

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

JUNE 19, 2018.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CALVERT, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

together with

DISSENTING VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 6147]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019. The bill provides regular annual appropriations for the Department of the Interior (except the Bureau of Reclamation and the Central Utah Project), the Environmental Protection Agency, and for other related agencies, including the Forest Service, the Indian Health Service, the Smithsonian Institution, and the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

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INTRODUCTION

The Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2019 totals \$35,252,000,000, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

The amounts in the accompanying bill are reflected by title in the table below.

BUDGET AUTHORITY RECOMMENDED IN BILL BY TITLE

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 2019	Committee bill, fiscal year 2019	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Title I, Department of the Interior:			
New budget authority	\$10,526,970,000	\$13,046,509,000	+\$2,519,539,000
Title II, Environmental Protection Agency:			
New budget authority	\$6,191,887,000	\$7,958,488,000	+\$1,766,601,000
Title III, Related Agencies:			
New budget authority	\$11,558,033,000	\$13,882,003,000	+\$2,323,970,000
Title IV, General Provisions:			
New budget authority	\$0	\$365,000,000	+\$365,000,000
Grand total, New budget authority	\$28,276,890,000	\$35,252,000,000	+\$6,975,110,000

COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT

Members of Congress have provided considerable input in fashioning this bill. In total, 364 Members submitted 5,220 programmatic requests relating to multiple agencies and programs.

The Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Subcommittee conducted nine budget hearings and briefings this year (including four hearings involving American Indians and Alaska Natives) to carefully review the programs and budgets under its jurisdiction. The Subcommittee held the following oversight hearings:

Department of the Interior FY19 budget oversight hearing—April 11, 2018

Smithsonian Institution FY19 budget oversight hearing—April 12, 2018

Indian Health Service FY19 budget oversight hearing—April 17, 2018

Members of Congress Witness Day hearing—April 19, 2018

Environmental Protection Agency FY19 budget oversight hearing—April 26, 2018

American Indian/Alaska Native Public Witnesses—May 9, 2018 (morning)

American Indian/Alaska Native Public Witnesses—May 9, 2018 (afternoon)

American Indian/Alaska Native Public Witnesses—May 10, 2018 (morning)

American Indian/Alaska Native Public Witnesses—May 10, 2018 (afternoon)

In total, 89 individuals representing the Executive Branch, Congress, State, Tribal, and local governments, and the general public testified before the Subcommittee. In addition to those who testified in person, another 64 Members of Congress, organizations, or coalitions provided written testimony for the hearing record which is publicly available online.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES (PILT)

The Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program provides compensation to local governments for the loss of tax revenue resulting from the presence of Federal land in their county or State. In 2018, 49 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands will receive PILT payments. The projected full-year cost estimate for PILT for fiscal year 2019 is not yet available and will be considered by the Committee at such time as the Department conveys this information to the Committee prior to the enactment of this Act. The Committee includes bill language providing \$500,000,000 in PILT funding for fiscal year 2019, \$35,000,000 above the budget request.

RECREATION FEE AUTHORITY

Enacted in 2004, the Federal Land Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) authorized five agencies to collect and expend recreation fees on land they manage: the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), National Park Service (NPS), and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service (USFS). These fees, which leverage other funding sources and complement appropriated dollars, fund projects that directly benefit the visitor experience.

The authority for FLREA is scheduled to sunset at the end of the current fiscal year. This expiration would impact the Department of the Interior's estimated annual collection of \$312 million, of which the National Park Service collects nearly \$284 million. In 2017, the recreation fee program collected nearly \$419 million from the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior combined. An extension of recreation fee authority is necessary for land managers to plan for upcoming seasons including selling annual passes, hiring seasonal employees, planning projects, organizing volunteers, and accepting reservations. The Committee has included within Title IV General Provisions a one-year extension of the current recreation fee authority as requested.

COST OF LITIGATION

The Committee remains concerned that many of the legitimate goals of the Forest Service, the Department of the Interior, and other agencies under the Committee's jurisdiction—as well as the work of this Committee—are undermined by litigation filed in an effort to shift land management decisions from the agencies to the courts, regardless of merit.

Litigation is a huge unbudgeted cost for land management agencies. The Committee is concerned that, as budgets shrink, agencies are forced to settle lawsuits quickly because they don't have funds available to complete court-imposed work. In addition, the courts are not concerned whether agencies have funding necessary to meet court mandates. As a result, the courts are playing an increasing role in determining how and where agencies use their funding.

Given ongoing concerns, the Department of the Interior, EPA, and the Forest Service are directed to provide to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, and to make publicly avail-

able no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, detailed Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA) fee information as specified in House Report 112–151.

STATE WILDLIFE DATA

The Department of the Interior and U.S. Forest Service are expected to prioritize continued coordination with other Federal agencies and State fish and wildlife agencies to recognize and fully utilize State fish and wildlife data and analyses as a primary source to inform land use, 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.

PAPER REDUCTION

The Committee urges each agency funded by this Act to work with the Office of Management and Budget to reduce printing and reproduction costs and directs each agency to report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on what steps have been taken to achieve this goal. The report should specifically identify how much money each agency expects to save by implementing these measures.

EDUCATIONAL AND OUTREACH PROGRAMS

The Committee strongly supports academic internships, partnerships, and educational and outreach programs of the agencies funded through the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies appropriations bill and encourages them to ensure that their efforts reach the widest possible audience including, but not limited to, Hispanic-Serving Institutions, Historically Black Colleges and Universities, and Tribal Colleges and Universities, as appropriate.

HARASSMENT-FREE WORKPLACE

The Committee continues to be deeply concerned about reports of harassment and hostile work environments and notes with disappointment the finding from the Department of the Interior’s 2017 Work Environment Study that 35 percent of its employees experienced some form of harassment and/or assault-related behaviors in the 12 months preceding the survey. The Committee expects all Federal employees, including those in leadership positions at the agencies funded through this bill, to take the necessary steps to create and maintain harassment-free workplaces and directs the Department of the Interior and Environmental Protection Agency to comply with the directive included in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 115–31) by July 1, 2018.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

The Committee recognizes that investments in the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) support public land conservation and ensure access to the outdoors for all Americans and provides \$360,199,000 for LWCF programs.

The recommendation includes funding for projects expected to be submitted to the Committee for Congressional consideration in accordance with the direction provided in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 115–141. Consistent with the process used in previous fiscal years, the Committee will review and recommend levels of funding based on Congressional priorities including, but not limited to, strong State and local support for the project, leveraging of existing lands, increased access to recreational opportunities, and project-readiness.

21ST CENTURY CONSERVATION SERVICE CORPS

The Committee encourages the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior to continue facilitating the approval of 21st Century Conservation Service Corps organizations and work in partnership to engage young adults and veterans in conservation, recreation, infrastructure, wildfire, disaster response, and community development service projects on public lands and in rural and urban communities, as authorized by the Public Lands Corps Act (16 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.).

TRIBAL CONSULTATION

The Committee notes with concern the frustrations heard from Tribes about agency failures to conduct “true” and “meaningful” government-to-government consultation. Although the level of frustration varies by agency and event, the common theme is that while most consultations solicit input and feedback *from* Tribes, the communication is one way and fails to return feedback *to* Tribes. Tribes often report that they don’t know whether and how their input is considered. On decisions made in consultation with Tribes, the Committee expects agencies funded in this bill to publish decision rationale in the context of and in reasonable detail to the Tribal input received during consultation.

ARTS AND HUMANITIES ADVOCACY

The Committee acknowledges and appreciates decades of arts and humanities advocacy by the late Rep. Louise M. Slaughter. In her memory, the Committee encourages NEA and NEH to expand grant-making activities in a manner that honors her advocacy, especially in rural and under-served areas, so more Americans are able to benefit from the economic, social, and educational impacts of the arts and humanities.

REPROGRAMMING GUIDELINES

The Committee retains the reprogramming guidelines contained in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 115–141.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$1,166,043,000
Budget estimate, 2019	911,320,000
Recommended, 2019	1,228,579,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	+62,536,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+317,259,000

The Committee recommends \$1,228,579,000 for Management of Lands and Resources, \$62,536,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$317,259,000 above the budget request. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report.

The Committee does not accept the Bureau's proposal to consolidate accounts within Management of Land and Resources at this time. However, the Committee appreciates the Bureau's efforts to reduce complexity in its budget and increase its flexibility so that it can better achieve its multiple-use mission and will work with the Bureau throughout the fiscal year 2019 appropriations process to determine the best path forward.

The Bureau is encouraged to promote and expand the use of agreements with Indian Tribes to protect Indian trust resources from catastrophic wildfire, insect and disease infestation or other threats from adjacent Federal lands, as authorized by law.

Soil, Water, and Air Management.—The Committee recommends \$43,609,000 for soil, water, and air management, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$43,609,000 above the budget request.

The Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program is funded at \$2,000,000. The Committee requests that the Bureau provide detailed information in its fiscal year 2020 budget request for the program and work with the basin States to conduct a long-term trend analysis on salinity levels in the Colorado River Basin.

Bighorn Sheep.—The Bureau is encouraged to collaborate with the U.S. Forest Service and the Agricultural Research Service on research involving the risk of disease transmission between domestic and bighorn sheep.

Plant Conservation Program.—The Committee is pleased the Bureau's plant conservation program is back on track. The Committee expects no additional delays in program implementation in fiscal year 2019 and encourages the Bureau to focus on increasing the availability of appropriate seed to address high-priority restoration needs and to collaboratively work with other Federal agencies, States, researchers, and private partners to implement the strategy.

Aquifer Recharge and Water Quality.—The Committee encourages the Bureau to continue to work with the State of Idaho to provide appropriate access to Federal lands for the purposes of aquifer recharge projects and to work with Blaine County and interested community stakeholders to address the increased sediment buildup in the Hulen Meadows Pond by examining collaborative solutions to restoring the pond to adequate health through dredging and other cost-effective measures.

Drought in Western United States.—The Committee is concerned about the ongoing drought affecting the western United States and supports the Bureau’s work with the State of Utah, through the Watershed Restoration Initiative, to develop water resources to benefit the public, wildlife, endangered species, permittees, and other users. The Bureau is encouraged to continue to work with the State and other interested entities to identify and pursue the highest priority projects.

Wild Horse and Burro Management.—The Committee recommends \$90,000,000 to implement Public Law 92–195 (16 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) requiring the protection, management, and control of free-roaming horses and burros on public lands, \$15,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$23,281,000 above the budget request. The Committee notes that its recommendation may change based upon the receipt of additional information prior to enactment of the fiscal year 2019 Interior Appropriations Act.

The Committee appreciates the April 26, 2018, report to Congress titled “Management Options for a Sustainable Wild Horse and Burro Program” and recognizes the challenges Congress, the Bureau, and interested stakeholders face in setting this program on a better course to reduce costs, improve the condition of the range, and ensure a healthy wild horse and burro population. The Committee strongly encourages all parties to work together to address these challenges.

The Committee requests that the Bureau conduct an analysis that identifies factors for success, total funding requirements, and expected results on potential options that (1) remove animals from the range; (2) increase the use of sterilization; (3) increase the use of short-term fertility control; (4) provide an adoption incentive of \$1,000 per animal; and either (a) allow animals older than 10 years of age to be humanely euthanized; or (b) prohibit the use of euthanasia on healthy wild horses and burros.

The Committee also requests an analysis on (1) options to enter into long-term contractual or partnership agreements with private, non-profit entities to reduce the cost of holding wild horses and burros for their natural lives and (2) the feasibility of assigning full responsibility for care for wild horses and burros removed from the range to these types of entities.

The Committee further directs the Bureau to immediately begin designing the regulatory framework and technical protocols for an active sterilization program. The Bureau should ensure it considers the health and welfare of individual wild horses and burros and their populations and evaluates the costs of such a program. It also should draw upon the expertise of Federal, State, and private equine veterinarians, veterinary medical schools, and those with related training and experience.

In the bill, the Committee provides the Bureau legislative authority to manage groups of wild horses and burros as non-reproducing or single sex herds, including through the use of chemical or surgical sterilization.

The bill maintains existing protections regarding the sale and use of euthanasia for wild horses and burros and continues two general provisions within Title I allowing the Bureau to enter into long-term contracts and agreements for holding facilities off the

range and for the humane transfer of excess animals for work purposes.

Wildlife Management.—The Committee recommends \$103,281,000, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. This includes \$60,000,000 for sage-grouse and related sage-steppe conservation activities, which is equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

Recreation Resources Management.—The Committee recommends \$55,465,000 for recreation resources management, \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$2,231,000 above the budget request. The recommended increase is provided to support the Bureau's front line field office staff in States that have taken on additional recreational responsibilities that have affected delivery of land management programs and services.

The bill includes a General Provision in Title IV prohibiting the use of funds to close areas open to recreational hunting and shooting as of January 1, 2013.

Off-Highway Vehicle Pilot Program.—The Committee directs the Bureau to develop guidance and procedures that the California State Office can use to implement an independent monitoring pilot program for certain off-highway vehicle events. The guidance should include eligibility criteria and responsibilities for organizations that are independent monitors, as well as a clear process that State or field offices can use to partner with organizations for independent monitoring. The Committee encourages the Bureau to work with the off-highway vehicle community and other interested entities to refine the pilot so that it can be successfully implemented on a broader scale.

Energy and Minerals.—The Committee recommends a total of \$200,089,000, \$6,161,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$15,123,000 above the budget request.

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

Placer Mining Reclamation Activities.—The Committee continues to hear concerns about the new reclamation standards for placer mining operations and directs the Bureau to work with States and placer miners to address these concerns.

Realty and Ownership Management.—The Committee recommends a total of \$73,480,000, \$1,000,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$11,610,000 above the budget request.

Red River Survey.—The Bureau is directed to contract with independent, third-party surveyors who are licensed and qualified to conduct official gradient boundary surveys and who are selected jointly and operate under the direction of the Texas General Land Office and the Oklahoma Commissioners of the Land Office, in consultation with each affected federally recognized Indian tribe.

Resource Management Planning.—Committee recommends \$62,125,000 for resource management planning, \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$25,994,000 above the budget request. The additional funds are provided to support the plan-

ning process for newly created and recently modified National Monuments.

Law Enforcement.—The Committee recommends \$29,000,000 for law enforcement, \$1,384,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$4,834,000 above the budget request. The additional funds are provided to fill vacant ranger positions.

Transportation and Facilities Maintenance.—The Committee recommends \$154,201,000 for Transportation and Facilities Maintenance, \$35,875,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$95,702,000 above the budget request. This includes an additional \$35,000,000 to address deferred maintenance needs.

National Landscape Conservation System.—The Committee recommends \$36,819,000 for the national landscape conservation system, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$10,559,000 above the budget request.

The Committee notes the Bureau has been working with Canyon Lake, California, regarding the sale and disposal of a parcel of BLM land and encourages the Bureau to expeditiously conclude the negotiations.

The Committee directs the Bureau to prioritize filling critical staff vacancies at the State and field level and requests a report showing the approved staffing plans for each field component, including vacant positions, by September 30, 2018, and semiannual updates on the status of efforts to fill these vacancies.

The Committee supports the innovative use of technology to improve the timeliness and accuracy of permitting decisions and encourages the Bureau to continue to partner with industry on these efforts, as appropriate. The Committee directs the Bureau to provide a report within 90 days of enactment of this Act on the feasibility of developing and implementing a remote permit demonstration project that utilizes technologies, such as high-definition video and GPS location data, to facilitate the permit decision-making process. The report should include information on the cost and staffing requirements for the Bureau, the role of industry, and the types of technologies and practices that could be utilized.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$24,916,000
Budget estimate, 2019	– 6,608,000
Recommended, 2019	17,392,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	– 7,524,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+24,000,000

The Committee recommends \$17,392,000 for land acquisition, \$7,524,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$24,000,000 above the budget request. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report.

The Committee does not have sufficient information to recommend specific Federal acquisition projects at this time, but will review and recommend levels of funding for projects submitted to the Committee in accordance with the direction provided in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 115–141.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$106,985,000
Budget estimate, 2019	90,031,000
Recommended, 2019	106,985,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	0
Budget estimate, 2019	+16,954,000

The Committee recommends \$106,985,000 for the Oregon and California grant lands, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$16,954,000 above the budget request. The Committee accepts the Bureau's new budget structure that provides for a Western Oregon Grant Lands Management program. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation of not less than \$10,000,000 to be derived from public lands receipts and Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act lands grazing receipts, as requested.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation estimated to be \$25,850,000 for Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures, as requested.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation estimated to be \$24,000,000, as requested.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The Committee recommendation includes the requested Administrative Provisions as enacted in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018.

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is the principal Federal agency responsible for conserving, protecting and enhancing fish, wildlife and plants and their habitats. The Service manages more than 150 million acres in the National Wildlife Refuge System, which encompasses 566 national wildlife refuges, thousands of small wetlands and other special management areas and Marine National Monuments. It also operates 71 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

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$1,279,002,000
Budget estimate, 2019	1,130,644,000
Recommended, 2019	1,288,808,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	+9,806,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+158,164,000

The Committee recommends \$1,288,808,000 for Resource Management. All subactivities and program elements presented in the budget estimate submitted to the Congress are continued at fiscal year 2018 enacted levels and adjusted for requested fixed costs and transfers. None of the requested program changes are agreed to unless specifically addressed below. Recommended program changes, instructions, and details follow below and in the table at the end of this report. Additional instructions are included in the front of this report.

Ecological Services.—The recommendation includes \$249,661,000 in Ecological Services for Endangered Species Act and related activities, \$1,836,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$37,885,000 above the budget request. Ecological Services programs are expected to focus on inherently Federal activities to the greatest extent practicable.

Listing.—The recommendation includes \$10,941,000 as requested for ESA listings and related activities. Bill language is continued as requested in order to protect the rest of the Resource Management account from listing-related judicial mandates.

The Service is commended for ensuring that States impacted by a potential listing are provided the opportunity to be involved in or lead the Species Status Assessment process.

The Service is expected to work with the States to develop reasonable regulatory assurance criteria that include responsible land management commitments by private landowners, as discussed in detail in House Report 115–238.

Planning and Consultation.—The recommendation includes \$108,169,000 for timely evaluations and permitting of development projects that contribute to economic growth and job creation, \$2,590,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. Included is a \$50,000 program increase as requested for energy consultations, and a \$1,907,000 general program increase which should be allocated in proportion to workload as measured across the Service rather than by region.

The Service is urged to provide technical assistance upon request from partners making good faith efforts to develop and implement responsible Habitat Conservation Plans.

The Committee is aware of the ongoing re-consultation by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), the State of California, and local public agencies identified in Section 4004 of Public Law 114–322, on coordinated operations of the Central Valley Project and the California State Water Project. The Committee directs the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, in conjunction with the Secretary of Commerce, to ensure completion of the biological opinions by May 31, 2020, consistent with Section 4004 of Public Law 114–322. Furthermore, the Committee requests the Secretary of the Interior

submit to Congress a timeline and plan for the deployment of resources and staff to ensure the biological opinions are completed by the above date, as well as regular subsequent updates until the biological opinions are finalized. In addition, given the complexities surrounding this issue, the Committee strongly encourages the Secretary of the Interior to work with the Secretary of Commerce to develop a joint biological opinion, to the extent practicable, to minimize conflicts between potential reasonable and prudent alternatives/measures imposed by a biological opinion issued by FWS and a biological opinion imposed by NMFS. In its notice of intent dated December 29, 2017, the Bureau of Reclamation stated the purpose of this re-consultation is “to evaluate alternatives that maximize water deliveries and optimize marketable power generation consistent with applicable laws, contractual obligations, and agreements; and to augment operational flexibility by addressing the status of listed species.” The Committee supports these objectives.

Conservation and Restoration.—The recommendation includes \$34,031,000 for Conservation and Restoration, \$1,635,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. Included is a \$1,457,000 general program increase for Candidate Conservation, which should be allocated to Regions having adopted the Southeast model of true collaboration with the States.

Recovery.—The recommendation includes \$96,520,000 for Endangered Species Act recovery activities, \$5,488,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. Funding to recover threatened and endangered bats affected by white nose syndrome is continued at \$2,000,000. The recommendation includes a \$2,543,000 general program increase as requested for inherently Federal activities, and an equal \$2,543,000 program increase for Recovery Challenge matching grants to incentivize greater public and private involvement in recovery activities that are not inherently Federal.

Recovery Challenge matching grants are to be used to implement high priority recovery actions as prescribed in recovery plans, including genetically-sound breeding, rearing, and reintroduction programs. Longstanding partnerships, including for the northern aplomado falcon, California condor, and Steller’s eider, should be funded at not less than \$2,000,000 and partner contributions should be not less than their current amounts. The remaining funds should be dedicated to new, multi-year partnerships and should require a 50:50 match, which may include in-kind services. Unless an affected State is a partner on the project, none of the funds may be awarded to a project until the project partners have consulted with such State. The Service is expected to enter into an agreement with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to administer the program in full consultation with the Service and subject to Service approval of all grants and cooperative agreements. None of the funds may be used for indirect costs.

The Livestock Loss Demonstration Program is continued at \$1,000,000. The Service is directed to explore the feasibility of expanding the Livestock Loss Demonstration Program to include the Florida panther, and to report back to the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this Act.

The Service is directed to complete all five-year reviews within the period required by law, and, for any determination on the basis

of such review whether a species should be delisted, downlisted, or uplisted, promulgate an associated regulation and complete the rulemaking process prior to initiating the next status review for such species. In addition to amounts discussed above, \$4,373,000 is provided exclusively to eliminate the backlog of downlistings and delistings.

The Committee notes the ongoing study to determine whether or not animals currently classified as red wolves and Mexican gray wolves are taxonomically valid species and subspecies designations, respectively. If the Service concludes that such animals are not taxonomically valid, the Service is directed to propose rules to remove such animals from the List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife in section 17.11 of title 50, Code of Federal Regulations.

Habitat Conservation.—The recommendation includes \$65,290,000 for voluntary, non-regulatory habitat conservation partnerships with public and private landowners, of which \$51,870,000 is to implement the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Act and \$13,420,000 is for the Coastal Program.

National Wildlife Refuge System.—The recommendation includes \$488,773,000 for the National Wildlife Refuge System, \$2,016,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

The recommendation supports the directive in House Report 114–632 instituting signage on any individual refuge where trapping occurs and establishing guidance to be included in the refuge manual. Until the Committee is notified in writing that all directives are complied with, \$2,000,000 of the funding provided for Wildlife and Habitat Management is not available for obligation.

The Everglades Headwaters National Wildlife Refuge and Conservation Area was created to protect one of the last remaining grassland and longleaf pine savanna landscapes in eastern North America while securing water resources for seven million people in south Florida. The Committee supports collaborative efforts to protect, restore, and conserve habitats for one of the greatest ecological treasures of the United States.

The Committee notes with concern the Service’s unilateral decision to change the name of the Loess Bluffs National Wildlife Refuge without first consulting local stakeholders via an open process. The Service is directed to update its manual to require consultation before deciding whether or not to change the name of a refuge. The Service is further directed to open the public process within 30 days of enactment of this Act, on the question of whether or not to rename the Loess Bluffs National Wildlife Refuge.

Migratory Bird Management.—The recommendation includes \$46,113,000 for migratory bird management, of which \$350,000 is for bird-livestock conflicts. The Service is commended for its efforts to work with landowners to reduce black vulture predation on livestock.

The Committee supports the Migratory Bird Program’s strategic investment in new technologies to more effectively track the movements of bats and migrating birds and requests a briefing on the two-year study to test the ability of digital high-frequency nanotag transmitters.

Aviation Management is increased to \$3,237,000 as requested but is transferred to the General Operations activity to more accurately reflect the program’s responsibilities across the Service.

Law Enforcement.—The recommendation includes \$77,380,000 for law enforcement. Funds appropriated specifically to combat wildlife trafficking may continue to be used as necessary to supplement inspections.

The Service is directed to enforce illegal logging violations pursuant to the Lacey Act.

The Service is expected to fully address the recommendations in Government Accountability Office report GAO-18-7, regarding the clarification of roles and responsibilities for combatting wildlife trafficking in Southeast Asia.

International Affairs.—The recommendation includes \$15,895,000 for international affairs. The recommendation includes requested increases of \$1,093,000 to combat wildlife trafficking and \$368,000 to modernize the international trade permitting system. The increases are offset by a general reduction in international conservation financial and technical assistance as requested, which are funded through the Multinational Species Conservation Fund.

The Committee recognizes the Service's work with Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Mexico to conserve priority species and ecosystems, and urges the continuation of these international partnerships in fiscal year 2019.

Fish and Aquatic Conservation.—The recommendation includes \$163,316,000 for Fish and Aquatic Conservation as discussed below. The Service is expected to continue its tradition since 1871 of improving freshwater subsistence, commercial, and recreational fishing.

National Fish Hatchery System Operations.—The recommendation provides \$56,107,000 and includes: \$550,000 to implement the Great Lakes Consent Decree; \$1,430,000 for the national wild fish health survey program, \$1,475,000 to continue mass marking salmonids in the Pacific Northwest; and \$1,200,000 for the Aquatic Animal Drug Approval Partnership. The Service is encouraged to reexamine its funding priorities with regard to the National Fish Hatchery System and to take return on investment into account in determining those priorities.

None of the funds may be used to terminate operations or to close any facility of the National Fish Hatchery System. None of the production programs listed in the March 2013 National Fish Hatchery System Strategic Hatchery and Workforce Planning Report may be reduced or terminated without advance, informal consultation with affected States and Tribes.

The Service is expected to continue funding mitigation hatchery programs via reimbursable agreements with Federal partners. Future agreements should include reimbursement for production, facilities, and administrative costs. The Service is expected to ensure that its costs are fully reimbursed before proposing to reduce or redirect base funding.

Maintenance and Equipment.—The recommendation provides \$22,965,000, which includes \$13,249,000 to reduce the deferred maintenance backlog and which, in addition to amounts provided in the Construction account, should continue to be allocated to facilities with the most severe health and safety deficiencies across the System as a whole, rather than by region. All other funds should continue to be allocated as in prior years and should include mitigation hatcheries as needed to supplement reimbursable funds.

Habitat Assessment and Restoration.—The recommendation includes \$32,678,000, of which: \$268,000 is for the Chehalis Fisheries Restoration Program; \$5,000,000 is to implement the Delaware River Basin Conservation Act; \$13,998,000 is for the National Fish Passage Program; and \$6,664,000 is for the National Fish Habitat Action Plan. The Service is expected to be transparent with its partners regarding Federal costs for program coordination and administration of the National Fish Habitat Action Plan. The Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement is funded at \$1,610,000 as requested.

Population Assessment and Cooperative Management.—The recommendation provides \$30,250,000, of which \$554,000 is to implement the Great Lakes Consent Decree, and \$455,000 is to implement the Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act. The Lake Champlain sea lamprey program is funded at the requested level.

Aquatic Invasive Species.—The recommendation includes \$21,748,000, of which: \$1,000,000 is to help States implement plans required by the National Invasive Species Act (NISA); \$1,623,000 is for NISA coordination; \$3,088,000 is to implement subsection 5(d)(2) of the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act; \$10,400,000 is for controlling Asian carp in the Mississippi and Ohio River Basins and preventing them from entering and establishing in the Great Lakes; and \$2,000,000 is to prevent the spread of quagga and zebra mussels in the West.

Of the amount recommended for Asian carp control and prevention, \$2,000,000 is to expand and perfect the combined use of contract fishing and deterrents to extirpate Asian carp, including grass carp, where already established, pursuant to individual State laws and regulations and as called for in management plans. Contract fishing has proven to be an extremely effective management tool and it is not meant to develop a sustainable commercial fishery. The Service shall continue to work with its State partners to gather data to analyze the impacts of contract fishing to control abundance and movement of Asian carp.

Cooperative Landscape Conservation.—The recommendation provides \$12,988,000 for cooperative landscape conservation. The Committee recognizes the disparate levels of partner support across the States and expects the Service to focus funding where partnerships are strong.

Science Support.—The recommendation includes \$17,267,000 for the Science Support program and includes \$3,500,000 for white-nose syndrome in bats. The Service should continue to co-lead and implement the North American Bat Monitoring Program with other Federal, State, and non-governmental partners. The Service is expected to partner with Cooperative Research Units whenever possible.

General Operations.—The recommendation includes \$152,125,000 for General Operations programs, and includes requested program changes for Central and Regional Office operations, including the proposed realignment for common regional boundaries.

The recommendation includes \$12,022,000 for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) and includes \$2,000,000 previously provided through the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and \$3,000,000 previously provided through the Forest Service. Bill language is added requiring that NFWF match the funds and au-

thorizing an advance lump-sum grant, as was previously provided through the BLM and Forest Service. NFWF is expected to consult with the Fish and Wildlife Service on the use of these funds to help the Service meet its mission and strategic goals. In addition, NFWF is expected to administer the Delaware River Basin Conservation Act program and the Recovery Challenge grant program in full consultation with the Service, as discussed previously in this report.

Aviation Management is funded at \$3,237,000 as requested but is transferred from Migratory Bird Management in order to accurately reflect the program's responsibilities across the Service.

The Service is encouraged to explore the benefits of States using a portion of funds allocated by the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act for public relations or any activity or project designed to recruit or retain hunters and recreational shooters.

Everglades.—The recommendation continues funding at fiscal year 2018 enacted levels across multiple programs for Everglades restoration and implementation of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP).

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$66,540,000
Budget estimate, 2019	13,746,000
Recommended, 2019	59,734,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	– 6,806,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+45,988,000

The Committee recommends \$59,734,000 for Construction and includes \$44,961,000 for the backlog of deferred maintenance principally at national fish hatcheries and national wildlife refuges. Within line-item construction, the recommendation does not include requested new projects at Valle de Oro and Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuges. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table at the end of this explanatory statement.

When a construction project is completed or terminated and appropriated funds remain, the Service may use those balances to respond to unforeseen reconstruction, replacement, or repair of facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by storms, floods, fires and similar unanticipated events.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$63,839,000
Budget estimate, 2019	6,953,000
Recommended, 2019	47,438,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	– 16,401,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+40,485,000

The Committee recommends \$47,438,000 for land acquisition, \$16,401,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$40,485,000 above the budget request. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report.

The Committee does not have sufficient information to recommend specific Federal acquisition projects at this time, but will review and recommend levels of funding for projects submitted to

the Committee in accordance with the direction provided in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 115–141.

In a time when budgetary constraints allow for only a limited number of new land acquisition projects, the Committee is encouraged by programs that leverage public/private partnerships for land conservation like the Highlands Conservation Act, which has a record of more than a 2 to 1 ratio in non-Federal matching funds. Therefore, the Committee recommendation includes \$10,000,000 for the Highlands Conservation Act Grants and directs the Fish and Wildlife Service to work with the Highlands States regarding priority projects for fiscal year 2019.

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

The Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund (CESCF; Section 6 of the Endangered Species Act), administered by the Service's Ecological Services program, provides grant funding to States and Territories for species and habitat conservation actions on non-Federal lands, including habitat acquisition, conservation planning, habitat restoration, status surveys, captive propagation and reintroduction, research, and education.

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$53,495,000
Budget estimate, 2019	0
Recommended, 2019	53,495,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	0
Budget estimate, 2019	+53,495,000

The Committee recommends \$53,495,000 for the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report. The Service is commended for lifting the cap on funding for each Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), and is expected to continue to apportion funding to HCPs based on need in order to eliminate unobligated balances.

The Service is strongly encouraged to consider structuring land acquisitions for HCPs in a manner similar to projects in the Land Acquisition account. Such projects are typically delineated by refuge unit, and high priority projects are typically funded over several years. In so doing, the Service and its partners are able to plan more efficiently and move more quickly when willing sellers become available.

The Service is expected to seek consensus agreement with the State regarding the use of funds before awarding any traditional conservation grant.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

The National Wildlife Refuge Fund shares refuge revenues and makes payments in lieu of taxes to counties in which Service lands are located.

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$13,228,000
Budget estimate, 2019	0
Recommended, 2019	13,228,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	0
Budget estimate, 2019	+13,228,000

The Committee recommends \$13,228,000 for the National Wildlife Refuge Fund, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

The North American Wetlands Conservation Act of 1989 provided for matching grants to carry out wetlands conservation projects in the United States, Canada, and Mexico for the benefit of wetlands-associated migratory birds and other wildlife. Additional program funding comes from fines, penalties, and forfeitures collected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918; from Federal fuel excise taxes on small gasoline engines, as directed by amendments to the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act of 1950, to benefit coastal ecosystem projects; and from interest accrued on the fund established under the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act of 1937. Authorization of appropriations expired in fiscal year 2012.

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$40,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	33,600,000
Recommended, 2019	42,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	+2,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+8,400,000

The Committee recommends \$42,000,000 for the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund, \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION

The Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 2000 authorized matching grants for the conservation of neotropical migratory birds in the United States, Latin America, and the Caribbean, with 75 percent of the amounts available to be expended on projects outside the United States. Authorization of appropriations expired in fiscal year 2010.

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$3,910,000
Budget estimate, 2019	3,900,000
Recommended, 2019	3,910,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	0
Budget estimate, 2019	+10,000

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

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

The Multinational Species Conservation Fund provides technical assistance and matching grants to countries to strengthen anti-poaching activities; builds community support for conservation near these species' habitats; conducts surveys, monitoring, and applied research; and provides infrastructure and field equipment necessary to conserve habitats. These funds help to leverage work with partners and other collaborators to conserve and protect African and Asian elephants, rhinoceroses, tigers, great apes, marine turtles, and their habitats. Authorizations of appropriations for the programs within this Fund have all expired.

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$11,061,000
Budget estimate, 2019	6,000,000
Recommended, 2019	11,061,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	0
Budget estimate, 2019	+5,061,000

The Committee recommends \$11,061,000 for the Multinational Species Conservation Fund, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report.

STATE AND TRIBAL WILDLIFE GRANTS

The State and Tribal Wildlife Grants Program provides grants to States and Indian Tribes, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the territories, to conserve fish and wildlife that are at risk of being listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The intent is to avoid the costly and time-consuming process of ESA listings and related regulatory actions.

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$63,571,000
Budget estimate, 2019	31,286,000
Recommended, 2019	63,571,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	0
Budget estimate, 2019	+32,285,000

The Committee recommends \$63,571,000 for State and Tribal Wildlife Grants, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report. Funding for competitive grants is restored and the Service is directed to focus such grants on species included in the most recent Candidate Notice of Review. States are encouraged to do the same with the formula grants to the greatest extent practicable.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The recommendation continues various administrative provisions from fiscal year 2018. The requested authority for reimbursement of damages is not included. The Service should seek this authority from the authorizing committees of jurisdiction.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The mission of the National Park Service (Service) is to preserve unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. Established in 1916, the National Park Service has stewardship responsibilities for the protection and preservation of the heritage resources of the national park system. The system, consisting of 417 separate and distinct units, is recognized globally as a leader in park management and resource preservation. The national park system represents much of the finest the Nation has to offer in terms of natural beauty and wildlife, historical and archeological relics, and cultural heritage. Through its varied sites, the National Park Service attempts to explain America's history, interpret its culture, preserve examples of its natural ecosystems, and provide recreational and educational opportunities for U.S. citizens and visitors from all over the world. In addition,

the National Park Service provides support to Tribal, local, and State governments to preserve culturally significant, ecologically important, and public recreational lands.

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$2,477,969,000
Budget estimate, 2019	2,425,117,000
Recommended, 2019	2,527,810,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	+49,841,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+102,693,000

The Committee recommends \$2,527,810,000 for Operation of the National Park System (ONPS), \$49,841,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$102,693,000 above the budget request. The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the table at the end of this report.

Additional Guidance.—The following additional direction and guidance is provided with respect to funding provided within this account:

Operation of the National Park System.—Maintaining operations and visitor services at our national parks is a core responsibility of the Service. The Committee notes that our national parks hosted nearly 331 million recreation visits in 2017. Of the 385 park units that track visitors, 61 set new visitation records. In recent years, the Committee has made a concerted effort to direct appropriated funds toward the ONPS account to support a variety of critical priorities. These funds support operations and visitor services including law enforcement; facility operations; new responsibilities and critical needs at new Park Service units including sites associated with the Civil Rights movement; and longstanding deferred maintenance priorities including repair and rehabilitation projects and cyclic maintenance needs on high priority park assets across the entire system.

The Committee opposes reductions proposed in the budget request that would diminish visitor services and reduce park and program operations system-wide. Such actions would have an immediate impact on day-to-day operations and would result in limiting the use of or closing certain areas, such as campgrounds and facilities, and reducing or eliminating hours of operations and visitor services to the public, at national parks. Proposed reductions to both the seasonal and permanent workforce would also have an immediate impact on park operations. Such proposals do not serve the public well particularly at this time of record National Park Service visitation.

Resource Stewardship.—The bill provides \$334,437,000 for resource stewardship, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The bill includes \$3,000,000, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level, to continue zebra and quagga mussel containment, prevention, and enforcement efforts.

Visitor Services.—The bill provides \$255,683,000 for visitor services, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The bill includes funding for the National Capital Area Performing Arts Program, which was proposed for termination in the budget request, at the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

Park Protection.—The bill provides \$362,226,000 for park protection, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

Facility Maintenance and Operations.—The bill provides \$850,019,000 for facility maintenance and operations, \$40,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The recommendation retains the increases for repair and rehabilitation projects and cyclic maintenance needs included in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018. The bill includes an additional \$15,000,000 for repair and rehabilitation projects and \$25,000,000 for cyclic maintenance needs. These funds are critical to addressing longstanding deferred maintenance needs across the Service.

Park Support.—The bill provides \$540,012,000 for park support, \$3,980,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The recommendation includes \$1,080,000 as requested to support new responsibilities at existing park units and \$900,000 to support the Department's proposal to establish common regional boundaries. Further, the recommendation includes \$2,000,000 to support an open, competitively awarded process for upgrading Global Positioning System (GPS) devices used by the Service.

The Committee recommendation for Operation of the National Park System includes the following additional guidance:

Aquatic Invasive Mussels.—The Committee remains concerned about the rapid spread of quagga and zebra mussels in the western United States. Regional coordination of prevention efforts and watercraft inspection programs is vital to protect western water bodies from invasive mussels. The Committee recognizes and commends the considerable effort and collaboration involving western governors, as well as Federal, State, and Tribal partners, to develop a package of actions and initiatives to protect areas in the West from the economic and ecological threats posed by invasive mussels.

The Committee directs the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with the Chief of the Forest Service, through the Secretary of Agriculture, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers/Civil Works, to work with the Western Governors Association and individual western governors to develop a joint Federal/State incident command system that would allow for cooperative and rapid response to new detections of invasive mussels in the West. Such incident command system must address appropriate division of labor between Federal and State governments, identify pre-arranged mechanisms for the Federal/State partners to fund rapid response actions, and address in advance any necessary environmental compliance requirements that might be associated with a predictable range of rapid response actions. The Committee expects a report on the creation of such an incident command system within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

Further, consistent with fiscal year 2018, the Committee provides the Service with \$3,000,000 for quagga and zebra mussel containment, prevention, and enforcement. These funds complement additional funds contained in this bill directed toward protecting our waterways and ecosystems from the serious threat of invasive mussels and other invasive species.

Mississippi National River and Recreation Area.—The Committee is concerned that the Service's preliminary report of May 1, 2018 did not include a structured plan to move forward on the effort to identify sites for a permanent headquarters and visitor use facility

at the Mississippi National River and Recreation Area. The Service is directed to work with the General Services Administration and other government and non-government partners to further evaluate potential sites, and to identify a timeline and necessary steps to proceed to the development of a permanent headquarters before the expiration of the current Park office lease. The Service shall report back to the Committee on its progress within 90 days of the enactment of this Act.

Elwha Water Facilities.—The Committee commends the Department for its willingness to address longstanding issues relating to the Elwha Water Facilities. The Committee reminds the Service of the directive contained in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–141) to work with the City of Port Angeles in developing a report, within six months from the date of enactment, outlining how the Service has met or intends to meet its obligations under Section 4(a)(3) of Public Law 102–495 prior to initiating any transfer of the Elwha Water Facilities. Per the directive, the report must include (1) a plan to assist the City in securing all necessary permits required for the City to operate the EWF; and (2) whether the City believes capital improvements are required to reduce operating costs, and if so, the scope of the capital improvements. The Committee urges the parties to reach agreement on transfer expeditiously.

St. Anthony Falls Lock.—The Committee is aware that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is undertaking a study related to the disposition of St. Anthony Falls Lock in Minnesota. The Committee opposes the Service taking on the ownership of this lock, as it is beyond the Service's current operations and could require significant funds. As such, prior to entering into any agreement with the Corps regarding ownership of the lock or establishment of facilities operated or maintained by the Service at the lock, the Service is directed to request and receive any necessary appropriations from Congress.

Hydration in Park Units.—The management of disposable plastic water bottles at facilities managed by the National Park Service has been inconsistent under the prior two Administrations. Despite the inconsistencies in policy, the Committee believes efforts should be taken to provide visitors to national parks with choices when it comes to hydration. The Committee urges the Service to prioritize hydration options for visitors, including the sale of bottled water and other beverages and the use of free water filling stations.

Everglades Restoration.—The Committee notes the substantial progress made toward restoration of the Everglades ecosystem and continues to support, at the fiscal year 2018 enacted level, this multi-year effort to preserve one of the great ecological treasures of the United States.

Equipment Modernization.—The Committee notes that the Service's current inventory of GPS equipment utilizes an operating system which is no longer supported by the manufacturer thereby precluding any software or security upgrades on devices presently in use resulting in their incompatibility with the Service's information technology infrastructure. The recommendation includes \$2,000,000 to support an open, competitive process for upgrading Global Positioning System (GPS) devices used by the Service.

Gettysburg National Military Park.—The Committee is concerned about degradation at Little Round Top impacting earthworks and commemorative monuments. The Committee urges the Service to assess on-the-ground conditions and proceed with rehabilitation plans, including walking paths, to ensure the area is preserved for future generations.

Human Trafficking in National Parks.—The Committee notes concern raised about reports of human trafficking in our nation's national parks. The Committee urges the Service to provide training to staff to identify signs of trafficking and how to combat it.

Outreach.—The Committee recognizes that the Service has taken steps to increase outreach, make parks more accessible, and increase recruitment within minority schools and communities. The Committee encourages the Service to continue these efforts and work to develop partnerships and programs with Hispanic Serving Institutions, Historically Black Colleges and Universities, and other Minority Serving Institutions that contribute to the mission of the National Park Service.

World Heritage Sites.—The Committee urges the Service to prioritize funding for the backlog of maintenance and preservation projects including National Park System units designated as World Heritage Sites.

Arlington Memorial Bridge.—The Committee commends the Department for its efforts, working with bipartisan Federal, State, and local leaders, to secure \$227,000,000 to rehabilitate the Arlington Memorial Bridge, a historic and critical transportation link in the nation's capital. As awarded, the design-build contract will save \$35,000,000 and accelerate the project's completion by 18 months. Major construction is scheduled to begin later in 2018.

U.S. Capitol Concerts.—The Committee continues its longstanding support for funding for the National Capitol Area Performing Arts Program and directs the Service to maintain funding for the summer concert series staged on the U.S. Capitol grounds at the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

Yosemite Medical Clinic.—The Committee recognizes the valuable medical services provided by the Yosemite National Park Medical Clinic. With the nearest full-service hospital hours away, Yosemite National Park has operated a medical clinic since 1929 to stabilize and treat victims of illnesses and injuries within the park. The Committee understands that the clinic no longer has retention authority for fees collected by the clinic for services provided. The Committee urges the Service to report to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this Act on steps being taken to ensure the continued operation of the clinic in fiscal year 2019.

World War I Memorial (Pershing Park).—The Committee supports the creation of a national World War I Memorial to be dedicated to those who sacrificed for freedom. The Committee urges the Service to prioritize funding for its backlog of maintenance projects, including Pershing Park in Washington DC.

Historic Working Dairies and Ranches.—The Committee urges the National Park Service to save and preserve, for purposes of public recreation, benefit, and inspiration, a portion of the diminishing seashore of the United States that remains undeveloped, and to sustain the working dairies and ranches on agricultural property for historic and cultural uses.

National Park Service Commercial Use Authorization Fee.—The Committee notes concerns raised by commercial tour operators regarding the Service’s April 2018 plan standardizing its Commercial Use Authorization (CUA) requirements and changes to CUA fees for road-based commercial tour operators. The Committee urges the Service to engage in constructive dialogue with affected stakeholders to address these concerns.

U.S. Virgin Islands.—The Committee is aware that the Governor of the U.S. Virgin Islands has requested initiation of discussions between the USVI Government and the Service to identify a suitable location for a USVI school on National Park Service land. The Committee directs the Service to participate in these discussions with the goal of finding a mutually-agreeable solution.

Bill Language.—The Committee has, since 2006, included bill language authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to acquire or lease property to facilitate the transportation of visitors to and from Ellis, Governors, and Liberty Islands, NY and NJ. The language was necessitated by the need to establish a screening process for visitors to the Statue of Liberty in the aftermath of the events of September 11, 2001. While the location of future, permanent screening facilities for the ferry operation to the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island is now uncertain, prior-year bill language is retained as the Service reviews the costs and security risks of alternative sites before making final decisions on the future location of permanent security screening facilities.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

The National Recreation and Preservation account provides for outdoor recreation planning, preservation of cultural and national heritage resources, technical assistance to Federal, State and local agencies, and administration of Historic Preservation Fund grants.

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$63,638,000
Budget estimate, 2019	32,199,000
Recommended, 2019	63,638,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	0
Budget estimate, 2019	+31,439,000

The Committee recommends \$63,638,000 for national recreation and preservation, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the table at the end of this report.

Additional Guidance.—The following additional direction and guidance is provided with respect to funding provided within this account:

Heritage Partnership Program.—The bill provides \$20,321,000 for the Heritage Partnership Program (HPP), equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. These funds support grants to local nonprofit groups in support of historical and cultural recognition, preservation and tourism activities. The Committee commends the Alliance of National Heritage Areas for, in response to congressional direction, developing an allocation model that maintains core services of more established areas while proposing additional resources to newer areas. The Committee notes this progress and directs the Service to work with heritage areas to further develop consensus

toward a sustainable funding distribution. As this effort continues, the Committee expects the Service to distribute funds in the same manner as fiscal year 2018. Further, the Committee encourages the timely obligation of Heritage Partnership Program funding by the Department.

Chesapeake Gateways and Trails.—The Committee maintains funding for the Chesapeake Gateways and Trails program at the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Grants.—The Committee supports the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Grant Program and maintains funding at the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

Japanese American Confinement Site Grants.—The Committee supports the Japanese American Confinement Site Grant Program and maintains funding at the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The program leverages proportional funding through partnerships with local preservation groups to preserve Japanese American World War II confinement sites.

American Battlefield Protection Program Assistance Grants.—The Committee supports the American Battlefield Protection Program and maintains funding at the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The Committee recognizes the importance of public-private partnerships to maintain the preservation of America's battlefields and urges the Service to give priority to projects with broad partner support, including non-profits, academic institutions, and regional, State, Tribal and local government agencies, and in which the partner commits to match the grants on a 1:1 basis. The Committee is aware of increased workload and associated delays in grant processing due to the program's expansion of eligibility to sites associated with the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, and has provided funds within the Land Acquisition and State Assistance account to allow for the timely review and processing of grants.

Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District.—The Committee recognizes the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District covering eight counties in the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation that manages and protects it, as a unique model for the protection and preservation of nationally significant sites. The Committee urges the National Park Service to work with the District and the authorizing committees of jurisdiction to ensure that authorities provided under the District's enabling legislation are fully utilized to maximize the effectiveness of this unique and proven public-private partnership.

Crossroads of the West Historic District.—The Committee supports the congressionally created Crossroads of the West Historic District and urges the Service to support efforts to tie the culture and historic resources of the District to the broader story of the importance of railroads, including the transcontinental railroad, in the settlement of the American West.

Maritime Heritage Preservation.—The Committee is aware of the Service's cooperative partnership with the Maritime Administration to promote public awareness and appreciation for the Nation's maritime heritage, including the National Maritime Heritage Grant Program. The Committee supports the efforts of this grant program to advance educational efforts and address preservation of histori-

cally significant maritime properties, including historic battleships. The Committee urges the Service to consider threats to and significance of maritime resources when making preservation grant awards.

Wetumpka Marine Impact Crater.—The Wetumpka Impact Crater, located in Elmore County, Alabama, is a uniquely preserved marine impact crater created approximately 80 million years ago when an asteroid measuring an estimated 350 meters in diameter struck a coastal basin under 300–400 feet of water. The crater is widely considered to be the best preserved marine impact crater ever discovered and one of only about six in the entire world. Given that the crater is an extremely rare and well-preserved geologic feature of national and international significance, the Committee urges the Service to assess the suitability of designating the Wetumpka Marine Impact Crater as a National Natural Landmark.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

The Historic Preservation Fund supports the State historic preservation offices to perform a variety of functions. These include State management and administration of existing grant obligations; review and advice on Federal projects and actions; determinations and nominations to the National Register; Tax Act certifications; and technical preservation services. The States also review properties to develop data for planning use. Funding in this account also supports direct grants to qualifying organizations for individual preservation projects and for activities in support of heritage tourism and local historic preservation.

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$96,910,000
Budget estimate, 2019	32,672,000
Recommended, 2019	91,910,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	– 5,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+59,238,000

The Committee recommends \$91,910,000 for historic preservation, \$5,000,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

Additional Guidance.—The following guidance is provided with respect to funding provided within this account:

State and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices.—The bill provides \$48,925,000 for State Historic Preservation Offices and \$11,485,000 for Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The Committee encourages the Service, in consultation with State Historic Preservation Officers, to evaluate the Historic Preservation Grants Manual to consider the threshold for a Tier 3 apportionment. The bill also provides the following grant program funding at the fiscal year 2018 enacted level: \$13,500,000 for competitive grants of which \$500,000 is for grants to underserved communities and \$13,000,000 is for competitive grants to document, interpret, and preserve historical sites associated with the Civil Rights Movement; \$5,000,000 for competitive grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs); and \$13,000,000 for the Save America's Treasures competitive grant program for preservation of nationally significant sites, structures, and artifacts.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$359,704,000
Budget estimate, 2019	241,333,000
Recommended, 2019	366,333,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	+6,629,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+125,000,000

The Committee recommends \$366,333,000 for Construction, \$6,629,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$125,000,000 above the budget request.

Line-Item Construction.—The bill provides \$157,011,000 for line-item construction including \$149,011,000 for line-item construction projects in the fiscal year 2019 budget request. Requests for re-programming will be considered pursuant to the guidelines contained in this report.

General Program Increase.—A general program increase of \$125,000,000 above the budget request is provided to address only longstanding deferred maintenance and major construction related requirements of the Service. The Committee directs the Service to provide no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act an operating plan for allocation of funds.

Helium Act Mandatory Appropriation.—The Committee supports the two-year funding provided by the Helium Stewardship Act (PL 113–40) for the National Park Service for deferred maintenance and to correct deficiencies in infrastructure. Funding in fiscal year 2018 supported 29 projects at 17 parks with 25 partners contributing \$28.8 million. The Committee recognizes the importance of public-private partnerships to leverage this funding.

Bill Language.—The Committee has maintained bill language from prior years providing that a single procurement may be issued which includes the full scope of the project for any project initially funded in a fiscal year with a future phase indicated in the NPS five-year Line-Item Construction program. The solicitation and contract in such procurement shall be subject to availability of funds. Executing a single contract has the potential to increase economies of scale and reduce overall costs.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

RESCISSION

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$0
Budget estimate, 2019	– 28,140,000
Recommended, 2019	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	0
Budget estimate, 2019	+28,140,000

The bill does not include the rescission of the annual contract authority provided by 16 U.S.C. 4601–10a in fiscal year 2019.

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$180,941,000
Budget estimate, 2019	– 1,212,000
Recommended, 2019	172,363,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	– 8,578,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+173,575,000

The Committee recommends \$172,363,000 for land acquisition and state assistance, \$8,578,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$173,575,000 above the budget request.

The recommendation includes \$100,000,000 for State Conservation Grants; \$20,000,000 for the competitive Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership (ORLP) grant program; and \$22,000,000 for acquisitions. Additionally, \$10,000,000 is included for the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP), equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The Committee recommends \$4,069,000 for inholdings, donations, and exchanges and encourages the Service to prioritize acquiring inholdings at National Battlefield Parks. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report.

The Committee does not have sufficient information to recommend specific Federal acquisition projects at this time, but will review and recommend levels of funding for projects submitted to the Committee in accordance with the direction provided in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 115–141.

CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$23,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	0
Recommended, 2019	30,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	+7,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+30,000,000

The Committee has provided \$30,000,000 for the Centennial Challenge matching grant program. From amounts in the Centennial Challenge account, the Committee urges the Department to make \$5,000,000 available for critical programs and projects, pursuant to 54 U.S.C. 1011 Subchapter II, subject to the terms and conditions outlined in Title IV of P.L. 114–289. The Committee notes that the \$20,000,000 in Centennial Challenge funds provided to the Service in fiscal year 2017 was matched with nearly \$33,000,000 from partner organizations nationwide. The Committee commends the National Park Foundation and other non-Federal partners for their efforts to address longstanding deferred maintenance needs across the National Park System.

The Committee understands that funds provided will be matched on at least a 1:1 basis and administered under existing Service partnership authorities. Funds provided will be dedicated to supporting signature projects and programs which provide critical enhancements for the parks beyond amounts provided for basic operations. The Committee directs that preference be given to projects that have a clear and immediate visitor benefit as well as a higher partner match. The Committee further encourages the Service to provide consideration to Centennial Challenge projects which have a deferred maintenance component in order to alleviate the sizeable deferred maintenance backlog within the System. The Committee notes that the Service has a long history of working with philanthropic partners and fully supports the use of public-private partnerships wherever feasible.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The United States Geological Survey (USGS, or “Survey”) was established by an Act of Congress on March 3, 1879, to support the mission of the Department of the Interior and its science requirements. The USGS also works in collaboration with other Federal, State, and Tribal cooperators to conduct research and provide scientific data and information to describe and understand the Earth; minimize loss of life and property from natural disasters; manage water, biological, energy, and mineral resources; and enhance and protect our quality of life. The USGS is the Federal government’s largest earth-science research agency and the primary source of data on the Nation’s surface and ground water resources. For more than a century, the diversity of scientific expertise and collaborative partnerships with universities, research institutions, and major public and private laboratories has enabled USGS to carry out large-scale, multi-disciplinary investigations and provide impartial scientific information to resource managers, planners, policymakers, and the public.

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$1,148,457,000
Budget estimate, 2019	859,680,000
Recommended, 2019	1,167,291,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	+18,834,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+307,611,000

The Committee recommends \$1,167,291,000 for Surveys, Investigations, and Research, \$18,834,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$307,611,000 above the budget request. The Committee recommends that any administrative savings identified for a program be used to address base staffing needs within that program. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report.

The Survey provides critical scientific research and data to land and water managers in priority landscapes including the California Bay Delta, the Everglades, the Chesapeake Bay and the Great Lakes. This work is funded through multiple mission areas and accounts, and the Committee expects this work to continue at no less than fiscal year 2018 funding levels.

Ecosystems.—The Committee recommends \$157,748,000 for Ecosystems programs. The Committee recognizes that other Interior bureaus, Federal, State, Tribal and local partners rely on the Survey’s Species-Specific Wildlife Research, Species-Specific Fisheries Research, and Land and Water Management Research programs, and recommends these programs continue to be funded at fiscal year 2018 enacted levels.

The Committee is concerned that despite collaborative efforts to understand and enhance the Great Lakes ecosystem, significant data gaps still exist. The Committee encourages the Survey to host a collaborative forum with Federal, State, and Tribal partners, academia, and other interested stakeholders to share current science, identify data gaps and areas of concern, and to prioritize next steps and identify resources needed for a Great Lakes integrated science plan. The Survey should brief the Committee on the findings from

this forum and what is needed for this plan by the end of fiscal year 2019.

The recommendation includes Contaminants Research funding at the fiscal year 2018 enacted levels.

The Committee continues to be concerned about the economic, ecologic, and health threats posed by invasive species. The recommendation includes \$6,620,000 for Asian carp control, which includes \$1,000,000 for research on Asian grass carp to contain or eradicate them. Additionally, the Committee recognizes that invasive species managers face continued challenges from ongoing invasions by wide-spread weed species, such as cheatgrass. These challenges can be confronted through development of new tools for ongoing management and early detection and rapid response efforts. The Committee recommends an additional \$200,000 for such efforts.

The Committee recognizes the value of the Cooperative Research Units (CRUs) program and rejects the proposed elimination of the program. The recommendation includes an additional \$1,916,000 for the purposes of filling critical vacancies at research institutions as quickly as practicable. The CRUs are expected to coordinate new research projects with the Fish and Wildlife Service to the greatest extent practicable.

Land Resources.—The Committee recommends \$158,299,000 for Land Resources. The recommendation includes an additional \$5,800,000 for the continued development of a ground system for Landsat-9 and provides the \$11,905,000 needed for the maintenance, hardware, and software refresh of satellite operations. Within funds provided for the National Land Imaging program, \$4,847,000 is included for the National Civil Applications Center and \$1,215,000 for Remote Sensing State grants.

Energy, Mineral, and Environmental Health.—The Committee recommends \$106,900,000 for Energy, Mineral Resources and Environmental Health.

The Committee supports the Survey's efforts to develop a Three Dimensional mapping and Economic Empowerment Program, to improve the topographic, geological, and geophysical mapping of the United States and provides \$10,598,000 for this program. The Committee understands the Survey is still in the process of finalizing its proposed prioritization and implementation plan, and directs the program to brief the Committee on the plan and funding break-out once it is finalized.

The Committee understands the Secretary is in the process of reviewing the list of critical minerals the Survey compiled in accordance with Presidential Executive Order No. 13817, and encourages consideration of phosphate rock for the importance of phosphate fertilizer availability for agriculture and food security.

The Committee supports the continued operations of the Environmental Health program. The recommendation funds Containment Biology at the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and provides a \$200,000 increase to the Toxic Substances Hydrology program. The Committee supports the continuation of USGS research on understanding the prevalence of toxins in the nation's natural bodies of water by expanding its understanding of cyanobacteria and toxins in stream and wetland ecosystems, and directs no less than \$1,750,000 to these efforts. USGS is encouraged to participate in

interagency efforts to expedite the development and deployment of remote sensing tools to assist with early event warning delivered through mobile devices and web portals.

Natural Hazards.—The Committee recommends \$170,108,000 for natural hazards programs.

The Committee strongly supports the Earthquake Hazards program and includes a \$3,200,000 increase for base staffing necessary to support the Advanced National Seismic System (ANSS). The Committee recommends \$16,100,000 for continued development and expansion of the ShakeAlert West Coast earthquake early warning (EEW) system and \$5,000,000 in infrastructure funding for capital costs associated with the buildout of the ShakeAlert EEW. Additionally, the recommendation includes \$5,000,000 in infrastructure funding for ANSS deferred maintenance and modernization.

The Committee is concerned about the lack of knowledge and off-shore real-time instrumentation available for the Cascadia subduction zone. Our scientific understanding of earthquakes and the ocean environment will benefit from the wealth of offshore data that should be collected. The continued development of an early earthquake warning system for the Cascadia region would help prepare for and mitigate the negative human and economic impacts to the Pacific Northwest.

The Committee commends the Survey and the National Science Foundation (NSF) for the successful transition of EarthScope stations in the Central and Eastern U.S. Network (CEUSN) and includes \$800,000 for the program. Fiscal year 2018 funding included \$1,400,000 for the adoption of EarthScope US Array seismic stations in Alaska from the NSF. The Committee encourages continued coordination between the Survey and NSF, and supports a transition plan cost schedule with the same terms the agencies were able to arrange for the CEUSN.

The Committee recommends \$32,766,000 for the Volcano Hazards program, of which \$1,500,000 is provided for base staffing needs and \$1,500,000 is for seismometer and radio telemetry modernization. The reduction from fiscal year 2018 funding is not a cut to the program, but a removal of the one-time infrastructure funding provided for the repair and replacement of analog systems on high-threat volcanoes. The Survey is directed to keep the Committee informed on progress made with the additional funding provided in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115–141).

The Committee remains concerned that systems and equipment used to monitor, detect, and warn the public of volcano and seismic hazards, including lahars, and earthquakes on high-threat volcanoes in the U.S., are outdated and inadequate to address the substantial risks, and recommends \$2,645,000, including \$1,645,000 in infrastructure funding, for necessary work on next-generation lahar detection systems at very high-threat volcanoes.

The Committee recommends \$3,688,000 for the Landslides Hazards program, with a \$150,000 increase above the fiscal year 2018 enacted funding level provided to advance tools and methods for post-wildfire debris flow hazard assessments and early warning.

The USGS Geomagnetism program is part of the U.S. National Space Weather Program (NSWP), an interagency collaboration that includes programs in the National Aeronautics and Space Adminis-

tration, the Department of Defense, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the National Science Foundation. The program provides data to the NSWP agencies, oil drilling services companies, geophysical surveying companies, and electrical transmission utilities. The Committee funds this program at the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and expects this work to continue.

The Coastal and Marine Hazards and Resources program supports hazards programs across the Survey and the Administration's priorities to ensure secure and reliable supplies of critical mineral and energy resources. The recommendation includes \$41,710,000, a \$1,200,000 increase above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level to support staffing needs, restore cooperative agreements with State agencies and academic institutions, and increase research vessel sea-time for offshore surveys and investigations.

Water Resources.—The Committee recommends \$231,123,000 for Water Resources. The recommendation rejects reductions to Research and Development to Advance Water Science, formerly the National Research Program, which would reduce research at USGS Water Science Centers across the country. Regional Groundwater Evaluations in the Coastal Lowlands and California Coastal Basin Aquifers, and the Groundwater Model Development, Maintenance, and Sustainability program are funded at fiscal year 2018 levels.

The Cooperative Matching Funds program is designed to bring State, Tribal, and local partners together to respond to emerging water issues through shared efforts and funding. The recommendation provides \$61,946,000, \$2,069,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The Committee includes \$1,250,000 in the Water Availability and Use Science Program for integrated water availability assessments and an additional \$819,000 in the National Water Quality Program for the purposes of working with State, local, and Tribal partners to monitor, model, and forecast the occurrence of harmful algal blooms and algal toxins.

Streamgages are crucial to early warning and flood damage reduction efforts across the United States. The Committee recommends \$86,673,000 for the National Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program. This includes a \$12,500,000 increase above the fiscal year 2018 enacted funding level for infrastructure investments in the streamgage network. Within 60 days of enactment of this Act, the Survey is directed to provide the Committee with a report on the Next Generation Water Observing System, explaining the limitations of the current water monitoring system and the enhancements and modernization needed. The report should include the costs to implement the system over a ten-year period and the costs to operate and maintain the system.

Groundwater monitoring activities are funded at the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The Committee directs the Survey to consider expanding the groundwater and surface water quality monitoring capacity in regions potentially impacted by energy development and resource extraction and to brief the Committee on the benefits of expanded sampling and the possible positioning of some of the newly acquired streamgages to fill scientific data gaps.

The Committee recommends \$91,648,000 for the National Water Quality Program and directs no less than \$2,819,000 for harmful algal blooms. The Urban Waters Federal Partnership is funded at the fiscal year 2018 enacted level of \$717,000.

The Water Resources Research Act was designed to provide more effective coordination of the nation's water research by establishing Water Resources Research Institutes at universities in each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia. These institutes provide vital support to stakeholders, States, and Federal agencies for long-term water planning, policy development, and resource management. The program is funded at the fiscal year 2018 enacted level of \$6,500,000.

Core Science Systems.—The Committee recommends \$119,102,000 for Core Science Systems. The recommendation includes \$25,397,000, a \$1,000,000 increase over the fiscal year 2018 enacted level for the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping program.

The Committee encourages the Survey to continue research to advance the understanding of short and long term mechanisms that trigger a karst and to expand the information contained on the current website.

The recommendation includes \$69,654,000 for the National Geospatial Program, with a \$1,500,000 increase for 3DEP National Enhancement and a \$300,000 increase for the US Topo program to shift map production toward dynamic product-on-demand mapping. Landscape level assessments for Chesapeake Bay, Alaska Mapping and Modernization, Geospatial Research, 3DEP Technical Support, and 3DEP Program Functions are funded at fiscal year 2018 enacted levels.

Science Support.—The Committee recommends \$103,628,000 for science support and expects administration and management services and information services to continue without reductions that would delay hiring, contracting, accounting functions, and other activities that support the missions of the Survey.

Facilities.—The recommendation includes \$120,383,000 as requested. This includes \$12,454,000 for the Menlo Park facility transition and retains the \$7,884,000 fiscal year 2018 infrastructure funding increase for deferred maintenance and capital improvement.

BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management is responsible for the development of the Nation's offshore energy and mineral resources. The Bureau's management of these resources helps meet the Nation's energy needs by providing access to—and fair return to the American taxpayer for—offshore energy and mineral resources through strategic planning and resource and economic evaluation. Conventional energy activities include development of the five-year National Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Oil and Gas Leasing Program; management and assessment of mineral resource potential, tracking of inventories of oil and gas reserves, and development of production projections; and economic evaluation to ensure the receipt of fair value through lease sales and lease terms.

OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$171,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	179,266,000
Recommended, 2019	180,222,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	+9,222,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+956,000

The Committee recommends \$180,222,000 for Ocean Energy Management, as requested. This amount will be partially offset with the estimated collection of rental receipts and cost recovery fees totaling \$49,816,000. The Committee recommendation does not provide funding for National Ocean Policy Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning.

The recommendation includes increases proposed in the budget request for the National OCS Oil and Gas Leasing Program with the expectation that the Bureau will have the resources necessary for extensive outreach and coordination with the States and to be responsive to Congressional, State, industry and coastal community comments and requests for information.

The Committee is encouraged that the budget request did not include plans to divert Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas revenues from Gulf of Mexico states and coastal communities. However, the Committee reaffirms its commitment to the Gulf States and directs the Department to distribute revenues from Gulf of Mexico operations in a manner consistent with the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (P.L. 109–432).

The Committee believes that a strong Federal-State partnership is critical for the success of offshore renewable energy projects. The Committee is concerned that changes may have been made to the proposed wind farm off Ocean City, MD after review of the project by the State Public Service Commission, and the Committee is aware of the Town of Ocean City's concerns regarding the height of the wind turbines. The Bureau is urged to consult with the Maryland State Intergovernmental Renewable Energy Task Force prior to the review and approval of a construction and operations plan (COP) for projects offshore Maryland.

The Department is reminded that it may not approve a COP or issue any construction and operations approvals prior to holding a public scoping meeting and the COP is made available to the public. In accordance with 30 CFR 585.627, the COP should include detailed information including assessments of visual, social, and economic impacts to local communities, biological resources, habitats, National Park Service assets and coastal and marine uses, to assist BOEM in complying with NEPA and other relevant laws, including 16 U.S.C. 1.

BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

The Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement is responsible for oversight of exploration, development, and production operations for oil, gas, and other marine minerals on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). Leases in Federal waters off the shores of California, Alaska, and the Gulf of Mexico provide about 19 percent of the Nation's oil production and about 4 percent of domestic natural gas production. The Bureau facilitates the safe and environmentally responsible development of oil and gas and the conserva-

tion of offshore resources. The Bureau's safety and environmental compliance activities include oil and gas permitting; facility inspections, regulations and standards development; safety and oil spill research; field operations; environmental compliance and enforcement; review of operator oil spill response plans; production and development; and operation of a national training center for inspectors and engineers.

OFFSHORE SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$186,411,000
Budget estimate, 2019	187,240,000
Recommended, 2019	186,632,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	+221,000
Budget estimate, 2019	- 608,000

The Committee recommends \$186,632,000 for Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement. This amount will be partially offset with the estimated collection of offsetting rental receipts, cost recovery fees, and inspection fees totaling \$65,889,000.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$14,899,000
Budget estimate, 2019	12,700,000
Recommended, 2019	14,899,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	0
Budget estimate, 2019	+2,199,000

The Committee recommends \$14,899,000 for Oil Spill Research, equal to fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM), through its regulation and technology account, regulates surface coal mining operations to ensure that the environment is reclaimed once mining is completed. The OSM accomplishes this mission by providing grants and technical assistance to those States that maintain their own regulatory and reclamation programs and by conducting oversight of State programs. Further, the OSM administers the regulatory programs in the States that do not have their own programs and on Federal and Tribal lands. Through its Abandoned Mine Land (AML) reclamation program, the OSM provides funding for environmental restoration at abandoned coal mines based on fees collected from current coal production operations. In their un-reclaimed condition these abandoned sites endanger public health and safety, and prevent the beneficial use of land and water resources. Mandatory appropriations provide funding for the abandoned coal mine sites as required under the 2006 amendments to the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act.

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$115,804,000
Budget estimate, 2019	101,298,000
Recommended, 2019	113,969,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	-1,835,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+12,671,000

The Committee recommends \$113,969,000 for Regulation and Technology, \$1,835,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$12,671,000 above the budget request. The Committee continues to reject the proposal to reduce State grants and maintains funding for State regulatory grants at \$68,590,000, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

The Committee supports States that want to have direct control over the regulation of coal mining activities through primacy and includes \$2,300,000 in the form of grant payments to States preparing to assume primacy. The funding should support activities such as development of regulatory language, hiring personnel, and establishment of a State primacy program.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$139,672,000
Budget estimate, 2019	20,375,000
Recommended, 2019	114,546,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	-25,126,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+94,171,000

The Committee recommends \$114,546,000 for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund. Of the funds provided, \$24,546,000 shall be derived from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund and \$90,000,000 shall be derived from the General Fund.

The Committee provides \$90,000,000 for grants to States for the reclamation of abandoned mine lands in conjunction with economic and community development and reuse goals. States shall use these funds to accelerate the remediation of AML sites with economic and community development end uses in mind. In doing so, the Committee envisions a collaborative partnership between the State AML programs and their respective State and local economic and community development programs that will explore ways to return legacy coal sites to productive reuse. The Committee notes that these grants are provided from the General Fund and are therefore separate from the mandatory payments from the Abandoned Mine Land fund in fiscal year 2019.

For fiscal year 2019, \$90,000,000 shall be provided to the three Appalachian states with the largest unfunded needs for the reclamation of Priority 1 and Priority 2 sites as delineated in the Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System. State AML programs, in consultation with State economic and community development authorities, shall develop a list of eligible AML projects in Appalachian counties that have a nexus to economic and community development, and select qualifying AML projects that have the potential to create long-term economic benefits. State AML programs should consider whether a model similar to the Appalachian Regional Commission grants process could streamline project selection, and whether an interagency agreement or other contracting mechanisms could streamline program implementation. Eligible

grant recipients are limited to State and local governmental entities who may subcontract project-related activities as appropriate.

The Committee believes that Tribal economic development is also important and continues to provide \$10,000,000 to Tribes for the purposes of economic development for fiscal year 2019. However, in lieu of providing funds through OSM, the Committee recommends a \$10,000,000 increase to the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development in order to leverage Federal funds and benefit more Tribes. The funding will increase the Indian Loan Guarantee Program by \$10,000,000 and is projected to generate an additional \$200,000,000 in private sector loans to finance business, economic, energy, and infrastructure projects in Indian Country.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Indian Education, and Office of the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs (together, "Indian Affairs") programs serve 573 federally recognized Indian Tribes, a service population of approximately two million American Indians and Alaska Natives in Tribal and Native communities. The Bureau of Indian Affairs provides direct services and funding for compacts and contracts for Tribes to provide Federal programs for a wide range of activities necessary for community development. Programs address Tribal government, natural resource management, trust services, law enforcement, economic development, and social service needs. The Bureau of Indian Education manages a school system with 169 elementary and secondary schools and 14 dormitories providing educational services to 47,000 individual students, with an Average Daily Membership of 41,000 students in 23 States. The BIE also operates two post-secondary schools and administers grants for 29 Tribally controlled colleges and universities and two Tribal technical colleges.

In preparation for the fiscal year 2019 appropriation bill, the Subcommittee held two days of hearings and received testimony from over 80 witnesses on a variety of topics pertaining to American Indian and Alaska Native programs. The Federal government has a legal and moral obligation to provide quality services to American Indians and Alaska Natives. On a nonpartisan basis, the Committee continues to protect and, where possible, strengthen the budgets for Indian Country programs in this bill in order to address longstanding and underfunded needs.

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$2,411,200,000
Budget estimate, 2019	2,002,996,000
Recommended, 2019	2,436,821,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	+25,621,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+433,825,000

The Committee recommends \$2,436,821,000 for Operation of Indian programs. All subactivities and program elements presented in the budget estimate submitted to the Congress are continued at fiscal year 2018 enacted levels and adjusted for requested fixed

costs and transfers. None of the requested program changes are agreed to unless specifically addressed below. Recommended program changes, instructions, and details follow below and in the table at the end of this report. Additional instructions are included in the front of this report.

Tribal Priority Allocations.—The recommendation includes \$706,373,000 for Tribal Priority Allocation (TPA) programs, \$15,289,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$127,698,000 above the budget request. TPA programs fund basic Tribal services, such as social services, job placement and training, child welfare, natural resources management, and Tribal courts. TPA programs give Tribes the opportunity to further Indian self-determination by establishing their own priorities and reallocating Federal funds among programs in this budget category.

Tribal Government.—The recommendation includes \$323,438,000 for Tribal government programs and includes \$1,120,000 for new Tribes as requested. Road maintenance is funded at \$38,288,000 and includes a program increase of \$3,465,000. Indian Affairs is urged to use the increase to improve the condition of unpaved roads and bridges used by school buses transporting students.

Human Services.—The recommendation includes \$161,416,000 for human services programs.

Funding for the Tiwahe (family) initiative is restored. As originally proposed by the Department and supported by the Congress, fiscal year 2019 is the fifth and final year of the initiative. After the fiscal year has ended, and in consultation with affected Tribes, the Bureau is directed to publish a final report that includes measures of success and guidelines for other Tribes wanting to implement the model with Tribal Priority Allocation funds.

Trust—Natural Resources.—The recommendation includes \$207,370,000 for natural resources programs. Forestry is funded at \$55,236,000 and includes a program increase of \$500,000 in Tribal Priority Allocations.

Within the amounts provided for Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, the recommendation continues \$545,000 for substantially producing Tribal hatcheries in BIA's Northwest Region currently not receiving annual BIA hatchery operations funding. This funding should be allocated in the same manner as in fiscal year 2018 but should be considered base funding in fiscal year 2019 and thereafter.

The Committee supports the Bureau of Indian Affairs' efforts to address the needs of coastal Tribal communities by working to address threats to public safety, natural resources, and sacred sites. Consistent with the Federal government's treaty and trust obligations, the Committee directs the Bureau of Indian Affairs to work with at-risk Tribes to identify and expedite the necessary resources.

Trust—Real Estate Services.—The recommendation includes \$130,680,000 for real estate services.

The Committee directs the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs to identify the funding determined necessary, in collaboration with congressional and agency stakeholders, within the Trust—Real Estate Services budget activity to improve the efficiency of the Realty Trust acquisition program at BIA. The Committee understands that the program has long suffered from shortages of personnel which has resulted in a history of backlogs, slow processing times

and has hindered engagement with Tribes and Tribal members. Furthermore, the Committee understands the program is transitioning to a more automated tracking process and looks forward to more timely and accurate processing and reporting. The Committee expects the Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs to be in regular communication with the Committee regarding direction or assistance needed until the problems of backlogs and slow processing times have been adequately resolved.

The Committee directs the Secretary, or his designee, to work with the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe to identify appropriate lands in Clallam County, Washington, to satisfy the requirements of section 7 of the Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act (P.L. 102–495).

Public Safety and Justice.—The recommendation includes \$418,915,000 for Public Safety and Justice. Program increases include: \$2,500,000 in Criminal Investigations and Police Services to bring the total to \$10,303,000 for additional patrol officers in areas hit hardest by the opioid epidemic; \$1,148,000 for facility operations and maintenance; and \$8,000,000 for Tribal courts. The Committee recognizes that one of the most fundamental aspects of the Federal government's Trust responsibility is the obligation to protect public safety on Tribal lands.

For the purpose of addressing the needs of juveniles in custody at Tribal detention centers operated or administered by the BIA, educational and health-related services to juveniles in custody are allowable costs for detention/corrections program funding. Indian Affairs is urged to provide mental health and substance abuse services when needed by juvenile and adult detainees and convicted prisoners.

Community and Economic Development.—The recommendation includes \$51,579,000 for Community and Economic Development. Implementation of the Native American Tourism Improvement and Visitor Experience Act of 2016 (NATIVE Act), including via cooperative agreements with Tribes or Tribal organizations, is continued at \$3,400,000.

The recommendation includes a program increase of \$2,000,000 in Minerals and Mining Projects for modernizing oil and gas records management in Bureau of Indian Affairs Agency Offices, including: digitizing oil and gas lease and other records; deploying computer systems such as the National Indian Oil and Gas Management System (NIOGEMS); and providing petroleum engineers and geologists to train and advise Agency Office staff and Tribal Minerals Oversight entities.

The recommendation includes a program increase of \$3,000,000 for the Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development to provide more assistance for: feasibility studies of development projects; greater access to private financing for such projects; technical assistance for more Tribes to establish commercial codes, courts and other business structures to enhance economic development; building Tribal capacity for leasing Tribal lands and managing economic and energy resource development; and incubators of Tribal-owned and other Native American-owned businesses. The Office is expected to track accomplishments for each of these purposes, and to report annually in its budget justification.

Executive Direction and Administrative Services.—The recommendation includes \$224,880,000 for Executive Direction and Administrative Services.

The following programs are funded at the requested levels: Assistant Secretary Support; Executive Direction (Central); Executive Direction (Regional); Administrative Services (Central); Administrative Services (Regional); and Rentals.

Indian Affairs is directed to complete annual health and safety inspections of all BIE system facilities and to publish quarterly updates on the status of such inspections.

Human Resources is directed to make filling vacancies within the Bureau of Indian Education its highest priority. The increase requested for common regional boundaries is provided from within funds.

Bureau of Indian Education.—The recommendation includes \$918,543,000 for the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE). The one-time increase of \$16,885,000 provided in fiscal year 2018, to complete the transition to a school year funding cycle for all Tribal colleges and universities, has been redistributed as program increases among the following elementary/secondary and post-secondary programs: student transportation, \$2,500,000; Tribal grant support costs, \$1,187,000 to remain fully funded; facilities operations, \$8,000,000; Haskell and SIPI, \$1,848,000; Tribal colleges and universities, \$3,000,000; and Tribal technical colleges, \$350,000. Additional details and instructions are included below and in the table at the end of this report.

Education Program Enhancements are funded at \$12,278,000 and include \$3,000,000 for capacity building grants for Bureau and tribally operated schools to expand existing language immersion programs or to create new programs. Prior to distributing these funds, the Bureau shall coordinate with the Department of Education and Department of Health and Human Services to ensure that Bureau investments complement, but do not duplicate, existing language immersion programs.

Consistent with GAO report 13–774, the Secretary is urged to reorganize Indian Affairs so that control and accountability of the BIE system is consolidated within the BIE, to present such reorganization proposal in the next fiscal year budget request, and to submit to the Committees a corresponding updated workforce plan.

The BIE is encouraged to coordinate with the Indian Health Service to integrate preventive dental care and mental health care at schools within the BIE system.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$241,600,000
Budget estimate, 2019	247,000,000
Recommended, 2019	247,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	+5,400,000
Budget estimate, 2019	0

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation estimated to be \$247,000,000 for contract support costs incurred by the agency as required by law. The bill includes language making available for two years such sums as are necessary to meet the Federal government's full legal obligation, and prohibiting the transfer of funds to any other account for any other purpose.

CONSTRUCTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$354,113,000
Budget estimate, 2019	133,288,000
Recommended, 2019	354,485,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	+372,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+221,197,000

The Committee recommends \$354,485,000 for Construction, \$221,197,000 above the request. All subactivities and program elements contained in the justification submitted to the Congress are continued at fiscal year 2018 enacted levels and adjusted for fixed costs, except as otherwise discussed below.

Education Construction.—The recommendation includes \$238,250,000 for Education Construction, of which \$105,504,000 is for campus-wide replacement, \$23,935,000 is for component facilities replacement, \$13,576,000 is for employee housing repair, and \$95,235,000 is for facilities improvement and repair.

The Committee recognizes the School Facilities & Construction Negotiated Rulemaking Committee established under Public Law 107–110 for the equitable distribution of funds. Appropriations in this bill for campus-wide replacement are limited to the 10 schools selected via the rulemaking committee process and published by Indian Affairs on April 5, 2016.¹ Indian Affairs should submit a similar list for facilities with the fiscal year 2020 budget request.

The Committee continues to strongly support innovative financing options to supplement annual appropriations and accelerate repair and replacement of Bureau schools, including through the use of construction bonds, tax credits, and grant programs. Indian Affairs is urged to work with any Tribes willing to include such financing in ongoing and future projects.

Public Safety and Justice Construction.—The recommendation includes \$35,310,000 for Public Safety and Justice Construction, of which \$18,000,000 is for facilities replacement and new construction, \$4,494,000 is for employee housing, \$9,372,000 is for facilities improvement and repair, \$170,000 is for fire safety coordination, and \$3,274,000 is for fire protection.

The Bureau is directed to maintain a master plan detailing the location, condition, and function of existing owned and leased facilities relative to location and size of the user populations. The plan shall be used to prioritize facilities replacement and new construction to fill in the largest service gaps first. Regional justice centers that combine functions and serve multiple user populations, while providing for reasonable driving distances for visitation and transport, should be strongly considered.

Other Program Construction.—The recommendation includes \$13,694,000 for other construction. The Fort Peck Water System is funded at \$2,247,000 as requested. There is a \$300,000 program increase to improve officer safety by eliminating radio communications dead zones.

¹ <https://www.bia.gov/as-ia/ofpsm>

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS
PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$55,457,000
Budget estimate, 2019	45,644,000
Recommended, 2019	50,057,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	– \$5,400,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+4,413,000

The Committee recommends \$50,057,000 for Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians. The recommended level enables Indian Affairs to make a balloon payment in the final year of any settlement agreement if needed to complete the Federal obligation. The Navajo Water Resources Development Trust Fund project and the Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project will be completed in fiscal year 2019. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$9,272,000
Budget estimate, 2019	6,699,000
Recommended, 2019	19,279,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	+10,007,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+12,580,000

The Committee recommends \$19,279,000 for the Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account, \$10,007,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The increase includes fixed costs and the transfer of \$10,000,000 from the Tribal grant program in the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement. The transfer to this account will significantly increase the number of eligible Tribes and generate an additional \$200,000,000 in private sector loans to finance business, economic, energy and infrastructure projects in Indian Country. The Indian Guaranteed Loan Program is the most effective Federal program tailored to facilitating greater access to private capital for Indian Tribes and Indian-owned economic enterprises.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The bill continues language limiting the expansion of grades and schools in the BIE system while allowing for the expansion of additional grades to schools that meet certain criteria. The intent of the language is to prevent already limited funds from being spread further to additional schools and grades. The intent is not to limit Tribal flexibility at existing schools. Nothing in the bill is intended to prohibit a Tribe from converting a Tribally-controlled school already in the BIE system to a charter school in accordance with State and Federal law.

The bill continues language providing the Secretary with the authority to approve satellite locations of existing BIE schools if a Tribe can demonstrate that the establishment of such locations would provide comparable levels of education as are being offered at such existing BIE schools, and would not significantly increase costs to the Federal government. The intent is for this authority to be exercised only in extraordinary circumstances to provide Tribes

with additional flexibility regarding where students are educated without compromising how they are educated, and to significantly reduce the hardship and expense of transporting students over long distances, all without unduly increasing costs that would otherwise unfairly come at the expense of other schools in the BIE system.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The Office of the Secretary supports a wide-range of Departmental business, policy, and oversight functions.

DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$124,182,000
Budget estimate, 2019	134,673,000
Recommended, 2019	134,673,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	+10,491,000
Budget estimate, 2019	0

The Committee recommends \$134,673,000 for Departmental Operations. The Committee recommendation reflects the transfer of the Office of the Special Trustee's Office of Appraisal Services (OAS) to the Office of the Secretary. Under the recently established Department-wide Appraisals and Valuation Services Office (AVSO), OAS has been combined with the Department's Office of Valuation Services (OVS) so all appraisal and valuations are conducted by a single entity within the Department. The AVSO is expected to track and report separately on the performance of services for Indian Country and the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and to include such report in its annual budget justification.

National Monument Designations.—The Department is directed to work collaboratively with interested parties, including but not limited to, the Congress, States, local communities, Tribal governments and others prior to planning, implementing, or making national monument designations.

Chief Standing Bear Trail.—The Committee recognizes the importance of Chief Standing Bear as one of America's earliest civil rights leaders. The Committee supports the work on the State and local level to establish a multi-state trail commemorating his accomplishments and urges the Secretary to assist in these efforts.

Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall.—The Committee urges the Secretary of the Interior and the Director of the National Park Service, in conjunction with the Department of Veterans Affairs, to work with relevant stakeholders to respectfully address the issue of human remains being left at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall.

American Discovery Trail.—The Committee encourages the Secretary to work with the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management and other appropriate agencies, in conjunction with all relevant law, regulations, and policies, to work with appropriate stakeholders to facilitate installing signage for the American Discovery Trail.

Tamarisk Eradication.—The Secretary is directed to coordinate with the Department of Agriculture, other Federal agencies, States, Tribes, private entities, and communities to eradicate tamarisk in

the southwestern United States using a scientifically based and watershed-focused approach. The Committee requests the Department provide a cross-cut of tamarisk and other high-priority invasive species programs and budgets in its fiscal year 2020 budget request.

State and Tribal Consultation.—The Committee recognizes concerns raised by State and Tribal leaders about the Department’s insufficient level of consultation regarding the Department’s proposed reorganization. The Committee urges the Department to redouble its efforts to consult with State and Tribal leaders, including entering into formal Tribal consultation, and to adjust its reorganization proposal as necessary to meet the Department’s needs while avoiding undue additional burdens on States and Tribes.

National Seed Strategy.—The Committee is aware the Bureau of Land Management has been implementing a National Seed Strategy to improve seed supplies for restoring healthy and productive native plant communities. As such, the Department is encouraged to give preference, when practicable, to the use of locally adapted native plant materials in undertaking a land management activity on Federal lands, including maintenance and restoration in response to degradation caused by human activity or natural events, such as fire, flood, or infestation.

INSULAR AFFAIRS

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

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. The OIA has important responsibilities to help the United States government fulfill its responsibilities to the four U.S. territories of Guam, American Samoa (AS), U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI) and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) and also the three freely associated States: the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) and the Republic of Palau. The permanent and trust fund payments to the territories and the compact nations provide substantial financial resources to these governments. During fiscal year 2004, financial arrangements for the Compacts of Free Association with the FSM and the RMI were implemented. A Compact Review Agreement with Palau was approved and implemented in fiscal year 2018. These also included mandatory payments for certain activities previously provided in discretionary appropriations as well as Compact impact payments of \$30,000,000 per year split among Guam, CNMI, AS, and Hawaii.

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$96,870,000
Budget estimate, 2019	80,967,000
Recommended, 2019	96,870,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	0
Budget estimate, 2019	+15,903,000

The Committee recommends \$96,870,000 for Assistance to Territories, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$15,903,000 above the budget request. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report.

The Committee recognizes that the Office of Insular Affairs funds important efforts to improve education, health, infrastructure, judicial training, and economic sustainability in the Insular areas and expects funds to continue to be awarded accordingly. Additionally, the Office is directed to continue to award noncompetitive technical assistance funds to support investments in civic education programs for Insular Area students.

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$127,187,000
Budget estimate, 2019	3,109,000
Recommended, 2019	3,363,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	– 123,824,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+254,000

The Committee recommends \$3,363,000 for Compact of Free Association, \$123,824,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$254,000 above the budget request. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115–141) provided \$123,824,000 in necessary funds to finalize the 2010 Compact Review Agreement with Palau and bring it into force. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$66,675,000
Budget estimate, 2019	65,674,000
Recommended, 2019	65,674,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	– 1,001,000
Budget estimate, 2019	0

The Committee recommends \$65,674,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, as requested.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$51,023,000
Budget estimate, 2019	52,486,000
Recommended, 2019	52,486,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	+1,463,000
Budget estimate, 2019	0

The Committee recommends \$52,486,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General, as requested.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Congress has designated the Secretary of the Interior as the trustee delegate with responsibility for approximately 55 million surface acres of land, 57 million acres of subsurface mineral interests, and nearly \$4.4 billion that is held in trust by the Federal government on behalf of American Indians, Alaska Natives, and

federally recognized Indian Tribes. The Office of the Special Trustee's trust management of these assets includes conserving, maintaining, accounting, investing, disbursing, and reporting to individual Indians and federally recognized Tribes and Tribal organizations on asset transactions generated from sales, leasing and other commercial activities on these lands.

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$119,400,000
Budget estimate, 2019	104,067,000
Recommended, 2019	110,692,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	-8,708,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+6,625,000

The Committee recommends \$110,692,000 for Federal trust programs in the Office of the Special Trustee (OST). Appraisal Services is transferred to the Office of the Secretary as requested. All other budget line items are funded at fiscal year 2018 enacted levels and adjusted for fixed costs. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report.

The Committee encourages the Department to align OST-specific reorganization efforts with section 304(a)(3) of the Indian Trust Asset Reform Act (P.L. 114-178), which outlines specific information regarding OST that must be reported to Congress and must include consultation with Indian Tribes.

NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$0
Budget estimate, 2019	3,000,000
Recommended, 2019	3,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	+3,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	0

The Committee recommends \$3,000,000 for Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, as requested.

The Committee recognizes the OST's proposed temporary and dual roles of land management and transition planning for the Department in preparation for the fair and orderly closure of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation (ONHIR), an independent agency, and the transfer of appropriate legacy responsibilities and funds to other Federal agencies or the Tribes. Upon completion of planning, the OST's roles are expected to end unless the parties involved conclude that a legacy financial management responsibility requires the OST's services.

A transparent, inclusive, and deliberative process between affected Tribes and Federal agencies is paramount to completing ONHIR's mission and enabling relocated families to begin to find closure. In leading the transition planning process, the OST is expected to seek fair and reasonable compromises among the parties involved. Additional guidance is contained in the front of this report under Tribal Consultation and later in this report under Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS

WILDLAND FIRE

The Department's Wildland Fire Management account supports fire activities for the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Committee recommends a total of \$939,660,000 for the Department's wildland fire accounts. This fully funds the fire suppression account at the 10-year average of expenditures.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$948,087,000
Budget estimate, 2019	870,384,000
Recommended, 2019	939,660,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	– 8,427,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+69,276,000

The Committee recommends \$939,660,000 for Wildland Fire Management at the Department of the Interior. The detailed allocation of funding for these accounts is included in the table at the end of this report.

The Committee directs the Department to work closely with the Office of Management and Budget and Forest Service on cost-recovery and other issues. The Committee believes more accurate accounting for wildfire suppression costs will help the Federal government, States, and other partners to better understand cost drivers, control costs, and budget appropriately in the future. Without progress on this front, the condition of the national forests is likely to continue to deteriorate, which is an unacceptable outcome for the American people and our Nation's natural resource heritage.

Wildland Fire Preparedness.—The Committee recommends \$332,784,000 for Wildland Fire Preparedness, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$10,605,000 above the budget request. The Department should immediately notify the Committees on Appropriations if it appears that funding shortfalls may limit needed firefighting capacity.

Wildland Fire Suppression.—The Committee recommends \$389,406,000, for Wildland Fire Suppression, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$1,271,000 above the budget request. The recommended amount exceeds the 10-year average cost for wildland fire suppression.

Fuels Management.—The Committee recommends \$194,000,000 for the Fuels Management program, \$10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$43,397,000 above the budget request.

Burned Area Rehabilitation.—The Committee recommends \$20,470,000 for the Burned Area Rehabilitation program, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$11,003,000 above the budget request.

The Committee notes that funding for Burned Area Rehabilitation is meant to supplement emergency stabilization funding provided under suppression, not replace it.

Fire Facilities.—The Committee recommends \$0 for Fire Facilities, \$18,427,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and equal with the request. The Committee accepts the proposal to fund fire facilities through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land

Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, and National Park Service facility accounts.

The Committee supports the Department's efforts to incorporate new approaches to fire science into its fire-fighting strategy. Such techniques include, but are not limited to, analyzing fire data to improve forecasts, using high-definition cameras part of the AlertWildfire system, treatments to reduce accumulated fuels loads, and growing use of Unmanned Aircraft Systems. The Committee strongly encourages the Department to work closely with the Forest Service, other Federal agencies, States, and other partners on these efforts.

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$10,010,000
Budget estimate, 2019	2,000,000
Recommended, 2019	10,010,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	0
Budget estimate, 2019	+8,010,000

The Committee recommends \$10,010,000 for the Central Hazardous Materials Fund, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$8,010,000 above the budget request.

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$7,767,000
Budget estimate, 2019	4,600,000
Recommended, 2019	7,767,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	0
Budget estimate, 2019	+3,167,000

The Committee recommends \$7,767,000 for the Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$3,167,000 above the budget request. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$62,370,000
Budget estimate, 2019	56,735,000
Recommended, 2019	58,778,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	- 3,592,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+2,043,000

The Committee recommends \$58,778,000 for the Working Capital Fund, \$3,592,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$2,043,000 above the budget request.

OFFICE OF NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE

NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$137,757,000
Budget estimate, 2019	137,505,000
Recommended, 2019	137,505,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	– 252,000
Budget estimate, 2019	0

The Committee provides \$137,505,000 for the Office of Natural Resources Revenue, as requested.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES (PILT)

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$530,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	465,000,000
Recommended, 2019	500,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	– 30,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+35,000,000

Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT).—The Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program provides compensation to local governments for the loss of tax revenue resulting from the presence of Federal land in their county or State. In 2018, 49 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands will receive PILT payments. The bill includes \$500,000,000 for PILT, \$35,000,000 above the budget request. The projected full-year cost estimate for PILT for fiscal year 2019 is not yet available and will be considered by the Committee at such time as the Department conveys this information to the Committee prior to the enactment of this Act. Funding for PILT in fiscal year 2018 was provided under a Title I general provision.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 101 continues a provision providing for emergency transfer authority (intra-bureau) with the approval of the Secretary.

Section 102 continues a provision providing for emergency transfer authority (Department-wide) with the approval of the Secretary.

Section 103 continues a provision providing for the use of appropriations for certain services.

Section 104 continues a provision permitting the transfer of funds between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, and the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians.

Section 105 continues a provision permitting the redistribution of Tribal priority allocation and Tribal base funds to alleviate funding inequities.

Section 106 continues a provision authorizing the acquisition of lands for the purpose of operating and maintaining facilities that support visitors to Ellis, Governors, and Liberty Islands, NJ and NY.

Section 107 continues a provision allowing Outer Continental Shelf inspection fees to be collected by the Secretary of the Interior.

Section 108 continues a provision allowing for the reorganization of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and En-

forcement only in conformance with Committee reprogramming guidelines.

Section 109 continues a provision allowing the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to enter into long-term cooperative agreements for long-term care and maintenance of excess wild horses and burros on private land.

Section 110 continues a provision dealing with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's responsibilities for mass marking of salmonid stocks.

Section 111 modifies a provision addressing BLM actions regarding grazing on public lands.

Section 112 continues a provision allowing the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education to more efficiently and effectively perform reimbursable work.

Section 113 permits the humane transfer of excess wild horses and burros for work purposes.

Section 114 continues bill language establishing a Department of the Interior Experienced Services Program.

Section 115 prohibits the use of funds to list the greater sage-grouse under the Endangered Species Act.

Section 116 returns management of recovered gray wolves in Wyoming and the Great Lakes to the States and ends unnecessary litigation.

Section 117 returns management of recovered gray wolves range-wide to the States and ends unnecessary litigation.

Section 118 prohibits the use of funds to implement a statute impacting Tribes' sovereign rights to operate certain businesses on reservations.

Section 119 extends the authority for the Secretary to accept public and private contributions for the orderly development and exploration of Outer Continental Shelf resources.

Section 120 prohibits the use of funds to list in the National Register of Historic Places property deemed crucial to national security and military training.

Sec. 121 retitles the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore and redesignates the Paul H. Douglas Trail.

Sec. 122 prohibits funding to require the transfer of groundwater rights as a condition for approving certain permits.

TITLE II—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was created by Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970, which consolidated nine programs from five different agencies and departments. Major EPA programs include air and water quality, drinking water, hazardous waste, research, pesticides, radiation, toxic substances, enforcement and compliance assurance, pollution prevention, Inland oil spill, Superfund, Brownfields, and the Leaking Underground Storage Tank program. In addition, EPA provides Federal assistance for wastewater treatment, sewer overflow control, drinking water facilities, other water infrastructure projects, and diesel emission reduction projects. The Agency is responsible for conducting research and development, establishing environmental standards through the use of risk assessment and cost-benefit, monitoring pollution conditions, seeking compliance through enforcement actions, managing audits and investigations, and providing technical assistance and

grant support to States and Tribes, which are delegated authority for much of the program implementation. Under existing statutory authority, the Agency contributes to specific homeland security efforts and may participate in international environmental activities.

Among the statutes for which the Environmental Protection Agency has sole or significant oversight responsibilities are:

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended.

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended.

Toxic Substances Control Act, as amended.

Clean Water Act [Federal Water Pollution Control Act], as amended.

Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, as amended.

Ocean Dumping Act [Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972], as amended.

Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

Safe Drinking Water Act [Public Health Service Act (Title XIV)], as amended.

Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

Clean Air Act, as amended.

Great Lakes Legacy Act of 2002.

Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended.

Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act of 2002 (amending CERCLA).

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986.

Pollution Prevention Act of 1990.

Pollution Prosecution Act of 1990.

Pesticide Registration Improvement Act of 2003.

Energy Policy Act of 2005.

Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007.

For fiscal year 2019, the Committee recommends \$7,958,488,000 for the Environmental Protection Agency, \$100,000,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$1,766,601,000 above the budget request. Comparisons to the budget request and fiscal year 2018 enacted levels are shown by account in the table at the end of this report.

Reprogramming.—The Agency is held to the reprogramming limitation of \$1,000,000. This limitation will be applied to each program area in every account at the levels provided in the table at the end of this report. This will allow the Agency the flexibility to reprogram funds within a set program area. However, where the Committee has cited funding levels for certain program projects or activities within a program area, the reprogramming limitation continues to apply to those funding levels. Further, the Agency may not use any amount of de-obligated funds to initiate a new program, office, or initiative without the prior approval of the Committee.

Congressional Budget Justification.—The Committee directs the Agency to include in future justifications the following items: (1) a comprehensive index of programs and activities within the program projects; (2) the requested bill language, with changes from the enacted language highlighted, at the beginning of each account section; (3) a justification for every program/project, including those

proposed for elimination; (4) a comprehensive, detailed explanation of all changes within a program project; (5) a table showing consolidations, realignments or other transfers of resources and personnel from one program project to another such that the outgoing and receiving program projects offset and clearly illustrate a transfer of resources; and, (6) a table listing the budgets and FTE by major office within each National Program Management area with pay/non-pay breakouts. Further, if EPA is proposing to change State allocation formulas for the distribution of appropriated funds, then EPA should include such proposals in the congressional justification.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Science and Technology (S&T) account funds all Environmental Protection Agency research (including Superfund research activities paid with funds moved into this account from the Hazardous Substance Superfund account). This account includes programs carried out through grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements, cooperative research and development agreements, and interagency agreements, with other Federal agencies, States, universities, nonprofit organizations, and private business, as well as in-house research. It also funds personnel compensation and benefits, travel, supplies and operating expenses, including rent, utilities and security, for all Agency research. Research addresses a wide range of environmental and health concerns across all environmental media and encompasses both long-term basic and near-term applied research to provide the scientific knowledge and technologies necessary for preventing, regulating, and abating pollution, and to anticipate emerging environmental issues.

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$706,473,000
Budget estimate, 2019	448,965,000
Recommended, 2019	643,763,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	– 62,710,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+194,798,000

The bill provides \$643,763,000 for Science and Technology, \$62,710,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$194,798,000 above the budget request. The Committee recommends that \$15,496,000 be paid to this account from the Hazardous Substance Superfund account for ongoing research activities. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report, and the Committee provides the following additional detail by program area:

Indoor Air and Radiation.—The recommendation includes \$5,337,000. The Committee recommendation maintains the radon program at the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

Operations and Administration.—The recommendation includes \$74,828,000, as requested. The bill concurs with the Agency's proposed allocation of resources for workforce reshaping.

Research: Air and Energy.—The bill provides \$81,796,000 for Research: Air and Energy. Within available funds, the Agency is directed to continue supporting the Partnership Research as outlined in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 115–141. This jointly funded, multi-year government-industry research initiative should be used to produce credible science of national scope

on such development, including review of existing exposure and health studies already underway, and future research. The Agency is encouraged to submit a report updating the Committee on the implementation of this partnership within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability.—The recommendation includes \$113,935,000 for Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability and funds the computational toxicology and endocrine disruptor programs at the fiscal year 2018 enacted levels. Following guidance contained in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 115–141, the Committee continues to support the Agency’s computational toxicology research activities to advance New Approach Methodologies for testing and risk assessment methods for prioritization, screening, and testing under the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act provisions of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). The Agency is encouraged to expand its collaborations with scientific experts in the field to advance development and use of human biology-based experimental and computational approaches for chemical risk assessments. As part of this effort, the Committee encourages the Agency to develop and implement tiered integrated approaches to testing and assessments which incorporate considerations of potential exposures.

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 grant program, the Agency should strive to award grants in as large an amount as is possible to achieve the most scientifically significant research. Funds shall be awarded competitively with priority given to partners proposing research of national scope and who provide a 25 percent match. The Agency is directed to allocate funds to grantees within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources.—The Committee recommends \$94,569,000. Further, augmenting drinking water supplies through artificial or enhanced recharge into aquifers, represents a cost-effective way of increasing the availability of water. Enhanced Aquifer Recharge (EAR) also represents a key practice for the management and restoration of ecosystems. Therefore, the Committee directs the Agency to coordinate with other Federal research efforts in this area. Given ongoing concerns related to Harmful Algal Bloom toxins in the Great Lakes and other coastal and inland waters, the Agency is encouraged to continue working to understand the risk of exposure such toxins, especially through pathways including recreation and drinking water.

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

Alternatives Testing.—The Committee commends EPA for developing new scientific methods, removing barriers, and fostering cooperation in implementing the toxicity testing agenda included in the 2007 National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report, “Toxicity Testing in the 21st Century.” The Committee is also aware that the

Agency released a Strategic Plan to Promote the Development and Implementation of Alternative Draft Test Methods on March 7, 2018, and is also incorporating an alternative scientific approach to screen chemicals within its Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program as called for in fiscal year 2015 (House Report 113–551). The Committee continues to be interested in understanding how the Agency is implementing the same approach in all of its programs that involve toxicity testing and recommends that the Agency work to submit to the Committee a report that outlines (1) progress to date to research, develop, validate and translate innovative non-animal chemical testing methods that characterize toxicity pathways, (2) efforts to coordinate this across Federal agencies, and (3) future plans to continue to implement the toxicity testing vision outlined in the January 2017 NAS report, “Using 21st Century Science to Improve Risk-Related Evaluations” on all Agency programs that involve toxicity testing.

Innovative Research Partnerships.—Interest continues to grow to identify innovative, technologically feasible solutions that will lead to air and water quality improvements and better environmental outcomes. The Committee has consistently supported partnerships with respect to research areas of national importance, and the Committee encourages EPA to identify partnerships with institutes, foundations and universities that would leverage scientific expertise. EPA is encouraged to present the Committee with options for new or expanded partnerships within the context of the fiscal year 2020 budget. Such topics could include but are not limited to enhanced aquifer recharge, toxicity testing without the use of animals, capture of methane or other fugitive emissions, cleaning of produced water and other activities from oil and gas operations, removing siloxanes produced at wastewater treatment systems, investigating new and emerging technologies, like syntactic foams, in drinking water filtration and desalination, and efficiencies to improve manufacturing operations. To help inform this effort, the Committee encourages EPA to solicit input from all interested parties.

Intramural Animal Testing.—The Committee commends EPA for recent progress towards reducing unnecessary animal testing by promoting the adoption of cutting-edge methodologies that allow chemical screening more efficiently and cost-effectively. The Committee encourages EPA to ensure that the Agency’s own research is also the subject of Agency efforts to reduce and replace animal tests.

STAR Grants.—The Committee provides funds to continue the Science to Achieve Results (STAR) program.

Water Distribution Systems.—The Agency is encouraged to continue utilizing infrastructure solutions, such as distribution networks and municipal leak detection and sanitary sewer monitoring technologies, during upgrades to water and wastewater systems to optimize water delivery performance, limit water waste in distribution systems, and enhance modeling of sewer collection networks. This will help to improve maintenance and capital expenditure in planning and budgeting, and increase spatial and temporal monitoring data available on U.S. water quality and quantity.

Water Security Test Bed.—For both fiscal year 2019 and future budget requests, the Committee recommends that EPA include

adequate funding for advancing full scale applied research and testing capabilities to address threats to drinking water and drinking water infrastructure.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT

The Environmental Programs and Management account encompasses a broad range of abatement, prevention, enforcement, and compliance activities, and personnel compensation, benefits, travel, and expenses for all programs of the Agency except Science and Technology, Hazardous Substance Superfund, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund, Inland Oil Spill Programs, and the Office of Inspector General.

Abatement, prevention, and compliance activities include setting environmental standards, issuing permits, monitoring emissions and ambient conditions and providing technical and legal assistance toward enforcement, compliance, and oversight. In most cases, the States are directly responsible for actual operation of the various environmental programs, and the Agency's activities include oversight and assistance.

In addition to program costs, this account funds administrative costs associated with the operating programs of the Agency, including support for executive direction, policy oversight, resources management, general office and building services for program operations, and direct implementation of Agency environmental programs for headquarters, the ten EPA regional offices, and all non-research field operations.

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$2,597,999,000
Budget estimate, 2019	1,784,852,000
Recommended, 2019	2,433,282,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	– 164,717,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+648,430,000

The bill provides \$2,433,282,000 for Environmental Programs and Management, \$164,717,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$648,430,000 above the budget request. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report, and the Committee provides the following additional detail by program area:

Clean Air.—The Committee recommends \$243,066,000. Within this amount, the Committee includes \$3,000,000 to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of both preconstruction and operating permitting programs. In addition, the Committee continues to support the EnergySTAR program for both appliances and buildings at the fiscal year 2018 enacted level, and does not recommend a shift to a fee-based funding mechanism as proposed. In 2009, the Agency and the Department of Energy (DOE) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) related to the EnergySTAR program, shifting some functions related to home appliance products from the DOE to EPA. The Committee is encouraged by the Agency's progress thus far in reviewing the MOU, and expects the Agency to continue working in coordination with DOE through fiscal year 2019 to ensure the expected efficiencies for home appliance products have been achieved. It is also the Committee's expectation that any disclosure relating to participation in the EnergySTAR program will not create an express or implied warranty, or give

rise to any private claims or right of action under State or Federal law. Further, the Committee does not support the termination of voluntary programs such as Natural GasSTAR, AgSTAR, and other partnership programs where EPA works collaboratively with non-governmental entities to identify beneficial methods to reduce emissions, pollution, and increase efficiency.

Compliance.—The Committee recommends \$90,482,000. Tracking the import and export of hazardous waste shipment remains a key priority for the Committee.

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

Geographic Programs.—The bill provides \$434,857,000. The Committee provides funding for programs that support restoration and protection of our Nation’s most important water bodies, as protection of these resources continues to be a priority. From within the amount provided, the Committee directs the following:

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.—The Committee recommends \$300,000,000 for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI), equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$270,000,000 above the budget request. The Agency shall continue to follow the direction as provided in House Report 112–589. In addition, as EPA distributes funds across the five focus areas, tribal related activities should be maintained at not less than the fiscal year 2018 level. Further, the Committee supports ongoing work to reduce the growth of harmful algal blooms and encourages continued targeting of watersheds that could pose a threat to human health in drinking water.

Chesapeake Bay.—The Committee recommends \$73,000,000 for the Chesapeake Bay program, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$65,700,000 above the budget request. 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.

Puget Sound.—The Committee recommends \$28,000,000 for Puget Sound, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$28,000,000 above the budget request. Funds shall be allocated in the same manner as directed in House Report 112–331. The Com-

mittee directs the Agency to expeditiously obligate funds, in a manner consistent with the authority and responsibilities under Section 320 and the National Estuary Program.

Indoor Air and Radiation.—The Committee recommends \$25,637,000, and the Agency should continue to operate the program following the priorities and direction under this heading in House Report 114–632 to implement the National Radon Action Plan and should utilize funds to disseminate a guide for health care providers to physicians.

Operations and Administration.—The recommendation includes \$480,206,000, as requested. The bill concurs with the Agency’s proposed allocation of resources for workforce reshaping.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).—The Committee recommends \$104,000,000, \$5,377,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$30,149,000 above the budget request. Of the funds provided under this section, not less than \$3,000,000 should be allocated for the purpose of developing and implementing a Federal permit program for the regulation of coal combustion residuals in nonparticipating States, as authorized under section 4005(d)(2)(B) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(2)(B)). This remains a key priority for the Committee. Further, the Committee does not support the proposed modification of cleanups under the RCRA Waste Management program nor the proposed elimination of the RCRA Waste Minimization and Recycling program.

Toxics Risk Review and Prevention.—The Committee recommends \$92,521,000, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. For fiscal year 2019, the budget again proposes an aggressive schedule for developing the new TSCA fee rule, and for the transition of FTE to be covered by new fee collections. In order to avoid a funding lapse that could impact implementation, the recommended level provides for a more gradual transition to fee funded FTE for fiscal year 2019. Further, the Committee does not support the elimination of the Pollution Prevention program.

Water: Ecosystems.—The Committee recommends \$47,788,000, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. From within the amount provided, the recommendation includes \$16,800,000 to provide \$600,000 to each National Estuary Program (NEP) funded under Section 320 of the Clean Water Act. Further, in the Administrative Provisions section, the Committee directs that \$1,500,000 in competitive grants be made available for additional projects, and encourages the Agency to work in consultation with the NEP directors to identify worthy projects and activities.

Water Quality Protection.—The Committee recommends \$187,271,000 and supports continued funding for the WaterSENSE program and certain activities under the Urban Waters program. The Committee also supports ongoing activities related to integrated planning, which will be increasingly necessary as States and communities evaluate wastewater systems for lead contamination issues and pipe replacement. Further, the Committee is aware that more than one quarter of the U.S. population relies on onsite-decentralized systems to treat wastewater. The Committee urges the Agency to designate additional technical assistance, resources and expertise toward onsite wastewater recycling issues within the Decentralized Wastewater Program.

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

Administrator Priorities.—EPA is directed to submit a report within 90 days of enactment of this Act that identifies how any fiscal year 2017 and 2018 funding was used, by account, program area, and program project. Each activity funded should include a justification for the effort and any anticipated results.

Antimicrobial Solutions for Citrus Disease.—The Committee recognizes the importance of antimicrobial crop protection tools in combating citrus greening and continues to support EPA's cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Multi-Agency Coordination Group.

E-15 Outreach.—The Committee is aware of the potential for consumers to misfuel with E15 and higher ethanol grades of gasoline in engines not designed, approved, or warranted to use blends above 10 percent ethanol content (E10). Misfueling can damage engines, void product warranties, and result in undue economic loss to consumers. The Committee has previously encouraged EPA to utilize general funds to establish and implement public educational outreach for proper and EPA-approved usage of 15 percent by volume ethanol blended gasoline in accordance with the Misfueling Mitigation Program. The Committee notes that no action has been taken to date on a consumer education campaign, and continues to encourage the EPA to establish new outreach methods to educate consumers on misfueling.

Ecolabels for Federal Procurement.—The Agency is encouraged to adhere to direction provided under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 115–141 related to the USDA BioPreferred program.

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

Exempt Aquifers.—For fiscal year 2019, the Committee anticipates that the Agency will continue to receive exempt aquifer applications from the State of California for processing and approval. The Committee continues to support protecting underground sources of drinking water and promoting robust economic development. Accordingly, the Agency is urged to work expeditiously to process exempt aquifer applications and use the existing regulatory framework to process these applications as provided in House Report 114–170 and House Report 114–632.

Lead Test Kit.—The Committee fully supports activities by EPA, States, contractors, and homeowners that result in the safe and proper reduction of lead paint in homes. The Committee believes it is incumbent upon contractors to be fully trained, certified, and knowledgeable about the risks related to lead exposure especially for children and at-risk populations. It is imperative that EPA and the States continue to make those training opportunities readily available and easily accessible along with improved outreach to

build awareness for homeowners during renovations and to identify and remove lead as quickly as possible.

Marine Engines.—The Committee is concerned that for certain smaller commercial marine vessels, such as pilot boats, marine engines certified to the EPA Tier 4 marine engine standards may not be available that meet the engine needs of these marine vessels. Thus, the Committee urges the Agency to swiftly move forward with assessing the need for revisions to the Agency's Tier 4 marine engine requirements for those impacted marine vessels to ensure that the industries dependent on them are not negatively impacted. The Agency should also identify any immediate steps the Agency can take to provide relief.

Regulation of Groundwater.—The Agency shall continue to follow the direction provided under this heading in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 115–141.

Science Advisory Board.—The Agency is directed to develop updated policy statements in order to fulfill previous Congressional directives.

State Water Quality Standards.—The Committee finds that the Agency should support States proposing Clean Water Act standards using a science-based approach, which utilizes a methodology for deriving water quality criteria for the protection of human health that has been publicly vetted and scientifically peer-reviewed, that have incorporated public comment regarding human health criteria for fish consumption, where the standards are based on EPA's most recent guidance. Failure to accept such State proposals runs contrary to the underlying principles of the Clean Water Act that support cooperative Federalism.

Use Attainability Analysis.—The Committee recognizes that the Use Attainability Analysis (UAA) process, when properly applied and implemented, can be a vital tool in determining defensible water quality standards and for maintaining and restoring water quality. The Committee encourages the Agency to submit a report within 90 days of enactment of this Act identifying steps the Agency has taken, or plans to take, to make the UAA process operate more effectively, including the process to obtain and maintain a UAA under 40 CFR 131.10(g)(6).

Water Quality Certification.—The Committee encourages the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to finalize guidance on the implementation of Clean Water Act Section 401 (33 U.S.C. 1341). Such guidance shall reinforce that the statutory time period for review does not exceed one year, that the scope of review is limited to Federal water quality standards, and that waiver of the certification obligation occurs when a State fails to act within one year from the date of application. The guidance shall also include a suggested schedule for a State making a Section 401 decision, which recognizes that the entirety of the State's review must occur within one year.

Worker Protection Standards.—The Committee directs the Agency to engage the U.S. Department of Agriculture, farmers, farm workers, industry and other interested organizations as it implements its standard and report back to the Committee concerning these efforts within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

HAZARDOUS WASTE ELECTRONIC MANIFEST SYSTEM FUND

This account supports all activities necessary for the development of the system established by the Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest Establishment Act (P.L. 112–195).

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$3,674,000
Budget estimate, 2019	0
Recommended, 2019	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	–3,674,000
Budget estimate, 2019	0

The Committee has not provided any funds for the Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund because the program will be fully funded by e-Manifest user fee collections in fiscal year 2019.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) provides audit, evaluation, and investigation products and advisory services to improve the performance and integrity of EPA programs and operations. The Inspector General (IG) will continue to perform the function of IG for the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board. This account funds personnel compensation and benefits, travel, and expenses (excluding rent, utilities, and security costs) for the Office of Inspector General. In addition to the funds provided under this heading, this account receives funds from the Hazardous Substance Superfund account.

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$41,489,000
Budget estimate, 2019	37,475,000
Recommended, 2019	41,489,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	0
Budget estimate, 2019	+4,014,000

The bill provides \$41,489,000, which is equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$4,014,000 above the budget request. In addition, the Committee recommends \$8,778,000 as a payment to this account from the Hazardous Substance Superfund account. The Inspector General is directed to prioritize funds to projects that prevent and detect fraud, waste and abuse at the Environmental Protection Agency.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The Buildings and Facilities account provides for the design and construction of EPA-owned facilities as well as for the repair, extension, alteration, and improvement of facilities used by the Agency. The funds are used to correct unsafe conditions, protect health and safety of employees and Agency visitors, and prevent deterioration of structures and equipment.

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$34,467,000
Budget estimate, 2019	39,553,000
Recommended, 2019	39,553,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	+5,086,000
Budget estimate, 2019	0

The bill provides \$39,553,000 as requested, and \$5,086,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The Committee supports proposed projects that will reduce Agency operational and rent costs. EPA should prioritize projects based on anticipated cost savings and allocate funds accordingly.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

The Hazardous Substance Superfund (Superfund) program was established in 1980 by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act to clean up emergency hazardous materials, spills, and dangerous, uncontrolled, and/or abandoned hazardous waste sites. The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) expanded the program substantially in 1986, authorizing approximately \$8,500,000,000 in revenues over five years. In 1990, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act extended the program's authorization through 1994 for \$5,100,000,000 with taxing authority through calendar year 1995.

The Superfund program is operated by EPA subject to annual appropriations from a dedicated trust fund and from general revenues. Enforcement activities are used to identify and induce parties responsible for hazardous waste problems to undertake cleanup actions and pay for EPA oversight of those actions. In addition, responsible parties have been required to cover the cost of fund-financed removal and remedial actions undertaken at spills and waste sites by Federal and State agencies. Funds are paid from this account to the Office of Inspector General and Science and Technology accounts for Superfund related activities.

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$1,091,947,000
Budget estimate, 2019	1,088,830,000
Recommended, 2019	1,127,090,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	+35,143,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+38,260,000

The bill provides \$1,127,090,000 for the Hazardous Substance Superfund program, which is \$35,143,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$38,260,000 above the budget request. When combined with an additional \$40,000,000 for the Superfund Remedial program in a general provision in Title IV, the bill provides a total of \$1,167,090,000 for the Hazardous Substance Superfund.

Superfund Cleanup.—The Committee recommends \$776,167,000, which is \$54,427,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and is combined with an additional \$40,000,000 in funds for the Remedial Program included in a Title IV general provision. The Committee appreciates the Administration's continued commitment to streamlining and improving the program, and concurs with the designation of the program as a national infrastructure priority. The Committee expects the recommended resources will accelerate remediation at highly contaminated, orphan sites. Further, the Committee expects the additional funding will also support pipeline activities such as remedial investigations, feasibility studies, and remedial designs which are critical steps prior to construction.

The Committee also encourages the Agency, within 180 days of enactment of this Act, to submit a report on the status of each time-critical removal action for which Federal funds greater than

\$1,000,000 have been expended since January 1, 2017, along with the Federal cost of clean-up efforts, whether responsible parties have faced criminal charges, and the amount of recovered Federal dollars.

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

Superfund Site Remediation.—The Committee recognizes that oftentimes there are Superfund remediation projects that suffer delays and costly litigation when the Agency is unable to determine liability for specific pollution discharges. These delays can be exacerbated by the technical challenge of discerning the relative risks of in place pollutants resulting from prior actions versus those from on-going sources. Because of such concerns in the Pacific Northwest, the Committee directs the Agency's Region 10 to submit a report within 180 days of enactment of this Act identifying how utilizing recent advances in technology can provide quick and low-cost techniques for definitively identifying pollution sources and thereby accelerating Superfund clean-up activities.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND PROGRAM

Subtitle I of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, authorized the establishment of a response program for cleanup of releases from leaking underground storage tanks. Owners and operators of facilities with underground tanks must demonstrate financial responsibility and bear initial responsibility for cleanup. The Federal trust fund is funded through the imposition of a motor fuel tax of one-tenth of a cent per gallon.

In addition to State resources, the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund provides funding to clean up sites, enforces necessary corrective actions, and recovers costs expended from the Fund for cleanup activities. The underground storage tank response program is designed to operate primarily through cooperative agreements with States. Funds are also used for grants to non-State entities, including Indian Tribes, under Section 8001 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 expanded the authorized activities of the Fund to include the underground storage tank program. In 2006, Congress amended section 9508 of the Internal Revenue Code to authorize expenditures from the trust fund for prevention and inspection activities.

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$91,941,000
Budget estimate, 2019	47,532,000
Recommended, 2019	91,941,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	0
Budget estimate, 2019	+44,409,000

The bill provides \$91,941,000 for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund Program, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$44,409,000 above the budget request.

INLAND OIL SPILL PROGRAMS

This appropriation, authorized by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, provides funds to prepare for and prevent releases of oil and other petroleum products in navigable waterways. In addition, EPA is reimbursed for incident specific response costs through the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund managed by the United States Coast Guard.

EPA is responsible for directing all cleanup and removal activities posing a threat to public health and the environment; conducting site inspections; providing a means to achieve cleanup activities by private parties; reviewing containment plans at facilities; reviewing area contingency plans; pursuing cost recovery of fund-financed cleanups; and conducting research of oil cleanup techniques. Funds for this appropriation are provided through the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund which is composed of fees and collections made through provisions of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, the Comprehensive Oil Pollution Liability and Compensation Act, the Deepwater Port Act of 1974, the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1978, and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended. Pursuant to law, the Trust Fund is managed by the United States Coast Guard.

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$18,209,000
Budget estimate, 2019	15,673,000
Recommended, 2019	18,209,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	0
Budget estimate, 2019	+2,536,000

The bill provides \$18,209,000 for the Inland Oil Spill program, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$2,536,000 above the budget request.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

The State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) account provides grant funds for programs operated primarily by State, local, Tribal and other governmental partners. The account includes two broad types of funds: (1) Infrastructure Assistance, which is used primarily by local governments for projects supporting environmental protection; and (2) Categorical Grants, which assist State and Tribal governments and other environmental partners with the operation of environmental programs. The account also includes specific program grants such as competitive Brownfields grants and diesel emissions reduction grants.

In the STAG account, EPA provides funding for infrastructure projects through two State Revolving Funds (Clean Water and Drinking Water), geographic specific projects in Alaskan Native Villages and on the United States-Mexico Border, Brownfields revitalization projects, diesel emission reduction grants, and other targeted infrastructure projects.

The State Revolving Funds (SRFs) provide Federal financial assistance to protect the Nation's water resources. The Clean Water SRF helps eliminate municipal discharge of untreated or inadequately treated pollutants and thereby helps maintain or restore the country's water to a swimmable and/or fishable quality. The Clean Water SRF provides resources for municipal, inter-municipal,

ipal, State, and interstate agencies and Tribal governments to plan, design, and construct wastewater facilities and other projects, including non-point source, estuary, stormwater, and sewer overflow projects. The Safe Drinking Water SRF finances improvements to community water systems so that they can achieve compliance with the mandates of the Safe Drinking Water Act and continue to protect public health.

Many of the major Federal environmental statutes include provisions that allow the Federal government, through EPA, to delegate to the States and Tribes the day-to-day management of environmental programs or to approve State and Tribal environmental programs. The Federal statutes were designed to recognize the States as partners and co-regulators, allowing the States to issue and enforce permits, carry out inspections and monitoring, and collect data. To assist the States in this task, the statutes also authorized EPA to provide grants to the States and Tribes. These grants, which cover every major aspect of environmental protection, include those programs authorized by sections 319 and 106 of the Clean Water Act (Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended) (for non-point source pollution and the water quality permits programs), sections 105 and 103 of the Clean Air Act (for State and Local air quality management programs), section 128 of CERCLA (for State and Tribal response programs), section 1443(a) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (for public water system supervision), and section 3011 of RCRA (for the implementation of State hazardous waste programs).

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$3,562,161,000
Budget estimate, 2019	2,929,467,000
Recommended, 2019	3,588,161,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	+26,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+658,694,000

The bill provides \$3,588,161,000 for the State and Tribal Assistance Grants account, \$26,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$658,694,000 above the budget request. The Committee provides the following additional detail by program area:

Infrastructure Assistance.—The bill provides \$2,522,120,000 in base funds for infrastructure assistance. When combined with an additional \$300,000,000 in a Title IV general provision, the bill provides a total of \$2,822,120,000 for infrastructure assistance. The amount provided increases funding for the State Revolving Loan Funds \$300,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level of base funding. This includes a total of \$1,543,887,000 for the Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund and \$1,013,233,000 for the Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund.

The Committee notes that more than \$6 billion is currently revolving in the system and available for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure loans. The Committee believes that EPA and the States must aggressively allocate existing funds to projects in order to address the pressing infrastructure needs facing the country. In addition, the Committee continues to encourage EPA and water infrastructure stakeholders to promote alternate financing mechanisms for water infrastructure at local, State and Federal levels as it is widely accepted that Federal financing through the

State Revolving Funds remains an important yet insufficient tool to address the Nation's water needs.

Public-private partnerships, greater access to financing from private activity bonds, and improved asset management are just a few of the mechanisms that the Committee believes could serve to increase investment in a complementary way to Federal appropriations and reduce costs. The Committee encourages the Agency to study the effectiveness of private companies working in conjunction with water and wastewater utilities and municipalities to improve infrastructure, financial strength, and customer satisfaction.

In addition, the Committee continues bill language to allow EPA and the States to provide additional forms of subsidy to those communities which cannot afford the below market rates provided by an SRF loan.

Brownfields Program.—The bill provides \$80,000,000 for Brownfields grants and directs that at least 10 percent of such grants be provided to areas in which at least 20 percent of the population has lived under the poverty level over the past 30 years as determined by censuses and the most recent Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates.

Diesel Emissions Reductions Grants (DERA).—The bill provides \$100,000,000 for DERA grants. More than 10 million older, heavily polluting diesel engines remain in use that have yet to be retrofitted, repowered, or replaced, and over one million are expected to remain in use in 2030. For fiscal year 2019, the Committee directs EPA to continue to make at least 70 percent of DERA grants available to improve air quality in non-attainment areas.

Targeted Airshed Grants.—The bill provides \$55,000,000 for targeted airshed grants to reduce air pollution in non-attainment areas. These grants shall be 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 as well as the top five areas based on the 24-hour particulate matter 2.5 standard where the design values exceed the 35 µg/m³ standard. To determine these areas, the Agency shall use the most recent design values calculated from validated air quality data. The Committee notes that these funds are available for emission reduction activities deemed necessary for compliance with national ambient air quality standards and included in a State Implementation Plan submitted to EPA. Not later than the end of fiscal year 2019, EPA should provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations that includes a table showing how fiscal year 2017 and 2018 funds were allocated. The table should also include grant recipients and metrics for anticipated or actual results.

Categorical Grants.—For categorical grants to States and other environmental partners for the implementation of delegated programs, the bill provides \$1,066,041,000.

Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance.—The bill provides \$99,693,000, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. Of the funds provided, no less than \$3,000,000 is for grants to States for the purpose of developing and administering State-specific permit programs to enforce Federal coal combustion residual requirements, in accordance with section 4005(d)(2)(B) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(2)(B)).

Radon.—The Committee continues to support State radon program efforts that raise awareness about the associated risks of radon exposure as ongoing, unmitigated exposures result in over 21,000 radon-induced lung cancer deaths per year. The Committee provides \$8,051,000, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level, and the Agency shall allocate radon grants in fiscal year 2019 following the direction in House Report 114–632.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE AND INNOVATION PROGRAM

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	20,000,000
Recommended, 2019	50,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	+40,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+30,000,000

The bill provides a total of \$75,000,000 for the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) Program. Within base funding in Title II, the bill provides \$50,000,000 for the WIFIA program, and a Title IV general provision provides an additional \$25,000,000 for the program. By utilizing \$5,000,000 in base funds and \$3,000,000 in Title IV funds, the Agency may use up to \$8,000,000 to assist with the administrative expenses of the program. The remaining \$67,000,000 in WIFIA funds are provided for direct loan subsidization which may translate into a potential loan capacity in excess of \$8,000,000,000 to eligible entities for water infrastructure projects.

Greater investment in the replacement of aging infrastructure will help mitigate nationwide issues the Committee is tracking related to contaminants such as lead and arsenic, help address Combined Sewer Overflows and Sanitary Sewer Overflows, and allow systems to improve water delivery for residents. As the Agency issues loans throughout fiscal year 2019, the Committee will continue to closely monitor these actions.

The Committee encourages the Agency to consider how to utilize current authorities under the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 to facilitate loans and loan guarantees for very large or a combination of water infrastructure projects, including the use of supplemental fees and, as appropriate, common security pledges for qualified projects. The Committee directs the Agency to provide a report, within 180 days of enactment of this Act, on any WIFIA loan applications that include the use of a supplemental fee to facilitate a loan or loan guarantee.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS AND RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

The Committee continues the language, carried in prior years, concerning Tribal Cooperative Authority, the collection and obligation of pesticides fees, and transfer authorities for the purposes of implementing the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.

The bill includes language expanding the eligible activities that pesticide fees may cover.

The bill authorizes the collection and obligation of TSCA user fees.

The bill authorizes the collection and obligation of Electronic Manifest fees.

The bill continues language authorizing up to \$150,000 to be spent for facility repairs at any one time.

The bill authorizes certain uses for Section 319 non-point source grants.

The bill rescinds \$75,000,000 of unobligated balances from the State and Tribal Assistance Grants account.

The bill directs the availability of not less than \$1,500,000 of funds for the National Estuary program as competitive grants.

TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

The U.S. Forest Service manages 193 million acres of National Forests, Grasslands, and Tallgrass Prairie, including lands in 44 States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and cooperates with States, other Federal agencies, Tribes and private landowners to sustain the Nation's forests and grasslands. The Forest Service administers a wide variety of programs, including forest and rangeland research, State and private forestry assistance, cooperative forest health programs, an international program, National Forest System, and wildland fire management. The National Forest System (NFS) includes 155 national forests, 20 national grasslands, 20 national recreation areas, a national Tallgrass prairie, six national monuments, and six land utilization projects. The NFS is managed for multiple uses, beginning with wood, water and forage, and expanded under the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act to include recreation, grazing, fish and wildlife habitat management.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$875,000
Budget estimate, 2019	875,000
Recommended, 2019	875,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	0
Budget estimate, 2019	0

The Committee recommends \$875,000 for the Office of the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the budget request.

Forest Service Accounting, Budgeting, and Management.—The Committee supports the Service's continuing efforts to improve its accounting, budgeting, and management practices and appreciates the efforts of the Service, Office of Budget and Program Analysis, Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment, and Secretary of Agriculture to make improvements. The Committee is particularly interested in the Service's plans to standardize its budgeting and accounting practices, adopt the best practices developed through the Integrated Resource Restoration pilot program, to increase transparency and accountability by aligning funding and program goals, and to eliminate the use of cost-pools. The Committee looks forward to considering proposed recommendations in the fiscal year 2020 budget request.

Two-year Budget Authority.—Building upon efforts included in the Consolidated Appropriation Act, 2017, P.L. 115–31, the Committee provides two-year budget authority for most Forest Service accounts in the fiscal year 2019 bill. The Committee understands this may require a transition period and pledges to work with the Service to identify appropriate mechanisms to provide for a smooth implementation, if needed.

Wildland Fire Management.—The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115–141) provided a budget cap adjustment for wild-fire suppression costs and included several forest management reforms. The goal of these provisions is to improve the condition of our national forests. As such, the Committee directs and strongly encourages the Service to provide a high level of scrutiny for the Wildland Fire Management account in the remaining months of fiscal year 2018 and fiscal year 2019 in order to ensure increased and appropriate transparency and identify effective cost-containment measures. The Committee supports the Service’s plans to engage the Office of Management and Budget and the Department of the Interior on cost-recovery and other issues, as well as the States on similar issues. The Committee believes more accurate accounting for wildfire suppression costs will help the Federal government, States, and other partners to better understand cost drivers, control costs, and budget appropriately in the future. Without progress on this front, the condition of the national forests is likely to continue to deteriorate, which is an unacceptable outcome for the American people and our Nation’s natural resource heritage.

Government Accountability Office Report.—The Committee supports the Service’s plan to implement the Government Accountability Office (GAO) recommendations included in the report titled “Forest Service: Improvements Needed in Internal Control over Budget Execution Process” (GAO–18–56) and reminds the Service to work with the Committee should it find challenges to implementing the recommendations. The Service is directed to provide to the Committee a summary of its implementation activities on July 31, 2018, and January 31, 2020.

Forest Service Research.—The Committee supports forestry research, but it continues to have concerns about the lack of a regular, rigorous review cycle for research programs and projects; the lack of focus on the needs of the National Forest System; little coordination with the Department of Agriculture’s and other Federal research agencies; and responsiveness to industry, stakeholder, and partner input. As such, the Committee directs the Service to develop and begin to implement a plan to strengthen its research program, within one year of enactment of this Act, using existing guidelines and best practices for Federal research agencies. The Service is directed to consult with the Committee; other congressional committees, as appropriate; the Department of Agriculture, including its Chief Scientist and the Agricultural Research Service; and other Federal agencies and interested parties.

Pests, Diseases, and Invasive Species.—The Committee recognizes that National Forest System lands, as well as other forested lands in the United States, are at increasing risk for insect and disease outbreaks and invasive plant infestations, which often result in catastrophic wildland fire. The Emerald Ash Borer, bark beetle, and cogon grass are but three examples of these threats. As such, the

Committee recommends an increase of \$19,500,000 for Federal and Cooperative Land forest health management and \$20,000,000 for Hazardous Fuels and encourages the Service to work in concert with Federal agencies, States, and other entities to prioritize the allocation of these funds to address the greatest threats.

Indian Trust Lands.—The Service is encouraged to promote and expand the use of agreements with Indian Tribes to protect Indian trust resources from catastrophic wildfire, insect and disease infestation or other threats from adjacent Federal lands, as authorized by law.

Puerto Rico Hurricane Recovery.—The Committee encourages the Service, including El Yunque National Forest and the International Institute of Tropical Forestry, to continue working with private partners and the Government of Puerto Rico to restore and rehabilitate the island's unique forest ecosystems.

Knutson-Vandenberg Program.—The Committee encourages the Service to fully utilize the Knutson-Vandenberg fund as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 576b and to improve its processes and policies to ensure smooth implementation of the activities authorized and funded under the Act.

Wildfire Hazard Severity Mapping for Communities.—The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115–141) required the Service to develop and publish a geospatial map appropriate for community-level use that depicts wildfire hazard severity. The Service is directed to consult specifically with the Bureau of Land Management on the wildfire hazard severity of land managed by the Bureau, as well as similar lands, to ensure at-risk communities have the best available information to help mitigate the risk of catastrophic wildland fire.

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$297,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	258,800,000
Recommended, 2019	297,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	0
Budget estimate, 2019	+38,200,000

The Committee recommends \$297,000,000 for Forest and Rangeland Research, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$38,200,000 above the budget request. This includes \$77,000,000 for Forest Inventory and Analysis.

The Committee notes the interest of Members of Congress, States, and forestry and research associations in funding specific research laboratories, programs, and projects, including those noted below. However, until the Service strengthens its research program, which it has been directed to do within one year of the date of enactment of this Act, the Committee will refrain from directing funding to specific projects, programs, or laboratories. In the meantime, the Service is directed to use the funds provided for the highest priority research needs, including projects conducted through the Joint Fire Science program.

Fire Plan Research and Development.—The Committee supports continued research that significantly contributes to the understanding of wildfire regimes.

Wood Products Research.—The Committee supports continued research to improve the environmental performance, resiliency, and affordability of mass timber and other wood products.

Bighorn Sheep Research.—The Service is urged to collaborate with the Bureau of Land Management and the Agricultural Research Service on research involving the risk of disease transmission between domestic and bighorn sheep.

Forest Carbon Research.—The Committee encourages the Service to work with other U.S. Department of Agriculture agencies and offices to establish the methods and tools needed to quantify forest carbon as a resource.

Cellulose Nanomaterials.—The Committee commends the Service for its work on cellulose nanomaterials and encourages continued research and development in this area.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$329,587,000
Budget estimate, 2019	172,296,000
Recommended, 2019	334,945,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	+5,358,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+162,649,000

The Committee recommends \$334,945,000 for State and Private Forestry, \$5,358,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$162,649,000 above the budget request.

Landscape Scale Restoration.—The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 for Landscape Scale Restoration, \$4,000,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$10,000,000 above the budget request. The Committee notes that the Agriculture and Nutrition Act of 2018, H.R. 2, (the 2018 farm bill) establishes a State and Private Forest Landscape-Scale Restoration Program and sets its authorization of appropriations at \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023. Should the authorization of appropriations be enacted at a different level, the Committee will consider adjusting the amount it provides for the program.

Forest Health Management.—The Committee recommends \$116,000,000 for Forest Health Management, \$19,500,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$30,129,000 above the budget request. The Committee encourages the Service to address high priority invasive species, pests, and diseases, including the Emerald Ash Borer, bark beetle, and cogon grass infestations.

Cooperative Fire Assistance.—The Committee recommends \$80,000,000 for State Fire Assistance, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$14,070,000 above the budget request, and \$16,000,000 for Volunteer Fire Assistance, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$4,980,000 above the budget request.

Forest Stewardship Program.—The Committee recommends \$20,500,000 for the Forest Stewardship Program, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$1,025,000 above the budget request.

Forest Legacy.—The recommendation includes \$48,445,000 for Forest Legacy, \$18,580,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$48,445,000 above the budget request.

Community Forest and Open Space Conservation.—The Committee recommends \$4,000,000 for Community Forest and Open Space Conservation, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$4,000,000 above the budget request.

Urban and Community Forestry.—The Committee recommends \$30,000,000 for Urban and Community, \$1,500,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$30,000,000 above the budget request.

International Forestry.—The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 for International Forestry, \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$10,000,000 above the budget request.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$1,923,750,000
Budget estimate, 2019	1,719,954,000
Recommended, 2019	1,972,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	+48,250,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+252,046,000

The Committee recommends \$1,972,000,000 for the National Forest System, \$48,250,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$252,046,000 above the budget request.

Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness.—The Committee recommends \$260,000,000 for Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness, \$2,152,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$19,764,000 above the budget request. Of the funds available to Manage Recreation Operations, \$750,000 shall be for the maintenance of rural airstrips.

Off-Highway Vehicle Report.—The Committee directs the Service to expeditiously provide the report on its off-highway vehicle (OHV) mixed-use analysis that was requested on July 21, 2017, in House Report 115–238. The report should include information on how OHV access to forest roads would affect recreational opportunities and related economic activity in forest communities; how many miles potentially could become available; estimated budget needs for expanded access; plans for opening new routes; and how other vehicles, such as all-terrain vehicles, could be utilized by wounded veterans and disabled citizens. The Committee reminds the Service of the importance of making the national forests as accessible as possible to the American people and requests that the Service work with States, local officials, communities, and partners as it implements the travel analysis process.

Wilderness Area Management.—The Committee recognizes that the management of National Forest System land recommended as wilderness is not consistent across all regions nor are the full spectrum of adaptive management steps, as provided in the Forest Service Handbook Chapter 70, consistently utilized to maintain existing uses to the extent possible. While the Service is required to protect the characteristics that provide the basis for a wilderness recommendation, the Committee encourages the Service to allow and manage existing uses, to the extent possible, utilizing all the adaptive management steps provided in the handbook, so that such uses do not prevent the protection and maintenance of the social and ecological characteristics that provide the basis for a wilderness designation. The Committee also encourages the Service to fully consider historic uses that have been prevented in previous decisions that can be managed utilizing adaptive management, as appropriate.

Gifford Pinchot National Forest.—The Committee directs the Service to work expeditiously and collaboratively with States, local officials, forest communities, and other interested entities to develop a plan to allow vehicles, such as all-terrain vehicles that are licensed by a State for road use, to travel on low maintenance Level 2 Forest Roads.

Grazing Management.—The Committee recommends \$60,000,000 for Grazing Management, \$3,144,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$11,930,000 above the budget request.

The Committee encourages the Service to improve its monitoring of grazing permits in allotments where riparian streamside health is a concern for listed or threatened species. The Committee also requests that each Forest Service region increase transparency and reporting on how their monitoring resources are used on the ground to satisfy monitoring requirements or for other purposes.

Hazardous Fuels.—The Committee recommends \$450,000,000 for hazardous fuels, \$20,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 level and \$60,000,000 above the budget request. Included in this amount is \$3,000,000 for the Southwest Ecological Restoration Institutes to continue to assist communities and land managers in applying hazardous fuels and wildfire risk reduction research, conduct monitoring and evaluation research, and provide technical assistance.

The Committee directs the Service to use the best available science that takes into account historical fire data, landscape characteristics, and forest composition as well as the effects of past and current human influences, such as development and land-use patterns, and climatic conditions to identify the highest priority areas for hazardous fuel reduction and forest health and management treatments. The Committee also recommends prioritizing funding for proactive hazardous fuels management and fire mitigation in high-priority areas to protect life and property.

Lake Tahoe Basin.—The Committee is encouraged by the work conducted in the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit and expects the Service to prioritize funding the implementation of P.L. 106–506, as amended, and to do so in consultation with affected States, local governments, and other stakeholders. The Committee also recognizes the Service’s efforts to create fire-resilient communities through a combination of active fuel reduction treatments and collaboration with municipal water and fire agencies to improve critical infrastructure and expand fire-fighting capabilities in the Lake Tahoe Basin. The Service is encouraged to continue to fund programs and initiatives that support these partnerships.

Forest Products.—The Committee recommends \$380,000,000 for Forest Products, \$14,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$38,835,000 above the budget request.

The Committee believes timber sales are a vital component of forest health. The budget request assumes 3.7 billion board feet of timber volume will be sold in fiscal year 2019. The Committee encourages the Service to work toward sales of 4 billion board feet.

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund.—The Committee recommends \$40,000,000 for the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$40,000,000 above the budget request.

The Committee recognizes the need to ensure forest resiliency and support multiple uses on national forest lands. The Committee

urges the Service to incorporate a variety of landscapes, including wet forests, as it develops future projects for the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program.

The Committee directs the Service to prioritize vegetation treatments developed by collaborative entities that utilize current science and forest practices, treatments, and techniques that produce a greater average volume per acre and integrate ecological, social, and economic goals consistent with the Northwest Forest Plan, as appropriate.

Minerals and Geology Management.—The Committee recommends \$75,000,000 for Minerals and Geology Management, \$800,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$10,400,000 above the budget request.

The Committee expects that the Service will not promulgate regulations under the authority provided by section 2508 of Public Law 102-486 regarding certain oil and gas activities where the Federal government has acquired an interest in surface lands but not in oil and gas deposits that may be present under these lands. The Committee intends that the Third Circuit Court of Appeals decision in *Minard Run Oil Co. v. U.S. Forest Serv.*, 670 F.3d 236 (3d Cir. 2011) will continue to apply to all Forest Service actions regarding oil and gas development of outstanding and reserved mineral rights on the Allegheny National Forest.

Landownership Management.—The Committee recommends \$75,000,000 for Landownership Management, \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$9,450,000 above the budget request.

The Committee recognizes the challenges of providing for the appropriate and responsible stewardship of National Forest System lands as well as the urgent need to deploy broadband networks nationwide, which may require communications networks to be placed on or across these lands. As such, the Committee directs the Service to coordinate with the other Federal agencies and departments involved in the broadband deployment effort to simplify and standardize Federal rights-of-way, property, permitting, and access regulations to ensure a timely decision-making process.

Law Enforcement Operations.—The Committee recommends \$132,000,000 for Law Enforcement Operations, \$2,847,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the budget request.

Illegal Marijuana Cultivation Site Remediation.—The Committee recommends \$2,500,000 to continue the Service's initiative to remediate illegal growing sites and directs the Service to expeditiously implement the recommendations in the Office of Inspector General audit report 08003-0001-22 regarding illegal drug enforcement on National Forest System lands.

Tongass National Forest.—Without a comprehensive stand-level inventory, the transition plan described by the Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan Amendment lacks the scientific basis needed for success. The Committee expects the Service to meet the requirements of section 705(a) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 539d(a)) and to consider a plan revision, plan replacement, or new plan amendment based on the results of the inventory. Any plan revision or amendment should include a timber management program sufficient to preserve a viable timber industry in the region. Until the Service has deter-

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

The Committee calls the Service's attention to the significant public interest in the environmental assessment it is conducting on the proposal to withdraw lands within the Superior National Forest's Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness from mineral and geothermal leasing laws, subject to valid existing rights, and directs the Service to ensure it evaluates the environmental consequences of the proposed action, allows for State environmental agencies and the public to participate, and is completed no later than January 1, 2019.

Bill Language.—The Committee includes the following bill language in Title IV General Provisions: Section 407, allowing forest management plans to expire if the Forest Service has made a good faith effort to update plans commensurate with appropriated funds; Section 410, regarding timber sales of Alaskan western red cedar; Section 423, allowing the Forest Service to renew grazing permits; Section 425, extending the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act for one year; Section 435, prohibiting the use of appropriated funds to close areas open to recreational hunting and shooting as of January 1, 2013; and Section 436, making vacant allotments for permittees affected by drought or wildfire.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$449,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	94,708,000
Recommended, 2019	499,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	+50,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+404,292,000

The Committee recommends \$499,000,000 for Capital Improvement and Maintenance, \$50,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$404,292,000 above the budget request. The appropriation is offset by the deferral of the road and rail fund payment of \$15,000,000. Overall, the recommendation includes \$50,000,000 to address deferred facility, road, and trail maintenance needs.

Facilities Maintenance and Construction.—The Committee recommends \$176,000,000 for Facilities Maintenance and Construction, \$25,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$164,838,000 above the budget request.

Smokeyjumper Base.—The Committee is aware the North Cascades Smokeyjumper Base in Winthrop, Washington, needs facility upgrades, improvements, and renovations to meet Federal Aviation Administration compliance standards and requirements and understands the Service has completed a Preliminary Project Analysis that recommends maintaining the base. The Committee urges the Service to devote the necessary resources to ensure the base can maintain operational excellence.

Road Maintenance and Construction.—The Committee recommends \$238,000,000 for Road Maintenance and Construction,

\$20,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$166,519,000 above the budget request.

Uhwarrie National Forest.—The Committee encourages the Service to address road conditions in the Uhwarrie National Forest, working with the State and surrounding communities to identify priority projects.

Trail Maintenance and Construction.—The Committee recommends \$85,000,000 for Trail Maintenance and Construction, \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$72,935,000 above the budget request.

American Discovery Trail.—The Committee encourages the Service to work with interested parties to facilitate the installation of signage for the American Discovery Trail, in accordance with current law and regulation.

Legacy Roads and Trail Remediation.—The Committee continues to recognize the need to remediate legacy roads and trails and directs the Service to address these projects as they rank in priority along with all other infrastructure needs from the appropriations provided for roads and trails through the Capital Improvement and Maintenance account.

Capital Improvement Plan.—The Committee reminds the Service of the directive included in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018, (Public Law 115–141), to develop a comprehensive capital improvement plan by December 30, 2018.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$64,337,000
Budget estimate, 2019	– 17,000,000
Recommended, 2019	34,761,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	– 29,576,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+51,761,000

The Committee recommends \$34,761,000 for Land Acquisition, \$29,576,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$51,761,000 above the budget request. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report.

The Committee does not have sufficient information to recommend specific Federal acquisition projects at this time, but will review and recommend levels of funding for projects submitted to the Committee in accordance with the direction provided in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 115–141.

The Committee is pleased with the cooperative agreement between the Forest Service and local authorities in Skamania County and encourages the Service to remain supportive of the agreement and to move forward with the land transfer process.

The Committee supports the continuation of efforts to resolve the long-standing management challenges regarding the school trust lands within the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in the Superior National Forest in Minnesota and encourages the Service to collaborate with nonprofit partners on the private forestland exchange alternative, which will provide the added benefit of preserving valuable forestlands outside of Superior National Forest.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS SPECIAL ACTS

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$850,000
Budget estimate, 2019	700,000
Recommended, 2019	700,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	- 150,000
Budget estimate, 2019	0

The Committee recommends \$700,000 for Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts, equal to the budget request.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$192,000
Budget estimate, 2019	150,000
Recommended, 2019	150,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	- 42,000
Budget estimate, 2019	0

The Committee recommends \$150,000 for Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges under the Act of December 4, 1967 (16 U.S.C. 484a), equal to the budget request.

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$2,065,000
Budget estimate, 2019	1,700,000
Recommended, 2019	1,700,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	- 365,000
Budget estimate, 2019	0

The Committee recommends \$1,700,000 for the Range Betterment Fund, equal to the budget request, to be derived from grazing receipts from national forests (Public Law 94-579) and to be used for range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements including seeding, reseeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement in 16 western States.

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND
RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$45,000
Budget estimate, 2019	45,000
Recommended, 2019	45,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	0
Budget estimate, 2019	0

The Committee recommends \$45,000 for Gifts, Donations and Bequests for Forest and Rangeland Research, equal to the budget request.

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$2,500,000
Budget estimate, 2019	\$1,850,000
Recommended, 2019	1,850,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	- 650,000
Budget estimate, 2019	0

The Committee recommends \$1,850,000 for the Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses in Alaska, equal to the budget request.

WILDLAND FIRE

The Wildland Fire Management account supports the wildland fire activities of the Forest Service. The Committee recommends a total of \$3,004,986,000 for the Forest Service wildland fire accounts. This includes an additional \$500,000,000 above the 10-year average of wildland fire suppression costs.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$2,880,338,000
Budget estimate, 2019	2,439,986,000
Recommended, 2019	3,004,986,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	+124,648,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+565,000,000

The Committee recommends \$3,004,986,000 for Wildland Fire Management, \$124,648,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$565,000,000 above the budget request.

Wildland Fire Preparedness.—The Committee recommends \$1,339,620,000 for Wildfire Preparedness, \$16,100,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

Wildland Fire Suppression Operations.—The Committee recommends \$1,165,366,000 for Wildfire Suppression Operations, \$108,548,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and equal to the budget request. The Committee recommendation fully meets the 10-year average expenditure for suppression activities.

The Committee supports the Service's efforts to incorporate new approaches to fire science into its fire-fighting strategy. Such techniques include, but are not limited to, analyzing fire data to improve forecasts, using high-definition cameras part of the AlertWildfire system, treatments to reduce accumulated fuels loads, and growing use of Unmanned Aircraft Systems. The Committee strongly encourages the Service to work closely with the Department of the Interior, other Federal agencies, States, and other partners on these efforts.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The Committee has included administrative provisions as requested.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

The provision of Federal health services to Indians is based on a relationship between Indian Tribes and the U.S. Government first set forth in the 1830s by the U.S. Supreme Court under Chief Justice John Marshall. Numerous treaties, statutes, constitutional provisions, and international laws have reconfirmed this relationship. Principal among these is the Snyder Act of 1921, which pro-

vides the basic authority for most Indian health services provided by the Federal government to American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/AN). The Indian Health Service (IHS) provides direct health care services in 26 hospitals, 55 health centers, two school health centers, and 21 health stations. Tribes and Tribal groups, through contracts and compacts with the IHS, operate 22 hospitals, 280 health centers, six school health centers, and 62 health stations (including 134 Alaska Native village clinics).

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$3,952,290,000
Budget estimate, 2019	3,945,975,000
Recommended, 2019	4,202,639,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	+250,349,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+256,664,000

The Committee recommends \$4,202,639,000 for Indian Health Services. All proposed cuts are restored and IHS is expected to continue all programs at fiscal year 2018 enacted levels except as otherwise discussed below and summarized in the table at the end of this report. The bill makes funds available for two years unless otherwise specified.

Current Services.—The recommendation includes an increase of \$42,799,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level to cover estimated fixed cost increases, as requested.

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

Indian Health Care Improvement Fund.—The recommendation includes \$125,666,000 for the Indian Health Care Improvement Fund in order to continue to reduce health care disparities across the IHS system.

Staffing for New Facilities.—The recommendation includes \$103,931,000 for staffing newly opened health facilities, which is the full amount based upon updated estimates provided to the Committee. Funds for the staffing of new facilities are limited to facilities funded through the Health Care Facilities Construction Priority System or the Joint Venture Construction Program that have opened in fiscal year 2018 or will open in fiscal year 2019. None of these funds may be allocated to a facility until such facility has achieved beneficial occupancy status.

Accreditation Emergencies.—The recommendation includes \$58,000,000 as requested to assist IHS-operated facilities that have been terminated or received notice of termination from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) Medicare program. Funding shall be allocated to such facilities in amounts to: restore compliance; supplement purchased/referred care, including transportation, in the event of temporary closure of such facility or one or more of its departments; and compensate for third-party collection shortfalls resulting from being out of compliance. Primary consider-

ation should be given to facilities that have been without certification the longest. Shortfalls shall be calculated relative to the average of the collections in each of the two fiscal years preceding the year in which an agreement with CMS was terminated or put on notice of termination. Funds allocated to a facility to address compliance issues shall be made available to Tribes newly assuming operation of such facilities pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (P.L. 93-638).

Village Built Clinics.—The recommendation includes \$18,000,000 for the village built clinics leasing program, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

Dental Health.—The recommendation includes \$207,906,000 for Dental Health, \$12,623,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. Increases are for fixed costs, staffing for new facilities, and the requested transfer. The Service is expected to staff all leadership positions in the headquarters office.

Urban Indian Health.—The recommendation includes \$60,000,000 for Urban Indian Health, \$13,578,000 above the budget request. The Service is expected to include current services estimates for Urban Indian Health in annual budget requests.

Indian Health Care Improvement Act.—It has been over eight years since the permanent reauthorization of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (IHCIA), yet many of the provisions in the law remain unfunded. Tribes have specifically requested that priority areas for funding focus on diabetes treatment and prevention, behavioral health, and health professions. The Committee is aware of the work being done by the IHS in consultation with Tribes to re-evaluate the existing formula for calculating the level of need funded. The Service is expected to combine this calculation with other existing resource deficiency metrics to estimate a total amount necessary for fully funding existing health services, and report to the Committee no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act.

Maternal and Child Health.—The Committee is aware the Indian Health Service Chief Medical Officer (CMO) has established the hiring of a national maternal/child health coordinator as a top priority for the Office of Clinical and Preventive Services. In addition, the CMO has also appointed a Chief Clinical Consultant for Obstetrics and Gynecology for issues related to maternal health. Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the Indian Health Service shall report on its progress to hire a permanent Maternal and Child Health Coordinator at Headquarters with experience working as a health care provider on maternal and child health issues.

Indian Health Professions.—The recommendation includes \$70,765,000 for Indian Health Professions, \$21,402,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. Loan repayments are funded at \$55,700,000 and an additional \$1,650,000 is provided for scholarships. The Committee recognizes the value of the loan repayment program and the scholarships program in helping to recruit and retain medical professionals.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$717,970,000
Budget estimate, 2019	822,227,000
Recommended, 2019	822,227,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	+104,257,000
Budget estimate, 2019	0

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation estimated to be \$822,227,000 for contract support costs incurred by the agency as required by law. The bill includes language making available for two years such sums as are necessary to meet the Federal government's full legal obligation, and prohibiting the transfer of funds to any other account for any other purpose.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$867,504,000
Budget estimate, 2019	505,821,000
Recommended, 2019	882,748,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	+15,244,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+376,927,000

The Committee recommends \$882,748,000 for Indian Health Facilities, \$15,244,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$376,927,000 above the budget request. All proposed cuts are restored and IHS is expected to continue all programs at fiscal year 2018 enacted levels except as otherwise discussed below and summarized in the table at the end of this report.

Current Services.—The recommendation includes an increase of \$3,942,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level to cover estimated fixed cost increases, as requested.

Staffing for New Facilities.—The agreement includes \$11,302,000 for staffing newly opened health facilities, which is the full amount based upon updated estimates provided to the Committee. The stipulations included in the "Indian Health Services" account regarding the allocation of funds pertain to this account as well.

Indian Health Care Improvement Fund.—The bill includes language allowing funds in the Indian Health Care Improvement Fund to be used for activities in the Facilities account.

The methodology used to distribute facilities funding should address the fluctuating annual workload and maintain parity among IHS areas and Tribes as the workload shifts.

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 and in section 126(g) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 to conduct certain research and worker training activities associated with the Nation's Hazardous Substance Superfund program.

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$77,349,000
Budget estimate, 2019	53,967,000
Recommended, 2019	80,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	+2,651,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+26,033,000

The Committee recommends \$80,000,000 for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, \$2,651,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$26,033,000 above the budget request.

AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), an agency in the Department of Health and Human Services, was created in section 104(i) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980. The Agency's mission is to serve the public through responsive public health actions to promote healthy and safe environments and prevent harmful toxic exposures. ATSDR assesses hazardous exposures in communities near toxic waste sites and advises the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and other government agencies, community groups and industry partners on actions needed to protect people's health. In addition, ATSDR conducts toxicological and applied research to support environmental assessments, supports health surveillance systems and registries, develops and disseminates information on hazardous substances, provides education and training on hazardous exposures, and responds to environmental emergencies. Through a national network of scientists and public health practitioners in State health departments, regional EPA offices and headquarters, ATSDR helps to protect people from acute toxic exposures that occur from hazardous leaks and spills, environment-related poisonings, and natural and terrorism-related disasters.

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$74,691,000
Budget estimate, 2019	62,000,000
Recommended, 2019	62,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	- 12,691,000
Budget estimate, 2019	0

The Committee recommends \$62,000,000 for the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, \$12,691,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The Committee directs the Agency to focus on its core mission of assessing hazardous exposures and working with communities, if requested, near toxic waste sites and not agricultural operations that are regulated under a variety of State and Federal laws.

OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) was established by Congress under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

(NEPA). The Office of Environmental Quality (OEQ), which provides professional and administrative staff for the Council, was established in the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970. The Council on Environmental Quality has statutory responsibility for overseeing Federal agency implementation of the requirements of NEPA. CEQ also assists in coordinating environmental programs among the Federal agencies in the Executive Branch.

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$3,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	2,994,000
Recommended, 2019	2,994,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	– 6,000
Budget estimate, 2019	0

The Committee recommends \$2,994,000 for the Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality, \$6,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The Committee recognizes that the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) plays a critical role in coordinating Federal efforts to protect our environment and natural resources. Given that role, the Committee urges CEQ to convene the Department of the Navy and the Department of the Interior, and other agencies as appropriate, to support ongoing efforts to determine the potential environmental impacts of military aviation noise on national parks, including with respect to measuring and reporting military aviation noise that impacts land under the administration of the National Park Service.

CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (CSB) is an independent Federal agency charged with investigating industrial chemical accidents. The board members are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The CSB conducts root-cause investigations of chemical accidents at fixed industrial facilities. Root causes are usually deficiencies in safety management systems, but can be any factor that would have prevented the accident if that factor had not occurred. Other accident causes often involve equipment failures, human errors, unforeseen chemical reactions or other hazards. CSB does not issue fines or citations, but does make recommendations to plants, regulatory agencies such as the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the Environmental Protection Agency, industry organizations, and labor groups. Congress designed the CSB to be non-regulatory and independent of other agencies so that its investigations might, where appropriate, review the effectiveness of regulations and regulatory enforcement.

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$11,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	9,500,000
Recommended, 2019	12,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	+1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+2,500,000

The bill provides \$12,000,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board. The Board has the responsibility of independently investigating industrial chemical accidents and collaborating with industry and professional organizations to share safety lessons that can prevent catastrophic incidents and the Committee expects this work to continue.

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation was established by Public Law 93–531 to plan and conduct relocation activities associated with the settlement of a land dispute between the Navajo Nation and the Hopi Tribe.

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$15,431,000
Budget estimate, 2019	4,400,000
Recommended, 2019	4,750,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	– 10,681,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+350,000

The Committee recommends \$4,750,000 for the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation (ONHIR) to complete its mission and bring about the closure of ONHIR in accordance with its authorizing statutes. The amount above the request may be used for activities such as hiring temporary personnel, contracting for litigation support to summarize files within the statute of limitations, contracting for post move counseling services, and hiring a consultant to facilitate transitioning ONHIR's database to the entity that assumes responsibility for ONHIR functions to ensure the information is readily available and accessible. ONHIR is directed to continue to work closely with the Navajo Nation, the Hopi Tribe, the Office of the Special Trustee, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Department of Justice to plan and implement the timely, reasonable, and fair closure of ONHIR and transfer of any legacy responsibilities to the appropriate parties.

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT

PAYMENT TO THE INSTITUTE

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$9,835,000
Budget estimate, 2019	9,960,000
Recommended, 2019	9,960,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	+125,000
Budget estimate, 2019	0

The Committee recommends \$9,960,000 for the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development, as requested.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Smithsonian Institution is the world's largest museum and research complex, with 19 museums and galleries, numerous research centers, libraries, archives, and the National Zoological Park. Funded by both private and Federal sources, the Smithso-

nian is unique in the Federal establishment. Created by an Act of Congress in 1846 to carry out the trust included in James Smithson's will, it has been engaged for 172 years in the "increase and diffusion of knowledge." Last year, the Smithsonian attracted over 30 million visits to its museums, galleries, and zoological park. Additional millions also view Smithsonian traveling exhibitions and participate in the annual Folklife Festival on the National Mall. As custodian of the National Collections, the Smithsonian is responsible for more than 155 million art objects, natural history specimens, and artifacts. These scientific and cultural collections are a vital resource for global research and conservation efforts. The collections are displayed for the enjoyment and education of visitors and are available for research by the staff of the Institution and by thousands of visiting students, scientists, and historians each year.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$731,444,000
Budget estimate, 2019	737,944,000
Recommended, 2019	737,944,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	+6,500,000
Budget estimate, 2019	0

The Committee recommends \$737,944,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, \$6,500,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

Additional Guidance.—The following additional direction and guidance is provided with respect to funding provided within this account:

Collections Care.—The Committee maintains its longstanding commitment to the preservation of priceless, irreplaceable Smithsonian Institution collections and has provided funds, as requested, for the collections care initiative. The Committee is pleased with continuing efforts to improve the long-term inventory, preservation, and storage of historical collections.

National Museum of African American History and Culture.—The Committee maintains its longstanding support of the National Museum of African American History and Culture (NMAAHC), and has provided funds, as requested.

Latino Programs, Exhibitions, Collections and Public Outreach.—The Committee supports the Smithsonian Latino Center's goal of promoting the inclusion of Latino contributions in Smithsonian Institution programs, exhibitions, collections and public outreach. The Committee urges collaboration among interested parties to advance these goals more fully by utilizing existing Smithsonian Institution museum locations for the expansion of the Smithsonian Latino Center's programming, exhibition and collection space. The Committee has provided funds, as requested, to support the Institution's Latino initiatives.

Asian Pacific American Initiatives and Outreach.—The Committee provides funds as requested for the Institution's Asian Pacific American initiatives and continues to support the Institution's efforts to develop programs and expand outreach to promote a better understanding of the Asian Pacific American experience.

Outreach.—The Committee acknowledges the Smithsonian's new strategic plan and its goal to reach a billion people by 2022 with

a “digital first” strategy. The Committee encourages the Institution to increase outreach and support activities through collaboration with local museums and other interested public and non-profit organizations. The Committee continues its support of the Smithsonian’s Traveling Exhibitions and Affiliations programs that share its expertise, art, science and historical artifacts throughout the Nation, as well as rich educational programming. These programs ensure that all Americans have the opportunity to learn and experience the magnificent history which millions find every year exhibited in Washington, D.C.

STEM engagement.—The Committee commends the Smithsonian’s efforts to provide authentic and inspiring STEM experiences for teachers and students by drawing on the scientific and engineering assets of the Federal government including scientists, labs, satellites, museums, and research centers. The Committee encourages the Smithsonian to continue its involvement and leadership in the Federal CoSTEM initiative which coordinates the efforts of STEM engagement across mission agencies, and other non-profit collaborators. The Committee is pleased that the Smithsonian continues to offer additional programs, experiences, and services in the creation, dissemination, and evaluation of STEM education content.

FACILITIES CAPITAL

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$311,903,000
Budget estimate, 2019	219,500,000
Recommended, 2019	317,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	+5,597,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+98,000,000

The Committee recommends \$317,500,000 for the Facilities Capital account, \$5,597,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level. The recommendation includes funding, as requested, for the facilities capital account and an additional \$98,000,000 above the budget request for the National Air and Space Museum revitalization.

National Air and Space Museum Revitalization.—The Committee supports the multi-year, multi-phase renovation of the National Air and Space Museum (NASM), including the replacement of the building’s façade and internal building systems. The bill includes \$225,000,000 for this critical revitalization effort.

The NASM faces mechanical, structural, and security challenges that necessitate action to ensure the facility’s long-term viability. The NASM is the most visited museum in the United States and second most visited museum in the world with between seven and eight million visitors annually. Given the scale of the project, the Committee directs the Institution to provide the Committee on a timely basis the most updated and comprehensive information on project and funding requirements. The Government Accountability Office is directed to continue its ongoing review and analysis of the project’s cost estimate, as directed in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 115–31). Further, the Committee commends the Smithsonian for its efforts to identify partnership and philanthropic opportunities that will provide additional non-Federal sources of funding to assist in offsetting the costs of this and other projects.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

The National Gallery of Art is one of the world's great galleries. Its magnificent works of art, displayed for the benefit of millions of visitors annually, and its two iconic buildings and sculpture garden, serve as an example of a successful cooperative endeavor between private individuals and institutions and the Federal government. With the special exhibitions shown in the Gallery, and through the many exhibitions which travel across the country, the Gallery brings great art treasures to Washington, DC, and to the Nation. Through its educational and teacher training programs and its website, the Gallery provides art history materials, rich online educational materials, direct loans, and broadcast programs to millions of Americans in every State.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$141,790,000
Budget estimate, 2019	138,724,000
Recommended, 2019	141,790,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	0
Budget estimate, 2019	+3,066,000

The Committee recommends \$141,790,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the National Gallery of Art, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$3,066,000 above the budget request.

Bill Language.—The Committee has included bill language specifying the amount provided for Special Exhibitions.

REPAIR, RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$24,203,000
Budget estimate, 2019	8,176,000
Recommended, 2019	26,564,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	+2,361,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+18,388,000

The Committee recommends \$26,564,000 for Repair, Restoration and Renovation of buildings at the National Gallery of Art, \$2,361,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$18,388,000 above the budget request. The recommendation includes an additional \$4,000,000 to begin projects identified for Work Area 9.3, including upgrading the East Building's main electrical service equipment.

Bill Language.—The Committee has included bill language, as requested, relating to lease agreements of no more than 10 years that addresses space needs created by ongoing renovations in the Master Facilities Plan.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts is a living memorial to the late President Kennedy and is the National Center for the Performing Arts. The Center houses nine stages and seven theaters which have a total of more than 7,300 seats. The Center consists of over 1.5 million square feet of usable floor space with visitation averaging 8,000 on a daily basis. The support systems in the building often operate at capacity 18 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$23,740,000
Budget estimate, 2019	24,490,000
Recommended, 2019	24,490,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	+750,000
Budget estimate, 2019	0

The Committee recommends \$24,490,000 for Operations and Maintenance, \$750,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

CAPITAL REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$16,775,000
Budget estimate, 2019	13,000,000
Recommended, 2019	16,025,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	- 750,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+3,025,000

The Committee recommends \$16,025,000 for Capital Repair and Restoration, \$750,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$3,025,000 above the budget request.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars promotes policy-relevant research and dialogue to increase understanding and enhance the capabilities and knowledge of leaders, citizens, and institutions worldwide. The Center hosts scholars and policy makers to do their own advanced study, research and writing and facilitates debate and discussions among scholars, public officials, journalists and business leaders from across the country on relevant, major long-term issues facing this Nation and the world.

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$12,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	7,474,000
Recommended, 2019	12,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	0
Budget estimate, 2019	+4,526,000

The Committee recommends \$12,000,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$4,526,000 above the budget request.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$152,849,000
Budget estimate, 2019	28,949,000
Recommended, 2019	155,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	+2,151,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+126,051,000

The Committee recommends \$155,000,000 for the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), \$2,151,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$126,051,000 above the budget request.

The Committee notes the broad bipartisan support of the NEA in commending the NEA's participation in the National Initiative on Arts and the Military. This collaborative effort involving Federal agencies, the military, and nonprofit and private sector partners is working to advance the policy, research, and practice of arts therapy for military veterans and their families. Through the innovative program, "Creative Forces: NEA Military Healing Arts Network," the NEA is partnering with the Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs to place creative arts therapies at the core of patient-centered care and increase access to therapeutic arts activities in local communities.

The Committee commends the NEA for its ongoing collaboration with the National Intrepid Center of Excellence at Walter Reed National Military Medical Center. Since 2011, this unique partnership has supported creative and innovative arts therapies for service members. In 2013, this collaborative relationship expanded to bring art therapy to military patients at the Fort Belvoir Community Hospital Brain Injury Clinic in Virginia to evaluate the potential health benefits of creative arts therapy interventions for service members with Traumatic Brain Injury and Post Traumatic Stress. Today, the NEA is engaged in this transformative approach to healing at 11 clinical sites across the country.

The Committee values greatly the longstanding collaborative relationship between the NEA and the States. State Arts Agencies support the arts for communities at the grassroots level regardless of their geographic location, providing much of their funding to smaller organizations, community groups, and schools.

The Committee remains committed to supporting proven national initiatives with broad geographic reach. The Big Read, Challenge America, and Shakespeare in American Communities are among the cost-effective grant programs with broad, bipartisan congressional support that meet these criteria, supporting the NEA's goal of extending the arts to underserved populations in both urban and rural communities across the United States.

The Committee supports the NEA's work with STEAM, adding the Arts to STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematic) education initiatives. The Committee encourages the NEA to continue its research efforts and work with cultural institutions, arts organizations, and other Federal agencies in furthering STEAM initiatives. STEAM programs have proven effective in student achievement, subject area understanding, and fostering innovation and creativity and preparing young Americans for the 21st century and beyond.

Bill Language.—Each year, the Committee provides in bill language specific guidelines under which the Endowment is directed to distribute taxpayer dollars in support of the arts. With the exception of established honorific programs, grant funding to individual artists is strictly prohibited. The Committee directs that priority be given to providing services or grant funding for projects, productions, or programs that encourage public knowledge, education, understanding, and appreciation of the arts. Any reduction in support to the States for arts education should be no more than

proportional to other funding decreases taken in other NEA programs.

Reforms originally instituted by the Committee in P.L. 108–447 relating to grant guidelines and program priorities are fully restated in Sections 413 and 414 of the bill. The Committee expects the NEA to adhere to them fully. These reforms maintain broad bipartisan support and continue to serve well both the NEA and the public.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING MATCHING GRANTS)

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$152,848,000
Budget estimate, 2019	42,307,000
Recommended, 2019	155,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	+2,152,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+112,693,000

The Committee recommends a total of \$155,000,000 for the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), \$2,152,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$112,693,000 above the budget request.

The Committee notes the broad bipartisan support of the NEH in commending the NEH for its support of grant programs to benefit wounded warriors and to ensure educational opportunities for veterans and service members transitioning to civilian life. In partnership with NEH, State humanities councils have developed and delivered local programs that support veterans, their families and caregivers. The Committee encourages the NEH to fully support efforts to connect the humanities to the experience of veterans and provide educational opportunities to these American heroes.

The Committee commends the NEH for its ongoing support to American Indian and Alaska Native communities in preserving their cultural and linguistic heritage through the Documenting Endangered Languages program and a variety of preservation and access grants that enable American Indian and Alaska Native communities to preserve cultural artifacts and make them broadly accessible. The Committee also commends the NEH for providing educational opportunities for Tribal communities through the Humanities Initiatives at Tribal Colleges and Universities program.

The Committee commends the NEH Federal/State Partnership for its ongoing, successful collaboration with State humanities councils in each of the 50 states as well as Washington, DC, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa. The Committee recognizes the State humanities councils for the scope and reach of public humanities programming in congressional districts across the nation, which serve rural areas, promote family literacy, and support cultural tourism that contributes to local economies. Every NEH dollar received by a council is matched by a local contribution. In recent years, the proportion of NEH program funds supporting the work of State humanities councils has grown to nearly 40 percent. The Committee urges the NEH to provide program funding to support the work of State human-

ities councils consistent with the guidance provided in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

The Commission of Fine Arts was established in 1910 to advise the government on matters pertaining to the design of national symbols, and particularly to guide the architectural development of Washington, DC. The Commission's work includes advice on designs for parks, public buildings, public art, as well as the design of national monuments, coins and medals, and overseas American military cemeteries. In addition, the Commission conducts design reviews of semipublic and private structures within the Old Georgetown Historic District and within certain areas of the National Capital that are adjacent to areas of Federal interest. The Commission reviews approximately 750 projects annually. The Commission also administers the National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$2,762,000
Budget estimate, 2019	2,771,000
Recommended, 2019	2,771,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	+9,000
Budget estimate, 2019	0

The Committee recommends \$2,771,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts, \$9,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$2,750,000
Budget Estimate, 2019	0
Recommended, 2019	2,750,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	0
Budget estimate, 2019	+2,750,000

The National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs (NCACA) program was established in Public Law 99-190 to support organizations that perform, exhibit, and/or present the arts in the Nation's Capital. NCACA provides grants to support Ford's Theater, the National Symphony Orchestra, the National Museum of Women in the Arts, and other arts organizations. The Committee recommends \$2,750,000, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). The ACHP was granted permanent authorization as part of the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 2006 (Public Law 109-453). The ACHP promotes the preservation, enhancement, and productive use of our Nation's historic resources and advises the President and Congress on national historic preservation policy.

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$6,400,000
Budget estimate, 2019	6,440,000
Recommended, 2019	6,440,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	+40,000
Budget estimate, 2019	0

The Committee recommends \$6,440,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), \$40,000 above the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The National Capital Planning Act of 1952 designated the National Capital Planning Commission as the central planning agency for the Federal government in the National Capital Region. The three major functions of the Commission are to prepare and adopt the Federal elements of the National Capital Comprehensive Plan; prepare an annual report on a five-year projection of the Federal Capital Improvement Program; and review plans and proposals submitted to the Commission.

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$8,099,000
Budget estimate, 2019	7,948,000
Recommended, 2019	8,099,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	0
Budget estimate, 2019	+151,000

The Committee recommends \$8,099,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the National Capital Planning Commission, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$151,000 above the budget request.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

In 1980, Congress passed legislation creating a 65-member Holocaust Memorial Council with the mandate to create and oversee a living memorial/museum to victims of the Holocaust. The museum opened in April 1993. Construction costs for the museum came solely from donated funds raised by the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum Campaign, and appropriated funds were used for planning and development of programmatic components, overall administrative support, and annual commemorative observances. Since the opening of the museum, appropriated funds have been provided to pay for the ongoing operating costs of the museum as authorized by Public Law 102-529 and Public Law 106-292. Private funds support educational outreach throughout the United States.

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$59,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	56,602,000
Recommended, 2019	58,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	-1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+1,398,000

The Committee recommends \$58,000,000 for the Holocaust Memorial Museum, \$1,000,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted

level and \$1,398,000 above the budget request. The Committee provides \$57,000,000 for operations and recommends an additional \$1,000,000 to continue priority capital improvement and deferred maintenance projects.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL COMMISSION

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission was created by Congress in 1999 through Public Law 106–79 for the purpose of establishing a permanent national memorial to Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe in World War II and 34th President of the United States. The Commission consists of 12 members, four members of the House of Representatives, four Senators, and four private citizens appointed by the President.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$1,800,000
Budget estimate, 2019	1,800,000
Recommended, 2019	1,800,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	0
Budget estimate, 2019	0

The bill includes \$1,800,000 for the Salaries and Expenses account, equal to the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and the budget request. The Committee notes that the final installment of construction funding necessary to complete the memorial was provided in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–141).

WOMEN’S SUFFRAGE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

The Women’s Suffrage Centennial Commission was established by Congress in 2017 in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017, P.L. 115–31. The purpose of the commission is to study and make recommendations for the national commemoration of the ratification of the 19th amendment to the U.S. Constitution on August 18, 1920, that guaranteed women the right to vote.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	0
Recommended, 2019	500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	– 500,000
Budget estimate, 2019	+500,000

The bill provides \$500,000 for the salaries and expenses account of the Women’s Suffrage Centennial Commission, \$500,000 below the fiscal year 2018 enacted level and \$500,000 above the budget request. The Committee notes that Congress has provided a total of \$3,000,000 over the past two fiscal years for the Commission and activities related to the Women’s Suffrage Centennial. However, a quorum has not been established and an executive director has not been appointed. When a quorum is achieved, the Committee requests a briefing on how the funding appropriated to date will be obligated and at such time will consider the need for additional appropriations for fiscal year 2019.

WORLD WAR I CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

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

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2018	\$7,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	6,000,000
Recommended, 2019	3,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2018	– 4,000,000
Budget estimate, 2019	– 3,000,000

The Committee recommends \$3,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the World War I Centennial Commission. Additional funds are not provided because the Commission's budget was increased for fiscal year 2018 to coincide with the centennial of the end of the war.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 401 continues a provision prohibiting activities to promote public support or opposition to legislative proposals.

Section 402 continues a provision providing for annual appropriations unless expressly provided otherwise in this Act.

Section 403 continues a provision providing restrictions on departmental assessments unless approved by the Committee on Appropriations.

Section 404 continues a limitation on accepting and processing applications for patents and on the patenting of Federal lands.

Section 405 continues a provision regarding the payment of contract support costs for prior fiscal years.

Section 406 addresses the payment of contract support costs for fiscal year 2019.

Section 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.

Section 408 continues a provision limiting preleasing, leasing, and related activities within the boundaries of National Monuments.

Section 409 continues a provision which restricts funding for acquisition of lands or interests in lands from being used for declarations of taking or complaints in condemnation.

Section 410 continues a provision addressing timber sales involving Alaskan western red cedar.

Section 411 continues a provision which prohibits no-bid contracts and grants except under certain circumstances.

Section 412 continues a provision which requires public disclosure of certain reports.

Section 413 continues a provision which delineates the grant guidelines for the National Endowment for the Arts.

Section 414 continues a provision which delineates the program priorities for programs managed by the National Endowment for the Arts.

Section 415 continues a provision requiring the Department of the Interior, Environmental Protection Agency, Forest Service, and Indian Health Service to provide the Committees on Appropriations quarterly reports on the status of balances of appropriations.

Section 416 continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds to promulgate or implement any regulation requiring the issuance of permits under title V of the Clean Air Act for carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, water vapor, or methane emissions.

Section 417 continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds to implement any provision in a rule if that provision requires mandatory reporting of greenhouse gas emissions from manure management systems.

Section 418 prohibits the use of funds to regulate the lead content of ammunition or fishing tackle.

Section 419 continues a provision through fiscal year 2020 authorizing the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to consider local contractors when awarding contracts for certain activities on public lands.

Section 420 extends the authorization for the Chesapeake Bay Initiative through fiscal year 2020.

Section 421 extends certain authorities through fiscal year 2019 allowing the Forest Service to renew grazing permits.

Section 422 prohibits the use of funds to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network is designed to block access to pornography websites.

Section 423 extends the authority of the Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act.

Section 424 sets requirements for the use of American iron and steel for certain loans and grants.

Section 425 prohibits the use of funds to destroy any building or structures on Midway Island that has been recommended by the U.S. Navy for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Section 426 reauthorizes funding for one year for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

Section 427 provides authority for the Secretary of the Interior to enter into training agreements and to transfer excess equipment and supplies for wildfires.

Section 428 provides a one-year extension of the current recreation fee authority.

Section 429 addresses carbon emissions from forest biomass.

Section 430 prohibits the use of funds to require permits for the discharge of dredged or fill material for certain agriculture activities.

Section 431 addresses the Waters of the United States rule.

Section 432 prohibits the use of funds to issue any regulation under the Solid Waste Disposal Act that applies to an animal feeding operation.

Section 433 prohibits the use of funds to limit recreational shooting and hunting on Federal and public lands except for public safety.

Section 434 makes available vacant grazing allotments for permittees impacted by drought or wildland fire.

Section 435 makes additional investments in water infrastructure priorities and Superfund long-term cleanup remedies.

Section 436 provides authority for the Secretary of Agriculture to hire resource assistants under certain circumstances.

Sec. 437 expedites completion of a project providing reliable water supplies to Central and Southern California.

Sec. 438 prohibits the use of funds to introduce grizzly bears into certain areas in the State of Washington.

Sec. 439 provides authority for the Secretary of the Interior to use sterilization in the management of wild horses and burros.

Sec. 440 prohibits the use of funds to set aside any additional forest habitat for the marbled murrelet seabird.

Sec. 441 exempts California water infrastructure projects from judicial review.

Sec. 442 redistributes proceeds from energy production in Alaska.

Section 443 establishes a Spending Reduction Account in the bill.

Bill-Wide Reporting Requirements

The following items are included in accordance with various requirements of the Rules of the House of Representatives:

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 1

Date: June 6, 2018

Measure: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019

Motion by: Ms. McCollum

Description of Motion: To withhold funds for the proposed reorganization of the Department of the Interior until certain requirements are met.

Results: Defeated 21 yeas to 26 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cartwright
Ms. Clark
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Lee
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Cole
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rooney
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 2

Date: June 6, 2018

Measure: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019

Motion by: Ms. McCollum

Description of Motion: To strike a number of policy provisions in the bill.

Results: Defeated 19 yeas to 28 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Cartwright
Ms. Clark
Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Cole
Mr. Cuellar
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rooney
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 3

Date: June 6, 2018

Measure: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019

Motion by: Mrs. Lowey

Description of Motion: To strike Endangered Species Act provisions in the bill.

Results: Defeated 21 yeas to 26 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cartwright
Ms. Clark
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Cole
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rooney
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 4

Date: June 6, 2018

Measure: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019

Motion by: Mr. Quigley

Description of Motion: To require the Administrator and Deputy Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to publicly post all travel costs within 10 days of travel.

Results: Defeated 21 yeas to 26 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cartwright
Ms. Clark
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Cole
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rooney
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 5

Date: June 6, 2018

Measure: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019

Motion by: Mr. Price

Description of Motion: To prohibit the use of funds to revise the well-control or production safety systems rules.

Results: Defeated 20 yeas to 27 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cartwright
Ms. Clark
Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Cole
Mr. Cuellar
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rooney
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 6

Date: June 6, 2018

Measure: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019

Motion by: Mr. Pocan

Description of Motion: To increase funding for the Environmental Protection Agency Inspector General account to be offset with a reduction in funding for the Environmental Programs and Management account.

Results: Defeated 21 yeas to 26 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cartwright
Ms. Clark
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 7

Date: June 6, 2018

Measure: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019

Motion by: Mr. Amodei

Description of Motion: To prohibit the use of funds to require the transfer of groundwater rights as a condition for approving certain permits.

Results: Adopted 26 yeas to 21 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cartwright
Ms. Clark
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 8

Date: June 6, 2018

Measure: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019

Motion by: Ms. Pingree

Description of Motion: To prohibit the use of funds for approval or implementation of a new offshore oil and gas lease plan.

Results: Defeated 20 yeas to 26 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Cartwright
Ms. Clark
Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Cuellar
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 9

Date: June 6, 2018

Measure: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019

Motion by: Mrs. Lowey

Description of Motion: To prohibit funds to implement section 20001 of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act.

Results: Defeated 19 yeas to 26 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Cartwright
Ms. Clark
Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Cuellar
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 10

Date: June 6, 2018

Measure: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2019

Motion by: Mr. Rogers

Description of Motion: To report the bill to the House, as amended.

Results: Adopted 25 yeas to 20 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Cartwright
Ms. Clark
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

STATEMENT OF GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following is a statement of general performance goals and objectives for which this measure authorizes funding:

The Committee on Appropriations considers program performance, including a program's success in developing and attaining outcome-related goals and objectives, in developing funding recommendations.

RESCISSION OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the rescissions recommended in the accompanying bill:

Department and activity	Amounts Recommended for rescission
Department of the Interior: Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, Administrative Provisions	\$4,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency: Science and Technology	\$7,350,000
Environmental Protection Agency: Environmental Programs and Management	\$40,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)	\$75,000,000

TRANSFERS OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the transfer of funds in the accompanying bill.

APPROPRIATION TRANSFERS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Account from which transfer is made	Amount (000's)	Account to which transfer is made	Amount (000's)
Department of the Interior, National Park Service	not specified	Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration	not specified
Department of the Interior, BIA/BIE, Operation of Indian Programs	not specified	Indian forest land assistance accounts	not specified
Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs Construction	not specified	Bureau of Reclamation	not specified
Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary	not specified	Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Indian Education "Operation of Indian Programs", Office of the Special Trustee "Federal Trust Programs"	not specified
Department of the Interior, Office of Insular Affairs	not specified	Secretary of Agriculture	not specified
Department of the Interior, Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians	not specified	Department of the Interior, BIA/BIE, Operation of Indian Programs, Office of the Solicitor, Salaries and Expenses; Office of the Secretary, Departmental Operations	not specified
Department of the Interior, Wildland Fire Management	not specified	Department of the Interior, for repayment of advances made during emergencies	not specified
Department of the Interior, Wildland Fire Management	up to \$50,000	Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management	up to \$50,000
Department of the Interior, Intra-Bureau	not specified	Department of the Interior, Intra-Bureau, for emergency purposes as specified	not specified
Department of the Interior, Department-Wide	not specified	Department of the Interior, Department-Wide, for emergency purposes as specified	not specified
Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, and Office of the Special Trustee	not specified	Indian trust management and reform activities	not specified
Environmental Protection Agency, Hazardous Substance Superfund	not specified	Other Federal Agencies	not specified
Environmental Protection Agency, Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$8,778	Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Inspector General	\$8,778
Environmental Protection Agency, Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$15,496	Environmental Protection Agency, Science and Technology	\$15,496
Environmental Protection Agency, Administrative Provisions	up to \$300,000	Any Federal Department or Agency for Great Lakes Initiative	up to \$300,000
Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management	not specified	Forest Service, for repayment of advances made during emergencies	not specified
Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management	not specified	Forest Service, National Forest System	not specified
Forest Service, Administrative provision	not specified	Wildland Fire Management	not specified
Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management	up to \$50,000	Secretary of the Interior	up to \$50,000
Forest Service, Administrative provisions	not specified	National Forest Systems – Hazardous Fuels Management	not specified
Forest Service, Administrative Provisions	not specified	Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management	not specified
Forest Service, Administrative Provisions	up to \$82,000	USDA, Working Capital Fund	up to \$82,000
Forest Service, Administrative Provisions	up to \$14,500	USDA, Greenbook	up to \$14,500

DISCLOSURE OF EARMARKS AND CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED
SPENDING ITEMS

Neither the bill nor the report contains any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined by clause 9 of rule XXI.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII, CL. 3(e) (RAMSEYER RULE)

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

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

* * * * *

**BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS REGARDING
GRAZING ON PUBLIC LANDS**

SEC. 122. (a) EXHAUSTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW REQUIRED.—

(1) For **[(fiscal years 2012 through 2022,)]** *fiscal year 2012 and each fiscal year thereafter*, a person may bring a civil action challenging a decision of the Bureau of Land Management concerning grazing on public lands (as defined in section 103(e) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702(e))) in a Federal district court only if the person has exhausted the administrative hearings and appeals procedures established by the Department of the Interior, including having filed a timely appeal and a request for stay.

(2) An issue may be considered in the judicial review of a decision referred to in paragraph (1) only if the issue was raised in the administrative review process described in such paragraph.

(3) An exception to the requirement of exhausting the administrative review process before seeking judicial review shall be available if a Federal court finds that the agency failed or was unable to make information timely available during the administrative review process for issues of material fact. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term “timely” means within 120 calendar days after the date that the challenge to the agency action or amendment at issue is received for administrative review.

(b) ACCEPTANCE OF DONATION OF CERTAIN EXISTING PERMITS OR LEASES.—

(1) During fiscal year 2012 and thereafter, the Secretary of the Interior shall accept the donation of any valid existing permits or leases authorizing grazing on public lands within the California Desert Conservation Area. With respect to each permit or lease donated under this paragraph, the Secretary shall terminate the grazing permit or lease, ensure a permanent end (except as provided in paragraph (2)), to grazing on the land covered by the permit or lease, and make the land available for mitigation by allocating the forage to wildlife use consistent with any applicable Habitat Conservation Plan, section 10(a)(1)(B) permit, or section 7 consultation under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

(2) If the land covered by a permit or lease donated under paragraph (1) is also covered by another valid existing permit or lease that is not donated under such paragraph, the Secretary of the Interior shall reduce the authorized grazing level on the land covered by the permit or lease to reflect the donation of the permit or lease under paragraph (1). To ensure that there is a permanent reduction in the level of grazing on the land covered by a permit or lease donated under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall not allow grazing use to exceed the authorized level under the remaining valid existing permit or lease that is not donated.

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TITLE IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

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CONTRACTING AUTHORITIES

SEC. 412. In awarding a Federal contract with funds made available by this Act, notwithstanding Federal Government procurement and contracting laws, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior (the “Secretaries”) may, in evaluating bids and proposals, through ~~【fiscal year 2019】~~ *fiscal year 2020*, give consideration to local contractors who are from, and who provide employment and training for, dislocated and displaced workers in an economically disadvantaged rural community, including those historically timber-dependent areas that have been affected by reduced timber harvesting on Federal lands and other forest-dependent rural communities isolated from significant alternative employment opportunities: *Provided*, That notwithstanding Federal Government procurement and contracting laws the Secretaries may award contracts, grants or cooperative agreements to local non-profit entities, Youth Conservation Corps or related partnerships with State, local or non-profit youth groups, or small or micro-business or disadvantaged business: *Provided further*, That the contract, grant, or cooperative agreement is for forest hazardous fuels reduction, watershed or water quality monitoring or restoration, wildlife or fish population monitoring, road decommissioning, trail maintenance or improvement, or habitat restoration or manage-

ment: *Provided further*, That the terms “rural community” and “economically disadvantaged” shall have the same meanings as in section 2374 of Public Law 101-624 (16 U.S.C. 6612): *Provided further*, That the Secretaries shall develop guidance to implement this section: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed as relieving the Secretaries of any duty under applicable procurement laws, except as provided in this section.

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CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

(Public Law 113-76)

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

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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CONTRIBUTION AUTHORITY

SEC. 113. In fiscal years 2014 through [2019,] 2024, the Secretary of the Interior may accept from public and private sources contributions of money and services for use by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management or the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement to conduct work in support of the orderly exploration and development of Outer Continental Shelf resources, including preparation of environmental documents such as impact statements and assessments, studies, and related research.

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CHESAPEAKE BAY INITIATIVE ACT OF 1998

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TITLE V—CHESAPEAKE BAY INITIATIVE

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SEC. 502. CHESAPEAKE BAY GATEWAYS AND WATERTRAILS.

(a) CHESAPEAKE BAY GATEWAYS AND WATERTRAILS NETWORK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”), in cooperation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (referred to in this section as the “Administrator”), shall provide technical and financial assistance, in cooperation with other Federal agencies, State and local governments, nonprofit organizations, and the private sector—

(A) to identify, conserve, restore, and interpret natural, recreational, historical, and cultural resources within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed;

(B) to identify and utilize the collective resources as Chesapeake Bay Gateways sites for enhancing public education of and access to the Chesapeake Bay;

(C) to link the Chesapeake Bay Gateways sites with trails, tour roads, scenic byways, and other connections as determined by the Secretary;

(D) to develop and establish Chesapeake Bay Watertrails comprising water routes and connections to Chesapeake Bay Gateways sites and other land resources within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed; and

(E) to create a network of Chesapeake Bay Gateways sites and Chesapeake Bay Watertrails.

(2) COMPONENTS.—Components of the Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Watertrails Network may include—

(A) State or Federal parks or refuges;

(B) historic seaports;

(C) archaeological, cultural, historical, or recreational sites; or

(D) other public access and interpretive sites as selected by the Secretary.

(b) CHESAPEAKE BAY GATEWAYS GRANTS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Administrator, shall establish a Chesapeake Bay Gateways Grants Assistance Program to aid State and local governments, local communities, nonprofit organizations, and the private sector in conserving, restoring, and interpreting important historic, cultural, recreational, and natural resources within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed.

(2) CRITERIA.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Administrator, shall develop appropriate eligibility, prioritization, and review criteria for grants under this section.

(3) MATCHING FUNDS AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—A grant under this section—

(A) shall not exceed 50 percent of eligible project costs;

(B) shall be made on the condition that non-Federal sources, including in-kind contributions of services or materials, provide the remainder of eligible project costs; and

(C) shall be made on the condition that not more than 10 percent of all eligible project costs be used for administrative expenses.

(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 [2019] 2020.

FOREST SERVICE FACILITY REALIGNMENT AND ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2005

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TITLE V—FOREST SERVICE FACILITY REALIGNMENT AND ENHANCEMENT

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

(a) **CONVEYANCES AUTHORIZED.**—In the manner provided by this title, the Secretary may convey an administrative site, or an interest in an administrative site, that is under the jurisdiction of the Secretary.

(b) **MEANS OF CONVEYANCE.**—The conveyance of an administrative site under this title may be made—

- (1) by sale;
- (2) by lease;
- (3) by exchange;
- (4) by a combination of sale and exchange; or
- (5) by such other means as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(c) **SIZE OF CONVEYANCE.**—An administrative site or compound of administrative sites disposed of in a single conveyance under this title may not exceed 40 acres.

(d) **CERTAIN LANDS EXCLUDED.**—The following Federal land may not be conveyed under this title:

(1) Any land within a unit of the National Forest System that is exclusively designated for natural area or recreational purposes.

(2) Any land included within the National Wilderness Preservation System, the Wild and Scenic River System, or a National Monument.

(3) Any land that the Secretary determines—

(A) is needed for resource management purposes or to provide access to other land or water;

(B) is surrounded by National Forest System land or other publicly owned land, if conveyance would not be in the public interest due to the creation of a non-Federal inholding that would preclude the efficient management of the surrounding land; or

(C) would be in the public interest to retain.

(e) **CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATIONS.**—

(1) **NOTICE OF ANTICIPATED USE OF AUTHORITY.**—As part of the annual budget justification documents provided to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Secretary shall include—

(A) a list of the anticipated conveyances to be made, including the anticipated revenue that may be obtained, using the authority provided by this title or other conveyance authorities available to the Secretary;

(B) a discussion of the intended purposes of any new revenue obtained using this authority or other conveyance authorities available to the Secretary, and a list of any individual projects that exceed \$500,000; and

(C) a presentation of accomplishments of previous years using this authority or other conveyance authorities available to the Secretary.

(2) NOTICE OF CHANGES TO CONVEYANCE LIST.—If the Secretary proposes to convey an administrative site under this title or using other conveyance authorities available to the Secretary and the administrative site is not included on a list provided under paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary shall submit to the congressional committees specified in paragraph (3) written notice of the proposed conveyance, including the anticipated revenue that may be obtained from the conveyance.

(3) NOTICE OF USE OF AUTHORITY.—At least once a year, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report containing a description of all conveyances of National Forest System land made by the Secretary under this title or other conveyance authorities during the period covered by the report.

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

(g) REPEAL OF PILOT CONVEYANCE AUTHORITY.—Effective September 30, 2006, section 329 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002 (16 U.S.C. 580d note; Public Law 107-63), is repealed. Notwithstanding the repeal of such section, the Secretary may complete the conveyance under such section of any administrative site whose conveyance was initiated under such section before that date.

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JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER ACT

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SEC. 13. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

[(a) MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, AND SECURITY.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Board to carry out section 4(a)(1)(H), \$23,740,000 for fiscal year 2018.]

[(b) CAPITAL PROJECTS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Board to carry out subparagraphs (F) and (G) of section 4(a)(1), \$16,775,000 for fiscal year 2018.]

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

(b) CAPITAL PROJECTS.—*There is authorized to be appropriated to the Board to carry out subparagraphs (F) and (G) of section 4(a)(1), \$16,025,000 for fiscal year 2019.*

(c) JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER PLAZA.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Transportation for capital costs incurred in the planning, design, engineering, and construction of the project authorized by section 12 (including roadway improvements related to the North and South Interchanges and construction of

the John F. Kennedy Center Plaza, but not including construction of any buildings on the plaza) a total of \$400,000,000 for fiscal years 2003 through 2010. Such sums shall remain available until expended.

(d) PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Board such sums as are necessary to carry out section 7, to remain available until expended.

(e) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—No funds appropriated pursuant to this section may be used for any direct expense incurred in the production of a performing arts attraction, for personnel who are involved in performing arts administration (including any supply or equipment used by the personnel), or for production, staging, public relations, marketing, fundraising, ticket sales, or education. Funds appropriated directly to the Board shall not affect nor diminish other Federal funds sought for any performing arts function and may be used to reimburse the Board for that portion of costs that are Federal costs reasonably allocated to building services and theater maintenance and repair.

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FEDERAL LANDS RECREATION ENHANCEMENT ACT

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DIVISION J—OTHER MATTERS

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TITLE VIII—FEDERAL LANDS RECREATION ENHANCEMENT ACT

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SEC. 810. SUNSET PROVISION.

The authority of the Secretary to carry out this Act shall terminate **[September 30, 2019]** *September 30, 2021*.

* * * * *

PUBLIC LAW 89-761

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, In order to preserve for the educational, inspirational, and recreational use of the public certain portions of the Indiana dunes and other areas of scenic, scientific, and historic interest and recreational value in the State of Indiana, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to establish and administer the Indiana Dunes **[National Lakeshore]** *National Park* (hereinafter referred to as the “**[lakeshore]** *Park*”) in accordance with the provisions of this Act. The **[lakeshore]** *Park* shall comprise the area within the boundaries delineated on a map identified as “Boundary Map, Indiana Dunes **[National Lakeshore]** *National Park*”, dated October 1992, and numbered 626–80,039–C, which map is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

SEC. 2. (a) Within the boundaries of the [lakeshore] *Park* the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to acquire lands, waters, and other property, or any interest therein, by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or otherwise. The Indiana Dunes State Park may be acquired only by donation of the State of Indiana, and the Secretary is hereby directed to negotiate with the State for the acquisition of said park. In exercising his authority to acquire property by exchange for the purposes of this Act, the Secretary may accept title to non-Federal property located within the area described in section 1 of this Act and convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under the jurisdiction of the Secretary which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal within the State of Indiana or Illinois. Properties so exchanged shall be approximately equal in fair market value, as determined by the Secretary who may, in his discretion, base his determination on an independent appraisal obtained by him: Provided, That the Secretary may accept cash from or pay cash to the grantor in such an exchange in order to equalize the values of the properties exchanged. The Secretary is expressly authorized to acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, lands or interests therein which are owned for school or educational purposes by a State or a political subdivision thereof.

(b) In exercising his authority to acquire property under subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary may enter into contracts requiring the expenditure, when appropriated, of funds authorized to be appropriated by section 9 of this Act, but the liability of the United States under any such contract shall be contingent on the appropriation of funds sufficient to fulfill the obligations thereby incurred.

SEC. 3. As soon as practicable after the effective date of this Act, and following the acquisition by the Secretary of an acreage within the boundaries of the area described in section 1 of this Act which in his opinion is efficiently administrable for the purposes of this Act, he shall establish the Indiana Dunes [National Lakeshore] *National Park* by publication of notice thereof in the Federal Register. By no later than October 1, 1977, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a detailed description of the boundaries of the [lakeshore] *Park* and shall from time to time so publish any additional boundary changes as may occur. Following such establishment and subject to the limitations and conditions prescribed in section 2 hereof, the Secretary may continue to acquire lands and interests in lands for the [lakeshore] *Park*.

SEC. 4. As used in this Act, the term "improved property" means a detached, one-family dwelling which meets each of the following criteria:

- (1) The construction of the dwelling began before the date (shown in the table contained in this section) corresponding to the appropriate map.
- (2) The property is located within the boundaries delineated on the map described in such table which corresponds to such date.
- (3) The property is not located within the boundaries of any other map referred to in such table which bears an earlier date.

The term “appropriate map”, means a map identified as “Boundary Map—Indiana Dunes [National Lakeshore] *National Park*” (or “A Proposed Indiana Dunes [National Lakeshore] *National Park*” in the case of a dwelling the construction of which was begun before January 4, 1965) which is dated and numbered as provided in the following table.

Property within boundaries of map	Construction began before
Dated October 1992, No. 626–80,039–C	October 1, 1991
Dated October 1986, No. 626–80,033–B	February 1, 1986
Dated December 1980, No. 626–91014	January 1, 1981
Dated September 1976, No. 626–91007	February 1, 1973
Dated September 1966, No. LNPNE–1008–ID	January 4, 1965

The term “improved property” also includes the lands on which the dwelling is situated which meets both of the following criteria:

(A) The land is in the same ownership as the dwelling.

(B) The Secretary has designated the lands as reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling for the sole purpose of noncommercial residential use.

Such term also includes any structures accessory to the dwelling which are situated on the lands so designated. The maps referred to in this section shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. The Secretary shall designate the land referred to in subparagraph (B). The amount of land so designated shall in every case be not more than three acres in area, and in making such designation the Secretary shall take into account the manner of noncommercial residential use in which the dwelling and land have customarily been enjoyed: Provided, That the Secretary may exclude from the land so designated any beach or waters, together with so much of the land adjoining such beach or waters, as he may deem necessary for public access thereto or public use thereof. All rights of use and occupancy shall be subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary deems appropriate to assure the use of such property in accordance with the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 5. (a)(1) Except for owners described in paragraph (2) and owners of improved property within the area on the map referred to in the first section of this Act, dated December 1980, and numbered 626–91014, as area II–B, any owner or owners of record of improved property may retain a right of use and occupancy of said improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a term (A) ending on his or her death or the death of his or her spouse, whichever occurs last, or (B) for a fixed term not to extend beyond September 30, 2010, or such lesser term as the owner or owners may elect at the time of acquisition by the Secretary. In the case of improved property within the boundaries of the map dated December 1980 and numbered 626–91014 the retention of a retained right under clause numbered (A) shall only be available to homeowners of record as of October 1, 1980, who have attained the age of majority as of that date and make a bona fide written offer not later than October 1, 1985, to sell to the Secretary. Where any such owner retains a right of use and occupancy as herein provided, such right during its existence may be conveyed or leased for

noncommercial residential purposes. The Secretary shall pay to the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of such acquisition, less the fair market value on such date of the right retained by the owner.

(2)(A) In the case of property included within the boundaries of the [lakeshore] *Park* after 1980, any owner or owners of record of improved property may retain a right of use and occupancy for non-commercial residential purposes for a term ending at either of the following:

(i) A fixed term not to extend beyond September 30, 2010, or such lesser fixed term as the owner or owners may elect at the time of acquisition.

(ii) A term ending at the death of any owner or of a spouse of any owner, whichever occurs last.

The owner shall elect the term to be reserved.

(B) The retention of rights under subparagraph (A) shall be available only to individuals who are homeowners of record as of July 1, 1986, who have attained the age of majority as of that date and who make a bona fide written offer not later than July 1, 1991, to sell to the Secretary.

(3)(A) In the case of improved property included within the boundaries of the [lakeshore] *Park* after October 1, 1991, that was not included within such boundaries on or before that date, an individual who is an owner of record of such property may retain a right of use and occupancy of such improved property for non-commercial residential purposes for a term ending, subject to subparagraph (B), at either of the following:

(i) A fixed term not to extend beyond October 1, 2020, or such lesser fixed term as the owner may elect at the time of acquisition.

(ii) A term ending at the death of the owner or the owner's spouse, whichever occurs later. The owner or owners shall elect the term to be reserved.

(B) Subparagraph (A)(ii) shall apply only to improved property owned by an individual who—

(i) was an owner of record of the property as of October 1, 1991;

(ii) had attained the age of majority as of that date; and

(iii) made a bona fide written offer not later than October 1, 1997, to sell the property to the Secretary.

(b) Upon his determination that the property, or any portion thereof, has ceased to be used in accordance with the applicable terms and conditions, the Secretary may terminate a right of use and occupancy. Nonpayment of property taxes, validly assessed, on any retained right of use and occupancy shall also be grounds for termination of such right by the Secretary. In the event the Secretary terminates a right of use and occupancy under this subsection he shall pay to the owners of the retained right so terminated an amount equal to the fair market value of the portion of said right which remained unexpired on the date of termination. With respect to any right of use and occupancy in existence on the effective date of this sentence, standards for retention of such rights in effect at the time such rights were reserved shall constitute the terms and conditions referred to in section 4.

(c) With respect to improved properties acquired prior to the enactment of this subsection and upon which a valid existing right of use and occupancy has been reserved for a term of not more than twenty years, the Secretary may, in his discretion, extend the term of such retained right for a period of not more than nine years upon receipt of payment prior to September 30, 1983, from the holder of the retained right. The amount of such payment shall be equivalent to the amount discounted from the purchase price paid by the Secretary for the identical period of time under the terms of the original sale adjusted by a general index adopted by the Secretary reflecting overall value trends within Indiana Dunes [National Lakeshore] *National Park* between the time of the original sale and the time of the retained right of extension offered by this subsection.

SEC. 6. In order that the [lakeshore] *Park* shall be permanently preserved in its present state, no development or plan for the convenience of visitors shall be undertaken therein which would be incompatible with the preservation of the unique flora and fauna or the physiographic conditions now prevailing or with the preservation of such historic sites and structures as the Secretary may designate: Provided, That the Secretary may provide for the public enjoyment and understanding of the unique natural, historic, and scientific features within the [lakeshore] *Park* by establishing such trails, observation points, and exhibits and providing such services as he may deem desirable for such public enjoyment and understanding: Provided further, That the Secretary may develop for appropriate public uses such portions of the [lakeshore] *Park* as he deems especially adaptable for such uses.

SEC. 7. (a) There is hereby established an Indiana Dunes [National Lakeshore] *National Park* Advisory Commission. Said Commission shall terminate on September 30, 1985.

(b) The Commission shall be composed of thirteen members, each appointed for a term of two years by the Secretary, as follows: (1) one member who is a year-round resident of Porter County to be appointed from recommendations made by the commissioners of such county; (2) one member who is a year-round resident of the town of Beverly Shores to be appointed from the recommendations made by the board of trustees of such town; (3) one member who is a year-round resident of the towns of Porter, Dune Acres, Pines, Chesterton, Ogden Dunes, or the village of Tremont, such member to be appointed from recommendations made by the boards of trustees or the trustee of the affected town or township; (4) two members who are year-round residents of the city of Michigan City to be appointed from recommendations made by such city; (5) two members to be appointed from recommendations made by the Governor of the State of Indiana; (6) one member to be designated by the Secretary; (7) two members who are year-round residents of the city of Gary to be appointed from recommendations made by the mayor of such city; (8) one member to be appointed from recommendations made by a regional planning agency established under the authority of the laws of the State of Indiana and composed of representatives of local and county governments in northwestern Indiana; (9) one member who is a year-round resident of the city of Portage to be appointed from recommendations made by the mayor of such city; and (10) one member who holds a reserva-

tion of use and occupancy and is a year-round resident within the [lakeshore] *Park* to be designated by the Secretary.

(c) The Secretary shall designate one member to be Chairman. Any vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made

(d) A member of the Commission shall serve without compensation as such. The Secretary is authorized to pay the expense reasonably incurred by the Commission in carrying out its responsibilities under this Act on vouchers signed by the Chairman.

(e) The Secretary or his designee shall, from time to time, consult with the Commission with respect to matters relating to the development of the Indiana Dunes [National Lakeshore] *National Park* and with respect to the provisions of sections 4, 5, and 6 of this Act.

(f) The Advisory Commission is authorized to assist with the identification of economically and environmentally acceptable areas, outside of the boundaries of the [lakeshore] *Park*, for the handling and disposal of industrial solid wastes produced by the coal-fired powerplant in Porter County, Indiana, section 21, township 37 north, range 6 west.

SEC. 8. Nothing in this Act shall deprive the State of Indiana or any political subdivision thereof of its civil and criminal jurisdiction over persons found, acts performed, and offenses committed within the boundaries of the Indiana Dunes [National Lakeshore] *National Park* or of its right to tax persons, corporations, franchises, or other non-Federal property on lands included therein.

SEC. 9. The Secretary may expend such sums as may be necessary from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for acquisition of lands and interests in lands, and not to exceed \$27,500,000 for development: Provided, That not more than \$500,000 of said amount may be appropriated for the development of the Paul H. Douglas Environmental Education Center authorized pursuant to section 20 of this Act. By October 1, 1979, the Secretary shall develop and transmit to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States Congress a general management plan detailing the development of the [national lakeshore] *National Park* consistent with the preservation objectives of this Act, indicating:

- (1) the facilities needed to accommodate the health, safety, and recreation needs of the visiting public;
- (2) the location and estimated costs of all facilities, together with a review of the consistency of the master plan with State, areawide, and local governmental development plans;
- (3) the projected need for any additional facilities within the [national lakeshore] *National Park*; and
- (4) specific opportunities for citizen participation in the planning and development of proposed facilities and in the implementation of the general management plan generally.

The Secretary shall conduct a feasibility study of establishing United States Highway 12 as the "Indiana Dunes Parkway" under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service. The Secretary shall submit the results of such study to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate within two years after October 29, 1986. Effective October 1, 1986, there is authorized to be appropriated such sums

as may be necessary for the purposes of conducting the feasibility study.

SEC. 10. Nothing in this Act shall diminish any existing (as of March 1, 1975) rights-of-way or easements which are necessary for high voltage electrical transmission, pipelines, water mains, or line haul railroad operations and maintenance. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to diminish the existing property rights of Northern Indiana Public Service Company (as of October 1, 1986) with respect to—

(1) a parcel of land owned in fee by the Northern Indiana Public Service Company and used for high voltage electrical transmission lines, pipelines, and utility purposes, beginning at said Company's Dune Acres substation and extending east to said Company's Michigan City Generating Station, which parcel by this Act is included within the boundaries of the Indiana Dunes [National Lakeshore] *National Park* and herein designated as area II-I on National Park Service Boundary Map No. 626-80,033-B, dated October 1986, excluding that certain parcel of approximately 6.0 acres adjacent Mineral Springs Road in areas II-I, and

(2) land owned in fee by the Northern Indiana Public Service Company and used for high voltage electrical transmission lines, pipelines, and utility purposes as has by this Act been included within the boundaries of the Indiana Dunes [National Lakeshore] *National Park* and herein designated as area II-H on said National Park Service Boundary Map No. 626-80,033-B.

SEC. 11. (a) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as prohibiting any otherwise legal cooling, process, or surface drainage into the part of the Little Calumet River located within the [lakeshore] *Park*: Provided, That this subsection shall not affect nor in any way limit the Secretary's authority and responsibility to protect park resources.

(b) The authorization of lands to be added to the [lakeshore] *Park* by the Ninety-fourth Congress and the administration of such lands as part of the [lakeshore] *Park* shall in and of itself in no way operate to render more restrictive the application of Federal, State, or local air and water pollution standards to the uses of property outside the boundaries of the [lakeshore] *Park*, nor shall it be construed to augment the control of water and air pollution sources in the State of Indiana beyond that required pursuant to applicable Federal, State, or local law.

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SEC. 14. Within one year after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary shall submit, in writing, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and to the Committees on Appropriations of the United States Congress a detailed plan which shall indicate—

(1) the lands which he has previously acquired by purchase, donation, exchange, or transfer for administration for the purpose of the [lakeshore] *Park*; and

(2) the annual acquisition program (including the level of funding) which he recommends for the ensuing five fiscal years.

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SEC. 18. (a) By July 1, 1977, the Secretary shall prepare and transmit to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States Congress a study of areas III-A, III-C, and II-A, as designated on map numbered 626-91007. The Secretary shall make reasonable provision for the timely participation of the State of Indiana, local public officials, affected property owners, and the general public in the formulation of said study, including, but not limited to, the opportunity to testify at a public hearing. The record of such hearing shall accompany said study. With respect to areas III-A and III-C, the study shall (a) address the desirability of acquisition of any or all of the area from the standpoint of resource management, protection, and public access; (b) develop alternatives for the control of beach erosion if desirable, including recommendations, if control is necessary, of assessing the costs of such control against those agencies responsible for such erosion; (c) consider and propose options to guarantee public access to and use of the beach area, including the location of necessary facilities for transportation, health, and safety; (d) detail the recreational potential of the area and all available alternatives for achieving such potential; (e) review the environmental impact upon the [lakeshore] *Park* resulting from the potential development and improvement of said areas; and (f) assess the cost to the United States from both the acquisition of said areas together with the potential savings from the retention of rights of use and occupancy and from the retention of the boundaries of the [lakeshore] *Park*, as designated on map numbered 626-91007, including the costs of additional administrative responsibilities necessary for the management of the [lakeshore] *Park*, including the maintenance of public services in the town of Beverly Shores, Indiana. With respect to area II-A, the Secretary shall study and report concerning the following objectives: (a) preservation of the remaining dunes, wetlands, native vegetation, and animal life within the area; (b) preservation and restoration of the watersheds of Cowles Bog and its associated wetlands; (c) appropriate public access to and use of lands within the area; (d) protection of the area and the adjacent [lakeshore] *Park* from degradation caused by all forms of construction, pollution, or other adverse impacts including, but not limited to, the discharge of wastes and any excessive subsurface migration of water; and (e) the economic consequences to the utility and its customers of acquisition of such area.

(b)(1) The Secretary shall enter into a memorandum of agreement with the Northern Indiana Public Service Company (referred to as "NIPSCO") that shall provide for the following with respect to the area referred to as Unit II-A on the map described in the first section of this Act (referred to as the "Greenbelt"):

(A) NIPSCO shall provide the National Park Service with access for resource management and interpretation through the Greenbelt and across the dike for purposes of a public hiking trail.

(B) The National Park Service shall have rights of access for resource management and interpretation of the Greenbelt area.

(c) NIPSCO shall preserve the Greenbelt in its natural state. If NIPSCO utilizes the Greenbelt temporarily for a project involving pollution mitigation or construction on its adjacent facilities, it shall restore the project area to its natural state.

(D) If NIPSCO proposes a different use for the Greenbelt, NIPSCO shall notify the National Park Service, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and make no change in the use of the property until three years after the date notice is given.

(2) If a memorandum of agreement is entered into pursuant to paragraph (1), so long as the memorandum of agreement is in effect and is being performed, the Secretary may not acquire lands or interests in land in the Greenbelt belonging to NIPSCO.

SEC. 19. After notifying the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States Congress, in writing, of his intentions to do so and of the reasons therefor, the Secretary may, if he finds that such lands would make a significant contribution to the purposes for which the [lakeshore] *Park* was established, accept title to any lands, or interests in lands, located outside the present boundaries of the [lakeshore] *Park* but contiguous thereto or to lands acquired under this section, such lands the State of Indiana or its political subdivisions may acquire and offer to donate to the United States or which any private person, organization, or public or private corporation may offer to donate to the United States and he shall administer such lands as a part of the [lakeshore] *Park* after publishing notice to that effect in the Federal Register.

SEC. 20. (a) The Indiana Dunes [National Lakeshore] *National Park* is hereby dedicated to the memory of Paul H. Douglas in grateful recognition of his leadership in the effort to protect, preserve, and enhance the natural, scientific, historic, and recreational value of the [lakeshore] *Park* for the use, enjoyment, and edification of present and future generations.

(b) To further accomplish the purposes of subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary of the Interior shall designate the west unit of the [lakeshore] *Park* as the "Paul H. Douglas Ecological and Recreational Unit" and shall, subject to appropriations being granted, design and construct a suitable structure or designate an existing structure within the [lakeshore] *Park* to be known as the "Paul H. Douglas Center for Environmental Education" which shall provide facilities designed primarily to familiarize students and other visitors with, among other things: (1) the natural history of the [lakeshore] *Park* and its association with the natural history of the Great Lakes region; (2) the evolution of human activities in the area; and (3) the historical features which led to the establishment of the [lakeshore] *Park* by the Congress of the United States.

(c) To inform the public of the contributions of Paul H. Douglas to the creation of the [lakeshore] *Park*, the Secretary of the Interior shall provide such signs, markers, maps, interpretive materials, literature, and programs as he deems appropriate.

SEC. 21. (a) The Secretary in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, shall conduct a study of various modes of public access into and within the [lakeshore] *Park* which are consistent with the preservation of the [lakeshore] *Park* and conservation of

energy by encouraging the use of transportation modes other than personal motor vehicles.

(b) In carrying out the study, the Secretary shall utilize to the greatest extent practicable the resources and facilities of the organizations designated as clearinghouses under title IV of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 as implemented by Office of Management and Budget Circular A-95, and which have comprehensive planning responsibilities in the regions where the [lakeshore] *Park* is located, as well as any other agencies or organizations which the Secretary may designate. The Secretary shall make provision for timely and substantive consultations with the appropriate agencies of the States of Indiana and Illinois, local elected officials, and the general public in the formulation and implementation of the study.

(c) The study shall address the adequacy of access facilities for members of the public who desire to visit and enjoy the [lake-shore] *Park*. Consideration shall be given to alternatives for alleviating the dependence on automobile transportation. The study of public transportation facilities shall cover the distance from cities of thirty-five thousand population or more within fifty miles of the [lakeshore] *Park*.

(d) The study shall include proposals deemed necessary to assure equitable visitor access and public enjoyment by all segments of the population, including those who are physically or economically disadvantaged. It shall provide for retention of the natural, scenic, and historic values for which the [lakeshore] *Park* was established, and shall propose plans and alternatives for the protection and maintenance of these values as they relate to transportation improvements.

(e) The study shall examine proposals for the renovation and preservation of a portion of the existing South Shore Railroad passenger car fleet. The study shall consider the historic value of the existing rolling stock and its role in transporting visitors into and within the [lakeshore] *Park*.

(f) The study shall present alternative plans to improve, construct, and extend access roads, public transportation, and bicycle and pedestrian trails. It shall include cost estimates of all plans considered in this study, and shall discuss existing and proposed sources of funding for the implementation of the recommended plan alternatives.

(g) The study shall be completed and presented to the Congress within two complete fiscal years from the effective date of this provision.

(h) Effective October 1, 1981, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$200,000 for this study.

SEC. 22. In exercising his authority to acquire property under this Act, the Secretary shall give prompt and careful consideration to any offer made by an individual owning property within the [lakeshore] *Park* to sell such property, if such individual notifies the Secretary in writing that the continued ownership of such property is causing, or would result in, undue hardship.

* * * * *

SEC. 24. LITTLE CALUMET RIVER AND BURNS/PORTAGE WATERWAY.

(a) The Secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement with the Little Calumet River Basin Development Commission, the State of Indiana or any political subdivision thereof for the planning, management, and interpretation of recreational facilities on the tract within the boundaries of Indiana Dunes [National Lakeshore] *National Park* identified as tract numbered 09–177 or on lands under the jurisdiction of the State of Indiana or political subdivision thereof along the Little Calumet River and Burns Waterway. The cooperative agreement may include provision for the planning of public facilities for boating, canoeing, fishing, hiking, bicycling, and other compatible recreational activities. Any recreational developments on lands under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service planned pursuant to this cooperative agreement shall be in a manner consistent with the purposes of this Act, including section (b).

(b) The Secretary shall conduct a study regarding the options available for linking the portions of the [lakeshore] *Park* which are divided by the Little Calumet River and Burns/Portage Waterway so as to coordinate the management and recreational use of the [lakeshore] *Park*. The Secretary shall submit the results of the study to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate within two years after October 29, 1986. Effective October 1, 1986, there is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of conducting the study.

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SECTION 20001 OF PUBLIC LAW 115–97

SEC. 20001. OIL AND GAS PROGRAM.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **COASTAL PLAIN.**—The term “Coastal Plain” means the area identified as the 1002 Area on the plates prepared by the United States Geological Survey entitled “ANWR Map – Plate 1” and “ANWR Map – Plate 2”, dated October 24, 2017, and on file with the United States Geological Survey and the Office of the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior.

(2) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Land Management.

(b) **OIL AND GAS PROGRAM.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 1003 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 3143) shall not apply to the Coastal Plain.

(2) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall establish and administer a competitive oil and gas program for the leasing, development, production, and transportation of oil and gas in and from the Coastal Plain.

(B) **PURPOSES.**—Section 303(2)(B) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (Public Law 96–487; 94 Stat. 2390) is amended—

- (i) in clause (iii), by striking “and” at the end;
- (ii) in clause (iv), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and
- (iii) by adding at the end the following:
“(v) to provide for an oil and gas program on the Coastal Plain.”.

(3) MANAGEMENT.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, the Secretary shall manage the oil and gas program on the Coastal Plain in a manner similar to the administration of lease sales under the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6501 et seq.) (including regulations).

(4) ROYALTIES.—Notwithstanding the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), the royalty rate for leases issued pursuant to this section shall be 16.67 percent.

(5) RECEIPTS.—Notwithstanding the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), of the amount of adjusted bonus, rental, and royalty receipts derived from the oil and gas program and operations on Federal land authorized under this section—

(A) **[50]** 47 percent shall be paid to the State of Alaska and 3 percent shall be deposited into the Fund established in section 6 of Public Law 92–203 to be divided and distributed in the same manner as “revenues” pursuant to section 7 of such Act; and

(B) the balance shall be deposited into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

(6) USE OF DISTRIBUTIONS.—*Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts received as a distribution under paragraph (5)(A) shall be used for the purpose of providing for the social and economic needs of Natives (as defined in section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1602)).*

(c) 2 LEASE SALES WITHIN 10 YEARS.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall conduct not fewer than 2 lease sales area-wide under the oil and gas program under this section by not later than 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) SALE ACREAGES; SCHEDULE.—

(i) ACREAGES.—The Secretary shall offer for lease under the oil and gas program under this section—

(I) not fewer than 400,000 acres area-wide in each lease sale; and

(II) those areas that have the highest potential for the discovery of hydrocarbons.

(ii) SCHEDULE.—The Secretary shall offer—

(I) the initial lease sale under the oil and gas program under this section not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act; and

(II) a second lease sale under the oil and gas program under this section not later than 7 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—The Secretary shall issue any rights-of-way or easements across the Coastal Plain for the exploration, development, production, or transportation necessary to carry out this section.

(3) SURFACE DEVELOPMENT.—In administering this section, the Secretary shall authorize up to 2,000 surface acres of Federal land on the Coastal Plain to be covered by production and support facilities (including airstrips and any area covered by gravel berms or piers for support of pipelines) during the term of the leases under the oil and gas program under this section.

CHANGES IN APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1)(A) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted describing the effect of provisions in the accompanying bill, which directly or indirectly change the application of existing law. In most instances these provisions have been included in prior appropriations Acts.

The bill includes the following changes in application of existing law:

OVERALL BILL

Providing that certain appropriations remain available until expended, or extending the availability of funds beyond the fiscal year where programs or projects are continuing but for which legislation does not specifically authorize such extended availability. This authority tends to result in savings by preventing the practice of committing funds on low priority projects at the end of the fiscal year to avoid losing the funds.

Limiting, in certain instances, the obligation of funds for particular functions or programs. These limitations include restrictions on the obligation of funds for administrative expenses, travel expenses, the use of consultants, and programmatic areas within the overall jurisdiction of a particular agency.

Limiting official entertainment or reception and representation expenses for selected agencies in the bill.

Continuing ongoing activities of certain critical Federal agencies or programs, which require re-authorization or other legislation which has not been enacted.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Providing funds to the Bureau for the management of lands and resources.

Permitting the use of fees for processing applications for permit to drill.

Permitting the use of mining fee collections for program operations.

Permitting the use of fees from communication site rentals.

LAND ACQUISITION

Requiring that funding for the program is derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Providing funds for the Oregon and California Grant Lands.
 Authorizing the transfer of certain collections from the Oregon and California Land Grants Fund to the Treasury.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Allowing certain funds to be transferred to the Department of the Interior for range improvements.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

Allowing the use of certain collected funds for certain administrative costs and operation of termination of certain facilities.

Allowing the use of funds on any damaged public lands.

Authorizing the Secretary to use monies from forfeitures, compromises or settlements for improvement, protection and rehabilitation of public lands under certain conditions.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

Allowing certain contributed funds to be advanced for administrative costs and other activities of the Bureau.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Permitting the Bureau to enter into agreements with public and private entities, including States.

Permitting the Bureau to manage improvements to which the United States has title.

Permitting the payment of rewards for information on violations of law on Bureau lands.

Providing for cost-sharing arrangements for printing services.

Permitting the Bureau to conduct certain projects for State governments on a reimbursable basis.

Prohibiting the use of funds for the destruction of wild horses and burros.

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Limiting funds for certain Endangered Species Act programs.

LAND ACQUISITION

Requiring that funding shall be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Providing that funding for projects may not be used for administrative costs.

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Providing that a portion of the appropriation shall be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

STATE AND TRIBAL WILDLIFE GRANTS

Providing for a State and Tribal wildlife grants program.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Providing that programs may be carried out by direct expenditure, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements and reimbursable agreements with public and private entities.

Providing for repair of damage to public roads.

Providing options for the purchase of land not to exceed \$1.

Permitting cost-shared arrangements for printing services.

Permitting the acceptance of donated aircraft.

Providing that fees collected for non-toxic shot review and approval shall be available without further appropriation for the expenses of non-toxic shot review related expenses.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Designating funds for Everglades restoration.

Providing for repair, rehabilitation and maintenance of National Park Service assets.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

Providing for expenses not otherwise provided for.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Providing for expenses derived from the Historic Preservation Fund.

CONSTRUCTION

Providing funds for construction, improvements, repair or replacement of physical facilities, and management planning and compliance for areas administered by the National Park Service.

Providing that a single procurement may be issued for any project funded in fiscal year 2019 with a future phase indicated in the National Park Service 5-year Line Item Construction Plan.

Providing that the solicitation and contract shall contain the availability of funds clause.

Providing that fees may be made available for the cost of adjustments and changes within the original scope of effort for projects funded by the Construction appropriation.

Providing that the Secretary of the Interior shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations in accordance with reprogramming thresholds prior to making any changes authorized by this section.

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

Requiring that funding for the program is derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE

Providing funds for Centennial Challenge projects with no less than 50 percent of the cost of each project derived from non-Federal sources.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Allowing certain franchise fees to be available for expenditure without further appropriation to extinguish or reduce liability for certain possessory interests.

Providing for the retention of administrative costs under certain Land and Water Conservation Fund programs.

Allowing National Park Service funds to be transferred to the Federal Highway Administration for purposes authorized under 23 U.S.C. 204 for reasonable administrative support costs.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Providing funds to classify lands as to their mineral and water resources.

Providing funds to give engineering supervision to power permittees and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission licensees.

Providing funds to publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities.

Limiting funds for the conduct of new surveys on private property without permission.

Limiting funds for cooperative topographic mapping or water resource data collection and investigations.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Allowing funds to be used for certain contracting, construction, maintenance, acquisition, and representation expenses.

Permitting the use of certain contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements.

Recognizing students and recent graduates as Federal employees for the purposes of travel and work injury compensation.

BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Permitting funds for granting and administering mineral leases and environmental study; enforcing laws and contracts; and for matching grants.

Providing that funds may be used which shall be derived from non-refundable cost recovery fees collected in 2018.

Permitting the use of certain excess receipts from Outer Continental Shelf leasing activities.

Providing for reasonable expenses related to volunteer beach and marine cleanup activities.

Prohibiting the use of funds for regulating non-lease holders.

BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

Permitting funds for granting and administering mineral leases and environmental study; enforcing laws and contracts; and for matching grants.

Providing that funds may be used which shall be derived from non-refundable cost recovery fees.

Permitting the use of certain excess receipts from Outer Continental Shelf leasing activities.

Permitting the use of funds derived from non-refundable inspection fees.

Requiring that not less than 50 percent of inspection fees expended be used on personnel, expanding capacity and reviewing applications for permit to drill.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

Providing that funds shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Permitting payment to State and Tribal personnel for travel and per diem expenses for training.

Allowing that certain funds made available under title V of Public Law 95-87 may be used for any required non-Federal share of the cost of certain projects.

Permitting the use of certain offsetting collections from permit fees.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Allowing the use of debt recovery to pay for debt collection.

Allowing that certain funds made available under title IV of Public Law 95-87 may be used for any required non-Federal share of the cost of certain projects.

Allowing funds to be used for travel expenses of State and Tribal personnel while attending certain OSM training.

Providing that funds shall be used for economic and community development in conjunction with reclamation priorities.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

Limiting funds for official reception and representation expenses.

Limiting funds for welfare assistance payments, except for disaster relief.

Allowing Tribal priority allocation funds to be used for unmet welfare assistance costs.

Providing forward-funding for school operations of Bureau-funded schools and other education programs.

Providing that limited funds shall be available until expended for certain purposes.

Limiting funds for education-related administrative cost grants.

Allowing the transfer of certain forestry funds.

Allowing the use of funds to purchase uniforms or other identifying articles of clothing for personnel.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

Providing for such sums as are necessary to fully fund contract support costs.

Prohibiting the transfer of funds from any other account to fund contract support costs.

CONSTRUCTION

Providing for the transfer of Navajo irrigation project funds to the Bureau of Reclamation.

Providing that six percent of Federal Highway Trust Fund contract authority may be used for construction management costs.

Providing Safety of Dams funds on a non-reimbursable basis.

Requiring the use of administrative and cost accounting principles for certain school construction projects and exempting such projects from certain requirements.

Requiring conformance with building codes and health and safety standards.

Specifying the procedure for dispute resolution.

Limiting the control of construction projects when certain time frames have not been met.

Allowing reimbursement of construction costs from the Office of Special Trustee.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Limiting funds for administrative expenses and for subsidizing total loan principal.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Allowing the use of funds for direct expenditure, contracts, cooperative agreements, compacts, and grants.

Allowing contracting for the San Carlos Irrigation Project.

Limiting the use of funds for certain contracts, grants and cooperative agreements.

Allowing Tribes to return appropriated funds.

Prohibiting funding of Alaska schools.

Limiting the number of schools and the expansion of grade levels in individual schools.

Specifying distribution of indirect and administrative costs for certain Tribes.

Limiting the expansion of satellite school locations.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Allowing the use of certain funds for official reception and representation expenses.

Permitting payments to former Bureau of Mines workers.

Designating funds for consolidated appraisal services to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Designating funds for Indian land, mineral, and resource valuation activities.

Permitting funds for Indian land, mineral, and resource valuation activities to be transferred to and merged with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education "Operation of Indian Programs" account and the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians "Federal Trust Programs" account.

Allowing funds to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Allowing certain payments authorized for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Program to be retained for administrative expenses.

Providing that the amounts provided are the only amounts available for payments authorized under chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code.

Providing that in the event sums appropriated are insufficient to make the full payments then the payment to each local government shall be made proportionally.

Providing that the Secretary may make adjustments to payment to individual units of local government to correct for prior overpayments or underpayments.

Providing that no Payments in Lieu of Taxes Program payment be made to otherwise eligible units of local government if the computed amount of the payment is less than \$100.

INSULAR AFFAIRS

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

Designating funds for various programs and for salaries and expenses of the Office of Insular Affairs.

Allowing audits of the financial transactions of the Territorial and Insular governments by the GAO.

Providing grant funding under certain terms of the Agreement of the Special Representatives on Future United States Financial Assistance for the Northern Mariana Islands.

Providing for capital infrastructure in various Territories.

Allowing appropriations for disaster assistance to be used as non-Federal matching funds for hazard mitigation grants.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, INSULAR AFFAIRS

Allowing, at the request of the Governor of Guam, for certain discretionary or mandatory funds to be used to assist securing certain rural electrification loans through the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

Limiting the amount of funding available for the historical accounting of Indian trust fund accounts.

Allowing transfers to other Department of the Interior accounts.

Providing no-year funding for certain Indian Self-Determination Act grants.

Exempting quarterly statements for Indian trust accounts \$15 or less.

Requiring annual statements and records maintenance for Indian trust accounts.

Limiting use of funds to correct administrative errors in Indian trust accounts.

Permitting the use of recoveries from erroneous payments pursuant to Indian trust accounts.

Exempting reconciliation of Special Deposit Accounts with low balances in certain circumstances.

Allowing for limited aggregation of trust accounts of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

Providing funds for wildland fire management.

Permitting the repayments of funds transferred from other accounts for firefighting.

Designating funds for hazardous fuels and burned area rehabilitation.

Permitting the use of funds for lodging and subsistence of firefighters.

Permitting the use of grants, contracts and cooperative agreements for hazardous fuels reduction, including cost-sharing and local assistance.

Permitting cost-sharing of cooperative agreements with non-Federal entities under certain circumstances.

Providing for local competition for hazardous fuel reduction activities.

Permitting reimbursement to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service for consultation activities under the Endangered Species Act.

Providing certain terms for leases of real property with local governments.

Providing for the transfer of funds between the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture for wildland fire management.

Providing funds for support of Federal emergency response actions.

Allowing for international forestry assistance to or through the Department of State.

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

Providing funds for response action, including associated activities, performed pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Allowing funds for the financial and business management system and information technology improvement.

Prohibiting use of funds to establish reserves in the working capital fund with exceptions.

Allowing assessments for reasonable charges for training services at the National Indian Program Center and use of these funds under certain conditions.

Providing space and related facilities or the lease of related facilities, equipment or professional services of the National Indian Program Training Center to state, local and Tribal employees or other persons for cultural, educational or recreational activities.

Providing that the Secretary may enter into grants and cooperative agreements to support the Office of Natural Resource Revenue's collection and disbursement of royalties, fees, and other mineral revenue proceeds, as authorized by law.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

Allowing acquisition and sale of certain aircraft.

OFFICE OF NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE

Designating funds for mineral revenue management activities.

Allowing certain refunds of overpayments in connection with certain Indian leases.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

Extending funding for Payments in Lieu of Taxes.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Allowing transfer of funds for certain reconstruction of facilities, aircraft or utilities in emergency situations.

Allowing transfer of funds in certain emergency situations, including wildfires and oil spill response, if other funds provided in other accounts will be exhausted within 30 days and a supplemental appropriation is requested as promptly as possible.

Permitting the Department to use limited funding for certain services.

Permitting the transfer of funds between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education and the Office of Special Trustee for American Indians and limiting amounts for historical accounting activities.

Authorizing the redistribution of Tribal Priority Allocation funds to address unmet needs.

Authorizing the acquisition of lands and leases for Ellis, Governors and Liberty Islands.

Providing the authority for the Secretary to collect nonrefundable inspection fees.

Permitting the reorganization of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Enforcement and Regulation.

Permitting the Secretary of the Interior to enter into long-term agreements for wild horse and burro holding facilities.

Requiring the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to mark hatchery salmon.

Addressing BLM actions regarding grazing on public lands.

Continuing a provision allowing the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education to more efficiently and effectively perform reimbursable work.

Permitting the transfer of excess wild horses and burros for work purposes.

Continuing a provision allowing the establishment of the Department of the Interior Experienced Services Program.

Regarding proposed rules for sage-grouse pursuant to the Endangered Species Act.

Requiring the reissuance of certain final rules and prohibiting such rules from further judicial review.

Prohibiting the treatment of gray wolves range-wide as an endangered or threatened species.

Prohibiting the use of funds to implement a statute that interferes with Tribes' sovereign rights.

Extending the authority for the Secretary to accept public and private contributions for the orderly development and exploration of Outer Continental Shelf resources.

Prohibiting the use of funds to list in the National Register of Historic Places property deemed crucial to national security and military training.

Retitling the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore and re-designating the Paul H. Douglas Trail.

Prohibiting the use of funds to require the transfer of groundwater rights as a condition for approving certain permits.

TITLE II—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Providing for operating expenses in support of research and development.

Designating funding for National Priorities research as specified in the report accompanying this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT

Allowing hire and maintenance of passenger motor vehicles and operation of aircraft and purchase of reprints and library memberships in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

Limiting amounts for official representation and reception expenses.

Providing two-year funding availability for administrative costs of Brownfields program.

Limitation of funds for the Chemical Risk Review and Reduction program.

Designating funding for National Priorities as specified in the report accompanying this Act.

Designating funding for Geographical programs as specified in the report accompanying this Act.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

Allowing distribution of funds to purchase services from other agencies under certain circumstances.

Providing for the transfer of funds within certain agency accounts.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK PROGRAM

Providing for grants to Federally-recognized Indian Tribes.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Limiting funding amounts for certain programs.

Specifying funding for capitalization grants for the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds and allowing certain amounts for additional subsidies.

Designating funds for specific sections of law.

Providing waivers for certain uses of Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds for State administrative costs for

grants to federally-recognized Indian Tribes and grants to specific Territories and Freely Associated States.

Requiring that 10 percent Clean Water and 20 percent of Drinking Water funds shall be used by States for forgiveness of principal or negative interest loans.

Prohibiting the use of funds for jurisdictions that permit development or construction of additional colonia areas.

Providing certain grants under authority of Section 103, Clean Air Act.

Providing funding for environmental information exchange network initiatives grants, statistical surveys of water resources and enhancements to State monitoring programs, Tribal grants, and underground storage tank projects.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Allowing awards of grants to federally-recognized Indian Tribes.

Authorizing the collection and obligation of pesticide registration service fees.

Authorizing the collection and obligations of TSCA fees.

Authorizing the collection and obligations of Electronic Manifest fees.

Allowing the transfer of funds from the “Environmental Programs and Management” account to support the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative and providing for certain interagency agreements and grants to various entities in support of this effort.

Providing amounts for construction, alteration, repair, rehabilitation, and renovation of facilities.

Providing for grants to federally recognized Tribes.

Providing amounts for competitive grants under the National Estuary Program.

Limiting the amount of funds that may be made available for the purchase of any individual fountain pen.

TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES

FOREST SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

Providing funds for the office of the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Providing funds for forest and rangeland research.

Designating funds for the forest inventory and analysis program.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Providing for forest health management, including treatments of certain pests or invasive plants, and for restoring damaged forests, and for cooperative forestry, education and land conservation activities, and conducting an international program.

Deriving certain funds from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Providing funds for the National Forest System.
 Depositing funds in the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund.
 Designating funds for forest products.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Providing funds for construction, reconstruction, and maintenance and acquisition of buildings and other facilities and infrastructure; and for construction, capital improvement, decommissioning, and maintenance of forest roads and trails.

Requiring that funds becoming available in fiscal year 2019 for the road and trails fund (16 U.S.C. 501) shall be transferred to the Treasury.

LAND ACQUISITION

Requiring that funding for the program is derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS SPECIAL ACTS

Requiring that funding for the program is derived from forest receipts.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

Requiring that funding for the program is derived from funds deposited by State, county, or municipal governments and non-Federal parties pursuant to Land Sale and Exchange Acts.

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

Providing that fifty percent of monies received for grazing fees shall be used for range improvements and limiting administrative expenses to six percent.

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS

Providing for gifts, donations and bequest per Federal law.

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FORESTS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

Providing funds for subsistence uses per the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

Permitting the use of funds for emergency rehabilitation and restoration and hazardous fuels reduction to support emergency response and wildfire suppression.

Allowing the use of wildland fire funds to repay advances from other accounts.

Allowing reimbursement of States for certain wildfire emergency activities.

Allowing funds to be available for emergency rehabilitation, hazardous fuels reduction and emergency response.

Designating funds for suppression, hazardous fuels reduction and national fire plan research.

Designating funds for State fire assistance and volunteer fire assistance Federal and State and private lands.

Providing for cooperative agreements and grants.

Allowing funds available for Community Forest Restoration Act to be used on non-Federal land.

Limiting the transfer of wildland fire management funds between the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture.

Designating the use of hazardous fuels reduction funds for biomass grants.

Providing that funds designated for suppression shall be assessed for cost pools.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Permitting the purchase of passenger motor vehicles and proceeds from the sale of aircraft may be used to purchase replacement aircraft.

Allowing funds for certain employment contracts.

Allowing funds to be used for purchase and alteration of buildings.

Allowing for acquisition of certain lands and interests.

Allowing expenses for certain volunteer activities.

Providing for the cost of uniforms.

Providing for debt collections on certain contracts.

Allowing transfer of funds in certain emergency situations if all other funds provided for wildfire suppression will be obligated within 30 days and the Secretary notifies the Committees.

Allowing funds to be used through the Agency for International Development for work in foreign countries and to support other forestry activities outside of the United States.

Allowing the Forest Service, acting for the International Program, to sign certain funding agreements with foreign governments and institutions as well as with certain domestic agencies.

Authorizing the expenditure or transfer of funds for wild horse and burro activities.

Prohibiting the transfer of funds under the Department of Agriculture transfer authority under certain conditions.

Limiting the transfer of funds for the Working Capital Fund and Department Reimbursable Program (also known as Greenbook charges).

Limiting funds to support the Youth Conservation Corps and Public Lands Corps.

Limiting the use of funds for official reception and representation expenses.

Providing for matching funds for the National Forest Foundation.

Allowing funds to be used for technical assistance for rural communities.

Allowing funds for payments to counties in the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

Allowing funds to be used for the Older Americans Act.

Permitting funding assessments for facilities maintenance, rent, utilities, and other support services.

Limiting funds to reimburse the Office of General Counsel at the Department of Agriculture.

Permitting eligible employees to be considered a Federal Employee.

Requiring regular reporting of unobligated balances.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Providing that Tribal contract and grant funding is deemed obligated at the time of grant or contract award and remains available until expended.

Providing no-year funds for contract medical care including the Indian Catastrophic Health Emergency Fund.

Providing for loan repayment under sections 104 and 108 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act with certain conditions and making the funds available for certain other purposes.

Providing for operational funds for leased space and accreditation emergencies.

Providing for the allocation of certain funds.

Providing that certain contracts and grants may be performed in two fiscal years.

Providing for use of collections and reporting of collections under Title IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

Providing no-year funding for scholarship funds.

Providing for the collection of individually identifiable health information relating to the Americans with Disabilities Act by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Permitting the use of Indian Health Care Improvement Fund monies for facilities improvement and providing no-year funding availability.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

Providing for such sums as are necessary to fully fund contract support costs.

Prohibiting the transfer of funds from any other account within the Indian Health Service to fund contract support costs.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Providing that facilities funds may be used to purchase land, modular buildings and trailers.

Providing for TRANSAM equipment to be purchased from the Department of Defense.

Prohibiting the use of funds for sanitation facilities for new homes funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Allowing for the purchase of ambulances.

Providing for a demolition fund.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Providing for per diem expenses for senior level positions.

Providing for payments for telephone service in private residences in the field, purchase of motor vehicles, aircraft and reprints.

Providing for purchase and erection of modular buildings.

Providing funds for uniforms.

Allowing funding to be used for attendance at professional meetings.

Providing that health care may be extended to non-Indians at Indian Health Service facilities, subject to charges, and for the expenditure of collected funds.

Providing for transfers of funds from the Department of Housing and Urban Development to the Indian Health Service.

Prohibiting limitations on certain Federal travel and transportation expenses.

Requiring departmental assessments to be identified in annual budget justifications.

Allowing de-obligation and re-obligation of funds applied to self-governance funding agreements.

Prohibiting the expenditure of funds to implement new eligibility regulations.

Permitting certain reimbursements for goods and services provided to Tribes.

Providing that reimbursements for training, technical assistance, or services include total costs.

Prohibiting changes in organizational structure without advance notification to Congress.

AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH

Providing for the conduct of health studies, testing, and monitoring.

Providing deadlines for health assessments and studies.

Limiting the number of toxicological profiles.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Limiting the use of funds for official reception and representation expenses.

Designating the appointment and duties of the chairman.

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

Providing that funds in this and prior appropriations Acts shall be used to relocate persons certified as eligible.

Providing that no person can be evicted unless a replacement home is provided.

Providing that no relocatee is provided with more than one new or replacement home.

CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD

Permitting use of funds for hire of passenger vehicles, uniforms or allowances with per diem rate limitations.

Limiting the number of senior level positions.

Designating the individual appointed to the position of Inspector General of the Environmental Protection Agency as the Inspector General of the Board.

Directing use of personnel and limiting position appointments within the Board.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Limiting certain lease terms.

Providing for purchase of passenger vehicles and certain rental, repair and cleaning of uniforms.

Designating funds for certain programs and providing no-year funds.

Providing that funds may be used to support American overseas research centers.

Allowing for advance payments to independent contractors performing research services or participating in official Smithsonian presentations.

FACILITIES CAPITAL

Designating funds for maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and construction and for consultant services.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Allowing payment in advance for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies.

Allowing for purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and employees and allowances therefor.

Allowing purchase or rental of devices for protecting buildings and contents thereof, and maintenance, alteration, improvement, and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds.

Providing for restoration and repair of works of art by contract under certain circumstances.

Providing no-year funds for special exhibitions.

REPAIR, RESTORATION, AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Providing lease agreements of no more than 10 years addressing space needs created by renovations under the Master Facilities Plan.

Permitting the Gallery to perform work by contract under certain circumstances.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Providing funds to the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts Kennedy Center for operational and maintenance costs.

CAPITAL REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Providing funds to the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts Kennedy Center for facility repair.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Providing funds to the Woodrow Wilson Center for Scholars.
Allowing for hire of passenger vehicles and services.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Providing funds for the support of projects and productions in the arts, including arts education and public outreach activities.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Specifying funds to carry out the matching grants program.
Allowing obligation of National Endowment for the Humanities current and prior year funds from gifts, bequests, and devises of money for which equal amounts have not previously been appropriated.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS
AND THE HUMANITIES

Prohibiting the use of funds for grants and contracts which do not include the text of 18 U.S.C. 1913.

Prohibiting the use of appropriated funds and permitting the use of non-appropriated funds for reception expenses.

Allowing the chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts to approve small grants under certain circumstances.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Permitting the charging and use of fees for its publications and accepting gifts related to the history of the Nation's Capital.

Providing that one-tenth of one percent of funds provided may be used for official reception and representation expenses.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Providing funding for the National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Providing funding for the National Capital Planning Commission.

Providing that one-quarter of one percent may be used for official reception and representational expenses.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Designating funds for equipment replacement.

Designating funds for repair, rehabilitation and for exhibition design and production and providing no year availability for these funds.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Providing funding for the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

WORLD WAR I CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Providing funding for the World War I Centennial Commission.
Providing that the Commission may accept support from any executive branch agency for activities of the Commission.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Prohibiting the use of funds to promote or oppose legislative proposals on which congressional action is incomplete.

Providing for annual appropriations unless expressly provided otherwise in this Act.

Providing for disclosure of administrative expenses, assessments and requirements for operating plans.

Continuing a limitation on accepting and processing applications for patents and on the patenting of Federal lands; permitting processing of grandfathered applications; and permitting third-party contractors to process grandfathered applications.

Continuing a provision regarding the payment of contract support costs for prior fiscal years.

Addressing the payment of contract support costs for fiscal year 2019.

Continuing a provision allowing Forest Service land management plans to be more than 15 years old if the Secretary is acting in good faith to update such plans and prohibiting the use of funds to implement new wilderness directives under the planning rule.

Limiting leasing and preleasing activities within National Monuments.

Limiting takings for acquisition of lands except under certain conditions.

Continuing a provision addressing timber sales involving Alaskan western red cedar.

Prohibiting funds to enter into certain no-bid contracts except under certain conditions.

Requiring reports to Congress to be posted on public agency websites.

Continuing a provision that delineates grant guidelines for the National Endowment for the Arts.

Continuing a provision that delineates program priorities for the programs managed by the National Endowment for the Arts.

Requiring that the Department of the Interior, the EPA, the Forest Service, and the Indian Health Service provide the Committees on Appropriations a quarterly report on the status of balances of appropriations.

Continuing a provision prohibiting the use of funds to promulgate or implement any regulation requiring the issuance of permits

under title V of the Clean Air Act for carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, water vapor, or methane emissions.

Continuing a provision prohibiting the use of funds to implement any provision in a rule if that provision requires mandatory reporting of greenhouse gas emissions from manure management systems.

Prohibiting the use of funds to regulate the lead content of ammunition or fishing tackle.

Extending authorities for awarding contracts for certain activities on public lands.

Extending the authority for the Chesapeake Bay Initiative.

Extending certain authorities allowing the Forest Service to renew grazing permits.

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

Extending the Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act.

Setting requirements for the use of American iron and steel for certain loans and grants.

Prohibiting the use of funds to destroy buildings or structures on Midway Island recommended for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Extending by one year the authorization for the John F. Kennedy Center.

Allowing the Secretary of the Interior to enter into training agreements and to transfer excess equipment and supplies for wildfires.

Providing a one-year extension of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act.

Addressing carbon emissions from forest biomass.

Prohibiting the use of funds to require permits for the discharge of dredged or fill material for certain agriculture activities.

Providing for the repeal of the Waters of the United States rule.

Prohibiting the use of funds to issue any regulation under the Solid Waste Disposal Act that applies to an animal feeding operation.

Prohibiting the use of funds to limit recreational shooting and hunting on Federal and public lands except for public safety.

Making available vacant grazing allotments for permittees impacted by drought or wildfire.

Making additional investments in water infrastructure priorities and Superfund long-term cleanup remedies.

Providing authority for the Secretary of Agriculture to hire resources assistants under certain circumstances.

Expediting completion of a project providing reliable water supplies to Central and Southern California.

Prohibiting the use of funds to introduce grizzly bears into certain areas in the State of Washington.

Providing authority for the Secretary of the Interior to use sterilization in the management of wild horses and burros.

Prohibiting the use of funds to set aside any additional forest habitat for the marbled murrelet seabird.

Exempting California water infrastructure projects from judicial review.

Redistributing proceeds from energy production in Alaska.
Establishing a Spending Reduction Account in the bill.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1)(B) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the appropriations in the accompanying bill which are not authorized by law:

(Dollars in Thousands)				
	Last year of authorization	Authorization level	Appropriations in last year of authorization	Appropriations in this bill
Bureau of Land Management				
All discretionary programs	2002	Such sums...	1,862,170	1,352,956
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service				
African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4201 et seq.)	2012	5,000	1,645	2,582
Asian Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4201 et seq.)	2012	5,000	1,645	1,557
Coastal Barrier Resources Act of 1982; amended by Improvement Act of 2000 & Reauthorization Act of 2005	2010	2,000	1,390	1,390
Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.)	1992	41,500	42,373	249,661*
Great Ape Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.)	2010	5,000	2,500	1,975
Marine Mammal Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1361 – 1407)	1999	14,768	2,008	5,470
Marine Turtle Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 6601)	2009	5,000	2,000	1,507
National Aquaculture Development Act (16 U.S.C. 2801 et seq.)	2018	1,000	210	210
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.)	2010	25,000	7,537	7,022
National Invasive Species Act (16 U.S.C. 4701 et seq.)	2002	6,000	6,000	21,805
National Wildlife Refuge Volunteer Improvement Act	2014	2,000	1,705	2,092
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.)	2010	6,500	5,000	3,910
North American Wetlands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4401-4406)	2012	75,000	35,554	42,000
Partners for Fish and Wildlife Act (16 U.S.C. 3771 et seq.)	2011	75,000	60,134	51,870
Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)	2012	10,000	2,471	3,440
U.S. Geological Survey				
Energy Resources Program (50 U.S.C. 167n, P.L. 113-40) – Helium Stewardship Act of 2013	2015	1,000	400	400
Earthquake Hazards Program (P.L. 108-360; 42 U.S.C. Sec. 7701-7709)	2009	88,900	55,126	83,403
Science Synthesis, Analysis, and Research (42 U.S.C. 15908 sec 351, P.L. 109-58)	2010	30,000	1,000	24,051
Water Resources Research Act Program (42 U.S.C. 10301 - 10303, P.L. 109-471)	2011	12,000	6,486	6,500
Bureau of Indian Affairs				
Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act (25 U.S.C. 3210, 104 Stat. 4531, P.L. 101-630, Title IV)	1997	30,000	26,116	53,084
Indian Tribal Justice Act, as amended by TLOA (Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010, P.L. 111-211)	2015	58,400	28,517	47,882
The Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq. P.L. 110-315)	2013	N/A	52,398	41,658
Tribally Controlled Colleges or University Assistance Act of 1978 (20 U.S.C. 1018 et seq. P.L. 110-315)	2013	N/A	64,947	72,793
The Higher Education Act of 1965 (25 USC 1862 (a) and (b))	2013	N/A	6,434	7,855
Office of Insular Affairs				
Brown Tree Snake Control and Eradication Act of 2004(P.L. 108-384)	2010	No more than 3,000	3,500	3,500
Environmental Protection Agency				
Clean Air Act	1997	Such sums...	450,000	695,268
Hazardous Substance Superfund	1994	5,100	1,480,853	1,167,090

[Dollars in Thousands]

	Last year of authorization	Authorization level	Appropriations in last year of authorization	Appropriations in this bill
Lake Champlain Basin	2008	11,000	3,000	0
Long Island Sound Restoration	2010	40,000	7,000	12,000
Lake Pontchartrain Basin	2017	20,000	1,000	948
Chesapeake Bay Restoration	2005	40,000	23,000	73,000
State and Tribal Assistance Grants:				
Alaska and Rural Native Villages	2010	13,000	10,000	20,000
Clean Water SRF	1994	600,000	1,196,000	1,543,887
Diesel Emissions Reduction Grants	2016	100,000	50,000	75,000
Drinking Water SRF	2003	1,000,000	845,000	1,013,233
Grants for State Public Water	2003	100,000	93,000	101,963
Lead Containment Control Act of 1988	1992	Such sums	15,000	14,049
Mexico Border	2011	NA	17,000	10,000
Non-Point Source Management Program	1991	130,000	51,000	170,915
Pollution Control	1990	75,000	73,000	230,806
Pollution Prevention Act	1993	8,000	8,000	4,765
Radon Abatement Act	1991	10,000	9,000	8,051
Underground Storage Tanks	1988	25,000	7,000	1,498
State Hazardous Waste Program Grants	1988	60,000	67,000	99,693
Toxic Substances Control Act	1983	1,500	0	4,919
Tribal General Assistance Program	1992	Such sums	0	65,476
Underground Injection Control Grants	2003	15,000	11,000	10,506
Council on Environmental Quality, Office of Environmental Quality	1986	480	670	2,994
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	2008	30,000	9,000	4,600
John F. Kennedy Center	2018	36,400	40,515	40,515
National Endowment for the Arts	1993	Such sums...	174,460	155,000
National Endowment for the Humanities	1993	Such sums...	177,413	155,000

*Appropriations in this bill for Endangered Species Act implementation are an estimate.

COMPARISON WITH BUDGET RESOLUTION

Section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended, requires that the report accompanying a bill providing new budget authority contain a statement detailing how the authority compares with the reports submitted under section 302 of the Act for the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for the fiscal year. This information follows:

[In millions of dollars]

	302 (b) Allocation		This Bill	
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget Authority	Outlays
Comparison of amounts in the bill with Committee allocations to its subcommittees: Subcommittee on the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies.				
General Purpose Discretionary	35,252	34,312	35,252	1/ 35,015
Mandatory	62	62	62	62

1/ Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

FIVE-YEAR OUTLAY PROJECTIONS

In compliance with section 308(a)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, the following table contains five-year projections associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill:

[In millions of dollars]

Projection of outlays associated with the recommendation:		
2019.....	2/	23,258
2020.....		7,546
2021.....		3,055
2022.....		1,025
2023 and future years.....		297

2/ Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, the financial assistance to State and local governments is as follows:

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget Authority	Outlays
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2019.....	7,020	2,845

2/ Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

PROGRAM DUPLICATION

No provision of this bill establishes or reauthorizes a program of the Federal government known to be duplicative of another Federal program, a program that was included in any report from the Government Accountability Office to Congress pursuant to section 21 of Public Law 111–139, or a program related to a program identified in the most recent Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

DIRECTED RULE MAKING

Pursuant to section 3(i) of H. Res. 5 (114th Congress), the bill includes the following rule makings:

- (1) Endangered Species Act, gray wolves, western Great Lakes (in Section 117 of Title I)
- (2) Endangered Species Act, gray wolves, range-wide (in Section 118 of Title I).

TABLE OF FUNDING RECOMMENDATIONS

The following table provides the amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by account.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
Management of Lands and Resources					
Land Resources:					
Soil, water and air management.....	43,609	---	43,609	---	+43,609
Rangeland management.....	81,000	82,116	82,116	+1,116	---
Forestry management.....	10,135	9,527	10,135	---	+608
Riparian management.....	21,321	---	21,321	---	+21,321
Cultural resources management.....	17,131	15,383	17,131	---	+1,748
Wild horse and burro management.....	75,000	66,719	90,000	+15,000	+23,281
Subtotal.....	248,196	173,745	264,312	+16,116	+90,567
Wildlife and Fisheries:					
Wildlife management.....	103,281	---	103,281	---	+103,281
Fisheries management.....	12,530	---	12,530	---	+12,530
Subtotal.....	115,811	---	115,811	---	+115,811
Threatened and endangered species.....	21,567	---	21,567	---	+21,567
Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management:					
Wildlife habitat management.....	---	81,753	---	---	-81,753
Aquatic habitat management.....	---	37,664	---	---	-37,664
Subtotal.....	---	119,417	---	---	-119,417

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Recreation Management:					
Wilderness management.....	18,264	11,871	18,264	---	+6,393
Recreation resources management.....	54,465	53,234	55,465	+1,000	+2,231
Subtotal.....	72,729	65,105	73,729	+1,000	+8,624
Energy and Minerals:					
Oil and gas management.....	85,947	83,101	85,947	---	+2,846
Oil and gas permit processing.....	7,365	5,737	5,737	-1,628	---
Oil and gas inspection and enforcement.....	48,385	48,385	48,385	---	---
Subtotal, Oil and gas.....	141,697	137,223	140,069	-1,628	+2,846
Coal management.....	11,868	19,533	19,533	+7,665	---
Other mineral resources.....	12,043	12,167	12,167	+124	---
Renewable energy.....	28,320	16,043	28,320	---	+12,277
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals.....	193,928	184,966	200,089	+6,161	+15,123
Realty and Ownership Management:					
Alaska conveyance.....	22,000	13,580	22,000	---	+8,420
Cadastral, lands, and realty management.....	52,480	48,290	51,480	-1,000	+3,190
Subtotal.....	74,480	61,870	73,480	-1,000	+11,610

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Resource Protection and Maintenance:					
Resource management planning.....	60,125	36,131	62,125	+2,000	+25,994
Abandoned mine lands.....	20,036	---	20,036	---	+20,036
Resource protection and law enforcement.....	27,616	24,166	29,000	+1,384	+4,834
Hazardous materials management.....	15,463	---	15,463	---	+15,463
Abandoned minelands and hazardous materials management.....	---	13,260	---	---	-13,260
Subtotal.....	123,240	73,557	126,624	+3,384	+53,067
Transportation and Facilities Maintenance:					
Annual maintenance.....	39,125	33,613	40,000	+875	+6,387
Deferred maintenance.....	79,201	24,886	114,201	+35,000	+89,315
Subtotal.....	118,326	58,499	154,201	+35,875	+95,702
Workforce and Organizational Support:					
Administrative support.....	58,694	47,072	58,694	---	+11,622
Bureauwide fixed costs.....	93,176	96,480	96,480	+3,304	---
Information technology management.....	26,077	23,653	26,077	---	+2,424
Subtotal.....	177,947	167,205	181,251	+3,304	+14,046
National landscape conservation system, base program...	36,819	26,260	36,819	---	+10,559
Communication site management.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---
Offsetting collections.....	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000	---	---
Subtotal, Management of lands and resources.....	1,183,043	930,624	1,247,883	+64,840	+317,259

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Mining Law Administration:					
Administration.....	39,696	39,696	39,696	---	---
Offsetting collections.....	-56,696	-59,000	-59,000	-2,304	---
Subtotal, Mining Law Administration.....	-17,000	-19,304	-19,304	-2,304	---
Total, Management of Lands and Resources.....	1,166,043	911,320	1,228,579	+62,536	+317,259
Construction					
Rescission.....	---	-5,465	---	---	+5,465
Land Acquisition					
Acquisitions.....	13,300	---	6,000	-7,300	+6,000
Acquisition Management.....	2,000	1,996	1,996	-.4	---
Recreational Access.....	8,000	---	8,000	---	+8,000
Emergencies, Hardships, and Inholdings.....	1,616	1,396	1,396	-220	---
Subtotal.....	24,916	3,392	17,392	-7,524	+14,000
Rescission.....	---	-10,000	---	---	+10,000
Total, Land Acquisition.....	24,916	-6,608	17,392	-7,524	+24,000
Oregon and California Grant Lands					
Western Oregon resources management.....	94,445	---	---	-94,445	---
Oregon and California grant lands management.....	---	82,222	95,224	+95,224	+13,002

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Western Oregon information and resource data systems...	1,798	1,327	1,798	---	+471
Western Oregon transportation & facilities maintenance	9,628	6,118	9,628	---	+3,510
Western Oregon construction and acquisition.....	335	364	335	---	-29
Western Oregon national monument.....	779	---	---	-779	---
Total, Oregon and California Grant Lands.....	106,985	90,031	106,985	---	+16,954
Range Improvements					
Current appropriations.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures					
Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures.....	24,595	25,850	25,850	+1,255	---
Offsetting fees.....	-24,595	-25,850	-25,850	-1,255	---
Total, Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures..	---	---	---	---	---
Miscellaneous Trust Funds and Permanent Operating Funds					
Current appropriations.....	24,000	24,000	24,000	---	---
TOTAL, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.....	1,331,944	1,023,278	1,386,956	+55,012	+363,678
(Mandatory).....	(34,000)	(34,000)	(34,000)	---	---
(Discretionary).....	(1,297,944)	(989,278)	(1,352,956)	(+55,012)	(+363,678)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE					
Resource Management					
Ecological Services:					
Listing.....	18,818	10,941	10,941	-7,877	---
Planning and consultation.....	105,579	98,828	108,169	+2,590	+9,341
Conservation and restoration.....	32,396	21,187	34,031	+1,635	+12,844
(National Wetlands Inventory).....	(3,471)	(3,447)	(3,471)	---	(+24)
(Coastal Barrier Resources Act).....	(1,390)	(1,381)	(1,390)	---	(+9)
Recovery.....	91,032	80,820	96,520	+5,488	+15,700
Subtotal.....	247,825	211,776	249,661	+1,836	+37,885
Habitat conservation:					
Partners for fish and wildlife.....	51,633	35,765	51,870	+237	+16,105
Coastal programs.....	13,375	6,512	13,420	+45	+6,908
Subtotal.....	65,008	42,277	65,290	+282	+23,013
National Wildlife Refuge System:					
Wildlife and habitat management.....	233,392	228,332	234,244	+852	+5,912
Visitor services.....	73,319	71,267	73,795	+476	+2,528
Refuge law enforcement.....	38,054	37,983	38,322	+268	+339
Conservation planning.....	2,523	---	2,523	---	+2,523
Refuge maintenance.....	139,469	135,487	139,889	+420	+4,402
Subtotal.....	486,757	473,069	488,773	+2,016	+15,704

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Conservation and Enforcement:					
Migratory bird management.....	48,421	46,290	46,113	-2,308	-177
Law enforcement.....	77,053	69,453	77,380	+327	+7,927
International affairs.....	15,816	14,484	15,895	+79	+1,411
Subtotal.....	141,290	130,227	139,388	-1,902	+9,161
Fish and Aquatic Conservation:					
National fish hatchery system operations.....	55,822	49,979	56,107	+285	+6,128
Maintenance and equipment.....	22,920	19,808	22,965	+45	+3,157
Aquatic habitat and species conservation.....	85,885	64,106	84,244	-1,641	+20,138
Subtotal.....	164,627	133,893	163,316	-1,311	+29,423
Cooperative landscape conservation.....	12,988	---	12,988	---	+12,988
Science Support:					
Adaptive science.....	10,517	---	10,517	---	+10,517
Service science.....	6,750	---	6,750	---	+6,750
Subtotal.....	17,267	---	17,267	---	+17,267
General Operations:					
Central office operations.....	36,985	43,049	39,720	+2,755	-3,329
Regional office operations.....	33,574	32,860	32,860	-714	---
Servicewide bill paying.....	36,365	36,528	36,528	+163	---
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.....	7,022	5,009	12,022	+5,000	+7,013

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
National Conservation Training Center.....	29,314	21,956	27,758	-1,556	+5,802
Aviation Management.....	---	---	3,237	+3,237	+3,237
Subtotal.....	143,240	139,402	152,125	+8,885	+12,723
Total, Resource Management.....	1,279,002	1,130,644	1,288,808	+9,806	+158,164
Construction					
Construction and rehabilitation:					
Line item construction projects.....	9,093	9,093	7,293	-1,800	-1,800
Bridge and dam safety programs.....	1,972	1,232	1,972	---	+740
Nationwide engineering service.....	5,475	5,421	5,508	+33	+87
Deferred maintenance.....	50,000	---	44,961	-5,039	+44,961
Subtotal.....	66,540	15,746	59,734	-6,806	+43,988
Rescission.....	---	-2,000	---	---	+2,000
Total, Construction.....	66,540	13,746	59,734	-6,806	+45,988
Land Acquisition					
Acquisitions.....	31,250	---	22,000	-9,250	+22,000
Acquisition Management.....	12,773	9,615	9,615	-3,158	---
Recreational Access.....	2,500	---	2,500	---	+2,500
Emergencies, Hardships, and Inholdings.....	5,351	1,641	2,626	-2,725	+985
Exchanges.....	1,500	697	697	-803	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Land Protection Planning.....	465	---	---	-465	---
Highlands Conservation Act Grants.....	10,000	---	10,000	---	+10,000
Subtotal.....	63,839	11,953	47,438	-16,401	+35,485
Rescission.....	---	-5,000	---	---	+5,000
Total, Land Acquisition.....	63,839	6,953	47,438	-16,401	+40,485
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund					
Grants and administration:					
Conservation grants.....	12,508	---	12,508	---	+12,508
HCP assistance grants.....	7,485	---	7,485	---	+7,485
Administration.....	2,702	---	2,702	---	+2,702
Subtotal.....	22,695	---	22,695	---	+22,695
Land acquisition:					
Species recovery land acquisition.....	11,162	---	11,162	---	+11,162
HCP land acquisition grants to states.....	19,638	---	19,638	---	+19,638
Subtotal.....	30,800	---	30,800	---	+30,800
Total, Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund.....	53,495	---	53,495	---	+53,495

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
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	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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.....	40,000	33,600	42,000	+2,000	+8,400
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation					
Migratory bird grants.....	3,910	3,900	3,910	---	+10
Multinational Species Conservation Fund					
African elephant conservation fund.....	2,582	1,401	2,582	---	+1,181
Asian elephant conservation fund.....	1,557	845	1,557	---	+712
Rhinoceros and tiger conservation fund.....	3,440	1,865	3,440	---	+1,575
Great ape conservation fund.....	1,975	1,071	1,975	---	+904
Marine turtle conservation fund.....	1,507	818	1,507	---	+689
Total, Multinational Species Conservation Fund...	11,061	6,000	11,061	---	+5,061
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants					
State wildlife grants (formula).....	53,000	31,286	53,000	---	+21,714
State wildlife grants (competitive).....	6,362	---	6,362	---	+6,362

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Tribal wildlife grants.....	4,209	---	4,209	---	+4,209
Total, State and tribal wildlife grants.....	63,571	31,286	63,571	---	+32,285
TOTAL, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE.....	1,594,646	1,226,129	1,583,245	-11,401	+357,116

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Operation of the National Park System

Park Management:					
Resource stewardship.....	334,437	327,223	334,437	---	+7,214
Visitor services.....	255,683	258,115	255,683	---	-2,432
Park protection.....	382,226	365,766	362,226	---	-3,540
Facility operations and maintenance.....	810,019	781,963	850,019	+40,000	+68,056
Park support.....	536,032	506,617	540,012	+3,980	+33,395
Subtotal.....	2,298,397	2,239,684	2,342,377	+43,980	+102,693
External administrative costs.....	179,572	185,433	185,433	+5,861	---
Total, Operation of the National Park System....	2,477,969	2,425,117	2,527,810	+49,841	+102,693

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

National Recreation and Preservation					
Natural programs.....	14,170	11,139	14,170	---	+3,031
Cultural programs.....	25,062	19,333	25,062	---	+5,729
International park affairs.....	1,648	970	1,648	---	+678
Environmental and compliance review.....	433	387	433	---	+46
Grant administration.....	2,004	---	2,004	---	+2,004
Heritage Partnership Programs.....	20,321	370	20,321	---	+19,951

Total, National Recreation and Preservation.....	63,638	32,199	63,638	---	+31,439
Historic Preservation Fund					
State historic preservation offices.....	48,925	26,934	48,925	---	+21,991
Tribal grants.....	11,485	5,738	11,485	---	+5,747
Competitive grants.....	13,500	---	13,500	---	+13,500
Save America's Treasures grants.....	13,000	---	13,000	---	+13,000
Historic Revitalization grants.....	5,000	---	---	-5,000	---
Grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities	5,000	---	5,000	---	+5,000

Total, Historic Preservation Fund.....	96,910	32,672	91,910	-5,000	+59,238
Construction					
General Program:					
Line item construction and maintenance.....	137,011	157,011	157,011	+20,000	---
Emergency and unscheduled.....	3,848	3,829	3,829	-19	---
Housing.....	2,200	2,187	2,187	-13	---
Dam safety.....	1,247	1,240	1,240	-7	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Equipment replacement.....	13,474	8,408	8,408	-5,066	---
Planning, construction.....	12,711	17,453	17,453	+4,742	---
Construction program management.....	38,713	41,000	41,000	+2,287	---
General management plans.....	12,500	10,205	10,205	-2,295	---
General program increase.....	138,000	---	125,000	-13,000	+125,000
Total, Construction.....	359,704	241,333	386,333	+6,629	+125,000
Land and Water Conservation Fund (rescission of contract authority).....	---	-28,140	---	---	+28,140
Land Acquisition and State Assistance					
Assistance to States:					
State conservation grants (formula).....	100,000	---	100,000	---	+100,000
State conservation grants (competitive).....	20,000	---	20,000	---	+20,000
Administrative expenses.....	4,006	---	4,006	---	+4,006
Subtotal.....	124,006	---	124,006	---	+124,006
National Park Service:					
Acquisitions.....	26,400	---	22,000	-4,400	+22,000
Acquisition Management.....	9,679	8,788	8,788	-891	---
Recreational Access.....	2,000	---	1,000	-1,000	+1,000
Emergencies, Hardships, Relocations, and Deficiencies.....	3,928	---	2,500	-1,428	+2,500
Inholdings, Donations, and Exchanges.....	4,928	---	4,069	-859	+4,069

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
American Battlefield Protection Program.....	10,000	---	10,000	---	+10,000
Subtotal.....	56,935	8,788	48,357	-8,578	+39,569
Subtotal, Land Acquisition and State Assistance.	180,941	8,788	172,363	-8,578	+163,575
Rescission.....	---	-10,000	---	---	+10,000
Total, Land Acquisition and State Assistance....	180,941	-1,212	172,363	-8,578	+173,575
Centennial Challenge.....	23,000	---	30,000	+7,000	+30,000
TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.....	3,202,162	2,701,969	3,252,054	+49,892	+550,085
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
Surveys, Investigations, and Research					
Ecosystems:					
Status and trends.....	20,473	11,325	18,873	-1,600	+7,548
Fisheries: Aquatic and endangered resources.....	20,136	9,701	20,136	---	+10,435
Wildlife: Terrestrial and endangered resources.....	46,007	33,440	44,507	-1,500	+11,067
Terrestrial, Freshwater and marine environments.....	36,415	24,569	36,415	---	+11,846
Invasive species.....	17,330	17,096	18,530	+1,200	+1,434
Cooperative research units.....	17,371	---	19,287	+1,916	+19,287
Total, Ecosystems.....	157,732	96,131	157,748	+16	+61,617

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Land Resources:					
National Land Imaging.....	93,094	75,514	98,894	+5,800	+23,380
Land change science.....	34,070	14,739	34,070	---	+19,331
National and regional climate adaptation science centers.....	25,335	12,989	25,335	---	+12,346
Total, Land Resources.....	152,499	103,242	158,299	+5,800	+55,057
Energy, Minerals, and Environmental Health:					
Mineral and Energy Resources:					
Minerals resources.....	49,371	58,226	58,226	+8,855	---
Energy resources.....	30,872	25,879	25,879	-4,993	---
Subtotal.....	80,243	84,105	84,105	+3,862	---
Environmental Health:					
Contaminant biology.....	10,197	---	10,197	---	+10,197
Toxic substances hydrology.....	12,398	---	12,598	+200	+12,598
Subtotal.....	22,595	---	22,795	+200	+22,795
Total, Energy, Minerals, and Environmental Health.....	102,838	84,105	106,900	+4,062	+22,795

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Natural Hazards:					
Earthquake hazards.....	83,403	50,999	83,403	---	+32,404
Volcano hazards.....	42,621	22,306	32,766	-9,855	+10,460
Landslide hazards.....	3,538	3,511	3,688	+150	+177
Global seismographic network.....	6,653	4,937	6,653	---	+1,716
Geomagnetism.....	1,888	---	1,888	---	+1,888
Coastal/Marine Hazards and Resources.....	40,510	35,549	41,710	+1,200	+6,161
Total, Natural Hazards.....	178,613	117,302	170,108	-8,505	+52,806
Water Resources:					
Water Availability and Use Science Program.....	46,052	30,351	46,302	+250	+15,951
Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program.....	74,173	64,915	86,673	+12,500	+21,758
National Water Quality Program.....	90,829	69,656	91,648	+819	+21,992
Water Resources Research Act Program.....	6,500	---	6,500	---	+6,500
Total, Water Resources.....	217,554	164,922	231,123	+13,569	+66,201
Core Science Systems:					
Science, synthesis, analysis, and research.....	24,051	19,010	24,051	---	+5,041
National cooperative geological mapping.....	24,397	22,390	25,397	+1,000	+3,007
National Geospatial Program.....	67,854	50,878	69,654	+1,800	+18,776
Total, Core Science Systems.....	116,302	92,278	119,102	+2,800	+26,824

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Science Support:					
Administration and Management.....	80,881	69,534	81,681	+800	+12,147
Information Services.....	21,947	19,716	21,947	---	+2,231
Total, Science Support.....	102,828	89,250	103,628	+800	+14,378
Facilities:					
Rental payments and operations & maintenance.....	104,927	105,219	105,219	+292	---
Deferred maintenance and capital improvement.....	15,164	7,231	15,164	---	+7,933
Total, Facilities.....	120,091	112,450	120,383	+292	+7,933
TOTAL, UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.....	1,148,457	859,680	1,167,291	+18,834	+307,611
BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT					
Ocean Energy Management					
Renewable energy.....	21,676	20,720	21,676	---	+956
Conventional energy.....	58,123	61,799	61,799	+3,676	---
Environmental assessment.....	73,834	79,774	79,774	+5,940	---
Executive direction.....	17,367	16,973	16,973	-394	---
Subtotal.....	171,000	179,266	180,222	+9,222	+956
Offsetting rental receipts.....	-55,374	-47,455	-47,455	+7,919	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Cost recovery fees.....	-1,460	-2,361	-2,361	-901	---
Subtotal, offsetting collections.....	-56,834	-49,816	-49,816	+7,018	---
TOTAL, BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT.....	114,166	129,450	130,406	+16,240	+956
BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT					
Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement					
Environmental enforcement.....	4,453	4,674	4,674	+221	---
Operations, safety and regulation.....	148,454	146,340	148,454	---	+2,114
Administrative operations.....	16,768	18,129	16,768	---	-1,361
Executive direction.....	16,736	18,097	16,736	---	-1,361
Subtotal.....	186,411	187,240	186,632	+221	-608
Offsetting rental receipts.....	-23,732	-20,338	-20,338	+3,394	---
Inspection fees.....	-50,000	-43,765	-41,765	+8,235	+2,000
Cost recovery fees.....	-4,139	-3,786	-3,786	+353	---
Subtotal, offsetting collections.....	-77,871	-67,889	-65,889	+11,982	+2,000
Total, Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement.....	108,540	119,351	120,743	+12,203	+1,392

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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Oil Spill Research					
Oil spill research.....	14,899	12,700	14,899	---	+2,199
TOTAL, BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT.....	125,439	132,051	135,642	+12,203	+3,591
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT					
Regulation and Technology					
Environmental protection.....	88,582	73,877	86,548	-2,014	+12,671
Permit fees.....	40	40	40	---	---
Offsetting collections.....	-40	-40	-40	---	---
Technology development and transfer.....	12,801	13,232	13,232	+431	---
Financial management.....	505	495	495	-10	---
Executive direction.....	13,936	13,694	13,694	-242	---
Civil penalties (indefinite).....	100	100	100	---	---
Subtotal.....	115,904	101,398	114,069	-1,835	+12,671
Civil penalties (offsetting collections).....	-100	-100	-100	---	---
Total, Regulation and Technology.....	115,804	101,298	113,969	-1,835	+12,671

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund					
Environmental restoration.....	9,480	6,383	9,480	---	+3,097
Technology development and transfer.....	3,544	2,508	3,544	---	+1,036
Financial management.....	5,182	5,144	5,182	---	+38
Executive direction.....	6,466	6,340	6,340	-126	---

Subtotal.....	24,672	20,375	24,546	-126	+4,171

State grants.....	115,000	--	90,000	-25,000	+90,000

Total, Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund.....	139,672	20,375	114,546	-25,126	+94,171
	=====				
TOTAL, OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT.....	255,476	121,673	228,515	-26,961	+106,842
	=====				
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION					
Operation of Indian Programs					
Tribal Government:					
Aid to tribal government.....	28,698	24,326	28,902	+204	+4,576
Consolidated tribal government program.....	75,429	72,634	75,839	+410	+3,205
Self governance compacts.....	165,069	157,790	166,225	+1,156	+8,435

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
New tribes.....	1,120	1,120	1,120	---	---
Small and needy tribes.....	4,448	---	4,448	---	+4,448
Road maintenance.....	34,653	28,318	38,288	+3,635	+9,970
Tribal government program oversight.....	8,550	7,326	8,616	+66	+1,290
Subtotal.....	317,967	291,514	323,438	+5,471	+31,924
Human Services:					
Social services.....	52,832	32,864	53,084	+252	+20,220
Welfare assistance.....	76,000	65,794	76,000	---	+10,206
Indian child welfare act.....	19,080	13,696	19,154	+74	+5,458
Housing improvement program.....	9,708	---	9,708	---	+9,708
Human services tribal design.....	253	259	270	+7	+11
Human services program oversight.....	3,180	2,745	3,200	+20	+455
Subtotal.....	161,063	115,358	161,416	+353	+46,058
Trust - Natural Resources Management:					
Natural resources, general.....	4,882	4,866	6,919	+2,037	+2,053
Irrigation operations and maintenance.....	14,009	9,134	14,023	+14	+4,889
Rights protection implementation.....	40,161	24,737	40,273	+112	+15,536
Tribal management/development program.....	11,652	8,660	12,036	+384	+3,376
Endangered species.....	2,693	1,306	2,697	+4	+1,391
Cooperative landscape conservation.....	9,956	---	9,956	---	+9,956
Integrated resource information program.....	2,971	2,576	2,974	+3	+398
Agriculture and range.....	31,096	27,977	31,251	+155	+3,274
Forestry.....	54,877	48,872	55,236	+359	+6,364

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Water resources.....	10,581	8,567	10,614	+33	+2,047
Fish, wildlife and parks.....	15,260	11,436	15,287	+27	+3,851
Resource management program oversight.....	6,064	5,293	6,104	+40	+811
Subtotal.....	204,202	153,424	207,370	+3,168	+53,946
Trust - Real Estate Services.....	129,841	105,484	130,680	+839	+25,196
Education:					
Elementary and secondary programs (forward funded):					
ISEP formula funds.....	402,906	378,055	404,165	+1,259	+26,110
ISEP program adjustments.....	5,457	2,617	5,479	+22	+2,862
Education program enhancements.....	12,248	6,341	12,278	+30	+5,937
Tribal education departments.....	2,500	---	2,500	---	+2,500
Student transportation.....	56,285	50,802	58,913	+2,628	+8,111
Early child and family development.....	18,810	---	18,810	---	+18,810
Tribal grant support costs.....	81,036	73,973	82,223	+1,187	+8,250
Subtotal.....	579,242	511,788	584,368	+5,126	+72,580
Post secondary programs (forward funded):					
Tribal colleges and universities.....	69,793	65,664	72,793	+3,000	+7,129
Tribal technical colleges.....	7,505	6,464	7,855	+350	+1,391
Haskell & SIPI.....	16,885	---	24,542	+7,657	+24,542
Subtotal.....	94,183	72,128	105,190	+11,007	+33,062
Subtotal, forward funded education.....	673,425	583,916	689,558	+16,133	+105,642

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Elementary and secondary programs:					
Facilities operations.....	66,608	60,405	76,795	+10,187	+16,390
Facilities maintenance.....	59,552	53,723	59,774	+222	+6,051
Juvenile detention center education.....	500	---	500	---	+500
Johnson O'Malley assistance grants.....	14,903	---	14,903	---	+14,903
Subtotal.....	141,563	114,128	151,972	+10,409	+37,844
Post secondary programs:					
Haskell & SIPI.....	22,513	19,376	---	-22,513	-19,376
Tribal colleges and universities supplements.....	1,220	1,148	1,220	---	+72
Scholarships & adult education.....	34,996	---	34,996	---	+34,996
Special higher education scholarships.....	2,992	---	2,992	---	+2,992
Science post graduate scholarship fund.....	2,450	---	2,450	---	+2,450
Subtotal.....	64,171	20,524	41,658	-22,513	+21,134
Education management:					
Education program management.....	24,957	15,575	25,053	+96	+9,478
Education IT.....	10,297	7,707	10,302	+5	+2,595
Subtotal.....	35,254	23,282	35,355	+101	+12,073
Subtotal, Education.....	914,413	741,850	918,543	+4,130	+176,693

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Public Safety and Justice:					
Law enforcement:					
Criminal investigations and police services.....	211,632	190,753	215,059	+3,427	+24,306
Detention/corrections.....	100,456	94,027	100,982	+526	+6,955
Inspections/internal affairs.....	3,510	3,335	3,528	+18	+193
Law enforcement special initiatives.....	10,368	8,659	10,412	+44	+1,753
Indian police academy.....	4,902	4,665	4,925	+23	+260
Tribal justice support.....	22,264	7,233	22,271	+7	+15,038
VAWA.....	(2,000)	---	(2,000)	---	(+2,000)
PL 280 courts.....	(13,000)	---	(13,000)	---	(+13,000)
Law enforcement program management.....	6,530	5,381	6,555	+25	+1,174
Facilities operations and maintenance.....	13,657	12,596	14,849	+1,192	+2,253
Tribal courts.....	30,618	22,110	38,744	+8,126	+16,634
Fire protection.....	1,583	1,372	1,590	+7	+218
Subtotal.....	405,520	350,131	418,915	+13,395	+68,784
Community and economic development.....	46,447	35,826	51,579	+5,132	+15,753
Executive direction and administrative services.....	231,747	209,409	224,880	-6,867	+15,471
(Amounts available until expended, account-wide).....	(53,991)	(35,598)	(54,174)	(+183)	(+18,576)
Total, Operation of Indian Programs.....	2,411,200	2,002,996	2,436,821	+25,621	+433,825
Contract Support Costs					
Contract support costs.....	236,600	242,000	242,000	+5,400	---
Indian self-determination fund.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---
Total, Contract Support Costs.....	241,600	247,000	247,000	+5,400	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Construction					
Education.....	238,245	72,851	238,250	+5	+165,399
Public safety and justice.....	35,309	10,421	35,310	+1	+24,889
Resources management.....	67,192	38,026	67,231	+39	+29,205
General administration.....	13,367	11,990	13,694	+327	+1,704
Subtotal.....	354,113	133,288	354,485	+372	+221,197
Rescission.....	---	-21,367	---	---	+21,367
Total, Construction.....	354,113	111,921	354,485	+372	+242,564
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians					
Land Settlements:					
White Earth Land Settlement Act (Admin) (P.L. 99-264)	625	---	625	---	+625
Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Act (P.L. 100-580).....	250	---	---	-250	---
Water Settlements:					
Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement (P.L. 101-618)...	142	---	142	---	+142
Navajo Water Resources Development Trust Fund (P.L. 111-11).....	4,011	---	4,011	---	+4,011
Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project (P.L. 111-11).....	21,720	---	21,720	---	+21,720
Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians Water Rights Settlement Act (P.L. 114-322).....	9,192	---	9,192	---	+9,192
Blackfeet Water Rights Settlement (P.L. 114-322).....	19,517	---	14,367	-5,150	+14,367

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Unallocated.....	---	45,644	---	---	-45,644
Total, Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians.....	55,457	45,644	50,057	-5,400	+4,413
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account					
Indian guaranteed loan program account.....	9,272	6,699	19,279	+10,007	+12,580
Administrative Provisions					
Rescission.....	-8,000	---	-4,000	+4,000	-4,000
TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION.....	3,063,642	2,414,260	3,103,642	+40,000	+689,382
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES					
Office of the Secretary					
Leadership and administration.....	105,405	107,368	107,368	+1,963	---
Management services.....	18,777	27,305	27,305	+8,528	---
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	124,182	134,673	134,673	+10,491	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
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	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Insular Affairs					
Assistance to Territories					
Territorial Assistance:					
Office of Insular Affairs.....	9,448	9,430	9,430	-18	---
Technical assistance.....	18,000	14,671	18,218	+218	+3,547
Maintenance assistance fund.....	4,000	1,023	4,000	---	+2,977
Brown tree snake.....	3,500	2,837	3,500	---	+663
Coral reef initiative and Natural Resources.....	2,200	946	2,000	-200	+1,054
Empowering Insular Communities.....	5,000	2,811	5,000	---	+2,189
Compact impact.....	4,000	---	4,000	---	+4,000
Subtotal, Territorial Assistance.....	46,148	31,718	46,148	---	+14,430
American Samoa operations grants.....	23,002	21,529	23,002	---	+1,473
Northern Marianas covenant grants.....	27,720	27,720	27,720	---	---
Total, Assistance to Territories.....	96,870	80,967	96,870	---	+15,903
(discretionary).....	(69,150)	(53,247)	(69,150)	---	(+15,903)
(mandatory).....	(27,720)	(27,720)	(27,720)	---	---
Compact of Free Association					
Compact of Free Association - Federal services.....	2,813	2,636	2,813	---	+177
Enewetak support.....	550	473	550	---	+77
Subtotal, Compact of Free Association.....	3,363	3,109	3,363	---	+254

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Compact payments, Palau (Title I, General Provision) ..	123,824	---	---	-123,824	---
Total, Compact of Free Association.....	127,187	3,109	3,363	-123,824	+254
Total, Insular Affairs.....	224,057	84,076	100,233	-123,824	+16,157
(discretionary)	(196,337)	(56,356)	(72,513)	(-123,824)	(+16,157)
(mandatory)	(27,720)	(27,720)	(27,720)	---	---
Office of the Solicitor					
Legal services.....	59,951	58,996	58,996	-955	---
General administration.....	4,982	4,940	4,940	-42	---
Ethics.....	1,742	1,738	1,738	-4	---
Total, Office of the Solicitor.....	66,675	65,674	65,674	-1,001	---
Office of Inspector General					
Audit and investigations.....	38,538	39,522	39,522	+984	---
Administrative services and information management.....	12,485	12,964	12,964	+479	---
Total, Office of Inspector General.....	51,023	52,486	52,486	+1,463	---
Office of Special Trustee for American Indians					
Federal Trust Programs					
Program operations, support, and improvements.....	117,712	102,370	108,995	-8,717	+6,625
(Office of Historical Accounting).....	(18,990)	---	(19,016)	(+26)	(+19,016)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Executive direction.....	1,688	1,697	1,697	+9	---
Total, Federal Trust Programs.....	119,400	104,067	110,692	-8,708	+6,625
Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation					
Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation.....	---	3,000	3,000	+3,000	---
Total, Office of Special Trustee for American Indians.....	119,400	107,067	113,692	-5,708	+6,625
TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES.....	585,337	443,976	466,758	-118,579	+22,782
(Discretionary).....	(557,617)	(416,256)	(439,038)	(-118,579)	(+22,782)
(Mandatory).....	(27,720)	(27,720)	(27,720)	---	---
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS					
Wildland Fire Management					
Fire Operations:					
Preparedness.....	332,784	322,179	332,784	---	+10,605
Fire suppression.....	389,406	388,135	389,406	---	+1,271
Subtotal, Fire operations.....	722,190	710,314	722,190	---	+11,876
Fuels Management.....	184,000	150,603	194,000	+10,000	+43,397

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Other Operations:					
Burned area rehabilitation.....	20,470	9,467	20,470	---	+11,003
Fire facilities.....	18,427	---	---	-18,427	---
Joint fire science.....	3,000	---	3,000	---	+3,000
Subtotal, Other operations.....	41,897	9,467	23,470	-18,427	+14,003
Total, Wildland fire management.....	948,087	870,384	939,660	-8,427	+69,276
Total, all wildland fire accounts.....	948,087	870,384	939,660	-8,427	+69,276
Central Hazardous Materials Fund					
Central hazardous materials fund.....	10,010	2,000	10,010	---	+8,010
Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund					
Damage assessments.....	2,000	1,500	2,000	---	+500
Program management.....	2,192	1,000	2,100	-92	+1,100
Restoration support.....	2,575	1,900	2,667	+92	+767
Oil Spill Preparedness.....	1,000	200	1,000	---	+800
Total, Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund...	7,767	4,600	7,767	---	+3,167
Working Capital Fund.....	62,370	56,735	58,778	-3,592	+2,043

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of Natural Resources Revenue					
Natural Resources Revenue.....	137,757	137,505	137,505	-252	---
Payment in Lieu of Taxes					
Payments to local governments in lieu of taxes.....	---	465,000	500,000	+500,000	+35,000
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS.....	1,165,991	1,536,224	1,653,720	+487,729	+117,496
GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Payments to local governments in lieu of taxes (PILT)					
(Sec. 118).....	530,000	---	---	-530,000	---
TOTAL, TITLE I, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.....	13,115,260	10,588,690	13,108,229	-7,031	+2,519,539
Appropriations.....	(13,123,260)	(10,670,662)	(13,112,229)	(-11,031)	(+2,441,567)
Rescissions.....	(-8,000)	(-53,832)	(-4,000)	(+4,000)	(+49,832)
Rescissions of contract authority.....	---	(-28,140)	---	---	(+28,140)
(Mandatory).....	(61,720)	(61,720)	(61,720)	---	---
(Discretionary).....	(13,053,540)	(10,526,970)	(13,046,509)	(-7,031)	(+2,519,539)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE II - ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY					
Science and Technology					
Clean Air.....	116,541	84,905	103,721	-12,820	+18,816
(Atmospheric Protection Program).....	(8,018)	---	(7,136)	(-882)	(+7,136)
Enforcement.....	13,669	10,486	12,165	-1,504	+1,679
Homeland security.....	33,122	28,177	29,479	-3,643	+1,302
Indoor air and Radiation.....	5,997	4,666	5,337	-660	+671
IT / Data management / Security.....	3,089	2,725	2,749	-340	+24
Operations and administration.....	68,339	74,828	74,828	+6,489	---
Pesticide licensing.....	6,027	5,058	5,364	-663	+306
Research: Air and energy.....	91,906	30,711	81,796	-10,110	+51,085
Research: Chemical safety and sustainability.....	126,930	84,004	113,935	-12,995	+29,931
(Research: Computational toxicology).....	(21,409)	(17,213)	(21,409)	---	(+4,196)
(Research: Endocrine disruptor).....	(16,253)	(10,006)	(16,253)	---	(+6,247)
Research: National priorities.....	4,100	---	4,100	---	+4,100
Research: Safe and sustainable water resources.....	106,257	67,261	94,569	-11,688	+27,308
Research: Sustainable and healthy communities.....	134,327	52,549	119,551	-14,776	+67,002
Water: Human health protection.....	3,519	3,595	3,519	---	-76
Subtotal, Science and Technology.....	713,823	448,965	651,113	-62,710	+202,148

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Rescission.....	-7,350	---	-7,350	---	-7,350
Total, Science and Technology.....	706,473	448,965	643,763	-62,710	+194,798
(by transfer from Hazardous Substance Superfund)	(15,496)	(17,398)	(15,496)	---	(-1,902)
Environmental Programs and Management					
Brownfields.....	25,593	16,082	25,593	---	+9,511
Clean air.....	273,108	142,901	243,066	-30,042	+100,165
(Atmospheric Protection Program).....	(95,436)	(13,542)	(84,938)	(-10,498)	(+71,396)
Compliance.....	101,665	86,374	90,482	-11,183	+4,108
Enforcement.....	240,637	197,280	214,167	-26,470	+16,887
(Environmental justice).....	(6,737)	(2,000)	(5,995)	(-742)	(+3,995)
Environmental protection: National priorities.....	12,700	---	12,700	---	+12,700
Geographic programs:					
Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.....	300,000	30,000	300,000	---	+270,000
Chesapeake Bay.....	73,000	7,300	73,000	---	+65,700
San Francisco Bay.....	4,819	---	4,819	---	+4,819
Puget Sound.....	28,000	---	28,000	---	+28,000
Long Island Sound.....	12,000	---	12,000	---	+12,000
Gulf of Mexico.....	12,542	---	8,542	-4,000	+8,542
South Florida.....	1,704	---	1,704	---	+1,704

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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Lake Champlain.....	8,399	---	4,399	-4,000	+4,399
Lake Pontchartrain.....	948	---	948	---	+948
Southern New England Estuaries.....	5,000	---	---	-5,000	---
Other geographic activities.....	1,445	---	1,445	---	+1,445
Subtotal.....	447,857	37,300	434,857	-13,000	+397,557
Homeland security.....	10,195	9,760	9,074	-1,121	-686
Indoor air and radiation.....	27,637	4,221	25,637	-2,000	+21,416
Information exchange / Outreach.....	126,538	85,586	112,619	-13,919	+27,033
(Children and other sensitive populations:					
Agency coordination).....	(6,548)	(2,018)	(5,827)	(-721)	(+3,809)
(Environmental education).....	(8,702)	---	---	(-8,702)	---
International programs.....	15,400	4,188	13,706	-1,694	+9,518
IT / Data management / Security.....	90,536	83,019	80,577	-9,959	-2,442
Legal/science/regulatory/economic review.....	111,414	100,652	99,158	-12,256	-1,494
Operations and administration.....	480,751	480,206	480,206	-545	---
Pesticide licensing.....	109,363	79,760	102,363	-7,000	+22,603
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).....	109,377	73,851	104,000	-5,377	+30,149
Toxics risk review and prevention.....	92,521	58,626	92,521	---	+33,895
(Endocrine disruptors).....	(7,553)	---	(7,553)	---	(+7,553)
Underground storage tanks (LUST / UST).....	11,295	5,615	9,826	-1,469	+4,211

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Water: Ecosystems:					
National estuary program / Coastal waterways.....	26,723	---	26,723	---	+26,723
Wetlands.....	21,065	17,913	21,065	---	+3,152
Subtotal.....	47,788	17,913	47,788	---	+29,875
Water: Human health protection.....	98,507	80,543	87,671	-10,836	+7,128
Water quality protection.....	210,417	174,975	187,271	-23,146	+12,296
Subtotal, Environmental Programs and Management.....	2,643,299	1,738,852	2,473,282	-170,017	+734,430
Energy Star (legislative proposal).....	---	46,000	---	---	-46,000
Offsetting collections, Energy Star (legislative proposal).....	---	---	---	---	---
Rescission.....	-45,300	---	-40,000	+5,300	-40,000
Total, Environmental Programs and Management.....	2,597,999	1,784,852	2,433,282	-164,717	+648,430
Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund					
E-Manifest System Fund.....	3,674	---	---	-3,674	---
Offsetting Collections.....	-3,674	---	---	+3,674	---
Total, Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund.....	---	---	---	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of Inspector General					
Audits, evaluations, and investigations.....	41,489	37,475	41,489	---	+4,014
(by transfer from Hazardous Substance Superfund).....	(8,778)	(8,718)	(8,778)	---	(+60)
Buildings and Facilities					
Homeland security: Protection of EPA personnel and infrastructure.....	6,676	6,176	6,176	-500	---
Operations and administration.....	27,791	33,377	33,377	+5,586	---
Total, Buildings and Facilities.....	34,467	39,553	39,553	+5,086	---
Hazardous Substance Superfund					
Audits, evaluations, and investigations.....	8,778	8,718	8,778	---	+60
Compliance.....	995	988	995	---	+7
Enforcement.....	166,375	164,691	154,375	-12,000	-10,316
Homeland security.....	32,616	32,686	30,616	-2,000	-2,070
Indoor air and radiation.....	1,985	1,972	1,985	---	+13
Information exchange / Outreach.....	1,328	1,319	1,328	---	+9
IT /data management/security.....	14,485	18,906	14,485	---	-4,421
Legal/science/regulatory/economic review.....	1,253	577	1,253	---	+676
Operations and administration.....	128,105	124,700	123,105	-5,000	-1,595
Research: Chemical safety and sustainability.....	2,824	5,021	5,021	+2,197	---
Research: Sustainable communities.....	11,463	10,885	8,982	-2,481	-1,903

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

Superfund cleanup:					
Superfund: Emergency response and removal.....	181,306	181,306	181,306	---	---
Superfund: Emergency preparedness.....	7,636	7,584	7,636	---	+52
Superfund: Federal facilities.....	21,125	20,982	21,125	---	+143
Superfund: Remedial.....	511,673	508,495	566,100	+54,427	+57,605

Subtotal.....	721,740	718,367	776,167	+54,427	+57,800

Total, Hazardous Substance Superfund.....	1,091,947	1,088,830	1,127,090	+35,143	+38,260
(transfer out to Inspector General).....	(-8,778)	(-8,718)	(-8,778)	---	(-60)
(transfer out to Science and Technology).....	(-15,496)	(-17,398)	(-15,496)	---	(+1,902)

Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund (LUST)					
Enforcement.....	620	589	620	---	+31
Operations and administration.....	1,352	1,331	1,352	---	+21
Research: Sustainable communities.....	320	320	320	---	---

Underground storage tanks (LUST / UST).....	89,649	45,292	89,649	---	+44,357
(LUST/UST).....	(9,240)	(6,452)	(9,240)	---	(+2,788)
(LUST cooperative agreements).....	(55,040)	(38,840)	(55,040)	---	(+16,200)
(Energy Policy Act grants).....	(25,369)	---	(25,369)	---	(+25,369)

Total, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund.....	91,941	47,532	91,941	---	+44,409

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Inland Oil Spill Program					
Compliance.....	139	---	139	---	+139
Enforcement.....	2,413	2,219	2,413	---	+194
Oil.....	14,409	12,273	14,409	---	+2,136
Operations and administration.....	584	665	584	---	-81
Research: Sustainable communities.....	664	516	664	---	+148
Total, Inland Oil Spill Program.....	18,209	15,673	18,209	---	+2,536
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)					
Alaska Native villages.....	20,000	3,000	20,000	---	+17,000
Brownfields projects.....	80,000	62,000	80,000	---	+18,000
Clean water state revolving fund (SRF).....	1,393,887	1,393,887	1,393,887	---	---
Diesel emissions grants.....	75,000	10,000	100,000	+25,000	+90,000
Drinking water state revolving fund (SRF).....	863,233	863,233	863,233	---	---
Mexico border.....	10,000	---	10,000	---	+10,000
Targeted airshed grants.....	40,000	---	55,000	+15,000	+55,000
Water quality monitoring (P.L. 114-322).....	4,000	---	---	-4,000	---
Subtotal, Infrastructure assistance grants.....	2,486,120	2,332,120	2,522,120	+36,000	+190,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Categorical grants:					
Beaches protection.....	9,549	---	9,549	---	+9,549
Brownfields.....	47,745	31,791	47,745	---	+15,954
Environmental information.....	9,646	6,422	9,646	---	+3,224
Hazardous waste financial assistance.....	99,693	66,381	99,693	---	+33,312
Lead.....	14,049	---	14,049	---	+14,049
Nonpoint source (Sec. 319).....	170,915	---	170,915	---	+170,915
Pesticides enforcement.....	18,050	10,531	18,050	---	+7,519
Pesticides program implementation.....	12,701	8,457	12,701	---	+4,244
Pollution control (Sec. 106).....	230,806	153,683	230,806	---	+77,123
(Water quality monitoring).....	(17,848)	(11,884)	(17,848)	---	(+5,964)
Pollution prevention.....	4,765	---	4,765	---	+4,765
Public water system supervision.....	101,963	67,892	101,963	---	+34,071
Radon.....	8,051	---	8,051	---	+8,051
State and local air quality management.....	228,219	151,961	228,219	---	+76,258
Toxics substances compliance.....	4,919	3,276	4,919	---	+1,643
Tribal air quality management.....	12,829	8,963	12,829	---	+3,866
Tribal general assistance program.....	65,476	44,233	65,476	---	+21,243
Underground injection control (UIC).....	10,506	6,995	10,506	---	+3,511
Underground storage tanks.....	1,498	---	1,498	---	+1,498
Wetlands program development.....	14,661	9,762	14,661	---	+4,899
Multipurpose grants.....	10,000	27,000	---	-10,000	-27,000
Subtotal, Categorical grants.....	1,076,041	597,347	1,066,041	-10,000	+468,694
Total, State and Tribal Assistance Grants.....	3,562,161	2,929,467	3,588,161	+26,000	+658,694

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program					
Administrative Expenses.....	5,000	3,000	5,000	---	+2,000
Direct Loan Subsidy.....	5,000	17,000	45,000	+40,000	+28,000
Total, Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program.....	10,000	20,000	50,000	+40,000	+30,000
Administrative Provisions					
Rescission.....	-96,198	-220,460	-75,000	+21,198	+145,460
TOTAL, TITLE II, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	8,058,488	6,191,887	7,958,488	-100,000	+1,766,601
Appropriations.....	(8,207,336)	(6,412,347)	(8,080,838)	(-126,498)	(+1,668,491)
Rescissions.....	(-148,848)	(-220,460)	(-122,350)	(+26,498)	(+98,110)
(By transfer).....	(24,274)	(26,116)	(24,274)	---	(-1,842)
(Transfer out).....	(-24,274)	(-26,116)	(-24,274)	---	(+1,842)
TITLE III - RELATED AGENCIES					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Under Secretary for Natural Resources and the Environment.....	875	875	875	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
FOREST SERVICE					
Forest and Rangeland Research					
Forest inventory and analysis.....	77,000	75,000	77,000	---	+2,000
Research and development programs.....	220,000	171,050	220,000	---	+48,950
Fire plan research and development.....	---	14,750	---	---	-14,750
Subtotal, Forest and Rangeland Research.....	297,000	260,800	297,000	---	+36,200
Unobligated balances (rescission).....	---	-2,000	---	---	+2,000
Total, Forest and rangeland research.....	297,000	258,800	297,000	---	+38,200
State and Private Forestry					
Landscape scale restoration.....	14,000	---	10,000	-4,000	+10,000
Forest Health Management:					
Federal lands forest health management.....	55,500	51,495	65,000	+9,500	+13,505
Cooperative lands forest health management.....	41,000	34,376	51,000	+10,000	+16,624
Subtotal.....	96,500	85,871	116,000	+19,500	+30,129
Cooperative Fire Assistance:					
State fire assistance (National Fire Capacity)....	80,000	65,930	80,000	---	+14,070
Volunteer fire assistance (Rural Fire Capacity)....	16,000	11,020	16,000	---	+4,980
Subtotal.....	96,000	76,950	96,000	---	+19,050

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Cooperative Forestry:					
Forest stewardship (Working Forest Lands).....	20,500	19,475	20,500	---	+1,025
Forest legacy.....	67,025	---	48,445	-18,580	+48,445
Community forest and open space conservation.....	4,000	---	4,000	---	+4,000
Urban and community forestry.....	28,500	---	30,000	+1,500	+30,000
Subtotal.....	120,025	19,475	102,945	-17,080	+83,470
International forestry.....	9,000	---	10,000	+1,000	+10,000
Subtotal, State and Private Forestry.....	335,525	182,296	334,945	-580	+152,649
Unobligated balances: Forest legacy (rescission).....	-5,938	-4,000	---	+5,938	+4,000
Unobligated balances (rescission).....	---	-6,000	---	---	+6,000
Subtotal.....	-5,938	-10,000	---	+5,938	+10,000
Total, State and Private Forestry.....	329,587	172,296	334,945	+5,358	+162,649
National Forest System					
Land management planning, assessment and monitoring...	179,263	156,750	180,000	+737	+23,250
Recreation, heritage and wilderness.....	257,848	240,236	260,000	+2,152	+19,764
Grazing management.....	56,856	48,070	60,000	+3,144	+11,930
Hazardous Fuels.....	430,000	390,000	450,000	+20,000	+60,000
Forest products.....	366,000	341,165	380,000	+14,000	+38,835

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Vegetation and watershed management.....	180,000	165,680	180,000	---	+14,320
Wildlife and fish habitat management.....	136,430	118,750	140,000	+3,570	+21,250
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund.....	40,000	---	40,000	---	+40,000
Minerals and geology management.....	74,200	64,600	75,000	+800	+10,400
Landownership management (Land Use Authorization and Access).....	74,000	65,550	75,000	+1,000	+9,450
Law enforcement operations.....	129,153	129,153	132,000	+2,847	+2,847
Total, National Forest System.....	1,923,750	1,719,954	1,972,000	+48,250	+252,046
Capital Improvement and Maintenance					
Facilities.....	151,000	11,162	176,000	+25,000	+164,838
Roads.....	218,000	71,481	238,000	+20,000	+166,519
Trails.....	80,000	12,065	85,000	+5,000	+72,935
Subtotal, Capital improvement and maintenance...	449,000	94,708	499,000	+50,000	+404,292
Deferral of road and trail fund payment.....	-15,000	-15,000	-15,000	---	---
Total, Capital improvement and maintenance.....	434,000	79,708	484,000	+50,000	+404,292
Land Acquisition					
Acquisitions.....	50,035	---	21,061	-28,974	+21,061
Acquisition Management.....	7,352	---	7,000	-352	+7,000
Recreational Access.....	4,700	---	4,700	---	+4,700

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Critical Inholdings/Wilderness.....	2,000	---	2,000	---	+2,000
Cash Equalization.....	250	---	---	-250	---
Subtotal.....	64,337	---	34,761	-29,576	+34,761
Unobligated balances (rescission).....	---	-17,000	---	---	+17,000
Total, Land Acquisition.....	64,337	-17,000	34,761	-29,576	+51,761
Acquisition of land for national forests, special acts	850	700	700	-150	---
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges.....	192	150	150	-42	---
Range betterment fund.....	2,065	1,700	1,700	-365	---
Gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland	45	45	45	---	---
research.....	---	---	---	---	---
Management of national forest lands for subsistence	2,500	1,850	1,850	-650	---
uses.....	---	---	---	---	---
Wildland Fire Management					
Fire operations:					
Wildland fire preparedness.....	1,323,520	1,339,620	1,339,620	+16,100	---
Wildland fire suppression operations.....	1,056,818	1,165,366	1,165,366	+108,548	---
Additional suppression funding.....	500,000	---	500,000	---	+500,000
Subtotal, Fire operations.....	2,880,338	2,504,986	3,004,986	+124,648	+500,000
Subtotal, Wildland Fire Management.....	2,880,338	2,504,986	3,004,986	+124,648	+500,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Rescission.....	---	-65,000	---	---	+65,000
Total, all wildland fire accounts.....	2,880,338	2,439,986	3,004,986	+124,648	+565,000
Total, Forest Service without Wildland Fire Management.....	3,054,326	2,218,203	3,127,151	+72,825	+908,948
TOTAL, FOREST SERVICE.....	5,934,664	4,658,189	6,132,137	+197,473	+1,473,948
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE					
Indian Health Services					
Clinical Services:					
Hospital and health clinics.....	2,045,128	2,189,688	2,170,257	+125,129	-19,431
Dental health.....	195,283	203,783	207,906	+12,623	+4,123
Mental health.....	99,900	105,169	106,752	+6,852	+1,583
Alcohol and substance abuse.....	227,788	235,286	238,560	+10,772	+3,274
Purchased/referred care.....	962,695	954,957	964,819	+2,124	+9,862
Indian Health Care Improvement Fund.....	72,280	---	125,666	+53,386	+125,666
Subtotal.....	3,603,074	3,688,883	3,813,960	+210,886	+125,077

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AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
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	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Preventive Health:					
Public health nursing.....	85,043	87,023	90,540	+5,497	+3,517
Health education.....	19,871	---	20,568	+697	+20,568
Community health representatives.....	62,888	---	62,888	---	+62,888
Immunization (Alaska).....	2,127	2,035	2,164	+37	+129
Subtotal.....	169,929	89,058	176,160	+6,231	+87,102
Other services:					
Urban Indian health.....	49,315	46,422	60,000	+10,685	+13,578
Indian health professions.....	49,363	43,394	70,765	+21,402	+27,371
Tribal management grant program.....	2,465	---	2,465	---	+2,465
Direct operations.....	72,338	73,431	73,431	+1,093	---
Self-governance.....	5,806	4,787	5,858	+52	+1,071
Subtotal.....	179,287	168,034	212,519	+33,232	+44,485
Total, Indian Health Services.....	3,952,290	3,945,975	4,202,639	+250,349	+256,664
Special Diabetes Program for Indians					
Program costs (legislative proposal).....	---	150,000	---	---	-150,000
Contract Support Costs					
Contract support.....	717,970	822,227	822,227	+104,257	---

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	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Indian Health Facilities					
Maintenance and improvement.....	167,527	75,745	167,527	---	+91,782
Sanitation facilities construction.....	192,033	101,772	192,033	---	+90,261
Health care facilities construction.....	243,480	79,500	243,480	---	+163,980
Facilities and environmental health support.....	240,758	228,852	256,002	+15,244	+27,150
Equipment.....	23,706	19,952	23,706	---	+3,754
Total, Indian Health Facilities.....	867,504	505,821	882,748	+15,244	+376,927
TOTAL, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE.....	5,537,764	5,424,023	5,907,614	+369,850	+483,591
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH					
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences...	77,349	53,967	80,000	+2,651	+26,033
AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY					
Toxic substances and environmental public health.....	74,691	62,000	62,000	-12,691	---
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES..	5,689,804	5,539,990	6,049,614	+359,810	+509,624

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	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
OTHER RELATED AGENCIES					
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality.....	3,000	2,994	2,994	-6	---
CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD					
Salaries and expenses.....	11,000	9,500	12,000	+1,000	+2,500
OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION					
Salaries and expenses.....	15,431	4,400	4,750	-10,681	+350
INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT					
Payment to the Institute.....	9,835	9,960	9,960	+125	---
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION					
Salaries and Expenses					
Museum and Research Institutes:					
National Air and Space Museum.....	20,110	20,110	20,110	---	---
Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory.....	24,593	24,593	24,593	---	---

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	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Major scientific instrumentation.....	4,118	4,118	4,118	---	---
Universe Center.....	184	184	184	---	---
National Museum of Natural History.....	49,789	49,789	49,789	---	---
National Zoological Park.....	27,566	27,566	27,566	---	---
Smithsonian Environmental Research Center.....	4,227	4,227	4,227	---	---
Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute.....	14,486	14,486	14,486	---	---
Biodiversity Center.....	1,543	1,543	1,543	---	---
Arthur M. Sackler Gallery/Freer Gallery of Art.....	6,273	6,273	6,273	---	---
Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage.....	3,084	3,184	3,184	+100	---
Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum.....	5,061	5,086	5,086	+25	---
Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden.....	4,687	4,544	4,544	-143	---
National Museum of African Art.....	4,654	4,654	4,654	---	---
World Cultures Center.....	792	792	792	---	---
Anacostia Community Museum.....	2,355	2,405	2,405	+50	---
Archives of American Art.....	1,933	1,933	1,933	---	---
National Museum of African American History and Culture.....	33,079	33,079	33,079	---	---
National Museum of American History.....	26,504	26,704	26,704	+200	---
National Museum of the American Indian.....	32,671	33,242	33,242	+571	---
National Portrait Gallery.....	6,556	6,556	6,556	---	---
Smithsonian American Art Museum.....	10,239	10,239	10,239	---	---
American Experience Center.....	600	550	550	-50	---
Subtotal, Museums and Research Institutes.....	285,104	285,857	285,857	+753	---

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AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Mission enabling:					
Program support and outreach:					
Outreach.....	9,333	9,333	9,333	---	---
Communications.....	2,663	2,839	2,839	+176	---
Institution-wide programs.....	16,784	14,784	14,784	-2,000	---
Office of Exhibits Central.....	3,154	3,169	3,169	+15	---
Museum Support Center.....	1,906	1,906	1,906	---	---
Museum Conservation Institute.....	3,359	3,359	3,359	---	---
Smithsonian Institution Archives.....	2,408	2,423	2,423	+15	---
Smithsonian Institution Libraries.....	11,273	11,373	11,373	+100	---
Subtotal, Program support and outreach.....	50,880	49,186	49,186	-1,694	---
Office of Chief Information Officer.....	51,967	52,509	52,509	+542	---
Administration.....	36,314	36,405	36,405	+91	---
Inspector General.....	3,538	3,538	3,538	---	---
Facilities services:					
Facilities maintenance.....	77,045	82,045	82,045	+5,000	---
Facilities operations, security and support.....	226,596	228,404	228,404	+1,808	---
Subtotal, Facilities services.....	303,641	310,449	310,449	+6,808	---
Subtotal, Mission enabling.....	446,340	452,087	452,087	+5,747	---
Total, Salaries and expenses.....	731,444	737,944	737,944	+6,500	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Facilities Capital					
Revitalization.....	281,603	202,500	300,500	+18,897	+98,000
Facilities planning and design.....	20,300	17,000	17,000	-3,300	---
Construction.....	10,000	---	---	-10,000	---
Total, Facilities Capital.....	311,903	219,500	317,500	+5,597	+98,000
TOTAL, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.....	1,043,347	957,444	1,055,444	+12,097	+98,000
NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART					
Salaries and Expenses					
Care and utilization of art collections.....	46,368	44,954	46,368	---	+1,414
Operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds....	35,854	35,091	35,854	---	+763
Protection of buildings, grounds and contents.....	26,558	27,283	26,558	---	-725
General administration.....	33,010	31,396	33,010	---	+1,614
Total, Salaries and Expenses.....	141,790	138,724	141,790	---	+3,066

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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Repair, Restoration and Renovation of Buildings					
Base program.....	24,203	8,176	26,564	+2,361	+18,388
TOTAL, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART.....	165,993	146,900	168,354	+2,361	+21,454
JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS					
Operations and maintenance.....	23,740	24,490	24,490	+750	---
Capital repair and restoration.....	16,775	13,000	16,025	-750	+3,025
TOTAL, JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS.....	40,515	37,490	40,515	---	+3,025
WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS					
Salaries and expenses.....	12,000	7,474	12,000	---	+4,526

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES					
National Endowment for the Arts					
Grants and Administration					
Grants:					
Direct grants.....	64,819	---	64,819	---	+64,819
Challenge America grants.....	7,600	---	7,600	---	+7,600
Subtotal.....	72,419	---	72,419	---	+72,419
State partnerships:					
State and regional.....	37,996	---	40,000	+2,004	+40,000
Underserved set-aside.....	10,284	---	10,431	+147	+10,431
Subtotal.....	48,280	---	50,431	+2,151	+50,431
Subtotal, Grants.....	120,699	---	122,850	+2,151	+122,850
Program support:					
Administration.....	1,950	---	1,950	---	+1,950
	30,200	28,949	30,200	---	+1,251
Total, Arts.....	152,849	28,949	155,000	+2,151	+126,051

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AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

National Endowment for the Humanities					
Grants and Administration					
Grants:					
Federal/State partnership.....	47,200	---	48,730	+1,530	+48,730
Preservation and access.....	19,000	---	19,000	---	+19,000
Public programs.....	14,000	---	14,000	---	+14,000
Research programs.....	15,000	---	15,000	---	+15,000
Education programs.....	12,750	---	12,750	---	+12,750
Program development.....	850	---	850	---	+850
Digital humanities initiatives.....	4,600	---	4,600	---	+4,600
Subtotal, Grants.....	113,400	---	114,930	+1,530	+114,930
Matching Grants:					
Treasury funds.....	2,200	---	2,200	---	+2,200
Challenge grants.....	9,100	13,537	9,100	---	-4,437
Subtotal, Matching grants.....	11,300	13,537	11,300	---	-2,237
Administration.....	28,148	28,770	28,770	+622	---
Total, Humanities.....	152,848	42,307	155,000	+2,152	+112,693
=====					
TOTAL, NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES.....	305,697	71,256	310,000	+4,303	+238,744
=====					

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS					
Salaries and expenses.....	2,762	2,771	2,771	+9	---
NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS					
Grants.....	2,750	---	2,750	---	+2,750
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION					
Salaries and expenses.....	6,400	6,440	6,440	+40	---
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	8,099	7,948	8,099	---	+151
UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM					
Holocaust Memorial Museum.....	59,000	56,602	58,000	-1,000	+1,398
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,800	1,800	1,800	---	---
Construction.....	45,000	30,000	---	-45,000	-30,000
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL COMMISSION.	46,800	31,800	1,800	-45,000	-30,000
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
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	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,000	---	500	-500	+500
WORLD WAR I CENTENNIAL COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	7,000	6,000	3,000	-4,000	-3,000
TOTAL, TITLE III, RELATED AGENCIES.....	13,365,972	11,558,033	13,882,003	+516,031	+2,323,970
Appropriations.....	(13,371,910)	(11,652,033)	(13,882,003)	(+510,093)	(+2,229,970)
Rescissions.....	(-5,938)	(-94,000)	---	(+5,938)	(+94,000)
Emergency appropriations.....	---	---	---	---	---
TITLE IV - GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Treatment of certain hospitals (Sec. 429).....	8,000	---	---	-8,000	---
Infrastructure (Sec. 435).....	766,000	---	365,000	-401,000	+365,000
TOTAL, TITLE IV, GENERAL PROVISIONS.....	774,000	---	365,000	-409,000	+365,000

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AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS					
ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR DISASTER RELIEF REQUIREMENTS ACT OF 2017 (P.L. 115-72)					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Forest Service					
Wildland Fire Management (emergency).....	184,500	---	---	-184,500	---
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund (emergency)...	342,000	---	---	-342,000	---
Total, Department of Agriculture.....	526,500	---	---	-526,500	---
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Department-Wide Programs					
Wildland Fire Management (emergency).....	50,000	---	---	-50,000	---
Total, Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Requirements, 2017.....	576,500	---	---	-576,500	---
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
FURTHER ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR DISASTER RELIEF ACT, 2018 (P.L. 115-123)					
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
United States Fish and Wildlife Service					
Construction (emergency).....	210,629	---	---	-210,629	---
National Park Service					
Historic Preservation Fund (emergency).....	50,000	---	---	-50,000	---
Construction (emergency).....	207,600	---	---	-207,600	---
Total, National Park Service.....	257,600	---	---	-257,600	---
United States Geological Survey					
Surveys, Investigations, and Research (emergency).....	42,246	---	---	-42,246	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Departmental Offices					
Insular Affairs:					
Assistance to Territories (emergency).....	3,000	---	---	-3,000	---
Office of Inspector General (emergency).....	2,500	---	---	-2,500	---
Total, Departmental Offices.....	5,500	---	---	-5,500	---
Total, Department of the Interior.....					
Environmental Protection Agency	515,975	---	---	-515,975	---
Hazardous Substance Superfund (emergency).....					
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund (emergency).....	6,200	---	---	-6,200	---
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (emergency).....	7,000	---	---	-7,000	---
Total, Environmental Protection Agency.....	50,000	---	---	-50,000	---
Total, Environmental Protection Agency.....	63,200	---	---	-63,200	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Forest Service					
State and Private Forestry (emergency)	7,500	---	---	-7,500	---
National Forest System (emergency)	20,652	---	---	-20,652	---
Capital Improvement and Maintenance (emergency)	91,600	---	---	-91,600	---
Total, Department of Agriculture	119,752	---	---	-119,752	---
Total, Further Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief, 2018	698,927	---	---	-698,927	---
TOTAL, OTHER APPROPRIATIONS	1,275,427	---	---	-1,275,427	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2018
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2019
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2018 Enacted	FY 2019 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
GRAND TOTAL.....	36,589,147	28,338,610	35,313,720	-1,275,427	+6,975,110
Appropriations.....	(35,476,506)	(28,735,042)	(35,440,070)	(-36,436)	(+6,705,028)
Rescissions.....	(-162,786)	(-368,292)	(-126,350)	(+36,436)	(+241,942)
Rescissions of contract authority.....	---	(-28,140)	---	---	(+28,140)
Emergency appropriations.....	(1,275,427)	---	---	(-1,275,427)	---
(By transfer).....	(24,274)	(26,116)	(24,274)	---	(-1,842)
(Transfer out).....	(-24,274)	(-26,116)	(-24,274)	---	(+1,842)
(Discretionary total).....	(35,252,000)	(28,276,890)	(35,252,000)	---	(+6,975,110)

DISSENTING VIEWS

The Bipartisan Budget Act enacted early this year provided relief from unworkable discretionary spending caps. The agreement was supposed to provide the country with stability following a year of shutdowns, last-minute veto threats, and general uncertainty in government. That stability lasted long enough for Congress to pass a bipartisan Omnibus appropriations bill for Fiscal Year (FY) 2018, and then Republican chaos reigned again. The President threatened to veto the bill, unhappy with Congress' large investments in programs to help low- and middle-income Americans and rejection of his campaign-promised border wall.

Even after the President signed the bill, the Administration and Republican leadership in Congress who voted for the Bipartisan Budget Act and the Omnibus bill have continued to attempt to undo those bipartisan agreements. The majority passed H.R. 3, a rescission bill to undo funding and mollify an angry President. We have been told by OMB Director Mick Mulvaney that this is the first of many rescission packages meant to bring spending in line with the President's priorities, ignoring Congressional action that dismissed the President's draconian FY 2017 and FY 2018 budget requests.

In addition to the unacceptable rescissions proposals, the majority's lack of transparency in allocating the FY 2019 discretionary budget also endangers future bipartisan compromise. The majority abandoned longstanding committee practice to provide Members and the public with a budget blueprint for domestic spending, known as 302(b) allocations. Members were asked to vote on bills without having the full picture on what impact each bill would have on the other bills.

The rationale for this secrecy is now obvious, because the 302(b) allocations shortchange critical domestic priorities in favor of the President's border wall and deportation force. This approach, which siphons away money from the Interior, Environment and Related Agencies and the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education appropriations bills, among others, means that Congress will fail to invest in efforts to create jobs, grow our economy, keep families healthy, and strengthen our communities.

The Interior, Environment and Related Agencies (Interior) Appropriations bill provides \$35.3 billion, which is equal to the FY 2018 enacted level. The bill continues last year's efforts to address the backlog of deferred maintenance on federal lands and to invest in Indian Country. Unfortunately, the majority targeted EPA's regulatory programs with a total cut of \$100 million while refusing to rein in the spending of the Administrator of EPA. It is unconscionable that American taxpayers are on the hook for an EPA Administrator's misuse of federal dollars for lavish expenses, while they

suffer the consequences of an EPA that prioritizes the interests of corporations over protecting American families.

Despite this bill's shortcomings in environmental protection and resource conservation, the subcommittee continues its bipartisan approach to addressing Native American issues. The bill recommends an increase of \$410 million over the FY 2018 enacted level for programs critical to Indian Country. The increased funding for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service is critical to fulfilling our federal trust and treaty responsibilities to tribal nations, including support for health care, education, and public safety.

The bill also funds important Historic Preservation grant programs. The bill provides \$13 million for the Save America's Treasures program that preserves nationally significant sites, structures, and artifacts. Additionally, we note the bill provides \$13 million for the Civil Rights Initiative grant program and \$5 million for grants-in-aid to Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

Finally, the bill continues funding for the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) and the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), rejecting the Administration's proposal to eliminate the programs. The bill further encourages NEA and NEH to expand grant-making activities in a manner that honors the advocacy of the late Representative Louise M. Slaughter.

We wish the positives in the bill extended beyond Native American funding, Historic Preservation, and the arts. This bill went to Full Committee with 14 poison pill riders that do not belong in an appropriations bill, but instead should be fully and transparently debated by the authorizing committees. When Democrats attempted to strike those egregious riders, which affect the Department of the Interior, EPA, and U.S. Forest Service, through Ranking Member McCollum's amendment, the Majority rejected this effort and instead added additional policy riders that would block judicial review of California water projects, limit Clean Water Act Section 401 Authorities, and jeopardize imperiled species such as grizzly bears, marbled murrelet, and bi-state Sage Grouse.

The Minority made multiple attempts to include commonsense oversight reforms in the bill, but the Majority strongly resisted any effort to rein in waste and abuse by the Trump Administration, most visibly the ethical lapses and unrestrained spending by the EPA Administrator. Representative Quigley offered an amendment that would have required EPA to publicly post the travel costs of the Administrator and Deputy Administrator within 10 days of completion of each trip, and Representative Pocan offered an amendment that would have provided EPA's Office of Inspector General with an additional \$12 million above the Chairman's mark to fully fund the request IG Elkins made to the White House.

EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt is the subject of at least 16 federal investigations, many of which are being conducted by the EPA IG. The investigations into Administrator Pruitt's ethical lapses and reckless spending must be able to reach their conclusions without delays because of a lack of funds. Providing the IG with the necessary resources to carry out critical work should be bipartisan, yet Republicans refused to stray from party lines and voted down

these sensible attempts to ensure responsible expenditure of taxpayer dollars.

We are frustrated that other good government amendments to protect the American taxpayer also failed. It is reasonable to request the Department of the Interior provide a blueprint and cost-benefit analysis to the Committee before embarking on a massive reorganization. We are extremely disappointed by the party-line defeat of Ranking Member McCollum's amendment, which would have withheld funds for the reorganization until those analyses were provided.

Under Secretary Zinke's leadership, the Department of the Interior has failed to obligate funds in a timely manner. We have heard numerous examples of the Department withholding funds while unelected officials decide how to implement programs for which Congress has already given direction. In February, Congress appropriated \$516 million to Interior for recovery from Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria. As of the week of May 14th, only \$3 million was obligated, which means the Department had withheld \$513 million. This is unacceptable when hurricane season begins this month. Most recently, the Department withheld the FY 2018 spend plans for its nine Bureaus until intense Congressional pressure spurred it into moving the funds. These bureaucratic delays have real consequences, such as nearly closing several National Heritage Areas.

To address this problem, Representative Pingree offered an amendment that would have ensured the process for allocating funding provided by Congress occur no later than 60 days after enactment. Representative Pingree withdrew the amendment at the request of Chairman Calvert; however, we note the strong bipartisan support for the amendment by senior Republican members of the Committee. This is not a Republican or Democratic problem, but one that impacts all of our constituents. We will remain vigilant in pursuing measures to push this administration to follow congressional direction and allocate funding in a timely manner.

The Interior bill has the potential to make a global difference in the quality of life for generations to come. Yet this bill is a mirror of the Trump Administration's actions toward the environment. This White House and Republican Congress have exited the global stage and yielded America's global leadership on the environment. The Republican majority has forgotten that President Reagan signed the Montreal Protocol treaty to address the rapidly vanishing Ozone layer. He trusted scientific research and understood the imperative for America to be an international leader when he said:

"The Montreal protocol is a model of cooperation. It is a product of the recognition and international consensus that ozone depletion is a global problem, both in terms of its causes and its effects. The protocol is the result of an extraordinary process of scientific study, negotiations among representatives of the business and environmental communities, and international diplomacy. It is a monumental achievement."

This Administration and this bill depart from scientific basis for decisions and instead prioritize the economic interest of a few over the health and well-being of Americans and our global neighbors.

In its current form, this bill fails the American people by cutting environmental protection; shredding safeguards that protect our air, water, and endangered species; and allowing rampant corruption in the Executive Branch to go unchecked. Given these shortcomings, we cannot support this bill in its current form. Despite our current opposition, we intend to continue to work with Chairman Calvert through this year's appropriations process to produce a responsible bill that both parties can support.

NITA M. LOWEY.
BETTY MCCOLLUM.

