ancient trees.

Land Grants, Acequias and Community Ditches.—The Committee urges the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to recognize and respect the traditional use of State recognized land grants, acequias and community ditches in the American Southwest, during the land use planning process. Land grants, acequias and community ditches have a unique history in this region, in that they pre-date the Federal land management agencies and are central to the local communities' culture and heritage.

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

Social Cost of Carbon.—The Administrator should not promulgate any regulations in fiscal year 2016 using the May 2013 estimates for the social cost of carbon until a new working group is convened. The working group should include the relevant agencies and affected stakeholders, re-examine the social cost of carbon using the best available science, and revise the estimate using an accurate discount rate and domestic estimate in accordance with Executive Order 12866 and OMB Circular A-4. To increase transparency, the working group should solicit public comments prior to finalizing any updates.

Sportsman/Recreational Access.—The Committee provides new funding to the National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service for recreational access while maintaining funding to the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service for these purposes. The Committee believes increasing access to our public lands is important and it is expected the agencies will prioritize projects that significantly enhance access to existing public lands that have inadequate access for hunting, fishing, and other recreational activities. The Committee expects the agencies to report within 30 days of enactment of this act on how this funding will be spent. Further, in future congressional budget justifications, the agencies will include a description and explanation on the use of funds for this purpose.

Land and Water Conservation Fund.—The Committee is concerned about the prioritization of projects. The Committee urges agencies to prioritize Federal land acquisition projects with available funding in fiscal year 2016 and in future budget requests where the acquisition of Federal land parcels create management efficiencies or are accompanied by related land and easement acquisitions made by State, local, or non-Federal entities. The Committee also encourages the agencies to consider geographic distribution, historic sites, wilderness inholdings, and the national trail system when prioritizing projects.

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 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.

REPROGRAMMING GUIDELINES

The Chairman retains the reprogramming guidelines contained in the Statement of Managers accompanying the Conference Report for the Fiscal Year 2012 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (Public Law 112-74).

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, 2015	\$970,016,000
Budget estimate, 2016	1,067,466,000
Chairman's recommendation	1,045,562,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$1,045,562,000 for the Management of Lands and Resources account. This amount is \$75,546,000 above the enacted level. 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 request included transfer of funds from various budget line items into the National Landscape Conservation System, which the Committee rejects. The Committee encourages the Bureau to submit an accurate representation of funds required to support the National Landscape Conservation System in the fiscal year 2017 budget request.

The United States, as an Arctic Nation, has broad interest in the region that includes meeting security needs, protecting the environment, responsibly managing resources, supporting indigenous communities, promoting scientific research and strengthening international cooperation. In April, the United States assumed the chairmanship of the Arctic Council, which offers the Nation the opportunity to make significant progress on policy objectives in the President's 2009 National Security Directive and the 2013 National Strategy for the Arctic Region.

The Department of the Interior is the lead agency for five efforts under the 2013 National Strategy to: (1) ensure the safe and responsible development of non-renewable energy resources; (2) advance Integrated Arctic Management; (3) understand the effects of climate change on terrestrial ecosystems; (4) investigate the role of wildland fires in the Arctic; and (5) identify and assess invasive species impacts and risks. The Bureau, as the largest Federal land-

holder in the Arctic region of Alaska, is directed to work cooperatively with local stakeholders to enhance economic opportunities for the people who live and work in the region. The Committee understands the importance of the need for research conducted by the Department, but also believes that improving the lives of the local people through responsible resource management and other economic development is equally as important.

Land Resources.—The bill provides \$248,412,000 for land resources, an increase of \$2,638,000 above the enacted level. The Committee rejects the budget request proposal to implement a new grazing administration fee. Within the funds provided for Rangeland Management, the Committee directs the Bureau to prioritize activities related to Secretarial Order 3336 on Rangeland Fire Prevention, Management and Restoration and managing the spread of invasive plants. As the Bureau implements the order, it is encouraged to find ways to strategically incorporate public and private firefighting assets into fighting wildland fire.

Within the amount provided for wild horse and burro management, the Bureau should continue to implement reforms based on the findings and recommendations outlined in the National Academy of Sciences June 2013 report. The Committee remains concerned about the well-being of animals on the range due to drought conditions and population trends, as well as about the resulting impacts to rangeland and riparian areas. The Bureau is directed to achieve appropriate management levels in Herd Management Areas, with priority given to those areas that overlap priority sage-grouse habitat.

The Committee recognizes the need to combat invasive plant species through the protection, restoration and enhancement of native plants, including those that are endangered or threatened, and has identified the Native Plant Materials Development Program as one through which these efforts could be expanded. The Committee encourages the Secretary to continue support for native plant conservation efforts throughout the Department and urges the Secretary to actively integrate and coordinate the plant conservation effort across Offices, to develop a plan that is an integrated, comprehensive approach to native plant issues and restoration. The Bureau is urged to make available its yearly estimated seed needs by variety, to be more transparent with the science supporting its policy, and to insure there has been ample opportunity for public comment and collaboration regarding the National Seed Strategy, as well as coordination with related initiatives, including the President's Pollinator Strategy. Furthermore, the Department is encouraged to rely more heavily on existing research being conducted at the U.S. Department of Agriculture Plant Material Centers to avoid additional expense and duplication of effort.

The Committee directs the Bureau, to the greatest extent possible, 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.

Wildlife and Fisheries.—The bill provides \$101,911,000 for wildlife and fisheries, which is \$37,043,000 above the enacted level. Of the funds provided, no less than \$37,043,000 is for on-the-ground activities to improve sage-grouse habitat, including removal of coni-

fers, creating fire breaks, seeding, reducing fuels, removing invasive species and post-fire restoration activities.

Threatened and Endangered Species.—The bill provides \$21,567,000 for threatened and endangered species conservation, an increase of \$109,000 above the enacted level.

Recreation Management.—The bill provides \$65,461,000 for recreation management, a decrease of \$1,500,000 below the enacted level. The Committee is concerned that despite the funding prohibition on Secretarial Order 3310, the Bureau has taken the recommendations of the order and implemented them in contravention to the intent of Congress. The Committee reminds the Bureau to be cognizant that well-managed and reclaimed lands may be rehabilitated to achieve wilderness characteristics and do not necessarily merit protection under the Wilderness Act. Of the funds provided, \$14,264,000 is for wilderness management and \$51,197,000 is for recreation management activities to reflect the direction of the Committee to prioritize recreation management over the creation of lands to be managed as wilderness.

Energy and Minerals Management.—The bill provides \$163,543,000 for oil, gas, coal, and other minerals management, an increase of \$19,992,000 above the enacted level. The detailed allocation of funding by program is included in the table that accompanies this statement. The increased funding reflects changes made to the oil and gas program by the Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113–291) and the need to increase program capacity. The Committee rejects the creation of a new inspection and enforcement fee, but provides the full \$48,000,000 the Bureau cited as necessary to address deficiencies identified in Government Accountability Office reports to improve production accountability to better ensure proper revenue collection.

The Committee is concerned about the current downward leasing trends on public lands as well as the cumulative impact of actions undertaken by the Bureau and the Department that could result in furthering the competitive disadvantage of conventional resource development on public lands when compared to non-Federal lands. The Committee directs the Bureau to refrain from taking regulatory actions, including raising royalty rates, likely to result in discouraging responsible development of resources on public lands. Additionally, the Bureau shall return to the practice of publishing oil and gas statistics quarterly.

In addition to the appropriation, the Bureau will receive \$40,375,000 in collections from fees for applications for permits [APD] to drill. The Committee is aware APD fee collections will transition from discretionary funding to mandatory funding. In prior years, APD fees were appropriated and available for expenditure in advance of collections; however, beginning in 2016, the Bureau can access the fees only as they are collected. The reliance on realized collections may result in a shortfall in funding early in the fiscal year, particularly in the first year of the transition. The Committee believes this transition can be appropriately accommodated given the flexibility to use base appropriated funding in the Oil and Gas Management program for APD permitting program operations. The Committee does not support the proposal to establish a new

budget line for these activities and instead provides sufficient funding within Oil and Gas Management to maintain the current level of APD program support. The Committee believes continuation of the current budget structure, sufficient appropriated funding for processing activities, and the ability to reprogram funds as needed, will enable the Bureau to cover operating costs in early fiscal year 2016.

When the Bureau chooses to defer leasing on lands that have been nominated and are otherwise available for oil and gas activity under resource management plans, the Bureau shall submit, within 60 days of said deferral, a report to the Committee containing an explanation for the deferral.

The Committee directs the Bureau of Land Management to work cooperatively with the Alaska State Oil and Gas Conservation Commission and the royalty owners to resolve the outstanding issue of measurement of production in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska in a manner that provides a fair return for taxpayers and does not discourage the commencement of production.

The Committee finds that the Bureau continues to be significantly behind on processing APDs, particularly on Indian Reservation lands. 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.

The Committee rejects the proposal to repeal Section 224(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

The Committee recognizes the Federal Government has an ongoing interest in collecting royalties from production of Federal oil and gas resources. The Committee directs the Bureau to work with States to explore options to streamline the permitting process in instances where Federal subsurface minerals account for less than half of the spacing unit or in instances when the Federal Government does not own or lease the surface rights within the drilling spacing unit in a manner that ensures the Federal Government receives all relevant royalties from its mineral interests.

Placer Mining Reclamation Activities.—The Bureau is instructed to develop a definition of “re-vegetation” that fully accounts for the various ecological constraints on re-vegetation regionally within Alaska and results in economically viable requirements for the purposes of evaluating reclamation plans for placer mining activities. In the interim, the Bureau is instructed to assign required personnel to swiftly review and make reclamation plan determinations, with priority given to those areas where evidence of re-growth exists.

Realty and Ownership Management.—The bill provides \$67,658,000 for public land realty and ownership management activities, equal to the enacted level. Upon completion of the inventory of contaminated Alaska Native lands in need of remediation, the Committee directs the Bureau to coordinate with all responsible Federal agencies to expedite the cleanup process, including the Department of Defense and the Forest Service, so that the lands meet appropriate environmental standards at the earliest possible date.

The Bureau is encouraged to make funds available to offset State expenses in situations where a conveyance error by the Bureau ne-

cessitates re-conveyance to settle conveyances under the Alaska Native Allotment Act of 1906, the Alaska Statehood Act of 1958, and the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971.

Resource Protection and Maintenance.—The bill provides \$108,008,000 for resource protection and maintenance, an increase of \$11,959,000 above the enacted level. Of the funds provided for Law Enforcement activities, \$6,000,000 is for marijuana eradication programs.

Of the funds provided for Resource Management Planning, no less than \$8,000,000 is to complete planning and evaluation activities required to implement on-the-ground projects funded through increases to the wildlife management program.

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 a legislative solution is enacted. The Bureau is encouraged to consider recurring recreational events carefully as land use plans are revised or updated.

Transportation and Facilities Maintenance.—The bill provides \$65,937,000 for transportation and facilities maintenance, an increase of \$305,000 above the enacted level.

Workforce and Organizational Support.—The bill provides \$163,833,000 for workforce organization and support, equal to the enacted level.

Challenge Cost Share.—The bill provides \$2,413,000 for challenge cost share partnership projects, equal to the enacted level.

National Landscape Conservation System.—The bill provides \$36,819,000 for major units of the National Landscape Conservation System, an increase of \$5,000,000 above the enacted level. Within the funds provided, \$5,000,000 is provided to initiate foundational efforts at newly designated national monuments. While monument designations are made at the Presidential level, the Committee reminds the Bureau and the Department of its belief that monument designations should only be made in circumstances where there is robust support on the local, State and Federal level.

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.

Greater Sage-Grouse.—The Committee acknowledges that the Department has directed the Fish and Wildlife Service to announce whether the greater sage-grouse should be listed under the Endangered Species Act during fiscal year 2015. The Committee notes that the Department takes this action in direct contravention of the intent of Congress. Language included in the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act of 2015 was designed to prevent such an announcement from being made in fiscal year 2015. The delay in decision-making was intended to give the 11 States with greater sage-grouse populations adequate time to demonstrate that State-developed sage-grouse management plans can provide adequate sage-grouse conservation when coupled with the improved management of public lands. This model has been proven

effective by the manner in which the Wyoming Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Plan is incorporated in the recently released land use plan amendments for the conservation of greater sage-grouse proposed by the Bureau and the Forest Service. However, Wyoming is the only State that has been completely afforded this opportunity. States have invested an unprecedented level of time and taxpayer resources to prepare conservation and management plans for the conservation of the greater sage-grouse and its habitat. These investments, made at the invitation of the Department, should be given time to work. The Bureau should dedicate funding for collaboration with States on the implementation of State plans designed to promote sustainable sage-grouse populations.

The Committee is also concerned about the yet unknown consequences of the above-mentioned plan amendments on recreation, renewable and conventional energy development, transmission, grazing and a variety of other multiple-use activities on public lands. For example, plan amendments recommend mineral withdrawals totaling approximately 11 million acres. The level of acreage proposed for withdrawal is far greater than the acres of potentially impacted essential sage-grouse habitat. This calls into question the necessity of the withdrawals because most development would be required to include mitigation activities.

Sage-grouse conservation activities should be driven by the quality of outcomes and the default should not always be restricting land use. The Committee appreciates the desire of the Bureau and Forest Service to preserve the ability to modify allowable uses on federally managed lands, but is concerned that the plan amendments only allow modification toward more restrictive uses, regardless of whether the bird is listed. If the expectation is that agency actions will provide for species recovery, the Committee rejects the notion that flexibility in allowable changes to land status should only be granted in cases of more restrictions on land uses. If species conservation and recovery were determined by degree of regulation, the Endangered Species Act recovery rate would be higher. The Committee believes State plans and on-the-ground sagebrush steppe habitat management investments made by this bill should be given an opportunity to work outside both the Endangered Species Act and overly restrictive actions taken by the Bureau and the Forest Service.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriations, 2015	\$19,746,000
Budget estimate, 2016	38,000,000
Chairman's recommendation	18,922,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$18,922,000 for land acquisition, a decrease of \$824,000 below the enacted level, and the Committee provides \$3,000,000 for recreational access. The amount provided within this bill is available for the following distribution of funds and projects requested by the administration:

State	Project	Budget estimate	Bill (Discretionary)
CO	Upper Rio Grande: Blanca Wetlands ACEC/SRMA	\$6,346,000	\$6,346,000
NM	Upper Rio Grande: Rio Grande del Norte NM	2,900,000	2,900,000
WY	North Platte River SRMA	1,310,000	1,310,000

State	Project	Budget estimate	Bill (Discretionary)
OR	Sandy River ACEC/Oregon National Historic Trail	750,000	750,000
AZ	Ironwood Forest	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Other Projects	18,078,000	.....
	Sportsman/Recreational Access	4,000,000	3,000,000
	Acquisition Management	2,000,000	2,000,000
	Inholdings, Emergencies, and Hardships	1,616,000	1,616,000
	Total, Land Acquisition	38,000,000	18,922,000

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Appropriations, 2015	\$113,777,000
Budget estimate, 2016	107,734,000
Chairman's recommendation	105,621,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$105,621,000 for Oregon and California Grant Lands, a decrease of \$8,156,000 below the enacted level.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2015	\$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	10,000,000
Chairman's 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, 2015	\$32,465,000
Offsetting collections	- 32,465,000
Budget estimate, 2016	31,050,000
Offsetting collections	- 31,050,000
Chairman's recommendation	31,050,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$31,050,000 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, 2015	\$24,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	24,000,000
Chairman's 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 563 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, 2015	\$1,207,658,000
Budget estimate, 2016	1,326,832,000
Chairman's recommendation	1,203,545,000

The bill provides \$1,203,545,000 for resource management. This amount is a decrease of \$4,113,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.

Ecological Services.—\$284,712,000 is provided for Ecological Services activities. The Service's proposal to consolidate the budget structure for Ecological Services into three subactivities: Listing; Planning and Consultation; and Conservation and Restoration, is not accepted. Within the ecological services program, funding is provided as follows:

Endangered Species.—\$172,131,000 is provided for endangered species, \$880,000 below the fiscal year 2015 level. Within the Endangered Species budget, the Committee encourages the Service to allocate equal resources to listing and delisting efforts. In next year's budget request, the Service is directed to include detailed information about the amount of resources dedicated to (1) listing and (2) delisting efforts so the Committee can understand how the Service is allocating its resources internally.

Candidate Conservation.—\$14,150,000 is provided for candidate conservation, \$2,120,000 above the fiscal year 2015 level. Within candidate conservation, an additional \$2,000,000 is provided for conservation of the sagebrush steppe ecosystem. The Service is directed to use those funds to work with States and private landowners to implement science-based, flexible conservation efforts for to protect the sage-grouse.

Listing and Critical Habitat.—\$17,515,000 is provided for ESA listings and critical habitat activities, \$3,000,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. Consistent with the request, legislative caps for petition processing, for listing activities related to foreign species, and for critical habitat designations have been maintained in an effort to limit the impact of petitions and lawsuits on the remainder of the Service's budget. The Committee has provided \$1,501,000 for petition activities, \$1,504,000 for listing of foreign species, and \$1,605,000 for critical habitat designations.

The Committee remains concerned that the deadlines imposed by the Service's 2011 multispecies litigation settlements and other settlement agreements on specific species limit the Service's ability to allow impacted State and local governments to work on conservation efforts to protect species. Given the limited budget resources and the importance of allowing on-the-ground conservation efforts to succeed, in instances where impacted State and local govern-

ments are working on conservation measures to protect species, the Service is directed to seek deadline extensions as necessary.

The Committee is 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 troubling in the context of multiple species—as happened in the 2011 multispecies litigation settlement agreements. Before entering into any settlement agreement involving more than one species, the Service is directed to provide notice to the Governor of each State where the species are located at least 30 days prior to finalizing the settlement agreement.

The Committee is also concerned about the extent to which data that is used in listing determinations and critical habitat designations is made available to the public. Specifically, the Committee is concerned that there are instances where that data is not made available to the public, including to State and local governments who are directly impacted by these listing decisions. As such, the Committee directs the Service to provide plans to improve transparency of the data for all species determinations. This includes making a determination about the feasibility of publishing data for all species on the Internet.

Consultation and HCPs.—The bill provides \$62,550,000 for consultation and HCPs. This is equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.

Recovery.—\$77,916,000 is provided for planning and consultation activities. This is equal to the fiscal year 2015 level. Within the funds provided, \$2,500,000 is for the State of the Birds program. 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 Service is directed to prioritize the recovery of the California condor and provide the necessary funding to enable the longstanding public-private partnership to continue to support the wild population through captive propagation, releases, and management, as the Service and the States work to address the continued environmental threats to the species, including lead.

Habitat Conservation.—As described above, the Committee rejects the proposal to move Habitat Conservation in the budget, and \$103,024,000 is provided for habitat conservation activities. This is \$189,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. Within this amount, \$52,103,000 is provided for the Partners for Fish and Wildlife and \$13,293,000 is provided for coastal programs. Within Conservation Planning and Assistance, the Committee has provided \$4,860,000 is provided for renewable energy activities.

Environmental Contaminants.—\$9,557,000 is provided for Environmental Contaminants. This is equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.

National Wildlife Refuge System.—\$475,218,000 is provided for the National Wildlife Refuge System, an increase of \$1,016,000 over the fiscal year 2015 level. Within this amount, \$1,000,000 is provided for inventory and monitoring of sage-grouse habitat. Addi-

tionally, \$2,500,000 is provided for the Urban Wildlife Conservation Program. Funding for the subsistence program has been provided at the request level, and \$9,726,000 has been provided for invasive species.

The Committee directs that no funds are provided for the Service to conduct a caribou hunt on Kagalaska island in the State of Alaska. Additionally, the Committee directs that no funds are provided to the Service for efforts to remove cattle on Chirikof and Wosnesenski Islands in the State of Alaska.

The Committee recognizes the importance of the bottomland hardwood research conducted by the U.S. Forest Service on the Sharkey Restoration Research and Demonstration Site (commonly referred to as the Brown Tract), which is under ownership of the Service. In order to preserve the research activities on the Brown Tract, which have been conducted by the U.S. Forest Service through the Southern Research Station, Center for Bottomland Hardwoods Research, since 1994, the Committee encourages the Service and U.S. Forest Service to enter into a memorandum of understanding to continue this research and to ensure the Brown Tract is not considered an appropriate area for future land swaps or exchanges carried out by Service.

Conservation and Enforcement.—\$129,648,000 has been provided for Conservation and Enforcement, which is \$1,937,000 above the enacted level in fiscal year 2015. Consistent with the Administration's request, Science Support has been shifted out of Conservation and Enforcement into its own activity.

Within Conservation and Enforcement, the Committee recommends \$46,355,000 for the migratory bird management program, \$68,690,000 for law enforcement, and \$14,603,000 for international affairs.

The illegal trade in rhinoceros horns and elephant ivory from Africa is of concern. To help address this concern, the Committee has provided \$5,500,000 for efforts to combat wildlife trafficking, a \$2,000,000 increase above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015. The Committee directs the Service to use this funding for the highest priority work related to intentional, illegal trafficking. These activities include increasing the Service's information analysis capability, better collaborating with other Federal, local, State, and foreign governments, and improving forensic processes.

Further, the Committee is concerned that there remains considerable uncertainty for individuals, nonprofit organizations, and businesses that are in possession of products containing a small amount of ivory because the Service is still operating under Director's Order 210 as opposed to a rulemaking that gives stakeholders notice and the opportunity to comment. The Committee understands the Service has been working on such a rulemaking since the release of Director's Order 210 on February 25, 2014, and urges the Service to complete this rulemaking in an expeditious manner. Further, within that rulemaking, the Committee urges the Service to consider providing de minimis exemptions for trade and transport of some items, as well as potential exceptions for antiques and allowances for U.S. by sports hunters.

Fish and Aquatic Conservation.—\$156,071,000 is provided for Fish and Aquatic Conservation, an increase of \$8,623,000 above the

fiscal year 2015 enacted level. Adequate funding is provided to ensure that no fish hatcheries will close in fiscal year 2016.

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.—\$53,418,000 is provided for National Fish Hatchery System Operations, an increase of \$558,000 above the fiscal year 2015 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.—\$19,402,000 is provided for maintenance and equipment expenses related to the National Fish Hatchery System, an increase of \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2015 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.—\$80,733,000 is provided for aquatic habitat and species conservation, an increase of \$4,065,000 over the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. Within aquatic habitat and species conservation, funding is provided as follows:

Habitat Assessment and Restoration.—\$29,141,000 is provided for habitat assessment and restoration activities, an increase of \$820,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. Within this amount, \$3,000,000 has been provided for work related to implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement and related settlement agreements. Recognizing the critical role that tribes can play in cooperative resource management and ecosystem restoration efforts, the Service is encouraged to seek opportunities to partner and collaborate with the tribes on habitat restoration work, including opportunities to partner in ways that create jobs and economic activity for tribal members. The Committee also provides \$13,748,000 for the National Fish Passage Program, \$1,000,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2015.

Population Assessment and Cooperative Management.—\$30,828,000 is provided for population assessment and cooperative management activities, an increase of \$7,000 over the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and equal to the President's request. Funding is provided for fisheries subsistence.

Aquatic Invasive Species.—\$15,249,000 is provided for aquatic invasive species activities, an increase of \$3,193,000 above the fiscal year 2015 level. Within this amount, \$7,900,000 is provided for Asian Carp activities and \$2,045,000 is provided for invasive species prevention.

The Committee is aware that work is ongoing in several regions to address the threats posed by aquatic invasive species and directs the agency 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.

The Committee appreciates the Service’s work to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species. However, the Committee is concerned with the Service’s proposed Categorical Exclusion Rule and its potential to interrupt the transfer of water supply across State borders. Fast-track listing of invasive species under the Lacey Act, with regard to quagga mussels, or any other species potentially associated with water supply, could severely impact cross-border water supply transfers in the Southwestern United States including the permitting and management of water supply infrastructure overseen by the Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. In developing its final rule on Categorical Exclusion, the Committee urges the Fish and Wildlife Service to include an exclusion for water supply transfers, especially when a listed species is already present on both sides of a State border.

Cooperative Landscape Conservation.—Cooperative landscape conservation is funded at \$7,344,000. This is \$6,644,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. Within that amount, \$700,000 is provided for Gulf Coast restoration. The decrease in funding is due to higher priorities elsewhere in the Service’s budget.

Science Support.—Consistent with the President’s request, science support becomes a new activity in fiscal year 2016 and \$12,192,000 is provided. This represents a decrease of \$4,793,000 from fiscal year 2015. Adaptive science is funded at \$5,724,000, of which \$931,000 is for Gulf Coast restoration activities. Service science is funded at \$6,468,000. Within service science, \$2,500,000 is provided for white nose syndrome research.

General Operations.—\$140,360,000 is provided for general operations, a decrease of \$1,561,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2015	\$15,687,000
Budget estimate, 2016	20,812,000
Chairman’s recommendation	23,687,000

A total appropriation of \$23,687,000 has been provided for the Construction account. This amount is \$8,000,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. The amount provided within the bill is available for the following distribution of funds and projects requested by the administration:

State	Project	Budget estimate	Chairman’s recommendation
OR	Clark R. Bavin National Fish and Wildlife Forensics Lab	450,000	450,000
IL	Crab Orchard NWR	600,000	600,000
IL	Crab Orchard NWR	362,000	362,000
CA	San Pablo Bay NWR	1,125,000	1,125,000
NM	Valle de Oro NWR	3,458,000	3,458,000
OR	Warm Springs NFH	736,000	736,000
GA	Warm Springs NFH	1,800,000	1,800,000
OR	Julia Butler Hansen NWR	842,000	842,000
N/A	Branch of Dam Safety	215,000	215,000

State	Project	Budget estimate	Chairman's recommendation
KY	Wolf Creek NFH	1,168,000	1,168,000
SD	Gavins Point NFH	600,000	600,000
OK	Tishomingo NFH	60,000	60,000
AZ	Williams Creek NFH	60,000	60,000
AZ	Williams Creek NFH	78,000	78,000
	Other Previously Authorized Refuge projects	N/A	3,000,000
	Total	11,554,000	14,554,000

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriations, 2015	\$47,535,000
Budget estimate, 2016	58,500,000
Chairman's recommendation	48,887,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$48,887,000 for land acquisition, an increase of \$1,352,000 above the enacted level. The Committee provides \$1,000,000 for a new recreational access line for these purposes. 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 include the program in the fiscal year 2017 budget if there are eligible projects. The amount provided within this bill is available for the following distribution of funds and projects requested by the administration:

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

State	Project	Budget estimate	Bill (Discretionary)
HI	Island Forests at Risk: Hakalau Forest NWR	\$8,589,000	\$8,589,000
ND/SD	Dakota Grassland CA	6,500,000	6,500,000
CO/ NM	Upper Rio Grande: Sangre de Cristo CA	1,000,000	1,000,000
ND/SD	Dakota Tallgrass Prairie WMA	3,000,000	3,000,000
ID	High Divide: Camas NWR	280,000	280,000
MT	High Divide: Red Rocks Lake NWR	1,000,000	1,000,000
FL	Everglades Headwaters CA	2,091,000	2,091,000
VA	Rivers of the Chesapeake: Rappahannock NWR	1,600,000	1,600,000
MD	Rivers of the Chesapeake: Blackwater NWR	1,511,000	1,511,000
FL	Everglades Headwaters CA	2,500,000	2,500,000
ID	National Trails System: Gray's Lake NWR	2,500,000	2,500,000
	Other Projects	5,340,000	.....
	Acquisition Management	12,773,000	10,000,000
	Land Protection Planning	465,000	465,000
	Inholdings/Emergencies/Hardships	5,351,000	5,351,000
	Exchanges	1,500,000	1,500,000
	Sportsman/Recreational Access	2,500,000	1,000,000
	Highlands Conservation .....	.....	.....
	Total, Land Acquisition	58,500,000	48,887,000

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2015	\$50,095,000
Budget estimate, 2016	50,000,000
Chairman's recommendation	42,417,000

The Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund program has been provided \$42,417,000. This amount is a decrease of \$7,678,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. Funds are to

be distributed as follows: \$10,508,000 for endangered species conservation grants to States and territories; \$7,390,000 for habitat conservation planning grants; \$7,640,000 for species recovery land acquisition grants; \$14,177,000 for habitat conservation land acquisition grants; and \$2,702,000 for program administration.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

Appropriations, 2015	\$13,228,000
Budget estimate, 2016 .....	.....
Chairman's recommendation	13,228,000

The National Wildlife Refuge Fund has been provided \$13,228,000. This amount is equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2015	\$34,145,000
Budget estimate, 2016	34,145,000
Chairman's recommendation	35,145,000

The North American Wetlands Conservation Fund program has been provided \$35,145,000. This amount is \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.

Settlement Agreement Funds.—The Committee is aware of the method by which the funds are being distributed from the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund as a result the BP Guilty Plea Agreement (Count 13) and is concerned that substantial funding has been allocated for projects outside of the gulf coast region. Although the Committee appreciates the need to fund important migratory bird habitat throughout flyways, funds as a result of the BP Guilty Plea Agreement (Count 13) are available as a result of the tragic oil spill that happened in the Gulf of Mexico. As such, when considering how to allocate this funding, the Service should work with its partners on the North American Wetlands Conservation Council and give preference to projects that occur in States that border the Gulf of Mexico. No later than 90 days after distribution of these funds, the Service shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a work plan including the following information: (1) a detailed description of the rating system used to evaluate projects; (2) delineation of how these funds were allocated, including the name and location of each project; (3) a summary of the work to be accomplished by each project; and (4) a list of all projects that were considered but did not receive funding, including an explanation of the specific reasons each project was considered as being less competitive for an allocation of funds.

NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2015	\$3,660,000
Budget estimate, 2016	4,160,000
Chairman's recommendation	3,660,000

The recommendation for the neotropical migratory bird conservation fund is \$3,660,000, equal to both the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2015	\$9,061,000
Budget estimate, 2016	11,061,000
Chairman's recommendation	10,061,000

The multinational species conservation fund programs have been provided \$10,061,000, \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. Funds are distributed as follows: \$2,082,000 for African elephant conservation; \$2,940,000 for rhinoceros and tiger conservation; \$1,557,000 for Asian elephant conservation; \$1,975,000 for great ape conservation; and \$1,507,000 for marine turtle conservation. The budget increase reflects the Committee's commitment to the protection of iconic species with on-the-ground conservation efforts. In future budget requests, the Service should identify opportunities for on-the-ground conservation efforts that may limit the need for additional regulatory activities.

STATE AND TRIBAL WILDLIFE GRANTS

Appropriations, 2015	\$58,695,000
Budget estimate, 2016	70,000,000
Chairman's recommendation	60,571,000

The State and tribal wildlife grants program has been provided \$60,571,000. This amount is \$1,876,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. The recommended level provides \$51,000,000 for State and tribal apportioned grants; \$4,084,000 for competitive grants for tribes; and \$5,487,000 for competitive grants for States.

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, 2015	\$2,275,773,000
Budget estimate, 2016	2,515,131,000
Chairman's recommendation	2,323,273,000

The Committee recommends \$2,323,273,000 for the operation of the national park system, an increase of \$47,500,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. The National Park Service will celebrate its centennial in fiscal year 2016 and in acknowledgement of this milestone the Administration requested significant additional funding for the agency. The Committee strongly supports the work

of the Service and its unique mission to manage and conserve some of our Nation's most significant Federal lands, and to interpret and preserve America's history and culture. However, given budgetary constraints, not all aspects of the request could be accommodated. The recommendation does support funding for new and expanded park activities and has consolidated these activities within the Park Support line item. Other program changes are detailed below and in the table that accompanies the Committee report.

Resource Stewardship.—The Committee recommends \$318,707,000 for resource stewardship, an increase of \$1,500,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. The increase provided shall be used to complete ongoing landscape restoration projects at newly established park units. Within the amounts provided, the Committee expects the Service to continue its marijuana eradication programs at no less than the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.

Visitor Services.—The Committee recommends \$242,986,000 for visitor services, which is equal to the enacted level. Within the funds provided, the Service shall maintain funding for the National Capital Area Performing Arts program at the enacted level.

Facility Operations and Maintenance.—The Committee recommends \$727,312,000 for facility operations and maintenance, an increase of \$30,000,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. These additional funds are part of the proposed Centennial Initiative to address the maintenance backlog and shall be allocated equally between the cyclic maintenance and repair and rehabilitation programs.

Park Support.—The Committee recommends \$505,462,000 for park support, an increase of \$16,000,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. The increase above the enacted level supports the Service's Centennial Initiative and shall be used to fund new park units and monuments, including support for the Pullman and Honouliuli national monuments, and to fund other critical operating needs. The final allocation of these funds shall be provided to the Committee as part of the Service's annual operating plan, which is due 60 days from enactment of this act. Consistent with the request, the recommendation supports the transfer of funding for the Valles Caldera National Preserve to the Service to reflect its new status as a national park unit. Within the amounts provided, the Committee expects that the Service will maintain funding for the Preserve at no less than its fiscal year 2015 operating level. The amount provided includes the requested amount to support the new Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park. The Service is directed to enter into and fund cooperative agreements with the local coordinating entity for the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor, as authorized by Public Law 113–291, to assist in the management of the park.

External Administrative Costs.—The Committee recommends \$180,004,000 for external administrative costs, which is equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.

Ste. Genevieve Special Resource Study.—The Committee urges the National Park Service to work towards timely completion of the Ste. Genevieve Special Resource Study. The study has been ongoing since 2010 and the community is eager to see its completion.

Ozark National Scenic Riverways.—The Service is directed to work collaboratively with affected parties to ensure that implementation of the General Management Plan for the Ozark National Scenic Riverways addresses the legitimate concerns of affected stakeholders including, but not limited to local communities and businesses.

Sewall-Belmont House.—The Committee is pleased that a recent reconnaissance study prepared by the Service affirms that the Sewall-Belmont House and Museum is suitable for inclusion in the national park system because of its historic status and place in the history of the women’s suffrage and equal rights movements. The Committee is also pleased that the study calls for the Service to assume additional management responsibilities, including more support to address deferred maintenance needs and to ensure that the site remains open to the public. Given that conversion to a national park system unit can be a lengthy process, however, the Committee expects the Service to use funding included within the Park Support line item to expand the Service’s ongoing support of the site until a long-term management solution is reached.

Virgin Islands National Park.—The Service notes a proposed marina development in Coral Bay, St. John, U.S.V.I., has the potential to create resource impacts on the species and habitats conserved by the park. Therefore, the Committee urges the Service to continue its efforts to coordinate with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to analyze environmental impacts of the proposed development and to provide input during the permitting process for the project.

National Scenic Trails.—The Committee is concerned that the Park Service has recognized certain national scenic trails as units of the national park system, while not recognizing the North Country, the Ice Age and New England scenic trails. The Service is directed to reconsider whether conferring unit status to these three national scenic trails would provide improved access to funding or program opportunities. The Service shall provide the Committee with a report regarding its findings and proposed management actions within 90 days of enactment of this act.

National Mall and Memorial Parks Concessions.—The Committee notes that the Service has yet to submit its long-term plan for renewal of the concessions contract on the National Mall, as previously directed in the fiscal year 2015 Omnibus Appropriations Act. The Committee reiterates its direction that the Service provide the report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, not later than 30 days after enactment of this act.

Bill Language.—The Committee has included bill language concerning the Roosevelt-Campobello International Park to address concerns relating to the budget submission for the Park. Language is also included which will allow donations made to the Park Service to earn interest on bonds issued by the United States. This provision will encourage more private donations to the agency and reduce the cost of important projects nationwide.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

Appropriations, 2015	\$63,117,000
Budget estimate, 2016	54,199,000
Chairman’s recommendation	63,132,000

The Committee recommends \$63,132,000 for national recreation and preservation programs, an increase of \$15,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.

Natural Programs.—As requested, a total of \$2,014,000 is included for the Chesapeake Gateways and Trails program.

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 recognizes Snow College’s Mormon Pioneer Heritage Institute [MPHI] in Ephraim, Utah as the center for the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area [MPNHA], and its efforts to create a locally sustained program. The National Park Service shall encourage MPHI’s efforts to ensure the long-term viability of the MPNHA by working cooperatively to bolster State, local and private investment in Heritage Areas.

In order to provide stable funding sources for all areas, the bill provides funding for longstanding areas at fiscal year 2015 funding levels; provides a total of \$300,000 to national heritage areas with recently approved management plans, known as tier 2 areas; and provides \$150,000 to each tier 1 area that has been authorized and is still in the process of having its management plan approved.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2015	\$56,410,000
Budget estimate, 2016	89,910,000
Chairman’s recommendation	61,410,000

The Committee recommends \$61,410,000 for the historic preservation fund, an increase of \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.

The Committee recommendation provides \$46,925,000 for grants-in-aid to States and territories and \$8,985,000 for grants-in-aid to tribes, which is equal to the enacted level for both programs.

The Committee has provided \$5,000,000 in support of the Civil Rights in America portion of the Centennial Initiative. These funds shall be for competitive grants to document, interpret, and preserve the stories and sites associated with the Civil Rights Movement, with priority given to projects focused on the near-decade of the Movement from August 1955 to July 1963. Prior to execution of these funds, the National Park Service shall submit a spend plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Bill language has been included to implement this grant program.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2015	\$138,339,000
Budget estimate, 2016	250,967,000
Chairman’s recommendation	192,937,000

The bill includes \$192,937,000 for construction requirements for the national park system, an increase of \$54,598,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.

The following table details the line item construction activity for specific projects requested by the administration.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CONSTRUCTION

State	Project	Budget request	Chairman's recommendation
FL	Dry Tortugas NP, Fort Jefferson stabilization	6,618,000	6,618,000
NY	Gateway NRA, electrical upgrades	5,594,000	5,594,000
OH	Perry's Victory & International Peace Memorial, exterior repairs	8,561,000	8,561,000
NY	Vanderbilt Mansion NHS, repair foundation and support walls	5,275,000	5,275,000
WY	Yellowstone NP, Mammoth Hotel stabilization	8,668,000	8,668,000
PR	San Juan NHS, Santa Elena/San Agustin preservation	1,947,000	1,947,000
DC	C & O Canal NHP, rehabilitate lift lock #3	4,235,000	4,235,000
MT	Glacier NP, Glacier Hotel health and safety repairs	7,156,000	7,156,000
CA	Golden Gate NRA, repairs to Alcatraz exterior walls	9,954,000	9,954,000
CA	Yosemite NP, sewer system rehabilitation	4,886,000	4,886,000
AK	Katmai NP, floating bridge replacement completion	2,235,000	2,235,000
WY	Grand Teton NP, replace water/waste systems	13,948,000	13,948,000
DC	National Mall, water systems rehabilitation	11,183,000	11,183,000
CA	Yosemite NP, water system replacement	1,720,000	1,720,000
MS	Vicksburg NMP, stabilization to protect National Cemetery	1,502,000	1,502,000
CO	Mesa Verde NP, waste water facilities reconstruction	2,456,000	2,456,000
NM	Bandelier NP, replace section of electrical system	5,138,000	5,138,000
NC	Cape Hatteras NS, Wright Brothers visitor center rehabilitation	6,824,000	6,824,000
AR	Buffalo National River, replace waste water treatment plant	1,697,000	1,697,000
CO	Curecanti NRA, visitor safety/accessibility needs	1,958,000	1,958,000
AL	Horseshoe Bend NMP, museum rehabilitation	1,105,000	1,105,000
AK	Denali NP, rehabilitate Toklat utility infrastructure	3,616,000	3,616,000
	Other requested projects	37,068,000	.....
	Total	153,344,000	116,276,000

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

(RESCISSION)

Appropriations, 2015	-\$28,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	-30,000,000
Chairman's recommendation	-28,000,000

The bill includes a rescission of \$28,000,000 in annual contract authority provided by 16 U.S.C. 460l-10a. This authority has not been used in recent years and there are no plans to use it in fiscal year 2016.

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2015	\$98,960,000
Budget estimate, 2016	117,500,000
Chairman's recommendation	106,275,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$106,275,000 for land acquisition and State assistance, an increase of \$7,315,000 over the fiscal year 2015 enacted level of which \$51,275,000 is for land acquisition and \$55,000,000 is for State assistance. The Committee provides \$1,000,000 for a new recreational access activity for the Park Service. 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. Additionally, the Committee has already expressed concerns about the prioritization of projects and the funding requested for this fiscal year, which included only one National Scenic Trail project with no recommendations for the upper Midwest. The Committee urges the Service to consider geographic distribution and 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 requested by the administration:

State	Project	Budget estimate	Bill (Discretionary)
HI	Island Forests at Risk: Hawaii Volcanoes NP	6,000,000	6,000,000
TN	Obed Wild and Scenic River	1,204,000	1,204,000
NY	Saratoga National Historical Park	740,000	740,000
AL	Little River Canyon National Preserve	625,000	625,000
CO/NM	Upper Rio Grande: Great Sand Dunes NP	6,852,000	6,852,000
WA	Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve	1,450,000	1,450,000
AK	Lake Clark National Park and Preserve	943,000	943,000
FL	Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve	110,000	110,000
MT	High Divide: Big Hole National Battlefield	300,000	300,000
GA	Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area	2,123,000	2,123,000
FL	Fort Caroline National Monument	324,000	324,000
WI	Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway	223,000	223,000
DE	Rivers of the Chesapeake: Captain John Smith Chesapeake NHT	2,237,000	2,237,000
NM	Pecos National Historical Park	386,000	386,000
AZ	Saguro National Park	1,348,000	1,348,000
MA	National Trails System: New England NST	875,000	875,000
	Other Projects	9,078,000	.....
	Acquisition Management	9,679,000	7,679,000
	Emergencies, Hardships, Relocations and Deficiencies	3,928,000	3,928,000
	Inholdings, Exchanges, Donations	4,928,000	4,928,000
	American Battlefield Protection Grant Program	8,986,000	8,000,000
	Sportsman/Recreational Access	2,000,000	1,000,000
	Total, Land Acquisition	64,339,000	51,275,000
	State Assistance Grants, Discretionary	45,000,000	48,883,000
	State Assistance Grants, Competitive	5,000,000	3,000,000
	Administrative Expenses	3,161,000	3,117,000
	Total, State Assistance	53,161,000	55,000,000
	Total, Land Acquisition and State Assistance	117,500,000	106,275,000

CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE

Appropriations, 2015	\$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	50,000,000
Chairman's recommendation	10,000,000

The recommendation includes \$10,000,000, equal to the fiscal year 2015 level for the Centennial Challenge program. 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. These funds shall be used to complement increases provided in the Operations of the National Park Service appropriation to enhance the visitor experience and better protect cultural and natural resources at national park system units in anticipation of the Service's 2016 centennial celebration. While a 1-to-1 matching requirement is re-

quired 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, 2015	\$1,045,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	1,194,782,000
Chairman’s recommendation	1,058,503,000

The bill provides \$1,058,503,000 for Surveys, Investigations, and Research, an increase of \$13,503,000 over the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. Unless otherwise stated in this report, where increases and decreases among projects within a subactivity in the aggregate do not change the overall amount available for that subactivity, the redirections can be assumed.

Ecosystems.—The bill provides \$158,041,000 for Ecosystems programs, which is an increase of \$1,000,000 from the enacted level. Within the invasive species program, \$500,000 has been included to address new and emerging species of national concern. Within the wildlife program an additional \$500,000 is provided to continue White Nose Syndrome studies. The Committee expects the additional \$2,000,000 included in fiscal year 2015 will continue to be used to address Asian carp issues in the Great Lakes and Upper Mississippi River.

The Committee is aware of the work USGS is performing in critical landscapes such as the Arctic, Puget Sound, California Bay Delta, Great Lakes, Columbia River, and the Chesapeake Bay here as well as in other areas throughout USGS, and expects this work to continue. The Committee also appreciates the research that USGS 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 acknowledges the high quality of research that USGS performs for all the relevant Department of Interior agencies, but is concerned that some scientific activities are duplicative and outside of the core mission of USGS. While it appears USGS is adapting to new demands by expanding research capacity, there are concerns that some program areas such as Ecosystems and Climate Landuse Change are advancing at a rapid pace while not enough resources are being devoted to important areas such as Energy and Mineral Resources. The Committee wants to ensure that the USGS is taking a balanced approach towards its program areas and directs the USGS to report back within 180 days of enactment of this act on what new studies and projects over \$500,000 have been initiated within the last 1–3 fiscal years under the various program areas. The Committee also directs USGS to consult with other agencies and report back to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this act with a detailed report about how USGS scientific research, analysis, and support is unique and not duplicative of research being done by agencies within the Department of Interior.

Climate and Land Use Change.—The bill provides \$135,975,000 for the Climate and Land Use Change program, an amount equal to the enacted level. Program adjustments have been made to the subactivities to provide an increase of \$4,300,000 for the Landsat system to stay on track with the NASA operation and plan. Within the Land Remote Sensing Subactivity, a programmatic decrease has been made instead of the recommended decrease to the National Civil Applications Program. The Committee does not provide funding for an additional free flying thermal infrared instrument.

Energy, Minerals and Environmental Health.—The bill provides \$95,511,000 for Energy, Minerals, and Environmental Health programs, an increase of \$3,240,000 above the enacted level including an increase of \$2,400,000 for the Critical Minerals Program. The Committee does not accept the proposed \$2,000,000 decrease for sunsetting activities and directs the Survey to continue the geologic mapping initiatives. The Committee remains very concerned that there are regions of the country that have high quality mineral and energy resources that remain unmapped at a useable scale. Geologic mapping and understanding is the basis for resource discovery and without it the mineral potential is largely unknown, therefore, the Committee not only rejects the proposal to end these activities, but provides an additional \$1,000,000 for the Mineral Resources Program to continue this important work. The Committee does accept the proposed reduction of \$200,000 for publications.

Natural Hazards.—The bill includes \$138,286,000 for Natural Hazards programs, an increase of \$3,100,000 above the enacted level. Within the Earthquake Hazards program, the Committee does not accept the requested cut of \$1,502,000 to the early earthquake warning event characterization activity and includes an additional \$1,000,000 for this work. Earthquakes have enormous potential to cause catastrophic casualties, damage, economic loss, and disruption. Many urbanized areas across the country, including in the Pacific Northwest, Alaska, and California, are at particular risk

of significant damage should an earthquake hit. The Committee is concerned about the lack of real time instrumentation available especially for the Cascadia Subduction zone. The Committee understands the National Science Foundation [NSF] has supported temporary seismometer deployments across the United States for the EarthScope USArray project and for the Cascadia initiative run by the Incorporated Research Institutions for Seismology [IRIS]. The Committee is aware the seismometers may then be available for regional networks, States, and other entities to adopt after the project concludes. The Committee directs the USGS to conduct a cost benefit proposal and spending plan for the adoption of seismic stations to be included as part of the USGS Advanced National Seismic System [ANSS] for research and possible inclusion in the earthquake early warning system. The information and data collected may be helpful to understanding earthquakes and the ocean environment which could help the earthquake early warning system.

The Committee is encouraged by the work to restore monitoring networks on high-threat volcanos and the Committee expects the \$2,000,000 provided last year for the Volcano Hazards Program [VHP] and the additional \$1,000,000 in fiscal year 2016 will be used to continue deferred network maintenance of volcano hazard monitoring stations. Several monitors remain inoperable and maintenance is needed to continue rapid detection for public safety dissemination, including information critical to civil and military air routes. Funding should continue to be prioritized for the highest risk volcanoes as described in USGS's most recent nationwide volcano assessment.

USGS's Landslide Hazards program has been an important partner in the delivery of emergency assessments of debris flow hazards following several major fires in Colorado and California. This important public safety program is encouraged to continue and strengthen its partnerships with other Federal agencies, such as the U.S. Forest Service, as well as State and local emergency managers, in order to increase the dissemination of information and enhance coordination among them.

The Committee is concerned that the lahar warning system on Mount Rainier, Washington, monitors only two of the six river valleys off the mountain and that the technology has reached its end of life. The Committee applauds the joint efforts to protect life and property that began in 1998 by USGS's Cascades Volcanic Observatory and the Pierce County Management Department and encourages these efforts to continue until all six impacted river valleys achieve the same level of coverage.

Within USGS's Global Seismographic Network [GSN], \$1,600,000 has been included for the GSN primary sensory deployment.

In agreement with the request, a \$700,000 reduction has been taken for the precision monitoring activity.

Water Resources.—The bill includes \$212,608,000 for Water Resources, an increase of \$1,341,000 above the enacted level. The Committee accepts the USGS proposal to realign the Water Resources Mission Area budget structure, which collapses seven existing programs into four. Program increases include \$41,182,000 for the new Water Availability and Use Science Program, including

\$2,000,000 for groundwater resource studies to assess transboundary aquifers as authorized by Public Law 109–488 and regions within the Mississippi River Alluvial Plain which are experiencing variability in groundwater systems and \$301,000 for drought forecasting; \$72,135,000 for the new Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, including an additional \$1,000,000 for the groundwater network, \$928,000 for the streamflow information and streamgages, and \$500,000 for work with tribes on water rights; and \$92,791,000 for the new National Water Quality Program. Funding for Water Resources Research Act activities remain at the enacted level of \$6,500,000. The bill includes the recommended reductions and internal transfers taken for the new budget restructure with the expectation that within this structure the activities associated with the Cooperative Water Program [CWP] will receive \$58,210,000.

Core Science Systems.—The bill includes \$112,050,000 for Core Science Systems, an increase of \$4,822,000 from the enacted level. Program levels include: \$3,000,000 for 3D elevation activities; \$500,000 for 3D elevation: coastal lidar and \$1,322,000 to fund the Alaska mapping program. The National Geologic Cooperative Mapping program is funded at \$24,397,000 and the Science, Synthesis, Analysis, and Research Program is funded at \$24,299,000, equal to the enacted level.

The Committee disagrees with the U.S. Board of Geographic Names' continued reliance on Policy I regarding applications for geographic name changes. This policy was originally adopted in 1981 by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names to prevent confusion by possible conflicting actions of Congress and the Board, but instead has been used as a tool to indefinitely delay and prevent consideration by the Board of applications for geographic name changes. Leaving these applications in limbo indefinitely is unfair to the applicants who deserve a decision on their applications. If the Congress disagrees with the decision of the Board it retains the authority to take action on the name change through legislation.

Science Support.—The bill includes \$105,611,000 for Science Support programs, an amount equal to the enacted level.

Facilities.—The bill includes \$100,421,000 for facilities, deferred maintenance and capital improvement, which is an amount equal to the enacted level. The Committee understands that critical infrastructure repairs are necessary to resume activities related to avian influenza research at the National Wildlife Health Center. USGS is urged to undertake these repairs immediately and may submit a reprogramming request if necessary. USGS is also encouraged to accelerate plans to modernize the Center, which was last renovated in 1985, and to budget for such activities in fiscal year 2017.

The table that accompanies this statement displays the full allocation of funds among USGS's various activities.

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, 2015	\$169,770,000
Budget estimate, 2016	170,857,000
Chairman's recommendation	170,857,000

The bill provides \$170,857,000 for the Ocean Energy Management account, commensurate with the budget request and \$1,087,000 above the enacted level. This amount will be partially offset with the collection of offsetting rental receipts and cost recovery fees totaling \$96,622,000. The Committee concurs with the agency's budget restructuring which removes the general support services activity and allocates these funds to the remaining budget lines.

Renewable Energy.—The bill provides \$24,278,000 for renewable energy activities, an increase of \$1,174,000 above the enacted level. 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.

Conventional Energy.—The bill provides \$59,869,000 for conventional energy activities, an increase of \$10,236,000 above the enacted level. 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 \$68,045,000 for environmental assessment activities, an increase of \$2,333,000 above the enacted level.

Executive Direction.—The bill provides \$18,665,000 for executive direction of the Bureau, including the Office of the Director, an increase of \$2,346,000 above the enacted level.

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

Appropriations, 2015	\$189,726,000
Budget estimate, 2016	189,772,000
Chairman's recommendation	189,772,000

The bill provides \$189,772,000 for the Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement account, commensurate with the budget request and \$46,000 above the enacted level. This amount will be

partially offset with the collection of offsetting rental receipts, cost recovery fees, and inspection fees, totaling \$116,207,000.

The Committee concurs with the agency’s budget restructuring which removes the general support services activity and allocates these funds to the appropriate remaining budget lines.

Operations, Safety and Regulation.—The bill provides \$151,768,000 for operations, safety, and regulation activities, an increase of \$18,171,000 above the enacted level, primarily due to the budget restructuring.

Administrative Operations.—The bill provides \$18,268,000 for administrative operations, an increase of \$2,592,000 above the enacted level.

Executive Direction.—The bill provides \$19,736,000 for executive direction of the Bureau, including the Office of the Director, an increase of \$1,509,000 above the enacted level.

Other.—On April 17, 2015, the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement [BSEE] published a notice of proposed rulemaking regarding the requirements for offshore Blowout Preventer Systems and Well Control. The Committee understands that this new proposal is in response to the Deepwater Horizon tragedy and addresses recommendations following that incident. However, the Committee is concerned that given the complexity and technical nature of this proposal a number of factors should be further examined by BSEE and provided to this Committee as well as the Committees of policy jurisdiction before the rulemaking proceeds further. The Committee believes any rulemaking, especially one as technical and complex as this one, benefits from robust analysis and encourages BSEE to conduct this examination to ensure the proposal addresses the intent of the regulation in a cost-effective manner.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2015	\$14,899,000
Budget estimate, 2016	14,899,000
Chairman’s recommendation	14,899,000

The bill provides \$14,899,000 for oil spill research, as requested and equal to the enacted level.

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 [SMCRA] 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, 2015	\$122,713,000
Budget estimate, 2016	128,388,000
Chairman's recommendation	122,747,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$122,747,000 for Regulation and Technology, \$34,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.

Since fiscal year 2011, the Administration has proposed to reduce grants to State programs. This proposal has been rejected by the full Congress each year and is once again rejected this year. The bill funds regulatory grants at \$68,590,000, which is equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. Similarly, the Committee rejects the Administration's proposal to increase funding by \$3,486,000 for State Program Evaluation. The Committee also rejects the request for \$200,000 for additional solicitor support.

Stream Buffer Zone Rule.—The Committee is concerned about the work at OSMRE on the Stream Buffer Zone rule and notes that more than half of the States who agreed to work as participating agencies have withdrawn from the process. The Committee is concerned that OSMRE is not working with important State partners in an effective manner and believes that OSMRE should reengage State partners in a meaningful manner before further action is taken on the Stream Buffer Zone rule. To achieve the best outcome possible, OSM should provide the States with all documents, technical reports, data, information, analyses, comments received, and working drafts relative to the environmental reviews, draft and final environmental impact statements, and meet with any State with primacy during such process at the request of the State.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Appropriations, 2015	\$27,399,000
Budget estimate, 2016	32,074,000
Chairman's recommendation	27,388,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$27,388,000 for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, \$11,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. The table that accompanies this statement reflects the distribution of funds for activities within this account.

The Committee rejects the Administration's request for an additional \$150,000 for solicitors support and the request for \$1,400,000 to reevaluate the Abandoned Mine Lands program.

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, 2015	\$2,429,236,000
Budget estimate, 2016	2,660,591,000
Chairman's recommendation	2,232,419,000

The bill provides a total of \$2,232,419,000 for the Operations of Indian Programs account, a decrease of \$196,817,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. This amount does not include funding for contract support costs and for the Indian Self-Determination Fund, as these have been moved to a separate account. Fixed costs have been included throughout the core programs based upon actual expenditures for the enacted fiscal year and internal transfers have been accepted.

Tribal Government.—The bill provides \$301,517,000 for tribal government programs. The recommendation includes \$464,000 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 2016 beyond those contemplated in the budget request, the Bureau is urged to support their capacity building efforts to the extent feasible.

Human Services.—The bill includes \$146,004,000 for human services programs, an increase of \$3,370,000 above the enacted level. Program increases include funding to continue the Tiwahe initiative.

Trust—Natural Resources Management.—The recommendation includes \$189,846,000 for trust and natural resources programs, an increase of \$4,994,000 above the enacted level. Within that amount, program increases include funding to support a level of \$37,638,000 for rights protection implementation programs and an additional \$2,000,000 for forest thinning activities.

Trust—Real Estate Services.—The bill provides \$127,486,000 an increase of \$484,000 above the enacted level for trust-real estate services programs. The Committee recognizes natural gas flaring has been an ongoing issue in places of energy development, including on tribal lands. The Committee also recognizes the challenge of attracting investment and building infrastructure and understands that rights-of-way approvals are an important component to reduce natural gas flaring. The Committee is aware there are significant delays in getting rights-of-way approvals and encourages the De-

partment to move forward with reservation-wide fair market appraisals that provide fair market values to all parties affected for future rights-of-way applications on energy-affected tribal lands with natural gas flaring.

Education.—The bill includes \$824,934,000 for educational programs, an increase of \$14,403,000 above the enacted level. Within these funds, the Committee has included an increase above the enacted level for the Johnson O'Malley assistance grants to support a program level of \$17,376,000. The Committee also provides \$64,395,000 for administrative cost grants, an increase of \$2,000,000 over the enacted level. For Post-Secondary programs, the Committee includes an additional \$5,000,000 to forward fund tribal technical colleges. This one-time increase provides a transition to forward funding, consistent with funding practices for most other tribal colleges, by covering both the 2015–2016 and 2016–2017 school years. This funding addresses the long-standing concerns of tribal college leaders by providing greater financial security to plan for the academic year through forward funding. The Committee believes there should be parity on the way all tribal colleges that receive assistance through the bill are funded and encourages the administration to look for ways for all the tribal colleges to be put on the same funding schedule.

The administration is commended for its continued focus on tribal education programs, including efforts to improve collaboration between the Departments of the Interior and Education and to implement Executive Order 13592 to improve educational outcomes for American Indian and Alaska Native students. It is noted that the administration is proposing significant reforms to the Bureau of Indian Education [BIE] to improve the quality of education offered and address the persistent performance gap of students educated at BIE-funded schools. These proposed changes will require a restructuring of the Bureau that is not currently reflected in the fiscal year 2016 budget request and will necessitate continued consultation with tribes, as well as the Committees on Appropriations and the authorizing committees of jurisdiction.

The Committee is concerned the Office of the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs, which includes the Bureau of Indian Education [BIE], has not addressed the findings or implemented the recommendations in recent Government Accountability Office [GAO] reports and testimonies (GAO–13–774, GAO–14–121, GAO–15–389T, and GAO–15–539T). These reports outline systemic problems with management of BIE schools, such as lack of oversight over school spending and facilities, including construction, operation, maintenance, and basic repair and upgrades needed to improve the condition of schools that serve Indian Country. 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 after enactment of this act on how this Office is implementing the GAO recommendations. As part of this report, the Committee expects a detailed description of the administrative functions of each entity that has or will have a decisionmaking role in supporting and overseeing school facilities, including construction, maintenance, operation, and relevant activities for BIE schools.

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 would like to note the recent Senate passage of S24, the Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children. 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.

Within the funding provided for the Early Child and Family Development Program, the Bureau shall not reduce funding for currently operating Family and Child Education programs. 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 \$377,405,000 for public safety and justice programs, an increase of \$24,555,000 above the enacted level. The program increases support a level of \$197,504,000 for criminal investigations and police services, \$16,245,000 for tribal justice support, \$11,305,000 for tribal law enforcement and special initiatives, and \$28,173,000 for Tribal Courts.

Consistent with the recommendations of the Indian Law and Order Commission report “A Roadmap For Making Native America Safer” as required by the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 and to address the added tribal responsibilities outlined in the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013. Within the increases provided for tribal justice support, the Committee includes \$10,000,000 for the Office of Tribal Justice Support to work with Indian tribes and tribal organizations to assess needs, consider options, and design, develop, and pilot tribal court systems for tribal communities including those communities subject to full or partial State jurisdiction under Public Law 83–280.

Community and Economic Development.—The bill provides \$36,119,000 for community and economic development programs, an increase of \$123,000 above the enacted level.

Executive Direction and Administrative Services.—The bill includes \$229,108,000 for executive direction and administrative services, an increase of \$1,416,000 above the enacted level.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

Appropriations, 2015	
Budget estimate, 2016	
Chairman’s recommendation	\$277,000,000

Contract Support Costs.—The Committee has included new language establishing an indefinite appropriation for contract support costs estimated to be \$277,000,000, which is an increase of \$26,000,000 above the fiscal year 2015 level. The budget request proposed to fund these costs within the “Operation of Indian Programs” account through Contract Support and the Indian Self Determination Fund budget lines. Under the Committee’s new budget

structure, the full amount tribes are entitled to will be paid and other programs will not be reduced in cases where the agency may have underestimated these payments when submitting its budget. 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, but this account is solely for the purposes of paying contract support costs and no transfers from this account are permitted for other purposes. Similar to the President’s request for calculating contract support costs, this provision also applies to new and expanded Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act agreements funded through the Indian Self-Determination Fund activity.

CONSTRUCTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2015	\$128,876,000
Budget estimate, 2016	188,973,000
Chairman’s recommendation	135,204,000

The bill includes a total appropriation of \$135,204,000 for the Construction account. This amount is an increase of \$6,328,000 above the enacted level and fixed costs based upon actual expenditures have been included and internal transfers have been accepted. Within this funding, \$23,115,000 is included for replacement school construction and \$2,000,000 has been included for replacement facility construction. The Committee understands the significant infrastructure needs and strongly urges the administration to work with tribal leaders in a transparent manner on developing the new school construction list. Further, the Committee stands ready to work with the administration and tribes to develop a strategy that provides safe, functional, and accessible facilities for schools. The Committee also includes an increase for the Construction Program Management activity to support a program level of \$7,907,000.

Details of the recommendation are contained in the table that accompanies this statement.

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

Appropriations, 2015	\$35,655,000
Budget estimate, 2016	67,656,000
Chairman’s recommendation	40,655,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$40,655,000 for the Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements account. This amount is an increase of \$5,000,000 above 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 this bill for the specific settlements.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2015	\$7,731,000
Budget estimate, 2016	7,748,000
Chairman's recommendation	7,748,000

The bill includes a total appropriation of \$7,748,000 for the Indian Guaranteed Loan account. This amount is an increase of \$17,000 above the enacted level. The total loan principal provided is \$113,804,510.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2015	\$265,263,000
Budget estimate, 2016	327,939,000
Chairman's recommendation	265,263,000

The bill includes a total appropriation of \$265,263,000 for the Office of the Secretary account. This amount is equal to the enacted level.

Leadership and Administration.—The recommendation includes an appropriation of \$122,885,000 for the leadership and administration activity, equal to the enacted level.

Management Services.—The bill provides an appropriation of \$20,747,000 for the management services activity, equal to the enacted level.

Natural Resources Revenue.—The bill includes an appropriation of \$121,631,000 for the natural resources revenue activity, equal to the enacted level.

The Committee is aware that the Office of Natural Resources Revenue is in the process of revising the existing valuation method for Federal Oil and Gas and Federal and Indian coal. This is proposed in 80 Fed. Reg. 608, dated January 6, 2015, and would amend the existing regulations in 30 C.F.R. part 1206. To help inform this process, the Committee requests that the Government Accountability Office report to the Congress on the effectiveness of the existing regulations, including whether there is evidence of substantial, intentional underpayment of coal royalties under the current system.

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.

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

Appropriations, 2015	\$85,976,000
Budget estimate, 2016	99,660,000
Chairman's recommendation	85,976,000

The bill includes \$85,976,000 for assistance to territories, an amount equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.

Within these amounts, the bill includes a total of \$3,000,000 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 2015 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.

American Samoa Operations Grants/American Samoa Construction.—The bill provides \$22,752,000 for grants to American Samoa, equal to the enacted level.

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

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

Appropriations, 2015	\$16,465,000
Budget estimate, 2016	3,318,000
Chairman's recommendation	16,465,000

The bill includes \$16,465,000 for Compact of Free Association programs, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. Within the funds provided, the Committee has provided \$500,000 for Enewetak support, in agreement with the request.

Language has been included in the title I general provisions section to extend the eligibility for the Republic of Palau to receive Federal aid until a new Compact of Free Association is enacted by Congress.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2015	\$65,800,000
Budget estimate, 2016	69,888,000
Chairman's recommendation	63,800,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$63,800,000 for the Office of the Solicitor, \$2,000,000 below the enacted level.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2015	\$50,047,000
Budget estimate, 2016	52,224,000
Chairman's recommendation	50,047,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$50,047,000 for the Office of Inspector General, equal to the enacted level.

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, 2015	\$139,029,000
Budget estimate, 2016	142,978,000
Chairman's recommendation	139,029,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$139,029,000 for the "Federal Trust Programs" account, equal to the fiscal year 2015 level. The recommendation includes a total appropriation of \$22,120,000 for historical accounting activities.

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, 2015 ¹	\$896,779,000
Budget estimate, 2016 ²	1,005,495,000
Chairman's recommendation ³	1,108,745,000

¹ Includes \$92,000,000 appropriated under the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Account.

² Includes \$200,000,000 for suppression designated as disaster pursuant to pending congressional action.

³ Includes \$200,000,000 for suppression designated as emergency.

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$1,108,745,000 for wildland fire management, an increase of \$211,966,000 above the enacted level. This includes \$200,000,000 provided with an emergency designation, for additional suppression resources. Funding levels for each subactivity can be found in the table at the end of this statement and in the following budget activity narrative.

Fire Operations.—The bill provides \$707,358,000 for wildfire preparedness and suppression, an increase of \$96,731,000 above the enacted level. This amount includes \$323,685,000 for preparedness and \$383,673,000 for fire suppression operations. As noted, the bill provides \$200,000,000, with an emergency designation, for addi-

tional suppression resources that the Department can access in lieu of the President’s budget proposal to provide this amount within the disaster cap. These emergency funds are only available if discretionary funds for suppression are exhausted.

Other Operations.—The bill provides \$201,387,000 for other wildland fire management operations, an increase of \$7,235,000 above the enacted level. This includes \$170,000,000 for hazardous fuels reduction, \$18,970,000 for burned area rehabilitation, \$6,427,000 for fire facilities, and \$5,990,000 for joint fire science. Within the amount provided for hazardous fuels reduction, \$10,000,000 is available for resilient landscape activities.

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

Appropriations, 2015	\$10,010,000
Budget estimate, 2016	10,011,000
Chairman’s recommendation	10,011,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$10,011,000 for the Central Hazardous Materials Fund, commensurate with the budget request and \$1,000 above the enacted level.

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

Appropriations, 2015	\$7,767,000
Budget estimate, 2016	9,236,000
Chairman’s 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. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table at the end of this explanatory report.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Appropriations, 2015	\$57,100,000
Budget estimate, 2016	74,462,000
Chairman’s recommendation	57,100,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$57,100,000 for the Working Capital Fund. This amount is equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.

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. Several of these provisions have been carried in previous years and others are newly proposed this year. 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. Requires reissuance of final rules regarding the gray wolf.

SEC. 111. Addresses the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's responsibilities for mass marking of salmonid stocks.

SEC. 112. Extends a provision limiting funding for any proposal to approve specified rights-of-way or similar authorizations on the Mojave National Preserve or lands managed by the Needles Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management.

SEC. 113. Extends authorization for certain payments to the Republic of Palau for fiscal year 2016.

SEC. 114. Requires statewide variances to be granted with respect to the Bureau of Land Management's final rule on hydraulic fracturing.

SEC. 115. Continues prohibition on Secretarial Order No. 3310.

SEC. 116. Expands the National Park Service's ability to implement the Volunteers in Parks program in anticipation of increased volunteer activity related to the Service's centennial in 2016.

SEC. 117. Allows the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education to more efficiently and effectively perform reimbursable work.

SEC. 118. Addresses National Heritage Areas.

SEC. 119. Retains provision addressing issuance of rules for sage-grouse.

SEC. 120. Extends certain offshore pay authority to hire and maintain qualified personnel.

SEC. 121. Extends certain onshore pay authority to hire and maintain qualified personnel.

SEC. 122. Addresses funding for National Park Service affiliated areas.

SEC. 123. Allows certain funds to continue to be used for waterfowl conservation.

SEC. 124. Provides authority for the Department of the Interior to enter into cooperative agreements with nonprofit organizations designated under the Older Americans Act.

SEC. 125. Technical correction related to section 3096 of title XXX—Natural Resources Related General Provisions of the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2015.

SEC. 126. Provides for the direct submission of the budget for the Roosevelt Campobello International Park.

SEC. 127. Authorizes land exchange between the State of Alaska and the Department of the Interior for the purpose of construction of a one-lane, life-saving road from King Cove to Cold Bay, Alaska.

SEC. 128. Prohibits funds to implement or enforce the threatened species listing of the lesser prairie chicken.

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.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2015	\$734,648,000
Budget estimate, 2016	769,088,000
Chairman's recommendation	703,958,000

The bill provides \$703,958,000 for science and technology activities with an additional \$16,217,000 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 \$30,690,000 below the fiscal year 2015 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 and Climate.—\$105,982,000 is provided for clean air and climate activities. This amount is \$10,559,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.

Indoor Air and Radiation.—\$6,255,000 is provided for indoor air and radiation activities. This amount is an increase of \$258,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. The proposed elimination of radon activities has been rejected.

Homeland Security.—\$36,285,000 is provided for homeland security activities. This amount is a decrease of \$825,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. The Committee supports the continuation of the Water Security Initiative to ensure that there is an effective system in place for timely detection and appropriate response of water contamination.

Pesticides Licensing.—\$6,054,000 is provided for pesticide program activities. This amount is an increase of \$27,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.

Research: National Priorities.—The bill provides \$4,100,000, 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 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.

Research: Air, Climate, and Energy.—\$90,400,000 is provided for the air, climate, and energy research program. This amount is a decrease of \$1,506,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. The funding requested to engage in additional research related to hy-

draulic fracturing with the Department of Energy and the Department of the Interior is not provided.

Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources.—\$104,912,000 is provided for safe and sustainable water resources research. This amount is \$2,522,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. In fiscal year 2016, the Agency is directed to complete the hydraulic fracturing study that examines whether there is a relationship between hydraulic fracturing activities and drinking water. While the Committee appreciates the Agency's work to address this important topic, more than \$25,000,000 has been provided for this study since it was first requested in 2010. As such, the Committee believes the study should be completed by the end of fiscal year 2016. No additional funding for hydraulic fracturing research is provided.

Research: Sustainable Communities.—\$135,110,000 has been provided for research activities for sustainable communities. This amount is \$14,865,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. Reductions in this area are consistent with reductions proposed in the President's fiscal year 2016 budget justification.

Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability.—\$125,948,000 is provided for the chemical safety and sustainability program. This amount is a reduction of \$982,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.

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

Integrated Risk Information System.—The Committee appreciates the work of the Agency to implement the 2011 National Academy of Science's Chapter 7 recommendations for the Integrated Risk Information System [IRIS], but is concerned that the recommendations have not been fully implemented. Specifically, the concerns relate to: transparent frameworks for problem formulation; processes for study selection, particularly data quality and relevance; use of a robust weight of the evidence process for applying scientific findings; and, apparent continued reliance on default linear modeling approaches to hazard determinations. In an effort to ensure that the IRIS program uses the best available science, the Committee encourages the Agency to implement the Chapter 7 recommendations as soon as possible.

Nanomaterial Research.—The FDA has developed increased capabilities to study environment, health, and the 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. EPA and the FDA are encouraged to continue collaborative research efforts and, where possible, seek to expand and maximize the impact of their respective research program related to nanotechnology and safe and sustainable molecular design.

Public Access to Research.—In February 2013, the Office of Science and Technology Policy, Executive Office of the President issued guidelines on increasing public access to the results of federally funded scientific research. Given the importance of research funded by EPA, the Agency is encouraged to comply expeditiously.

Validation of Scientifically Significant Studies.—The National Academy of Sciences has acknowledged that reproducibility of re-

search results is fundamental to the scientific process. The Committee understands that EPA is likely to include the findings of the Zhang et al (Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev; Jan; 19(1):80–88) study for scientifically significant decisions in fiscal year 2016. The study, however, has drawn criticisms about its methods and interpretations. Given the public health importance of the findings of this study, validation of the findings is important. The Agency is directed to ensure that the Science Advisory Board Chemical Assessment Advisory Committee [SAB CAAC] specifically addresses the strengths and limitations of the Zhang et al. study during their peer review and takes this evaluation into account in their review of the total body of evidence for the carcinogenicity of formaldehyde.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2015	\$2,613,679,000
Budget estimate, 2016	2,841,718,000
Chairman's recommendation	2,561,498,000

The bill provides \$2,561,498,000 for environmental programs and management activities. This amount is a decrease of \$52,181,000 below the fiscal year 2015 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.

Brownfields.—\$27,562,000 has been provided for the Brownfields program. This amount is an increase of \$1,969,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.

Clean Air and Climate.—\$248,590,000 has been provided for clean air and climate programs. This amount is a decrease of \$24,518,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. The Committee has not included the Administration's requests for funding increases and for additional employees related to the Clean Power Plan. Within the funds provided, the Agency is directed to develop a publicly available data base that provides information about when State Implementation Plans are submitted under the Clean Air Act and the date by which the Agency has responded to each State Implementation Plan.

Enforcement.—The bill provides \$233,178,000 for enforcement, \$7,459,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.

Environmental Protection: National Priorities.—The bill provides \$15,000,000 for a competitive grant program to provide technical assistance for improved water quality or safe drinking water to rural and urban communities or individual private well owners. The Agency is directed to provide \$13,000,000 for grants to qualified not-for-profit organizations, on a national or multi-State regional basis, for the sole purpose of providing on-site training technical assistance for water systems in rural or urban communities. The Agency is also directed to provide \$2,000,000 for grants to qualified not-for-profit organizations for technical assistance for individual private well owners, with priority given to organizations that provide technical and educational assistance to individual private well owners. 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.

Geographic Programs.—The bill provides \$432,493,000 for Geographic Programs, an increase of \$4,756,000 above the fiscal year 2015 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.
- \$29,998,000 for the Puget Sound program.
- \$1,340,000 for the South Florida program.
- \$3,940,000 for the Long Island Sound program.
- \$8,110,000 for the Gulf of Mexico program.
- \$4,399,000 for the Lake Champlain program.
- \$5,000,000 for the Southern New England Estuaries program.
- \$948,000 for the Lake Pontchartrain program.

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.—A long-term goal of GLRI articulated in the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative 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.

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.

Indoor Air and Radiation.—\$28,255,000 has been provided for indoor air and radiation activities, an increase of \$618,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. The Administration's request for additional funding for the ongoing rulemaking related to uranium mill tailings is not provided. The proposed elimination of the radon program has been rejected and \$3,105,000 has been provided.

Information Exchange.—\$121,004,000 has been provided for information exchange programs. This amount is a decrease of \$5,534,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. Within that amount, the environmental education program is funded at \$4,351,000. Additional funding is as follows: \$4,000,000 for the Administrator's immediate office; \$7,300,000 for the Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs; and \$4,000,000 for the Office of Public Affairs. The Committee is disappointed that funds were used during a rulemaking to facilitate a social media campaign in support of a proposed rule. This occurred at the same time Congress was considering legislation related to the proposed rule. A prohibition on such activity exists in this bill and must be followed.

Legal/Science/Regulatory/Economic Review.—The recommendation provides \$104,291,000, a reduction of \$7,123,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. Funding for the Civil Rights/Title VI compliance program is \$11,467,000, an increase of \$397,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. The Committee has not included

the Administration's requests for funding increases and for additional employees in this account.

Operations and Administration.—\$478,090,000 is provided for operation and administration.

Pesticides Licensing.—\$105,304,000 is provided for pesticides licensing activities, an increase of \$2,941,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.—The recommendation provides \$108,827,000, an increase of \$3,950,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. An additional \$2,842,000 is included within this program area to provide support for Tribal waste management activities as requested by the Administration.

Toxics Risk Review and Prevention.—\$88,764,000 is provided for toxics risk review and prevention activities, a decrease of \$3,757,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. Within funding provided to the Agency, EPA is required to maintain funding for the Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics at not less than the fiscal year 2015 level.

Water: Ecosystems.—\$47,788,000 has been provided for water ecosystem programs, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. Within the amount provided, \$27,310,000 has been provided for National Estuary Program grants as authorized by section 320 of the Clean Water Act. This amount is an increase of \$587,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and is sufficient to provide each of the 28 national estuaries in the program with a grant of \$600,000.

Water: Human Health Protection.—\$97,454,000 has been provided for water-related human health protection activities equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. The proposed elimination of the beach program has been rejected and funding restored to the fiscal year 2015 level.

Water Quality Protection.—\$195,291,000 has been provided for water quality protection. This is \$15,126,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. Within that amount, \$5,000,000 is provided for implementation of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act as requested by the Administration.

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

Combined Sewer Overflows.—The Committee supports the EPA's mission to improve water quality and protect the Great Lakes, the drinking water source for millions of Americans. This Committee notes that many communities around the entire Great Lakes Basin have made great strides to update wastewater infrastructures since the Agency's last report to Congress on Combined Sewer Overflows [CSO] in the lake Michigan Basin, as directed by Congress in HR. Rep. No. 108-674 at 101 (September 9, 2004). Despite the progress made, the Committee remains concerned that billions of gallons of untreated water and contaminants from a variety of sources, including combined sewage overflows from wastewater treatment facilities, are dumped into the Great Lakes every year.

Within the funds provided, the Committee directs the EPA to report to Congress on the status of combined sewer overflows into the Great Lakes Basin and identify steps the Agency is taking to mini-

mize such overflows. Specifically, the report should include the cause of sewer overflows, where these overflows are occurring, the total annual volume, as well as, the average historic volume at the locations where these overflows occur. The Agency should also outline what steps are being taken to work with States and local stakeholders to quickly notify the public about anticipated and unanticipated discharge events, including the volume and state of the treatment of the discharge, the date and time of the discharge, expected duration, the location of the discharge to the maximum level of specificity practicable and the cause of the discharge. Additionally, the Agency is directed to provide a report indicating, for each CSO community in the Great Lakes Basin, the implementation status of each CSO long term control plan. Further, the Committee directs the EPA to outline how the Agency is collaborating with other Federal agencies using existing data to advance water quality protections that are both timely and measurable.

Within 60 days of passage of this act, the EPA should provide the Committee on Appropriations in the House and the Senate with a plan for completing this study.

Community Affordability.—Within the funds provided, the Committee directs the EPA to contract with the National Academy of Public Administration—an independent, nonpartisan, nonprofit organization chartered by the U.S. Congress—to conduct an independent study to create a definition and framework for “community affordability.” The Academy shall consult with the EPA, States and localities, and such organizations, including, but not limited to the National Association of Counties, the National League of Cities, and the U.S. Conference of Mayors; review existing studies of the costs and benefits associated with major regulations under such laws as the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; and determine how different localities can effectively fund municipal projects. The Academy shall submit a report with its findings, conclusions, and recommendations no later than 1 year after the date of contract with EPA.

Drinking Water Supply Support.—The chemical spill along the Elk River in January 2014 was a sobering reminder of the many ways in which we must work to safeguard our drinking water. It is the Committee’s understanding that interstate water pollution control agencies within the Ohio River Basin have begun the necessary steps toward improving monitoring programs for the protection of drinking water. EPA is encouraged to partner with these agencies to promote and enhance these efforts that will help protect drinking water supplies.

Lead Test Kit.—In 2008, EPA adopted the Lead Renovation, Repair and Painting rule which included criteria by which the Agency could certify a test kit that contractors could use onsite to comply with the rule. The Committee is concerned that 7 years later, no kit has been developed that meets these standards. The Agency was directed in the fiscal year 2015 Consolidated Appropriations Act to prioritize efforts with stakeholders to identify solutions that would allow for a test kit to meet the criteria within the 2008 rule to reduce costs for consumers, remodelers and families to comply

with the rule. The Agency has interpreted this requirement to be satisfied by holding a public meeting during fiscal year 2015. The Committee is concerned that this action is not adequate and is concerned that progress is not being made to identify a solution to this issue. If no solution is reached by the end of the fiscal year, EPA should reopen the rule and determine whether it is possible to include an opt-out provision until a test kit is certified that can comply with the rule.

Methane.—The Committee is concerned about the Agency's efforts to regulate methane emissions beyond the New Source Performance Standard [NSPS] OOOO rule, which were finally implemented in January 2015. The Committee notes that EPA has reported that methane emissions from hydraulically fractured natural gas wells have declined by 79 percent since 2005. Given that the NSPS OOOO has been implemented for such a limited amount of time and that emissions are declining without further EPA regulation, the Committee is concerned that additional regulation of methane emissions is premature. Before finalizing additional regulation, the Committee urges the Agency to ensure the NSPS OOOO rule is fully implemented and contains at least 1 year of data to better inform future decisions.

Ozone Layer Protection.—The use of HCFC-22, a gas principally used in refrigeration and air-conditioning systems, is currently being phased-down by the Agency under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone layer. While the Agency prohibits the sale of new air-conditioning units that are pre-charged with HCFC-22, it permits the sale of un-charged condensing equipment. To pursue the goal of an orderly phase down of HCFC-22, the Committee urges the Agency to continue evaluating the sale and performance of un-charged HCFC-22 condensing units in order to gauge the environmental and economic impact of the continued sale of this equipment.

Pesticide Registration Improvement Act.—The Committee appreciates the work of the EPA and its partners to implement a sensible registration service fee system for applications for pesticide registration. The Committee urges the Agency to ensure that its review of applications complies with the predictable evaluation process and specific decision review periods contemplated in the legislation to the maximum extent possible.

Response to Congressional Requests.—The Committee is concerned that the Agency has not provided Congressional Committees with underlying scientific data to confirm certain statements made by the administration. Providing underlying data to support assertions made is an important component of a transparent debate. As such, the Agency should respond to such requests in a timely and thorough manner.

Significant New Alternatives Policy ("SNAP") Program.—The Committee is aware that the Agency has proposed to change the listing status of certain substitutes used in domestic and commercial refrigeration and foam-blowing sectors pursuant to the SNAP program. The Committee has concerns about the costs, technology requirements, and compressed compliance periods associated with that proposal. It has also been suggested that the timeframe conflicts with the Department of Energy's energy conservation stand-

ards. The Committee notes that EPA’s proposal is not being driven by any statutory deadline, and, therefore, encourages the EPA to ensure its proposal takes into consideration the Department of Energy’s energy conservation standards as well as concerns related to costs and technology compliance.

St. Johns Bayou and New Madrid Floodway Project.—The Committee is aware that the St. Johns Bayou and New Madrid Floodway Project, authorized by Congress in 1954 and again in 1986, has yet to be completed. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers [USACE] has completed numerous Environmental Impact Statements [EIS] on this project and is in the process of completing yet another EIS involving a blue-ribbon panel of third-party experts to address concerns voiced by EPA, the Fish and Wildlife Service [FWS], and others. The most recent EIS involved an interagency working group comprised of EPA and FWS personnel meeting over the past 6 years. In spite of the fact that the USACE is proposing significant environmental enhancements to the project, the Committee is aware the EPA and FWS have recently shared correspondence with the USACE opposing to the project. On many past occasions, Congress has urged the completion of this project, which provides vital flood protection to the citizens of New Madrid and Mississippi Counties in Southeast Missouri. Therefore, the Committee again expresses its support for the completion of the St. Johns Bayou and New Madrid Floodway Project and strongly discourages EPA from using any authority under the Clean Water Act, including authorities in section 404(c), to prohibit the project from moving forward.

Uranium Mill Tailings.—The Committee is concerned that the Agency has proposed new groundwater standards for facilities that produce uranium by in situ recovery [ISR] without consulting State regulators or the industry that will be regulated by the rule. The proposed standards include significant new requirements, such as the requirement for 30 years of groundwater monitoring, without providing any evidence that such a requirement is necessary to protect public health or that existing Federal and State regulatory programs are not sufficiently restoring groundwater. The Agency is directed to provide information to the Committee regarding its outreach efforts to State regulators in States where ISR currently exists or is proposed. Additionally, before finalizing the rule, the Agency should engage State regulators and impacted parties to ensure that the standards proposed are necessary to protect public health.

HAZARDOUS WASTE ELECTRIC MANIFEST SYSTEM FUND

Appropriations, 2015	\$3,674,000
Budget estimate, 2016	7,368,000
Chairman’s recommendation	3,786,000

The bill provides \$3,786,000 for the Hazardous Waste Electric Manifest System Fund. This amount is an increase of \$112,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2015	\$41,489,000
Budget estimate, 2016	50,099,000
Chairman's recommendation	41,489,000

The bill provides \$41,489,000 for the Office of Inspector General. This amount is equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. A detailed allocation of funding by program is included in the table that accompanies this report.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2015	\$42,317,000
Budget estimate, 2016	51,507,000
Chairman's recommendation	42,317,000

The bill provides \$42,317,000 for buildings and facilities programs. This amount is an equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. A detailed allocation of funding by program is included in the table that accompanies this report.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2015	\$1,088,769,000
Budget estimate, 2016	1,153,834,000
Chairman's recommendation	1,106,809,000

The bill provides \$1,106,809,000 for Superfund programs. This amount is an increase of \$18,040,000 above the 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.

Homeland Security.—\$33,751,000 is provided for homeland security activities, a reduction of \$2,611,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. This recommendation is consistent with reductions proposed by the Administration.

Research: Sustainable Communities.—\$12,220,000 is provided for the sustainable and healthy communities program, a reduction of \$1,812,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. This recommendation is consistent with reductions proposed by the Administration.

Superfund Cleanup.—\$732,607,000 is provided for Superfund cleanup activities, an increase of \$21,540,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. Within that amount, a \$1,714,000 increase is provided for emergency response and removal activities and a \$19,615,000 increase is provided for remedial activities. The Agency is directed to factor community acceptance into its Superfund remedial cleanup remedy selection process and, when supported by a community, consider remedial cleanup remedies that provide green space as part of a remedial action that is protective of human health and the environment.

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

Lead at Superfund Sites.—Using the funds provided, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall contract with

the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a study of the sources of lead in the environment at each designated Superfund site that is proximal to a historic surface lead mining district. The study shall focus on whether naturally occurring lead, lead-based paint, and the consumer use of products containing lead are significant sources of lead at such sites. The Administrator shall transmit to Congress a report containing the results of the study not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this act.

Sediment Guidance.—There remains a significant number of large cleanups involving contaminated sediment in rivers and ports across the country. Within 90 days of the enactment of this act, the Agency shall provide the Committee an analysis of the degree to which sediment guidance and adaptive management policies are being applied in a consistent basis at sediment sites currently undergoing investigation and/or remediation.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND

Appropriations, 2015	\$91,941,000
Budget estimate, 2016	95,326,000
Chairman's recommendation	91,485,000

The bill provides \$91,485,000 for leaking underground storage tank trust fund activities. This amount is \$456,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. A detailed allocation of funding by program is included in the table that accompanies this statement.

INLAND OIL SPILL PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2015	\$18,209,000
Budget estimate, 2016	23,378,000
Chairman's recommendation	18,078,000

The bill provides \$18,078,000 for inland oil spill programs. This amount is a decrease of \$131,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. A detailed allocation of funding by program is included in the table that accompanies this statement.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Appropriations, 2015	\$3,545,161,000
Budget estimate, 2016	3,599,400,000
Chairman's recommendation	3,027,937,000

The bill provides \$3,027,937,000 for State and tribal assistance grants. This amount is \$517,224,000 below the fiscal year 2015 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.—\$1,852,896 has been provided for infrastructure assistance. The amount provided includes \$1,047,000,000 for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund [CWSRF] program and \$775,896,000 for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [DWSRF] program. The Committee strongly supports the State Revolving Funds [SRFs] and regrets less funding is available for these funds than was available in fiscal year 2015. While that is the case, the Committee notes that more funding has been provided in the SRFs than was proposed by the Administra-

tion in fiscal year 2015 when its budget proposal abided by the spending limits required in law.

More than \$23,000,000,000 has been appropriated to the State Revolving Funds since fiscal year 2009. While this amount is substantial, the need is even greater. The EPA estimates more than \$334,000,000,000 is needed for public water systems that are eligible to receive funding from the DWSRF program and more than \$298,000,000,000 is needed for water systems that are eligible for the CWSRF program. Given the tremendous need, the Committee believes that the Agency should continue to look for innovative financing opportunities.

Targeted Airshed Grant.—\$15,000,000 has been provided for Targeted Airshed Grants. These grants have traditionally been distributed on a competitive basis to non-attainment areas that EPA determines are ranked as the top five most polluted areas relative to annual ozone or particulate matter 2.5 standards in the past. For fiscal year 2016, the Committee has provided funding in addition to base funds so that additional grants can be made on a competitive basis to particulate matter 2.5 non-attainment areas where wood stoves are a major cause of the non-attainment. Funds distributed in this manner should be used for a wood stove change out program or programs supporting the conversion of residential boilers to achieve attainment.

Categorical Grants.—For categorical grants to States and other environmental partners for the implementation of delegated programs, the bill provides \$1,060,041,000. The Committee continues to reject the elimination of the Radon program and the Beaches Protection program and funding is provided at fiscal year 2015 enacted levels for both programs.

Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319).—The Committee has provided \$164,195,000 in Nonpoint Source grants. The Committee urges 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 Grant Program.—For fiscal year 2016 and beyond, the Committee believes that, in accordance with EPA's recommendations, the formula determining the allocation of Air Quality Grant's should be modified to take into account recent population and demographic shifts.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER AND RESCISSIONS OF FUNDS)

The bill continues several administrative provisions from previous years.

TITLE III
 RELATED AGENCIES
 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 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.

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2015	\$296,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	291,982,000
Chairman's recommendation	291,904,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$291,904,000 for forest and rangeland research. This amount is \$78,000 below the budget request and \$4,096,000 below the enacted level.

Forest Inventory and Analysis.—The bill provides \$80,000,000 for forest inventory and analysis, \$13,000,000 above the enacted level.

Research and Development Programs.—The bill provides \$211,904,000 for base research activities. The Committee recognizes the role of the forests products sector in the U.S. economy and supports work at the Forest Products Laboratory to research the use of wood building materials in the domestic construction industry; and wood-based material usage such as fiber-based productions, cellulose nanomaterials, chemical feed stocks, and bioenergy. Because demand is expected to increase substantially for wood as a sustainable raw material and for associated technical expertise in the design of timber, wood and wood products in architecture and engineering, and other sustainable, renewable, and recyclable material and products, the Committee directs the Forest Products Laboratory to support work conducted at Land Grant Universities intended to accelerate the growth of the domestic finished wood products industry.

The Forest Products Laboratory, which conducts innovative wood and fiber utilization research that contributes to conservation and forest resource productivity, is provided \$27,000,000 to advance ongoing work and collaborative partnerships that will optimize the research for the commercialization of high value, high volume biomass uses while helping eliminate hazardous fuels in our Nation's forests.

White Nose Syndrome.—The Forest Service’s leading role in the fight against white nose syndrome in bats is to be commended, but as a greater focus is placed on the need for conservation measures on our Nation’s private and public forestlands, the Forest Service must continue to play an important role in the implementation of its National Science Strategy on White Nose Syndrome. The Forest Service is expected to prioritize white nose syndrome in bats.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Appropriations, 2015	\$232,653,000
Budget estimate, 2016	236,611,000
Chairman’s recommendation	226,655,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$226,655,000 for State and private forestry programs, a decrease of \$5,998,000 below the enacted level. 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.

Landscape Scale Restoration.—The bill provides an appropriation of \$12,000,000 for the landscape scale restoration line item, an amount \$2,000,000 below the enacted level. The Committee recommends that the funding spent on the State and Private Forestry Redesign efforts, under the Landscape Scale Restoration Program [LSR] budget line item, be awarded to States to address priorities in Forest Action Plans. The goal would be to create a competitive process to fund the best cross-boundary, landscape-scale projects that are innovative, meet priority needs, and are outcome driven.

Forest Health Management.—The bill provides \$98,594,000 for forest health management activities, an amount \$5,983,000 below the enacted level. This includes \$58,750,000 for activities on Federal lands and \$39,844,000 on cooperative lands. Within the funds provided for forest health management activities, \$3,700,000 is to combat the threat of invasive plants and species.

Cooperative Forestry.—The bill provides \$108,061,000 for cooperative forestry activities, an increase of \$1,985,000 above the enacted level. This includes \$22,575,000 for forest stewardship, \$2,000,000 for community forest and open space conservation, and \$23,686,000 for urban and community forestry.

Forest Legacy.—The bill provides \$59,800,000 for the forest legacy program commensurate with the budget request and an increase of \$6,800,000 above the enacted level. The amount provided within this bill is available for the following distribution of funds and projects requested by the administration:

State	Project	Budget estimate	Bill (Discretionary)
MT	Trumbull Creek Watershed	\$6,500,000	\$6,500,000
GA	Lentile Longleaf Pine Tract	3,500,000	3,500,000
ID	Hall Mountain-Kootenai Valley	3,300,000	3,300,000
FL	Silver Springs Watershed	3,700,000	3,700,000
NY	Rensselaer Plateau Working Forest	5,455,000	5,455,000
ME	Big Six Forest	3,800,000	3,800,000
WA	Mt. St. Helens Forest Phase 2	3,800,000	3,800,000
UT	Zion-Orderville Gulch	2,630,000	2,630,000
TN	Sherwood Forest	3,345,000	3,345,000
OR	East Moraine Wallowa Lake	3,000,000	3,000,000
NC	East Fork of French Broad Headwaters Phase III	2,800,000	2,800,000
CT	Whip-Poor-Will Woods	1,430,000	1,430,000

State	Project	Budget estimate	Bill (Discretionary)
AR	Pine-Flatwoods Recovery Initiative	1,150,000	1,150,000
HI	Helemano Wilderness Area	3,000,000	3,000,000
PA	The Northeast Connection	2,985,000	2,985,000
TX	Longleaf Ridge	2,000,000	2,000,000
SC	Chestnut Ridge Extension	1,005,000	1,005,000
	Other projects	1,200,000	.....
	Administration	6,400,000	6,400,000
	Total, Forest Legacy Program	61,000,000	59,800,000

International Forestry.—The bill provides \$8,000,000 for international forestry activities, an amount equal to the enacted level.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Appropriations, 2015	\$1,494,330,000
Budget estimate, 2016	1,648,314,000
Chairman's recommendation	1,516,764,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$1,516,764,000 for national forest system operations, an increase of \$22,434,000 above the enacted level and \$131,550,000 below the budget 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 statement.

Integrated Resource Restoration [IRR].—The Committee notes that for the fifth consecutive fiscal year the budget request has included a major restructuring in which several programs are combined to form the Integrated Resource Restoration [IRR] budget line. The Committee rejects this consolidation. The Forest Service has yet to provide to the Committee tangible accomplishments, true management efficiencies and accountability achieved by the proposal through the IRR pilot projects. The Committee warns the Forest Service that in absence of adequate demonstrable benefits provided to the Committee prior to the fiscal year 2017 budget submission, IRR could be permanently rejected.

Land Management Planning, Inventory and Monitoring.—The bill provides \$36,998,000 for Land Management Planning and \$147,998,000 for Inventory and Monitoring, a decrease of \$756,000 and \$3,021,000 below the enacted level, respectively. The Committee rejects the proposal to consolidate these two line items.

Grazing Management.—The bill provides \$56,856,000 for grazing management programs, \$1,500,000 above the enacted level. The Committee rejects the proposed new grazing fees.

The Committees directs the Forest Service, to the greatest extent possible, 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. The Committee recognizes the importance of grazing on Forest Service lands not only because of its economic impacts and ability to be used as management tool, but also for its role in the heritage of the Western States.

Forest Products.—The bill provides \$359,805,000 for forest products, \$20,675,000 above the enacted level. The Committee directs the Forest Service to report program outputs from the Forest Prod-

ucts line item by counting only commercial products, including sawlogs, pulpwood, commercial biomass, and commercial firewood. Personal use firewood should be reported separately and should not be used to calculate program costs or efficiencies.

The Committee notes that over the last 10 years the timber supply in Region 10 has been constrained to less than 10 percent of the allowable sale quantity in the current land management plan. As a result, numerous mills have closed. In an effort to restore confidence in the timber supply and foster and allow investment in new facilities, the Forest Service pledged to prepare and offer four 10-year timber sales each with a volume of 150–200 million board feet. The agency recently converted the first two timber sales to smaller stewardship projects. These projects will neither restore confidence, nor will they allow investment in new facilities. The Committee directs the Forest Service to prepare and offer, within 2 years, the four 10-year timber sales as promised.

Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness.—The bill provides \$261,719,000 for recreation, heritage, and wilderness, an amount equal to the enacted level. In recent years the Alaska Region has seen its recreation, trails and facilities funding shrink at a disproportionately higher rate when compared to other regions. The Committee urges the Forest Service to prioritize funding for recreation, trails and facilities in the Tongass National Forest and to bring investments in Region 10 more in-line with funding nationwide. This can be accomplished by returning to using regional priorities to allocate funds rather than models that use inputs that favor certain regions over others.

The Committee is concerned about the impacts of Executive Order 13658 on outfitters operating in national forests. The Committee understands that the Forest Service attempted to work with the Department of Labor to craft an exemption for outfitters operating in national forests and is disappointed that those efforts were rejected by the Department of Labor. The Committee urges the Forest Service to seek an alternative remedy.

Vegetation and Watershed Management.—The bill provides \$190,116,000 for vegetation and watershed management activities, which is \$5,400,000 above the enacted level. The Committee expresses concern with the pace and scale of the Forest 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. The Committee provides no less than \$5,400,000 to fully and promptly implement this authority.

Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management.—The bill provides \$140,466,000 for wildlife and fish habitat management, an amount equal to the enacted level.

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund [CFLR].—The bill provides \$40,000,000 for collaborative forest landscape restoration projects. The Committee notes that the CFLR was intended to leverage non-Federal resources to carry out collaborative projects across a mixed ownership landscape. The Committee has become aware of the lack of apparent transparency relating to funds required to carry out the CFLR program to-date. During fiscal year 2014, the Forest Service spent more than \$79,000,000 in non-CFLR

dollars with in CFLR project boundaries. If this spending trend were to continue, for every additional \$10,000,000 in additional CFLR funding, the Forest Service would spend nearly \$20,000,000 in additional non-CFLR funds within CFLR project areas. While the Committee supports collaboration, it is concerned about the impact this resource consumption has on lands outside project boundaries, particularly coupled with questions about the tangible benefits of the program. As such, the Committee rejects the proposal to increase funds for the program at this time. The Committee also directs the Forest Service to accurately portray the true cost of the CFLR program in future budget submissions and to make future requests reflective of such amounts as would be necessary to carry out all activities within project boundaries.

Minerals and Geology Management.—The bill provides \$78,423,000 for minerals and geology management, \$2,000,000 above the enacted level.

Law Enforcement.—The bill provides \$126,653,000 for law enforcement activities, an amount equal to the enacted level. Of the funds provided, up to \$13,000,000 is for marijuana eradication activities.

Tongass National Forest.—The Committee is concerned about the Forest Service's implementation strategy in Region 10 with respect to the timber program and its ability to preserve a viable timber industry. The Committee notes that in order to preserve a viable timber industry, the Forest Service must provide a reliable supply of economically viable timber from the national forest system that includes both old growth and young growth. To that end, the Committee expects the Forest Service to meet the requirements of section 705(a) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 539 d(a)). In addition, the Committee directs the Forest Service to make available funds previously set-aside for activities related to the proposed Transition Framework for assistance in Region 10 to conduct a comprehensive inventory of young growth to include the stand-level field work on young growth, recommended by the Tongass Advisory Committee, to ground-proof and refine inventory and growth data and improve inventory accuracy. Unless and until the comprehensive inventory is completed, the Forest Service shall not issue a Record of Decision for any Forest Plan Amendments to the 2008 Tongass Land Management Plan that includes transition to young growth management.

Mark Twain National Forest.—The Committee is aware of commitments made by the Forest Service to study the economic impact and success associated with prescribed burning in the Missouri Pine-Oak Woodlands Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration project area and on the Mark Twain National Forest, in general. The Forest Service is directed to refrain from using prescribed burns in the study area until such study is complete. Additionally, the Forest Service is directed to offer timber sales that will allow salvageable dying oak to be harvested prior to it losing its economic value.

Stewardship Contracting.—The Forest Service is directed to expeditiously prepare and publish draft rulemaking to establish a small business set-aside program for timber contracts undertaken using stewardship contracting authority that is consistent with pre-

vious commitments made by the Service and the Department of Agriculture on this matter.

Groundwater Directive.—The Forest Service is encouraged to withdraw the Groundwater Directive in light of agency acknowledgement of the challenges associated with implementing the directive.

Interdisciplinary Teams.—The Committee is concerned that there needs to be dramatic improvement in Federal forest management, to improve forest health, reduce hazardous fuels, increase timber production, and restore forest jobs. The Committee urges the Forest Service to make investments to improve efficiency and expedite the backlog of planning work, and encourages the agencies to prioritize such hiring, including additional interdisciplinary teams, with appropriated funds, with a focus on areas where collaboratively developed management plans can contribute to forest restoration and also maintain infrastructure that could be critical to the Service’s ability to manage and restore lands in the future.

Bighorn Sheep Conservation.—The Committee directs the Forest Service to take prompt action to seek and enact multiple-use solutions to ensure our Nation does not continue to lose substantial portions of either our domestic sheep industry or our bighorn sheep conservation legacy. The Committee encourages the Forest Service to continue quantitative, science-based analyses of the risk of transmission of disease from domestic to bighorn sheep at the appropriate jurisdictional scale. In addition, the Committee encourages the Forest Service to work with partners to convene a roundtable discussion of diverse stakeholders including Federal land management agencies, domestic sheep industry representatives, grazing permittees, State wildlife management agencies, tribes, wild sheep conservation organizations, and other parties interested in collaboration on strategies and solutions to address risk of disease transmission. The Committee directs the Forest Service to brief the Committee on progress regarding the results from the roundtable prior to the submission of the fiscal year 2017 budget request.

Greater Sage-Grouse.—The Committee’s direction on greater sage-grouse can be found in the report language for the Bureau of Land Management.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2015	\$360,374,000
Budget estimate, 2016	341,924,000
Chairman’s recommendation	358,164,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$358,164,000 for capital improvement and maintenance programs, a decrease of \$2,210,000 below the enacted level. As in previous years, this amount is offset with a \$16,000,000 scoring credit related to the Roads and Trails Fund.

Facilities.—The bill provides \$71,390,000, including \$55,369,000 for maintenance and \$16,021,000 for construction, a total decrease of \$210,000 below the enacted level.

Roads.—The bill provides \$181,094,000, including \$154,454,000 for maintenance and \$26,640,000 for construction, a total increase of \$13,000,000 above the enacted level.

Trails.—The bill provides \$77,530,000, including \$70,830,000 for maintenance and \$6,700,000 for construction, an amount equal to the enacted level. The Committee directs the Forest Service to use \$250,000 of the funds provided for trail maintenance for use by Ranger Districts for the purpose of entering into contracts with willing private outfitting, recreational services or nonprofit organizations in trail maintenance activities.

Deferred Maintenance.—The bill provides \$3,150,000 for deferred maintenance, an amount equal to the enacted level.

Legacy Road and Trail Remediation.—The bill provides \$25,000,000 for the legacy road initiative, a decrease of \$15,000,000 below the enacted level. The Forest Service is expected to allocate this funding in a manner proportionate to the distribution of roads in need of attention across the system and to direct funds to regions most in need of road remediation.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriations, 2015	\$47,500,000
Budget estimate, 2016	63,000,000
Chairman's recommendation	38,440,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$38,440,000 for land acquisition. This amount is a decrease of \$9,060,000 below the enacted level.

The Committee has provided \$3,000,000 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. Further, the Committee expects the Service to report within 30 days of enactment of how this funding will be spent and include a description and explanation on the use of funds in future congressional budget justifications.

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

State	Project	Budget estimate	Bill (Discretionary)
CO	Upper Rio Grande: Rio Grande NF	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000
CA	Hurdygurdy: Six Rivers NF	700,000	700,000
UT	Wasatch Watersheds-Bonneville Shoreline Trail: Uinta-Wasatch-Cache NF	2,320,000	2,320,000
NC	North Carolina's Threatened Treasures: Pisgah NF	1,250,000	1,250,000
NC	North Carolina's Threatened Treasures: Uwharrie NF	450,000	450,000
MT	High Divide: Beaverhead-Deerlodge NF	1,525,000	1,525,000
ID	High Divide: Caribou-Targhee NF	1,625,000	1,625,000
MT	High Divide: Gallatin NF	2,000,000	2,000,000
ID	High Divide: Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness	425,000	425,000
ID	High Divide: Sawtooth NF	2,500,000	2,500,000
CA	Sierra Nevada Checkerboard: Tahoe NF	1,400,000	1,400,000
CO	Toll Properties: Roosevelt NF	800,000	800,000
TN	Tennessee Mountains: Cherokee NF	1,635,000	1,635,000
MO	Current River: Mark Twain NF	2,070,000	2,070,000
VA	Rivers of the Chesapeake: George Washington and Jefferson NF	1,990,000	1,990,000
	Other Projects	21,560,000	.....
	Acquisition Management	8,500,000	7,500,000
	Cash Equalization	250,000	250,000

State	Project	Budget estimate	Bill (Discretionary)
	Critical Inholdings/Wilderness	2,000,000	2,000,000
	Sportsman/Recreational Access	5,000,000	3,000,000
	Total, Land Acquisition	63,000,000	38,440,000

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS, SPECIAL ACTS

Appropriations, 2015	\$950,000
Budget estimate, 2016	1,950,000
Chairman's recommendation	950,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$950,000, which is equal to the enacted level. These funds are derived from receipts at certain forests.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

Appropriations, 2015	\$216,000
Budget estimate, 2016	216,000
Chairman's recommendation	216,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$216,000, which is equal to the enacted level. 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, 2015	\$2,320,000
Budget estimate, 2016	2,320,000
Chairman's recommendation	2,320,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$2,320,000, which is 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, 2015	\$45,000
Budget estimate, 2016	45,000
Chairman's recommendation	45,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$45,000, which is equal to the budget 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, 2015	\$2,500,000
Budget estimate, 2016	2,441,000
Chairman's recommendation	2,500,000

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

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2015 ¹	\$2,636,358,000
Budget estimate, 2016 ²	3,208,607,000
Chairman's recommendation ³	3,555,919,000

¹Includes \$303,060,000 appropriated under the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Account.

²Includes \$854,578,000 for suppression designated as disaster pursuant to pending congressional action.

³Includes \$854,578,000 for suppression designated as emergency.

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$3,555,919,000 for wildland fire management, an increase of \$919,561,000 above the enacted level. This includes \$854,578,000 provided with an emergency designation, for additional suppression resources. Funding levels for each subactivity can also be found in the table at the end of this statement. Of the funds provided, \$2,000,000 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.

Fire Operations.—The bill provides \$2,208,620,000 for wildfire preparedness and suppression operations, \$354,780,000 above the enacted level. This amount includes \$1,082,620,000 for preparedness and \$1,126,000,000 for suppression. As noted earlier, the bill provides \$854,578,000 with an emergency designation for additional suppression resources that are only available if regular discretionary funds for suppression are exhausted.

Other Operations.—The bill provides \$492,721,000 for other wildland fire management operations, an increase of \$13,263,000 above the enacted level. The bill provides \$375,000,000 for hazardous fuels reduction, of which up to \$15,000,000 may be used for biomass utilization grants, which the Forest Service is expected to use for the development of bioenergy and bio-based products, such as nanotechnology, that will expand commercial markets for low value wood to facilitate increased removal of biomass beyond traditional fuels treatment. 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. The bill also provides \$19,795,000 for fire plan research and development, \$6,914,000 for joint fire science, \$78,012,000 for State fire assistance, and \$13,000,000 for volunteer fire assistance.

Fire Suppression Aviation.—The Committee acknowledges the importance of ensuring all available resources are on hand to fight the wildfires that ravage the Nation's forests, and understands how critical private industry is in these efforts. The Committee also recognizes the investment of the Forest Service in developing the Next Generation Large Air Tanker Modernization Strategy and the need to ensure a sufficient number of available aircraft and the proper mix of Federal and private equipment to adequately respond to the needs of the agencies fighting wildfires. Due to Congressional action, the Forest Service can expect to take possession of seven, Government-owned C-130H aircraft beginning this year, as well as to pursue the acquisition of new aircraft with funding provided in fis-

cal year 2015. The Forest Service is directed to evaluate and provide to the Committee evidence of cost-savings expected to result from the acquisition of Federal aircraft. This evaluation should include not only costs charged to the Forest Service, but costs charged to other agencies so the Committee has an accurate accounting of the actual cost of Federal ownership compared with utilization of private contractors.

Wildland Urban Interface.—The Committee understands the significant threat of severe wildland fires to communities and natural resources within the Wildland Urban Interface. The Committee believes that limited Federal budgets require innovative approaches that directly improve the capacity and capability of firefighters and communities to respond and fight wildland fires. The Committee supports the plan to utilize regional partnerships to implement 50 percent cost-shared approaches to install fire suppression response and suppression infrastructure, as well as coordinating programs that emphasize collaborative management of such programs. Priority shall be given to ongoing programs that have demonstrated the ability to implement such approaches.

Greater Sage-Grouse.—The Committee's direction on Greater sage-grouse can be found in the report language for the Bureau of Land Management.

Wildland Fire Science Partnership.—The Committee appreciates the work of the Wildland Fire Science Partnership and expects funds within joint fire science to be used to study current wildland firefighting operations and the safety and health impacts of such operations on wildland firefighters.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The bill continues several administrative provisions from previous years.

In order to improve transparency and communication between the Forest Service and the Committee, the Forest Service is directed to improve methods by which spending statistics can be reported by region, State and forest.

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 health care facilities located throughout the United States, primarily in rural and isolated areas. Health care 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, 2015	\$4,182,147,000
Budget estimate, 2016	4,463,260,000
Chairman's recommendation	3,539,523,000

The Committee recommends \$3,539,523,000 for clinical services programs of the Indian Health Service. This is a decrease of \$642,624,000 below the enacted level. The decrease reflects the Committee's creation of a new, separate account for contract support costs. In prior years, funds were reprogrammed from other important services programs in order to fully fund these obligations. Under the Committee's new budget structure which also establishes an indefinite appropriation for contract support costs, the full amount tribes are entitled to will be paid and other programs will not be reduced in cases where the agency may have underestimated these payments when submitting its budget. Taking the restructuring into account, the Committee's recommendation for the services appropriation is \$20,346,000 above the level for fiscal year 2015.

Increases above the enacted level in the services account include \$16,222,000 for staffing of newly opened health facilities, \$2,000,000 for the alcohol and substance abuse program to focus on tribal youth, and \$2,000,000 for operating shortfalls at previously authorized community health clinics. 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 2015 or will open in fiscal year 2016. None of these funds may be allocated to a facility until such facility has achieved beneficial occupancy status.

Purchased and Referred Care.—The Committee is aware that certain Indian people in Oregon have not been counted for purposes of purchased and referred care under current Service policies and that the Service is currently considering options to address the situation, including the potential expansion of service delivery areas. The Committee believes that it is important that this issue be resolved without impacting existing purchased and referred care allocations to California and Oregon. Within 60 days of enactment of this act, the Service is directed to provide a report to the Committee detailing its proposed management actions to address the situation.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

Appropriations, 2015	
Budget estimate, 2016	
Chairman's recommendation	\$717,970,000

The Committee has included new language establishing an indefinite appropriation for contract support costs estimated to be \$717,970,000, which is an increase of \$55,000,000 above the fiscal year 2015 level. The budget request proposed to fund this program within the "Indian Health Services" account. Under this heading the Committee has provided the full amount of the request for contract support costs. By virtue of the indefinite appropriation, 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. This account is solely for the purposes of paying contract support costs and no transfers from this account are permitted for other purposes.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2015	\$460,234,000
Budget estimate, 2016	639,725,000
Chairman's recommendation	521,818,000

The Committee recommends \$521,818,000 for health facilities operations of the Indian Health Service. This amount is \$61,584,000 above the enacted level. Increases above the enacted level include \$1,584,000 for the staffing of new facilities; \$20,000,000 for facilities maintenance and improvement; \$20,000,000 for sanitation facilities construction; and \$20,000,000 for healthcare facilities construction in order to make progress on the next facility on the Service's Health Care Facilities Construction Priority System. 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, 2015	\$77,349,000
Budget estimate, 2016	77,349,000
Chairman's recommendation	77,349,000

The bill provides \$77,349,000 for the operations of the "National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences" account. This amount is equal to the budget request and the enacted level.

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, 2015	\$74,691,000
Budget estimate, 2016	74,691,000
Chairman's 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 budget request and the enacted level.

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 [OEQ] were established by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 [NEPA] 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, 2015	\$3,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	3,015,000
Chairman's recommendation	3,000,000

The bill provides \$3,000,000 for the operations of the Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality account. This amount is equal to 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, 2015	\$11,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	12,271,000
Chairman's recommendation	10,700,000

The bill provides \$10,700,000 for salaries and expenses of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board. This amount is \$300,000 below the enacted level.

The Committee remains focused on activities at the U.S. Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board. The Inspector General of the Environmental Protection Agency investigated the Board and found troubling issues related to records management, contracting, and personnel management. The Committee is encouraged by efforts at the Board to remedy these issues, but remains concerned that more must be done to restore credibility to an agency with the important responsibility of investigating industrial chemical accidents. The Committee urges the administration to take all appropriate steps to address remaining credibility and personnel issues in an expeditious manner.

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

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.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2015	\$7,341,000
Budget estimate, 2016	8,400,000
Chairman's recommendation	7,341,000

The bill provides \$7,341,000 for the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.

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 [BIA] 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 Languages. 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, 2015	\$9,469,000
Budget estimate, 2016	11,619,000
Chairman's recommendation	11,619,000

The bill provides \$11,619,000 for the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Development, which is an increase of \$2,150,000 over the enacted level. The additional funding will allow the Administration to forward fund the Institute.

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 2016.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2015	\$675,343,000
Budget estimate, 2016	735,825,000
Chairman's recommendation	689,566,000

The bill provides \$689,566,000 for salaries and expenses of the Smithsonian Institution. This amount is an increase of \$14,223,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. 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 understand 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 \$273,714,000 for Facilities Services, of which \$71,985,000 is for Facilities Maintenance and \$201,729,000 is for Facilities Operations, Security and Support. Within the funds provided in the Salaries and Expenses account, it is the Committee's expectation that any additional staff, activities, or necessary expenses required may be utilized for the opening of the National Museum of African American History and Culture in 2016.

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 urges collaboration between the Smithsonian and appropriate Federal and local organizations to increase Latino programming, exhibitions, collections, and outreach at the Institution. The Committee expects that within the funds provided for program support and outreach, the Institution will be able to increase support for this effort. The Committee is also aware the Asian Pacific American Center is examining ways in which it could expand its outreach, both within the Institution and beyond the National Mall. Within the funds provided for program outreach and support, the Committee encourages the Institution to find ways to share the contributions Asian American have contributed to the American experience.

FACILITIES CAPITAL

Appropriations, 2015	\$144,198,000
Budget estimate, 2016	200,000,000
Chairman's recommendation	129,975,000

The bill includes \$129,965,000 for the Smithsonian Institution's Facilities Capital program, \$14,223,000 below the current year enacted level. Within these funds, \$89,165,000 is provided for revitalizations efforts and \$40,810,000 for planning and design efforts. The Committee understands the Institution will initiate the planning and design phase for renovations to the National Air and Space Museum within this funding. The Committee recognizes the Institution's efforts to comply with Federal initiatives on energy efficiency and sustainable buildings, and notes that federally supported museums are an ideal forum for applying advanced building technologies for the preservation of art and energy efficiency. Therefore, the Committee encourages federally supported museums to integrate innovative energy saving building technologies and design features, such as dynamic glass and other building efficiency technologies, in its new construction, renovation, and maintenance plans.

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, 2015	\$119,500,000
Budget estimate, 2016	126,660,000
Chairman's recommendation	122,500,000

The bill provides \$122,500,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Gallery of Art. This amount is \$3,000,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. The distribution of funds among the Gallery's various activities is displayed in the table that accompanies this report.

REPAIR, RESTORATION, AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriations, 2015	\$19,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	26,000,000
Chairman's recommendation	16,000,000

The bill provides \$16,000,000 for major repairs, restoration and renovation of the Gallery's buildings. This amount is \$3,000,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.

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, 2015	\$22,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	21,660,000
Chairman's recommendation	21,660,000

The bill provides \$21,660,000 for the operations and maintenance of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, the same amount as the administration's fiscal year 2016 request.

CAPITAL REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 2015	\$10,800,000
Budget estimate, 2016	14,740,000
Chairman's recommendation	11,140,000

The bill provides \$11,140,000 for the Kennedy Center's capital repair and restoration program, \$340,000 above fiscal year 2015 enacted.

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, 2015	\$10,500,000
Budget estimate, 2016	10,420,000
Chairman's recommendation	10,500,000

The bill provides \$10,500,000 for salaries and expenses of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, the same amount as the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.

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, 2015	\$146,021,000
Budget estimate, 2016	147,949,000
Chairman's recommendation	146,021,000

The bill provides \$146,021,000 for grants and administration of the National Endowment for the Arts, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. The NEA is to be commended for the work it has done through its Healing Arts Partnerships with Walter Reed National Military Medical Center and Fort Belvoir Community Hospital to incorporate arts therapy into the treatment plans of active-duty military patients and their families. The agency is encouraged to explore options on how to expand this partnership. The Committee also directs 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 longstanding 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, 2015	\$146,021,000
Budget estimate, 2016	147,942,000
Chairman's recommendation	146,021,000

The bill provides \$146,021,000 for grants and administration of the National Endowment for the Humanities, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. The Committee encourages the NEH to continue and expand the special programming for the initiative Standing Together: The Humanities and the Experience of War through funding provided for special initiatives. 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, 2015	\$2,524,000
Budget estimate, 2016	2,653,000
Chairman's recommendation	2,653,000

The bill provides \$2,653,000 for salaries and expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts, the same amount as the administration's fiscal year 2016 request and an increase of \$129,000 over the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.

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 Endowment 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, 2015	\$2,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	2,000,000
Chairman's recommendation	2,000,000

The bill provides \$2,000,000, the same amount as the fiscal year 2015 appropriation, to continue support for the National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program administered by the Commission of Fine Arts.

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 Sec-

tion 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, 2015	\$6,204,000
Budget estimate, 2016	6,080,000
Chairman's recommendation	6,080,000

The bill provides \$6,080,000 for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, a reduction of \$124,000 below 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, 2015	\$7,948,000
Budget estimate, 2016	8,348,000
Chairman's recommendation	7,948,000

The bill provides \$7,948,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Capital Planning Commission, equal to the fiscal year 2015 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 fundraising 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, 2015	\$52,385,000
Budget estimate, 2016	54,959,000
Chairman's recommendation	52,385,000

The bill provides \$52,385,000 for operations of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, the same amount as the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2015	\$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	2,000,000
Chairman's recommendation	1,000,000

The bill provides \$1,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission, \$1,000,000 below the administration's fiscal year 2016 request and the same amount as the fiscal year 2015 enacted level for salaries and expenses.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2015	
Budget estimate, 2016	\$68,200,000
Chairman's recommendation	

No funds have been provided in the "Capital Construction" account for the memorial. The Committee is concerned that significant unresolved issues remain among the many stakeholders involved with the Eisenhower Memorial. Construction should not commence until there is broad support among the public, the Eisenhower family, and Congress concerning the design and construction. However, language has been included in the bill under title IV, General Provisions, that extends the memorial's site authority to September 30, 2016. The current authority expires in September 2015.

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 on which legislative 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 the 2016 Consolidated Appropriations 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 a provision on reporting on the use of climate change funds.

SEC. 417. Prohibits Federal Implementation Plans under the Clean Air Act in certain cases.

SEC. 418. Continues prohibition of any rules that would require the regulation of emissions from livestock.

SEC. 419. Continues prohibition on EPA using funds to implement a mandatory greenhouse gas reporting system for manure management systems.

SEC. 420. Extends existing authority to collect recreation fees for one year.

SEC. 421. Prohibits modifying definition of waters under the jurisdiction of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

SEC. 422. Extends the authority for the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission by 1 year.

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

SEC. 424. Prohibits funding to update national ambient air quality standards until certain compliance thresholds have been achieved.

SEC. 425. Continues prohibition on regulation of fishing tackle and ammunition under the Toxic Substances Control Act.

SEC. 426. Continues certain contracting authorities.

SEC. 427. Extends the Chesapeake Bay Initiative until 2017.

SEC. 428. Prohibition on sewage dumping into the Great Lakes.

SEC. 429. Stewardship Contracting technical correction.

SEC. 430. Continues provision regarding grazing permits on Forest Service lands.

SEC. 431. Prohibits expansion of certain regulations under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.

SEC. 432. Prohibits funding for greenhouse gas guidance under the National Environmental Policy Act.

SEC. 433. Technical corrections to Good Neighbor Authority.

TITLE V

WILDFIRE DISASTER FUNDING

Title V of the bill includes language to create a new cap adjustment to the statutory discretionary spending limits for wildland fire suppression activities, to combat the most severe, complex, and threatening fires, and to serve as a contingency reserve. This mechanism is critically needed to provide certainty for the Federal agencies tasked with preventing and responding to the increasing incidence of catastrophic wildfires throughout the country. In addition, the language requires specific reporting and cost containment by the agencies utilizing this new cap adjustment. Further explanation can be found in the front matter of this statement. The language in title V is a modification of the proposal included in the fiscal year 2016 budget request, which is also the subject matter of bipartisan legislation introduced in both the House and the Senate.

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.
- \$172,131,000 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.
- \$1,106,809,000 for the Hazardous Substance Superfund.
- \$20,000,000 for State and tribal assistance grants: Alaska Native Villages.
- \$1,047,000,000 for State and tribal assistance grants: Clean Water SRF.
- \$775,896,000 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.
- \$146,021,000 for the National Endowment for the Arts.
- \$146,021,000 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 18, 2015, the Committee ordered favorably reported an original bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes, provided, that the bill be subject to amendment and that the bill be consistent with its budget allocation, by a recorded vote of 16–14, a quorum being present. The vote was as follows:

Yeas	Nays
Chairman Cochran	Ms. Mikulski
Mr. McConnell	Mr. Leahy
Mr. Shelby	Mrs. Murray
Mr. Alexander	Mrs. Feinstein
Ms. Collins	Mr. Durbin
Ms. Murkowski	Mr. Reed
Mr. Graham	Mr. Tester
Mr. Kirk	Mr. Udall
Mr. Blunt	Mrs. Shaheen
Mr. Moran	Mr. Merkley
Mr. Hoeven	Mr. Coons
Mr. Boozman	Mr. Schatz
Mrs. Capito	Ms. Baldwin
Mr. Cassidy	Mr. Murphy
Mr. Lankford	
Mr. Daines	

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 5B—WILDLIFE RESTORATION

§ 669b. Authorization of appropriations

(a) In general

* * * * *

(b) Investment of unexpended amounts

(2) The interest on obligations held in the fund—

(A) * * *

* * * * *

(C) shall become available for apportionment under this chapter at the beginning of fiscal year **[2016]** *2017*.

* * * * *

CHAPTER 87—FEDERAL LANDS RECREATION ENHANCEMENT

§ 6809. Sunset provision

The authority of the Secretary to carry out this chapter shall terminate on **[September 30, 2016]** *September 30, 2017*.

TITLE 33—NAVIGATION AND NAVIGABLE WATERS

CHAPTER 26—WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL

SUBCHAPTER IV—PERMITS AND LICENSES

§ 1342. National pollutant discharge elimination system

(a) Permits for discharge of pollutants

* * * * *

(r) Discharges incidental to the normal operation of recreational vessels

No permit shall be required under this chapter by the Administrator (or a State, in the case of a permit program approved under subsection (b)) for the discharge of any graywater, bilge water, cooling water, weather deck runoff, oil water separator effluent, or effluent from properly functioning marine engines, or any other discharge that is incidental to the normal operation of a vessel, if the discharge is from a recreational vessel.

(s) PROHIBITION ON SEWAGE DUMPING INTO THE GREAT LAKES.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) BYPASS.—The term “bypass” means an intentional diversion of waste streams to bypass any portion of a treatment facility which results in a discharge into the Great Lakes.

(B) DISCHARGE.—

(i) *IN GENERAL.*—The term “discharge” means a direct or indirect discharge of untreated sewage or partially treated sewage from a treatment works into the Great Lakes or a tributary of the Great Lakes.

(ii) *INCLUSIONS.*—The term “discharge” includes a bypass and a combined sewer overflow.

(C) *GREAT LAKES.*—The term “Great Lakes” has the meaning given the term in section 118(a)(3).

(D) *PARTIALLY TREATED SEWAGE.*—The term “partially treated sewage” means any sewage, sewage and storm water, or sewage and wastewater, from domestic or industrial sources that—

(i) is not treated to national secondary treatment standards for wastewater; or

(ii) is treated to a level less than the level required by the applicable national pollutant discharge elimination system permit.

(E) *TREATMENT FACILITY.*—The term “treatment facility” includes all wastewater treatment units used by a publicly owned treatment works to meet secondary treatment standards or higher, as required to attain water quality standards, under any operating conditions.

(F) *TREATMENT WORKS.*—The term “treatment works” has the meaning given the term in section 212.

(2) *PROHIBITION.*—A publicly owned treatment works is prohibited from performing a bypass unless—

(A)(i) the bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

(ii) there is not a feasible alternative to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime; and

(iii) the treatment works provides notice of the bypass in accordance with this subsection; or

(B) the bypass does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, and the bypass is for essential maintenance to ensure efficient operation of the treatment facility.

(3) *LIMITATION.*—The requirement of paragraph (2)(A)(ii) is not satisfied if—

(A) adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent the bypass; and

(B) the bypass occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance.

(4) *IMMEDIATE NOTICE REQUIREMENTS.*—

(A) *IN GENERAL.*—The Administrator shall work with States having publicly owned treatment works subject to the requirements of this subsection to create immediate notice requirements in the event of discharge that provide for the method, contents, and requirements for public availability of the notice.

(B) **MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—At a minimum, the contents of the notice shall include—

- (I) the exact dates and times of the discharge;
- (II) the volume of the discharge; and
- (III) a description of any public access areas impacted.

(ii) **CONSISTENCY.**—Minimum requirements shall be consistent for all States.

(C) **ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.**—The Administrator and States described in subparagraph (A) shall include—

(i) follow-up notice requirements that provide a more full description of each event, the cause, and plans to prevent reoccurrence; and

(ii) annual publication requirements that list each treatment works from which the Administrator or the State receive a follow-up notice.

(D) **TIMING.**—The notice and publication requirements described in this paragraph shall be implemented not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this subsection.

(5) **SEWAGE BLENDING.**—Bypasses prohibited by this section include bypasses resulting in discharges from a publicly owned treatment works that consist of effluent routed around treatment units and thereafter blended together with effluent from treatment units prior to discharge.

(6) **IMPLEMENTATION.**—As soon as practicable, the Administrator shall establish procedures to ensure that permits issued under this section (or under a State permit program approved under this section) to a publicly owned treatment works include requirements to implement this subsection.

(7) **INCREASE IN MAXIMUM CIVIL PENALTY FOR VIOLATIONS OCCURRING AFTER JANUARY 1, 2035.**—Notwithstanding section 309, in the case of a violation of this subsection occurring on or after January 1, 2035, or any violation of a permit limitation or condition implementing this subsection occurring after that date, the maximum civil penalty that shall be assessed for the violation shall be \$100,000 per day for each day the violation occurs.

(8) **APPLICABILITY.**—This subsection shall apply to a bypass occurring after the last day of the 1-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this subsection.

* * * * *

SUBCHAPTER V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 1377. Indian tribes

* * * * *

SEC. 519. ESTABLISHMENT OF GREAT LAKES CLEANUP FUND.

(a) **Definitions.**—In this section:

(1) *FUND.*—The term “Fund” means the Great Lakes Cleanup Fund established by subsection (b).

(2) *GREAT LAKES; GREAT LAKES STATES.*—The terms “Great Lakes” and “Great Lakes States” have the meanings given the terms in section 118(a)(3).

(b) *ESTABLISHMENT OF FUND.*—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a trust fund to be known as the “Great Lakes Cleanup Fund” (referred to in this section as the “Fund”).

(c) *TRANSFERS TO FUND.*—Effective January 1, 2035, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Fund amounts equivalent to the penalties collected for violations of section 402(s).

(d) *ADMINISTRATION OF FUND.*—The Administrator shall administer the Fund.

(e) *USE OF FUNDS.*—The Administrator shall—

(1) make the amounts in the Fund available to the Great Lakes States for use in carrying out programs and activities for improving wastewater discharges into the Great Lakes, including habitat protection and wetland restoration; and

(2) allocate those amounts among the Great Lakes States based on the proportion that—

(A) the amount attributable to a Great Lakes State for penalties collected for violations of section 402(s); bears to

(B) the total amount of those penalties attributable to all Great Lakes States.

(f) *PRIORITY.*—In selecting programs and activities to be funded using amounts made available under this section, a Great Lakes State shall give priority consideration to programs and activities that address violations of section 402(s) resulting in the collection of penalties.

SHORT TITLE

SEC. [519] 520. This Act may be cited as the “Federal Water Pollution Control Act” (commonly referred to as the Clean Water Act).

* * * * *

SUBCHAPTER VI—STATE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL REVOLVING FUNDS

§ 1387. Authorization of appropriations

【There is】 (a) *There is* authorized to be appropriated to carry out the purposes of this subchapter the following sums:

* * * * *

(5) \$600,000,000 for fiscal year 1994.

(b) *TREATMENT OF GREAT LAKES CLEANUP FUND.*—For purposes of this title, amounts made available from the Great Lakes Cleanup Fund under section 519 shall be treated as funds authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title and as funds made available under this title, except that the funds shall be made available to the Great Lakes States in accordance with section 519.

TITLE 54—NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND RELATED PROGRAMS

SUBTITLE I—NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

DIVISION A—ESTABLISHMENT AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER 1023—PROGRAMS AND ORGANIZATIONS

§ 102301. Volunteers in park program

(a) ENFORCEMENT.—* * *

* * * * *

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section not more than **[\$5,000,000]** *\$10,000,000* for each fiscal year.

**HISTORIC SITES AND NATIONAL MONUMENT,
PUBLIC LAW 93-486**

TITLE II

SEC. 204. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purpose of this Act[, but not to exceed \$500,000].

**UNITED STATES INSULAR AREAS,
PUBLIC LAW 95-348**

AMERICAN MEMORIAL PARK

SEC. 5. (a) * * *

* * * * *

(g) For the development, maintenance, and operation of the park (but not for any acquisition of land or interests in lands), there is hereby authorized to be appropriated **[not to exceed \$3,000,000]** *such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of this Section* effective October 1, 1978. Amounts appropriated pursuant to this subsection shall remain available until expended.

**BALANCED BUDGET AND EMERGENCY DEFICIT
CONTROL ACT OF 1985, PUBLIC LAW 99-177**

**PART C—EMERGENCY POWERS TO ELIMINATE
DEFICITS IN EXCESS OF MAXIMUM DEFICIT AMOUNT**

SEC. 251. ENFORCING DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.

(a) ENFORCEMENT.—

* * * * *

(b) ADJUSTMENTS TO DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.—

(1) CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS.—* * *

* * * * *

(2) SEQUESTRATION REPORTS.—* * *

(A) EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS; OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM.—* * *

* * * * *

(D) DISASTER FUNDING.—

(i) If, for fiscal years 2012 through 2021, appropriations for discretionary accounts are enacted that Congress designates as being for disaster relief in statute, the adjustment for a fiscal year shall be the total of such appropriations for the fiscal year in discretionary accounts designated as being for disaster relief, but not to exceed the total of—

(I) the average funding provided for disaster relief over the previous 10 years, excluding the highest and lowest years; [and] *plus*

(II) the amount, for years when the enacted new discretionary budget authority designated as being for disaster relief for the preceding fiscal year was less than the average as calculated in subclause (I) for that fiscal year, that is the difference between the enacted amount and the allowable adjustment as calculated in such subclause for that fiscal year[.]; *less*

(III) *the additional new budget authority provided in an appropriation Act for wildfire suppression operations pursuant to subparagraph (E) for the preceding fiscal year.*

* * * * *

(iv) Appropriations considered disaster relief under this subparagraph in a fiscal year shall not be eligible for adjustments under subparagraph (A) for the fiscal year.

(v) *Beginning in fiscal year 2018, and for each fiscal year thereafter, the calculation of the “average funding provided for disaster relief over the previous 10 years” shall include, for each year within that average, the additional new budget authority provided in an appropriation Act for wildfire suppression operations pursuant to subparagraph (E) for the preceding fiscal year.*

(E) WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION.—

(i) DEFINITIONS.—*In this subparagraph:*

(I) *ADDITIONAL NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.*—*The term “additional new budget authority” means the amount provided for a fiscal year in an appropriation Act that is—*

(aa) in excess of 100 percent of the average costs for wildfire suppression operations over the previous 10 years; and

(bb) specified to pay for the costs of wildfire suppression operations.

(II) WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS.—The term “wildfire suppression operations” means the emergency and unpredictable aspects of wildland firefighting, including—

(aa) support, response, and emergency stabilization activities;

(bb) other emergency management activities; and

(cc) the funds necessary to repay any transfers needed for the costs of wildfire suppression operations.

(ii) ADDITIONAL NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—If a bill or joint resolution making appropriations for a fiscal year is enacted that specifies an amount for wildfire suppression operations in the Wildland Fire Management accounts at the Department of Agriculture or the Department of the Interior, then the adjustments for that fiscal year shall be the amount of additional budget authority provided in that Act for wildfire suppression operations for that fiscal year, but shall not exceed—

(I) for fiscal year 2016, \$1,460,000,000 in additional new budget authority;

(II) for fiscal year 2017, \$1,557,000,000 in additional new budget authority;

(III) for fiscal year 2018, \$1,778,000,000 in additional new budget authority;

(IV) for fiscal year 2019, \$2,030,000,000 in additional new budget authority;

(V) for fiscal year 2020, \$2,319,000,000 in additional new budget authority; and

(VI) for fiscal year 2021, \$2,650,000,000 in additional new budget authority.

(iii) AVERAGE COST CALCULATION.—The average costs for wildfire suppression operations over the previous 10 years shall be calculated annually and reported in the budget of the President submitted under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, for each fiscal year.

**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 assist-
ance under this title after September 30, [2015] 2021.

* * * * *

TITLE III—AUGUSTA CANAL NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

SEC. 310. SUNSET.

The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any assist-
ance under this title after September 30, [2015] 2021.

* * * * *

**TITLE VI—SOUTH CAROLINA NATIONAL HERITAGE
CORRIDOR**

SEC. 607. SUNSET.

The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any assist-
ance under this title after September 30, [2015] 2021.

**CHESAPEAKE BAY INITIATIVE ACT OF 1998,
PUBLIC LAW 105-312**

TITLE V—CHESAPEAKE BAY INITIATIVE

SEC. 502. CHESAPEAKE BAY GATEWAYS AND WATERTRAILS.

(a) CHESAPEAKE BAY GATEWAYS AND WATERTRAILS NET-
WORK.—

* * * * *

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized
to be appropriated to carry out this section \$3,000,000 for each of
fiscal years 1999 through [2015] 2017.

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000,
PUBLIC LAW 106-79**

TITLE VIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 8162. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL. (a) FINDINGS.—
Congress finds that—

* * * * *

(m) AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH MEMORIAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—* * *

* * * * *

(3) EXPIRATION.—Any reference in section 8903(e) of title 40, U.S.C. to the expiration at the end of, or extension beyond, a 7-year period shall be considered to be a reference to an expiration on, or extension beyond, [September 30, 2015] *September 30, 2016*.

**HEALTHY FORESTS RESTORATION ACT OF 2003,
PUBLIC LAW 108-148**

TITLE VI—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 604. STEWARDSHIP END RESULT CONTRACTING PROJECTS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—* * *

* * * * *

(d) AGREEMENTS OR CONTRACTS.—

(1) PROCUREMENT PROCEDURES.—* * *

* * * * *

(5) RELATION TO OTHER LAWS.—Notwithstanding subsections (d) and (g) of section 14 of the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 472a), the Chief may enter into an agreement or contract under subsection (b). *Notwithstanding the Materials Act of 1947 (30 U.S.C. 602(a)), the Director may enter into an agreement or contract under subsection (b).*

* * * * *

(7) FIRE LIABILITY PROVISIONS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Chief [and the Director] shall issue for use in all contracts and agreements under this section fire liability provisions that are in substantially the same form as the fire liability provisions contained in—

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

DIVISION E—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2012

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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 2015,] *fiscal year 2017*, 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: * * *

**CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014,
PUBLIC LAW 113-76**

DIVISION G—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFSHORE PAY AUTHORITY EXTENSION

SEC. 117. For fiscal years 2014 [and 2015] *through 2016*, funds made available in this title for the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to establish higher minimum rates of basic pay described in section 121(c) of division E of Public Law 112-74 (125 Stat. 1012).

* * * * *

ONSHORE PAY AUTHORITY

SEC. 123. For fiscal years 2014 [and 2015] *through 2016*, funds made available in this title for the Bureau of Land Management and the Bureau of Indian Affairs may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to establish higher minimum rates of basic pay for employees of the Department of the Interior carrying out the inspection and regulation of onshore oil and gas operations on public lands in the Petroleum Engineer (GS-0881) and Petroleum Engineering Technician (G-0802) job series at grades 5 through 14 at rates no greater than 25 percent above the minimum rates of basic pay normally scheduled, and such higher rates shall be consistent with subsections (e) through (h) of section 5305 of title 5, United States Code.

**AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 2014,
PUBLIC LAW 113-79**

TITLE VIII—FORESTRY

Subtitle C—Reauthorization of Other Forestry-Related Laws

SEC. 8206. GOOD NEIGHBOR AUTHORITY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—* * *

* * * * *

(b) GOOD NEIGHBOR AGREEMENTS.—

(1) GOOD NEIGHBOR AGREEMENTS.—

* * * * *

(2) TIMBER SALES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—* * *

(B) APPROVAL OF SILVICULTURE PRESCRIPTIONS AND MARKING GUIDES.—The Secretary shall provide or approve all silviculture prescriptions and marking guides to be applied on Federal land in all timber sale projects conducted under this section.

(C) FOREST DEVELOPMENT ROADS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—*Notwithstanding subsection (a)(3)(B), existing roads shall be repaired or reconstructed to a satisfactory condition to perform authorized restoration services including removal of timber.*

**CARL LEVIN AND HOWARD P. “BUCK” MCKEON
NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL
YEAR 2015, PUBLIC LAW 113-291**

**DIVISION B—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION
AUTHORIZATIONS**

**TITLE XXX—NATURAL RESOURCES RELATED GENERAL
PROVISIONS**

Subtitle J—Other Matters

SEC. 3096. PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES.

For payments in lieu of taxes under chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code, which shall be available without further appropriation to the Secretary of the Interior—

- (1) \$33,000,000 for fiscal year 2015; and
- (2) \$37,000,000 for fiscal year 2015 to be available for obligation and payment beginning on October 1, 2015.

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 2016: Subcommittee on Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies:				
Mandatory	62	62	62	¹ 62
Discretionary	30,010	31,065	31,565	¹ 32,601
Security			NA	NA
Nonsecurity	30,010	31,065	NA	NA
Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism				
Projections of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
2016				² 21,027
2017				5,965
2018				2,396
2019				1,014
2020 and future years				543
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2016	NA	5,406	NA	2,108

¹ Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

² Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

NA: Not applicable.

NOTE.—Consistent with the funding recommended in the bill as an emergency requirement and in accordance with section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the BBEDCA of 1985, the Committee anticipates that the Budget Committee will provide a revised 302(a) allocation for the Committee on Appropriations reflecting an upward adjustment of \$1,055,000,000 in budget authority plus associated outlays.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016**
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2015 appropriation	Budget estimate	Chairman's recommendation	Chairman's recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2015 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	43,239	46,755	42,735	-504	-4,020
Rangeland management	79,000	76,444	79,000	.....	+2,556
Grazing administration management .....	.....	16,500	.....	.....	-16,500
Grazing administration management offsetting collections .....	.....	-16,500	.....	.....	+16,500
Forestry management	9,838	9,980	9,980	+142	.....
Riparian management	21,321	22,784	21,321	.....	-1,463
Cultural resources management	15,131	17,206	15,131	.....	-2,075
Wild horse and burro management	77,245	80,555	80,245	+3,000	-310
Subtotal	245,774	253,724	248,412	+2,638	-5,312
Wildlife and Fisheries:					
Wildlife management	52,338	89,381	89,381	+37,043	.....
Fisheries management	12,530	12,685	12,530	.....	-155
Subtotal	64,868	102,066	101,911	+37,043	-155
Threatened and endangered species	21,458	21,567	21,567	+109	.....
Recreation Management:					
Wilderness management	18,264	18,559	14,264	-4,000	-4,295
Recreation resources management	48,697	56,851	51,197	+2,500	-5,654
Subtotal	66,961	75,410	65,461	-1,500	-9,949
Energy and Minerals:					
Oil and gas management	53,183	59,671	59,671	+6,488	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2015 appropriation	Budget estimate	Chairman's recommendation	Chairman's recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2015 appropriation	Budget estimate
Oil and gas permit processing	32,500	7,125	7,125	- 25,375	.....
Oil and gas inspection and enforcement	41,126	48,000	48,000	+ 6,874	.....
Subtotal, Oil and gas	126,809	114,796	114,796	- 12,013	.....
Oil and gas permit processing fees	- 32,500	.....	.....	+ 32,500	.....
Oil and gas inspection and enforcement fees .....	.....	- 48,000	.....	.....	+ 48,000
Subtotal, Offsetting collections	- 32,500	- 48,000	.....	+ 32,500	+ 48,000
Coal management	9,595	10,868	10,868	+ 1,273	.....
Other mineral resources	10,586	11,879	11,879	+ 1,293	.....
Renewable energy	29,061	29,356	26,000	- 3,061	- 3,356
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals	143,551	118,899	163,543	+ 19,992	+ 44,644
Realty and Ownership Management:					
Alaska conveyance	22,000	22,220	22,000	.....	- 220
Cadastral, lands, and realty management	45,658	51,252	45,658	.....	- 5,594
Subtotal	67,658	73,472	67,658	.....	- 5,814
Resource Protection and Maintenance:					
Resource management planning	38,125	59,341	48,125	+ 10,000	- 11,216
Abandoned mine lands	16,987	19,946	19,946	+ 2,959	.....
Resource protection and law enforcement	25,325	25,495	24,325	- 1,000	- 1,170
Hazardous materials management	15,612	15,786	15,612	.....	- 174
Subtotal	96,049	120,568	108,008	+ 11,959	- 12,560
Transportation and Facilities Maintenance:					
Annual maintenance	38,637	38,942	38,942	+ 305	.....

Deferred maintenance	26,995	31,387	26,995	.....	- 4,392
Subtotal	65,632	70,329	65,937	+305	- 4,392
Workforce and Organizational Support:					
Administrative support	47,127	50,942	47,127	.....	- 3,815
Bureauwide fixed costs	91,010	93,645	91,010	.....	- 2,635
Information technology management	25,696	25,958	25,696	.....	- 262
Subtotal	163,833	170,545	163,833	.....	- 6,712
Challenge cost share	2,413	12,416	2,413	.....	- 10,003
National landscape conservation system, base program	31,819	48,470	36,819	+ 5,000	- 11,651
Communication site management	2,000	2,000	2,000	.....	.....
Offsetting collections	- 2,000	- 2,000	- 2,000	.....	.....
Subtotal, Management of lands and resources	970,016	1,067,466	1,045,562	+ 75,546	- 21,904
Mining Law Administration:					
Administration	39,696	39,696	39,696	.....	.....
Offsetting collections	- 57,000	- 56,000	- 56,000	+ 1,000	.....
Subtotal, Mining Law Administration	- 17,304	- 16,304	- 16,304	+ 1,000	.....
Total, Management of Lands and Resources	952,712	1,051,162	1,029,258	+ 76,546	- 21,904
Land Acquisition					
Land acquisition	14,226	30,384	12,306	- 1,920	- 18,078
Emergencies, hardships, and inholdings	1,616	1,616	1,616	.....	.....
Acquisition management	1,904	2,000	2,000	+ 96	.....
Recreational access	2,000	4,000	3,000	+ 1,000	- 1,000
Total, Land acquisition	19,746	38,000	18,922	- 824	- 19,078
Oregon and California Grant Lands					
Western Oregon resources management	101,423	95,255	93,255	- 8,168	- 2,000
Western Oregon information and resource data systems	1,772	1,786	1,772	.....	- 14
Western Oregon transportation & facilities maintenance	9,517	9,602	9,517	.....	- 85
Western Oregon construction and acquisition	312	324	324	+ 12	.....
Western Oregon national monument	753	767	753	.....	- 14

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016—Continued
 (In thousands of dollars)

Item	2015 appropriation	Budget estimate	Chairman's recommendation	Chairman's recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2015 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, Oregon and California Grant Lands	113,777	107,734	105,621	-8,156	-2,113
Range Improvements					
Current appropriations	10,000	10,000	10,000		
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures					
Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures	32,465	31,050	31,050	-1,415	
Offsetting fees	-32,465	-31,050	-31,050	+1,415	
Total, Service charges, deposits and forfeitures					
Miscellaneous Trust Funds and Permanent Operating Funds					
Current appropriations	24,000	24,000	24,000		
TOTAL, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	1,120,235	1,230,896	1,187,801	+67,566	-43,095
UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE					
Resource Management					
Ecological Services (Fiscal Year 2015 Structure):					
Endangered species:					
Candidate conservation	12,030		14,150	+2,120	+14,150
Listing and critical habitat	20,515		17,515	-3,000	+17,515
Consultation and HOPS	62,550		62,550		+62,550
Recovery	77,916		77,916		+77,916
Subtotal	173,011		172,131	-880	+172,131
Habitat conservation:					
Partners for fish and wildlife	51,776		52,103	+327	+52,103

Conservation planning assistance	33,014				-247	+32,767
Coastal programs	13,184				+109	+13,293
National wetlands inventory	4,861					+4,861
Subtotal	102,835				+189	+103,024
Environmental contaminants	9,557					+9,557
Subtotal, Ecological services	285,403				-691	+284,712
Ecological Services (Proposed Fiscal Year 2016 Structure):						
Listing		23,002				-23,002
Planning and consultation		108,943				-108,943
Conservation and restoration		126,298				-126,298
Subtotal		258,243				-258,243
Habitat conservation (Proposed Fiscal Year 2016 Structure):						
Partners for fish and wildlife		52,393				-52,393
Coastal programs		13,375				-13,375
Subtotal		65,768				-65,768
National Wildlife Refuge System:						
Wildlife and habitat management	230,343	249,832			+1,000	-18,489
Visitor services	70,319	76,792			+3,424	-3,049
Refuge law enforcement	38,054	38,959			-2,000	-2,905
Conservation planning	2,988	2,665			-408	-85
Refuge maintenance	132,498	139,910			-1,000	-8,412
Subtotal	474,202	508,158			+1,016	-32,940
Conservation and Enforcement:						
Migratory bird management	46,468	53,602			-113	-7,247
Law enforcement	66,737	75,423			+1,953	-6,733
International affairs	14,506	14,696			+97	-93
Science support	16,985				-16,985	
Subtotal	144,696	143,721			-15,048	-14,073
Fish and Aquatic Conservation:						
National fish hatchery system operations	52,860	53,418			+558	
Maintenance and equipment	17,920	19,920			+2,000	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2015 appropriation	Budget estimate	Chairman's recommendation	Chairman's recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2015 appropriation	Budget estimate
Aquatic habitat and species conservation	76,668	74,152	80,733	+ 4,065	+ 6,581
Subtotal	147,448	147,490	154,071	+ 6,623	+ 6,581
Cooperative landscape conservation	13,988	17,869	7,344	- 6,644	- 10,525
Science Support:					
Adaptive science		15,159	5,724	+ 5,724	- 9,435
Service science		16,516	6,468	+ 6,468	- 10,048
Subtotal		31,675	12,192	+ 12,192	- 19,483
General Operations:					
Central office operations	39,985	42,257	40,312	+ 327	- 1,945
Regional office operations	37,722	41,798	37,344	- 378	- 4,454
Servicewide bill paying	35,227	35,898	34,130	- 1,097	- 1,768
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	7,022	7,022	7,022		
National Conservation Training Center	21,965	25,830	21,552	- 413	- 4,278
Health benefits for seasonal employees		1,103			- 1,103
Subtotal	141,921	153,908	140,360	- 1,561	- 13,548
Total, Resource Management	1,207,658	1,326,832	1,203,545	- 4,113	- 123,287
Construction					
Construction and rehabilitation:					
Line item construction projects	6,554	11,554	14,554	+ 8,000	+ 3,000
Bridge and dam safety programs	1,972	1,972	1,972		
Nationwide engineering service	7,161	7,286	7,161		- 125

	15,687	20,812	23,687	+ 8,000	+ 2,875
Total, Construction					
Land Acquisition					
Acquisitions	25,071	35,911	30,571	+ 5,500	- 5,340
Emergencies, hardships, and inholdings	5,351	5,351	5,351		
Exchanges	1,500	1,500	1,500		
Acquisition management	12,613	12,773	10,000	- 2,613	- 2,773
Highlands Conservation Act Grants	3,000			- 3,000	
Recreational access		2,500	1,000	+ 1,000	- 1,500
Land protection planning		465	465	+ 465	
Total, Land Acquisition	47,535	58,500	48,887	+ 1,352	- 9,613
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund					
Grants and administration:					
Conservation grants	10,508	10,508	10,508		
HCP assistance grants	9,485	7,390	7,390	- 2,095	
Administration	2,702	3,002	2,702		- 300
Subtotal	22,695	20,900	20,600	- 2,095	- 300
Land acquisition:					
Species recovery land acquisition	9,462	11,162	7,640	- 1,822	- 3,522
HCP land acquisition grants to states	17,938	17,938	14,177	- 3,761	- 3,761
Subtotal	27,400	29,100	21,817	- 5,583	- 7,283
Total, Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	50,095	50,000	42,417	- 7,678	- 7,583
National Wildlife Refuge Fund					
Payments in lieu of taxes	13,228		13,228		+ 13,228
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund					
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	34,145	34,145	35,145	+ 1,000	+ 1,000
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation					
Migratory bird grants	3,660	4,160	3,660		- 500

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2015 appropriation	Budget estimate	Chairman's recommendation	Chairman's recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2015 appropriation	Budget estimate
Multinational Species Conservation Fund					
African elephant conservation fund	1,582	2,582	2,082	+ 500	- 500
Rhinos and tiger conservation fund	2,440	3,440	2,940	+ 500	- 500
Asian elephant conservation fund	1,557	1,557	1,557		
Great ape conservation fund	1,975	1,975	1,975		
Marine turtle conservation fund	1,507	1,507	1,507		
Total, Multinational Species Conservation Fund	9,061	11,061	10,061	+ 1,000	- 1,000
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants					
State wildlife grants (formula)	49,124	51,000	51,000	+ 1,876	
State wildlife grants (competitive)	5,487	13,000	5,487		- 7,513
Tribal wildlife grants	4,084	6,000	4,084		- 1,916
Total, State and tribal wildlife grants	58,695	70,000	60,571	+ 1,876	- 9,429
TOTAL, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	1,439,764	1,575,510	1,441,201	+ 1,437	- 134,309
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
Operation of the National Park System					
Park Management:					
Resource stewardship	317,207	351,242	318,707	+ 1,500	- 32,535
Visitor services	242,986	276,935	242,986		- 33,949
Park protection	348,802	359,034	348,802		- 10,232
Facility operations and maintenance	697,312	848,944	727,312	+ 30,000	- 121,632
Park support	489,462	498,373	505,462	+ 16,000	+ 7,089
Subtotal	2,095,769	2,334,528	2,143,269	+ 47,500	- 191,259

	180,004	180,603	180,004	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
External administrative costs								- 599
Total, Operation of the National Park System	2,275,773	2,515,131	2,323,273		+ 47,500			- 191,858
National Recreation and Preservation								
Recreation programs	589	858	589					- 269
Natural programs	13,560	13,743	13,575		+ 15			- 168
Cultural programs	24,562	25,502	24,562					- 940
International park affairs	1,648	1,667	1,648					- 19
Environmental and compliance review	433	440	433					- 7
Grant administration	2,004	2,037	2,004					- 33
Heritage Partnership Programs	20,321	9,952	20,321					+ 10,369
Total, National Recreation and Preservation	63,117	54,199	63,132		+ 15			+ 8,933
Historic Preservation Fund								
State historic preservation offices	46,925	46,925	46,925					.....
Tribal grants	8,985	9,985	8,985					- 1,000
Competitive grants	500	30,500	5,500		+ 5,000			- 25,000
New grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities .....	.....	2,500	.....					- 2,500
Total, Historic Preservation Fund	56,410	89,910	61,410		+ 5,000			- 28,500
Construction								
General Program:								
Line item construction and maintenance	61,678	153,344	116,276		+ 54,598			- 37,068
Emergency and unscheduled	3,855	3,855	3,855					.....
Housing	2,200	2,200	2,200					.....
Dam safety	1,248	1,248	1,248					.....
Equipment replacement	13,500	13,500	13,500					.....
Planning, construction	7,266	16,520	7,266					- 9,254
Construction program management	36,771	48,330	36,771					- 11,559
General management plans	11,821	11,970	11,821					- 149
Total, Construction	138,339	250,967	192,937		+ 54,598			- 58,030
Land and Water Conservation Fund (rescission of contract authority)	- 28,000	- 30,000	- 28,000					+ 2,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2015 appropriation	Budget estimate	Chairman's recommendation	Chairman's recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2015 appropriation	Budget estimate
Land Acquisition and State Assistance					
Assistance to States:					
State conservation grants (formula)	42,000	45,000	48,883	+ 6,883	+ 3,883
State conservation grants (competitive)	3,000	5,000	3,000		- 2,000
Administrative expenses	3,117	3,161	3,117		- 44
Subtotal	48,117	53,161	55,000	+ 6,883	+ 1,839
National Park Service:					
Acquisitions	23,475	34,818	25,740	+ 2,265	- 9,078
Recreational access		2,000	1,000	+ 1,000	- 1,000
American Battlefield Protection Program	8,986	8,986	8,000	- 986	- 986
Emergencies, hardships, relocations, and deficiencies	3,928	3,928	3,928		
Acquisition management	9,526	9,679	7,679	- 1,847	- 2,000
Inholdings, donations, and exchanges	4,928	4,928	4,928		
Subtotal	50,843	64,339	51,275	+ 432	- 13,064
Total, Land Acquisition and State Assistance	98,960	117,500	106,275	+ 7,315	- 11,225
Centennial Challenge	10,000	50,000	10,000		- 40,000
TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	2,614,599	3,047,707	2,729,027	+ 114,428	- 318,680
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
Surveys, Investigations, and Research					
Ecosystems:					
Status and trends	20,473	22,178	20,473		- 1,705
Fishes: Aquatic and endangered resources	20,886	25,422	20,886		- 4,536

Wildlife: Terrestrial and endangered resources	45,257	46,671	45,757	+ 500	- 914
Terrestrial, freshwater and marine environments	36,224	42,755	36,224	.....	- 6,531
Invasive species	16,830	19,281	17,330	+ 500	- 1,951
Cooperative research units	17,371	19,992	17,371	.....	- 2,621
Total, Ecosystems	157,041	176,299	158,041	+ 1,000	- 18,258
Climate and Land Use Change:					
Climate variability:					
Climate science centers	26,735	37,403	25,735	- 1,000	- 11,668
Climate research and development	21,495	26,656	20,495	- 1,000	- 6,161
Carbon sequestration	9,359	18,513	8,859	- 500	- 9,654
Subtotal	57,589	82,572	55,089	- 2,500	- 27,483
Land Use Change:					
Land remote sensing	67,894	97,531	71,194	+ 3,300	- 26,337
Land change science	10,492	11,725	9,692	- 800	- 2,033
Subtotal	78,386	109,256	80,886	+ 2,500	- 28,370
Total, Climate and Land Use Change	135,975	191,828	135,975	.....	- 55,853
Energy, Minerals, and Environmental Health:					
Minerals resources	45,931	47,717	49,371	+ 3,440	+ 1,654
Energy resources	24,895	28,068	24,695	- 200	- 3,373
Contaminant biology	10,197	12,070	10,197	.....	- 1,873
Toxic substances hydrology	11,248	15,447	11,248	.....	- 4,199
Total, Energy, Minerals, and Environmental Health	92,271	103,302	95,511	+ 3,240	- 7,791
Natural Hazards:					
Earthquake hazards	59,503	57,952	59,803	+ 300	+ 1,851
Volcano hazards	25,121	25,709	26,321	+ 1,200	+ 612
Landslide hazards	3,485	4,039	3,485	.....	- 554
Global seismographic network	4,853	9,799	6,453	+ 1,600	- 3,346
Geomagnetism	1,888	3,624	1,888	.....	- 1,736
Coastal and marine geology	40,336	45,230	40,336	.....	- 4,894
Total, Natural Hazards	135,186	146,353	138,286	+ 3,100	- 8,067

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016—Continued
 (In thousands of dollars)

Item	2015 appropriation	Budget estimate	Chairman's recommendation	Chairman's recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2015 appropriation	Budget estimate
Water Resources:					
Groundwater resources	11,348			- 11,348	
National water quality assessment	59,459			-59,459	
National streamflow information program	34,901			- 34,901	
Hydrologic research and development	11,215			- 11,215	
Hydrologic networks and analysis	30,134			- 30,134	
Cooperative Water Program	57,710			- 57,710	
Water Availability and Use Science Program		46,758	41,182	+41,182	-5,576
Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program		73,533	72,135	+72,135	- 1,398
National Water Quality Program		96,087	92,791	+92,791	- 3,296
Water Resources Research Act Program	6,500	6,500	6,500		
Total, Water Resources	211,267	222,878	212,608	+ 1,341	- 10,270
Core Science Systems:					
Science, synthesis, analysis, and research	24,299	25,897	24,299		- 1,598
National cooperative geological mapping	24,397	25,339	24,397		- 942
National Geospatial Program	58,532	75,731	63,354	+4,822	- 12,377
Total, Core Science Systems	107,228	126,967	112,050	+ 4,822	- 14,917
Science Support:					
Administration and management	84,192	90,599	84,192		- 6,407
Information services	21,419	22,229	21,419		- 810
Total, Science Support	105,611	112,828	105,611		- 7,217
Facilities:					
Rental payments and operations & maintenance	93,141	107,047	93,141		- 13,906

	7,280	7,280	7,280	7,280	.....
Deferred maintenance and capital improvement .....					.....
Total, Facilities	100,421	114,327	100,421		- 13,906
TOTAL, UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	1,045,000	1,194,782	1,058,503	+ 13,503	- 136,279
BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT					
Ocean Energy Management					
Renewable energy	23,104	24,278	24,278	+ 1,174	.....
Conventional energy	49,633	59,869	59,869	+ 10,236	.....
Environmental assessment	65,712	68,045	68,045	+ 2,333	.....
General support services	15,002	.....	.....	- 15,002	.....
Executive direction	16,319	18,665	18,665	+ 2,346	.....
Subtotal	169,770	170,857	170,857	+ 1,087	.....
Offsetting rental receipts	- 94,868	- 92,961	- 92,961	+ 1,907	.....
Cost recovery fees	- 2,480	- 3,661	- 3,661	- 1,181	.....
Subtotal, offsetting collections	- 97,348	- 96,622	- 96,622	+ 726	.....
TOTAL, BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT	72,422	74,235	74,235	+ 1,813	.....
BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT					
Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement					
Environmental enforcement	8,314	.....	.....	- 8,314	.....
Operations, safety and regulation	133,597	151,768	151,768	+ 18,171	.....
Administrative operations	15,676	18,268	18,268	+ 2,592	.....
General support services	13,912	.....	.....	- 13,912	.....
Executive direction	18,227	19,736	19,736	+ 1,509	.....
Subtotal	189,726	189,772	189,772	+ 46	.....
Offsetting rental receipts	- 50,412	- 49,399	- 49,399	+ 1,013	.....
Inspection fees	- 65,000	- 65,000	- 59,000	+ 6,000	.....
Cost recovery fees	- 8,167	- 7,808	- 7,808	+ 359	.....
Subtotal, Offsetting collections	- 123,579	- 122,207	- 116,207	+ 7,372	+ 6,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2015 appropriation	Budget estimate	Chairman's recommendation	Chairman's recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2015 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	66,147	67,565	73,565	+ 7,418	+ 6,000
Oil spill research	14,899	14,899	14,899		
Oil Spill Research	81,046	82,464	88,464	+ 7,418	+ 6,000
TOTAL, BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT					
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT					
Regulation and Technology					
Environmental protection	91,832	91,880	92,032	+200	+ 152
Permit fees	40	1,900	40		- 1,860
Offsetting collections	-40	-1,900	-40		+ 1,860
Technology development and transfer	14,455	20,086	14,546	+ 91	- 5,540
Financial management	505	711	508	+ 3	- 203
Executive direction	15,921	15,711	15,661	-260	- 50
Civil penalties (indefinite)	100	100	100		
Subtotal	122,813	128,488	122,847	+ 34	- 5,641
Civil penalties (offsetting collections)	-100	-100	-100		
Total, Regulation and Technology	122,713	128,388	122,747	+ 34	- 5,641
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund					
Environmental restoration	9,480	11,431	9,533	+ 53	- 1,898
Technology development and transfer	3,544	6,283	3,563	+ 19	- 2,720
Financial management	6,396	6,477	6,436	+ 40	- 41

	7,979	7,883	7,856	-123	-27
Executive direction	27,399	32,074	27,388	-11	-4,686
Total, Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	150,112	160,462	150,135	+23	-10,327
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION					
Operation of Indian Programs					
Tribal Budget System					
Tribal Government:					
Aid to tribal government	24,614	24,833	24,833	+219	.....
Consolidated tribal government program	76,348	77,088	77,088	+740	.....
Self governance compacts	158,767	162,321	162,321	+3,554	.....
Contract support	246,000	272,000	.....	-246,000	-272,000
Indian self determination fund	5,000	5,000	.....	-5,000	-5,000
New tribes	463	464	464	+1	.....
Small and needy tribes	1,845	3,095	1,845	.....	-1,250
Road maintenance	26,461	26,693	26,693	+232	.....
Tribal government program oversight	8,181	12,273	8,273	+92	-4,000
Subtotal	547,679	583,767	301,517	-246,162	-282,250
Human Services:					
Social services	40,871	47,179	44,179	+3,308	-3,000
Welfare assistance	74,809	74,791	74,791	-18	.....
Indian child welfare act	15,433	15,641	15,641	+208	.....
Housing improvement program	8,009	8,021	8,021	+12	.....
Human services tribal design	407	246	246	-161	.....
Human services program oversight	3,105	3,126	3,126	+21	.....
Subtotal	142,634	149,004	146,004	+3,370	-3,000
Trust—Natural Resources Management:					
Natural resources, general	5,089	8,168	5,168	+79	-3,000
Irrigation operations and maintenance	11,359	12,898	11,398	+39	-1,500
Rights protection implementation	35,420	40,138	37,638	+2,218	-2,500
Tribal management/development program	9,244	14,263	9,263	+19	-5,000
Endangered species	2,675	3,684	2,684	+9	-1,000
Cooperative landscape conservation	9,948	30,355	9,955	+7	-20,400
Integrated resource information program	2,996	3,996	2,996	.....	-1,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2015 appropriation	Budget estimate	Chairman's recommendation	Chairman's recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2015 appropriation	Budget estimate
Agriculture and range	30,494	30,751	30,751	+257	.....
Forestry	47,735	51,914	49,914	+2,179	-2,000
Water resources	10,297	14,917	10,367	+70	-4,550
Fish, wildlife and parks	13,577	15,646	13,646	+69	-2,000
Resource management program oversight	6,018	6,066	6,066	+48	.....
Subtotal	184,852	232,796	189,846	+4,994	-42,950
Trust—Real Estate Services	127,002	143,686	127,486	+484	-16,200
Education:					
Elementary and secondary programs (forward funded)	536,897	565,517	542,577	+5,680	-22,940
(Tribal grant support costs)	(62,395)	(75,335)	(64,395)	(+2,000)	(-10,940)
Post secondary programs (forward funded)	69,793	69,793	74,793	+5,000	+5,000
Subtotal, forward funded education	606,690	635,310	617,370	+10,680	-17,940
Elementary and secondary programs	119,195	142,361	122,361	+3,166	-20,000
Post secondary programs	64,182	69,412	64,602	+420	-4,810
Education management	20,464	57,381	20,601	+137	-36,780
Subtotal, Education	810,531	904,464	824,934	+14,403	-79,530
Public Safety and Justice:					
Law enforcement	328,296	334,976	347,958	+19,662	+12,982
Tribal courts	23,280	28,173	28,173	+4,893	.....
Fire protection	1,274	1,274	1,274	.....	.....
Subtotal	352,850	364,423	377,405	+24,555	+12,982
Community and economic development	35,996	40,619	36,119	+123	-4,500
Executive direction and administrative services	227,692	241,832	229,108	+1,416	-12,724

	(48,553)	(46,663)	(43,810)	(-4,743)	(-2,853)
(Housing improvement, road maint, etc. in bill lang)	2,429,236	2,660,591	2,232,419	-196,817	-428,172
Total, Operation of Indian Programs					
Contract Support Costs					
Contract support cost			272,000	+272,000	+272,000
Indian Self-determination fund			5,000	+5,000	+5,000
Total, Contract Support Cost			277,000	+277,000	+277,000
Construction					
Education	74,501	133,245	79,476	+4,975	-53,769
Public safety and justice	11,306	11,306	11,306		
Resources management	34,427	34,488	34,488	+61	
General administration	8,642	9,934	9,934	+1,292	
Total, Construction	128,876	188,973	135,204	+6,328	-53,769
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians					
Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	35,655	67,656	40,655	+5,000	-27,001
Total, Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	35,655	67,656	40,655	+5,000	-27,001
Indian guaranteed loan program account	7,731	7,748	7,748	+17	
TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND INDIAN EDUCATION	2,601,498	2,924,968	2,693,026	+91,528	-231,942
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES					
Office of the Secretary					
Leadership and administration	122,885	128,256	122,885		-5,371
Management services	20,747	20,966	20,747		-219
New Coastal Resilience Fund		50,000			-50,000
Office of Natural Resources Revenue	121,631	128,717	121,631		-7,086
Total, Office of the Secretary	265,263	327,939	265,263		-62,676

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2015 appropriation	Budget estimate	Chairman's recommendation	Chairman's recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2015 appropriation	Budget estimate
Insular Affairs					
Assistance to Territories					
Territorial Assistance:					
Office of Insular Affairs	9,448	10,184	9,448	.....	- 736
Technical assistance	14,504	24,239	14,504	.....	- 9,735
Maintenance assistance fund	1,081	5,000	1,081	.....	- 3,919
Brown tree snake	3,500	3,000	3,500	.....	+ 500
Coral reef initiative	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	.....
Empowering insular communities	2,971	4,421	2,971	.....	- 1,450
Compact impact	3,000	1,344	3,000	.....	+ 1,656
Subtotal, Territorial Assistance	35,504	49,188	35,504	.....	- 13,684
American Samoa operations grants	22,752	22,752	22,752	.....	.....
Northern Marianas covenant grants	27,720	27,720	27,720	.....	.....
Total, Assistance to Territories	85,976	99,660	85,976	.....	- 13,684
Compact of Free Association					
Compact of Free Association—Federal services	2,818	2,818	2,818	.....	.....
Enewetak support	500	500	500	.....	.....
Compact payments, Palau	13,147	.....	13,147	.....	+ 13,147
Total, Compact of Free Association	16,465	3,318	16,465	.....	+ 13,147
Total, Insular Affairs	102,441	102,978	102,441	.....	- 537

Office of the Solicitor					
Legal services	59,091	63,167	57,091	-2,000	-6,076
General administration	4,971	4,982	4,971	.....	-11
Ethics	1,738	1,739	1,738	.....	-1
Total, Office of the Solicitor	65,800	69,888	63,800	-2,000	-6,088
Office of Inspector General					
Audit and investigations	37,538	39,503	37,538	.....	-1,965
Administrative services and information management	12,509	12,721	12,509	.....	-212
Total, Office of Inspector General	50,047	52,224	50,047	.....	-2,177
Office of Special Trustee for American Indians Federal Trust Programs					
Program operations, support, and improvements	136,998	140,938	136,998	.....	-3,940
(Office of Historical Accounting)	(23,061)	(22,120)	(22,120)	(-941)	.....
Executive direction	2,031	2,040	2,031	.....	-9
Total, Office of Special Trustee for American Indians	139,029	142,978	139,029	.....	-3,949
TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES	622,580	696,007	620,580	-2,000	-75,427
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS Wildland Fire Management					
Fire Operations:					
Preparedness	318,970	323,685	323,685	+4,715	.....
Fire suppression operations	291,657	268,571	383,673	+92,016	+115,102
Subtotal, Fire operations	610,627	592,256	707,358	+96,731	+115,102
Other Operations:					
Fuels management	164,000	148,279	170,000	+6,000	+21,721
Resilient landscapes .....	.....	30,000	.....	.....	-30,000
Burned area rehabilitation	18,035	18,970	18,970	+935	.....
Fire facilities	6,127	10,000	6,427	+300	-3,573

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2015 appropriation	Budget estimate	Chairman's recommendation	Chairman's recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2015 appropriation	Budget estimate
Joint fire science	5,990	5,990	5,990		
Subtotal, Other operations	194,152	213,239	20,187	+ 7,235	- 11,852
Subtotal, Wildland fire management	804,779	805,495	908,745	+ 103,966	+ 103,250
Wildland fire management (emergency)			200,000	+ 200,000	+ 200,000
Total, Wildland fire management	804,779	805,495	1,108,745	+ 303,966	+ 303,250
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Account					
FLAME wildfire suppression reserve account	92,000			- 92,000	
Total, All wildland fire accounts	896,779	805,495	1,108,745	+ 211,966	+ 303,250
Wildland fire disaster relief		200,000			- 200,000
Total, Wildland Fire Management	896,779	1,005,495	1,108,745	+ 211,966	+ 103,250
Central Hazardous Materials Fund					
Central hazardous materials fund	10,010	10,011	10,011	+ 1	
Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund					
Damage assessments	2,500	2,063	2,500		+ 437
Program management	2,192	2,466	2,192		- 274
Restoration support	2,075	3,607	2,075		- 1,532
Oil Spill Preparedness	1,000	1,100	1,000		- 100
Total, Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund	7,767	9,236	7,767		- 1,469

Working Capital Fund	57,100	74,462	57,100	.....	-17,362
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS	971,656	1,099,204	1,183,623	+211,967	+84,419
Appropriations	(971,656)	(899,204)	(983,623)	(+11,967)	(+84,419)
Emergency appropriations .....	.....	.....	(200,000)	(+200,000)	(+200,000)
Disaster relief cap adjustment .....	.....	(200,000)	.....	.....	(-200,000)
TOTAL, TITLE I, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	10,718,912	12,086,235	11,226,595	+507,683	-859,640
Appropriations	(10,746,912)	(12,116,235)	(11,054,595)	(+307,683)	(-1,061,640)
Rescissions of contract authority	(-28,000)	(-30,000)	(-28,000)	.....	(+2,000)
Emergency appropriations .....	.....	.....	(200,000)	(+200,000)	(+200,000)
(Disaster relief cap adjustment) .....	.....	(200,000)	.....	.....	(-200,000)
TITLE II—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY					
Science and Technology					
Clean air and climate	116,541	124,844	105,982	-10,559	-18,862
(Climate protection program)	(8,018)	(8,124)	(7,973)	(-45)	(-151)
Enforcement	13,669	14,398	13,669	.....	-729
Homeland security	37,122	38,150	36,285	-837	-1,865
Indoor air and radiation	5,997	6,615	6,255	+258	-360
IT/data management/security	3,089	3,196	3,196	+107	.....
Operations and administration	68,339	79,170	68,339	.....	-10,831
Pesticide licensing	6,027	7,691	6,054	+27	-1,637
Research: Air, climate and energy	91,906	100,342	90,400	-1,506	-9,942
Research: Chemical safety and sustainability	126,930	140,722	125,948	-982	-14,774
Research: Computational toxicology	(21,409)	(33,775)	(21,409)	.....	(-12,366)
(Research: Endocrine disruptor)	(16,253)	(15,417)	(15,417)	(-836)	.....
Research: National priorities	4,100	.....	4,100	.....	+4,100
Research: Safe and sustainable water resources	107,434	111,022	104,912	-2,522	-6,110
Research: Sustainable and healthy communities	149,975	139,172	135,110	-14,865	-4,062
Water: Human health protection	3,519	3,766	3,708	+189	-58
Total, Science and Technology	734,648	769,088	703,958	-30,690	-65,130
(By transfer from Superfund)	(18,850)	(16,217)	(16,217)	(-2,633)	.....
Environmental Programs and Management					
Brownfields	25,593	29,599	27,562	+1,969	-2,037

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2015 appropriation	Budget estimate	Chairman's recommendation	Chairman's recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2015 appropriation	Budget estimate
Clean air and climate (Climate protection program)	273,108 (95,436)	336,907 (109,625)	248,590 (85,892)	-24,518 (-9,544)	-88,317 (-23,733)
Compliance	101,665	122,424	101,665		-20,759
Enforcement (Environmental justice)	240,637 (6,737)	269,256 (13,971)	233,178 (6,636)	-7,459 (-101)	-36,078 (-7,335)
Environmental protection: National priorities	12,700		15,000	+2,300	+15,000
Geographic programs:					
Great Lakes Restoration Initiative	300,000	250,000	300,000		+50,000
Chesapeake Bay	73,000	70,000	73,000		+3,000
San Francisco Bay	4,819	3,988	4,819		+831
Puget Sound	28,000	29,998	29,998	+1,998	
Long Island Sound	3,940	2,893	3,940		+1,047
Gulf of Mexico	4,482	3,908	8,110	+3,628	+4,202
South Florida	1,704	1,340	1,340		
Lake Champlain	4,399	1,399	4,399	-364	
Lake Pontchartrain	948	948	948		+3,000
Southern New England estuaries	5,000	5,000	5,000		
Other geographic activities	1,445	939	939	-506	
Subtotal	427,737	370,413	432,493	+4,756	+62,080
Homeland security	10,195	10,274	9,738	-457	-536
Indoor air and radiation	27,637	30,277	28,255	+618	-2,022
Information exchange/Outreach	126,538	155,678	121,004	-5,534	-34,674
(Children and other sensitive populations: Agency coordination)	(6,548)	(8,035)	(7,088)	(+540)	(-947)
(Environmental education)	(8,702)	(10,969)	(4,351)	(-4,351)	(-6,618)
International programs	15,400	16,561	16,373	+973	-188
IT/data management/security	90,536	103,061	90,536		-12,525

Legal/science/regulatory/economic review	111,414	138,786	104,291	- 7,123	- 34,495
Operations and administration	482,751	505,402	478,090	- 4,661	- 27,312
Pesticide licensing	102,363	111,765	105,304	+ 2,941	- 6,461
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	104,877	111,242	108,827	+ 3,950	- 2,415
Toxics risk review and prevention	92,521	87,705	88,764	- 3,757	+ 1,059
(Endocrine disruptors)	(7,553)	(4,259)	(4,259)	(- 3,294)	.....
Underground storage tanks (UST/UST)	11,295	11,657	11,295	.....	- 362
Water: Ecosystems:					
National estuary program/Coastal waterways	26,723	27,310	27,310	+ 587	.....
Wetlands	21,065	23,334	20,478	- 587	- 2,856
Subtotal	47,788	50,644	47,788	.....	- 2,856
Water: Human health protection	98,507	125,768	97,454	- 1,053	- 28,314
Water quality protection	210,417	294,299	195,291	- 15,126	- 59,008
Total, Environmental Programs and Management	2,613,679	2,841,718	2,561,498	- 52,181	- 280,220
Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund					
E-Manifest System Fund	3,674	7,368	3,786	+ 112	- 3,582
Audits, evaluations, and investigations					
Office of Inspector General	41,489	50,099	41,489	.....	- 8,610
(By transfer from Superfund)	(9,939)	(8,459)	(8,459)	(- 1,480)	.....
Buildings and Facilities					
Homeland security: Protection of EPA personnel and infrastructure	6,676	7,875	6,676	.....	- 1,199
Operations and administration	35,641	43,632	35,641	.....	- 7,991
Total, Buildings and Facilities	42,317	51,507	42,317	.....	- 9,190
Hazardous Substance Superfund					
Audits, evaluations, and investigations	9,939	8,459	8,459	- 1,480	.....
Compliance	995	1,067	1,009	+ 14	- 58
Enforcement	166,375	173,263	166,176	- 199	- 7,087
Homeland security	36,362	33,767	33,751	- 2,611	- 16
Indoor air and radiation	1,985	2,180	2,065	+ 80	- 115
Information exchange/outreach	1,328	1,366	1,238	- 90	- 128
IT/data management/security	14,485	15,642	15,198	+ 713	- 444

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016—Continued
 (In thousands of dollars)

Item	2015 appropriation	Budget estimate	Chairman's recommendation	Chairman's recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2015 appropriation	Budget estimate
Legal/science/regulatory/economic review	1,253	1,241	1,241	-12	.....
Operations and administration	128,105	137,340	130,014	+1,909	-7,326
Research: Chemical safety and sustainability	2,843	2,831	2,831	-12	.....
Research: Sustainable communities	14,032	12,220	12,220	-1,812	.....
Superfund cleanup:					
Superfund: Emergency response and removal	181,306	190,732	182,480	+1,174	-8,252
Superfund: Emergency preparedness	7,636	7,843	7,843	+207	.....
Superfund: Federal facilities	21,125	26,265	21,669	+544	-4,596
Superfund: Remedial	501,000	539,618	520,615	+19,615	-19,003
Subtotal	711,067	764,458	732,607	+21,540	-31,851
Total, Hazardous Substance Superfund	1,088,769	1,153,834	1,106,809	+18,040	-47,025
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund (LUST)					
Enforcement	620	627	627	+7	.....
Operations and administration	1,352	1,681	1,351	-1	-330
Research: Sustainable communities	320	348	327	+7	-21
Underground storage tanks (LUST/UST)	89,649	92,670	89,180	-469	-3,490
(LUST/UST)	(9,240)	(9,409)	(9,409)	(+169)	.....
(LUST cooperative agreements)	(55,040)	(54,402)	(54,402)	(-638)	.....
(Energy Policy Act grants)	(25,369)	(28,859)	(25,369)	.....	(-3,490)
Total, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	91,941	95,326	91,485	-456	-3,841
Inland Oil Spill Program (Formerly Oil Spill Response)					
Compliance	139	155	148	+9	-7
Enforcement	2,413	2,424	2,424	+11	.....

Oil	14,409	18,524	14,409	.....	-4,115
Operations and administration	584	1,762	584	.....	-1,178
Research: Sustainable communities	664	513	513	.....	-151
Total, Inland Oil Spill Program	18,209	23,378	18,078	-131	-5,300
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)					
Alaska Native villages	10,000	10,000	20,000	+ 10,000	+ 10,000
Brownfields projects	80,000	110,000	80,000	.....	-30,000
Clean water state revolving fund (SRF)	1,448,887	1,116,000	1,047,000	-401,887	-69,000
Diesel emissions grants	30,000	10,000	20,000	-10,000	+ 10,000
Drinking water state revolving fund (SRF)	906,896	1,186,000	775,896	-131,000	-410,104
Mexico border	5,000	5,000	10,000	+ 5,000	+ 5,000
Targeted airshed grants	10,000	.....	15,000	+ 5,000	+ 15,000
Subtotal, Infrastructure assistance grants	2,490,783	2,437,000	1,967,896	-522,887	-469,104
Categorical grants:					
Beaches protection	9,549	.....	9,549	.....	+ 9,549
Brownfields	47,745	49,500	47,745	.....	-1,755
Environmental information	9,646	25,346	9,646	.....	-15,700
Hazardous waste financial assistance	99,693	99,693	99,693	.....	.....
Lead	14,049	14,049	14,049	.....	.....
Nonpoint source (Sec. 319)	159,252	164,915	164,915	+ 5,663	.....
Pesticides enforcement	18,050	18,050	18,050	.....	.....
Pesticides program implementation	12,701	13,201	12,701	.....	-500
Pollution control (Sec. 106)	230,806	249,164	230,806	.....	-18,358
(Water quality monitoring)	(17,848)	(18,500)	(17,848)	.....	(- 652)
Pollution prevention	4,765	4,765	4,765	.....	.....
Public water system supervision	101,963	109,700	101,963	.....	-7,737
Radon	8,051	.....	8,051	.....	+ 8,051
State and local air quality management	228,219	268,229	228,219	.....	-40,010
Toxics substances compliance	4,919	4,919	4,919	.....	.....
Tribal air quality management	12,829	12,829	12,829	.....	.....
Tribal general assistance program	65,476	96,375	65,476	.....	-30,899
Underground injection control (UIC)	10,506	10,506	10,506	.....	.....
Underground storage tanks	1,498	1,498	1,498	.....	.....
Wetlands program development	14,661	19,661	14,661	.....	-5,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2015 appropriation	Budget estimate	Chairman's recommendation	Chairman's recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2015 appropriation	Budget estimate
Subtotal, Categorical grants	1,054,378	1,162,400	1,060,041	+ 5,663	- 102,359
Total, State and Tribal Assistance Grants	3,545,161	3,599,400	3,027,937	- 517,224	- 571,463
Subtotal, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	8,179,887	8,591,718	7,597,357	- 582,530	- 994,361
Administrative Provisions	- 40,000	.....	.....	+ 40,000	.....
Rescission .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL, TITLE II, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	8,139,887	8,591,718	7,597,357	- 542,530	- 994,361
Appropriations	(8,179,887)	(8,591,718)	(7,597,357)	(- 582,530)	(- 994,361)
Rescissions	(- 40,000)	.....	.....	( + 40,000)	.....
(By transfer)	(28,789)	(24,676)	(24,676)	(- 4,113)	.....
TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FOREST SERVICE .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forest and Rangeland Research .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forest inventory and analysis	70,000	83,000	80,000	+ 10,000	- 3,000
Research and development programs	226,000	208,982	211,904	- 14,096	+ 2,922
Total, Forest and rangeland research	296,000	291,982	291,904	- 4,096	- 78
State and Private Forestry .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Landscapes scale restoration	14,000	23,513	12,000	- 2,000	- 11,513
Forest Health Management: .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal lands forest health management	58,922	58,998	58,750	- 172	- 248

Cooperative lands forest health management	45,655	40,678	39,844	- 5,811	- 834
Subtotal	104,577	99,676	98,594	- 5,983	- 1,082
Cooperative Forestry:					
Forest stewardship	23,036	23,049	22,575	- 461	- 474
Forest legacy	53,000	61,000	59,800	+ 6,800	- 1,200
Community forest and open space conservation	2,000	1,683	2,000	.....	+ 317
Urban and community forestry	28,040	23,686	23,686	- 4,354	.....
Subtotal, Cooperative Forestry	106,076	109,418	108,061	+ 1,985	- 1,357
International forestry	8,000	4,004	8,000	.....	+ 3,996
Total, State and Private Forestry	232,653	236,611	226,655	- 5,998	- 9,956
National Forest System					
Integrated resource restoration .....	.....	822,110	.....	.....	- 822,110
Land management planning	37,754	.....	36,998	.....	+ 36,998
Inventory and monitoring	151,019	.....	147,998	- 3,021	+ 147,998
Land management planning, assessment and monitoring .....	.....	184,236	.....	.....	- 184,236
Recreation, heritage and wilderness	261,719	263,942	261,719	.....	- 2,223
Grazing management	55,356	49,706	56,856	+ 1,500	+ 7,150
Forest products	339,130	.....	359,805	+ 20,675	+ 359,805
Vegetation and watershed management	184,716	.....	190,116	+ 5,400	+ 190,116
Wildlife and fish habitat management	140,466	.....	140,466	.....	+ 140,466
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund	40,000	60,000	40,000	.....	- 20,000
Minerals and geology management	76,423	70,689	78,423	+ 2,000	+ 7,734
Landownership management	77,730	71,601	77,730	.....	+ 6,129
Law enforcement operations	126,633	126,030	126,653	.....	+ 623
Valles Caldera National Preserve	3,364	.....	.....	- 3,364	.....
Total, National Forest System	1,494,330	1,648,314	1,516,764	+ 22,434	- 131,550
Capital Improvement and Maintenance					
Facilities:					
Maintenance	55,369	55,674	55,369	.....	- 305
Construction	16,231	16,021	16,021	- 210	.....
Subtotal	71,600	71,695	71,390	- 210	- 305

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2015 appropriation	Budget estimate	Chairman's recommendation	Chairman's recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2015 appropriation	Budget estimate
Roads:					
Maintenance	143,454	129,580	154,454	+ 11,000	+ 24,874
Construction	24,640	24,682	26,640	+ 2,000	+ 1,958
Subtotal	168,094	154,262	181,094	+ 13,000	+ 26,832
Trails:					
Maintenance	69,777	74,264	70,830	+ 1,053	- 3,434
Construction	7,753	8,252	6,700	- 1,053	- 1,552
Subtotal	77,530	82,516	77,530	.....	- 4,986
Deferred maintenance	3,150	33,451	3,150	.....	- 30,301
Legacy road and trail remediation	40,000	.....	25,000	- 15,000	+ 25,000
Subtotal, Capital improvement and maintenance	360,374	341,924	358,164	- 2,210	+ 16,240
Deferral of road and trail fund payment	- 17,000	- 17,000	- 16,000	+ 1,000	+ 1,000
Total, Capital improvement and maintenance	343,374	324,924	342,164	- 1,210	+ 17,240
Land Acquisition					
Acquisitions	36,000	47,250	25,690	- 10,310	- 21,560
Acquisition management	7,500	8,500	7,500	.....	- 1,000
Cash equalization	500	250	250	- 250	.....
Recreational access	2,000	5,000	3,000	+ 1,000	- 2,000
Critical inholdings/wilderness	1,500	2,000	2,000	+ 500	.....
Total, Land Acquisition	47,500	63,000	38,440	- 9,060	- 24,560
Acquisition of land for national forests, special acts	950	1,950	950	.....	- 1,000

Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges	216	216	216	.....	.....	.....
Range betterment fund	2,320	2,320	2,320	.....	.....	.....
Gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research	45	45	45	.....	.....	.....
Management of national forest lands for subsistence uses	2,500	2,441	2,500	.....	.....	+ 59
Wildland Fire Management						
Fire operations:						
Wildland fire preparedness	1,145,840	1,082,620	1,082,620	.....	- 63,220	.....
Wildland fire suppression operations	708,000	794,534	1,126,000	.....	+ 418,000	+ 331,466
Wildland fire management (emergency) .....	.....	.....	854,578	.....	+ 854,578	+ 854,578
Subtotal, fire operations	1,853,840	1,877,154	3,063,198	.....	+ 1,209,358	+ 1,186,044
Other operations:						
Hazardous fuels	361,749	359,126	375,000	.....	+ 13,251	+ 15,874
(Hazardous Fuels Base Program)	(346,749)	(344,126)	(360,000)	.....	(+ 13,251)	(+ 15,874)
(Biomass Grants)	(15,000)	(15,000)	(15,000)	.....	.....	.....
Fire plan research and development	19,795	19,820	19,795	.....	.....	- 25
Joint fire sciences program	6,914	6,917	6,914	.....	.....	- 3
State fire assistance	78,000	78,012	78,012	.....	+ 12	.....
Volunteer fire assistance	13,000	13,000	13,000	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, Other operations	479,458	476,875	492,721	.....	+ 13,263	+ 15,846
Subtotal, Wildland Fire Management	2,333,298	2,354,029	3,555,919	.....	+ 1,222,621	+ 1,201,890
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Account						
FLAME wildfire suppression reserve account	303,060	.....	.....	.....	- 303,060	.....
Total, All wildland fire accounts	2,636,358	2,354,029	3,555,919	.....	+ 919,561	+ 1,201,890
Wildland fire disaster relief						
Total, Wildland Fire Management	2,636,358	3,208,607	3,555,919	.....	+ 919,561	+ 347,312
Total, Forest Service without Wildland Fire Management	2,419,888	2,571,803	2,421,958	.....	+ 2,070	- 149,845
TOTAL FOREST SERVICE	5,056,246	5,780,410	5,977,877	.....	+ 921,631	+ 197,467
Appropriations	(5,056,246)	(4,925,832)	(5,123,299)	.....	(+ 67,053)	(+ 197,467)
Emergency appropriations .....	.....	.....	(854,578)	.....	(+ 854,578)	(+ 854,578)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2015 appropriation	Budget estimate	Chairman's recommendation	Chairman's recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2015 appropriation	Budget estimate
Disaster Relief cap adjustment		(854,578)			(- 854,578)
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE					
Indian Health Services					
Clinical Services:					
Hospital and health clinics	1,836,789	1,936,323	1,846,076	+ 9,287	- 90,247
Dental health	173,982	181,459	175,690	+ 1,708	- 5,769
Mental health	81,145	84,485	81,578	+ 433	- 2,907
Alcohol and substance abuse	190,981	227,062	195,971	+ 4,990	- 31,091
Purchased/referred care	914,139	984,475	915,347	+ 1,208	- 69,128
Subtotal	3,197,036	3,413,804	3,214,662	+ 17,626	- 199,142
Preventive Health:					
Public health nursing	75,640	79,576	76,140	+ 500	- 3,436
Health education	18,026	18,122	18,122	+ 96	- 1,014
Community health representatives	58,469	62,363	58,469		- 3,894
Immunization (Alaska)	1,826	1,950	1,950	+ 124	
Subtotal	153,961	163,025	154,681	+ 720	- 8,344
Other services:					
Urban Indian health	43,604	43,604	43,604		
Indian health professions	48,342	48,342	48,342		
Tribal management grant program	2,442	2,442	2,442		
Direct operations	68,065	68,338	70,065	+ 2,000	+ 1,727
Self-governance	5,727	5,735	5,727		- 8
Contract support costs	662,970	717,970		- 662,970	- 717,970

Subtotal	831,150	886,431	170,180	-660,970	-716,251
Total, Indian Health Services	4,182,147	4,463,260	3,539,523	-642,624	-923,737
Contract support costs			717,970	+717,970	+717,970
Indian Health Facilities					
Maintenance and improvement	53,614	89,097	73,614	+20,000	-15,483
Sanitation facilities construction	79,423	115,138	99,423	+20,000	-15,715
Health care facilities construction	85,048	185,048	105,048	+20,000	-80,000
Facilities and environmental health support	219,612	226,870	221,196	+1,584	-5,674
Equipment	22,537	23,572	22,537		-1,035
Total, Indian Health Facilities	460,234	639,725	521,818	+61,584	-117,907
TOTAL, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE	4,642,381	5,102,985	4,779,311	+136,930	-323,674
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH					
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	77,349	77,349	77,349		
AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY	74,691	74,691	74,691		
Toxic substances and environmental public health					
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	4,794,421	5,255,025	4,931,351	+136,930	-323,674
OTHER RELATED AGENCIES					
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality	3,000	3,015	3,000		-15
CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD					
Salaries and expenses	11,000	12,271	10,700	-300	-1,571
OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION					
Salaries and expenses	7,341	8,400	7,341		-1,059
INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT					
Payment to the Institute	9,469	11,619	11,619	+2,150	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2015 appropriation	Budget estimate	Chairman's recommendation	Chairman's recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2015 appropriation	Budget estimate
Museum and Research Institutes:					
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION					
Salaries and Expenses					
National Air and Space Museum	18,603	19,469	19,109	+ 506	- 360
Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory	23,957	24,343	24,343	+ 386	
Major scientific instrumentation	4,118	6,118	4,118		- 2,000
Universe Center	184	184	184		
National Museum of Natural History	47,992	48,935	48,935	+ 943	
National Zoological Park	25,420	26,603	25,903	+ 483	- 700
Smithsonian Environmental Research Center	3,909	3,992	3,992	+ 83	
Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute	14,025	14,271	14,271	+ 246	
Biodiversity Center	1,520	2,285	1,525	+ 5	- 760
Arthur M. Sackler Gallery/Freer Gallery of Art	6,049	6,169	6,169	+ 120	
Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage	2,503	2,603	2,603	+ 100	
Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum	4,755	4,842	4,842	+ 87	
Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden	4,301	4,605	4,455	+ 154	- 150
National Museum of African Art	4,227	4,632	4,302	+ 75	- 330
World Cultures Center	284	284	284		
Anacostia Community Museum	2,093	2,415	2,135	+ 42	- 280
Archives of American Art	1,859	1,898	1,898	+ 39	
National Museum of African American History and Culture	40,648	41,501	41,501	+ 853	
National Museum of American History	22,840	24,333	23,333	+ 493	- 1,000
National Museum of the American Indian	31,444	32,077	32,027	+ 583	- 50
National Portrait Gallery	5,997	6,448	6,118	+ 121	- 330
Smithsonian American Art Museum	9,474	10,005	9,675	+ 201	- 330
American Experience Center	593	595	595	+ 2	
Subtotal, Museums and Research Institutes	276,795	288,607	282,317	+ 5,522	- 6,290

Mission enabling: Program support and outreach:									
Outreach	9,150	14,317	9,317	+167	-5,000				
Communications	2,567	3,945	2,620	+ 53	-1,325				
Institution-wide programs	10,505	14,784	10,505		-4,279				
Office of Exhibits Central	2,974	3,037	3,037	+63					
Museum Support Center	1,848	1,884	1,884	+ 36					
Museum Conservation Institute	3,244	3,308	3,308	+ 64					
Smithsonian Institution Archives	2,167	2,223	2,223	+56					
Smithsonian Institution Libraries	10,399	10,748	10,748	+349					
Subtotal, Program support and outreach	42,854	54,246	43,642	+ 788	-10,604				
Office of Chief Information Officer	48,929	53,395	51,595	+ 2,666	-1,800				
Administration	34,067	34,977	34,822	+755	-155				
Inspector General	3,416	3,476	3,476	+ 60					
Facilities services:									
Facilities maintenance	71,403	86,695	71,985	+582	-14,710				
Facilities operations, security and support	197,879	214,429	201,729	+ 3,850	-12,700				
Subtotal, Facilities services	269,282	301,124	273,714	+ 4,432	-27,410				
Subtotal, Mission enabling	398,548	447,218	407,249	+ 8,701	-39,969				
Total, Salaries and expenses	675,343	735,825	689,566	+ 14,223	-46,259				
Facilities Capital									
Revitalization	97,588	144,590	89,165	- 8,423	-55,425				
Facilities planning and design	22,600	55,410	40,810	+ 18,210	-14,600				
Construction	24,010			-24,010					
Total, Facilities Capital	144,198	200,000	129,975	- 14,223	- 70,025				
TOTAL, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION	819,541	935,825	819,541		-116,284				
NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART									
Salaries and Expenses									
Care and utilization of art collections	39,418	42,226	40,918	+ 1,500	-1,308				
Operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds	33,858	34,532	33,858		- 674				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2015 appropriation	Budget estimate	Chairman's recommendation	Chairman's recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2015 appropriation	Budget estimate
Protection of buildings, grounds and contents	22,418	22,943	23,918	+ 1,500	+ 975
General administration	23,806	26,959	23,806		- 3,153
Total, Salaries and Expenses	119,500	126,660	122,500	+ 3,000	- 4,160
Repair, Restoration and Renovation of Buildings					
Base program	19,000	26,000	16,000	- 3,000	- 10,000
TOTAL, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART	138,500	152,660	138,500		- 14,160
JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS					
Operations and maintenance	22,000	21,660	21,660	- 340	
Capital repair and restoration	10,800	14,740	11,140	+ 340	- 3,600
TOTAL, JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS	32,800	36,400	32,800		- 3,600
WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS					
Salaries and expenses	10,500	10,420	10,500		+ 80
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES					
National Endowment for the Arts					
Grants and Administration					
Grants:					
Direct grants	62,380	63,420	62,380		- 1,040
Challenge America grants	7,600	7,600	7,600		
Subtotal	69,980	71,020	69,980		- 1,040

State partnerships:							
State and regional	36,716	37,262	36,716				- 546
Underserved set-aside	9,937	10,084	9,937				- 147
Subtotal	46,653	47,346	46,653				- 693
Subtotal, Grants	116,633	118,366	116,633				- 1,733
Program support	1,990	1,780	1,990				+ 210
Administration	27,398	27,803	27,398				- 405
Total, Arts	146,021	147,949	146,021				- 1,928
National Endowment for the Humanities							
Grants and Administration							
Grants:							
Bridging cultures	3,500		3,500				+ 3,500
Special Initiative: The Common Bond		5,500					- 5,500
Federal/State partnership	42,528	43,040	42,528				- 512
Preservation and access	15,460	15,200	15,460				+ 260
Public programs	13,684	13,454	13,684				+ 230
Research programs	14,784	14,536	14,784				+ 248
Education programs	13,265	13,040	13,265				+ 225
Program development	500	500	500				
Digital humanities initiatives	4,400	4,480	4,400				- 80
Subtotal, Grants	108,121	109,750	108,121				- 1,629
Matching Grants:							
Treasury funds	2,400	2,400	2,400				
Challenge grants	8,500	8,500	8,500				
Subtotal, Matching grants	10,900	10,900	10,900				
Administration	27,000	27,292	27,000				- 292
Total, Humanities	146,021	147,942	146,021				- 1,921
TOTAL, NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES	292,042	295,891	292,042				- 3,849

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2015 appropriation	Budget estimate	Chairman's recommendation	Chairman's recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2015 appropriation	Budget estimate
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS					
Salaries and expenses	2,524	2,653	2,653	+129	.....
NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS					
Grants	2,000	2,000	2,000	.....	.....
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION					
Salaries and expenses	6,204	6,080	6,080	-124	.....
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses	7,948	8,348	7,948	.....	-400
UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM					
Holocaust Memorial Museum	52,385	54,959	52,385	.....	-2,574
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL COMMISSION					
Construction .....	.....	68,200	.....	.....	-68,200
Salaries and expenses	1,000	2,000	1,000	.....	-1,000
Total, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL COMMISSION	1,000	70,200	1,000	.....	-69,200
TOTAL, TITLE III, RELATED AGENCIES					
Emergency appropriations	11,246,921	12,646,176	12,307,337	+1,060,416	-338,839
(Disaster Relief cap adjustment) .....	.....	(854,578)	(854,578)	(+854,578)	(+854,578)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-854,578)

GRAND TOTAL	30,105,720	33,324,129	31,131,289	+ 1,025,569	- 2,192,840
Appropriations	(30,173,720)	(32,299,551)	(30,104,711)	(- 69,009)	(- 2,194,840)
Rescissions	(- 40,000)	(- 30,000)	(- 28,000)	(+ 40,000)	(+ 2,000)
Rescissions of contract authority	(- 28,000)	(1,054,578)	(1,054,578)	(+ 1,054,578)	(+ 1,054,578)
Emergency appropriations .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Disaster Relief cap adjustment	(28,789)	(24,676)	(24,676)	(- 4,113)	(- 1,054,578)
(By transfer) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

○