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SENATE

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND
RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2020

SEPTEMBER 26, 2019.—Ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2580]

The Committee on Appropriations reports the bill (S. 2580) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, reports favorably thereon and recommends that the bill do pass.

Total obligational authority, fiscal year 2020

Total of bill as reported to the Senate	\$38,113,720,000
Amount of 2019 appropriations	37,703,691,000
Amount of 2020 budget estimate	32,472,531,000
Bill as recommended to Senate compared to—	
2019 appropriations	+ 410,029,000
2020 budget estimate	+ 5,641,189,000

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SUMMARY OF BILL

For this bill, estimates totaling \$38,113,720,000 in new obligational authority are provided for the programs and activities of the agencies and bureaus of the Department of the Interior, except the Bureau of Reclamation, and the following related agencies:

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

MAJOR CHANGES RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

This bill includes revisions to the budget estimate for the 2020 fiscal year.

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

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with budget estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
Bureau of Land Management	1,187,415	1,399,388	211,973
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	1,327,572	1,630,383	302,811
National Park Service	2,741,687	3,355,646	613,959
United States Geological Survey	983,467	1,209,601	226,134
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	133,426	133,426	.....
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	131,033	135,240	4,207
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	121,673	257,481	135,808
Bureau of Indian Affairs	1,838,345	1,987,607	149,262
Bureau of Indian Education	936,274	1,144,091	207,817
Departmental Offices	437,943	478,194	40,521
Department-Wide Programs	1,443,122	1,485,680	42,558
PILT	465,000	500,000	35,000
Total, Title I—Department of the Interior	11,746,957	13,716,737	1,969,780
TITLE II—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY			
Science and Technology	463,060	713,259	250,199
Environmental Programs and Management	2,149,268	2,623,582	474,314
Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund .....	.....	.....	.....
Office of Inspector General	38,893	41,489	2,596
Buildings and Facilities	39,553	34,467	– 5,086
Hazardous Substance Superfund	1,045,351	1,167,783	122,432
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	47,801	91,941	44,140
Inland Oil Spill Programs	15,962	18,290	2,328
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	2,774,602	4,247,028	1,472,426
WIFIA	25,000	73,000	48,000
Rescission	– 377,000	.....	377,000
Total, Title II—EPA	6,222,490	9,010,839	2,788,349
TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES			
Department of Agriculture			
Undersecretary for Natural Resources and the Environment	875	875	.....
Forest Service	7,085,998	7,471,440	385,442
Department of Health and Human Services	6,038,148	6,199,453	161,305
Indian Health Service	5,909,567	6,041,762	132,195
National Institutes of Health: National Institute of Environmental Health Science	66,581	81,000	14,419
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	62,000	76,691	14,691
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality	2,750	2,994	244
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board	10,200	12,000	1,800
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	7,500	7,500	.....
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	10,210	10,210	.....
Smithsonian Institution	978,345	1,047,609	69,264
National Gallery of Art	154,114	172,225	18,111
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	39,690	43,290	3,600
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	8,139	14,000	5,861
National Endowment for the Arts	29,333	157,000	127,667
National Endowment for the Humanities	37,891	157,000	119,109
Commission of Fine Arts	3,050	3,050	.....
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs .....	.....	2,750	2,750
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	7,000	7,000	.....
National Capital Planning Commission	7,948	7,948	.....
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum	59,000	59,500	500
Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission	1,800	1,800	.....
Women's Suffrage Centennial Commission .....	.....	1,000	1,000

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with budget estimate
World War I Centennial Commission	21,093	7,000	- 14,093
Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Native Children's Commission		500	500
Grand Total	32,472,531	38,113,720	5,641,189

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

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

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	In this bill
Land and Water Conservation Fund	435,003	- 22,640	465,000
Federal Land Acquisition:			
Bureau of Land Management	26,516	- 10,000	28,800
Fish and Wildlife Service	65,189	9,864	57,270
National Park Service	44,438	14,828	49,899
Forest Service	72,564		73,741
Forest Legacy Program	63,990		63,990
State and Local Programs:			
National Park Service, State Assistance	124,006		140,000
Cooperative Endangered Species Fund	30,800	- 31,008	30,800
Highlands Conservation Act	20,000		1,500
American Battlefields Protection Act	10,000		10,000
Office of Valuation Services	9,000	9,000	9,000
Rescissions	- 9,300	- 56,332	- 29,045

WILDLAND FIRE BUDGETING REFORMS

Division O of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115-141) created a budget cap adjustment, to be made available in fiscal year 2020, for extraordinary wildfire suppression costs. Beginning in this fiscal year, the cap adjustment is available to both the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior for suppression costs above the fiscal year 2015 10-year average for the respective agencies. This important tool will stabilize agency budgets and provide for better oversight of program investments. The bill provides a total of \$2,250,000,000 in cap adjustment funding for fiscal year 2020, including \$1,950,000,000 for the Forest Service and \$300,000,000 for the Department of the Interior. The Committee is hopeful that the fiscal year 2019 fire season will not result in fire borrowing and that both the Forest Service and Department will begin utilization of the fire cap adjustment on sound fiscal footing with the ability to account for all fire spending in a transparent manner.

MULTI-AGENCY DIRECTIVES

Wildlife Data Coordination.—The Department of the Interior and the Forest Service are expected to prioritize continued coordination with other Federal agencies and State wildlife agencies to utilize State fish and wildlife data and analyses as an applicable source

to inform land use, land planning, and related natural resource decisions. Federal agencies should not unnecessarily duplicate raw data, but when appropriate, evaluate existing analysis of data prepared by the States and reciprocally, share data with State wildlife managers, to ensure that the most complete data set is available for decision support systems. Agencies are also encouraged to coordinate with the Western Governors' Association on collaborative conservation efforts benefitting wildlife and the lands they rely on.

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

Multi-Agency Transparency.—The Committee expresses support for increasing transparency within all agencies of the Department of the Interior, the Forest Service, and the Environmental Protection Agency. The agencies are encouraged to disclose costs associated with analyses required by the National Environmental Policy Act (Public Law 91–90).

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

Land and Water Conservation Fund [LWCF].—The Committee's recommendation for fiscal year 2020 is \$465,000,000. Consistent with the directive contained in division G of the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 115–141, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2019, the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service provided ranked prioritized lists of Federal land acquisition projects to the Committee, as requested. The Committee utilized these lists as ranked by the agencies in priority order to include projects and funding levels for LWCF programs in this recommendation.

The agencies are directed to continue their longstanding process of identifying and prioritizing potential Federal land acquisition projects in anticipation of program appropriations. As consistent with previous years and as part of the annual budget process, the Committee directs each agency to submit a comprehensive list of ranked projects to the Committee within 30 days of the submission of the fiscal year 2021 budget or March 1, 2020, whichever comes first. The comprehensive list is expected to be comprised of projects for which a willing seller has been identified, an appraisal or market research has been initiated, and the projects have been deemed by management units and regional or State offices to meet resource management goals or the parcel is part of an exchange, inholding,

or donation. To the extent that the President's Budget includes funding for land acquisition projects, the prioritization of projects should be consistent with the comprehensive list of ranked projects provided to the Committee.

Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act [ANILCA] Training.—The Committee continues the directive for the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service to conduct annual ANILCA (Public Law 96–487) training for all employees with any oversight, regulatory, or managerial duties or responsibilities for the State of Alaska. Additionally, the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service shall conduct annual ANILCA training in a village within a conservation system unit for all land managers stationed within the State of Alaska.

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

Paper Reduction Efforts.—The Committee is concerned about the millions of taxpayer dollars spent on wasteful printing practices each year and the lack of clear printing policies within each of the agencies. The Committee encourages each agency funded by this act to continue efforts to reduce wasteful printing practices.

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

Invasive Species.—The Committee recognizes the critical importance of early detection and rapid response [EDRR] of invasive species as a strategy to mitigate the threats and impacts of invasive species and expects the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service to prioritize EDRR and control of invasive species that imperil endangered, threatened, or candidate species. In particular, the Committee supports efforts to prioritize EDRR in areas with large populations of invasive species. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the agencies shall provide the Committee with a report on their efforts to prioritize EDRR as part of their expected program of work for fiscal year 2020, including detail on how the agencies plan to protect specific native species and natural resource values on public lands across the Nation.

Cooper Landing.—The Sterling Highway Milepost 45–60 Project Final Environmental Impact Statement and Final Section 4(f) Evaluation were published for public review and comment on March 9, 2019. The Committee understands that in order to effectuate the Juneau Creek route for the Project, the Department must initiate a land exchange with Cook Inlet Region Incorporated. The Committee continues the direction for the Department to provide a briefing to the Committee on its plans to initiate the land exchange within 60 days after the Record of Decision on the Project has been signed.

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

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

Domestic Production of Critical Minerals.—The Committee supports the Administration’s “Executive Order on a Federal Strategy to Ensure Secure and Reliable Supplies of Critical Minerals,” issued on December 20, 2017, and the related Interior Secretarial Order No. 3359, issued on December 21, 2017, respectively. The United States is not only reliant upon foreign sources for many of the raw materials needed for our economic and national security, but is also attracting a decreasing share of global investment in this important sector. These trends have serious and negative implications for the domestic mineral supply chains for technological innovation, modern infrastructure, and national security. The Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Forest Service are directed to work collaboratively to reverse such trends in a timely manner. Consistent and concurrent with these changes, the Forest Service is encouraged to align their regulations governing hardrock mineral production on Federal land with those in place at the Bureau of Land Management.

Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan.—The Committee acknowledges the unique opportunity for Miami-Dade County to assist in land purchases and swaps to protect a vital project footprint to implement the Bird Drive Basin Conveyance, Seepage Collection, and Recharge concept and achieve the goals of the original Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan [CERP] Bird Drive Recharge Area project. The Committee encourages the Department to work with the Federal and state partners to make progress towards completing an important element of the CERP. Additionally, the Committee expects the National Park Service to complete and transmit the complete design package for the Tamiami Trail Next Steps Final Phase to the Florida Department of Transportation no later than February 28, 2020.

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

Dead and Downed Trees.—The Committee is concerned by the substantial increase in the number of dead and downed trees as a result of drought and invasive pests on public lands in the West managed by the Forest Service, National Park Service, and Bureau of Land Management. Given the increased potential for devastating wildfires, the Committee directs the Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and Bureau of Land Management to work with State and local governments to facilitate the

prompt removal of these trees and to prioritize funding for projects that reduce fire threats to communities, drinking water supplies, and utilities.

Harassment-Free Workplace.—The Department of the Interior, Forest Service, and Environmental Protection Agency are directed to continue reporting annually on agency actions to address harassment of employees, including plans to improve monitoring, training, and enforcement, and implement policies that prevent retaliation. The report should include a detailed list of any actions taken or expected to be taken during fiscal years 2020 and 2021.

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

Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women.—The Committee is concerned about the crisis of missing, trafficked, and murdered indigenous women. Native American women face high rates of violence and the lack of data on the number of women and girls who go missing or murdered further complicates the Nation’s ability to address this crisis. The Committee recommendation includes both funding and report language under the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service in order to improve the Federal response to this epidemic.

Trespassing on Alaska Native Lands.—The Committee is concerned by ongoing reports of trespassing on Alaska Native lands that border Federal lands. The Committee believes the Forest Service, the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Land Management must do more to ensure that agreements between Alaska Native organizations that prohibit such trespassing are enforced. The Committee directs these agencies to each develop a plan to reduce such trespassing and to provide the Committee with that plan within 180 days of enactment of this act.

Vegetation Management Relating to Electric Transmission Rights-of-Way.—The Committee directs the Secretaries of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture to report to the committees of jurisdiction of the House and the Senate on the implementation of section 211 of division O of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–141).

Wildland Firefighter Operational Requirements.—The Committee encourages the National Interagency Fire Center to review operational requirements to ensure that wildland firefighters maintain proper hydration and have access to on-the-move, hands-free hydration systems.

PFAS and Contaminants of Emerging Concern.—The Committee provides increases totaling \$25,000,000 across the bill to help meet the public health and safety risks of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances [PFAS] and other contaminants of emerging concern, along with base funding for numerous programs that also address these contaminants. The increased funding supports PFAS related regulatory actions, research on the human health and environmental impacts of PFAS, and State-led cleanup and remediation efforts of

PFAS contaminated water sources, water systems, and lands. Of this increased funding, the Environmental Protection Agency receives \$21,000,000: \$1,000,000 for priority actions associated with PFAS as the Agency requested in the budget request and \$20,000,000 in grant funding for State cleanup and remediation efforts of PFAS and other contaminants of emerging concern. Further, the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry each receive an increase of \$2,000,000 for improved capacity and further research on the health and environmental effects of PFAS and other contaminants of emerging concern.

Everglades Restoration.—The Committee notes that critical progress towards restoring the Everglades ecosystem is within reach with several projects to improve infrastructure for enhanced water deliveries nearing completion. The Committee continues to support this multiyear effort to preserve one of the great ecological treasures of the United States and urges the Department of the Interior and its relevant bureaus to ensure that restoration activities, research, and monitoring are not hindered by bureaucratic delays. These activities are critical to restoring Federal lands in South Florida such as Everglades and Biscayne National Parks, combating invasive species like the Burmese python and the invasive exotic plant invasions ongoing at the Arthur R. Marshall Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge, reducing polluted water discharges from Lake Okeechobee to Florida’s coastal waterways, and helping ensure clean drinking water for millions across the State.

Regional Biosecurity for the Pacific Region.—The Committee is aware of the Department of the Navy’s “Regional Biosecurity Plan for Micronesia and Hawaii” [RBP] which provides recommendations for Hawaii and other Pacific islands to implement in order to enhance biosecurity in the region. The Department of the Interior and the Forest Service are referenced in the RBP and are encouraged to consider the recommendations put forth to mitigate current and future biosecurity threats in the Pacific region.

Transparency of Information Regarding Grants, Agreements, Research, and Conferences Attendance.—The Committee acknowledges that transparency is key to good governance, and that the U.S. taxpayer would benefit from having more information about how much money comes from Federal sources for every project or grant, across all Federal departments and agencies. The agencies covered by this act are encouraged to disclose the full costs of grants or projects in any public documents. Additionally, the Committee urges each agency, prior to undertaking research, to evaluate whether the research will promote the progress of science in the United States or will advance a national security or economic interest. Further, the Committee is also aware of the need for accountability in spending on conferences and believes that agencies funded by this act should evaluate spending on conferences and only send individuals whose attendance is necessary to achieving an objective that could otherwise not be achieved without physical attendance at the conference.

Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act.—The Committee directs the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service to annually post on a centralized agency website, the list of Federal

Lands Recreation Enhancement Act projects performed in each fiscal year, which should include a project title, description, location, and amount obligated for each project, beginning with fiscal year 2019.

REPROGRAMMING GUIDELINES

The following are the procedures governing reprogramming actions for programs and activities funded in the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. The Committee is dismayed by multiple agencies' lack of strict adherence to the Committee's reprogramming guidelines and reminds agencies funded by this act that no reprogramming shall be implemented without the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in accordance with the procedures detailed in this section. The Committee also reminds the agencies funded in this act that these reprogramming guidelines are in effect, and must be complied with, until such time as the Committees modify them through bill or report language.

Definitions.—"Reprogramming," as defined in these procedures, includes the reallocation of funds from one budget activity, budget line-item, or program area to another within any appropriation funded in this act. In cases where either the House or Senate Committee on Appropriations report displays an allocation of an appropriation below that level, the more detailed level shall be the basis for reprogramming.

For construction, land acquisition, and forest legacy accounts, a reprogramming constitutes the reallocation of funds, including unobligated balances, from one construction, land acquisition, or forest legacy project to another such project.

A reprogramming shall also consist of any significant departure from the program described in the agency's budget justifications. This includes all proposed reorganizations or other workforce actions detailed below which affect a total of 10 staff members or 10 percent of the staffing of an affected program or office, whichever is less, even without a change in funding. Any change to the organization table presented in the budget justification shall also be subject to this requirement.

The Committee is aware that agencies funded by this act are continuing to work to implement Executive Order 13781, a Comprehensive Plan for Reorganizing the Executive Branch, and have included in the fiscal year 2020 budget request funding for these activities. The Committee is also aware that agencies funded by this act continue to weigh additional organizational changes during the fiscal year. Agencies are reminded that this recommendation continues longstanding General Guidelines for Reprogramming that require agencies funded by this act to submit reorganization proposals for Committee review prior to their implementation. It is noted that such reprogramming guidelines apply to proposed reorganizations, workforce restructure, reshaping, transfer of functions, or bureau-wide downsizing and include closures, consolidations, and relocations of offices, facilities, and laboratories. In addition, no agency shall implement any part of a reorganization that modifies regional or State boundaries for agencies or bureaus that were in effect as of the date of enactment of this act unless approved con-

sistent with the General Guidelines for Reprogramming procedures specified herein. Any such reprogramming request submitted to the Committees on Appropriations shall include a description of anticipated benefits, including anticipated efficiencies and cost-savings, as well as a description of anticipated personnel impacts and funding changes anticipated to implement the proposal.

General Guidelines for Reprogramming.—

(a) A reprogramming should be made only when an unforeseen situation arises, and then only if postponement of the project or the activity until the next appropriation year would result in actual loss or damage.

(b) Any project or activity, which may be deferred through reprogramming, shall not later be accomplished by means of further reprogramming, but instead, funds should again be sought for the deferred project or activity through the regular appropriations process.

(c) Except under the most urgent situations, reprogramming should not be employed to initiate new programs or increase allocations specifically denied or limited by Congress, or to decrease allocations specifically increased by the Congress.

(d) Reprogramming proposals submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations for approval will be considered as expeditiously as possible, and the Committee reminds the agencies that in order to process reprogramming requests, adequate, and timely information must be provided.

Criteria and Exceptions.—A reprogramming must be submitted to the Committees in writing prior to implementation if it exceeds \$1,000,000 annually or results in an increase or decrease of more than 10 percent annually in affected programs or projects, whichever amount is less, with the following exceptions:

(a) With regard to the Tribal priority allocations of the Bureau of Indian Affairs [BIA] and Bureau of Indian Education [BIE], there is no restriction on reprogrammings among these programs. However, the Bureaus shall report on all reprogrammings made during a given fiscal year no later than 60 days after the end of the fiscal year.

(b) With regard to the EPA, the Committee does not require reprogramming requests associated with the States and Tribes Partnership Grants or up to a cumulative total of \$30,000,000 from carryover balances among the individual program areas delineated in the Environmental Programs and Management account. No funds, however, shall be reallocated from individual Geographic Programs.

Assessments.—“Assessment” as defined in these procedures shall refer to any charges, reserves, or holdbacks applied to a budget activity or budget line item for costs associated with general agency administrative costs, overhead costs, working capital expenses, or contingencies.

(a) No assessment shall be levied against any program, budget activity, subactivity, budget line item, or project funded by the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act unless such assessment and the basis therefore are presented to the Committee in the budget justifications and are subsequently approved by the Committee. The explanation

for any assessment in the budget justification shall show the amount of the assessment, the activities assessed, and the purpose of the funds.

(b) Proposed changes to estimated assessments, as such estimates were presented in annual budget justifications, shall be submitted through the reprogramming process and shall be subject to the same dollar and reporting criteria as any other reprogramming.

(c) The Committee directs that each agency or bureau which utilizes assessments shall submit an annual report to the Committee which provides details on the use of all funds assessed from any other budget activity, line item, subactivity, or project.

(d) In no case shall contingency funds or assessments be used to finance projects and activities disapproved or limited by Congress or to finance programs or activities that could be foreseen and included in the normal budget review process.

(e) New programs requested in the budget should not be initiated before enactment of the bill without notification to, and the approval of, the Committee. This restriction applies to all such actions regardless of whether a formal reprogramming of funds is required to begin the program.

Quarterly Reports.—All reprogrammings between budget activities, budget line-items, program areas, or the more detailed activity levels shown in this recommendation, including those below the monetary thresholds established above, shall be reported to the Committee within 60 days of the end of each quarter and shall include cumulative totals for each budget activity or budget line item, or construction, land acquisition, or forest legacy project.

Land Acquisitions, Easements, and Forest Legacy.—Lands shall not be acquired for more than the approved appraised value, as addressed in section 301(3) of Public Law 91-646, unless such acquisitions are submitted to the Committees on Appropriations for approval in compliance with these procedures.

Land Exchanges.—Land exchanges, wherein the estimated value of the Federal lands to be exchanged is greater than \$1,000,000, shall not be consummated until the Committee have had 30 days in which to examine the proposed exchange. In addition, the Committee shall be provided advance notification of exchanges valued between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000.

Budget Structure.—The budget activity or line item structure for any agency appropriation account shall not be altered without advance approval of the Committee.

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

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

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriations, 2019	\$1,178,696,000
Budget estimate, 2020	1,054,430,000
Committee recommendation	1,229,970,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$1,229,970,000 for the Management of Lands and Resources account. This amount is \$51,274,000 above the enacted level and \$175,540,000 above the request. Program changes to the enacted level are detailed in the following budget activity narratives. Funding levels for each sub-activity can be found in the table that accompanies this statement.

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

Land Resources.—The bill provides \$248,742,000 for Land Resources, an increase of \$37,000,000 above the enacted level and \$55,140,000 above the request. Within the funds provided for Rangeland Management, the Committee expects the Bureau to continue to implement the Secretary’s directive to adopt more aggressive practices to prevent catastrophic wildfires through robust fuels reduction and pre-suppression techniques and to manage the spread of invasive plants. Additionally, the Bureau is directed, to the greatest extent practicable, to make vacant grazing allotments available to a holder of a grazing permit or lease when lands cov-

ered by the holder of the permit or lease are unusable because of drought or wildfire.

Plant Conservation and Restoration Program.—The Committee continues to support the Bureau's Plant Conservation and Restoration Program as a subactivity of Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management and recognizes the importance of the National Seed Strategy. The Committee directs that both the Program and National Seed Strategy be funded and operated consistent with prior years. Additionally, because of the importance of healthy and diverse ecosystems especially in the aftermath of severe fires, the Committee directs the Bureau to continue to implement the National Seed Strategy in a manner that balances the need for a variety of seeds to accomplish immediate and long-term restoration goals.

Wild Horses and Burros.—The Committee acknowledges that on-range wild horse and burro population growth is and has been on an unsustainable trajectory. Without appropriate remedial action, rangelands face continued and severe deterioration in condition, other species face the loss of habitat, and the wild horse and burro populations face the threat of population collapses. The Committee, after consultation with the Bureau on an achievable investment in Bureau resources and fiscal year 2020 programmatic capacity, includes a \$35,000,000 increase to the Wild Horse and Burro Program to enable the Bureau to implement an aggressive, non-lethal population control strategy. A central focus of this strategy must be prioritizing overpopulated Herd Management Areas for removals that exceed the projected annual growth rate coupled with comprehensive on-range population growth suppression to reduce the future growth rate. All removals must be conducted in strict compliance with the Bureau's Comprehensive Animal Welfare Program and any population growth suppression strategies must be proven, safe, and humane. The strategy will not include any sale or actions that result in the destruction of healthy animals, which continues to be prohibited by this bill. The Bureau should work with interested stakeholders to further develop and implement appropriate removal, fertility control, and relocation plans, including the relocation of horses from both the range and high-cost holding facilities into lower-cost, off-range pastures; and to increase adoptions. The Bureau is directed to keep the Committee informed of its progress. As noted above, the current prohibitions on destruction and sale authority are continued in this bill.

Badger-Two Medicine Area.—The Committee encourages the Department of the Interior to continue working with the Blackfeet Tribe to protect the Badger-Two Medicine area. The Department shall report to the Committee on its plans and efforts to protect this culturally significant area and its continued coordination with the Tribe to protect this landscape.

Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management.—The bill provides \$183,504,000 for Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management, \$65,072,000 above the request. The Committee expects that no less than \$21,567,000 will be spent on activities previously covered under the threatened and endangered species standalone budget line item.

Salinity Control Program.—The Committee supports the Bureau's Salinity Control Program and the Bureau's involvement in

the Colorado River Salinity Control Forum. The Program should continue the mission of addressing sediment and salt discharges to ensure usable water supplies for downstream users. The Committee directs that the Program be funded and maintained consistent with prior years.

Recreation Management.—The bill provides \$75,229,000 for Recreation Management, an increase of \$1,500,000 above the enacted level and \$3,500,000 above the request. Of the funds provided, \$18,264,000 is for Wilderness Management and \$56,965,000 is for Recreation Resources Management activities. Of the funds made available for wilderness, priority shall be given to activities to improve wilderness habitat and adjoining habitat by managing for noxious weed infestations and fuels management.

Energy and Minerals Management.—The bill provides \$196,363,000 for oil, gas, coal, renewable, and other minerals management, an increase of \$1,939,000 above the enacted level and \$2,002,000 below the request. The detailed allocation of funding by program is included in the table that accompanies this statement. Within the oil and gas programs, funding levels are sufficient to maintain program capacity and to continue progress toward clean-up of the next cluster of legacy wells in need of remediation. The Committee continues the directive for the Bureau to conduct a pilot program to incorporate technology to remotely manage permitting workloads in up to two high-volume offices. The Committee is aware of the difficulty the Bureau has in recruiting and maintaining personnel in some areas where demand for permitting activities is greatest. The Committee believes that the utilization of certain data files, such as those containing high definition video and/or Global Positioning System location data, provided at the expense of the permittee, may allow the Bureau to more efficiently utilize time and resources within the program by obviating the need for site visits. The goal of the pilot should be to utilize personnel in remote field offices and demonstrate the utility of using advancements in technology to validate compliance with permit conditions.

Chaco Canyon.—On May 28, 2019, the Secretary announced that the Department will refrain from oil and gas leasing within the 10-mile radius of Chaco Culture National Historical Park pending completion of planning activities and tribal consultation. The Committee appreciates this commitment and therefore directs the Bureau not to conduct any oil and gas leasing activities authorized by section 17 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 226) in the withdrawal area identified on the map of the Chaco Culture National Historical Park prepared by the Bureau of Land Management and dated April 2, 2019. The Committee notes that this directive does not affect mineral rights of an Indian Tribe or member of an Indian Tribe to trust land or allotment land.

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

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

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

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

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

Validity Exams for Placer Mines.—The Committee is concerned with the Bureau's application of 43 CFR 3809.100 as it relates to the use of its discretion to require completion of a mineral examination report, also known as validity examinations, for existing mine claims prior to approval of a plan of operation, especially in the case of placer miners in the State of Alaska. The Bureau is directed to review and, if appropriate, modify existing regulations and procedures for determining when and how validity exams are required and performed. The review and modification shall ensure discretion of field managers is exercised carefully, require external characteristics indicating validity to be considered before mandating a costly validity examination, and recognize that the law provides broad authority to determine the validity of a mining claim for any reason.

Competitive Leasing Rule.—Pursuant to the June 6, 2018, recommendation provided to the Secretary of the Interior, the Committee encourages the Secretary to issue a Secretarial Order to grandfather projects that were under construction or development, or for which an application had been accepted when the Bureau of Land Management issued the December 19, 2016, rule entitled "Competitive Processes, Terms, and Conditions for Leasing Public Lands for Solar and Wind Energy Development and Technical Changes and Corrections."

Realty and Ownership Management.—The bill provides \$74,125,000 for public land realty and ownership management activities, \$3,835,000 above the enacted level and \$645,000 above the request. The Committee continues the direction to the Bureau to coordinate with all responsible Federal agencies to expedite the cleanup process of contaminated Alaska Native lands, including the Department of Defense and the Forest Service, so that the lands meet appropriate environmental standards at the earliest possible date.

Red River Survey.—The Bureau is directed to utilize funds provided to the Bureau to commission surveys pursuant to section 1120 of Public Law 116–9. The Bureau is expected to defer any final decision-making regarding land use plans as part of the Oklahoma, Kansas, and Texas Resource Management Plan Revision until the required surveys have been conducted to determine ownership along the Red River.

Resource Protection and Maintenance.—The bill provides \$132,741,000 for Resource Protection and Maintenance, an increase of \$3,500,000 above the enacted level and \$22,630,000 above the request. The Bureau is expected to prioritize marijuana eradication programs. The Bureau is encouraged to consider recurring recreational events carefully as land use plans are revised or updated.

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

Eastern Interior Planning Area of Alaska.—The Committee supports the Department of the Interior's conveyance of lands selected by the State of Alaska and Alaska Native Corporations within the Fortymile Subunit of the Eastern Interior of Alaska. The Committee instructs the Bureau to initiate the process of replacing the Fortymile Resource Management Plan with a management document that reflects the inventory and nature of Federal lands that will exist once those conveyances are complete. Any new management documents should address the restrictions imposed through the current Fortymile Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan, which continue to impact the people who live in and near the area. The Bureau is further instructed to evaluate reopening its Tok field office in order to locate the Eastern Interior field office within its operating area.

Ambler Mining District.—The Committee continues to closely monitor the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority's application for a right-of-way authorization across Federal public land for an industrial access road from Dalton Highway to the Ambler Mining District in north-central Alaska. The Committee expects all Federal agencies charged with the processing of the application, including the BLM, National Park Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Coast Guard, and the Federal Highway Administration, to adhere to the expeditious review requirements outlined in the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (Public Law 96-487) while ensuring appropriate local consultation and subsistence impact reviews are completed.

Bonneville Salt Flats.—The Committee expects the Department to continue working with the State of Utah, including exploring options such as cooperative agreements, on restoration activities for the Bonneville Salt Flats.

Transportation and Facilities Maintenance.—The bill provides \$115,000,000 for Transportation and Facilities Maintenance, equal to the enacted level and \$21,674,000 above the request.

Workforce and Organizational Support.—The bill provides \$181,251,000 for Workforce Organization and Support, equal to the enacted level and \$1,674,000 above the request. The Committee supports efforts to invest in Service First initiatives to increase efficiency and provide better service to the public. While the Committee believes the Bureau can make significant improvements, the Committee believes it is unrealistic to expect the Bureau to find more than \$6,580,000 in efficiencies in one fiscal year.

National Landscape Conservation System.—The bill provides \$43,319,000 for the National Landscape Conservation System, \$3,500,000 above the enacted level and \$6,207,000 above the request. It is the Committee’s belief that when developing a plan for a national monument, livestock grazing should continue.

Mining Law Administration.—The bill provides \$40,696,000 for Mining Law Administration. This amount is \$1,000,000 above the budget request and the enacted level and is fully offset by collections from mining claims fees.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriations, 2019	\$24,716,000
Budget estimate, 2020	– 10,000,000
Committee recommendation	¹ 28,800,000

¹ Includes a rescission of \$2,367,000 from unobligated balances.

The bill provides \$28,800,000 in new spending authority for land acquisition in fiscal year 2020, with a rescission of \$2,367,000 from unobligated balances for a total of \$26,433,000. The Committee identified the rescission based upon a review of projects that either have a remaining balance due to a cost savings from previously appropriated funds or those projects that no longer have a willing seller. The Committee is concerned about the length of time the Bureau is spending to approve projects and encourages the Bureau to complete the review and closing of projects on a timely basis. The Committee provides \$10,000,000 for recreational access, \$1,000,000 above the enacted level, and increases funding for acquisition management, inholdings, emergencies, and hardships. The amount provided within this bill is available for the following distribution of funds and projects as ranked and provided by the administration:

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Project	Budget estimate	Bill (Discretionary)
AZ	Aravaipa Canyon Access .....	.....	2,600
CA	Bodie Hills .....	.....	900
CA	Los Gatos Creek Ranch .....	.....	1,200
CO	McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area .....	.....	600
ID	Coeur d’Alene Lake Special Recreation Management Area .....	.....	1,300
MT	Blackfoot River Watershed .....	.....	3,500
OR	Sandy River .....	.....	500
OR	Table Rocks Special Recreation Management Area .....	.....	2,700
	Subtotal .....	.....	13,300
	Sportsman/Recreational Access .....	.....	10,000
	Acquisition Management .....	.....	2,500
	Inholdings, Emergencies, and Hardships .....	.....	3,000
	.....	.....	28,800
	Rescission	– 10,000	– 2,367
	Total, Land Acquisition .....	.....	26,433

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Appropriations, 2019	\$106,985,000
Budget estimate, 2020	106,985,000
Committee recommendation	106,985,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$106,985,000 for Oregon and California Grant Lands, equal to the enacted level and the request. The Committee appreciates the unique and important role of the Oregon and California Grant Lands within the Bureau. The Committee is concerned about the Bureau’s ability to generate an adequate and predictable supply of timber and the resulting county revenues in Western Oregon under the agency’s plan that limits sustained yield management to just 20 percent of the forest land. The Committee encourages the Bureau to regularly report its timber sale accomplishments for sales that have been sold and awarded, rather than merely offered for sale.

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

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2019	\$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	10,000,000
Committee recommendation	10,000,000

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

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

Appropriations, 2019	\$25,850,000
Offsetting collections	– 25,850,000
Budget estimate, 2020	26,000,000
Offsetting collections	– 26,000,000
Committee recommendation	26,000,000
Offsetting collections	– 26,000,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$26,000,000 for service charges, deposits, and forfeitures. The appropriation is fully offset by the collection of fees to pay for reasonable administrative and other costs.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

Appropriations, 2019	\$24,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	26,000,000
Committee recommendation	26,000,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$26,000,000 for miscellaneous trust funds, \$2,000,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request.

FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [Service] is the principal Federal agency responsible for conserving, protecting, and enhancing

fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats. The Service manages more than 150 million acres in the National Wildlife Refuge System, which encompasses 566 national wildlife refuges, thousands of small wetlands, and other special management areas and Marine National Monuments. It also operates 72 national fish hatcheries, 65 fish and wildlife management offices, and 80 ecological services field stations. The agency enforces Federal wildlife laws, administers the Endangered Species Act (Public Law 93–205), manages migratory bird populations, restores nationally significant fisheries, conserves and restores wildlife habitat such as wetlands, and helps foreign governments with their conservation efforts. It also oversees the Federal Assistance program, which distributes hundreds of millions of dollars in excise taxes on fishing and hunting equipment to State fish and wildlife agencies.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2019	\$1,292,078,000
Budget estimate, 2020	1,257,161,000
Committee recommendation	1,357,182,000

The bill provides \$1,357,182,000 for resource management. This amount is \$65,104,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

Ecological Services.—\$257,322,000 is provided for Ecological Services activities. Within the ecological services program, funding is provided as follows:

Listing.—\$18,318,000 is provided for endangered species listing activities. The Service is directed to brief the Committee on its work plan for this funding as it relates to petition activities, listing of foreign species, and critical habitat designations.

Lesser Prairie-Chicken [LPC].—The Committee continues the direction regarding Lesser Prairie-Chicken contained in the Statement of Managers accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (Public Law 116–6) and further, the Committee directs the Service to collaborate with local and regional stakeholders on improving voluntary solutions to conserve the species with the goal of avoiding the necessity of listing the LPC under the Endangered Species Act [ESA] (Public Law 91–135).

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

Transparency of Data.—The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–141) [Act] included language directing the Service to develop a plan to improve the transparency of the underlying data used to make listing determinations and critical habitat designations. The Committee expects the Service to provide the report required by the Act and improve upon its efforts to make underlying data publicly available.

Traditional Knowledge.—The Committee remains concerned that the Service has not fully incorporated traditional Tribal knowledge

in its implementation of the ESA. When appropriate, the Committee expects the Service to make every effort to incorporate traditional knowledge in ESA decisions. The Committee also expects the Service to engage in additional outreach to Tribal governments in circumstances where traditional knowledge may provide valuable information, including for species like the northern sea otter.

Planning and Consultation.—The bill provides \$107,516,000 for planning and consultation, \$1,437,000 above the fiscal year 2019 level. The increase should be used to assist the Service with National Environmental Policy Act [NEPA] (Public Law 91–190) compliance and specifically avoid delays in permitting energy development and infrastructure projects. Within planning and consultation, \$4,000,000 is provided for Gulf Coast Restoration activities to ensure that the Service has the resources necessary to avoid delays in projects related to the Deepwater Horizon incident. This is consistent with the amount provided in fiscal year 2019. Because the Committee has provided the Service with substantial resources for Gulf Coast Restoration, the Committee expects the Service to move forward with project reviews in a timely manner.

Native Watershed Forests.—Watershed forests provide the important ecological service of recharging aquifers and other underground water resources. Such forests may also provide critical habitat for endangered endemic species uniquely evolved for the ecosystems they create. In such cases, active management becomes a cost effective way to support multiple conservation goals. The Committee urges the Service to support State and local management of native watershed forests.

Central Everglades Planning Project [CEPP].—The Committee urges the Service to continue all efforts to consult and coordinate with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to expedite the biological opinions for the CEPP South Phase and New Water Phase, including the Everglades Agricultural Area Storage Reservoir, to enable the initiation of construction critical elements of the CEPP in fiscal year 2020.

Conservation and Restoration.—The bill provides \$32,396,000 for conservation and restoration. This is equal to the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

Recovery.—\$99,092,000 is provided for recovery, an increase of \$4,060,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. The Service should focus its resources on delisting and downlisting of species that have met articulated conservation goals and should use funding to propose or finalize rules for species with completed 5-year review status reviews that recommend delisting and downlisting. Within the funds provided, \$730,000 is for the Upper Colorado River Endangered Fish Recovery Program.

Within the funds provided, \$6,000,000 is provided for Recovery Challenge matching grants to increase partnerships with agencies and organizations implementing high priority recovery activities as prescribed in recovery plans. Of this amount, \$2,500,000 is for longstanding partnerships that were funded prior to the creation of these grants in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019, including for the northern aplomado falcon, California condor, and Stellar's eider. The remaining \$3,500,000 shall be spent in accordance with the instructions in the report accompanying the Consoli-

dated Appropriations Act, 2019. \$3,250,000 is for the State of the Birds program. Additionally, the Service is directed to use \$1,000,000 of the amount provided to reinstate the wolf-livestock loss demonstration program as authorized by Public Law 111–11. States with de-listed wolf populations shall continue to be eligible for funding, provided that those States continue to meet the eligibility criteria contained in Public Law 111–11. Additionally, the bill provides \$1,200,000 to implement the Prescott Grant Program as authorized by section 408(e) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1421f–1(e)).

Monarch Butterfly Populations.—The Committee directs the Service to provide information on whether there are areas currently under Federal stewardship where milkweed habitat could be restored, enhanced, or expanded.

American Burying Beetle.—The Committee is aware that the Service proposed to downlist the American burying beetle from endangered to threatened under the ESA in May 2019 and has announced the reopening of the public comment period on the proposed rule. Within funds provided, the Service is directed to finalize a rule by the end of the fiscal year that will provide regulatory certainty to the public while contributing to the conservation of the American burying beetle.

Eider Recovery Efforts.—The Service is directed to continue its support of captive propagation of the spectacled and Stellar’s eiders and fund it at not less than the fiscal year 2019 level.

Florida Grasshopper Sparrow.—The Committee directs the Service to support Florida Grasshopper Sparrow recovery efforts and provides an additional \$100,000 in funding above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. Furthermore, the Committee is encouraged by the success of the Service’s captive breeding program as managed by its conservation partners and notes augmenting the wild population with captive bred releases as early as this year will mark an important new phase in the species’ recovery. The Committee notes that the disease and health studies necessary to understand and combat captive bred sparrow mortality may have important benefits to the recovery of other endangered birds including the Cape Sable Seaside Sparrow.

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

Subsistence Activities.—The Committee is closely monitoring the Service’s efforts to implement an agreement between the United States and the Russian Federation on management of the Alaska-Chukotka Polar Bear Population. The Service should seek the most current science on this matter as it works to implement the agreement and should incorporate traditional knowledge from Alaska

Natives. The Committee believes successful management of the population can only occur with the engagement of Alaska Natives and expects the Service to consult with Alaska Native Organizations and other wildlife management organizations with expertise on matters related to subsistence. Subsistence is culturally important and a primary source of Alaska Natives' nutritional needs. The Committee directs the Service to implement a civil-based, co-management regime.

Habitat Conservation.—The bill provides \$70,433,000 for habitat conservation, an increase of \$5,425,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. The Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program is funded at \$57,058,000. Funding is provided for nutria eradication at not less than the fiscal year 2019 level of \$1,750,000 and \$3,000,000 is included for Urban Wildlife Conservation.

Partners for Fish and Wildlife.—Funds made available above the enacted level are available for habitat restoration needs associated with the anticipated removal of the four mainstream dams on the Klamath River in 2021.

National Wildlife Refuge System.—\$504,366,000 is provided for the National Wildlife Refuge System, an increase of \$16,115,000 above the fiscal year 2019 level.

Within that amount, \$235,410,000 has been provided for wildlife and habitat management, an increase of \$943,000 over fiscal year 2019. Funding for the subsistence program is provided at \$2,835,000 and \$11,925,000 is provided for invasive species with an emphasis on invasive species activities within the Everglades. Additionally, the bill provides \$1,500,000 for the Pacific Marine National Monuments and \$1,750,000 for nutria eradication in the Chesapeake Bay.

Refuge Visitor Services has been provided \$76,319,000 and refuge maintenance is funded at \$146,919,000.

Trapping in National Wildlife Refuges.—The Committee understands that the Service makes efforts to provide information to the public regarding acceptable trapping practices on refuge lands. The Service is directed to improve efforts to inform the public about acceptable trapping practices and collect data on trapping activities in refuges and to share those efforts and outcomes with the Committee.

Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge.—The Committee encourages the Service to contribute funding aligned with commitments established in the 2018 license agreement with the South Florida Water Management District towards the management of invasive plant infestations, including Old World Climbing Fern, which threaten the value of this resource; ongoing Everglades restoration efforts; the provision of critical wildlife habitat; and the enjoyment of the public.

Polar Bear Tourism.—The Committee is aware of significant concerns among residents in Kaktovik, Alaska, related to the Service's program for polar bear viewing. While tourism has increased significantly in recent years, the Committee has received reports of bears becoming less fearful of humans as a result of tourism, leading to more human encounters with bears within the village. In addition, tourism has reportedly made it more difficult for local residents to travel to and from Kaktovik, given the limited availability

of air service. The Committee instructs the Service to review its program for polar bear tourism, consult and incorporate the views of Kaktovik residents in its decisions related to the program, and explore co-management of the Beaufort polar bear population with Native peoples in the village.

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

Pocosin Lakes National Wildlife Refuge.—The Committee continues to follow the impacts to landowners of high runoff rates and oversaturation in the areas adjacent to the Pocosin Lakes National Wildlife Refuge. The Committee expects the Service to continue to work with landowners to find ways to improve management practices and infrastructure to address flooding from weather events.

Green River National Wildlife Refuge.—The Committee appreciates the efforts of the Service regarding a potential national wildlife refuge consisting of approximately 24,000 acres, to be acquired willingly from landowners, in the Green River Bottoms area near the confluence of the Green River and Ohio River in Henderson County, Kentucky. The Committee continues to direct the Service to forgo the development of the preliminary Land Protection Strategy and proceed directly to the full Land Protection Plan in order to expedite its establishment of the Green River National Wildlife Refuge in that area to provide high-quality hunting and sportfishing opportunities; opportunities for environmental education, interpretation, and wildlife-oriented recreation; and habitat for waterfowl, nongame birds, fish, and wildlife. As the Service establishes the refuge, the Committee encourages the Service to look for opportunities to partner with other Federal, State, local, and non-governmental entities. Within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Service is directed to report to the Committee on its progress toward establishment of the refuge.

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

Corolla Wild Horses.—The Corolla Wild Horses are a unique piece of America's history that can be traced back over 400 years to the arrival of Spanish explorers on the Outer Banks of North Carolina. Due to economic development in Currituck County, North Carolina, the herd size has diminished, resulting in lack of genetic diversity and consequently threatening the entire herd. Because the horses roam on private and Service lands, a management plan is needed between the Service, the State of North Carolina, Currituck County, North Carolina, and the Corolla Wild Horses Fund that allows for the herd size to be grown to no fewer than 110 and no greater than 130 horses, which may be achieved through the introduction of horses from a related herd. The Com-

mittee expects this management plan be entered into between the four parties no later than 180 days after enactment of this act, and the Committee expects the Corolla Wild Horses Fund to continue to pay all costs associated with managing the Corolla horses.

Planning and Management of Remote Sites.—Physically isolated sites present special challenges for the Service because of the high cost of transportation to and from such areas. The Committee commends the Service’s use of satellites and other remote sensing data for such areas and urges the Service to conduct site assessments in accordance with a comprehensive plan for conservation and management.

Conservation and Enforcement.—\$151,023,000 has been provided for Conservation and Enforcement, which is \$9,733,000 above the enacted level in fiscal year 2019.

Within Conservation and Enforcement, the bill includes \$50,692,000 for the migratory bird management program. This includes \$2,000,000 for aviation management to continue the Service’s efforts on aviation safety and training for pilots.

Further, \$82,539,000 is included for law enforcement activities to help combat illegal global wildlife trafficking and for implementation of the Lacey Act as amended, (Public Law 110–246) an increase of \$3,486,000 over the enacted level. \$3,500,000 is provided for the Service’s work with the Indian Arts and Crafts Board to combat international trafficking of counterfeit arts and crafts and to conduct criminal investigations of alleged violations of the Indian Arts and Crafts Act (Public Law 101–644).

Additionally, the bill includes \$17,792,000 for international affairs, which is \$1,976,000 above the enacted level. The Committee is aware that while the United States is no longer chairing the Arctic Council, prioritization of work in the Arctic is still critical and significant work remains for coordination with other member countries, and funding is provided to continue these efforts.

Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize.—The Committee provides \$1,000,000 to implement section 7001 of Public Law 116–9, the Wildlife Innovation and Longevity Driver [WILD] Act. Among its provisions, the WILD Act requires the Secretary to establish five Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prizes for technological innovation to prevent poaching and trafficking; promote wildlife conservation; manage invasive species; protect endangered species; and provide nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts. Under the new law, a \$100,000 cash prize may be awarded for each category on an annual basis. Additional cash prizes may be awarded if the initial cash prize and any additional cash prize are awarded using only non-Federal funds. The cash prizes are intended to further incentivize technological innovation in order to advance successful wildlife conservation. The Committee recognizes that technological innovation has become increasingly important in wildlife management and is hopeful that the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prizes will help create the next innovative uses of technology to conserve and manage wildlife.

Wildlife Trafficking.—The Service plays a critical role in the ongoing effort to combat the global crisis of wildlife poaching and trafficking, which is driven by demand for high-value illegal wildlife products and facilitated by sophisticated criminal networks prof-

iting from this multi-billion dollar black market industry. Poaching of rhinoceros, pangolin, loris, and elephants has reached unprecedented levels, and illegal trade is undermining the conservation of scores of other species. The Committee continues to support government-wide efforts to combat wildlife trafficking and has provided significant resources to that effort. These resources will support the Service in continuing to strengthen its forensic capabilities to disrupt smuggling networks, improve collaboration with other Federal, State, local, and foreign governments, and promote international wildlife conservation.

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

Fish and Aquatic Conservation.—\$201,258,000 is provided for Fish and Aquatic Conservation, an increase of \$34,031,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. Adequate funding is provided to ensure that no fish hatcheries will close in fiscal year 2020. The Committee encourages the Service to include adequate support for mitigation activities at National Fish Hatcheries in future budget submissions. Additionally, funds made available above the enacted level are available for improvements to aquatic habitat through the removal of locks and dams. The bill provides \$3,000,000 for Klamath Basin restoration and monitoring activities. The Service is directed to work with the affected tribes on fish restoration activities. Additionally, \$4,700,000 is provided for implementation of the Pacific Salmon Treaty and the Service is directed to work in cooperation with State fish and game agencies on marking of anadromous salmonids. Marked fish must have a visible mark that can be readily identified by commercial and recreational fishers.

The Committee is aware of the importance of the Ouray National Fish Hatchery to the Upper Colorado River's hatchery stocking objectives. The Committee expects the Service to continue to meet ongoing operation, maintenance, and upkeep expenses associated with this innovative program.

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

National Fish Hatchery System Operations.—\$60,655,000 is provided for National Fish Hatchery System Operations, an increase of \$833,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. The bill continues the enacted funding and direction on Klamath Basin Restoration activities.

It is recognized that the Service has entered into reimbursable agreements with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Department of the Interior's Central Utah Project, and the Bonneville Power Administration in order to en-

sure the continued operation of mitigation hatcheries. So that operations at these hatcheries are not disrupted, future budget requests must ensure that Federal partners have committed to making sufficient funding available to reimburse the Service before the Service proposes to eliminate funding for mitigation hatcheries.

Maintenance and Equipment.—\$25,846,000 is provided for maintenance and equipment expenses related to the National Fish Hatchery System, an increase of \$2,926,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. A portion of the funding provided for National Fish Hatchery Maintenance and Equipment should be allocated to hatcheries where partner agencies fund mitigation work.

Aquatic Habitat and Species Conservation.—\$114,757,000 is provided for aquatic habitat and species conservation, an increase of \$30,272,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. Within aquatic habitat and species conservation, funding is provided as follows:

—*Habitat Assessment and Restoration.*—\$40,823,000 is provided for habitat assessment and restoration activities. Within the funds provided, \$1,680,000 is provided for the Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration grants, an increase of \$300,000 above the enacted level, and \$6,500,000 has been provided for activities associated with the Delaware River Basin Conservation Act (Public Law 114–322). The Committee also provides \$18,998,000 for fish passage improvements. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Southeast Region and Kentucky Field Office is to be commended for its ongoing efforts to work with Federal, State, and local partners to remove deauthorized and defunct locks and dams on the Green River and a key tributary, the Barren River. Removal of additional dams will provide important ecological, safety, and public access improvements, benefiting local communities and a growing outdoor recreation economy and the Committee encourages these efforts. The Committee also encourages the Service to complete a feasibility study of the removal of the Warren Mill Dam for improvement of habitat for migratory fish.

—*Population Assessment and Cooperative Management.*—\$35,179,000 is provided for population assessment and cooperative management activities. Fisheries subsistence is funded at \$9,554,000, equal to the fiscal year 2019 enacted level, and \$818,000 is provided for the Lake Champlain Sea lamprey program. The Service is directed to fully fund its contributions under the Coded Wire Tag Program. Additionally, the Population Assessment and Cooperative Management program supports critical work to restore Great Lakes fisheries and inform management decisions through sound science. This includes the Great Lakes Mass Marking Program, which is essential to assessing hatchery production and supporting a robust fishery. Within funds provided, the Service is encouraged to support these important efforts.

—*Aquatic Invasive Species.*—\$38,755,000 is provided for aquatic invasive species activities, an increase of \$16,407,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. Within these funds, the enacted level has been provided to implement section 5(d)(2) of the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (Public Law 114–322).

Non-Intrusive Zebra Mussel Elimination.—The Committee is aware of the environmental and economic threat posed by invasive quagga and zebra mussels. The Committee directs the Service to pursue technologies to aid in the elimination, mitigation, or control of aquatic nuisance species and invasive species, with an emphasis on methods that do not result in the addition of chemical agents to the ecosystem and that do not result in harmful secondary by-products, such as algal blooms, taste and odor concerns, and toxic by-products. Of particular interest are those technologies that can be implemented without extensive infrastructure modification and those that show immediate economic benefit as compared to the currently used methods of control, such as periodic physical removal and ongoing or periodic chemical treatment.

Asian Carp.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the work conducted by the Service to combat the serious threat of Asian carp and provides \$25,000,000 for Asian carp activities, an increase of \$14,000,000 above the enacted level. This significant increase in funding is aimed at protecting and enhancing Asian carp activities in the Great Lakes to prevent them from entering and establishing in the Great Lakes and for Asian carp activities in the Mississippi River and its tributaries, including its sub-basins. Increased funding should be used to control Asian carp in the Mississippi River and its Sub-basins, including the Upper Mississippi River Sub-basin, Missouri River Sub-basin, Arkansas-Red-White River Sub-basin, Lower Mississippi River Sub-basin, Tennessee Cumberland Sub-basin, and Ohio River Sub-basin including in Kentucky Lake, Lake Barkley, and the Ohio River. The Service should consider the utility of creating a dedicated funding source to increase the intensity and geographic scope of efforts to prevent entry into the Great Lakes and control in areas where Asian carp are currently located. Additionally, \$4,400,000 is included for implementation of State Aquatic Nuisance Species management plans to help control the spread of Asian carp.

Invasive Species.—The Committee is aware that work is ongoing in several regions to address the threats posed by aquatic invasive species and directs the Service to continue to make available competitive grant funding for projects to eliminate these destructive, non-native species.

Prioritization of Combatting Invasive Plant and Animal Species.—Invasive plant and animal species are a pervasive problem affecting communities across the Nation. Invasives, such as the Asian carp, quagga and zebra mussels, emerald ash borer, Eurasian milfoil, elodea, and the Hemlock Woolly Adelgid threaten our natural resources and wreak havoc on the communities and industries that rely upon them. Preventing invasive species from gaining a foothold in our communities and suppressing established species is of most importance. The Committee makes several increases to programs designed to combat invasive species before and after they become a problem. The Committee encourages the Service to support research, monitoring, and mitigation efforts, as well as efforts to disseminate such work, in all regions.

Cooperative Landscape Conservation.—Cooperative landscape conservation is funded at \$12,500,000, equal to the fiscal year 2019

enacted level. Within that amount, \$1,000,000 is provided for Gulf Coast restoration.

The Committee is aware of the changes made to the Landscape Conservation Cooperatives [LCC] program in consultation with States and is disappointed that the Service did not follow the Committee’s explicit reprogramming guidelines that require that any deviation from the budget justification must be transparent and officially presented to the Appropriations Committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The Committee is also aware that implementation of those changes to provide funding for projects for LCCs, rather than operational funding for LCCs, resulted in changes to organizational structures on the ground that would make requiring the Service to reestablish or begin providing direct funding to defunct LCCs for operations again problematic. The Service is directed to provide the Committee with the following from fiscal year 2016 to the present: recipients, funding allocations, and a detailed analysis for why the Service believes the program change is beneficial.

Science Support.—The Committee has rejected the proposal to eliminate the Service’s Science Support program and has provided \$17,267,000 for the program. Adaptive science is funded at \$10,517,000, of which \$931,000 is for Gulf Coast restoration activities. Service science is funded at \$6,750,000.

Within Service Science, \$3,500,000 is provided for white-nose syndrome research. In addition to these funds, the Service is encouraged to continue dedicating at least \$2,000,000 of funds appropriated for species recovery to white-nose syndrome work. The Committee also directs that best practices developed in response to White Nose Syndrome be applied in response to other new and emerging high-risk wildlife diseases with the support of these funds. The Service should also continue, along with the U.S. Geological Survey, to lead and implement the North American Bat Monitoring Program in association with other Federal natural resource management agencies and offices, States, and non-governmental partners.

Unknown Florida Panther Disorder.—The Committee is concerned about a disorder detected in some Florida panthers and bobcats and encourages the Service to work with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to provide technical assistance to diagnose and determine the cause[s] of this disorder that could threaten Florida panther recovery.

General Operations.—\$143,013,000 is provided for general operations. Funding for central and regional operations is provided at the requested level. Funding for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation is maintained at the fiscal year 2019 level of \$7,022,000.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2019	\$54,113,000
Budget estimate, 2020	15,693,000
Committee recommendation	43,226,000

The bill provides \$43,226,000 for Construction and includes \$26,793,000 for the backlog of deferred maintenance principally at national fish hatcheries and national wildlife refuges. The Service

is directed to provide a spend plan to the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this act for the additional deferred maintenance funding. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table at the end of this explanatory statement. For line-item construction, the Service is expected to follow the project priority list in the table below. When a construction project is completed or terminated and appropriated funds remain, the Service may use these funds for reconstruction, replacement, or repair of facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by storms, floods, fires, and similar unanticipated events.

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

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Project	Budget estimate	Committee Recommendation
CA	Don Edwards San Francisco Bay NWR	5,875	5,875
MI	Jordan River NFH	500	500
VA	Harrison Lake NFH	558	558
GA	Chattahoochee Forest NFH	816	816
WY	Saratoga NFH	644	644
	HQ Branch of Dam Safety	250	250
	HQ Branch of Dam Safety	200	200
	HQ Information Resources & Technology Management	250	250

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriations, 2019	\$65,189,000
Budget estimate, 2020	4,540,000
Committee recommendation	¹ 58,770,000

¹ Includes a rescission of \$3,628,000 from unobligated balances.

The bill provides \$58,770,000 in new spending authority for land acquisition in fiscal year 2020, with a rescission of \$3,628,000 from unobligated balances for a total of \$55,142,000. The Committee identified the rescission based upon a review of projects that either have a remaining balance due to a cost savings from previously appropriated funds or those projects that no longer have a willing seller. The Committee provides \$6,000,000 for recreational access. The Committee includes \$1,500,000 to support the work of the Highlands Conservation Act (Public Law 108-421) grants to protect and preserve the priority projects in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut and expects the Service to continue to obligate funding from prior years to support eligible projects. The Committee strongly encourages the Service to continue to provide outreach to all units of the National Wildlife Refuge System, including both Clarks and Cahaba River, to ensure these refuges are aware of all funding opportunities available to fulfill the vision of Secretarial Order 3356. The Committee is aware that newly established refuges and those nearing establishment, such as the Green River, are eligible for funding under the recreational access, inholding, and other lines included in the detail table; therefore, the Committee encourages the Service to use the additional funding provided in the recommendation to purchase parcels as they become available for newly established refuges. The amount provided within this bill is available for the following distribution of funds and projects as ranked and provided by the administration:

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Project	Budget estimate	Bill (Discretionary)
IA/MN	Northern Tallgrass Prairie NWR .....	.....	1,000
TX	Lower Rio Grande Valley NWR .....	.....	2,000
SD/ND	Dakota Grassland Conservation Area .....	.....	4,250
FL	Everglades Headwaters NWR and Conservation Area .....	.....	3,700
WA	Steigerwald Lake NWR .....	.....	1,900
IA	Neal Smith NWR .....	.....	500
LA	Bayour Sauvage NWR .....	.....	2,000
TX	Laguna Atascosa NWR .....	.....	2,000
FL	St Marks NWR .....	.....	1,500
WA	Willapa NWR .....	.....	1,500
IA/IL/MN/WI	Upper Mississippi National Wildlife and Fish Refuge .....	.....	1,000
MT	Montana NWR and Conservation Areas .....	.....	2,000
CA	North Central Valley Wildlife Management Area .....	.....	500
KS	Flint Hills Legacy Conservation Area .....	.....	3,000
NC	Alligator River NWR .....	.....	1,000
CT/MA/ME/NH/ NY/RI	Great Thicket NWR .....	.....	500
CA	Humboldt Bay NWR .....	.....	1,000
AR	Cache River NWR .....	.....	1,800
	Acquisition Management	9,526	12,055
	Land Protection Planning .....	.....	465
	Inholdings/Emergencies/Hardships	338	6,000
	Exchanges .....	.....	1,500
	Sportsman/Recreational Access .....	.....	6,000
	Highlands Conservation .....	.....	1,500
	.....	.....	54,988
	Rescission	5,324	3,628
	Total, Land Acquisition .....	.....	51,360

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2019	\$45,995,000
Budget estimate, 2020	- 31,008,000
Committee recommendation	¹ 53,495,000

¹ Includes a rescission of \$18,771,000 from unobligated balances.

The Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund program has been provided \$53,495,000 including a rescission of \$18,771,000. Funds are to be distributed as follows: \$12,508,000 for endangered species conservation grants to States and territories; \$7,485,000 for habitat conservation planning grants; \$19,638,000 for habitat conservation land acquisition grants; and \$11,162,000 for species recovery land acquisition. The Committee is aware there is currently an unobligated balance of over \$142,000,000 for this program, with over \$89,000,000 in prior years. The Committee has rescinded \$18,771,000 from this substantial balance, but is very concerned about the obligation of funds. The Service is directed to brief the Committee within 30 days after the enactment of this act on the geographical distribution funds, the unobligated balances, and the overall management of the program.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

Appropriations, 2019	\$13,228,000
Budget estimate, 2020 .....	.....
Committee recommendation	13,228,000

The National Wildlife Refuge Fund has been provided \$13,228,000. This amount is equal to the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2019	\$42,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	40,000,000
Committee recommendation	44,000,000

The North American Wetlands Conservation Fund program has been provided \$44,000,000. This amount is \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2019	\$3,910,000
Budget estimate, 2020	3,900,000
Committee recommendation	4,910,000

The recommendation for the neotropical migratory bird conservation fund is \$4,910,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2019	\$11,561,000
Budget estimate, 2020	6,000,000
Committee recommendation	12,800,000

The multinational species conservation fund programs have been provided \$12,800,000, an increase of \$1,239,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. Funds are distributed as follows: \$3,100,000 for African elephant conservation; \$3,800,000 for rhinoceros and tiger conservation; \$1,900,000 for Asian elephant conservation; \$2,200,000 for great ape conservation; and \$1,800,000 for marine turtle conservation.

STATE AND TRIBAL WILDLIFE GRANTS

Appropriations, 2019	\$64,571,000
Budget estimate, 2020	31,286,000
Committee recommendation	65,171,000

The State and Tribal Wildlife Grants program has been provided \$65,171,000. This amount is \$600,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. The recommended level provides \$54,000,000 for State and Tribal apportioned grants; \$4,809,000 for competitive grants for Tribes; and \$6,362,000 for competitive grants for States.

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

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The bill continues several administrative provisions from previous years.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

Unless otherwise noted in the narratives below, the Committee recommendation rejects all proposed cuts to programs and parks, and also rejects any proposed program eliminations.

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Appropriations, 2019	\$2,502,711,000
Budget estimate, 2020	2,425,517,000
Committee recommendation	2,564,597,000

The Committee recommends \$2,564,597,000 for the operation of the national park system, an increase of \$139,080,000 above the budget request. The Committee has focused on maintaining services and the physical infrastructure at the Nation’s parks in order to preserve the visitor experience. The Committee notes that funding recommendations are provided with the Service’s fiscal year 2019 operating plan as the measure of actual spending. Fiscal year 2019 operating plan levels are detailed in the following table:

(In thousands of dollars)

Operation of the National Park System	Fiscal year 2019	
	Enacted	Operating plan
Resource Stewardship	334,437	334,332
Visitor Services	255,683	252,152
Park Protection	357,226	369,595
Facility operations and Maintenance	821,538	833,608
Park Support	548,902	528,099
External Administrative Costs	184,925	184,925
Total, Operation of the National Park System	2,502,711	2,502,711

The Committee believes that the practice of providing an operating plan does not provide enough transparency in budgeting or ability for Congress to provide increases to priority programs and is not intended as a vehicle to address policy priorities not included in the budget request. As a result, the Committee is committed to working with the Service to identify a structure that will allow the Service to execute spending at the levels provided and end the practice of redistributing recommendations in a fiscal year 2020 operating plan. Program changes are detailed below and in the table that accompanies the Committee report. The bill continues the Committee’s longstanding commitment to funding requested increases for new responsibilities at existing parks and including newly authorized park units, and has provided a total increase of \$2,245,000 as requested within the program below.

Resource Stewardship.—The Committee recommends \$341,338,000 for resource stewardship, an increase of \$6,901,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$19,776,000 above the budget request. Funds within the Resource Stewardship program, a total of \$1,500,000 shall be used to continue landscape restoration projects at newly authorized national parks, as provided by Public Law 114–113. \$800,000 is provided for cave and karst ecosystem research. The Committee expects these landscape restoration funds to be merged with park unit operating budgets beginning in fiscal year 2020. Within the funds provided, \$4,000,000 is also provided to address active forest management at national parks; \$3,000,000 is provided to address quagga and zebra mussels; \$12,316,000 is for natural resources projects and \$300,000 to fund Alaska subsistence activities. A total of \$10,032,000 is provided for Everglades restoration, consistent with fiscal year 2019.

Visitor Services.—The Committee recommends \$257,245,000 for visitor services, which is \$1,562,000 above the enacted level and \$20,158,000 above the budget request, which includes funding for the National Capital Performing Arts program at the enacted level. The recommendation includes \$1,200,000 for recreational fishing as requested and maintains enacted level for funding volunteers in parks programs, interpretation and education programs, and youth partnership programs.

Park Protection.—The Committee recommends \$371,470,000 for park protection, a \$14,244,000 increase above the fiscal year 2019 level.

Within the amounts provided, the bill supports the requested increase of \$1,500,000 for veterans' fire corps.

U.S. Park Police.—The Committee is concerned about the lack of information provided to members of Congress in response to inquiries of U.S. Park Police policies and procedures relating to body-worn cameras, use of force, officers' authority outside national parks, and the number of officers involved in shootings. The Committee directs the Service to provide a report to the Committee no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act which details: (1) the agency's standard operating procedures relating to officers' authority outside of national parks; (2) policies regarding when and how body-worn cameras are used and when and how footage from cameras is retained; and (3) statistics on use-of-force incidents for each of the last five fiscal years, including the number of officers involved in shootings.

Facility Operations and Maintenance.—The Committee recommends \$850,795,000 for facility operations and maintenance, an increase of \$29,257,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$54,005,000 above the budget request. The bill includes \$153,575,000 for cyclic maintenance and \$135,980,000 for repair and rehabilitation projects. Requested increases for utility payments are also provided.

Park Support.—The Committee recommends \$547,482,000 for park support, a decrease of \$1,420,000 below the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$32,961,000 above the budget request.

Except as detailed below, increases requested in the budget request are not included in the recommendation. The bill does accept the request of \$5,000,000 in matching program funds for the Na-

tional Park Foundation within the Operation of the National Park System appropriation rather than in the Centennial Challenge appropriation as in previous years. Requested increases for new responsibilities and outdoor recreation and tourism opportunities are also provided. The recommendation includes funding for the Service's Chesapeake Bay Office at the fiscal year 2019 level and retains funding provided in fiscal year 2019 for the Honouliuli units, Coltsville National Historic Park, and the Partnership Wild and Scenic River program. Funding for the Roosevelt-Campobello International Park shall also be maintained at the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and the Service is directed to follow the direction contained in the explanatory statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114–113) concerning budget submissions for the park.

Within the funds provided for Park Support, the Committee has provided the request of \$580,000 to support operations at the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument. The Service is directed to continue its collaborative work to ensure the development of a Management Plan for the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument that addresses the concerns of affected stakeholders including, but not limited to, local communities and businesses. The Committee directs the department to maintain the line item and program summary in the budget for Honouliuli. Further, the agency shall not construe Section 2206 of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act, to result in any reduction in funding for Honouliuli.

Within Park Support, the recommendation includes \$500,000 for the 400 Years of African-American History Commission to be spent in accordance with the 400 Years of African-American History Commission Act (Public Law 115–102) and \$3,300,000 for the Semiquincentennial Commission to be spent in accordance with the Semiquincentennial Commission Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–196).

The Committee is aware that the Semiquincentennial Commission is finalizing its required report to the President outlining a strategic plan for the years leading up to the Semiquincentennial. The Committee understands the need for appropriations as a foundation to facilitate fundraising efforts, which the Committee expects to make up the majority of funding for Semiquincentennial related activities. The Semiquincentennial Commission is directed to provide the Committee with quarterly reports detailing spending by activity to help the Committee understand the Semiquincentennial Commission's needs.

External Administrative Costs.—The Committee recommends \$196,267,000 for external administrative costs, which is a \$11,342,000 increase above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. The Committee notes the rising costs associated with assessments for the Department's working capital fund and encourages the Department to seek efficiencies to reduce these charges to the individual agencies. Requested reductions to employee compensation payments are not included.

Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park.—The recommendation continues funding for the Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park at no less than the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and expects that the Service will continue to make

funds available to the local coordinating entity to maintain staffing and capacity to assist in management of the park, as authorized in Public Law 113–291. Further, the Committee is concerned by the lack of progress in fulfilling the statutory requirements of the park authorization in the 5 years since the Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park was established. The Service is directed to complete a General Management Plan for the Park, as required by Public Law 113–291, and to prioritize activities that will advance development of the Park, including the establishment of boundaries and the acquisition of key sites as outlined in the law. The Service shall brief the Committee on its plan to fulfill this directive within 30 days of enactment of this act.

Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park.—The Committee is concerned that the Federal Advisory Commission for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park has not had a scheduled meeting since the first quarter of 2017 and the Committee expects the Commission to schedule a public meeting within 90 days of enactment of this act and notify the Committee once such a meeting has been scheduled.

National Trails System.—The Committee understands the importance of providing adequate funding to develop and maintain the National Trails System for future generations to enjoy. In preparation for the National Trails System’s 50-year anniversary in 2020, the Committee urges the Service to continue its efforts to support construction and maintenance projects and volunteer coordination efforts, including activities in support of non-unit National Scenic Trails.

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

Director’s Order 21.—Given the Service’s budget constraints of the last decade and the need to find other revenue sources, Congress provided the Service authority to expand its donor acknowledgement policies as part of Public Law 113–291. Within 90 days of enactment of this act, the Service shall report to the Committee on the steps that it has taken or is planning to take in fiscal year 2020 to implement the law.

Oklahoma City National Memorial & Museum.—The Oklahoma City National Memorial is critical educational asset that honors the lives lost and affected in the tragic domestic terror event of April 19, 1995 at the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City and the Committee is committed to working with the department to provide the remaining funds authorized by Congress for the Oklahoma City National Memorial Foundation as authorized by Congress.

Digitization Partnerships.—The Committee continues to support the Service’s continued efforts to increase outreach and work to de-

velop partnerships and programs with Hispanic Serving Institutions and Historical Black Colleges and Universities by focusing on public-private partnerships. These collaborative efforts will allow our nationally recognized parks to disseminate critical and historically significant information such as the National Underground Railroad collection to the public through digital means.

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

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

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

Appropriations, 2019	\$64,138,000
Budget estimate, 2020	32,337,000
Committee recommendation	68,084,000

The Committee recommends \$68,084,000 for national recreation and preservation programs, an increase of \$35,747,000 above the budget request and \$3,946,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

Natural Programs.—The Committee recommends \$15,257,000 for natural programs, an increase of \$1,087,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. \$3,000,000 is provided for the Chesapeake Gateways and Trails program and Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance.

Cultural Programs.—The Committee recommends \$28,545,000 for cultural programs, an increase of \$2,983,000 above the enacted level. The increase above the enacted level is provided pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 4451(b) for grants to nonprofit organizations or institutions for the purpose of supporting programs for Native Hawaiian or Alaska Native culture and arts development at a total program level of \$1,500,000 as provided in the explanatory statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019. This program is a good example of a multi-State, multi-organizational collaboration as envisioned under the American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Culture and Art Development Act (20 U.S.C. Ch. 56). Other cultural programs, including grants to pre-

serve and interpret Japanese American Confinement Sites and Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act grants, are continued at their fiscal year 2019 levels.

9/11 Memorial Competitive Grant Program.—The Committee provides \$2,000,000 for the competitive grant program authorized by the 9/11 Memorial Act (Public Law 115–413).

Heritage Partnership Programs.—The Committee recommends \$21,944,000 for heritage partnership programs, which is an increase of \$1,623,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. This level of funding provides \$20,962,000 for grants to national heritage areas and \$982,000 to administer the program. The Committee believes that Heritage areas serve an important purpose in support of historical and cultural education, preservation, and tourism activities. The Committee continues to encourage individual heritage areas to develop plans for long-term sufficiency and supports longstanding efforts to develop and implement a new distribution formula that provides additional resources for newer areas while maintaining the robust capabilities of more established areas. The Committee is aware that progress has been made towards this goal but understands that more work is still needed to develop a consensus among the Service and all congressionally authorized areas on an equitable funding distribution. Accordingly, the Committee expects the Service to continue its work with currently authorized areas to develop and implement a sustainable, long-term funding solution for the program. In the meantime, \$21,944,000 is provided to continue Heritage Partnership Program grants in the same manner as fiscal year 2019, which provides that the increase above the fiscal year 2017 funding level shall be equally distributed to Tier 1 areas or Tier 2 areas currently receiving the minimum funding levels, including newly authorized areas.

Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Watertrails.—The Committee notes that the recommendation has increased support for the Gateways and Watertrails program to a total of \$3,000,000, in recognition of its longstanding role in supporting the conservation and interpretation of the Chesapeake Bay region. The Committee notes that efforts to enact a long-term reauthorization of this program continue and expects that the Service will continue to implement the program at the funding level appropriated by Congress in the meantime, pursuant to a recent opinion by the Service’s comptroller and consistent with the U.S. Government Accountability Office’s principles of Federal appropriations law.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2019	\$102,660,000
Budget estimate, 2020	32,672,000
Committee recommendation	113,160,000

The Committee recommends \$113,160,000 for the historic preservation fund, an increase of \$80,488,000 above the budget request and \$10,500,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. Program changes are detailed below and in the comprehensive table that accompanies the Committee report.

The Committee recommendation provides \$52,675,000 for grants-in-aid to States and territories and \$13,735,000 for grants-in-aid to Tribes.

The Committee has provided \$15,500,000 to continue the Civil Rights in America portion of the Centennial Initiative. These funds are available to protect and preserve the history and sites associated with the Civil Rights movement as well as recently discovered sites and stories of the transatlantic slave trade. The recommendation also provides \$9,000,000 to fund preservation grants for Historically Black Colleges and Universities and continues \$750,000 in grants for underserved populations.

The Committee provides \$7,500,000 for preservation grants to revitalize historic properties of national, State, and local significance in order to restore, protect, and foster economic development of rural villages and downtown areas. Grants shall be made available to States, local governments, Tribes, or community non-profit organizations for the purpose of making sub-grants to eligible projects. Priority shall be given to applicants with a demonstrated capacity for allocating similar awards for preservation of such sites. The Committee recommends that applicants cap their administrative costs at no more than 5 percent. The Service shall provide a spend plan for the Committee's review no later than 60 days after the enactment of this act and shall distribute grants expeditiously. Further, the Committee designates these grants the "Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grants," in recognition of his 40-year commitment to historic preservation and downtown revitalization, and his exceptional legacy of public service.

National Register of Historic Places.—The Committee is concerned by the March 1, 2019, proposal by the Service to modify the long-standing procedure used to nominate properties for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (84 Fed. Reg. 6996). The Committee is aware of concern from the Historic Preservation Community that the proposed changes are not required by the minor amendments Congress made to the National Historic Preservation Act in 2016 as part of Public Law 114–298. Further, the Committee is troubled that the Service has failed to appropriately conduct meaningful tribal consultation or adequately consult with other Federal land management agencies, state and tribal historic preservation officers or other key stakeholders during the proposal's development. The Committee directs the Department to complete meaningful government-to-government consultation with Tribes pursuant to Executive Order 13175 and consult with these key stakeholders prior to finalizing or implementing the rule.

The Save America's Treasures program is provided \$14,000,000. The recommendation supports this program because of its important role in providing preservation and conservation assistance to nationally significant historical properties and collections, including historic courthouses.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2019	\$364,704,000
Budget estimate, 2020	246,333,000
Committee recommendation	392,185,000

The bill includes \$392,185,000 for construction requirements for the national park system, which is \$27,481,000 above the enacted level, and \$145,852,000 above the request. The Committee directs the Service to provide no later than 60 days after enactment of this

act an operating plan for the allocation of funds. Requests for reprogramming will be considered pursuant to the guidelines in the front of this report. Within 180 days of enactment of this act, the Secretary is directed to submit to the Committees on Appropriations and Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a formal evaluation of the National Park Service’s Capital Investment Strategy, including any assessment of performance metrics and opportunities for investment.

The Committee has not yet received an updated fiscal year 2020 construction priority list from the Service due to the late passage of fiscal year 2019 appropriations. As a result, a detailed list of distribution of line-item construction projects is not included in this report. The Committee expects the Service to provide its updated fiscal year 2020 priority list as expeditiously as possible.

Ft. Vancouver National Historic Site Rehabilitation.—The Committee’s recommendation supports the rehabilitation of the barracks located at the site, a former U.S. Army facility listed on the National Register of Historic Places. However, the Committee directs the Service not to take any action to relocate any Service personnel to the site from other locations, as originally proposed. The Service shall instead brief the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act regarding an alternative plan for the long-term utilization of the site.

Gustavus Intertie, Glacier NP.—The Committee continues the direction contained in Senate Report 115–276 and further notes that it is the expectation of Congress that the Secretary, consistent with authority conveyed by 54 USC 100901, will contract with Alaska Power and Telephone, the only established hydro-electrical utility in the remote Alaska community of Gustavus, and for which the Service has previously received funds for expansion to meet all community needs, for the operation, maintenance, and repair of National Park Service-owned electric generation facilities. These facilities will be used to contribute energy to the micro grid during low periods of water and hydro -electrical generation, to preclude energy interruptions to benefit the administration and protection of the System and other users of the local area micro grid. Such use by AP&T of NPS facilities will negate additional similar facility acquisitions or construction and result in lower energy costs to users.

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2019	\$168,444,000
Budget estimate, 2020	4,828,000
Committee recommendation	¹ 199,899,000

¹ Includes a rescission of \$2,279,000 from unobligated balances.

The bill provides \$199,899,000 for land acquisition and State assistance including \$59,899,000 for land acquisition and \$140,000,000 for State assistance, with a rescission. The Committee provides \$2,500,000 for recreational access activity for the Service, an increase of \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and increases for the emergencies, hardships, and inholding activities. The funding provided by the Committee for recreation access may be available to acquire land to close gaps in the National Scenic Trails. The Committee urges the Service to consider

geographic distribution to ensure investments for the trail system are reflected in project prioritization. The Service is encouraged to use appropriated funds to purchase additional inholdings within the boundaries of the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park as part of the fiscal year 2018 funded project now underway. The Committee encourages the Park Service to establish a working group of interested stakeholders to develop a set of recommendations that could help states address their administrative obligations and compliance responsibilities under the state side program. The amount provided within this bill is available for the following distribution of funds and projects as ranked and provided by the administration:

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Project	Budget estimate	Bill (Discretionary)
WA/OR	Lewis and Clark National Historical Park		2,555
GA	Cumberland Island National Seashore		1,100
TX	Palo Alto Battlefield National Historical Park		3,500
NM	El Malpais National Monument		5,182
VA	Petersburg National Battlefield		2,417
KY/TN	Big South Fork National River & Recreation Area		850
NC	Guilford Courthouse National Military Park		400
Multi	Battlefield Park Units: Cedar Creek, Belle Grove, Guilford, Fort Donelson, Fredericksburg, Saratoga, Gettysburg, Spotsylvania, Shiloh, Vicksburg ..		2,000
HI	Kahakai National Historic Trail		6,000
NE/SD	Missouri National Recreation River		2,100
ND	Theodore Roosevelt National Park		900
MD/VA	George Washington Memorial Parkway		1,395
	Acquisition Management	8,828	10,000
	Emergencies, Hardships, Relocations and Deficiencies		4,000
	Inholdings, Exchanges, Donations		5,000
	American Battlefield Protection Grant Program	5,000	10,000
	Sportsman/Recreational Access	1,000	2,500
	Subtotal, Land Acquisition	14,828	59,899
	State Assistance Grants, Discretionary		110,000
	State Assistance Grants, Competitive		25,000
	Administrative Expenses		5,000
	Subtotal, State Assistance		140,000
	Rescission	-10,000	2,279
	Total, Land Acquisition and State Assistance	4,828	197,620

CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE

Appropriations, 2019	\$20,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	
Committee recommendation	20,000,000

The recommendation includes \$20,000,000, equal to the fiscal year 2019 level for the Centennial Challenge program. The Committee expects that these funds will be used primarily as an additional tool for the Service to address its backlog maintenance issues. While a 1-to-1 matching requirement is required by law for projects to qualify for these funds, the Service is urged to give preference to projects that demonstrate additional leveraging capacity from its partners. The Committee further encourages the Service to support deferred maintenance priorities that support recreational and education opportunities relating to urban and underserved youth.

ENERGY AND MINERALS

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2019	\$1,160,596,000
Budget estimate, 2020	983,467,000
Committee recommendation	1,209,601,000

The bill provides \$1,209,601,000 for the U.S. Geological Survey, \$49,005,000 above the enacted level. The Committee approves the proposed budget restructure and realignment which consolidates the function of two mission areas, Land Resources and Environmental Health, and realigns the structure of the Ecosystems, Water Resources, and the Core Science Systems Mission areas. The Committee recommendation also moves all the Environmental Health Programs into the Ecosystems Mission Area. All programs are maintained at the 2019 enacted levels unless further stipulated below.

Ecosystems.—The bill provides \$225,015,000 for Ecosystems programs and approves the Survey's request to restructure this activity with the following instructions. It is important to the Committee that as the Survey transitions to a new budget structure, the research capabilities centered on migratory fish conservation, aquatic health, fish biology, and invasive species continue and that all the science centers that perform this type of work, such as the Leetown Center, remain utilized.

The new Species Management Research Program receives \$72,159,000 including a transfer of \$2,500,000 from species specific research to the new biological threats program. Funding is provided to Species Management Research, with the expectation the \$250,000 will be used for competitively awarded grants for applied research to develop a system for integrating sensors. It also is the Committee's expectation that by working with partners, USGS can develop a convergent platform that enables existing and future sensor technologies to be deployed in extreme environments where real-time information is required.

The new Land Management Research Program receives \$55,448,000. Biological carbon sequestration activities are reduced by \$5,025,000 due to the completion of activities that were conducted as part of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–140) and the necessary assessments have been completed with published reports and papers. The next phase of assessments set to be conducted are for carbon sequestration in wetlands, which are funded under a different sub activity.

The new Biological Threats Research Program receives \$34,549,000.

The Committee provides an increase in funds for a total of \$1,000,000 to research the predominant pathways and mechanisms of the transmission of chronic wasting disease in wild, captive, and farmed populations of cervids in North America, including identifying significant gaps in the current scientific knowledge regarding transmission pathways. In carrying out this research, USGS may consult, partner, or contract with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, the National Academy of Sciences, and other public and private entities.

Funding for white nose syndrome is increased by \$500,000 to assist the Survey in leading and implementing the North American Bat Monitoring Program in association with other Federal natural resource management agencies and offices, States, and non-governmental partners. Asian Carp activities are funded at \$9,600,000, a \$2,000,000 increase which shall continue to be used to address Asian Carp issues in the Great Lakes and Upper Mississippi River Basin. In order to effectively control the spread of Asian Carp, the Committee expects all six sub basins of the Mississippi River Basin will be included in funding opportunities.

Additionally, of the funds provided, the Committee expects a total of \$400,000 to be devoted to Coral Disease Research, Detection, and Response as a result of concerns that emerging coral diseases have proven to be a major source of coral mortality, especially along the Florida Reef Tract, and pose a significant obstacles to coral reef restoration efforts. The Committee encourages the Department of the Interior to work with other Federal partners, as well as State and territorial government partners, to support coral monitoring, research, and restoration efforts in highly impacted and high priority coral reef habitats in U.S. waters including in Biscayne National Park and Dry Tortugas National Park.

The Committee is aware of the work the Survey is performing in critical landscapes, such as the Arctic, Puget Sound, California Bay Delta, Everglades, Great Lakes, Columbia River, and the Chesapeake Bay, and encourages this work to continue.

The Committee appreciates the research that the Survey is conducting regarding the Columbia River's flow regimes and understands the value of such research in light of the Columbia River Treaty. The Committee urges such flow regime research to be conducted in partnership with academic partners that have an advanced-technology observation and prediction system in this estuary.

The Committee also notes the grave ecological threats and public nuisance posed by many invasive species and directs the Survey to prioritize research, detection, and response efforts on invasive spe-

cies with extremely high impacts on public lands and natural resources, including Burmese Pythons in the Florida Everglades and Big Cypress Swamp, as well as Lionfish in the Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean, and South Atlantic waters.

The Cooperative Research Units Program receives \$18,371,000, maintaining the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. The Committee notes that USGS Cooperative Research Units [CRU] have served as a cooperative network with Interior partners to improve and increase youth involvement in science and resources management. The Committee recognizes the value of these programs in building the workforce of tomorrow and strongly encourages the Survey to develop a plan and address open research positions at research institutions and fill open positions at CRUs as quickly as practicable to support the educational pipeline. The Committee strongly encourages that of the funds provided, \$250,000 be maintained for research into the causes, and possible mitigation, of the dramatic decline in moose populations in the southern portions of that animal's New England range.

The new Climate Adaption Science Center sub activity receives \$44,488,000. The recommendation includes funding to maintain the fiscal year 2019 levels for the Centers. It is the Committee's expectation that funding will be distributed according to the allocation methodology in previous years ensuring all Centers remain open and at current levels.

Energy and Mineral Resources.—The bill provides \$90,041,000 for Mineral Resources. The Committee includes \$4,000,000 for the implementation of Secretarial Order 3352 and encourages the Survey to continue to work on the U.S. domestic mineral base survey.

The Committee supports the direction in Executive Order 13817 and Secretarial Order 3359 to improve topographic, geological, and geophysical mapping and provides \$10,598,000 for the new critical minerals initiative. The Committee also encourages the completion of the pyrrhotite occurrence study, which was provided funding in 2019.

The Committee expects the Survey to work collaboratively with State geological surveys to focus resources toward completing its core task of geologically surveying regions of the country that have high quality mineral and energy resources that remain unmapped at a useable scale, such as the Arctic mineral belt which includes the Yukon Tanana Uplands. The Survey will consult with State geological surveys to update and conduct new evaluations of oil and gas resources in low-permeability reservoirs as in previous years.

Natural Hazards.—The bill includes \$170,838,000 for Natural Hazards programs. Within the Earthquake Hazards program, the Committee continues to support the multitude of regional earthquake initiatives, but is concerned about the budget structure for each network as it relates to operations, maintenance, and infrastructure; therefore, the Committee directs the Survey to report back within 90 days after enactment of this act with a breakdown of funding between the operations, maintenance, and infrastructure expenditures in 2018 and 2019 along with recommendations on how to better structure the funding for these initiatives. This recommendation provides funding to ensure all the regional networks receive 2019 base funding level for operations and maintenance, in-

cluding earthquake early warning and the Central and Eastern US Network [CEUSN]. Within these amounts, the Committee directs that regional networks which recently acquired the USArray stations from the National Science Foundation receive \$3,000,000 for the operations and maintenance as these networks work to incorporate and use all Earthscope data. On top of base operations and maintenance for each network, the recommendation includes \$17,500,000 for equipment and infrastructure costs. The Committee is also concerned that the updates to the national seismic hazard maps do not consistently include all 50 States and directs the Survey to update these maps for all 50 States, not just the lower 48, and provides \$2,000,000 for this effort.

The Committee is concerned about the lack of knowledge and real time instrumentation available for the Cascadia subduction zone; therefore, the Committee encourages the continued development of a system for Cascadia that will help prepare for and mitigate the negative human and economic impacts of a major seismic event.

Base funding for the volcano hazards program is included along with \$1,540,000 for the operation of equipment purchased with the onetime capital infrastructure provided in fiscal year 2018 funding. The Committee remains concerned that systems and equipment used to monitor, detect, and warn the public of volcanic and seismic hazards, including lahars and earthquakes on high-threat volcanoes, are outdated and inadequate to address the substantial risks posed by those natural hazards. The Committee continues funding for next generation lahar operations and includes \$1,645,000 for the Survey's plan to repair, upgrade, and expand monitoring, detection, and warning systems and equipment on high-threat volcanoes.

The Committee is encouraged by the establishment of the National Volcano Early Warning and Monitoring System [NVEWS] (section 5001 of Public Law 116–9) in 2019. NVEWS will vastly improve, organize, and modernize volcano monitoring efforts in the United States to mitigate volcanic hazards. Building upon the lessons learned from developing the Earthquake Early Warning system, the Committee recommends that the USGS continue development of an implementation plan and operations and maintenance budget projections for NVEWS, with a focus and priority on high-threat volcanoes in areas of sparse instrumentation. The Committee recognizes the risk of geomagnetic field disturbances, including from Space Weather, on the Nation's electric power transmission network, pipelines, and other critical infrastructure. The Committee provides an additional \$1,500,000 to complete a magnetotelluric survey of the earth's electric and magnetic fields on a regular grid across the conterminous United States.

Water Resources.—The bill includes \$228,808,000 for Water Resources. The Committee provides \$1,000,000 to continue the U.S.-Mexico transboundary aquifer project; \$6,000,000 for the Mississippi Alluvial plain project; and \$300,000 for shallow and fractured bedrock terrain research to continue. The groundwater monitoring network is to be maintained at enacted levels.

The Committee includes \$1,500,000 for the Survey to install streamgages on certain transboundary rivers and an additional

\$1,500,000 for the implementation of the baseline strategy for transboundary rivers as outlined by the Survey's Water Quality Baseline Assessment for Transboundary Rivers. The Committee supports having a cost effective national streamgauge strategy and continues \$7,000,000 for this effort. The Committee also encourages the Survey's efforts in this regard as they move forward with the Next Generation Water Observing System and other efforts, including pilots in reference watersheds. The Committee also encourages the Survey to consult with relevant State officials to install sufficient monitoring and stream gages in the lower basin of the Delaware River as part of this effort. The Committee also expects the \$120,000 for the streamgauge on the Unuk River to be continued.

The Committee continues the direction that the Survey enter into a formal partnership with local Tribes and other Federal agencies as necessary in the area to develop a water quality strategy for the transboundary rivers.

The Committee expects the \$300,000 for work to examine perfluorinated compounds to continue with priority given to sampling at sources of drinking water near locations with known or suspected releases of perfluorinated compounds. The Committee is also aware the Survey is been working with other Federal partners on various PFAS analytical methods and supports the continuation of \$1,700,000 for this work on the development of a USGS analytical method for measuring PFAS compounds in the environment.

The Water Resources Research Act (Public Law 88-379) remains at the enacted fiscal year level of \$6,500,000. The Cooperative Water Program was renamed as part of a budget restructure in 2016 and the Cooperative Matching Funds is expected to be maintained at enacted levels.

Within funds for water resources, \$1,500,000 is provided for groundwater hydrologic studies for communities to determine the potential effects of increased water usage, particularly related to proposed water transfers out of fully appropriated water basins in the West, such as the Plains of San Agustin basin and the Gila River watershed.

Core Science Systems.—The bill includes \$221,688,000 for Core Science Systems. Programs are to be maintained at the enacted levels including the 3D Elevation Program [3DEP] program with a base level of \$7,722,000 to be continued for the 3D Elevation: Alaska Mapping and Map Modernization. It is the Committee's understanding this project is almost complete. The Survey is directed to brief the Committee regarding the next priority objective for mapping within 90 days after enactment of this act. The Committee reminds the Survey of the directive contained in the 2019 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law 116-6) regarding partnerships for the integration of sensors and encourages the submission of this delayed report.

The bill provides \$101,865,000 for the National Land Imaging Program, with full funding for Landsat 9 and the eight regional science centers provided at the negotiated annual agreement levels. The Committee also recognizes the value of the AmericaView State Grant program and directs the Survey to continue funding the AmericaView State grant program at the fiscal year 2019 enacted levels to ensure the ongoing viability of the program nationwide.

Funding for the Landsat 7 and 8 archive activities has been reduced by \$5,000,000.

Science Support.—The bill includes \$96,828,000 for Science Support programs, a decrease of \$6,000,000 below the enacted level.

Facilities.—The bill includes \$176,383,000 for facilities, deferred maintenance and capital improvement. The Committee has continued funding for the Menlo Park facility transition and \$71,164,000 has been included in facilities funding.

The Committee is aware the facilities at the Stennis Space Center are slated for demolition by 2022, and this facility is where the Survey performs the foundational services for all facets of the water observing systems; therefore, the Committee has included funding for the building of a new facility for this work. Also the Committee has included funding to fund the replacement of the Survey’s facilities on the island of Hawaii which were impacted by the 2018 eruption and earthquake at Kilauea. The Committee is still waiting for the reports from the Survey related to the eruption as required by Public Law 116–6 and Public Law 116–20 and expects those products. The Survey is reminded to continue to keep the Committee and local community informed as plans coalesce for replacement facilities.

The Committee continues the direction related to the National Wildlife Center in Senate Report 115–276 and notes that the Survey has not yet delivered the required report. Further, the Committee recognizes there is important ongoing research on the potential for interactions between animal and human health, and the Survey should report on its capacity to partner with other Federal agencies with related responsibilities to respond to health threats.

BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

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

OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2019	\$179,266,000
Budget estimate, 2020	193,426,000
Committee recommendation	193,426,000

The bill provides \$193,426,000 for the Ocean Energy Management account, equal to the request. This amount will be partially offset with the collection of offsetting rental receipts and cost recovery fees totaling \$60,000,000.

Renewable Energy.—The bill provides \$21,325,000 for renewable energy activities, as detailed in the request. The Bureau should continue to work with the Department of Energy to identify and permit a national offshore wind test site and to exchange information with the Department and the coastal States about the development of new technology related to the structural material, environmental, and design safety criteria, as well as design and performance standards of transitional depth and floating wind turbines. The Bureau is also expected to continue working with coastal States and other stakeholders to study new wind energy areas, in-

cluding in shallow, transitional, and deep (over 200 feet) waters. The Committee expects the review and approval process for offshore renewable energy projects, including wind, to remain consistent with the legal rights of current leaseholders.

Conventional Energy.—The bill provides \$64,123,000 for conventional energy activities, equal to the request. The Bureau is reminded to continue to provide quarterly reports on the status of exploration and development plans to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations as required under the approval of the reorganization of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement.

Environmental Assessment.—The bill provides \$85,110,000 for environmental assessment activities, equal to the request.

Marine Minerals.—The bill provides \$5,729,000 for marine minerals activities, equal to the request. The Committee concurs with the Bureau's proposal to create a new budget activity within the Ocean Energy Management appropriation, which will raise the visibility of the Bureau's Marine Minerals Program. The Committee further supports the Bureau's initiation of an Outer Continental Shelf [OCS] Critical Mineral Inventory and is encouraged by the Bureau's decision to make critical minerals a new focal area for the Marine Minerals Program.

Executive Direction.—The bill provides \$17,139,000 for executive direction of the Bureau, including the Office of the Director, equal to the request.

Offshore Wind Permitting.—The Committee is encouraged by the demonstrated potential of offshore wind lease sales, including the recent record-breaking lease sale of 390,000 acres on the OCS, which generated \$405,100,000 for American taxpayers. The Committee supports the responsible development of offshore wind energy projects and expects the Bureau to improve engagement with key stakeholders, particularly individual commercial and recreational fishermen, as well as State fishery and coastal management agencies, during the Offshore Wind Energy Authorization Process. The Committee further expects the Bureau to ensure that lessees consult with and consider the concerns of affected fishermen and other stakeholders at each stage of the leasing and development process.

The Committee urges the Bureau to complete OCS development and project permitting in a timely manner to avoid stranding capital investment. The Committee believes that the interest in OCS wind development can only be sustained if project permitting is completed expeditiously. Accordingly, the Department shall prioritize the efficient processing of permit applications of offshore wind development, while ensuring proper environmental review, as well as moving forward with additional offshore wind lease sales and the establishment of further Wind Energy Areas to the extent practicable and with appropriate stakeholder input, as noted above.

North Carolina Wind Leases.—According to information provided by the Bureau to the Committee, no lease sales will be held for offshore areas of North Carolina for wind energy during fiscal year 2020. The Committee directs the Bureau to follow this commitment and to continue to work with local stakeholders, industry, and

State task forces to address local concerns related to the visual impacts of any proposed leasing activity in subsequent fiscal years.

Offshore Revenues.—The Committee 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 (Public Law 109–432).

BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

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

OFFSHORE SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

Appropriations, 2019	\$187,240,000
Budget estimate, 2020	192,812,000
Committee recommendation	187,341,000

The bill provides \$187,341,000 for the Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement account, \$101,000 above the enacted level. This amount will be partially offset with the collection of offsetting rental receipts, cost recovery fees, and inspection fees, totaling \$67,000,000.

Operations, Safety and Regulation.—The bill provides \$146,340,000 for operations, safety, and regulation activities, equal to the enacted level and \$5,471,000 below the request.

Administrative Operations.—The bill provides \$18,150,000 for administrative operations equal to the request.

Executive Direction.—The bill provides \$18,093,000 for executive direction of the Bureau, including the Office of the Director equal to the request.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2019	\$14,899,000
Budget estimate, 2020	12,700,000
Committee recommendation	14,899,000

The bill provides \$14,899,000 for oil spill research, equal to the enacted level and \$2,199,000 above the request.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement [OSMRE] was established in 1977 to oversee and carry out the requirements of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (Public Law 95–87) in concert with States and Indian Tribes. OSMRE’s primary objectives are to ensure coal mining activities are conducted in a manner that protects citizens and the environment during mining, ensure the land is properly reclaimed, and mitigate effects of past mining by reclaiming abandoned coal mines. OSMRE addresses its mission through grants to States and Tribes to carry out their own regulatory and reclamation programs and the administration of OSMRE’s regulatory and reclamation programs. The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act Amendments of 2006 (Public Law 109–432) revised the mine rec-

lamation fee distribution mechanism beginning in fiscal year 2008. State and Tribal reclamation grants are now provided under mandatory appropriations instead of through this bill.

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2019	\$115,804,000
Budget estimate, 2020	96,960,000
Committee recommendation	117,768,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$117,768,000 for Regulation and Technology, \$1,964,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. The bill maintains State regulatory grants at \$68,590,000, which is equal to the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Appropriations, 2019	\$139,672,000
Budget estimate, 2020	24,713,000
Committee recommendation	139,713,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$139,713,000 for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, \$41,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. Of the funds provided, \$24,713,000 shall be derived from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund and \$115,000,000 shall be derived from the General Fund.

The Committee provides a total of \$115,000,000 for grants to States and federally recognized Indian Tribes for the reclamation of abandoned mine lands in conjunction with economic and community development and reuse goals. States and Tribes shall use these funds to accelerate the remediation of Abandoned Mine Land [AML] sites with economic and community development end uses in mind. In doing so, the Committee envisions a collaborative partnership between the State and Tribal AML programs and their respective State and local economic and community development programs that will explore ways to return legacy coal sites to productive reuse. The Committee notes that these grants are provided from the General Fund and are therefore separate from the mandatory payments from the AML fund in fiscal year 2020.

Assistance to Impacted States.—For fiscal year 2020, \$75,000,000 shall be provided to the three Appalachian States with the largest unfunded needs for the reclamation of Priority 1 and Priority 2 sites as delineated in the AML Inventory System. State AML programs, in consultation with State economic and community development authorities, shall develop a list of eligible AML projects in Appalachian counties that have a nexus to economic and community development and select qualifying AML projects that have the potential to create long-term economic benefits. State AML programs should consider whether a model similar to the Appalachian Regional Commission grants process could streamline project selection and whether an interagency agreement or other contracting mechanisms could streamline program implementation. Eligible grant recipients are limited to State and local governmental entities who may subcontract project-related activities as appropriate.

Consistent with fiscal year 2019, the Committee provides an additional \$30,000,000 for the next three Appalachian States with the largest unfunded needs for the reclamation of Priority 1 and Priority 2 sites as delineated in the AML Inventory System. The

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

The Committee provided funds for Tribes for the first time in fiscal year 2018 and continues to believe that Tribes can contribute to the success of the pilot. For fiscal year 2020, the Committee has provided \$10,000,000 for grants to federally recognized Indian Tribes. Eligible grant recipients for the \$10,000,000 are also limited to Tribal governmental entities who may subcontract project-related activities as appropriate.

AML Pilot Program.—The Committee appreciates the guidance distributed by OSMRE on project eligibility for the AML Pilot Program. The Committee encourages the Secretary to continue working with OSMRE field offices and State AML programs to vet project proposals in the early stages of developing AML pilot projects.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

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

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

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2019	\$2,414,577,000
Budget estimate, 2020	1,462,310,000
Committee recommendation	1,533,461,000

The recommendation provides a total of \$1,533,461,000 for the Operations of Indian Programs account, a decrease of \$881,116,000 below the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. The Committee approves the proposed restructure to separate the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, which accounts for the decrease in funding for the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Funding reductions proposed in the request are not included unless specifically mentioned in the details that follow. The Committee has included fixed costs and internal transfers as proposed along with the following

instructions and the Committee would like to remind the Bureau of the importance of meeting reporting requirements.

The addition of many Bureau programs to the Government Accountability Office's [GAO] 2019 high risk list (GAO-17-317) indicate there remain several challenges to overcome in order to improve the Federal management of programs that serve Tribes and their members. The Committee stands ready to work with the Bureau to implement the GAO recommendations and strongly encourages the necessary changes be made to be removed from the GAO high risk list.

The Committee is aware the Bureau of Indian Affairs has received proposals from tribes seeking to procure a lease under section 105(l) of the Indian Self Determination Act and Education Assistance Act [ISDEAA], Public Law 93-638, 25 U.S.C. 5342(l). The Committee expects the Bureau to communicate regularly on the status of cost estimates for the leases and directs the Bureau to report back to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act regarding what actions the Department has taken or plans to take in fiscal year 2020 to engage Tribes and Tribal organizations to develop the necessary policies and protocols to analyze and evaluate future lease requests. The Committee also directs the Indian Health Service and the Department of the Interior to consult with Tribes, the Department of Justice, and the Office of Management and Budget and to work with the House and Senate committees of jurisdiction, the Committees on Appropriations, and other relevant Federal partners to formulate budget and legislative strategies to address this situation, including discussions about whether, in light of the Manilaq decisions, these funds should be reclassified as an appropriated entitlement.

Tribal Government.—The bill provides \$334,179,000 for Tribal government programs, an increase of \$13,206,000 over the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. The recommendation supports \$5,000,000 for Small and needy Tribes and this funding amount ensures all Small and needy Tribes receive the maximum base level. The Committee is aware some eligible Tribes have not received the maximum amount available even though the funding and report language have been explicit; therefore, the Committee expects the Department of the Interior to provide helpful oversight to the Bureau to ensure this program distributes the funding accurately and on time. The recommendation supports \$1,281,000 for new Tribes and notes the challenge of reconciling the timing of the Tribal recognition process with the annual budget formulation process. If additional Tribes are recognized during fiscal year 2020 beyond those contemplated in the budget request, the Bureau is urged to support their capacity building efforts to the extent feasible. The Committee is also aware that new Tribes seeking Tribal recognition are often meet with delay. The Committee expects the Bureau to efficiently administer the Tribal recognition process and strongly encourages action on pending requests. The Committee provides \$36,063,000 for road maintenance. The Committee is concerned about the obligation of road maintenance funding given the balances and backlog for deferred maintenance of roads in Indian Country; therefore, the Committee again directs the Bureau to report back to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act

on the progress being made to implement the GAO recommendations outlined in the report GAO-17-423 as well as an explanation on how the funds provided in this bill will be allocated along with an explanation and the process for the distribution of funds.

Within the program funding for road maintenance, \$1,000,000 is continued for the implementation of the Native American Tourism and Improving Visitor Experience Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-221) and the Bureau is instructed to report back within 30 days of enactment of this act on how this funding will be distributed.

Human Services.—The bill includes \$154,685,000 for human services programs, a decrease of \$6,731,000. The Committee would like to note the funding decrease is the result of Tribes transferring these funds from these activities that the Committee must account for and this funding level and is not due to a decrease in appropriation. The Committee is concerned about the transfers in funding for welfare assistance, social services, and the Indian Child Welfare Act (Public Law 95-608) and directs the Bureau to brief staff within 30 days of enactment of this act regarding these transfers. The recommendation includes funding to continue the Tiwahe Initiative. The Committee believes this initiative has helped strengthen Tribal communities by leveraging programs and resources; however, it is important to accurately track the funding going to pilot sites and others to measure overall program effectiveness and to ensure funding is not diverted for other purposes. The Committee is concerned that funding for the Tiwahe initiative has not been properly documented; therefore, the Committee directs the Bureau to produce a comprehensive report on funding levels and distribution with an outline of recipients since the initiative began in 2014. Within the amounts provided for Tiwahe, at least \$300,000 is to be used to support women and children's shelters that are serving the needs of multiple Tribes or Alaska native Villages in the areas served by Tiwahe pilot sites.

As the Committee continues to support the Tiwahe initiative, the Committee understands there are significant social service needs in Indian Country. The Committee directs the Bureau to report back within 180 days of enactment of this act on the status of the National Training Center for Indian Services and how this Center will seek to improve social services across Indian Country.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$2,000,000 for the Housing Program for a level of \$11,708,000. The Bureau is instructed to report back within 30 days of enactment of this act on how this funding will be distributed.

Trust—Natural Resources Management.—The recommendation includes \$209,362,000 for trust and natural resources programs, an increase of \$2,492,000 above the enacted level. Within the amounts, \$12,036,000 is provided for the Tribal Management/Development Program. It is the Committee's understanding the Bureau has entered into cooperative agreements with Ahtna Inter-Tribal Resource Commission and the Kuskokwim River Inter-Tribal Fisheries Commission with other organizations interested in establishing similar agreements; therefore, it is the Committee's expectation that within the funding provided, pilot projects and programs for Alaska subsistence will continue. An additional \$900,000 has been included for the implementation of the Pacific Salmon

Treaty and \$500,000 for the law enforcement needs for treaty sites on the Columbia River under the rights protection program as well as \$1,000,000 for the invasive species program.

The Committee continues support for the Bureau's partnership with local Tribes and the U.S. Geological Survey to help develop a water quality strategy for transboundary rivers.

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

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

The Committee is aware that Tolowa Dee-ni' has been working with the Department to confirm the existence of a reserved fishing right and urges the Department to review and make a decision expeditiously on the Tribe's pending application. The Committee understands there are several Tribes with hatcheries that do not receive fish hatchery operations funding even though an established fishing right exists. The Committee directs the Bureau to compile a list of these Tribes to be publicly distributed.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$1,000,000 for the Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs to contract with relevant federally recognized tribes or tribal organizations to allow tribal cultural experts to perform a cultural resources investigation to identify culturally and historically significant areas and sites in areas of high energy development potential within the Chaco Canyon region of the Southwest. As part of this investigation the Committee expects special emphasis to be given to areas of high development potential as defined in Figure 10 of the Bureau of Land Management's February 2018 Final Report, "Reasonable Development Scenario of Oil and Gas Activities" for the Mancos-Gallup RMPA Planning Area. The Assistant Secretary shall consult with affected tribes prior to soliciting proposals and shall award funds within 270 days of enactment of this act.

Trust—Real Estate Services.—The bill includes \$130,905,000, for trust-real estate services programs, an increase of \$225,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. Within the amounts provided, programs are expected to be continued at the fiscal year 2019 enacted level with fixed costs and internal transfers included. The Committee has restored the proposed budget cuts to the Alaska Native programs and directs a program level of \$450,000 for the certification of historical places and cultural sites, including Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act sites. Within the amounts provided, the Committee also expects funding of \$1,500,000 to continue for rights protection litigation support. The Committee directs the Bureau to conduct an inventory of wells for which BIA is responsible

to reclaim, including cost estimates, for submission to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act.

The Committee is aware that recruitment and retention challenges for staff positions within Trust-Real Estate Services programs negatively impact the ability of the Department to carry out its duties as a Trustee for Indian Trust Land, prevent Tribes from successfully participating in other Federal programs, and stymie Tribal economic development opportunities. The Committee also recognizes increased digitization of Indian land records would increase efficiency within Trust-Real Estate Services. Within the amounts provided, the Committee encourages Trust-Real Estate Services to implement additional digitization of Indian land records to promote Tribal economic development opportunities in Indian Country, including the Fort Belknap Indian Community. With 90 days of enactment of this act, the Department shall submit a report to the Committee on Appropriations and Senate Committee on Indian Affairs that details actual staffing and vacancy levels within the program and provides specific recommendations to retain staff and improve program performance.

Public Safety and Justice.—The bill includes \$419,326,000 for public safety and justice programs, an increase of \$7,809,000 above the enacted level. Within the funding provided for criminal investigations and police services, \$1,000,000 is to be continued for the implementation of Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (Public Law 101–601). The Committee also expects the recidivism initiative administered through the Tiwahe initiative to be continued at current levels with this funding going to those pilot sites.

The Committee continues \$13,000,000 to address the needs of Public Law 83–280 States. The Committee remains concerned about the Tribal courts needs as identified in the Indian Law and Order Commission’s November 2013 report which notes Federal investment in Tribal justice for Public Law 83–280 States has been more limited than elsewhere in Indian Country. The Committee expects the Bureau to continue to work with Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations to consider options that promote, design, or pilot Tribal court systems for Tribal communities subject to full or partial State jurisdiction under Public Law 83–280.

Within the amounts provided, the Committee continues \$2,000,000 for the implementation of the Violence Against Women Act [VAWA] (Public Law 103–322) for both training and VAWA specific Tribal court needs.

To help better address Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, the recommendation includes an additional \$1,000,000 for criminal investigation and services to focus on unsolved missing and murdered cases and \$2,000,000 through the special initiatives activities for equipment that can be used to help collect and preserve evidence at the scene of crimes throughout Indian country. Additionally, within the funds provided for law enforcement, \$1,000,000 is provided to perform background check investigations to help with the hiring process.

The Committee is aware that it is necessary to both boost coordination and data collection among Tribal, local, State, and Federal law enforcement in order address the crisis of missing, trafficked,

and murdered indigenous women. For this reason, the Committee directs the Bureau to designate an official within the Office of Justice Services to work with Tribes to develop a set of guidelines on how to best collect the statistics on missing, trafficked, and murdered native women. The Committee expects this designee to report back to the Committee on his or her findings within 1 year after enactment. Additionally, the Committee directs the Government Accountability Office [GAO] to conduct a review of the Bureau's Federal policy for investigating and reporting missing and murdered Native Americans as well as outline recommendations for ways in which the Bureau can improve and better coordinate Tribal law enforcement activities with other Federal agencies to improve access to databases and public notification systems.

In addition to these resources, the recommendation also includes funding to focus on retention and advanced training needs. The Committee includes \$2,500,000 to operate new advanced (non-basic) training activities in the Great Plains region. These advanced training activities shall focus on training for detectives, forensics, and other advanced training and shall not duplicate training conducted at the Indian Police Academy at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers [FLETC] in Artesia, New Mexico, where training will continue for entry-level tribal and BIA law enforcement officers, agents, and corrections officers. The Committee remains fully supportive of the Indian Police Academy at FLETC in Artesia, New Mexico, and expects the Bureau to maintain the Academy's longstanding role as the central justice services training location for tribal law enforcement, including entry-level law enforcement officers, agents, and corrections officers. The bill provides \$4,939,000 for the Indian Police Academy.

The Committee is aware that Indian reservations have violent crime rates that are more than two and a half times higher than the national average. The Committee recognizes the need to address crime and violence in Indian Country and is concerned that there is a nearly 30 percent vacancy rate among Bureau of Indian Affairs law enforcement personnel. The Committee notes that the vacancy and turnover rate is especially high in the Great Plains Region, which contains 60 percent of all Office of Justice Services vacancies and over half of all Bureau of Indian Affairs police officer vacancies. The Committee directs the Bureau of Indian Affairs, working with other Federal partners, to report back to the Committee within 1 year of enactment of this Act detailing the training needs for BIA law enforcement and tribal law enforcement by location with a comprehensive plan on how to recruit, train, and fill the vacancies. As part of this report, the Committee expects the Bureau to work with the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers to clearly identify what funding mechanisms are authorized that may be used for the recruitment, training, and facility needs as well as what type of partnerships, both Federal, state, and tribal, could be utilized to address and fill these needs.

The Committee understands the \$7,500,000 provided in fiscal year 2018 and fiscal year 2019 for opioid addiction was not used solely for this purpose, but used to hire additional drug enforcement officers to assist with all drug related issues on Tribal lands. The Committee has continued this funding without the designation

of opioid funding. The Committee directs the Bureau to include Tiwahe funding provided under this activity be included in the directive under Social Services. The Tiwahe initiative is funded at enacted levels.

Community and Economic Development.—The bill provides \$49,529,000 for community and economic development programs, an increase of \$1,950,000 above the enacted level. The recommendation continues \$3,400,000 for cooperative agreements to carry out the provisions of the NATIVE Act (Public Law 114–221) of 2016, including activities related to technical assistance, improved data collection and analysis of tribal tourism. The Committee also continues \$1,000,000 for the modernization of oil and gas records including the National Indian Oil and Gas Management System [NIOGEMS]. The recent GAO high risk report found the Bureau does not properly manage Indian energy resources held in trust and thereby limits opportunities for Tribes and their members to use those resources to create economic benefits in their communities. The Committee requests the Bureau work to make the necessary changes recommended by the GAO report and report back to the Committee outlining any barriers, statutory or regulatory, that prohibit or slow the pace of resource development as well as a status update on the open items that still need to be implemented according to the GAO report.

The Committee understands the importance of preserving native languages for all Tribal communities. The Committee has previously appropriated funds to the Bureau of Indian Education to build capacity for language immersion programs or to create new programs; however, those States with federally recognized Tribes without Bureau funded schools have been prevented from participating in this program even though eligibility for these grants have included potential applicants beyond the Bureau of Education school system. The Committee includes \$2,000,000 in new funding under this subactivity for language immersion grants. The Committee expects eligibility to be any private nonprofit, or Tribal organization in those States without Bureau-funded schools that are also interested in further enhancing or creating native language immersion programs.

The Committee directs the Bureau to include Tiwahe funding provided under this activity be included in the directive under Social Services. The Tiwahe initiative is funded at enacted levels.

Executive Direction and Administrative Services.—The bill includes \$235,475,000 for executive direction and administrative services, an increase of \$4,490,000 above the enacted level.

The Committee is concerned the Indian Employment, Training and Related Services Act (Public Law 102–477), as amended, has not been fully implemented. The Bureau shall report back within 60 days of enactment of this act on the status of implementation.

CONSTRUCTION

(INCLUDING RESCISSION AND TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2019	\$358,719,000
Budget estimate, 2020	58,482,000
Committee recommendation	128,723,000

The Committee notes the decrease in funding is the result of the budget restructure. Public Safety and Justice programs receive \$40,311,000, an increase of \$5,001,000. The recommendation provides \$23,000,000 for the restart of the facilities replacement and construction program; \$4,494,000 for employee housing; \$9,372,000 for facilities improvement and repair; \$171,000 for fire safety coordination; and \$3,274,000 for fire protection. Resources management receives a total of \$71,258,000 and includes: \$28,698,000 for irrigation projects, with at least \$10,000,000 for projects authorized by the WIIN Act; \$38,280,000 for dam projects; \$1,016,000 for survey and design; \$2,613,000 for engineering and supervision; and \$651,000 for Federal power compliance, along with a \$2,000,000 rescission from resources management construction account unobligated balances. The Committee expects the funds designated for WIIN Act (Public Law 114–322) activities will be deposited into the Indian Irrigation Fund and fund those projects authorized by Public Law 114–322. General administration or other Program Construction receives \$17,154,000 and includes \$1,417,000 for telecommunications repair; \$11,818,000 for construction program management, with increases in order to fully fund the Ft. Peck water system; and \$3,919,000 for facilities improvement and repair.

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

The Committee understands the demand for public safety and construction funding remains high and the backlog to replace these facilities has grown exponentially. The Committee is aware there are many condemned facilities across the country including the Hopi, White Mountain Apache, and San Carlos Apache detention and justice facilities. For this reason, the Committee directs the Bureau to report back in 90 days after enactment of this act with a comprehensive list of condemned facilities that need to be replaced.

The Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate Tribe, and the surrounding area, is facing an increase in substance abuse and related violence. The Committee is aware the Tribe received funding to replace an old detention center in fiscal year 2018 that would allow the Tribe to replace its old detention center up to its previous capacity; however, the capacity of the prior facility does not account for the increase in population growth or the need to address rising violent crime issues on the reservation. The Committee recognizes the need for increased detention space is dependent upon supportive data. Therefore, the Committee directs the Bureau to report back to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act with factors used to determine the appropriate size of the detention center including the consideration of a high security adult detention block and a cost estimate.

BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION
 OPERATION OF INDIAN EDUCATION PROGRAMS
 (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2019	
Budget estimate, 2020	\$867,416,000
Committee recommendation	905,841,000

Education.—The bill includes \$905,841,000 for education programs, and the Committee approves the separation of this funding from the Bureau of Indian Affairs Operation of Indian Programs. The Committee fully supports making the needed reforms to the Bureau of Indian Education [BIE] in order to improve the quality of education offered to address the performance gap of student's education at BIE-funded schools. The first phase of the current reform effort was approved in 2015 and the Committee directs the Bureau to regularly inform the Committee on progress. Over the past 3 years, the GAO has issued several reports (GAO-13-774, GAO-15-121, GAO-17-447, GAO-17-421, and GAO-16-313) outlining management challenges at the Bureau and there are still outstanding open recommendations to address as well as additional issues outlined in the high risk report (GAO-17-317). The Committee is fully supportive of efforts to reform and better the system, but concerns about how the Bureau manages funding, tracks school conditions, and manages the overall school system remain. The Committee stands ready to work with the administration on the appropriate steps forward and directs the Office of the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs to report back within 60 days of enactment of this act on the progress made towards implementing all the GAO recommendations and the current status of the reform effort as well as the status of Congressional directives.

The Committee understands the Bureau and the Department of Education currently have a Memorandum of Understanding that allows the two agencies to work collaboratively through regularly scheduled meetings to discuss how to improve efficiency and student outcomes. The Committee encourages this to continue.

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

Within the funds provided for education program enhancements, \$2,000,000 continues native language immersion grants with the understanding the recipients of these grants are Bureau funded schools. The Bureau is expected to report within 60 days of enactment of this act regarding the status of fiscal year 2019 funds and the planned distribution of funds in this act.

The Committee remains concerned about the distribution methodology of the Johnson O'Malley [JOM] assistance grants and is aware Congress enacted the Johnson O'Malley Modernization Act (Public Law 115-404) in 2018. In addition to a report detailing its

compliance with the Act, the Committee requests the Department include estimates of necessary appropriations levels to provide per pupil funding levels equal to the fiscal year 2018 level per pupil level for all newly reported eligible students.

The Committee also recognizes that many Tribal colleges have significant unfunded needs and directs the Bureau to work with Tribal leaders and other stakeholders to develop a consistent methodology for determining Tribal college operating needs to inform future budget requests. The Committee expects the methodology to address operating and infrastructure needs, including classrooms and housing. The Committee also directs the Bureau to report back to the within 60 days of enactment of this act on how the Bureau conducts student counts at Tribal colleges and how funding is provided to address facilities operation, maintenance, and construction needs.

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

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

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

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

The Committee is concerned that BIE is not in compliance with the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (Public Law 89-10) and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (Public Law 101-476). Within 180 days of enactment of this act, the Department shall submit a report detailing BIE's compliance, or lack thereof, with these for the past five academic years.

EDUCATION CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2019	
Budget estimate, 2020	\$68,858,000
Committee recommendation	238,250,000

The bill includes a total appropriation of \$238,250,000 for the construction account, equal to the enacted level. Education Construction program amounts support a level of \$238,250,000 and includes \$105,504,000 for replacement schools, \$23,935,000 for replacement facilities, \$13,576,000 for employee housing, and \$95,235,000 for facility improvement and repair. The Committee expects the increases continued for the facility improvement and repair program shall be used to address deficiencies identified by annual school safety inspections.

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

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

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

Appropriations, 2019	\$247,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	271,000,000
Committee recommendation	271,000,000

Contract Support Costs.—The Committee has continued language from fiscal year 2019 establishing an indefinite appropriation for contract support costs estimated to be \$271,000,000, which is an increase of \$24,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 level. By retaining an indefinite appropriation for this account, additional funds may be provided by the Bureau if its budget estimate proves to be lower than necessary to meet the legal obligation to pay the full amount due to Tribes. The Committee believes fully funding these costs will

ensure that Tribes have the necessary resources they need to deliver program services efficiently and effectively.

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

Appropriations, 2019	\$50,057,000
Budget estimate, 2020	45,644,000
Committee recommendation	45,644,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$45,644,000 for the Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements account. The Committee appreciates the importance of settling the numerous land and water settlements and directs the Department to submit a spending plan to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act for how it plans to allocate the funds provided by the bill for the specific settlements detailed in the budget request. The Committee recommendation notes that sufficient funding has been provided to complete required payments for the Navajo Trust Fund and the Navajo Gallup Water Supply Project.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2019	\$10,779,000
Budget estimate, 2020	909,000
Committee recommendation	10,779,000

The bill includes a total appropriation of \$10,779,000 for the Indian Guaranteed Loan account equal to the enacted level.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2019	\$124,673,000
Budget estimate, 2020	129,422,000
Committee recommendation	136,244,000

The bill includes a total appropriation of \$136,244,000 for the Office of the Secretary account. This amount is \$11,571,000 above the enacted level and \$6,822,000 above the request. The Department is directed to maintain the Office of Native Hawaiian Relations within the Office of the Assistant Secretary-Policy, Management, and Budget.

Leadership and Administration.—The recommendation includes an appropriation of \$107,368,000 for the leadership and administration activity, equal to the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

Management Services.—The bill provides an appropriation of \$28,876,000 for the management services activity, an increase of \$810,000 above the request. Funding provided includes \$9,000,000 for the Office of Valuation Service.

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

Aviation Helmet Standard.—The Committee encourages the Department to ensure that all relevant regulations related to the

Aviation Helmet Standard reflect appropriate safety concerns and promote improved competition for procurement contracts.

Indian and Arts and Crafts Board [IACB].—The Committee supports the work of the IACB to promote the economic development of Native Americans through the expansion of the Indian arts and crafts market and combatting illegal sales and trafficking of indigenous artisanry.

ESA Transparency.—The Committee encourages the Secretary to make publicly available on the Internet the best scientific and commercial data available that are the basis for each regulation, including each proposed regulation, promulgated under subsection (a)(1) of the ESA (16 U.S.C. 1533(a)(1)), as long as that information does not make available information which a State or Governor has determined public disclosure is prohibited by a law of that State relating to the protection of personal information.

Freedom of Information Act [FOIA].—The Committee is aware of concern regarding the Department's proposal to amend its FOIA regulations (83 Fed. Reg. 67175), which was published on December 28, 2018. The Committee wants to ensure that any rule does not unduly restrict public access to the Department's records and cause delays in the processing of FOIA requests. The Committee expects that the Department will not finalize or implement the proposed rule until it consults with the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and other Congressional committees of jurisdiction to ensure compliance with letter and spirit of the FOIA statute.

International Activities.—The Committee commends the Department for its international conservation efforts, particularly those facilitated by the International Technical Assistance Program and the U.S. Agency for International Development, such as tropical forest conservation activities in the Mirador-Calakmul Basin and anti-wildlife trafficking activities in Vietnam. The Committee expects the Department to obligate all funds provided for international conservation activities prior to the date of expiration and directs the Department to provide the Committee with information on needs relating to increased oversight and implementation of grant funding.

INSULAR AFFAIRS

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

Following the expiration of the first Compact of Free Association in 2003, a new Compact of Free Association was negotiated between the United States and the states of FSM and RMI. Under the Compact, the status of free association recognizes each Freely Associated State as a sovereign State with the capacity to conduct foreign affairs consistent with the terms of the Compact. The Com-

compact places full responsibility for defense with the United States. The Compact also provides grant funds and Federal program assistance, principally through the Department of the Interior.

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

Appropriations, 2019	\$100,688,000
Budget estimate, 2020	80,967,000
Committee recommendation	102,131,000

The bill includes \$102,131,000 for assistance to territories, \$1,443,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$21,164,000 above the request. Funding levels for each subactivity can be found in the table at the end of this statement.

Within these amounts, the bill includes a total of \$4,500,000 to continue discretionary grants to mitigate the impact of Compact-related migration on affected jurisdictions, as authorized by section 104(e) of Public Law 108–188. This amount is equal to the fiscal year 2019 level. As in previous years, the Department shall allocate these grants in conjunction with other currently authorized mandatory grants in order to help offset educational costs incurred by these jurisdictions.

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

American Samoa Operations Grants/American Samoa Construction.—The bill provides \$24,120,000 for grants to American Samoa, \$400,000 above the enacted level and \$2,591,000 above the request.

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

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

Appropriations, 2019	\$3,413,000
Budget estimate, 2020	3,109,000
Committee recommendation	8,463,000

The bill includes \$8,463,000 for Compact of Free Association programs, \$5,050,000 above the enacted level, and \$5,354,000 above the request. Within the funds made available, the Committee has provided \$650,000 for Enewetak support.

The Committee recognizes the importance of the relationship between the United States and the Republic of the Marshall Islands. \$5,000,000 is provided as an initial payment towards the \$20,000,000 in compensation requested by the Republic of the Marshall Islands for adverse financial and economic impacts as authorized by Public Law 108–188.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2019	\$65,674,000
Budget estimate, 2020	66,816,000
Committee recommendation	66,816,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$66,816,000 for the Office of the Solicitor, equal to the budget request.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2019	\$52,486,000
Budget estimate, 2020	52,486,000
Committee recommendation	53,000,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$53,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General, \$514,000 above the budget request.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

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

FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2019	\$111,540,000
Budget estimate, 2020	105,143,000
Committee recommendation	111,540,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$111,540,000 for the Federal Trust Programs account, equal to the enacted level. The recommendation includes a total appropriation of \$19,016,000 for historical accounting activities.

The Committee has previously included report language and funding for the eventual closure of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation [ONHIR] and still expects the administration to submit a comprehensive plan that addresses the transfer of all outstanding services, records, and rangeland activities to other agencies before the closure of the office. The Committee remains concerned by the lack of information related to the proposal and directs the OST to continue to work with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and ONHIR to immediately consult with affected Tribes on matters related to the closure and transition.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS
WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The Department's Wildland Fire Management account funds fire prevention, readiness, suppression, and rehabilitation activities performed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Man-

agement, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service.

Appropriations, 2019	\$941,211,000
Budget estimate, 2020	1,219,908,000
Committee recommendation	1,252,338,000

Note: Totals include funding designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(F) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

The bill provides a total appropriations of \$1,252,338,000 for wildland fire management, which includes \$300,000,000 in fire cap adjustment funding and is \$311,127,000 above the enacted level and \$32,430,000 above the request.

Fire Operations.—The bill provides \$716,441,000 for Wildfire Preparedness and Suppression. This amount includes \$332,784,000 for preparedness and \$683,657,000 for fire suppression operations.

Other Operations.—The bill provides \$235,897,000 for other wildland fire management operations. This includes \$194,000,000 for hazardous fuels management, \$20,470,000 for burned area rehabilitation, \$18,427,000 for fire facilities, and \$3,000,000 for joint fire science. Prior to the Committee accepting the proposal to require individual bureaus to fund their respective fire facilities, the Department must provide an analysis of the impact to individual bureaus and the line items through which the Department expects those facilities to be funded.

The Committee is concerned that a departure from the existing agreement with the Oregon Department of Forestry to provide fire protection services would neither be in the interest of lands managed by the Department in western Oregon nor the significant interspersed communities and other significant timberlands that are immediately adjacent to Federal lands and directs the Department to reevaluate its departure from the existing agreement to ensure there is seamless fire protection across Federal, State, Tribal, and private lands in western Oregon.

The Department shall report at the end of each fiscal year the number of acres treated by prescribed fire, mechanical fuels reduction, and thinning activities, as well as the acres treated in wildland urban interface and the costs associated with such activities.

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

Appropriations, 2019	\$10,010,000
Budget estimate, 2020	2,000,000
Committee recommendation	10,010,000

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

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

Appropriations, 2019	\$7,767,000
Budget estimate, 2020	4,600,000
Committee recommendation	7,767,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$7,767,000 for the Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund, an amount equal to the

enacted level and \$3,167,000 above the request. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table at the end of this explanatory report.

Restoration Fund Balances.—The Committee urges the NRDAR Program to reduce the growing balance of \$1,300,000,000, including through greater partnerships with State trustees, performance based contracts, and other appropriate actions.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Appropriations, 2019	\$55,735,000
Budget estimate, 2020	69,284,000
Committee recommendation	68,235,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$68,235,000 for the Working Capital Fund. This amount is \$12,500,000 above the enacted level and \$1,049,000 below the request. The increase is provided to support the Department's implementation of NewPay.

OFFICE OF NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE

Appropriations, 2019	\$137,505,000
Budget estimate, 2020	147,330,000
Committee recommendation	147,330,000

The bill provides \$147,330,000 for the Office of Natural Resources Revenue, which is equal to the request. The increase is provided for information technology [IT] modernization of the Minerals Revenue Management Support System and for audit and compliance activities.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

Appropriations, 2019	\$500,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	465,000,000
Committee recommendation	500,000,000

The bill includes full funding for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes [PILT] program for fiscal year 2019 in section 114 of title I, General Provisions, which is estimated to be \$500,000,000 for the fiscal year.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 108. Provides the Secretary of the Interior with authority to enter into multi-year cooperative agreements with nonprofit organizations for long-term care of wild horses and burros.

Sec. 109. Addresses the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's responsibilities for mass marking of salmonid stocks.

Sec. 110. Allows the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education to more efficiently and effectively perform reimbursable work.

Sec. 111. Provides for the humane transfer of excess wild horses.

Sec. 112. Provides authority for the Department of the Interior to enter into cooperative agreements with nonprofit organizations designated under the Older Americans Act.

Sec. 113. Extension of Payments in lieu of taxes.

Sec. 114. Obligation of Department of the Interior funds.

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

Sec. 116. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to continue the reorganization of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement.

TITLE II
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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

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

Air.—The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (Public Law 101-549) authorize a national program of air pollution research, regulation, prevention, and enforcement activities.

Water Quality.—The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Public Law 92-500), as amended, provides the framework for protection of the Nation's surface waters. The law recognizes that it is the primary responsibility of the States to prevent, reduce, and eliminate water pollution. The States determine the desired uses for their waters, set standards, identify current uses and, where uses are being impaired or threatened, develop plans for the protection or restoration of the designated use. They implement the plans through control programs such as permitting and enforcement, construction of municipal waste water treatment works, and nonpoint source control practices. The act also regulates discharge of dredge or fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands.

Drinking Water.—The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-523), as amended in 1996, charges EPA with the responsibility of implementing a program to assure that the Nation's public drinking water supplies are free of contamination that may pose a human health risk and to protect and prevent the endangerment of ground water resources which serve as drinking water supplies.

Hazardous Waste.—The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 [RCRA] (Public Law 94-580) mandated EPA to develop a regulatory program to protect human health and the environment from improper hazardous waste disposal practices. The RCRA Program manages hazardous wastes from generation through disposal.

EPA's responsibilities and authorities to manage hazardous waste were greatly expanded under the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (Public Law 98-616). Not only did the regulated universe of wastes and facilities dealing with hazardous waste increase significantly, but past mismanagement practices, in

particular prior releases at inactive hazardous and solid waste management units, were to be identified and corrective action taken. The 1984 amendments also authorized a regulatory and implementation program directed to owners and operators of underground storage tanks.

The Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest Establishment Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–195) amended subtitle C of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (Public Law 89–272) to establish an electronic means of tracking wastes subject to RCRA regulation. Appropriations to the Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest Fund support development, operation, maintenance, and upgrading of the hazardous waste electronic manifest system.

Pesticides.—The objective of the pesticide program is to protect the public health and the environment from unreasonable risks while permitting the use of necessary pest control approaches. This objective is pursued by EPA under the Food Quality Protection Act (Public Law 104–170), the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (Public Law 61–152), the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (Public Law 75–717), and the Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–117) through three principal means: (1) review of existing and new pesticide products; (2) enforcement of pesticide use rules; and (3) research and development to reinforce the ability to evaluate the risks and benefits of pesticides.

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

Toxic Substances.—The Toxic Substances Control Act (Public Law 94–469) established a program to stimulate the development of adequate data on the effects of chemical substances on health and the environment and instituted control action for those chemicals which present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment. The act’s coverage affects more than 60,000 chemicals currently in commerce and all new chemicals.

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

Superfund.—The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Public Law 96–510) established a national program to protect public health and the environment from the threats posed by inactive hazardous waste sites and uncontrolled spills of hazardous substances. The original statute was amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–499). Under these authorities, EPA manages a hazardous waste site clean-up program that includes emergency response and long-term remediation.

Brownfields.—The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Public Law 96–510), as amended by the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–118), established a national program to assess, cleanup, and provide support to States,

Tribes, local communities, and other stakeholders to work together to develop Brownfields.

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks.—The Leaking Underground Storage Tank [LUST] Program addresses petroleum releases from federally regulated underground storage tanks. It was created in 1986 when Congress amended subtitle I of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (Public Law 89–272). EPA implements the LUST response program primarily through cooperative agreements with the States. In 2005, the Energy Policy Act (Public Law 109–58) expanded eligible uses of the Trust Fund to include certain leak prevention activities.

Inland Oil Spill.—The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Public Law 80–845), as amended by section 4202 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–380), established a national program to help prepare for, and respond to, any oil spill affecting the inland waters of the United States.

PROGRAMMATIC GUIDANCE

The bill provides \$9,010,839,000 for the EPA. The bill does not support reductions proposed in the budget request unless explicitly noted.

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

Reprogramming and Workforce Reshaping.—The agreement does not include any of the requested funds for workforce reshaping. Further, the Committee does not expect the Agency to consolidate or close any regional offices in fiscal year 2020. The Agency is held to the reprogramming limitation of \$1,000,000 and should continue to follow the reprogramming directives as provided in the front of this report. It is noted that such reprogramming directives apply to proposed reorganizations, workforce restructure, reshaping, transfer of functions, or downsizing, especially those of significant national or regional importance, and include closures, consolidations, and relocations of offices, facilities, and laboratories.

Further, the Agency may not use any amount of deobligated funds to initiate a new program, office, or initiative without the prior approval of the Committee. Within 30 days of enactment of this act, the Agency is directed to submit to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations its annual operating plan for fiscal year 2020, which shall detail how the Agency plans to allocate funds at the program project level.

Budget Rebaselining.—For fiscal year 2020, the Committee provides all funding for the Agency in title II of the bill and does not include any rescissions of funds. In previous fiscal years, the Committee has included rescissions of funds to the Science and Technology account, Environmental Programs and Management account, and State and Tribal Grants [STAG] account and provided additional infrastructure funding in a title IV general provision. The Committee ends both practices for fiscal year 2020. The Committee therefore has rebaselined the Agency’s funding levels for fiscal year 2020 to show funding levels for accounts and program

areas with the fiscal year 2019 rescissions applied and with the title IV infrastructure money included in title II.

Rescissions have been enacted to the three accounts for a number of fiscal years, and the Committee does not continue the practice in this bill in order to exercise further control over funding levels of program areas. For reference, the fiscal year 2019 enacted level for the Agency was \$9,060,017,000 with \$210,529,000 in rescissions, which amounted to \$8,849,488,000 in actual budget authority. The enacted rescissions in previous fiscal years were account-wide and the Agency was left discretion as how to apply the rescissions to the program areas in each of the three accounts. The Agency in fiscal year 2019 and previous years would decide how to apply the rescissions by formulating an operating plan for the accounts with the rescissions included. Therefore, as the Agency's fiscal year 2019 operating plan for these accounts provided the actual baseline of funding for each program area, the Committee views the operating plan levels for fiscal year 2019 as the base funding levels for the accounts and each program area. The Committee has not cut any program area below the Agency's fiscal year 2019 operating plan level. For fiscal year 2020, while a program area may appear at a level below the fiscal year 2019 enacted level, the Committee has not reduced funding for any program area below the Agency's fiscal year 2019 operating plan level. Further, in fiscal years 2018 and 2019 the bill included a title IV general provision that provided \$791,000,000 in Superfund and STAG account funding. The Committee for fiscal year 2020 includes the \$791,000,000 in funding from the title IV general provision as base funding in title II accounts. In total, the Committee provides \$9,010,839,000 in fiscal year 2020 for the Agency with no rescission, an increase of \$161,351,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level of \$8,849,488,000.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2019	\$706,473,000
Budget estimate, 2020	463,060,000
Committee recommendation	713,259,000

The bill provides \$713,259,000 for science and technology activities with an additional \$17,775,000 to be paid from Hazardous Substance Superfund to fund ongoing research activities authorized by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-510), as amended. This amount is \$6,786,000 above the Agency's fiscal year 2019 operating plan level and does not include a rescission of funds.

Budget Rebaseline.—Unlike in previous fiscal years, the Committee has not included a rescission of funds to the Science and Technology account. Rescissions have been enacted to this account for a number of fiscal years, and the Committee does not continue the practice in this bill in order to exercise further control over funding levels of program areas. The enacted rescissions in previous fiscal years were account-wide, and the Agency was left discretion as how to apply the rescission to the program areas in the account. For reference, the fiscal year 2019 enacted level for the account was \$717,723,000 with an \$11,250,000 rescission, which amounted to \$706,473,000 in actual budget authority. The Agency

in fiscal year 2019 and previous years would decide how to apply the rescission by formulating an operating plan for the account with the rescission included. Therefore, as the Agency's fiscal year 2019 operating plan for the account provided the actual baseline of funding for each program area, the Committee views the operating plan levels for fiscal year 2019 as the base funding levels for the account and each program area. For fiscal year 2020, while a program area may appear at a level below the fiscal year 2019 enacted level, the Committee has not reduced funding for any program area below the Agency's fiscal year 2019 operating plan level. The Committee provides \$713,259,000 for the Science and Technology account for fiscal year 2020 with no rescission, an increase of \$6,786,000 above the Agency's fiscal year 2019 operating plan level of \$706,473,000. A table is included below to further detail the fiscal year 2019 funding levels, both enacted and the Agency's operating plan, and the fiscal year 2020 Committee recommendations.

[In thousands of dollars]

Program area	Fiscal year 2019		Fiscal year 2020	
	Enacted level	Operating plan level	Committee recommendation	Recommendation compared to fiscal year 2019 operating plan
Clean Air	116,541	115,364	115,364	.....
Enforcement	13,669	12,992	12,992	.....
Homeland Security	33,122	31,378	33,089	1,711
Indoor Air and Radiation	5,997	5,149	5,149	.....
IT/Data Management/Security	3,089	3,072	3,072	.....
Operations and Administration	68,339	67,482	67,482	.....
Pesticide Licensing	6,027	5,886	5,886	.....
Research: Air and Energy	94,906	92,996	94,496	1,500
Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability	126,930	126,268	126,268	.....
Research: National Priorities	5,000	5,000	6,000	1,000
Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources	106,257	104,890	106,890	2,000
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	134,327	132,477	132,477	.....
Water: Human Health Protection	3,519	3,519	4,094	575
Rescission	-11,250	.....	.....	.....
Totals	706,473	706,473	713,259	6,786

Program Area and Program Project Funding Levels.—A detailed allocation of funding by program area is included in the table that accompanies this report. Additional changes to the request are detailed below. Unless otherwise detailed below, funding levels shall be maintained at the level included in the table accompanying this report and program project funding levels are not specified.

Indoor Air and Radiation.—\$5,149,000 is provided for indoor air and radiation activities, equal to funding provided in the Agency's fiscal year 2019 operating plan. The proposed elimination of radon activities has been rejected and the program is funded at not less than the fiscal year 2019 level.

Pesticides Licensing.—\$5,886,000 is provided for pesticide program activities. This amount is equal to funding provided in the Agency's fiscal year 2019 operating plan.

Research: Air and Energy.—\$94,496,000 has been provided, \$1,500,000 above the funding provided in the Agency's fiscal year 2019 operating plan. Of this amount, up to \$4,500,000 shall be used to continue the study under the heading "Partnership Re-

search” contained in the explanatory statement of Public Law 115–141.

Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability.—\$126,268,000 is provided for the chemical safety and sustainability program, equal to funding provided in the Agency’s fiscal year 2019 operating plan. Funding for the endocrine disruptor program and for computational toxicology are maintained at the fiscal year 2019 level.

Research: National Priorities.—The bill provides \$6,000,000, which shall be used for extramural research grants, independent of the Science to Achieve Results [STAR] grant program, to fund high-priority water quality and availability research by not-for-profit organizations who often partner with the Agency. Because these grants are independent of the STAR grant program, the Agency should strive to award grants in as large an amount as is possible to achieve the most scientifically significant research. Funds shall be awarded competitively with priority given to partners proposing research of national scope and who provide a 25-percent match. The Agency is directed to allocate funds to grantees within 180 days of enactment of this act.

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

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

Enhanced Aquifer Use.—The Agency is directed to continue following the guidance contained in Senate Report 114–281. Further, an increase of \$2,000,000 is provided to the Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources program above the Agency’s fiscal year 2019 operating plan. The Agency shall use this increase for a grant to an appropriate Research Center to carry out activities that would directly support groundwater research on Enhanced Aquifer Recharge in support of sole source aquifers; to enter into an interagency agreement with U.S. Geological Survey to carry out these activities; or to make grants to universities, tribes, and water related institutions for planning, research, monitoring, outreach, and implementation in furtherance of Enhanced Aquifer Recharge research.

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

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

STAR Grants.—The Committee has provided funds to continue the STAR program, and the Committee directs the Agency to dis-

tribute grants consistent with fiscal year 2019. The Committee directs that funding for the Children's Environmental Health and Disease Prevention Research Centers are continued at a level consistent with prior years of funding by EPA, and that the Agency must brief the Committee on its efforts of re-establishing a grant process for the Centers within 60 days of enactment of this act.

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

Sunscreen Ingredient Analysis.—Using the funds provided, the Agency is directed to contract with the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a review of the current scientific literature of currently marketed sunscreen ingredients in the U.S. oxybenzone and octinoxate using standard Federal reliability guidelines for toxicity data to determine potential risks to the marine environment. The study should include a review of existing hazard and exposure data encompassing both ecological and animal toxicology endpoints for these two chemicals as well as recommendations for additional research to be undertaken that will generate the data required to conduct a marine environmental risk assessment of currently marketed sunscreen ingredients oxybenzone and octinoxate, including recommendations on testing methods, study designs, and research priorities. The study should also evaluate the need for risk mitigation focusing on development of a comparative risk assessment balancing the risk posed by sunscreen ingredients oxybenzone and octinoxate to the marine environment with the potential public health implications associated with reduced use of sunscreen ingredients oxybenzone and octinoxate for protection against excess ultraviolet radiation exposure to complement human safety data currently being collected by the FDA.

Wildfire Smoke Research.—The Committee notes with concern the adverse health effects smoke from wildfires has on impacted communities. The Committee is aware of and supports efforts by EPA to develop community-based interventions and communication strategies for affected communities.

Microplastics.—The Committee supports EPA's ongoing efforts to develop standards for microplastics analysis. The Committee provides no less than \$1,000,000 in Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources for research to produce standard reference materials, appropriate instrumentation, and accurate and precise methods for microplastics analysis that include appropriate quality assurance and quality control for: microplastics sample collection; microplastics extraction from surface and drinking water, dust, sediment and tissue samples; microplastics characterization; and microplastics quantification. The Committee encourages the EPA to continue to work with industry partners and other interested

stakeholders on these efforts and directs the EPA to coordinate with National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] and National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST] where appropriate.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2019	\$2,597,999,000
Budget estimate, 2020	2,149,268,000
Committee recommendation	2,623,582,000

The bill provides \$2,623,582,000 for environmental programs and management activities. This amount is \$25,583,000 above the Agency's fiscal year 2019 operating plan.

Budget Rebaseline.—Unlike in previous fiscal years, the Committee has not included a rescission of funds to the Environmental Programs and Management account. Rescissions have been enacted to this account for a number of fiscal years, and the Committee does not continue the practice in this bill in order to exercise further control over funding levels of program areas. The enacted rescissions in previous fiscal years were account-wide, and the Agency was left discretion as how to apply the rescission to the program areas in the account. For reference, the fiscal year 2019 enacted level for the account was \$2,658,200,000 with a \$60,201,000 rescission, which amounted to \$2,597,999,000 in actual budget authority. The Agency in fiscal year 2019 and previous years would decide how to apply the rescission by formulating an operating plan for the account with the rescission included. Therefore, as the Agency's fiscal year 2019 operating plan for the account provided the actual baseline of funding for each program area, the Committee views the operating plan levels for fiscal year 2019 as the base funding levels for the account and each program area. For fiscal year 2020, while a program area may appear at a level below the fiscal year 2019 enacted level, the Committee has not reduced funding for any program area below the Agency's fiscal year 2019 operating plan level. The Committee provides \$2,623,582,000 for the Environmental Programs and Management account for fiscal year 2020 with no rescission, an increase of \$25,583,000 above the Agency's fiscal year 2019 operating plan level of \$2,597,999,000. A table is included below to further detail the fiscal year 2019 funding levels, both enacted and the Agency's operating plan, and the fiscal year 2020 Committee recommendations.

[In thousands of dollars]

Program area	Fiscal year 2019		Fiscal year 2020	
	Enacted level	Operating plan level	Committee recommendation	Recommendation compared to fiscal year 2019 operating plan
Brownfields	25,593	23,647	23,647	.....
Clean air and climate	273,108	272,844	272,844	.....
Compliance	101,665	98,052	98,052	.....
Enforcement	240,637	229,003	229,003	.....
Environmental protection: National priorities	15,000	15,000	17,700	2,700
Geographic programs	456,958	456,958	471,741	14,783
Homeland security	10,195	10,013	10,013	.....
Indoor air and radiation	27,637	24,951	24,951	.....
Information exchange/Outreach	126,538	118,828	118,828	.....

[In thousands of dollars]

Program area	Fiscal year 2019		Fiscal year 2020	
	Enacted level	Operating plan level	Committee recommendation	Recommendation compared to fiscal year 2019 operating plan
International programs	15,400	14,611	14,611	.....
IT/Data management/Security	90,536	87,816	87,816	.....
Legal/science/regulatory/economic review	111,414	104,243	104,243	.....
Operations and administration	480,751	474,153	474,153	.....
Pesticide licensing	109,363	107,046	107,046	.....
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	112,377	108,789	108,789	.....
Toxics risk review and prevention	92,521	90,715	90,715	.....
Underground storage tanks (LUST/UST)	11,295	10,750	10,750	.....
Water: Ecosystems:	47,788	45,964	49,064	3,100
Water: Human health protection	98,507	98,427	101,927	3,500
Water quality protection	210,917	206,189	207,689	1,500
Rescission	-60,201	.....	.....	.....
Totals	2,597,999	2,597,999	2,623,582	25,583

Program Area and Program Project Funding Levels.—A detailed allocation of funding by program area is included in the table that accompanies this report. Additional changes to the request are detailed below. Unless otherwise detailed below, funding levels shall be maintained at the level included in the table accompanying this report and program project funding levels are not specified.

Freedom of Information Act [FOIA].—The Committee is aware of concerns about the EPA’s “Freedom of Information Act Regulations Update” final rule, 84 Fed. Reg. 30028, promulgated on June 26, 2019. The Committee wants to ensure that such regulatory changes do not result in undue delays, redactions, and the withholding of information in contravention of the intent of the FOIA statute. To better understand the impact of the final rule on EPA’s compliance with the requirements of FOIA, the Committee expects EPA to provide a quarterly briefing to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and the committees of Jurisdiction for each quarter that the rule remains in effect to provide information on the implementation of the rule and its impacts on FOIA responses. The briefings should include detail on the number of times that agency officials issue final determinations described in the rule and the specific statutory exemptions invoked in instances where an official issues a final determination outlined in the rule to withhold a record or a portion thereof.

Clean Air.—The Committee has provided funding for Clean Air programs equal to the level provided in the Agency’s fiscal year 2019 operating plan. The Committee continues to support the EnergySTAR program at the fiscal year 2019 level. The Committee does not support the proposed termination of voluntary programs, including Natural GasSTAR, AgSTAR, the Combined Heat and Power Partnership, and other partnership programs where EPA works collaboratively with non-governmental entities to identify beneficial methods to reduce emissions, reduce pollution, or increase efficiency. The Committee encourages EPA to inform states of applicable tools, such as output-based regulations, that will encourage fuel efficiency as an air pollution prevention measure and assist states in meeting environmental and energy goals. The Com-

mittee funds both program areas related to stratospheric ozone at not less than the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

Environmental Protection: National Priorities.—The bill provides \$17,700,000, an increase of \$2,700,000 above the enacted level and the Agency’s fiscal year 2019 operating plan level, 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 \$15,000,000 for Grassroots Rural and Small Community Water Systems Assistance Act (Public Law 114–98), for activities specified under section 1442(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j–1(e)(8)). The Agency is also directed to provide \$1,700,000 for grants to qualified not-for-profit organizations for technical assistance for individual private well owners, with priority given to organizations that currently provide technical and educational assistance to individual private well owners. The Agency is directed to provide on a national and multi-State regional basis, \$1,000,000 for grants to qualified organizations for the sole purpose of providing on-site training and technical assistance for wastewater systems. The Agency shall require each grantee to provide a minimum 10 percent match, including in kind contributions. The Agency is directed to allocate funds to grantees within 180 days of enactment of this act.

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

Geographic Programs.—The bill provides \$471,741,000 for Geographic Programs, an increase of \$14,783,000 above the Agency’s fiscal year 2019 operating plan level. Funding levels for the specific geographic programs are as follows:

- \$301,000,000 for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.
- \$76,000,000 for the Chesapeake Bay program.
- \$5,750,000 for the San Francisco Bay program.
- \$29,000,000 for the Puget Sound program.
- \$4,704,000 for the South Florida program.
- \$16,000,000 for the Long Island Sound program.
- \$17,042,000 for the Gulf of Mexico program.
- \$13,000,000 for the Lake Champlain program.
- \$5,200,000 for the Southern New England Estuaries program.
- \$1,400,000 for the Lake Pontchartrain program.
- \$1,200,000 for the Columbia River Basin Restoration program.

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

Agency is encouraged to work with these groups to advance this long-term goal as they allocate funding under the GLRI.

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

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

In delivering this program as authorized for Lake Champlain, the Agency is encouraged to support and expected to coordinate with the federally authorized Lake Champlain Basin Program and the Lake Champlain Sea Grant Program, each of which has expertise and jurisdiction for aquatic invasive species, and work cooperatively with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Gulf of Mexico.—The bill provides \$17,042,000 for the Gulf of Mexico Geographic Program, an increase of \$2,500,000 above the Agency's fiscal year 2019 operating plan. The Committee notes that hypoxia continues to be a growing cause for concern. The Committee directs the Agency to coordinate with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Gulf States, and other State, local, and private partners to leverage greater resources toward conservation projects on working-lands within the Gulf Region and Mississippi River Basin. The Agency is directed to distribute funds in the same manner as fiscal year 2019.

Chesapeake Bay.—The Committee recommends \$76,000,000 for the Chesapeake Bay program, an increase of \$3,000,000 above the Agency's fiscal year 2019 operating plan. From within the amount provided, \$7,500,000 is for nutrient and sediment removal grants and \$7,500,000 is for small watershed grants to control polluted runoff from urban, suburban, and agricultural lands.

Lake Champlain.—The Committee recommends \$13,000,000 for the Lake Champlain program, an increase of \$2,000,000 above the enacted level and the Agency's fiscal year 2019 operating plan. From within the amount provided, \$7,000,000 shall be allocated through the Lake Champlain Basin Program Process. Funds appropriated above \$7,000,000 shall be directed to projects determined to make the most significant, achievable, and measurable progress towards meeting the phosphorus reduction targets of the EPA's 2016 Phosphorus Total Maximum Daily Load Plan for Lake Champlain for projects and work identified in the State implementation plan.

Puget Sound.—The bill provides \$29,000,000 for the Puget Sound program, an increase of \$1,000,000 above the enacted level and the

Agency's fiscal year 2019 operating plan. The Agency shall follow the direction under this heading in House Report 115-238.

Northwest Forest Program.—The Committee continues to support the Northwest Forest Program at not less than the fiscal year 2019 funding level.

South Florida Program.—The Committee has provided \$4,704,000 for the South Florida program, an increase of \$1,500,000 above the enacted level and the Agency's fiscal year 2019 operating plan. Within the increase, the Committee provides \$1,000,000 to monitor coral health in South Florida; \$650,000 to enhance water quality and seagrass monitoring in the Caloosahatchee Estuary and Indian River Lagoon, especially with respect to assessing the impact of Lake Okeechobee discharges and harmful algal blooms; and \$650,000 to enhance water quality and seagrass monitoring in Florida Bay and Biscayne Bay, especially with respect to assessing the impact of Everglades Restoration projects and harmful algal blooms.

Columbia River Basin Restoration Program.—The bill provides \$1,200,000 for the Columbia River Basin Restoration Program, an increase of \$200,000 above the enacted level and the Agency's fiscal year 2019 operating plan.

Indoor Air and Radiation.—\$24,951,000 has been provided for indoor air and radiation activities, equal to funding provided in the Agency's fiscal year 2019 operating plan. The proposed elimination of the radon program is rejected and funding should be provided at not less than the fiscal year 2019 level. Funds have been included for the Radiation Protection and Reduce Risks from Indoor Air programs.

Information Exchange/Outreach.—Tribal capacity building is funded at not less than the Agency's fiscal year 2019 operating plan level. The Committee is concerned that the smart skin cancer education program has recently received insufficient attention from the Agency; therefore, the Agency is directed to use environmental education funds for the smart skin cancer education program, similar to prior years. The Committee expects the Agency to continue the Small Minority Business Assistance program.

International Programs.—The bill provides \$14,611,000 for International Programs, which includes funds for the U.S.-Mexico Border program equal to funding provided in the Agency's fiscal year 2019 operating plan. The Committee remains concerned that despite millions of dollars of U.S. infrastructure investments on both sides of the U.S.-Mexico border over the past two decades, untreated sewage, chemicals, and pollution continue to flow from Mexico into U.S. communities. The Committee directs EPA to increase its efforts to address toxic cross-border flows through the Border Water Infrastructure Program in coordination with the International Boundary and Water Commission and the North American Development Bank.

IT/Data Management.—The Committee has provided \$87,816,000 for the program area, equal to funding provided in the Agency's fiscal year 2019 operating plan.

Legal/Science/Regulatory/Economic Review.—The Committee recommends \$104,243,000, equal to funding provided in the Agency's fiscal year 2019 operating plan. Within this amount, Inte-

grated Environmental Strategies is funded at the fiscal year 2019 level so that the Agency can continue to provide locally-led, community-driven technical assistance to localities, States, and other Federal agencies.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.—The bill provides \$108,789,000, equal to funding provided in the Agency’s fiscal year 2019 operating plan. Of funds provided under this section, not less than \$8,000,000 should be allocated for the purpose of developing and implementing a Federal permit program for the regulation of coal combustion residuals in nonparticipating States, as authorized under section 4005(d)(2)(B) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(2)(B)). Additionally, the Committee continues the Waste Minimization and Recycling program and provides \$2,000,000 to help public entities demonstrate community anaerobic digester applications to municipal solid waste streams and farm needs, such as capturing excess phosphorus. The Committee directs that grants shall be prioritized to communities and/or States that have statutes mandating removal of foodwaste and similar organic material from municipal waste streams.

Toxics Risk Review and Prevention.—\$90,715,000 is provided for toxics risk review and prevention activities and maintains funding for the Pollution Prevention program and the Lead Risk Reduction program. The Committee supports the Safer Choice program and directs that the program be funded and operated consistent with prior years.

Water: Ecosystems.—\$49,064,000 has been provided for water ecosystem programs, an increase of \$3,100,000 above the Agency’s fiscal year 2019 operating plan level and for the National Estuary Program. Within the amount provided, \$29,823,000 has been provided for National Estuary Program grants as authorized by section 320 of the Clean Water Act (Public Law 92–500). This amount is sufficient to provide each of the 28 national estuaries in the program with a grant of at least \$675,000.

Water: Human Health Protection.—\$101,927,000 has been provided for water-related human health protection activities, an increase of \$3,500,000 above the Agency’s fiscal year 2019 operating plan level. Of the amount, \$1,000,000 is provided as requested to advance priority actions associated with per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances [PFAS] in drinking water systems. \$1,500,000 of the amount provided is for the initiation of the next Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey. \$1,000,000 is provided for implementation of Public Law 115–270. The proposed elimination of the beach program has been rejected and funding is provided at the fiscal year 2019 level.

Water Quality Protection.—\$207,689,000 has been provided for water quality protection, an increase of \$1,500,000 above the Agency’s fiscal year 2019 operating plan level. The increase supports the development of the next Clean Watershed Needs Survey. The Committee rejects the proposed elimination of the WaterSense program and the Urban Waters program and provides not less than the fiscal year 2019 enacted level for the programs. The Committee supports the WaterSense program, a voluntary program that assists American businesses and families save water through choosing certified water-efficient products and practices. The WaterSense pro-

gram is one of the most successful public-private partnerships in the Federal Government. More than 1,700 WaterSense partners, including manufacturers, water utilities, building groups, retailers, associations, and communities, have leveraged Federal funding by investing millions of non-Federal dollars to implement water savings solutions. In many parts of the country, water conservation is increasingly critical to enable future job growth and development in the face of water shortage and drought. Since 2006, consumers have saved a cumulative 1.5 trillion gallons of water and created thousands of American jobs supporting water-efficient products, infrastructure, and services.

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

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

Biointermediates.—The Committee is aware that the Agency included provisions on the production, transfer, and use of biointermediates in its proposed rulemaking “Renewables Enhancement and Growth Support” [REGS rule]. The Committee notes that some stakeholders believe a multi-facility approach to biointermediates, allowing biofuel feedstocks to be produced, partially processed, or both at one or more locations and refined at another location, enhances feedstock and product flexibility, addressing the need for continued growth in the production of second generation biofuels. Further, the Committee notes that the Agency receives renewable fuel pathway petitions that, despite meeting all of the other requirements under the regulations, are deemed ineligible due to the use of biointermediates as feedstock. The Committee recommends the Agency finalize a rule permitting the production, transfer, and use of biointermediates in renewable fuel production, as soon as practicable, consistent with the biointermediates provisions included in the REGS rule, the record of the public hearing held on December 16, 2016, and public comments received in the docket associated with the proposed rule. Further, the Committee recommends that the Administrator, consistent with the pathway provisions in the REGS rule addressing coprocessing, review the renewable fuel pathways so as to ensure the inclusion of biointermediates, including those coprocessed with petroleum to produce cellulosic gasoline, diesel, jet fuel, and heating oil, and revise the definition of cellulosic diesel to permit renewable fuel that is coprocessed with petroleum to qualify. The Committee encourages the Agency to allow the use of either of the two methods for determining the renewable content of co-processed fuels currently found at 40 CFR 80.1426(f)(4). The Committee directs the Agency to provide a report on these efforts, including the

number of renewable fuel pathway petitions approved during the fiscal year that use biointermediates and coprocessing.

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

Designating Chitosan as Minimum Risk.—The Committee is aware that the Agency has received a petition to add chitosan to the Minimum Risk Pesticide List. The Committee encourages the Agency to review this petition in a timely matter and to notify the Committee when the review has been completed.

Diesel Generators in Remote Alaska Villages.—Under 40 CFR 60.4216, diesel generators purchased after Model Year 2014 are required to have a diesel particulate filter if they are used as the primary power generator. The Committee understands that these filters have a high failure rate in harsh weather conditions and that repair of the filters can be difficult and expensive. The Committee directs the Agency to continue to reexamine 40 CFR 60.4216 and consider exempting remote Alaska Villages from the diesel particulate filter requirement.

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

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

Fish Grinding.—The Committee appreciates the Agency’s work to ensure that waste grinding requirements for offshore seafood processors are not overly burdensome or of questionable necessity. Under a Clean Water Act general permit, onshore seafood processors in Alaska are allowed to grind and discharge seafood waste. The permit requires that all seafood waste be ground to a size of no more than one-half inch in any dimension. Unfortunately, in some instances, the best available technology is unable to achieve an exact half inch grind dimension on a consistent basis due to the malleable and irregular nature of fish waste. The Agency should develop a policy to ensure that fish processors using the best available technology and/or best conventional practice will be considered in compliance.

Interagency Consultations.—The Agency is directed to continue following the requirements of Senate Report 114–281 regarding consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture related to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (Public Law 95–396, as amended).

Integrated Planning.—The Committee supports the Agency’s ongoing activities related to integrated planning, which will be increasingly necessary as States and communities work to meet their

myriad clean water obligations while keeping rates affordable for water ratepayers. The Committee also encourages EPA to move as expeditiously as possible in establishing the Office of Municipal Ombudsman as authorized by Congress and in providing States with additional resources and guidance to issue CWA permits for municipal dischargers that include integrated planning concepts.

Manganese.—The Committee is concerned about manganese soil contamination in Chicago and encourages EPA to clean up all affected areas to the lowest possible limits for residential screening and monitoring to protect public health.

Kootenai Watershed.—The Committee directs the Agency to continue and expand its work coordinating with Federal, State, local, and tribal agencies to monitor and reduce transboundary hazardous contaminants in the Kootenai watershed. The Agency is directed to coordinate with the Department of State, U.S. Geological Survey, and other partners to submit a report to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act on any remaining data gaps to address transboundary watershed contamination in the Kootenai with Canada.

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

PFOA/PFAS.—The Committee notes that the Agency's published "Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances [PFAS] Action Plan" calls for moving forward with the maximum contaminant level process outlined in the Safe Drinking Water Act (Public Law 93-523) for PFAS chemicals. The Committee supports this action and urges the Agency to act expeditiously on this matter. The Committee directs the Agency to brief the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act about its plans for this action.

Interagency Coordination on Flood Reduction.—The Committee is concerned by the consequences of frequent and severe flooding within Federal flood control project areas. A major disaster declaration under the Stafford Act was issued for the lower Mississippi River Valley on April 23, 2019, due to months of severe flooding that caused significant damage to infrastructure and the environment. In 2008, the Environmental Protection Agency disapproved of the Corps' recommended plan for remaining unconstructed features after the Corps had completed a complex system of improvements in the area as authorized by Congress. As flooding remains a significant problem in the lower Mississippi River Valley, the Committee understands that EPA is working with the Corps to explore alternatives to provide a balanced approach to the flood damage reduction and environmental needs of the affected area. EPA shall brief the Committee within 30 days of the enactment of this Act on this matter.

Public Access to Research.—The Agency released its Plan to Increase Access to Results of EPA-Funded Scientific Research on No-

vember 29, 2016. The Committee urges the Agency to continue its efforts towards full implementation of the plan and directs the Agency to provide an update on its efforts in its fiscal year 2021 budget request.

Regulation of Groundwater.—The Agency is directed to continue following the guidance contained in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 115–141. The Committee reiterates that, since enactment in 1972, the Clean Water Act (Public Law 92–500) [CWA] has regulated impacts to navigable waters, while regulation of groundwater has remained outside of the act’s jurisdiction. Instead, legislative history surrounding the CWA indicates that Congress intended for groundwater pollution to be regulated through the CWA’s nonpoint source program and other Federal and State laws.

Protection of Resources in Bristol Bay, Alaska.—The Committee appreciates that the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA], Department of the Interior [DOI], the National Marine Fisheries Service [NMFS], the State of Alaska, and independent subject matter experts have provided significant technical comments to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Army Corps) in response to its draft Environmental Impact Statement [DEIS] for the proposed Pebble mine project in southwest Alaska. The Committee notes that multiple Federal agencies commented to express their concerns that the DEIS is inadequate and does not meet the Army Corps’ obligations to thoroughly evaluate the potential impacts of the proposed project. The Committee shares the agencies’ concerns that the DEIS lacks certain critical information about the proposed project and related mitigation and therefore likely underestimates its potential risks and impacts. Sound science must guide Federal decisionmaking and all gaps and deficiencies identified in comments from Federal agencies and other stakeholders, including Alaska Natives, must be fully addressed, even if that requires additional scientific study, data collection, and more comprehensive analysis of the project’s potential impacts. In addition, the Committee encourages the Army Corps to utilize EPA, NMFS, and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to provide assistance on fisheries-related analysis given the special expertise and jurisdiction of those agencies. Adverse impacts to Alaska’s world-class salmon fishery and to the ecosystem of Bristol Bay, Alaska, are unacceptable. To the extent DOI, EPA, or NMFS are not satisfied with the Army Corps’ analysis of the project, the agencies are encouraged to exercise their discretionary authorities, which include EPA’s enforcement authority under the Clean Water Act, at an appropriate time in the permitting process to ensure the full protection of the region.

Significant New Alternatives Policy Program.—The Committee reiterates the direction contained within the explanatory statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (Public Law 115–31) to consider harmonizing the status of any previously approved refrigerant or foam-blowing agent with other domestic and international programs for refrigeration and commercial air conditioning applications and corresponding deadlines for military, space-, and aeronautics-related applications.

Small Refinery Relief.—The Committee continues the directive contained in Senate Report 114–281 related to small refinery relief.

The Agency is reminded that, regardless of the Department of Energy's recommendation, additional relief may be granted if the Agency believes it is warranted.

Small Remote Incinerators.—The Committee believes the Agency's efforts to regulate small remote incinerators [SRIs] will have negative impact on remote areas in Alaska where traditional waste disposal methods are unavailable. Because SRIs in Alaska are used to manage food waste, elimination of SRIs would result in the inability to dispose of food waste in a timely manner, resulting in a situation that creates an attraction to wildlife and increases the potential for potentially lethal human—wildlife contact. Additionally, many Alaska sites have no road connection to landfills so waste will often have to be flown via fixed and rotary wing aircraft to landfills as far away as 65 miles. In its original efforts to regulate SRIs, the Agency recognized these issues and exempted SRIs in Alaska. Following the Agency's decision to reverse course because of a court decision, the Committee and stakeholders have attempted to work with the Agency for at least 4 years. Unfortunately, those efforts have not resulted in any relief for users of SRIs in Alaska. Therefore, the bill includes language delaying enforcement as the Committee, stakeholders, and the Agency work toward a solution. The Committee appreciates the work of the Agency and encourages all parties to find a solution by the end of fiscal year 2020. The Committee directs the Agency to brief the Committee on its progress on a quarterly basis.

Toxic Substances Control Act Modernization.—The Committee notes that legislation to modernize the Toxic Substances Control Act [TSCA] (Public Law 114–182) was enacted in 2016. This bill includes language that will enable the EPA to collect and spend new fees to conduct additional chemical reviews, consistent with TSCA modernization legislation. Those fees are expected to be \$27,000,000 per year once the program is fully implemented. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that in fiscal year 2020, fee collections will begin several months after the beginning of the fiscal year and will total \$5,000,000. This bill also includes language ensuring that new fee collections will supplement, not supplant, appropriated resources for these activities.

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

Vehicle Idling Training.—The Committee notes that diesel vehicle operators and businesses in the private sector have reduced

their vehicle fleet costs and improved air quality by participating in programs that offer certifications for idle reduction and fuel efficient driving programs. The Agency is directed to conduct a cross agency analysis to determine which branches of government could achieve savings and improve air quality by engaging in external programs, including University Extension programs that offer this training.

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

Ethylene Oxide.—The Committee recognizes public concerns about ethylene oxide emissions. The Committee is aware that the Agency has announced plans to review and update ethylene oxide emission standards. The Committee supports this action and urges the Agency to act expeditiously on this matter. The Committee directs the Agency to brief the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act about its plans for this action.

Asbestos.—The Committee notes that the EPA has announced plans to undergo risk evaluations for a number of uses of asbestos. As the Agency has previously announced that exposure to asbestos increases the risk of lung disease, the Committee encourages the Agency to issue its determination to Congress expeditiously. The Agency must work with Congress to effectively protect communities from further exposure.

Recycling.—The Committee encourages the Agency to consider developing a definition of “recycling” to allow for better tracking and understanding of the performance of the different beverage and food packaging substrates, including glass, plastic, aluminum, cardboard, tetrapack and others, including whether or not products are efficiently and effectively recycled.

Solid Sodium Cyanide Briquettes.—The Committee is concerned about reports of potential environmental impacts of imported solid sodium cyanide briquettes for mining purposes that fail to meet current industrial standards. The Agency should appropriately monitor the situation.

HAZARDOUS WASTE ELECTRIC MANIFEST SYSTEM FUND

Appropriations, 2019	\$8,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	
Committee recommendation	8,000,000

The bill provides \$8,000,000, which is expected to be fully off-set by fees for a new appropriation of \$0.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2019	\$41,489,000
Budget estimate, 2020	38,893,000
Committee recommendation	41,489,000

The bill provides \$41,489,000 for the Office of Inspector General, which is equal to the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and the Agen-

cy’s fiscal year 2019 operating plan level, and \$2,596,000 above the budget request.

Program Area and Program Project Funding Levels.—A detailed allocation of funding by program area is included in the table that accompanies this report. Additional changes to the request are detailed below. Funding levels shall be maintained at the level included in the table accompanying this report and program project funding levels are not specified.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2019	\$34,467,000
Budget estimate, 2020	39,553,000
Committee recommendation	34,467,000

The bill provides \$34,467,000 for buildings and facilities programs. This amount is equal to the Agency’s fiscal year 2019 operating plan level.

Program Area and Program Project Funding Levels.—A detailed allocation of funding by program area is included in the table that accompanies this report. Additional changes to the request are detailed below. Funding levels shall be maintained at the level included in the table accompanying this report and program project funding levels are not specified.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2019	\$1,091,947,000
Budget estimate, 2020	1,045,351,000
Committee recommendation	1,167,783,000

The bill provides \$1,167,783,000 for Superfund programs and language to transfer \$9,856,000 to the Office of Inspector General account and \$17,775,000 to the Science and Technology account. This funding level includes \$68,000,000, which was included in fiscal year 2019 funding in a title IV general provision but has since moved into program base funding of title II for fiscal year 2020. Therefore, the bill provides an increase of \$7,836,000 over the Agency’s fiscal year 2019 operating plan level.

Program Area and Program Project Funding Levels.—A detailed allocation of funding by program area is included in the table that accompanies this report. Additional changes to the request are detailed below. Unless otherwise detailed below, funding levels shall be maintained at the level included in the table accompanying this report and program project funding levels are not specified.

Enforcement.—\$166,375,000 is provided for Superfund enforcement, equal to the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and the Agency’s fiscal year 2019 operating plan level. The Agency is directed to continue financial support of the Department of Justice [DOJ] in fiscal year 2020 at a level that will ensure the DOJ can continue to initiate and prosecute civil, judicial, and administrative site remediation cases and ensure that responsible parties perform cleanup actions at sites where they are liable.

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

Contaminants of Emerging Concern.—The Committee recommends \$189,306,000 for Emergency Response and Removal activities. This funding level includes \$8,000,000, which was included in fiscal year 2019 funding in a title IV general provision but has since moved into activity base funding of title II for fiscal year 2020. These activities should include collaborative work with State, Tribal, and local governments to help communities address contaminants of emerging concern. Furthermore, the Committee recommends that the Agency expeditiously remediate Superfund sites contaminated by these emerging contaminants, including per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances [PFAS], and provide technical assistance and support to States and Tribes during the remedial cleanup process.

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

Privacy for Agricultural Producers.—The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (Public Law 116–6) included bill language to provide relief to livestock producers related to emissions reporting under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Public Law 96–510) [CERCLA]. In order to protect American farmers and ranchers, the Committee directs the Agency, consistent with its legal obligations, to maintain efforts to preserve the privacy of agricultural operations who are required to report under other statutes in compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (Public Law 96–511), the Privacy Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–579), and section 1170 of the Food Security Act of 1985 (Public Law 99–198).

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

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

PCB Contamination.—The Committee applauds the Agency’s addition of Minden, West Virginia to the National Priorities List. The

Committee encourages the Agency to report regularly to the West Virginia congressional delegation on the status of its efforts in Minden, including providing the delegation health assessment results and analysis after the completion of any testing, with a report within 90 days of enactment of this act.

Bubbly Creek.—The Committee is disappointed that negotiations between the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Department of Justice, and the EPA over remaining liability concerns have yet to produce an outcome that will allow the project to move forward. The Committee urges the parties to expedite a resolution.

Libby.—The Committee encourages any remaining funds from the W. R. Grace Settlement pertaining to the Libby, Montana Asbestos Superfund Site to remain expendable for operation and maintenance by eligible parties in Northwest Montana.

Radiological Limits.—The Committee is concerned that EPA Region 4 is creating new standards and limits for setting cleanup goals at sites managed by the Department of Energy. The EPA is directed to brief the Committee within 30 days of enactment of this act on the rationale for permitting individual Regions to create their own standards and limits, rather than using existing Nuclear Regulatory Commission [NRC] radiological limits for the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act [CERCLA] sites managed by the Department of Energy where such limits exist. Further, EPA is directed to provide a report on any instances where it has proposed radiological limits different from existing NRC limits for CERCLA sites managed by the Department of Energy, including the technical rationale and data that supports the EPA’s proposed limits.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND

Appropriations, 2019	\$91,941,000
Budget estimate, 2020	47,801,000
Committee recommendation	91,941,000

The bill provides \$91,941,000 for leaking underground storage tank trust fund activities, equal to the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and the Agency’s operating plan level.

Program Area and Program Project Funding Levels.—A detailed allocation of funding by program area is included in the table that accompanies this report. Additional changes to the request are detailed below. Funding levels shall be maintained at the level included in the table accompanying this report and program project funding levels are not specified.

Tribal Consultation.—The Agency should fully engage in meaningful consultation with Tribes and honor Tribal cleanup standards when developing interim and final action plans to remediate LUST sites located on reservations.

INLAND OIL SPILL PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2019	\$18,209,000
Budget estimate, 2020	15,962,000
Committee recommendation	18,290,000

The bill provides \$18,209,000 for inland oil spill programs, which is an increase of \$81,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

Program Area and Program Project Funding Levels.—A detailed allocation of funding by program area is included in the table that accompanies this report. Additional changes to the request are detailed below. Funding levels shall be maintained at the level included in the table accompanying this report and program project funding levels are not specified.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Appropriations, 2019	\$3,605,041,000
Budget estimate, 2020	2,774,602,000
Committee recommendation	4,247,028,000

The bill provides \$4,247,028,000 for State and Tribal assistance grants. This amount is \$116,065,000 above the Agency’s fiscal year 2019 operating plan level.

Budget Rebaseline.—Unlike in previous fiscal years, the Committee has not included a rescission of funds to the State and Tribal Grants [STAG] account. Rescissions have been enacted to this account for a number of fiscal years and the Committee does not continue the practice in this bill in order to exercise further control over funding levels of program areas. The enacted rescissions in previous fiscal years were account-wide and the Agency was left discretion as how to apply the rescission to the program areas in the account. For reference, the fiscal year 2019 enacted level for the account was \$4,270,041,000 with a \$139,078,000 rescission, which amounted to \$4,130,963,000 in actual budget authority. The Agency in fiscal year 2019 and previous years would decide how to apply the rescission by formulating an operating plan for the account with the rescission included. Therefore, as the Agency’s fiscal year 2019 operating plan for the account provided the actual baseline of funding for each program area, the Committee views the operating plan levels for fiscal year 2019 as the base funding levels for the account and each program area. For fiscal year 2020 while a program area may appear at a level below the fiscal year 2019 enacted level, the Committee has not reduced funding for any program area below the Agency’s fiscal year 2019 operating plan level. Further, in fiscal years 2018 and 2019 the bill included a title IV general provision that provided \$665,000,000 in STAG account funding for the State Revolving Funds (\$300,000,000 each) and three grant programs (\$65,000,000 in total) as authorized in the WIIN Act, Public Law 114–322. The bill includes the \$665,000,000 in funding from the title IV general provision as base funding in title II STAG accounts. In total, the Committee provides \$4,247,028,000 for the State and Tribal Grants account for fiscal year 2020 with no rescission, an increase of \$116,065 above the Agency’s fiscal year 2019 operating plan level of \$4,130,963,000. A table is included below to further detail the fiscal year 2019 funding levels, both enacted and the Agency’s operating plan, and the fiscal year 2020 Committee recommendations.

[In thousands of dollars]

Program area	Fiscal year 2019		Fiscal year 2020	
	Enacted level	Operating plan level	Committee recommendation	Recommendation compared to fiscal year 2019 operating plan
Clean water state revolving fund [SRF]	1,694,000	1,638,826	1,638,826	.....
Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	1,164,000	1,126,088	1,126,088	.....
Mexico border	15,000	14,511	19,511	5,000
Alaska Native villages	25,000	24,186	29,186	5,000
Brownfields projects	87,000	84,166	85,166	1,000
Diesel emissions grants	87,000	84,166	85,166	1,000
Targeted airshed grants	52,000	50,306	56,306	6,000
Water Quality Monitoring (Public Law 114–322)	4,000	3,870	4,000	130
Small and Disadvantaged Communities	25,000	24,186	25,816	1,630
Lead Testing in Schools	25,000	24,186	29,186	5,000
Reducing Lead in Drinking Water	15,000	14,511	19,511	5,000
Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability (new) .....	.....	.....	2,000	2,000
Technical Assistance for Treatment Works (new) .....	.....	.....	13,000	13,000
Sewer Overflow Control Grants (new) .....	.....	.....	20,497	20,497
Water Workforce And Workforce Investment (new) .....	.....	.....	1,000	1,000
School Drinking Fountain Lead Testing/Replacement (new) .....	.....	.....	5,000	5,000
Categorical Grants	1,077,041	1,041,961	1,086,769	44,808
Rescission	– 139,078	.....	.....	.....
Totals	4,130,963	4,130,963	4,247,028	116,065

Program Area and Program Project Funding Levels.—A detailed allocation of funding by program area is included in the table that accompanies this report. Additional changes to the request are detailed below. Funding levels shall be maintained at the level included in the table accompanying this report and program project funding levels are not specified.

Infrastructure Assistance.—\$3,160,259,000 has been provided for infrastructure assistance. This funding level includes \$665,000,000, which was included in fiscal year 2019 funding in a title IV general provision but has been moved here into program base funding of title II for fiscal year 2020. The Committee is aware that the Agency requires a certified operator in order to release funds for certain water and sanitation funding; however, some communities do not have a community system for either, access to a certified operator. Therefore, the Committee directs the Agency to work with the Indian Health Service and those communities that lack water and sanitation systems, as well as a certified operator, to prevent the potential loss of funding and develop a training plan for operator certification.

Assistance to Small and Disadvantaged Communities.—The bill provides \$25,816,000 to continue a grant program to assist small and disadvantaged communities develop and maintain adequate water infrastructure, as authorized in section 2104 of Public Law 114–322. The Committee is concerned with the Agency’s funding distribution to States for the grant program, particularly in regard to how the number of small and disadvantaged communities in each State is considered. The Committee expects the Agency to review its funding distribution and brief the Committee on the matter within 90 days of enactment of this act.

Reducing Lead in Drinking Water.—The bill provides \$19,511,000 to continue a grant program to provide assistance to eligible entities for lead reduction projects, as authorized in section 2105 of Public Law 114–322.

Lead Testing in Schools.—The bill provides \$29,186,000 to continue a grant program for voluntary testing of drinking water for lead contaminants at schools and child care facilities, as authorized in section 2107 of Public Law 114–322.

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

Rubber Gaskets.—The Committee is aware of concerns about the use of rubber gaskets that do not meet the National Sanitation Foundation and American National Standards Institute Standard 61 [NSF/ANSI 61] in potable water systems. The NSF/ANSI Standard 61 establishes health-related requirements for drinking water components like rubber gaskets and has been adopted by 47 States. EPA should work with States to ensure that funds provided to the State Revolving Fund [SRF] of a State are used for the purchase of rubber gaskets that are in compliance with the NSF/ANSI Standard 61 when a State has adopted the standard by regulation or statute. The Agency is directed to brief the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this Act on how the Agency can work with States to ensure projects funded by SRFs use safe and non-harmful rubber gaskets.

Targeted Airshed Grant.—\$56,306,000 has been provided for Targeted Airshed Grants. These grants shall be distributed on a competitive basis to nonattainment areas that EPA determines are ranked as the top five most polluted areas relative to annual ozone or particulate matter 2.5 standards as well as the top five areas based on the 24-hour particulate matter 2.5 standard where the design values exceed the 35 mg/m³ standard. To determine these areas, the Agency shall use the most recent design values calculated from validated air quality data. The Committee notes that these funds are available for emission reduction activities deemed necessary for compliance with national ambient air quality standards and included in a State Implementation Plan submitted to EPA. Not later than the end of fiscal year 2020, EPA should provide a report to the Committee that includes a table showing how fiscal year 2018 and 2019 funds were allocated. The table should also include grant recipients and metrics for anticipated or actual results.

Animas River Spill.—The Committee feels strongly that an adequate long-term water quality monitoring program must be place for the States and Tribes affected following the Gold King Mine

Spill into the Animas River that impacted Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and the Navajo Nation. The Committee has, to date, provided \$12,000,000 for three installments of a 5-year total authorization of \$20,000,000 in the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (Public Law 114–322). The Committee provides \$4,000,000 for fiscal year 2020 and directs the EPA to continue to work in consultation with affected States and Tribes on this effort. In addition, the Committee expects the EPA to process all State, tribal, and local requests for reimbursements for costs incurred in an expeditious manner.

Further, the Committee concurs with the Agency’s decision to reconsider its previous determination to deny claims for damages from the Animas River Spill by invoking the discretionary act exemption in the Federal Tort Claims Act (Public Law 79–601) but is concerned that little progress has been made on processing or paying out claims. The Committee is also concerned that the Agency is applying or may apply an inconsistent standard that discriminates against certain claimants. The Committee expects the Agency and the Federal Government to take a clear and consistent position as to whether they are responsible for damages caused to others by the Gold King Mine release. The Committee supports paying out all legitimate claims from the Judgment Fund, consistent with the Federal Tort Claims Act, and communicating all relevant aspects of the claims process clearly to all affected communities, State, local, and Tribal governments, along with the Committee. Within 30 days of enactment of this act, the Agency shall provide to the Committee a written report detailing the status of the review of the legal basis for allowing or rejecting claims and the date by which such review will be complete; the current process underway for processing claims; the status of all claims, including reconsidered claims; the Agency’s complete plan for processing all claims; and any other future planned actions related to current or future claims.

Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Program Grants.—The Committee provides \$2,000,000 for a new grant program to increase resilience of drinking water infrastructure to natural hazards, as authorized in section 2005 of Public Law 115–270.

Technical Assistance for Treatment Works Grants.—The Committee recommends \$13,000,000 for a new grant program to provide technical assistance to small, rural, and disadvantaged communities for the planning, design, financing, operation, and maintenance of water treatment infrastructure, as authorized by section 4103 of Public Law 115–270.

Sewer Overflow Control Grants.—The Committee recommends \$20,497,000 for a new grant program to control and treat sewer overflows and stormwater, as authorized in section 4106 of Public Law 115–270.

Water Infrastructure Workforce Development.—The Committee recommends \$1,000,000 for a new grant to support workforce development for drinking water and waste water system workers, as authorized by section 4304 of Public Law 115–270.

School Drinking Fountain Lead Testing and Replacement.—The Committee recommends \$5,000,000 for a new grant program to

support testing for lead in and replacement of school drinking fountains, as authorized by section 2006 of Public Law 115–270.

Categorical Grants.—For categorical grants to States and other environmental partners for the implementation of delegated programs, the bill provides \$1,086,769,000, an increase of \$44,808,000 above the Agency’s fiscal year 2019 operating plan level. The Committee continues to reject the elimination of the Radon program and the Beaches Protection program and funding is provided at the Agency’s fiscal year 2019 operating plan levels for both programs.

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

Categorical Grant: Multipurpose Grants.—Because the States and Tribes are expected to take a leading role in environmental cleanup and compliance, the bill contains \$24,000,000 for multipurpose grants to States and Tribes, \$13,358,000 above the Agency’s fiscal year 2019 operating plan level. States and Tribes often undertake primary cleanup and remediation efforts on emerging contaminants like PFAS while the Agency goes through the regulatory process on setting standards for such contaminants. Given the current activities of States and Tribes to address emerging contaminants like PFAS, this increase in funding is expected to aid such cleanup and remediation efforts of contaminated water sources, water systems, and lands. The Agency is directed to continue to give maximum flexibility to States and Tribes so that they, not the Agency, may determine where funds from this grant program are of most value.

Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319).—The Committee has provided \$172,348,000 in Nonpoint Source grants, an increase of \$7,000,000 above the Agency’s fiscal year 2019 operating plan level. The Committee expects the Agency to examine the allocation formula to ensure that resources are being spent in areas with the most pressing need.

Categorical Grant State and Local Air Quality Management.—The bill provides \$220,786,000 for State and Local Air Quality Management Grants, equal to the Agency’s fiscal year 2019 operating plan level. The Agency is directed to allocate funds for this program using the same formula as fiscal year 2015. The Committee understands the Office of Air and Radiation was able to provide some additional funds to the States in fiscal year 2016 using balances. The Committee encourages the Agency to do the same in fiscal year 2020 and to provide those additional funds to the regions with the highest need. Should the Agency seek to change the formula, it should submit a proposal in its fiscal year 2021 budget justification for consideration by the Committee.

Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision.—The Committee has provided \$105,642,000 in Public Water System Supervision grants, an increase of \$7,000,000 above the Agency’s fiscal year 2019 operating plan level. This increase is provided to further support States, Territories, and Tribes in addressing PFAS and

other contaminants of emerging concern as they carry out their Public Water System Supervision programs.

Categorical Grant: Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance.—The bill provides \$104,446,000 for Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance Grants, \$8,000,000 above the Agency’s fiscal year 2019 operating plan level. Of the funds provided under this section, not less than \$8,000,000 should be allocated for State grants that the Agency shall award to States for the combined effort of developing and implementing State permit programs or other systems of prior approval and conditions to implement and enforce the requirements for the regulation of coal combustion residuals under section 4005(d) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6945(d)). When determining the amount of the grant awarded to each participating State, the Agency should consider the number of coal combustion residuals disposal units located in the State and the number that are subject to regulation.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE AND INNOVATION PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2019	\$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	25,000,000
Committee recommendation	73,000,000

The bill provides a total of \$73,000,000 for the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (Public Law 113–121) [WIFIA] Program. This funding level includes \$55,000,000, which was included in fiscal year 2019 funding in a title IV general provision but has since moved into program base funding of title II for fiscal year 2020. This level is a \$5,000,000 increase above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and the Agency’s operating plan level. From within the amount provided, the Committee directs \$8,000,000 to assist with the administrative expenses for the WIFIA program. Because the Committee has provided significant funding for administrative expenses, the Agency has the resources it needs to avoid any delays in project funding.

Of the amount included, the Committee provides \$5,000,000 for the implementation of the SRF WIN Act, as authorized by section 4201 of Public Law 115–270.

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, address Combined Sewer Overflows and Sanitary Sewer Overflows, and allow systems to improve water delivery for residents. Of the recommended amount, \$65,000,000 is provided for direct loan subsidization which may translate into a potential loan capacity in excess of \$6,000,000,000 to eligible entities for water infrastructure projects.

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

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill continues several administrative provisions from previous years.

TITLE III
RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

Appropriations, 2019	\$875,000
Budget estimate, 2020	875,000
Committee recommendation	875,000

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

FOREST SERVICE

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

The Committee has expressed a desire for the Service's budget to better reflect management needs for our Nation's forests and acknowledges the work the Service has done to take steps to end the use of Cost Pools to pay for certain costs associated with personnel, administrative activities, facilities, and other expenses, rather than paying those costs out of program dollars or utilizing an administrative account. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (Public Law 116-6) ended the assessment of Cost Pool 9 and directed the Service to plan for transitioning away from Cost Pools, generally. The Committee has been engaged with the Service to evaluate plans to modernize budgeting practices. In an effort to provide for an orderly transitioning away from Cost Pools and into the new budget structure, the Service was directed to employ the new budget structure beginning with fiscal year 2021. As a result of those efforts, the Service and the Committee have worked together on a new budget structure to provide increased transparency of agency spending activities. The Committee believes the new structure will facilitate more efficient budgeting practices by providing dedicated funding for salaries and expenses separately from project dollars. This will relieve line officers of the burden of cobbling together resources from programs to pay for personnel. It will also provide the Service with the opportunity to engage in much-needed strategic workforce planning.

In this new structure, funds provided for Forest Service programs appear substantially different after cost pools and salaries and expenses have been removed; however, programs are funded at no less than the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

Wildfire Suppression.—As noted previously, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–141) created a wildfire suppression cap adjustment to fund extraordinary fire suppression costs. Fiscal year 2020 is the first year of availability of this important budgeting tool and the Service is provided with \$11,950,000 for this purpose. Much like the aftermath of the fire season of 2000 that spurred the development of the National Fire Plan, the Committee expects an evaluation of how the Federal Government manages our national forests for optimum health and risk-management now that the imminent threat of fire borrowing has been drastically diminished. Despite ever-increasing investments in hazardous fuels mitigation since the development of the National Fire Plan, the Service has not been able to keep pace with the disastrous curve on wildfires. The Committee is also aware that at the time of the development of the National Fire Plan, approximately 34 million acres were identified as having a high risk of fire. The Committee is troubled that, after significant investments in hazardous fuels management since that time, there are now more than 80 million acres at a high risk of fire. This troubling trend will not reverse itself if the Service continues to operate under the status quo. The Committee believes that the Service should more precisely and effectively target management activities to reduce the threat of catastrophic wildfires, improve management of the National Forest System, and assist in protection of other Federal, State, and private lands from the ravages of catastrophic fire. This is a function of both prioritization and budgeting practices and should include an evaluation of the impacts to non-Federal lands when the Service forgoes initial attack to suppress a fire, especially within proximity to communities.

The Committee is disappointed that the Service has not yet complied with requirements in division O of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–141) to provide the Committee with both risk-mapping for high fire-prone areas and a description of the resources that would be necessary to treat the highest risk areas on an annual basis. The Service should cooperatively work with universities, such as the University of California and the University of Nevada, that have expertise in this area, as well as the Department of the Interior. The Service is directed and expected to use all authorities available to harvest salvage timber, decrease the risk of fires around communities, and secure safe access to national forest system lands for the public. Additionally, the Committee directs the Service to utilize the authorities provided by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (Public Law 116–6) and the Agriculture Improvement Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–334) to perform critically needed restoration treatments on National Forest System lands.

FOREST SERVICE OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2019	
Budget estimate, 2020	
Committee Recommendation	\$953,750,000

The bill provides \$953,750,000 for a new Forest Service Operations account. This new appropriation constitutes those activities previously supported through the existing cost pool structure, as well as other general activities of the Service. The account divides these activities into facilities maintenance and leases, information technology and centralized processing, organizational services, and salaries and expenses. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table at the end of this report and further description of these changes has been provided above.

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2019	\$300,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	254,500,000
Committee recommendation	257,640,000

Note: \$48,490,000 is included in the new Forest Service Operations account that previously would have been assessed for operations and cost pools from Forest & Rangeland Research.

The bill provides an appropriation of \$257,640,000 for Forest and Rangeland Research. In this new structure, funds provided for programs appear substantially different after cost pools and salaries and expenses have been removed; however, programs are funded at no less than the fiscal year 2019 level.

Forest Inventory and Analysis.—The bill provides \$14,810,000 for Forest Inventory and Analysis in program funds, coupled with salaries and expenses, is equal to the enacted level.

Research and Development Programs.—The bill provides \$36,770,000 for base research activities, including Fire Plan Research and Development. Within the funds provided, the Service is expected to adequately fund Fire Plan Research and Development. Of the funds available for Forest and Rangeland Research, not less than \$2,000,000 is to support the work of existing academic partners from multiple states in the northern forest region, the Northeastern States Research Cooperative, sponsoring research to sustain the health of northern forest ecosystems and communities, to develop new forest products, and improve forest bio-diversity management.

The Service is directed to provide \$3,000,000 to the Joint Fire Science Program for fiscal year 2020.

The Committee continues to be concerned that the Service’s research program does not focus on key areas where the Service’s management responsibilities will benefit the most. This includes forest land management, research to improve the sustainability of the domestic forest products industry, and collaborations to solve real-time problems facing our Nation’s forests. The Committee appreciates the Service’s engagement on modernizing the research program and remains committed to partnering with the Service to restructure its research program for fiscal year 2021 to enhance coordination on forest related research and development for enhanced relevance, global competitiveness, and effective coordination. The Committee continues to note the success and popularity of the For-

est Products Laboratory as a model for the type of applied research in which the Committee believes the Service should be engaged. The Service is directed to report on its research restructuring progress within 30 days of enactment of the act.

The Committee recognizes the importance of bottomland hardwoods research to expand research efforts on hardwood plantation management, associated wildlife management, flooding effects to forests, forest health, and threatened and endangered plants and animals and encourages the Service to sustain partnerships aimed at achieving these goals.

Forest Products Laboratory.—The Forest Products Laboratory [FPL] provides benefits across a wide range of forest related issues, as demonstrated in part by the requests for FPL participation in a variety of endeavors important to Members of Congress. The Service is encouraged to engage in a program of work that provides economic insights, research, international market analysis, education, and technical assistance that draws on the expertise of the FPL and supports the commercialization of research findings. Of the funds available to the FPL, \$1,000,000 is provided to sustain work with existing academic partners focused on research and technology development to create new and expanded markets and to advance high-value, high-volume wood markets from restorative actions on the Nation’s public and private forests. Additionally, \$1,500,000 is to develop a wood bridge demonstration program in conjunction with non-Federal partners to support rural infrastructure needs through research, development, and demonstration to stimulate new market development, as well as education and technical assistance to governmental agencies, industry, and research institutions.

Downed Timber Research.—The Committee understands wood from partially decayed timber has the potential to be utilized in a wide array of novel wood products for which lower wood quality and mechanical strength are not impediments. Within the funds provided, \$1,500,000 shall be made available for cooperative research to develop new products from wood that has traditionally been unusable because of decay. The project should seek to extend the time window for marketing fallen wood.

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

Bighorn Sheep.—The Committee directs the Service to continue the quantitative, science-based analysis of the risk of disease transmission between domestic and bighorn sheep required in the explanatory statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114–113).

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Appropriations, 2019	\$335,487,000
Budget estimate, 2020	182,296,000
Committee recommendation	317,964,000

Note: \$19,620,000 is included in the new Forest Service Operations account that previously would have been assessed for operations and cost pools from State & Private Forestry.

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$317,964,000 for State and Private Forestry programs. In this new structure, funds provided for programs appear substantially different after cost pools and salaries and expenses have been removed; however, programs are funded at no less than the fiscal year 2019 level. Program funding levels are detailed in the following budget activity narratives and funding levels for each sub activity can also be found in the table at the end of this report. Within the funds provided, \$2,000,000 shall be made available to support existing academic partnerships in the Northern Forest Region for the Forest Ecosystem Monitoring Cooperative for Maine, New Hampshire, New York, and Vermont. The Committee further recognizes the importance of the Wood Education and Resource Center supporting the forest products industry in the Eastern Hardwood Region through its Wood Energy Technical Assistance Program and provides an increase of \$1,000,000 for the Center's activities.

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

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

The Committee expects that the regional competitive processes will continue. Additionally, the Committee directs the Service to work with State foresters to make a portion of the LSR funds available to State forestry organizations, based on overall percentage of Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act (Public Law 95-313) funds received, to further implementation of their State Forest Action Plan. The Forest Service is directed to continue to work with other Federal agencies, States, private landowners, and stakeholders to create markets for low-grade and low-value wood.

Forest Health Management.—The bill provides \$45,720,000 for Forest Health Management activities, which includes \$12,550,000 for activities on Federal lands and \$33,170,000 on cooperative lands.

Cooperative Forestry.—The bill provides \$101,950,000 for Cooperative Forestry activities. This includes \$12,000,000 for Forest Stewardship, \$5,000,000 for Community Forest and Open Space Conservation, and \$20,960,000 for Urban and Community Forestry.

When funding decisions are made regarding investigating and addressing tree mortality, strong consideration should be given to Spruce beetle infestations in Region 10, especially in light of its rapid spread into Anchorage, the Matanuska-Susitna Valley, and Denali National Park and Preserve and Alaska's catastrophic fire season. The Committee expects the Service's partnership with the

Alaska Division of Forestry and the University of Alaska Fairbanks Cooperative Extension Service to expand, as needed, to educate and assist private landowners with bark beetle infestations and to work with private and public landowners where infestations occur to manage dead and dying trees in an effort to prevent devastating wildfires.

The Committee encourages the Service to prioritize work with regional, multi-organizational collaborations to support conservation efforts that help trees adapt to and offset climate change, as these partnerships can model best practices for effective urban and community forestry grants.

Forest Legacy.—The bill provides \$63,990,000 for the forest legacy program. The amount provided within this bill is available for the following distribution of funds and projects as ranked and provided by the administration:

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Project	Budget estimate	Bill (Discretionary)
AR	Hot Springs Forest .....	.....	1,460
CO	Navajo River Headwaters Phase 3 .....	.....	7,000
GA	Cabin Bluff .....	.....	4,000
WA	Dewatto Headwaters Forest Phase II .....	.....	5,250
UT	Soldier Summit Phase II .....	.....	3,315
ID	Moyie River Corridor .....	.....	4,500
WA	Yacolt Forest Phase I .....	.....	2,000
VA	Roanoke River Working Forest .....	.....	3,000
MT	Lost Trail Conservation Project .....	.....	2,850
NC	Balsam Range Phase III .....	.....	4,800
OR	Hood River Forest and Fish Conservation Project Phase III .....	.....	5,000
FL	Welannee Watershed Forest .....	.....	2,900
HI	Haloa 'Aina - Royal Hawaiian Sandalwood Phase II .....	.....	1,500
SC	Saluda Rivers Connector .....	.....	1,920
PR	Protecting the Central Mountain Range .....	.....	225
IA	Heritage Valley .....	.....	850
AR	Pine-Flatwoods Recovery Initiative .....	.....	955
CA	PUC Forest Phase II .....	.....	1,000
LA	Clear Creek WMA Phase II .....	.....	1,500
CA	Mattole Headwaters Forest .....	.....	1,565
OR	Arch Cape Watershed .....	.....	1,000
TX	Fox Hunters Hill .....	.....	1,000
	Administration .....	.....	6,400
	Subtotal, Forest Legacy Program .....	.....	63,990
	Total, Forest Legacy Program .....	.....	63,990

International Forestry.—The bill provides \$3,804,000 for the Forest Service Office of International Programs. This amount is \$2,000,000 above the enacted level for the office’s programmatic work. The Committee expresses its support for the important work of the office to combat overseas illegal timber harvests that adversely impact domestic timber producers, reduce the market for illegal wood products from protected species, and provide technical assistance to partner countries on sustainable forest management practices. These activities support American forestry by leveling the international playing field for domestic timber producers, protecting U.S. forestlands from invasive species, and promoting healthy forests and rural communities around the world.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Appropriations, 2019	\$1,938,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	1,912,750,000
Committee recommendation	1,857,280,000

Note: \$404,300,000 is included in the new Forest Service Operations account that previously would have been assessed for operations and cost pools from National Forest System.

The bill provides an appropriation of \$1,857,280,000 for national forest system operations, a decrease of \$80,720,000 below the enacted level and \$55,470,000 below the request. In this new structure, funds provided for programs appear substantially different after cost pools and salaries and expenses have been removed; however, programs are funded at no less than the fiscal year 2019 level.

Land Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring.—The bill provides \$13,310,000 for Land Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring.

Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness.—The bill provides \$39,940,000 for Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness. Within the funds provided, \$1,500,000 is made available to support infrastructure and trails development and to build the capacity of local user groups and partnership organizations for all National Recreation Areas administered by the Service established after 1997.

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

Grazing Management.—The bill provides \$6,090,000 for Grazing Management programs.

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

Hazardous Fuels.—The bill provides an appropriation of \$149,990,000 for Hazardous Fuels, of which up to \$5,000,000 may be used for implementation of Section 8644 of Public Law 115–334. The Committee directs the Service to prioritize hazardous fuel removal projects that are critical to protecting public safety in high hazard areas in national forests facing significant tree mortality

and to increase cross-boundary collaboration with landowners near National Forest System lands and encourages the use of hazardous fuels funding for this purpose. Of the funds made available, no less than \$6,000,000 is for implementation of section 5 of Public Law 106–506. The Committee urges the Service to increase cross-boundary collaboration with landowners near National Forest System lands and encourages the use of hazardous fuels funding for work across ownerships. The Committee believes that investing in the research and development of advanced woody biomass uses will help reduce excessive hazardous fuels on our Nation’s forestlands while creating new economic markets and opportunity for taxpayers.

The Committee is cognizant of the importance of prescribed fire as a tool for forest management, as well as the challenges associated with utilizing prescribed burns in many geographic areas. The Service is directed to include the number of acres treated using prescribed fire at the end of each fiscal year as well as the costs associated with such activities.

Of the funds provided, \$4,000,000 is for the Southwest Ecological Restoration Institutes to continue to enhance the Service’s capacity to execute science-based forest restoration treatments to reduce the risk of wildfires and improve the health of dry forest ecosystems.

Forest Products.—The bill provides \$24,330,000 for Forest Products. Funds made available for Forest Products shall not be used for restoration projects that are not tied to the offering or completion of a timber sale or in association with a stewardship contracting process. Additionally, the Service is directed to utilize timber sales, whenever possible and appropriate, to address issues relating to tree mortality. The additional funds provided for forest products are directed to be used to build the timber program capacity by facilitating necessary planning work and the hiring and training of timber management personnel to deliver increased volume levels.

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

Prairie Dog Management in the Dakota Prairie Grasslands.—The Committee encourages the Forest Service to begin a pilot program examining the effectiveness of existing active prairie dog management activities and to implement controls on National Forest System lands in the Dakota Prairie Grasslands.

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

Permitting and Staffing on Grasslands.—The Service is encouraged to hire staff to fill existing vacancies whose primary responsibilities are reviewing and issuing permits on the National Grasslands.

Vegetation and Watershed Management.—The bill provides \$27,450,000 for Vegetation and Watershed Management activities, \$152,550,000 below the enacted level and the request. The Committee continues to be concerned with the pace and scale of the Service's use of the authorities granted by section 8204 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–79) to perform critically needed treatments of insect and disease infested trees on National Forests, particularly in light of the recent severe fire season. The Committee expects the Service to fully and promptly implement this authority. The Service is directed to provide to the Committee within 45 days of enactment of this act specific information regarding geographic locations where the Service intends to take advantage of this authority. Within the funds made available, \$6,000,000 is provided for implementation of section 5 of Public Law 106–506.

Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management.—The bill provides \$17,330,000 for Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management.

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund.—The bill provides \$40,000,000 for Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration projects.

Minerals and Geology Management.—The bill provides \$15,980,000 for Minerals and Geology Management.

Landownership and Access Management.—The bill provides \$12,940,000 for Landownership and Access Management. Given the importance of special-use permitting activities to users of our National Forests, \$2,500,000 in additional funding is made available to spur processing of special-use permits. The Service is directed to use these additional funds to increase the pace of evaluation of special-use permits in high demand regions, such as Regions 6 and 10.

Law Enforcement.—The bill provides \$17,630,000 for Law Enforcement activities. The Committee acknowledges the rising cost of Federal land management to States and other parties and encourages the Service to improve coordination with State agencies and local partners in the management, maintenance, and law enforcement expenditures on National Forest System lands, pursuant to the National Forests Law Enforcement Act of 1971.

Tongass National Forest.—The Committee continues the direction contained in Senate Report 115–276.

Wild Horses.—The Service shall ensure that healthy, unadopted, wild horses and burros are not destroyed nor sold or otherwise transferred in a way that results in their destruction for processing into commercial products.

Hurricane Impacts on the Apalachicola National Forest.—The Committee recognizes the impacts of Hurricane Michael on the region's private timber base and encourages the Service to explore opportunities to utilize fast-growing native Slash and Loblolly pines in replanting efforts, and the expanded use of Good Neighbor Agreements between the Federal Government and State to simplify timber contract purchases.

Tariffs on Timber Exports.—The Committee is concerned that China's recent escalation of tariffs against hardwood and softwood

timber is negatively impacting domestic producers including in Alaska. The Committee notes that the Administration announced a tariff relief package for certain agriculture commodities to compensate for Chinese retaliation. The Committee urges the Department of Agriculture to include domestic timber products on the list of agriculture commodities covered for tariff relief.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2019	\$431,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	434,000,000
Committee recommendation	107,940,000

Note: \$141,360,000 is included in the new Forest Service Operations account that previously would have been assessed for operations and cost pools from Capital Improvement and Maintenance.

The bill provides an appropriation of \$107,940,000 for Capital Improvement and Maintenance programs. In this new structure, funds provided for Capital Improvement and Maintenance appear substantially different after facilities leases and maintenance have been moved to the new Forest Service Operations account and cost pools and salaries and expenses have been removed. As in previous years, this amount is offset with a \$15,000,000 scoring credit related to the Roads and Trails Fund.

Facilities.—The bill provides \$26,230,000 for Facilities. The Committee finds that repairs, maintenance, and upgrades are needed for the smokejumper bases operated by the Service. Funds are provided within capital improvement and maintenance to address the backlog of repairs, maintenance, and needed upgrades of its smokejumper bases in order to help keep bases in operational status. For the replacement of the Green Mountain and Finger Lakes National Forests Supervisor’s Office, the Service is directed to complete final site and building designs and begin construction in fiscal year 2020. The Service will report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act with a schedule for completion of this project.

Roads.—The bill provides \$62,040,000 for Roads and includes funding for Legacy Road remediation activities.

Trails.—The bill provides \$19,670,000 for Trails and includes funding for Legacy Trail remediation activities.

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

LAND ACQUISITION
(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2019	\$72,564,000
Budget estimate, 2020	
Committee recommendation	¹ 73,741,000

¹ Includes a rescission of \$2,000,000 from unobligated balances.

The bill provides \$73,741,000 in new budget authority for Land Acquisition including a rescission of \$2,000,000 from unobligated balances.

The Committee has provided \$5,500,000 for recreational access and the Service is directed to prioritize recreational access projects that significantly enhance access to existing public lands that have inadequate access for hunting, fishing, and other recreational activities. The Committee remains concerned about the prioritization of projects and the ability to allocate funds once appropriated. The Committee strongly encourages the Service to quickly close projects once funds have been made available and a willing seller has been identified, an appraisal has been completed, and a purchase contract has been agreed to. The Service is expected to use the Critical Inholdings/Wilderness account to acquire high priority lands, such as wilderness and lands of significant value in designated conservation units, to consolidate Federal ownership and has provided an increase of \$1,000,000 for this activity.

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

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Project	Budget estimate	Bill (Discretionary)
MT	Clearwater Blackfoot		8,000
ID	Teton Timbers		2,750
MT	Lolo Trails Landmark		4,400
OR	Wasson Creek		4,268
MN	School Trust		4,500
CA	Sanhedrin		6,400
SC	Promise of the Piedmont		1,600
CA	Wild and Scenic Kern River Access		1,505
MI	West Branch of the Ontonagon		2,000
TN	Tennessee Mountain Trails and Waters		4,000
NC	North Carolina's Threatened Treasures		4,500
ID	SF Wilderness Ranch		1,500
NM	Mimbres River Parcels		2,906
WV	Hooke Brothers		750
KY	Daniel Boone National Forest		350
VT	Green Mountain National Forest Inholdings		600
VA/ WV	George Washington and Jefferson National Forest		920
AI	Alabama's Wild Wonders		500
OR	Three Rivers		720
AK	Kadashan		500
GA	Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest		620
WA	Washington Cascades		1,800
VT	Lincoln Peek		350
CA	Trinity Alps Wilderness Inholdings		1,200
MT	Falls Creek Access		1,000
			57,639
	Acquisition Management		7,352
	Cash Equalization		250

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Project	Budget estimate	Bill (Discretionary)
	Critical Inholdings/Wilderness .....	.....	3,000
	Sportsman/Recreational Access .....	.....	5,500
	.....	.....	73,741
	Rescission .....	.....	2,000
	Total, Land Acquisition .....	.....	71,741

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS, SPECIAL ACTS

Appropriations, 2019	\$700,000
Budget estimate, 2020 .....	.....
Committee recommendation	700,000

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

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

Appropriations, 2019	\$150,000
Budget estimate, 2020 .....	.....
Committee recommendation	150,000

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

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

Appropriations, 2019	\$1,700,000
Budget estimate, 2020 .....	.....
Committee recommendation	2,000,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$2,000,000, an amount \$300,000 above the enacted level and \$2,000,000 above the request. This amount is for range rehabilitation, protection, and improvement and is derived from fees received for livestock grazing on National Forests pursuant to section 401(b)(1) of Public Law 94-579, as amended.

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2019	\$45,000
Budget estimate, 2020 .....	.....
Committee recommendation	45,000

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

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

Appropriations, 2019	\$2,500,000
Budget estimate, 2020	1,832,000
Committee recommendation	2,500,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$2,500,000, equal to the enacted level and \$668,000 above the request. This account provides for carrying out the Service's responsibilities for subsistence under the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (Public Law 96-487).

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2019	\$3,004,986,000
Budget estimate, 2020	4,300,620,000
Committee recommendation	3,914,730,000

Note: Totals include funding designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(F) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. And, \$338,530,000 is included in the new Forest Service Operations account that previously would have been assessed for operations and cost pools from Wildland Fire Management.

Fire Operations.—The bill provides a \$3,914,730,000 for Wildfire Preparedness and Management, which is \$909,744,000 above the enacted level and \$385,890,000 below the request. Of the funds provided, \$2,961,000,000 is for wildfire suppression, including \$1,950,000,000 in fire cap funding. \$184,070,000 is provided for Preparedness. As with other accounts, this new structure appears substantially different after cost pools and salaries and expenses have been removed; however, funds provided are not less than the enacted level.

Of the funds provided, \$4,000,000 is for the Southwest Ecological Restoration Institutes to continue to enhance the Service's capacity to execute science-based forest restoration treatments to reduce the risk of wildfires and improve the health of dry forest ecosystems.

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

Aerial Firefighting Use and Effectiveness Study [AFUE].—The Committee notes that the Service has not finalized its study to assess the effectiveness of aviation assets in achieving wildfire suppression objectives and encourages the Service to complete the AFUE study as part of its next budget submission and detail how the data collected from the study will be used to inform decisions about the composition of the wildland firefighting aircraft fleet in the future.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The bill continues several administrative provisions from previous years.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

The Indian Health Service [IHS] is the agency within the Department of Health and Human Services that has responsibility for providing Federal health services to approximately 2.2 million American Indians and Alaska Natives. The provision of health services to Tribes grew out of the special relationship between the Federal Government and Indian Tribes that was established in 1787, based on article I, section 8 of the Constitution, and given form and substance by numerous treaties, laws, Supreme Court decisions, and Executive orders that followed. Most notable among these is the Snyder Act of 1921 (Public Law 67–85), which provides the basic authority for most Indian health services provided by the Federal Government to Native Americans and Alaska Natives.

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

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Appropriations, 2019	\$4,103,190,000
Budget estimate, 2020	4,286,541,000
Committee recommendation	4,318,884,000

The Committee recommends \$4,318,884,000 for Indian Health Services, which is \$215,694,000 above the enacted level and includes expected pay and inflation costs. Program changes are detailed below and in the table that accompanies the report.

The Committee recommends \$3,949,062,000 for clinical services programs of the IHS. This is an increase of \$209,101,000 above the enacted level. Proposed reductions are restored and unless otherwise noted, programs shall be maintained at current levels.

The Committee has a longstanding policy of providing sufficient staffing funds for all facilities that are expected to open during the fiscal year. Without such a policy, the Service could not fulfill its commitments to Tribes that have newly constructed facilities, including tribally constructed facilities through the joint venture partnership program; therefore, the recommendation includes the updated \$84,295,900 funding estimates requested for the facilities that will open in fiscal year 2020 across all budget lines. Funds for the staffing of new facilities are provided solely to support facilities on the Health Care Facilities Construction Priority System and Joint Venture construction projects that have opened in fiscal year 2019 or will open in fiscal year 2020. None of these funds may be allocated to a facility until such facility has achieved beneficial occupancy status.

The Committee notes initial estimates included as part of the annual budget request to fund staffing of new facilities and 105(l) leases are frequently refined. The Committee expects the Service to communicate regularly with the Committee on the status of cost estimates for the staffing of new facilities and 105(l) leases so that the Committee is kept informed of any changes that may affect the amounts necessary to fully fund these needs. The current estimate for tribal clinic operational costs, including 105(l) leases, is \$97,000,000, an increase of \$61,000,000 above the enacted level and even this amount has the potential to increase over the coming months. The Committee directs the Service to provide a report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act regarding specific challenges that make it difficult to accurately formulate a budget for the 105(l) lease costs, including statutory and regulatory requirements for the lease agreements and the rationale behind the Service's decision to enter into 12 month lease agreements at any time during the fiscal year instead of on a prospective basis from the date the lease is received.

The uncertainty surrounding the estimates, especially the 105(l) lease agreements, has inserted a high level of unpredictability into the budget process and has the potential to increase pressure on funding for other important IHS programs. The Committee is concerned these costs are growing exponentially rapidly without a long term funding strategy. The recommendation includes the current estimate, but the Committee notes that payments for 105(l) leases directly resulting from decisions in the case of *Maniilaq Ass'n v. Burwell* in both 2014 (72 F. Supp. 3d 227 (D.D.C. 2014)) and 2016 (70 F. Supp. 3d 243 (D.D.C. 2016)) appear to create an entitlement to compensation for 105(l) leases that is typically not funded through discretionary appropriations. The Committee therefore directs the IHS and the Department of the Interior to consult with tribes, the Department of Justice, and the Office of Management and Budget and to work with the House and Senate committees of jurisdiction, the Committees on Appropriations, and other relevant federal partners to formulate budget and legislative strategies to address this situation, including discussions about whether, in light of the *Maniilaq* decisions, these funds should be reclassified as an appropriated entitlement.

Hospitals and Health Clinics.—The recommendation includes \$2,339,707,000 for hospitals and health clinics, an increase of \$192,364,000 above the enacted level. The recommendation includes the fiscal year 2019 enacted base levels for the village built clinics leasing program and maintains the \$4,000,000 increase for the domestic violence prevention initiative provided in fiscal year 2019. The recommendation also includes the \$11,463,000 for new Tribes as requested. The Committee directs the Service to continue the cooperative agreement with the National Indian Health Board from within existing funds.

Village Built Clinics.—The Committee has provided resources for village built clinics [VBCs] leasing costs and other associated leasing costs. The Committee is aware the Service has testified that these resources are being used not only to pay for the traditional VBCs but also for new costs relating to litigation which requires that section 105(l) of the Indian Self-Determination Act (Public

Law 93–638) mandates payment of leasing costs when Tribal facilities are used to operate IHS programs. The Committee has not included proposed language in this recommendation for the 105(1) costs but does believe these costs should be accounted for separately in the fiscal year 2021 budget request from those funded needed for village built clinics.

The Committee is aware there is a need for a new electronic health record system to improve the overall interoperability, efficiency, and security of the Service's information technology system and has included \$3,000,000 for this effort. The Committee directs the Service to report back within 90 days of enactment of this act detailing the number of tribal organizations that use their own system and how any upgrade will be compatible with the new Veterans Affairs system and with systems used by Indian Tribes or Tribal organizations that do not currently use the resource patient management system [RPMS].

The recommendation includes \$8,000,000 as requested for recruitment and retention as well as the \$2,000,000 requested to increase quality and oversight capacity at the agency. The Committee is concerned the IHS is not able to recruit and retain enough clinical staff to maintain a high quality of care at the Service's federally operated facilities and directs the Service to work with the Office of Management and Budget to expedite creation of market-specific pay scales to ensure the Service is able to offer competitive recruitment packages. Within 180 days of enactment of this act, the IHS shall report on any regulatory or statutory limitations that prohibit the Service from offering incentives, such as scheduling flexibility, that the Service believes hurts its recruitment and retention efforts. The Committee is encouraged by the establishment of the Office of Quality that will hopefully improve access to care and availability of service. The Committee directs the Service to establish measurements for tracking the improvement of patient health rather than defining increased funding alone as the metric for measuring improvements. The Committee is also very concerned about the recent sexual abuse reports and directs the Service to keep the Committee apprised of the on-going investigations into this matter and any policy recommendations for Congress to consider to prevent this from happening again.

The Committee recommendation includes an additional \$5,000,000 the Community Health Aide program [CHAP] expansion with instruction that this expansion should not divert funding from the existing CHAP program and it shall continue at the current 2019 funding levels. The Committee is supportive of developing a network of partnerships with Tribal colleges and universities that may serve as regional training centers for behavioral, community, and dental health aides and this network shall include those universities defined under 25 U.S.C. 1801. The Committee also encourages the Service to look at programs similar to the Alaska Comprehensive Forensic Training Academy, which partners with the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault and the University of Alaska, Anchorage, which can help educate community health aides on trauma informed care and collecting medical evidence. This type of training has the potential to help commu-

nities address the crisis of missing, trafficked, and murdered indigenous women.

The Committee has maintained funding for accreditation emergencies at the fiscal year 2019 level of \$58,000,000. The Committee remains extremely concerned with the potential loss of Medicare or Medicaid agreements with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services at any facility. This has been a particular problem in the Great Plains region and has also occurred in other regions. The Committee expects the Service to use these funds in order to correct problems at those facilities and to keep the Committee apprised of its progress.

Dental Health.—The recommendation includes \$210,315,000 for dental health, an increase of \$5,643,000 above the enacted level. The Service is encouraged to coordinate with the Bureau of Indian Education [BIE] to integrate preventive dental care at schools within the BIE system.

Mental Health.—The recommendation includes \$108,569,000 for mental health programs, an increase of \$3,288,000 above the enacted level. The increases provided in previous fiscal years of \$6,946,000 for the behavioral health integration Initiative to better integrate treatment programs for mental health and substance abuse problems and \$3,600,000 for the suicide prevention initiative are maintained.

Alcohol and Substance Abuse.—The recommendation includes \$247,828,000 for alcohol and substance abuse programs, an increase of \$2,262,000 above the enacted level. The bill also continues \$10,000,000 for opioid abuse and is described below. The bill retains increases provided in previous fiscal years of \$6,500,000 for the Generation Indigenous initiative; \$1,800,000 for the youth pilot project; and \$2,000,000 to fund essential detoxification related services as provided herein. The Committee has continued bill language which allocates \$2,000,000 to continue funding for essential detoxification and related services provided by the Service's public and private partners to IHS beneficiaries and expects these funds to be allocated in a manner consistent with previous years. The Service is directed to report to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act regarding distribution of these funds. The Service shall continue its partnership with Na'Nizhoozhi Center in Gallup, N.M., and work with the Center and other Federal, State, local, and Tribal partners to develop a sustainable model for clinical capacity, as provided by the statement to accompany Public Law 115–31.

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

The Committee understands the Service is finishing tribal consultation for the substance abuse, suicide prevention, and domestic violence funding and encourages the Service to timely complete this phase of the process.

The Committee expects the Service to take action within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act.

Opioid Grants.—To better combat the opioid epidemic, the Committee has continued funding of \$10,000,000 and instructs the Service, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Abuse, to use the funds provided to continue a Special Behavioral Health Pilot Program as authorized by Public Law 116–6. The Director of IHS, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use, shall award grants for providing services, provide technical assistance to grantees under this section collect, and evaluate performance of the program.

Purchased/Referred Care.—The recommendation includes \$967,363,000 for purchased/referred care, an increase of \$2,544,000 above the enacted level.

Public Health Nursing.—The recommendation includes \$92,677,000 for public health nursing, an increase of \$3,518,000 above the enacted level.

Health Education.—The recommendation includes \$20,923,000 for health education, an increase of \$355,000 above the enacted level.

Community Health Representatives.—The bill does not agree to the proposal to reduce the community health representatives program. The recommendation includes \$62,888,000 for the community health representatives program, equal to the fiscal year 2019 level.

Urban Indian Health.—The recommendation includes \$53,159,000 for the Urban Indian Health program, \$1,844,000 above the enacted level. The Committee strongly supports this program and does not concur with the proposal to reduce the program and acknowledges the transfer for \$1,369,900 former National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism [NIAAA] programs from Alcohol and Substance Program to Office of Urban Indian Health Programs.

Indian Health Professions.—The recommendation includes \$57,796,000 for the Indian Health Professions program, an increase of \$433,000 equal to the enacted level. The Committee believes this is a critical program and the recommendation continues the program increase provided in fiscal year 2019 and continues the additional increase of \$195,000 to expand the Indians into Medicine program to four sites. Within funds, the recommendation also includes funding for the Quentin N. Burdick American Indians into Nursing Program, and American Indians into Psychology Program at no less than fiscal year 2019 levels.

First Aid Kit Enhancements.—The Committee is aware that first aid products endorsed by the Department of Defense's Committee on Tactical Combat Casualty Care [CoTCCC] help to reduce death or trauma as a result of bleeding. The Committee believe these products could help the Service save lives, especially in rural areas where it might take significant time to transport a patient to a hos-

pital and/or healthcare facility for appropriate treatment. Accordingly, the Committee encourages the Service to analyze incorporating CoTCCC’s hemostatic dressing of choice in healthcare facilities and vehicles and provide a report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act.

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

Teledermatology.—The Committee recognizes the value of telehealth technology to expand access to critical healthcare services and to help address the impacts of provider shortages across the Service. The Committee recognizes that access to specialty programs like tele-dermatology help fill important gaps in the Service to diagnose and treat disease and encourages the Service to expand access to these programs and make needed equipment investments, such as mobile high definition cameras, to support them.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

Appropriations, 2019	\$822,227,000
Budget estimate, 2020	820,000,000
Committee recommendation	820,000,000

The Committee has continued language from fiscal year 2019 establishing an indefinite appropriation for contract support costs estimated to be \$820,000,000. By retaining an indefinite appropriation for this account, additional funds may be provided by the Agency if its budget estimate proves to be lower than necessary to meet the legal obligation to pay the full amount due to Tribes. The Committee believes fully funding these costs will ensure Tribes have the necessary resources they need to deliver program services efficiently and effectively.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2019	\$878,806,000
Budget estimate, 2020	803,026,000
Committee recommendation	902,878,000

The Committee recommends \$902,878,000 for health facilities operations of the IHS. This amount is \$24,072,000 above the enacted level and includes expected pay and inflation costs.

Program changes are detailed below and in the table that accompanies the report, and funding includes \$11,489,000 for staffing quarters. Of the funds provided, \$15,000,000 is for the small ambulatory clinic program, equal to the enacted level. The Committee expects the Service to continue following its existing interpretation of criteria for the funding of new, improved, or replacement sanitation facilities.

The Committee would also like to remind the Service about the directive contained in the 2019 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law 116–6) to provide the Committee with report identi-

fyng the criteria the agency will use to rank projects funded through demonstration authorities. The bill provides \$5,000,000 for healthcare facilities construction for the Service to enter into contracts with tribes or tribal organizations to carry out demonstration projects as authorized under the Indian Health Care Improvement Act for construction and renovation of hospitals and health centers.

The health impacts of a lack of sanitation infrastructure remain a public health crisis. The Committee is concerned delayed decision making is jeopardizing these projects and directs the Service to brief the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act on the status of discussions with other Federal partners involved to ensure funding for these projects are coordinated and completed.

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

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

The Committee strongly supports the joint venture program and believes the Service should establish a more consistent competitive cycle between 3 and 5 years. At each competitive cycle, IHS should select a specific number of awards and non-selected applications should be eligible to reapply during the next competitive cycle.

The 2019 Consolidated Appropriations Act included a directive to the Service to work with appropriate Tribal organizations and submit a report to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of the act that includes an assessment of updated facility needs in the state as well as recommendations for alternative financing options. The Committee has not received this report and strongly encourages the Service to complete and submit this report.

The Committee acknowledges the receipt of the previous report formulated for facility upgrades and replacement for Mt. Edgecombe in Sitka and directs the Service to work with the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium to update the cost estimates for healthcare needs.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, an agency within the National Institutes of Health, was authorized in section 311(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended (Public Law 115-141), to conduct multidisciplinary research and training activities associated with the Nation's Hazardous Substance Superfund

program. Section 126(g) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1968 (Public Law 99–499) authorizes the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences to conduct training and education of workers who are or may be engaged in activities related to hazardous waste removal or containment or emergency response.

Appropriations, 2019	\$79,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	66,581,000
Committee recommendation	81,000,000

The bill provides \$81,000,000 for the operations of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences account. This amount is \$2,000,000 above the enacted level to help meet the demands of the Superfund Research Program and to support research on PFAS and other contaminants of emerging concern. The Institute both leads and supports significant research on PFAS, which will result in better remediation outcomes.

AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry [ATSDR], an agency of the Public Health Service, was created in section 104(i) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Public Law 96–510). The ATSDR’s primary mission is to conduct surveys and screening programs to determine relationships between exposure to toxic substances and illness. Other activities include the maintenance and annual update of a list of hazardous substances most commonly found at Superfund sites, the preparation of toxicological profiles on each such hazardous substance, consultations on health issues relating to exposure to hazardous or toxic substances, and the development and implementation of certain research activities related to ATSDR’s mission.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH

Appropriations, 2019	\$74,691,000
Budget estimate, 2020	62,000,000
Committee recommendation	76,691,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$76,691,000 for the operations of the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry account. This amount is an increase of \$2,000,000 above the enacted level. This increase is provided to support further PFAS and other contaminants of emerging concern research and responding to communities exposed to such chemicals.

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

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances [PFAS].—The Committee recognizes the importance of making information available on PFAS to understand and address the needs of communities exposed to these chemicals and is aware that the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry [ATSDR] toxicological profile for four PFAS substances prepared pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 9604(i)(2) has

been released as a draft for public comment. This information is critically important to Federal and State efforts to respond and strengthen the effectiveness of drinking water advisories or standards for these materials. Therefore, ATSDR is directed to publish to the Federal Register within 15 days of enactment of the final toxicological profile which includes the chemicals perfluorooctanoic acid [PFOA], perfluorooctane sulfonic acid [PFOS], perfluorononanoic acid [PFNA], and perfluorohexane sulfonic acid [PFHxS]. Furthermore, within 15 days of enactment of this act, ATSDR is directed to work with the appropriate Federal partners to submit a report to the Committee identifying any changes made after January 30, 2019, to the toxicology profile of the PFAS substances and include ATSDR's recommendations for next steps for addressing health concerns related to PFAS.

Pediatric Environmental Health Specialty Units.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the Pediatric Environmental Health Specialty Units [PEHSUs] program and its support from ATSDR in helping to identify environmental risks to the health of children and reproductive-age adults. The Committee encourages ATSDR to expand its support for PEHSUs and to direct PEHSUs to focus on outreach and education to communities affected by pediatric cancer clusters and States with abnormally high incidences of pediatric cancer.

OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

The Council on Environmental Quality [CEQ] and the Office of Environmental Quality were established by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Public Law 91–190) and the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970 (Public Law 91–224), respectively. The Council serves as a source of environmental expertise and policy analysis for the White House, Executive Office of the President, and other Federal agencies. CEQ promulgates regulations binding on all Federal agencies to implement the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (Public Law 91–190) and resolves interagency environmental disputes informally and through issuance of findings and recommendations.

Appropriations, 2019	\$2,994,000
Budget estimate, 2020	2,750,000
Committee recommendation	2,994,000

The bill provides \$2,994,000 for the operations of the Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality account. This amount is equal to the enacted level.

CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD

The Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board was authorized by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (Public Law 101–549) to investigate accidental releases of certain chemicals substances that result in, or may cause, serious injury, death, sub-

stantial property damage, or serious adverse effects on human health. It became operational in fiscal year 1998.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2019	\$12,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	10,200,000
Committee recommendation	12,000,000

The bill provides \$12,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, equal to the fiscal year 2019 level. The Board has the important responsibility of independently investigating industrial chemical accidents and collaborating with industry and professional organizations to share safety lessons that can prevent catastrophic incidents and the Committee expects this work to continue.

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

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

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2019	\$8,750,000
Budget estimate, 2020	7,500,000
Committee recommendation	7,500,000

The bill provides \$7,500,000 for the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, a decrease of \$1,250,000 below the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

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

The Committee continues to be concerned about the lack of meaningful Tribal consultation on matters related to the closure and transition and directs the ONHIR to continue work with the Office of Special Trustee and Bureau of Indian Affairs to continue to consult with affected Tribes. The Committee continues to urge the ONHIR to work with the appropriate congressional authorizing Committee to develop legislation as necessary to affect its closure upon consultation.

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT

The Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development [IAIA] was originally founded in 1962 as a Bureau of Indian Affairs high school. The Institute was moved out of the BIA in 1988 to become a federally chartered 4-year college governed by a board of trustees appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. Its mission is to serve as the national center of research, training, language, and scholarship for Native Americans and Alaska Natives through the dedi-

cated study, creative application, preservation, and care of Native cultures and arts. In addition to its academic programs, the IAIA houses the National Collection of Contemporary Indian Art and carries the designation as the National Repository for Native Languages. The IAIA’s operations are funded by direct Federal support and a diversified private sector approach to foundations, corporations, Tribes, and individual donors.

PAYMENT TO THE INSTITUTE

Appropriations, 2019	\$9,960,000
Budget estimate, 2020	10,210,000
Committee recommendation	10,210,000

The recommendation provides \$10,210,000 for the Institute of American Indian Arts, an increase of \$250,000 above the enacted level.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

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

Its facilities include 19 museums and galleries, the National Zoo, and nine research facilities, most located in or near Washington, D.C., with others in Massachusetts, New York, Florida, Arizona, Hawaii, and the Republic of Panama. The Smithsonian’s growth continues as construction proceeds on the National Museum of African American History and Culture, authorized by Congress in 2003 and scheduled to open to the public in 2019.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2019	\$739,994,000
Budget estimate, 2020	759,345,000
Committee recommendation	751,110,000

The bill provides \$751,110,000 for salaries and expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, an increase of \$11,116,000 above the 2019 enacted level. Unless otherwise detailed, increases above the fiscal

year 2019 level account for fixed costs for the Institution's programs.

The Committee understands the role the Institution has played as a source of learning and inspiration and appreciates the challenges the Institution must overcome to keep the museums open and available to the public. The Committee understands the importance of collaboration and partnerships and strongly encourages areas, such as the National Zoological Park, to work with external sources to provide support in pathological research, services, and training to augment the existing needs of the National Zoo. The Committee also supports collaborations with outside partners about utilizing technology to make the Smithsonian's Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage artifacts and collections more accessible for teachers and students so these resources can enhance school curriculums. Further, the recommendation includes an increase of \$500,000 for the National Museum of African American History and Culture for partnerships activities related to the recent discovery of the last known slave ship to arrive in the United States, the *Clotilda*, and supports educational and community engagement related to the vessel discovery.

The Committee provides a total of \$318,449,000 for Facilities Services, of which \$82,045,000 is for Facilities Maintenance and \$236,404,000 is for Facilities Operations, Security, and Support. Within the amounts provided for salaries and expenses, the National Museum of African American History and Culture is fully funded and Security increases for museums are provided.

The creation of a Museum of the American Latino within the Smithsonian Institution at some future date continues to be a strongly supported priority. Until such time, the Smithsonian Latino Center, which was formed in 1997 with the goal of promoting the inclusion of Latino contributions in the Institution's exhibitions, collections, and public outreach programs, should continue this important work. In accordance with the recommendations provided to Congress and the President of the United States in the May 2011 report by the National Museum of the American Latino Commission, created by Public Law 110-229, the Committee continues to urge collaboration between the Smithsonian and appropriate Federal and local organizations for Latino programming, exhibitions, collections, and outreach at the Institution. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019, Public Law 115-141, provided additional funding for the Latino and Asian Pacific initiatives as well as the new Women's Initiative. The recommendation continues that funding and includes an additional \$200,000 for each initiative. The Committee strongly encourages the Institution to find innovative ways to share the contributions these individuals have contributed to the American experience.

The Committee supports the Institution's American Women's History Initiative, launched in 2018, to celebrate and deepen the public's understanding of the contributions of American women. American women have made invaluable contributions to our country across such diverse fields as government, business, medicine, law, literature, sports, entertainment, the arts, and the military, but there is no comprehensive museum anywhere in the United States dedicated to the full story of women's history. In 2014, Congress es-

established a Congressional Commission to study the potential for an American museum of women’s history. This commission recommended the establishment of such a museum governed by the Institution. The Committee continues the \$2,000,000, with the additional increase, to continue the American Women’s History Initiative programming concurrent with efforts to establish a permanent American Women’s History Museum.

FACILITIES CAPITAL

Appropriations, 2019	\$303,503,000
Budget estimate, 2020	219,000,000
Committee recommendation	296,499,000

The bill includes \$296,499,000 for the Smithsonian Institution’s Facilities Capital program, which is \$7,004,000 below fiscal year 2019 enacted level. Within these funds, \$273,001,000 is provided for revitalization efforts with \$23,498,000 designated for planning and design efforts. Funding has been continued for the National Air and Space Museum [NASM] and other high priority revitalization projects.

The Committee understands the Institution is in the process of a multi-year, multi-phase renovation project for the National Air and Space Museum, including the necessary replacement of the building’s facade. The Committee has included \$190,000,000 for the NASM’s renovation and with this funding the Committee has provided the final payment for completion of the museum project. The Committee recognizes NASM is a popular stop for visitors and it is important to ensure the public has access to the collection of artifacts; therefore, the Committee directs the Institution to continue to keep the Committee apprised of this project to ensure timely completion.

The recommendation includes bill language to allow the Institution to purchase a new administrative building with the Institution’s trust funds in an effort to curtail escalating lease costs. The Committee understands the Board of Regents have approved the plan, contingent upon Congressional approval, and that under this plan the Institution will save over \$130,000,000 in lease costs over the next 25 years. The Committee has included language for the Institution to proceed with the understanding that no Federal funds will be used to purchase, retrofit, or renovate the building.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

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

tions are used by the Gallery for art acquisition and conservation, scholarly and scientific research, exhibitions, and educational outreach programs.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2019	\$144,202,000
Budget estimate, 2020	139,000,000
Committee recommendation	147,022,000

The bill provides \$147,022,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Gallery of Art. This amount is \$2,820,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and \$8,022,000 above the request. The distribution of funds among the Gallery's various activities is displayed in the table that accompanies this report.

REPAIR, RESTORATION, AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriations, 2019	\$24,203,000
Budget estimate, 2020	15,114,000
Committee recommendation	25,203,000

The bill provides \$25,203,000 for major repairs, restoration, and renovation of the Gallery's buildings. This amount is \$1,000,000 above the enacted level and \$10,089,000 above the request.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

Originally established in 1958 as the National Cultural Center, an independently administered bureau of the Smithsonian Institution, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts was designated as a living memorial to President Kennedy in 1964. The Kennedy Center building was constructed with a combination of private contributions, Federal matching funds, and long-term revenue bonds held by the U.S. Department of the Treasury. Since 1972, Congress has provided funds for the operations and repair of the presidential monument, initially through the National Park Service and since 1995 to the Kennedy Center Board of Trustees. Approximately 87 percent of the Center's total annual operating budget is derived from nonappropriated funds such as ticket sales, auxiliary income, investment income, and private contributions that support performing arts programming and administrative activities.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriations, 2019	\$24,490,000
Budget estimate, 2020	25,690,000
Committee recommendation	25,690,000

The bill provides \$25,690,000 for the operations and maintenance of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, the same amount as the fiscal year 2020 request.

CAPITAL REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 2019	\$16,800,000
Budget estimate, 2020	14,000,000
Committee recommendation	17,600,000

The bill provides \$17,600,000 for the Kennedy Center's capital repair and restoration program. Funds provided above the request

are to address critical safety, security, and capital repair and restoration needs.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

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

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2019	\$12,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	8,139,000
Committee recommendation	14,000,000

The bill provides \$14,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. The Committee does not concur with the administration’s proposal to end the Federal commitment to the Center and expects operations to be maintained as in previous years. The Committee believes the Center provides an important mission that serves U.S. policy makers.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

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

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2019	\$155,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	29,333,000
Committee recommendation	157,000,000

The bill provides \$157,000,000 for grants and administration of the National Endowment for the Arts, an increase of \$2,000,000 to the fiscal year enacted level. The NEA is to be commended for its

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

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

The National Endowment for the Humanities [NEH] was established by the 1965 National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act as an independent Federal agency of the United States Government dedicated to supporting research, education, preservation, and public programs in the humanities. Today, it is the largest funder of humanities programs in the Nation. NEH's long-standing tradition of a peer-reviewed competitive grant process is designed to ensure that the most meritorious projects are funded. Typically, NEH grants are used to support cultural institutions, such as museums, archives, libraries, colleges, universities, public television and radio, and individual scholars. The NEH, through its State-Federal partnership, also provides grants to State humanities councils in all 50 States and the 6 territories.

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2019	\$155,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	37,891,000
Committee recommendation	157,000,000

The bill provides \$157,000,000 for grants and administration of the National Endowment for the Humanities, an increase of \$2,000,000 to the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. The Committee includes \$4,500,000 for a new "A More Perfect Union" initiative for the Endowment. The Committee encourages the NEH to incorporate and continue the two popular components of the former "We the People" initiative grant opportunities, the National Digital Newspapers Program, and the Landmarks of American History and Culture workshops as part of the new initiative or with other funds. The Committee encourages NEH to continue providing support to projects that focus on our Nation's history and culture. The distribution of funds among the agency's various activities is displayed in the table that accompanies this statement.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

The Commission of Fine Arts was established in 1910 to fill the need for a permanent agency whose members would be qualified to make available to the Government expert opinion on questions of

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

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2019	\$2,771,000
Budget estimate, 2020	3,050,000
Committee recommendation	3,050,000

The bill provides \$3,050,000 for salaries and expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts, \$279,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and equal to the request.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

The National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program was established by Public Law 99–190 to provide grants for general operating support to District of Columbia nonprofit arts and other cultural organizations. In fiscal year 1988, administrative responsibility for the program was transferred from the National Endowment for the Humanities to the Commission of Fine Arts. Currently, this program helps support more than 20 nationally renowned organizations in the Nation’s Capital by providing funding for operating expenses, jobs, exhibits, and performances that might not have been possible otherwise.

Appropriations, 2019	\$2,750,000
Budget estimate, 2020	2,750,000
Committee recommendation	2,750,000

The bill provides \$2,750,000, for the National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program administered by the Commission of Fine Arts. Grant funds should be distributed consistent with the established formula and eligibility requirements used in fiscal year 2019.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation as an independent Federal agency. The Council’s mission is to promote the preservation, enhancement, and productive use of our Nation’s historic resources and advise the President and Congress on national historic preservation policy. It also provides a forum for discussion of Federal activities, programs, and policies that affect historic properties. One of the principal responsibilities of the Council is to implement section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Public Law 89–

665), which requires that the Council be given an opportunity to comment on the impacts of projects or actions undertaken by other Federal agencies on sites or structures eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Appropriations, 2019	\$6,890,000
Budget estimate, 2020	7,000,000
Committee recommendation	7,000,000

The bill provides \$7,000,000 for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, an increase of \$110,000 above the enacted level.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

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

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2019	\$8,099,000
Budget estimate, 2020	7,948,000
Committee recommendation	7,948,000

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

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

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

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Appropriations, 2019	\$59,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	59,000,000
Committee recommendation	59,500,000

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

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2019	\$1,800,000
Budget estimate, 2020	1,800,000
Committee recommendation	1,800,000

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

WOMEN’S SUFFRAGE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2019	\$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	1,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,000,000

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

WORLD WAR I CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

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

Appropriations, 2019	\$7,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	21,093,000
Committee recommendation	7,000,000

The bill provides \$7,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the World War I Centennial Commission, equal to the enacted level and a decrease of \$14,093,000 below the request. The Committee supports the construction of the national World War I Memorial at Pershing Park as a long, overdue tribute to those who sacrificed for freedom in the Great War. World War I Memorial efforts have been in the works since 1960, and Congress has affirmed on several occasions a desire to pay tribute to veterans of World War I. The Committee understands that World War I Memorial Commission is prepared to complete the World War I Memorial in two phases. The first phase is to complete the revitalization of Pershing Park in preparation for installation of the Memorial sculpture and the second is the installation of the Memorial sculpture when it is complete. The Service is directed to work with the Commission to com-

mence phase one construction as soon as possible to ensure Pershing Park is rehabilitated and ready for installation of the Memorial sculpture upon its completion.

ALYCE SPOTTED BEAR NATIVE CHILDREN'S COMMISSION

Appropriations, 2019	\$400,000
Budget estimate, 2020	
Committee recommendation	500,000

The bill includes \$500,000 for the Alyce Spotted Bear Native Children's Commission, Public Law 114-244. The Commission must conduct a comprehensive study of Federal, State, local, and Tribal programs that serve Native children.

TITLE IV
GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Title IV of the bill includes the following general provisions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 419. Continues provision regarding grazing permits on Forest Service lands.

Sec. 420. Prohibits the use of funds to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

Sec. 421. Extends authorities relating to disposal of Forest Service facilities.

Sec. 422. Continues standards for the use of American iron and steel for certain infrastructure projects.

Sec. 423. Prohibits destruction of certain structures on Midway Island.

Sec. 424. John F. Kennedy Center 1 year reauthorization.

Sec. 425. Provides authority for the Secretary of the Interior to enter into training agreements and to transfer excess equipment and supplies for wildfires.

Sec. 426. Extends existing authority to collect recreation fees.

Sec. 427. Addresses carbon emissions from forest biomass.

Sec. 428. Addresses the use of small, remote incinerators in the State of Alaska.

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

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

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

Those items are as follows:

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

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

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

Pursuant to paragraph 7(c) of rule XXVI, on September 26, 2019, the Committee ordered favorably reported an original bill (S. 2580) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, provided, that the bill be subject to amendment and that the bill be consistent with its budget allocation, and provided that the Chairman of the Committee or his designee be authorized to offer the substance of the original bill as a Committee amendment in the nature of a substitute to the House companion measure, by a recorded vote of 31–0, a quorum being present. The vote was as follows:

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

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

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

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

TITLE 16—CONSERVATION

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

SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

* * * * *

FOREST SERVICE FACILITY REALIGNMENT AND ENHANCEMENT

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

“(f) DURATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority of the Secretary to initiate the conveyance of an administrative site under this title expires on September 30, **[2019]** *2020*.

* * * * *

CHAPTER 87—FEDERAL LANDS RECREATION ENHANCEMENT

§ 6809. Sunset provision

The authority of the Secretary to carry out this chapter shall terminate **[September 30, 2019]** *October 1, 2021*.

TITLE 20—EDUCATION

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

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

§ 76r. Authorization of appropriations

[(a) Maintenance, repair, and security

【There is authorized to be appropriated to the Board to carry out section 76j(a)(1)(H) of this title, \$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 76j(a)(1) of this title, \$16,800,000 for fiscal year 2019.】

(a) MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, AND SECURITY.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Board to carry out section 4(a)(1)(H), \$25,690,000 for fiscal year 2020.

(b) CAPITAL PROJECTS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Board to carry out subparagraphs (F) and (G) of section 4(a)(1), \$17,600,000 for fiscal year 2020.

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

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

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount in bill	Committee allocation	Amount in bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with the subcommittee allocation for 2020: Subcommittee on Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies:				
Mandatory	64	64	65	¹ 65
Discretionary	35,800	38,050	35,105	¹ 37,355
Security			NA	NA
Nonsecurity	35,800	38,050	NA	NA
Projection of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
2020				² 25,108
2021				8,172
2022				3,081
2023				1,025
2024 and future years				249
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2020	NA	6,958	NA	² 2,123

¹ Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

² Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

NA: Not applicable.

NOTE.—Consistent with the funding recommended in the bill for wildfire suppression and in accordance with subparagraph (F) of section 251(b)(2) of the BBEDCA of 1985, the Committee anticipates that the Budget Committee will provide a revised 302(a) allocation for the Committee on Appropriations reflecting an upward adjustment of \$2,250,000,000 in budget authority plus associated outlays.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2019 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2019 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
Management of Lands and Resources					
Land Resources:					
Rangeland management	103,921	92,031	105,921	+ 2,000	+ 13,890
Forestry management	10,135	10,241	10,135	.....	- 106
Cultural resources management	17,131	15,585	17,131	.....	+ 1,546
Wild horse and burro management	80,555	75,745	115,555	+ 35,000	+ 39,810
Subtotal	211,742	193,602	248,742	+ 37,000	+ 55,140
Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management:					
Wildlife habitat management	126,848	81,753	127,848	+ 1,000	+ 46,095
Threatened and endangered species	(21,567)	.....	(21,567)	.....	(+ 21,567)
Aquatic habitat management	55,656	36,679	55,656	.....	+ 18,977
Subtotal	182,504	118,432	183,504	+ 1,000	+ 65,072
Recreation Management:					
Wilderness management	18,264	16,901	18,264	.....	+ 1,363
Recreation resources management	55,465	54,828	56,965	+ 1,500	+ 2,137
Subtotal	73,729	71,729	75,229	+ 1,500	+ 3,500
Energy and Minerals:					
Oil and gas management	88,947	88,325	90,947	+ 2,000	+ 2,622
Oil and gas permit processing	5,737	.....	.....	- 5,737	.....
Oil and gas inspection and enforcement	48,385	48,925	48,925	+ 540	.....
Subtotal, Oil and Gas	143,069	137,250	139,872	- 3,197	+ 2,622

Coal management	14,868	19,751	16,868	+ 2,000	- 2,883
Other mineral resources	12,167	12,303	12,303	+ 136	.....
Renewable energy	24,320	29,061	27,320	+ 3,000	- 1,741
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals	194,424	198,365	196,363	+ 1,939	- 2,002
Realty and Ownership Management:					
Alaska conveyance	22,000	22,152	22,797	+ 797	+ 645
Cadastral, lands, and realty management	48,290	51,328	51,328	+ 3,038	.....
Subtotal	70,290	73,480	74,125	+ 3,835	+ 645
Resource Protection and Maintenance:					
Resource management planning	63,125	52,125	66,625	+ 3,500	+ 14,500
Resource protection and law enforcement	27,616	26,616	27,616	.....	+ 1,000
Abandoned mine lands and hazardous materials management	38,500	31,370	38,500	.....	+ 7,130
Subtotal	129,241	110,111	132,741	+ 3,500	+ 22,630
Transportation and Facilities Maintenance:					
Annual maintenance	40,000	39,500	40,000	.....	+ 500
Deferred maintenance	75,000	53,826	75,000	.....	+ 21,174
Subtotal	115,000	93,326	115,000	.....	+ 21,674
Workforce and Organizational Support:					
Administrative support	58,694	60,339	58,694	.....	- 1,645
Bureauwide fixed costs	96,480	93,161	96,480	.....	+ 3,319
Information technology management	26,077	26,077	26,077	.....	.....
Subtotal	181,251	179,577	181,251	.....	+ 1,674
National landscape conservation system, base program	39,819	37,112	43,319	+ 3,500	+ 6,207
Communication site management	2,000	2,000	2,000	.....	.....
Offsetting collections	- 2,000	- 2,000	- 2,000	.....	.....
Subtotal, Management of lands and resources	1,198,000	1,075,734	1,250,274	+ 52,274	+ 174,540
Mining Law Administration:					
Administration	39,696	39,696	40,696	+ 1,000	+ 1,000
Offsetting collections	- 59,000	- 61,000	- 61,000	- 2,000	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2019 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2019 appropriation	Budget estimate
Subtotal, Mining Law Administration	-19,304	-21,304	-20,304	-1,000	+1,000
Total, Management of Lands and Resources	1,178,696	1,054,430	1,229,970	+51,274	+175,540
Land Acquisition					
Acquisitions	15,700	.....	13,300	-2,400	+13,300
Acquisition Management	2,000	.....	2,500	+500	+2,500
Recreational Access	9,000	.....	10,000	+1,000	+10,000
Emergencies, Hardships, and Inholdings	1,616	.....	3,000	+1,384	+3,000
Subtotal	28,316	.....	28,800	+484	+28,800
Rescission	-1,800	-10,000	-2,367	-567	+7,633
Total, Land Acquisition	26,516	-10,000	26,433	-83	+36,433
Oregon and California Grant Lands					
Western Oregon resources management	94,445	.....	94,445	.....	+94,445
Oregon and California grant lands management .....	.....	97,007	.....	.....	-97,007
Western Oregon information and resource data systems	1,798	.....	1,798	.....	+1,798
Western Oregon transportation & facilities maintenance	9,628	9,642	9,628	.....	-14
Western Oregon construction and acquisition	335	336	335	.....	-1
Western Oregon national monument	779	.....	779	.....	+779
Total, Oregon and California Grant Lands	106,985	106,985	106,985	.....	.....
Range Improvements					
Current appropriations	10,000	10,000	10,000	.....	.....

Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures								
Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures	25,850	26,000	26,000	26,000	+150			
Offsetting fees	-25,850	-26,000	-26,000	-26,000	-150			
Total, Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures								
Miscellaneous Trust Funds and Permanent Operating Funds								
Current appropriations	24,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	+2,000			
TOTAL, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	1,346,197	1,187,415	1,399,388	1,399,388	+53,191			+211,973
UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE								
Resource Management								
Ecological Services:								
Listing	18,318	11,065	18,318	18,318				+7,253
Planning and consultation	106,079	107,516	107,516	107,516	+1,437			
Conservation and restoration	32,396	26,441	32,396	32,396				+5,955
(National Wetlands Inventory)	(3,471)	(3,471)	(3,471)	(3,471)				
(Coastal Barrier Resources Act)	(1,390)	(1,390)	(1,390)	(1,390)				
Recovery	95,032	95,000	99,092	99,092	+4,060			+4,092
Subtotal	251,825	240,022	257,322	257,322	+5,497			+17,300
Habitat conservation:								
Partners for fish and wildlife	51,633	54,417	57,058	57,058	+5,425			+2,641
Coastal programs	13,375	13,375	13,375	13,375				
Subtotal	65,008	67,792	70,433	70,433	+5,425			+2,641
National Wildlife Refuge System:								
Wildlife and habitat management	234,467	239,437	235,410	235,410	+943			-4,027
Visitor services	73,319	80,855	76,319	76,319	+3,000			-4,536
Refuge law enforcement	38,054	43,195	43,195	43,195	+5,141			
Conservation planning	2,523		2,523	2,523				+2,523
Refuge maintenance	139,888	146,042	146,919	146,919	+7,031			+877
Subtotal	488,251	509,529	504,366	504,366	+16,115			-5,163
Conservation and Enforcement:								
Migratory bird management	46,421	49,485	50,692	50,692	+4,271			+1,207

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2019 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2019 appropriation	Budget estimate
Law enforcement	79,053	77,217	82,539	+ 3,486	+ 5,322
International affairs	15,816	16,623	17,792	+ 1,976	+ 1,169
Subtotal	141,290	143,325	151,023	+ 9,733	+ 7,698
Fish and Aquatic Conservation:					
National fish hatchery system operations	59,822	56,390	60,655	+ 833	+ 4,265
Maintenance and equipment	22,920	25,846	25,846	+ 2,926	.....
Aquatic habitat and species conservation	84,485	73,391	114,757	+ 30,272	+ 41,366
Subtotal	167,227	155,627	201,258	+ 34,031	+ 45,631
Cooperative landscape conservation	12,500	.....	12,500	.....	+ 12,500
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	43,049	21,804	21,804	- 21,245	.....
Management and Administration .....	.....	54,866	49,166	+ 49,166	- 5,700
Regional office operations	32,860	.....	.....	- 32,860	.....
Service-wide bill paying	36,528	35,770	35,770	- 758	.....
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	7,022	7,000	7,022	.....	+ 22
National Conservation Training Center	26,014	21,426	26,014	.....	+ 4,588
Aviation Management	3,237	.....	3,237	.....	+ 3,237
Subtotal	148,710	140,866	143,013	- 5,697	+ 2,147

Total, Resource Management	1,292,078	1,257,161	1,357,182	+ 65,104	+ 100,021
Construction					
Construction and rehabilitation:					
Line item construction projects	8,293	9,093	9,093	+ 800	.....
Bridge and dam safety programs	1,972	1,232	1,972	.....	+ 740
Nationwide engineering service	5,475	5,368	5,368	- 107	.....
Deferred maintenance	39,873	.....	26,793	- 13,080	+ 26,793
Subtotal	55,613	15,693	43,226	- 12,387	+ 27,533
Rescission	- 1,500	.....	.....	+ 1,500	.....
Total, Construction	54,113	15,693	43,226	- 10,887	+ 27,533
Land Acquisition					
Acquisitions	22,600	.....	31,250	+ 8,650	+ 31,250
Acquisition Management	12,773	9,526	12,055	- 718	+ 2,529
Recreational Access	2,500	.....	6,000	+ 3,500	+ 6,000
Emergencies, Hardships, and Inholdings	5,351	338	6,000	+ 649	+ 5,662
Exchanges	1,500	.....	1,500	.....	+ 1,500
Land Protection Planning	465	.....	465	.....	+ 465
Highlands Conservation Act Grants	20,000	.....	1,500	- 18,500	+ 1,500
Subtotal	65,189	9,864	58,770	- 6,419	+ 48,906
Rescission .....	.....	- 5,324	- 3,628	- 3,628	+ 1,696
Total, Land Acquisition	65,189	4,540	55,142	- 10,047	+ 50,602
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

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2019 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2019 appropriation	Budget estimate
HCP land acquisition grants to states	19,638	.....	19,638	.....	+ 19,638
Subtotal	30,800	.....	30,800	.....	+ 30,800
Subtotal, Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	53,495	.....	53,495	.....	+ 53,495
Rescission	- 7,500	- 31,008	- 18,771	- 11,271	+ 12,237
Total, Cooperative Endangered Species Fund	45,995	- 31,008	34,724	- 11,271	+ 65,732
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	42,000	40,000	44,000	+ 2,000	+ 4,000
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation					
Migratory bird grants	3,910	3,900	4,910	+ 1,000	+ 1,010
Multinational Species Conservation Fund					
African elephant conservation fund	2,682	1,401	3,100	+ 418	+ 1,699
Asian elephant conservation fund	1,657	845	1,900	+ 243	+ 1,055
Rhinoceros and tiger conservation fund	3,540	1,865	3,800	+ 260	+ 1,935
Great ape conservation fund	2,075	1,071	2,200	+ 125	+ 1,129
Marine turtle conservation fund	1,607	818	1,800	+ 193	+ 982
Total, Multinational Species Conservation Fund	11,561	6,000	12,800	+ 1,239	+ 6,800
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants					
State wildlife grants (formula)	54,000	29,286	54,000	.....	+ 24,714

State wildlife grants (competitive)	6,362	2,000	6,362	.....	+ 4,362
Tribal wildlife grants	4,209	.....	4,809	+ 600	+ 4,809
Total, State and tribal wildlife grants	64,571	31,286	65,171	+ 600	+ 33,885
Administrative Provision					
Coastal impact assistance program grants (rescission)	-15,000	.....	.....	+ 15,000	.....
TOTAL, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	1,577,645	1,327,572	1,630,383	+ 52,738	+ 302,811
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
Operation of the National Park System					
Park Management:					
Resource stewardship	334,437	321,562	341,338	+ 6,901	+ 19,776
Visitor services	255,683	237,087	257,245	+ 1,562	+ 20,158
Park protection	357,226	361,970	371,470	+ 14,244	+ 9,500
Facility operations and maintenance	821,538	796,790	850,795	+ 29,257	+ 54,005
Park support	548,902	514,521	547,482	- 1,420	+ 32,961
Subtotal	2,317,786	2,231,930	2,368,330	+ 50,544	+ 136,400
External administrative costs	184,925	193,587	196,267	+ 11,342	+ 2,680
Total, Operation of the National Park System	2,502,711	2,425,517	2,564,597	+ 61,886	+ 139,080
National Recreation and Preservation					
Natural programs	14,170	11,195	15,257	+ 1,087	+ 4,062
Cultural programs	25,562	19,404	28,545	+ 2,983	+ 9,141
International park affairs	1,648	975	1,903	+ 255	+ 928
Environmental and compliance review	433	389	435	+ 2	+ 46
Grant administration	2,004	.....	.....	- 2,004	.....
Heritage Partnership Programs	20,321	374	21,944	+ 1,623	+ 21,570
Total, National Recreation and Preservation	64,138	32,337	68,084	+ 3,946	+ 35,747
Historic Preservation Fund					
State historic preservation offices	49,675	26,934	52,675	+ 3,000	+ 25,741
Tribal grants	11,735	5,738	13,735	+ 2,000	+ 7,997

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2019 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2019 appropriation	Budget estimate
Competitive grants	15,250	.....	16,250	+ 1,000	+ 16,250
Save America's Treasures grants	13,000	.....	14,000	+ 1,000	+ 14,000
Historic Revitalization grants	5,000	.....	7,500	+ 2,500	+ 7,500
Grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities	8,000	.....	9,000	+ 1,000	+ 9,000
Total, Historic Preservation Fund	102,660	32,672	113,160	+ 10,500	+ 80,488
Construction					
General Program:					
Line item construction and maintenance	147,011	160,692	160,692	+ 13,681	.....
Emergency and unscheduled	3,848	3,848	3,848	.....	.....
Housing	2,200	2,203	2,203	+ 3	.....
Dam safety	1,247	1,247	1,247	.....	.....
Equipment replacement	13,474	8,369	13,474	.....	+ 5,105
Planning, construction	17,453	17,862	29,453	+ 12,000	+ 11,591
Construction program management	42,115	41,863	43,852	+ 1,737	+ 1,989
General management plans	10,205	10,249	10,265	+ 60	+ 16
General program increase	127,151	.....	127,151	.....	+ 127,151
Total, Construction	364,704	246,333	392,185	+ 27,481	+ 145,852
Land Acquisition and State Assistance					
Assistance to States:					
State conservation grants (formula)	100,000	.....	110,000	+ 10,000	+ 110,000
State conservation grants (competitive)	20,000	.....	25,000	+ 5,000	+ 25,000
Administrative expenses	4,006	.....	5,000	+ 994	+ 5,000
Subtotal	124,006	.....	140,000	+ 15,994	+ 140,000

National Park Service:									
Acquisitions	13,903				28,399			+ 14,496	+ 28,399
Acquisition Management	9,679	8,828			10,000			+ 321	+ 1,172
Recreational Access	2,000	1,000			2,900			+ 500	+ 1,500
Emergencies, Hardships, Relocations, and Deficiencies	3,928				4,000			+ 72	+ 4,000
Inholdings, Donations, and Exchanges	4,928				5,000			+ 72	+ 5,000
American Battlefield Protection Program	10,000	5,000			10,000				+ 5,000
Subtotal	44,438	14,828			59,899			+ 15,461	+ 45,071
Subtotal, Land Acquisition and State Assistance	168,444	14,828			193,899			+ 31,455	+ 185,071
Rescission		- 10,000			- 2,279			- 2,279	+ 7,721
Total, Land Acquisition and State Assistance	168,444	4,828			197,620			+ 29,176	+ 192,792
Centennial Challenge	20,000				20,000				+ 20,000
TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	3,222,657	2,741,687			3,355,646			+ 132,989	+ 613,959
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY									
Surveys, Investigations, and Research									
Ecosystems:									
Species Management Research		44,359			72,159			+ 72,159	+ 27,800
Land Management Research		43,793			55,448			+ 55,448	+ 11,655
Biological Threats Research		28,996			34,549			+ 34,549	+ 5,553
Climate Adaptation Science Center		23,901			44,488			+ 44,488	+ 20,587
Status and trends	18,373							- 18,373	
Fisheries: Aquatic and endangered resources	19,136							- 19,136	
Wildlife: Terrestrial and endangered resources	45,257							- 45,257	
Terrestrial, freshwater and marine environments	36,415							- 36,415	
Invasive species	19,330							- 19,330	
Cooperative research units	18,371				18,371				+ 18,371
Total, Ecosystems	156,882	141,049			225,015			+ 68,133	+ 83,966
Land Resources:									
National Land Imaging	98,894							- 98,894	
Land change science	34,070							- 34,070	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2019 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2019 appropriation	Budget estimate
National and Regional Climate Adaptation Science Centers	25,335			- 25,335	
Total, Land Resources	158,299			- 158,299	
Energy, Minerals, and Environmental Health:					
Mineral and Energy Resources:					
Mineral resources	58,969	60,193	59,869	+ 900	- 324
Energy resources	29,972	25,879	30,172	+ 200	+ 4,293
Subtotal	88,941	86,072	90,041	+ 1,100	+ 3,969
Environmental Health:					
Contaminant biology	10,197			- 10,197	
Toxic substances hydrology	12,598			- 12,598	
Subtotal	22,795			- 22,795	
Total, Energy, Minerals, and Environmental Health	111,736	86,072	90,041	- 21,695	+ 3,969
Natural Hazards:					
Earthquake hazards	83,403	64,303	87,903	+ 4,500	+ 23,600
Volcano hazards	30,266	28,121	28,846	- 1,420	+ 725
Landslide hazards	3,538	3,554	3,538		- 16
Global seismographic network	6,653	6,661	6,653		- 8
Geomagnetism	1,888	1,888	3,388	+ 1,500	+ 1,500
Coastal/Marine hazards and resources	40,510	40,498	40,510		+ 12
Total, Natural Hazards	166,258	145,025	170,838	+ 4,580	+ 25,813

Water Resources:									
Water Resources Availability Program		74,858	99,763	+ 99,763	+ 24,905				
Water Observing Systems Program		105,064	122,545	+122,545	+ 17,481				
Water Availability and Use Science Program	45,487			- 45,487					
Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program	82,673			- 82,673					
National Water Quality Program	91,648			- 91,648					
Water Resources Research Act Program	6,500		6,500		+ 6,500				
Total, Water Resources	226,308	179,922	228,808	+ 2,500	+ 48,886				
Core Science Systems:									
National Land Imaging Program		88,955	101,865	+101,865	+ 12,910				
Science, synthesis, analysis, and research	24,051	25,987	25,972	+ 1,921	- 15				
National cooperative geologic mapping	24,397	24,397							
National Geospatial Program	69,454	67,854	69,454		+ 1,600				
Total, Core Science Systems	117,902	207,193	221,688	+ 103,786	+ 14,495				
Science Support:									
Administration and Management	80,881	80,963	74,881	- 6,000	- 6,082				
Information Services	21,947	21,947	21,947						
Total, Science Support	102,828	102,910	96,828	- 6,000	- 6,082				
Facilities:									
Rental payments and operations & maintenance	105,219	113,321	105,219		- 8,102				
Deferred maintenance and capital improvement	15,164	7,975	71,164	+ 56,000	+ 63,189				
Total, Facilities	120,383	121,296	176,383	+ 56,000	+ 55,087				
TOTAL, UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	1,160,596	983,467	1,209,601	+ 49,005	+ 226,134				
BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT									
Ocean Energy Management									
Renewable energy	20,720	21,325	21,325	+ 605					
Conventional energy	61,799	64,123	64,123	+ 2,324					
Environmental assessment	79,774	85,110	85,110	+ 5,336					

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2019 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2019 appropriation	Budget estimate
Marine Minerals		5,729	5,729	+ 5,729	
Executive direction	16,973	17,139	17,139	+ 166	
Subtotal	179,266	193,426	193,426	+ 14,160	
Offsetting rental receipts	- 47,455	- 58,000	- 58,000	- 10,545	
Cost recovery fees	- 2,361	- 2,000	- 2,000	+ 361	
Subtotal, offsetting collections	- 49,816	- 60,000	- 60,000	- 10,184	
TOTAL, BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT	129,450	133,426	133,426	+ 3,976	
BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT					
Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement					
Environmental enforcement	4,674	4,758	4,758	+ 84	
Operations, safety and regulation	146,340	151,811	146,340		- 5,471
Administrative operations	18,129	18,150	18,150	+ 21	
Executive direction	18,097	18,093	18,093	- 4	
Subtotal	187,240	192,812	187,341	+ 101	- 5,471
Offsetting rental receipts	- 20,338	- 23,000	- 23,000	- 2,662	
Inspection fees	- 41,765	- 43,479	- 41,000	+ 765	+ 2,479
Cost recovery fees	- 3,786	- 3,000	- 3,000	+ 786	
Subtotal, offsetting collections	- 65,889	- 69,479	- 67,000	- 1,111	+ 2,479
Rescission		- 5,000			+ 5,000

Total, Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	121,351	118,333	120,341	- 1,010	+ 2,008
Oil spill research	14,899	12,700	14,899		+ 2,199
TOTAL, BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT	136,250	131,033	135,240	- 1,010	+ 4,207
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT					
Regulation and Technology					
Environmental protection	88,562	67,754	88,562		+ 20,808
Permit fees	40	40	40		
Offsetting collections	- 40	- 40	- 40		
Technology development and transfer	12,801	14,765	14,765	+ 1,964	
Financial management	505	505	505		
Executive direction	13,936	13,936	13,936		
Civil penalties (indefinite)	100	100	100		
Subtotal	115,904	97,060	117,868	+ 1,964	+ 20,808
Civil penalties (offsetting collections)	- 100	- 100	- 100		
Total, Regulation and Technology	115,804	96,960	117,768	+ 1,964	+ 20,808
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund					
Environmental restoration	9,480	9,480	9,480		
Technology development and transfer	3,544	3,576	3,576	+ 32	
Financial management	5,182	5,191	5,191	+ 9	
Executive direction	6,466	6,466	6,466		
Subtotal	24,672	24,713	24,713	+ 41	
State grants	115,000		115,000		+ 115,000
Total, Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	139,672	24,713	139,713	+ 41	+ 115,000
TOTAL, OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT	255,476	121,673	257,481	+ 2,005	+ 135,808

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2019 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2019 appropriation	Budget estimate
INDIAN AFFAIRS					
Bureau of Indian Affairs					
Operation of Indian Programs					
Tribal Government:					
Aid to tribal government	28,902	27,237	27,441	-1,461	+204
Consolidated tribal government program	75,839	75,271	75,681	-158	+410
Self governance compacts	166,225	178,909	180,065	+13,840	+1,156
New tribes	1,120	1,281	1,281	+161	.....
Small and needy tribes	4,448	.....	5,000	+552	+5,000
Road maintenance	35,823	34,893	36,063	+240	+1,170
Tribal government program oversight	8,616	8,422	8,648	+32	+226
Subtotal	320,973	326,013	334,179	+13,206	+8,166
Human Services:					
Social services	53,084	51,548	51,474	-1,610	-74
Welfare assistance	76,000	74,734	74,734	-1,266	.....
Indian child welfare act	19,154	13,357	13,431	-5,723	+74
Housing improvement program	9,708	.....	11,708	+2,000	+11,708
Human services tribal design	270	266	273	+3	+7
Human services program oversight	3,200	3,045	3,065	-135	+20
Subtotal	161,416	142,950	154,685	-6,731	+11,735
Trust—Natural Resources Management:					
Natural resources, general	6,419	4,704	6,241	-178	+1,537
Irrigation operations and maintenance	14,023	14,017	14,031	+8	+14
Rights protection implementation	40,273	40,231	41,743	+1,470	+1,512
Tribal management/development program	11,681	11,162	11,691	+10	+529
Endangered species	2,697	1,001	2,698	+1	+1,697

Cooperative landscape conservation	9,956	.....	9,956	.....	+ 9,956
Integrated resource information program	2,974	.....	2,974	.....	+ 1,001
Agriculture and range	31,251	1,973	32,314	.....	+ 7,213
Forestry	55,591	25,101	55,473	+ 1,063	+ 714
Water resources	10,614	54,759	10,625	- 118	+ 33
Fish, wildlife and parks	15,287	10,592	14,490	+ 11	+ 27
Resource management program oversight	6,104	14,463	7,126	- 797	+ 1,040
Subtotal	206,870	184,089	209,362	+ 2,492	+ 25,273
Trust—Real Estate Services	130,680	121,965	130,905	+ 225	+ 8,940
Education:					
Elementary and secondary programs (forward funded):					
ISEP formula funds	404,165	.....	.....	- 404,165	.....
ISEP program adjustments	5,479	.....	.....	- 5,479	.....
Education program enhancements	12,278	.....	.....	- 12,278	.....
Tribal education departments	2,500	.....	.....	- 2,500	.....
Student transportation	56,413	.....	.....	- 56,413	.....
Early child and family development	18,810	.....	.....	- 18,810	.....
Tribal grant support costs	82,935	.....	.....	- 82,935	.....
Subtotal	582,580	.....	.....	- 582,580	.....
Post secondary programs (forward funded):					
Tribal colleges and universities	70,793	.....	.....	- 70,793	.....
Tribal technical colleges	7,505	.....	.....	- 7,505	.....
Haskell & SIFI	22,694	.....	.....	- 22,694	.....
Subtotal	100,992	.....	.....	- 100,992	.....
Subtotal, forward funded education	683,572	.....	.....	- 683,572	.....
Elementary and secondary programs:					
Facilities operations	68,795	.....	.....	- 68,795	.....
Facilities maintenance	59,774	.....	.....	- 59,774	.....
Juvenile detention center education	500	.....	.....	- 500	.....
Johnson O'Malley assistance grants	14,903	.....	.....	- 14,903	.....
Subtotal	143,972	.....	.....	- 143,972	.....
Post secondary programs:					
Tribal colleges and universities supplements	1,220	.....	.....	- 1,220	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2019 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2019 appropriation	Budget estimate
Scholarships & adult education	34,996			- 34,996	
Special higher education scholarships	2,992			- 2,992	
Science post graduate scholarship fund	2,450			- 2,450	
Subtotal	41,658			- 41,658	
Education management:					
Education program management	25,053			- 25,053	
Education IT	10,302			- 10,302	
Subtotal	35,355			- 35,355	
Subtotal, Education	904,557			- 904,557	
Public Safety and Justice:					
Law enforcement:					
Criminal investigations and police services	213,309	212,249	215,926	+ 2,617	+ 3,677
Detention/corrections	102,982	100,812	103,338	+ 356	+ 2,526
Inspections/internal affairs	3,528	3,520	3,538	+ 10	+ 18
Law enforcement special initiatives	10,412	12,944	14,942	+ 4,530	+ 1,998
Indian police academy	4,925	4,679	4,939	+ 14	+ 260
Tribal justice support	22,271	22,267	22,274	+ 3	+ 7
VAWA	(2,000)		(2,000)		(+ 2,000)
PL 280 courts	(13,000)		(13,000)		(+ 13,000)
Law enforcement program management	6,555	6,543	6,568	+ 13	+ 25
Facilities operations and maintenance	13,701	13,680	13,703	+ 2	+ 23
Tribal courts	32,244	30,881	32,507	+ 263	+ 1,626
Fire protection	1,590	1,584	1,591	+ 1	+ 7
Subtotal	411,517	409,159	419,326	+ 7,809	+ 10,167
Community and economic development	47,579	44,397	49,529	+ 1,950	+ 5,132

Executive direction and administrative services (Amounts available until expended, account-wide)	230,985 (55,174)	233,737 (43,813)	235,475	+4,490 (-55,174)	+1,738 (-43,813)
Total, Operation of Indian Programs	2,414,577	1,462,310	1,533,461	-881,116	+71,151
Contract Support Costs					
Contract support costs	242,000	266,000	266,000	+24,000	
Indian self-determination fund	5,000	5,000	5,000		
Total, Contract Support Costs	247,000	271,000	271,000	+24,000	
Construction					
Education	238,250			-238,250	
Public safety and justice	35,310	10,422	40,311	+5,001	+29,889
Resources management	71,231	36,053	71,258	+27	+35,205
General administration	13,928	12,007	17,154	+3,226	+5,147
Total, Construction (Rescission)	358,719	58,482	128,723 -2,000	-229,996 -2,000	+70,241 -2,000
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians					
Land Settlements:					
White Earth Land Settlement Act (Admin) (Public Law 99-264)	625			-625	
Water Settlements:					
Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement (Public Law 101-618)	142			-142	
Navajo Water Resources Development Trust Fund (Public Law 111-11)	4,011			-4,011	
Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project (Public Law 111-11)	21,720			-21,720	
Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians Water Rights Settlement Act (Public Law 114-322)	9,192			-9,192	
Blackfeet Water Rights Settlement (Public Law 114-322)	14,367			-14,367	
Unallocated		45,644	45,644	+45,644	
Total, Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	50,057	45,644	45,644	-4,413	
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account					
Indian guaranteed loan program account	10,779	909	10,779		+9,870

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020—Continued
 (In thousands of dollars)

Item	2019 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2019 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs	3,081,132	1,838,345	1,987,607	-1,093,525	+149,262
Bureau of Indian Education					
Operation of Indian Education Programs					
Elementary and secondary programs (forward funded):					
ISEP formula funds		404,092	405,351	+405,351	+1,259
ISEP program adjustments		5,467	5,489	+5,489	+22
Education program enhancements		14,273	12,303	+12,303	-1,970
Tribal education departments		2,500	2,500	+2,500	
Student transportation		56,363	56,491	+56,491	+128
Early child and family development		20,852	18,852	+18,852	-2,000
Tribal grant support costs		81,508	83,407	+83,407	+1,899
Subtotal		585,055	584,393	+584,393	-662
Post secondary programs (forward funded):					
Haskill & SIFI		19,480	22,500	+22,500	+3,020
Tribal colleges and universities		69,793	70,793	+70,793	+1,000
Tribal technical colleges		7,537	7,537	+7,537	
Subtotal		96,810	100,830	+100,830	+4,020
Subtotal, forward funded education		681,865	685,223	+685,223	+3,358
Elementary and secondary programs:					
Facilities operations		66,710	68,897	+68,897	+2,187
Facilities maintenance		59,684	59,906	+59,906	+222
Juvenile detention center education		500	500	+500	
Johnson O'Malley assistance grants		14,835	14,835	+14,835	

Subtotal	141,729	144,138	+ 144,138	+ 2,409
Post secondary programs:				
Tribal colleges and universities supplements	1,220	1,220	+ 1,220	.....
Scholarships & adult education .....	.....	34,333	+ 34,333	+ 34,333
Special higher education scholarships .....	.....	2,992	+ 2,992	+ 2,992
Science post graduate scholarship fund .....	.....	2,450	+ 2,450	+ 2,450
Subtotal	1,220	40,995	+ 40,995	+ 39,775
Education management:				
Education program management	32,300	25,178	+ 25,178	- 7,122
Education IT	10,302	10,307	+ 10,307	+ 5
Subtotal	42,602	35,485	+ 35,485	- 7,117
Total, Operation of Indian Education Programs	867,416	905,841	+ 905,841	+ 38,425
Education Construction				
Replacement/School Construction .....	.....	105,504	+ 105,504	+ 105,504
Replacement Facility Construction .....	.....	23,935	+ 23,935	+ 23,935
Replacement/New Employee Housing	1,000	.....	.....	- 1,000
Employee Housing Repair	5,062	13,576	+ 13,576	+ 8,514
Facilities Improvement and Repair	62,796	95,235	+ 95,235	+ 32,439
Total, Education Construction	68,858	238,250	+ 238,250	+ 169,392
Total, Bureau of Indian Education	936,274	1,144,091	+ 1,144,091	+ 207,817
TOTAL, INDIAN AFFAIRS	3,081,132	3,131,698	+ 50,566	+ 357,079
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES				
Office of the Secretary				
Leadership and administration	101,356	107,368	.....	+ 6,012
Management services	28,066	28,876	+ 1,571	+ 810
General reduction .....	.....	.....	+ 10,000	.....
Total, Office of the Secretary	129,422	136,244	+ 11,571	+ 6,822

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2019 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2019 appropriation	Budget estimate
Territorial Assistance:					
Insular Affairs					
Assistance to Territories					
Office of Insular Affairs	9,448	9,430	9,491	+43	+61
Technical assistance	20,800	14,671	20,800		+6,129
Maintenance assistance fund	4,000	1,023	4,500	+500	+3,477
Brown tree snake	3,500	2,837	3,500		+663
Coral reef initiative and Natural Resources	2,500	946	3,000	+500	+2,054
Empowering Insular Communities	5,000	2,811	5,000		+2,189
Compact impact	4,000		4,000		+4,000
Subtotal, Territorial Assistance	49,248	31,718	50,291	+1,043	+18,573
American Samoa operations grants	23,720	21,529	24,120	+400	+2,591
Northern Marianas covenant grants	27,720	27,720	27,720		
Total, Assistance to Territories	100,688	80,967	102,131	+1,443	+21,164
Compact of Free Association					
Compact of Free Association—Federal services	2,813	2,636	7,813	+5,000	+5,177
Enewetak support	600	473	650	+50	+177
Subtotal, Compact of Free Association	3,413	3,109	8,463	+5,050	+5,354
Total, Compact of Free Association	3,413	3,109	8,463	+5,050	+5,354
Total, Insular Affairs	104,101	84,076	110,594	+6,493	+26,518

Office of the Solicitor							
Legal services	58,996	59,240	59,240	+244			
General administration	4,940	5,029	5,029	+89			
Ethics	1,738	2,547	2,547	+809			
Total, Office of the Solicitor	65,674	66,816	66,816	+1,142			
Office of Inspector General							
Audit and investigations	39,522	39,522	40,000	+478			+478
Administrative services and information management	12,964	12,964	13,000	+36			+36
Total, Office of Inspector General	52,486	52,486	53,000	+514			+514
Office of Special Trustee for American Indians							
Federal Trust Programs							
Program operations, support, and improvements	109,843	102,696	109,843				+7,147
(Office of Historical Accounting)	(19,016)	(22,120)	(19,016)				(-3,104)
Executive direction	1,697	2,447	1,697				-750
Subtotal	111,540	105,143	111,540				+6,397
Total, Federal Trust Programs	111,540	105,143	111,540				+6,397
Total, Office of Special Trustee for American Indians	111,540	105,143	111,540				+6,397
TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES	458,474	437,943	478,194	+19,720			+40,251
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS							
Wildland Fire Management							
Fire Operations:							
Preparedness	322,179	332,784	332,784	+10,605			
Fire suppression	388,135	383,657	383,657	-4,478			
Subtotal, Fire operations	710,314	716,441	716,441	+6,127			
Other Operations:							
Fuels Management	189,000	194,000	194,000	+5,000			

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2019 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2019 appropriation	Budget estimate
Burned area rehabilitation	20,470	9,467	20,470	.....	+ 11,003
Fire facilities	18,427	.....	18,427	.....	+ 18,427
Joint fire science	3,000	.....	3,000	.....	+ 3,000
Subtotal, Other operations	230,897	203,467	235,897	+ 5,000	+ 32,430
Total, Wildland fire management	941,211	919,908	952,338	+ 11,127	+ 32,430
Suppression Cap Adjustment .....	.....	300,000	300,000	.....	.....
Total, Wildland Fire Management with cap adjustment	941,211	1,219,908	1,252,338	+ 311,127	+ 32,430
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	2,100	1,000	2,100	.....	+ 1,100
Restoration support	2,667	1,900	2,667	.....	+ 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					
Working Capital Fund	55,735	69,284	68,235	+ 12,500	- 1,049
Office of Natural Resources Revenue					
Natural Resources Revenue	137,505	147,330	147,330	+ 9,825	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2019 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2019 appropriation	Budget estimate
(By transfer from Hazardous Substance Superfund)	(15,496)	(17,775)	(17,775)	(+ 2,279)	.....
Environmental Programs and Management					
Brownfields	25,593	16,728	23,647	- 1,946	+ 6,919
Clean Air	273,108	155,814	272,844	- 264	+ 117,030
(Atmospheric Protection Program)	(95,436)	(13,965)	(95,244)	(- 192)	(+ 81,279)
Compliance	101,665	89,644	98,052	- 3,613	+ 8,408
Enforcement	240,637	211,566	229,003	- 11,634	+ 17,437
(Environmental justice)	(6,737)	(2,739)	(6,288)	(- 449)	(+ 3,549)
Environmental protection: National priorities	15,000	.....	17,700	+ 2,700	+ 17,700
Geographic programs:					
Great Lakes Restoration Initiative ¹	300,000	300,000	301,000	+ 1,000	+ 1,000
Chesapeake Bay	73,000	7,300	76,000	+ 3,000	+ 68,700
San Francisco Bay	4,819	.....	5,750	+ 931	+ 5,750
Puget Sound	28,000	.....	29,000	+ 1,000	+ 29,000
Long Island Sound	14,000	.....	16,000	+ 2,000	+ 16,000
Gulf of Mexico	14,542	.....	17,042	+ 2,500	+ 17,042
South Florida	3,204	.....	4,704	+ 1,500	+ 4,704
Lake Champlain	11,000	.....	13,000	+ 2,000	+ 13,000
Lake Pontchartrain	948	.....	1,400	+ 452	+ 1,400
Southern New England Estuaries	5,000	.....	5,200	+ 200	+ 5,200
Columbia River Basin	1,000	.....	1,200	+ 200	+ 1,200
Other geographic activities	1,445	.....	1,445	.....	+ 1,445
Subtotal	456,958	307,300	471,741	+ 14,783	+ 164,441
Homeland security	10,195	9,688	10,013	- 182	+ 325
Indoor air and radiation	27,637	4,526	24,951	- 2,686	+ 20,425
Information exchange / Outreach	126,538	89,897	118,828	- 7,110	+ 28,931
(Children and other sensitive populations: Agency coordination)	(6,548)	(2,545)	(6,173)	(- 375)	(+ 3,628)

(Environmental education)	(8,702)		(8,580)	(-122)	(+8,580)
International programs	15,400	5,339	14,611	-789	+9,272
IT/Data management/Security	90,536	84,890	87,816	-2,720	+2,926
Legal/science/regulatory/economic review	111,414	107,842	104,243	-7,171	-3,599
Operations and administration	480,751	494,307	474,153	-6,598	-20,154
Pesticide licensing	109,363	85,679	107,046	-2,317	+21,367
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	112,377	80,015	108,789	-3,588	+28,774
Toxics risk review and prevention	92,521	66,418	90,715	-1,806	+24,297
(Endocrine disruptors)	(7,553)		(7,477)	(-76)	(+7,477)
Underground storage tanks (LUST/UST)	11,295	5,996	10,750	-545	+4,754
Water: Ecosystems:					
National estuary program/Coastal waterways	26,723		29,823	+3,100	+29,823
Wetlands	21,065	21,578	19,241	-1,824	-2,337
Subtotal	47,788	21,578	49,064	+1,276	+27,486
Water: Human health protection	98,507	89,808	101,927	+3,420	+12,119
Water quality protection	210,917	188,233	207,689	-3,228	+19,456
Energy Star (legislative proposal)		46,000			-46,000
Offsetting collections, Energy Star (legislative proposal)		-12,000			+12,000
Subtotal, Environmental Programs and Management	2,658,200	2,149,268	2,623,582	-34,618	+474,314
Rescission	-60,201			+60,201	
Total, Environmental Programs and Management	2,597,999	2,149,268	2,623,582	+25,583	+474,314
Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund					
E-Manifest System Fund	8,000	8,000	8,000		
Offsetting Collections	-8,000	-8,000	-8,000		
Total, Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund					
Office of Inspector General					
Audits, evaluations, and investigations	41,489	38,893	41,489		+2,596
(By transfer from Hazardous Substance Superfund)	(8,778)	(9,586)	(9,586)	(-808)	
Buildings and Facilities					
Homeland security: Protection of EPA personnel and infrastructure	6,676	6,176	6,676		+500

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2019 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2019 appropriation	Budget estimate
Operations and administration	27,791	33,377	27,791		-5,586
Total, Buildings and Facilities	34,467	39,553	34,467		-5,086
Hazardous Substance Superfund					
Audits, evaluations, and investigations	8,778	9,586	9,586	+ 808	.....
Compliance	995	991	995		+4
Enforcement	166,375	171,357	166,375		-4,982
Homeland security	32,616	31,969	32,616		+ 647
Indoor air and radiation	1,985	1,933	1,985		+ 52
Information exchange/Outreach	1,328	1,293	1,328		+ 35
IT/data management/security	14,485	18,525	14,485		-4,040
Legal/science/regulatory/economic review	1,253	579	1,253		+ 674
Operations and administration	128,105	124,520	128,105		+ 3,585
Research: Chemical safety and sustainability	2,824	5,338	4,852	+ 2,028	- 486
Research: Sustainable communities	11,463	10,977	11,463		+ 486
Superfund cleanup:					
Superfund: Emergency response and removal	181,306	168,370	189,306	+ 8,000	+ 20,936
Superfund: Emergency preparedness	7,636	7,396	7,636		+ 240
Superfund: Federal facilities	21,125	20,465	21,125		+ 660
Superfund: Remedial	511,673	472,052	576,673	+ 65,000	+ 104,621
Subtotal	721,740	668,283	794,740	+ 73,000	+ 126,457
Total, Hazardous Substance Superfund	1,091,947	1,045,351	1,167,783	+ 75,836	+ 122,432
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund (LUST)					
Enforcement	620	470	620		+ 150
Operations and administration	1,352	1,345	1,352		+ 7

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2019 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2019 appropriation	Budget estimate
Brownfields	47,745	31,791	46,190	- 1,555	+ 14,399
Environmental information	9,646	6,422	9,332	- 314	+ 2,910
Hazardous waste financial assistance	99,693	66,381	104,446	+ 4,753	+ 38,065
Lead	14,049	.....	13,591	- 458	+ 13,591
Nonpoint source (Sec. 319)	170,915	.....	172,348	+ 1,433	+ 172,348
Pesticides enforcement	18,050	10,531	26,912	+ 8,862	+ 16,381
Pesticides program implementation	12,701	8,457	12,287	- 414	+ 3,830
Pollution control (Sec. 106)	230,806	153,683	223,289	- 7,517	+ 69,606
(Water quality monitoring)	(17,848)	.....	(17,848)	.....	(+ 17,848)
Pollution prevention	4,765	.....	4,610	- 155	+ 4,610
Public water system supervision	101,963	67,892	105,642	+ 3,679	+ 37,750
Radon	8,051	.....	7,789	- 262	+ 7,789
State and local air quality management	228,219	151,961	220,786	- 7,433	+ 68,825
Toxic substances compliance	4,919	3,276	4,759	- 160	+ 1,483
Tribal air quality management	12,829	8,963	12,411	- 418	+ 3,448
Tribal general assistance program	65,476	44,233	63,343	- 2,133	+ 19,110
Underground injection control (UIC)	10,506	6,995	10,164	- 342	+ 3,169
Underground storage tanks	1,498	.....	1,449	- 49	+ 1,449
Wetlands program development	14,661	9,762	14,183	- 478	+ 4,421
Multipurpose grants	11,000	10,000	24,000	+ 13,000	+ 14,000
Subtotal, Categorical grants	1,077,041	580,347	1,086,769	+ 9,728	+ 506,422
Total, State and Tribal Assistance Grants	3,605,041	2,774,602	4,247,028	+ 641,987	+ 1,472,426
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program					
Administrative Expenses	5,000	25,000	8,000	+ 3,000	- 17,000
Direct Loan Subsidy	5,000	.....	65,000	+ 60,000	+ 65,000

Total, Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program	10,000	25,000	73,000	+ 63,000	+ 48,000
Rescission	- 139,078	- 377,000	.....	+ 139,078	+ 377,000
Administrative Provisions .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL, TITLE II, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	8,058,488	6,222,490	9,010,839	+ 952,351	+ 2,788,349
Appropriations	(6,269,017)	(6,599,490)	(9,010,839)	(+ 741,822)	(+ 2,411,349)
Rescissions	(- 210,529)	(- 377,000)	.....	(+ 210,529)	(+ 377,000)
(By transfer)	(24,274)	(27,361)	(27,361)	(+ 3,087)	.....
TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Under Secretary for Natural Resources and the Environment	875	875	875	.....	.....
FOREST SERVICE .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forest Service Operations Facilities Maintenance and Leases .....	.....	.....	190,910	+ 190,910	+ 190,910
Information Technology and Centralized Processing .....	.....	.....	362,990	+ 362,990	+ 362,990
Organizational Services .....	.....	.....	142,800	+ 142,800	+ 142,800
Salaries and Expenses .....	.....	.....	257,050	+ 257,050	+ 257,050
Total, Forest Service Operations .....	.....	.....	953,750	+ 953,750	+ 953,750
Forest and Rangeland Research .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forest inventory and analysis	77,000	77,000	14,810	- 62,190	- 62,190
Research and development programs	223,000	177,500	36,770	- 186,230	- 140,730
Salaries and Expenses .....	.....	.....	206,060	+ 206,060	+ 206,060
Total, Forest and rangeland research	300,000	254,500	257,640	- 42,360	+ 3,140
State and Private Forestry .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Landscape scale restoration	14,000	.....	14,000	.....	+ 14,000
Forest Health Management .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal lands forest health management	56,000	51,495	12,550	- 43,450	- 38,945
Cooperative lands forest health management	42,000	34,376	33,170	- 8,830	- 1,206
Subtotal	98,000	85,871	45,720	- 52,280	- 40,151

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2019 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2019 appropriation	Budget estimate
Cooperative Fire Assistance:					
State fire assistance (National Fire Capacity)	81,000	65,930	73,540	- 7,460	+ 7,610
Volunteer fire assistance (Rural Fire Capacity)	17,000	11,020	18,500	+ 1,500	+ 7,480
Subtotal	98,000	76,950	92,040	- 5,960	+ 15,090
Cooperative Forestry:					
Forest stewardship (Working Forest Lands)	20,500	19,475	12,000	- 8,500	- 7,475
Forest legacy	63,990	.....	63,990	.....	+ 63,990
Community forest and open space conservation	4,000	.....	5,000	+ 1,000	+ 5,000
Urban and community forestry	29,500	.....	20,960	- 8,540	+ 20,960
Subtotal	117,990	19,475	101,950	- 16,040	+ 82,475
International forestry	9,000	.....	3,804	- 5,196	+ 3,804
Salaries and Expenses .....	.....	.....	60,450	+ 60,450	+ 60,450
Subtotal, State and Private Forestry	336,990	182,296	317,964	- 19,026	+ 135,668
Unobligated balances: Forest legacy (rescission)	- 1,503	.....	.....	+ 1,503	.....
Total, State and Private Forestry	335,487	182,296	317,964	- 17,523	+ 135,668
National Forest System					
Land management planning, assessment and monitoring	180,000	179,263	13,310	- 166,690	- 165,953
Recreation, heritage and wilderness	260,000	257,848	39,940	- 220,060	- 217,908
Grazing management	57,000	56,856	6,090	- 50,910	- 50,766
Hazardous Fuels	435,000	450,000	149,990	- 285,010	- 300,010
Forest products	368,000	375,000	24,330	- 343,670	- 350,670
Vegetation and watershed management	180,000	180,000	27,450	- 152,550	- 152,550
Wildlife and fish habitat management	137,000	136,430	17,330	- 119,670	- 119,100

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund	40,000			40,000			+ 40,000
Minerals and geology management	75,000	74,200		15,980	-59,020		-58,220
Landownership management (Land Use Authorization and Access)	75,000	74,000		12,940	-62,060		-61,060
Law enforcement operations	131,000	129,153		17,630	-113,370		-111,523
Salaries and Expenses				1,492,290	+ 1,492,290		+ 1,492,290
Total, National Forest System	1,938,000	1,912,750		1,857,280	-80,720		-55,470
Capital Improvement and Maintenance							
Facilities	148,000	151,000		26,230	-121,770		-124,770
Roads	218,000	218,000		62,040	-155,960		-155,960
Trails	80,000	65,000		19,670	-60,330		-45,330
Subtotal, Capital improvement and maintenance	446,000	434,000		107,940	-338,060		-326,060
Deferral of road and trail fund payment	-15,000			-15,000			-15,000
Total, Capital improvement and maintenance	431,000	434,000		92,940	-338,060		-341,060
Land Acquisition							
Acquisitions	57,962			57,639	-323		+ 57,639
Acquisition Management	7,352			7,352			+ 7,352
Recreational Access	5,000			5,500	+ 500		+ 5,500
Critical Inholdings/Wilderness	2,000			3,000	+ 1,000		+ 3,000
Cash Equalization	250			250			+ 250
Subtotal	72,564			73,741	+ 1,177		+ 73,741
Rescission				-2,000	-2,000		-2,000
Total, Land Acquisition	72,564			71,741	-823		+ 71,741
Acquisition of land for national forests, special acts	700			700			+ 700
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges	150			150			+ 150
Range betterment fund	1,700			2,000	+ 300		+ 2,000
Gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research	45			45			+ 45
Management of national forest lands for subsistence uses	2,500	1,832		2,500			+ 668

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2019 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2019 appropriation	Budget estimate
Wildland Fire Management					
Fire operations:					
Wildland fire preparedness	1,339,620	1,339,620	184,070	-1,155,550	-1,155,550
Wildland fire suppression operations	1,165,366	1,011,000	1,011,000	-154,366	.....
Additional suppression funding	500,000	.....	769,660	-500,000	.....
Salaries and Expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	+769,660	+769,660
Total, all wildland fire accounts	3,004,986	2,350,620	1,964,730	-1,040,256	-385,890
Suppression cap adjustment .....	.....	1,950,000	1,950,000	+1,950,000	.....
Total, Wildland Fire Management with cap adjustment	3,004,986	4,300,620	3,914,730	+909,744	-385,890
Total, Forest Service without Wildland Fire Management	3,082,146	2,785,378	3,556,710	+474,564	+771,332
TOTAL, FOREST SERVICE	6,087,132	7,085,998	7,471,440	+1,384,308	+385,442
Forest Service without cap adjustment	(6,087,132)	(5,135,998)	(5,521,440)	(-565,692)	(+385,442)
Forest Service Suppression Cap Adjustment .....	.....	(1,950,000)	(1,950,000)	(+1,950,000)	.....
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE					
Indian Health Services					
Clinical Services:					
Hospital and health clinics	2,147,343	2,363,278	2,339,707	+192,364	-23,571
Electronic Health Record System .....	.....	25,000	3,000	+3,000	-22,000
Dental health	204,672	212,369	210,315	+5,643	-2,054
Mental health	105,281	109,825	108,569	+3,288	-1,256
Alcohol and substance abuse	245,566	246,034	247,828	+2,262	+1,794

Purchased/referred care	964,819	968,177	967,363	+ 2,544	- 814
Indian Health Care Improvement Fund	72,280	72,280	72,280		
Subtotal	3,739,961	3,996,963	3,949,062	+209,101	- 47,901
Preventive Health:					
Public health nursing	89,159	92,084	92,677	+ 3,518	+ 593
Health education	20,568		20,923	+ 355	+ 20,923
Community health representatives	62,888	24,000	62,888		+ 38,888
Immunization (Alaska)	2,127	2,173	2,148	+ 21	- 25
Subtotal	174,742	118,257	178,636	+ 3,894	+ 60,379
Other services:					
Urban Indian health	51,315	48,771	53,159	+ 1,844	+ 4,388
Indian health professions	57,363	43,612	57,796	+ 433	+ 14,184
Tribal management grant program	2,465		2,465		+ 2,465
Direct operations	71,538	74,131	71,945	+ 407	- 2,186
Self-governance	5,806	4,807	5,821	+ 15	+ 1,014
Subtotal	188,487	171,321	191,186	+ 2,699	+ 19,865
Total, Indian Health Services	4,103,190	4,286,541	4,318,884	+ 215,694	+ 32,343
Contract support	822,227	820,000	820,000	- 2,227	
Indian Health Facilities					
Maintenance and improvement	167,527	168,568	168,952	+ 1,425	+ 384
Sanitation facilities construction	192,033	193,252	193,577	+ 1,544	+ 325
Health care facilities construction	243,480	165,810	249,279	+ 5,799	+ 83,469
Facilities and environmental health support	252,060	251,413	261,983	+ 9,923	+ 10,570
Equipment	23,706	23,983	29,087	+ 5,381	+ 5,104
Total, Indian Health Facilities	878,806	803,026	902,878	+ 24,072	+ 99,852
TOTAL, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE	5,804,223	5,909,567	6,041,762	+ 237,539	+ 132,195
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH					
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	79,000	66,581	81,000	+ 2,000	+ 14,419

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2019 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2019 appropriation	Budget estimate
AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY					
Toxic substances and environmental public health	74,691	62,000	76,691	+2,000	+14,691
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	5,957,914	6,038,148	6,199,453	+241,539	+161,305
OTHER RELATED AGENCIES					
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality	2,994	2,750	2,994	.....	+244
CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD					
Salaries and expenses	12,000	10,200	12,000	.....	+1,800
OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION					
Salaries and expenses	8,750	7,500	7,500	-1,250	.....
INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT					
Payment to the Institute	9,960	10,210	10,210	+250	.....
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	24,745	24,745	.....	.....
Major scientific instrumentation	4,118	4,118	4,118	+152	.....
Universe Center	184	184	184	.....	.....
National Museum of Natural History	49,789	49,789	49,789	.....	.....
National Zoological Park	27,566	28,066	27,566	.....	-500
Smithsonian Environmental Research Center	4,227	4,487	4,227	.....	-260

Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute	14,486	14,702	14,702	14,702	+216	.....
Biodiversity Center	1,543	1,543	1,543	1,543	.....	.....
Arthur M. Sackler Gallery/Freer Gallery of Art	6,273	6,273	6,273	6,273	.....	.....
Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage	3,184	3,484	3,484	3,484	+300	.....
Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum	5,086	5,086	5,086	5,086	.....	.....
Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden	4,544	4,544	4,544	4,544	.....	.....
National Museum of African Art	4,654	5,054	4,654	4,654	-400	.....
World Cultures Center	792	792	792	792	.....	.....
Anacostia Community Museum	2,405	2,405	2,405	2,405	.....	.....
Archives of American Art	1,933	1,933	1,933	1,933	.....	.....
National Museum of African American History and Culture	33,079	32,617	33,117	33,117	+38	+500
National Museum of American History	26,704	25,583	25,373	25,373	-1,331	-210
National Museum of the American Indian	33,242	33,648	33,648	33,648	+406	.....
National Portrait Gallery	6,556	6,736	6,556	6,556	.....	-180
National Postal Museum	10,239	1,581	1,581	1,581	+1,581	.....
Smithsonian American Art Museum	600	10,389	10,389	10,389	+150	.....
American Experience Center .....	.....	600	600	600	.....	.....
Subtotal, Museums and Research Institutes	285,907	288,469	287,419	287,419	+1,512	-1,050
Mission enabling:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Program support and outreach:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Outreach	9,333	9,333	9,333	9,333	.....	.....
Communications	2,839	2,839	2,839	2,839	.....	.....
Institution-wide programs	16,784	17,784	17,184	17,184	+400	-600
Office of Exhibits Central	3,169	3,169	3,169	3,169	.....	.....
Museum Support Center	1,906	1,906	1,906	1,906	.....	.....
Museum Conservation Institute	3,359	3,359	3,359	3,359	.....	.....
Smithsonian Institution Archives	2,423	.....	.....	.....	-2,423	.....
Smithsonian Institution Libraries	11,373	.....	.....	.....	-11,373	.....
Smithsonian Libraries and Archives .....	.....	14,458	14,258	14,258	+14,258	-200
Subtotal, Program support and outreach	51,186	52,848	52,048	52,048	+862	-800
Office of Chief Information Officer	52,509	55,409	52,909	52,909	+400	-2,500
Administration	36,405	37,324	36,747	36,747	+342	-577
Inspector General	3,538	4,077	3,538	3,538	.....	-539
Facilities services:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Facilities maintenance	79,545	84,545	82,045	82,045	+2,500	-2,500

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2019 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2019 appropriation	Budget estimate
Facilities operations, security and support	230,904	236,673	236,404	+ 5,500	- 269
Subtotal, Facilities services	310,449	321,218	318,449	+ 8,000	- 2,769
Subtotal, Mission enabling	454,087	470,876	463,691	+ 9,604	- 7,185
Total, Salaries and expenses	739,994	759,345	751,110	+ 11,116	- 8,235
Facilities Capital					
Revitalization	286,503	189,400	273,001	- 13,502	+ 83,601
Facilities planning and design	17,000	29,600	23,498	+ 6,498	- 6,102
Total, Facilities Capital	303,503	219,000	296,499	- 7,004	+ 77,499
TOTAL, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION	1,043,497	978,345	1,047,609	+ 4,112	+ 69,264
NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART					
Salaries and Expenses					
Care and utilization of art collections	48,871	45,409	49,214	+ 343	+ 3,805
Operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds	36,154	34,835	36,398	+ 244	+ 1,563
Protection of buildings, grounds and contents	26,938	26,263	27,838	+ 880	+ 1,575
General administration	32,219	32,493	33,572	+ 1,353	+ 1,079
Total, Salaries and Expenses	144,202	139,000	147,022	+ 2,820	+ 8,022
Repair, Restoration and Renovation of Buildings					
Base program	24,203	15,114	25,203	+ 1,000	+ 10,089

TOTAL, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART	168,405	154,114	172,225	+ 3,820	+ 18,111
JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS					
Operations and maintenance	24,490	25,690	25,690	+ 1,200	.....
Capital repair and restoration	16,800	14,000	17,600	+ 800	+ 3,600
TOTAL, JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS	41,290	39,690	43,290	+ 2,000	+ 3,600
WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS					
Salaries and expenses	12,000	8,139	14,000	+ 2,000	+ 5,861
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES					
National Endowment for the Arts					
Grants and Administration					
Grants:					
Direct grants	66,110	.....	66,730	+ 620	+ 66,730
Challenge America grants	7,600	.....	7,600	.....	+ 7,600
Subtotal	73,710	.....	74,330	+ 620	+ 74,330
State partnerships:					
State and regional	38,673	.....	38,736	+ 63	+ 38,736
Underserved set-aside	10,467	.....	10,484	+ 17	+ 10,484
Subtotal	49,140	.....	49,220	+ 80	+ 49,220
Subtotal, Grants	122,850	.....	123,550	+ 700	+ 123,550
Program support	1,950	.....	1,950	.....	+ 1,950
Administration	30,200	29,333	31,500	+ 1,300	+ 2,167
Total, Arts	155,000	29,333	157,000	+ 2,000	+ 127,667
National Endowment for the Humanities					
Grants and Administration					
Grants:					
Special Initiatives .....	.....	.....	4,500	+ 4,500	+ 4,500
Federal/State partnership	48,000	.....	48,500	+ 500	+ 48,500

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2019 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2019 appropriation	Budget estimate
Preservation and access	19,000	.....	17,500	- 1,500	+ 17,500
Public programs	13,500	.....	13,000	- 500	+ 13,000
Research programs	14,500	.....	14,000	- 500	+ 14,000
Education programs	12,250	.....	12,250	.....	+ 12,250
Program development	1,200	.....	500	- 700	+ 500
Digital humanities initiatives	4,600	.....	4,600	.....	+ 4,600
Subtotal, Grants	113,050	.....	114,850	+ 1,800	+ 114,850
Matching Grants:					
Treasury funds	2,000	.....	1,250	- 750	+ 1,250
Challenge grants	11,250	.....	11,900	+ 650	+ 11,900
Subtotal, Matching grants	13,250	.....	13,150	- 100	+ 13,150
Administration	28,700	37,891	29,000	+ 300	- 8,891
Total, Humanities	155,000	37,891	157,000	+ 2,000	+ 119,109
TOTAL, NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES	310,000	67,224	314,000	+ 4,000	+ 246,776
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS					
Salaries and expenses	2,771	3,050	3,050	+ 279	.....
NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS					
Grants	2,750	.....	2,750	.....	+ 2,750
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION					
Salaries and expenses	6,890	7,000	7,000	+ 110	.....

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION								
Salaries and expenses	8,099	7,948	7,948	-151				
UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM								
Holocaust Memorial Museum	59,000	59,000	59,500	+500				+500
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL COMMISSION								
Salaries and expenses	1,800	1,800	1,800					
WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION								
Salaries and expenses	1,000		1,000					+1,000
WORLD WAR I CENTENNIAL COMMISSION								
Salaries and expenses	7,000	21,093	7,000					-14,093
ALYCEE SPOTTED BEAK AND WALTER SOBOLEFF COMMISSION ON NATIVE CHILDREN								
Salaries and expenses			500	+500				+500
TOTAL TITLE III RELATED AGENCIES	13,744,127	14,503,084	15,386,144	+1,642,017				+883,060
Appropriations	(13,745,630)	(14,503,084)	(15,388,144)	(+1,642,514)				(+885,060)
Rescissions	(-1,503)		(-2,000)	(-497)				(-2,000)
(Fire Suppression Cap Adjustment)		(1,950,000)	(1,950,000)	(+1,950,000)				
TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS								
Infrastructure	791,000			-791,000				
TOTAL TITLE IV, GENERAL PROVISIONS	791,000			-791,000				
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS								
ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR DISASTER RELIEF ACT, 2019								
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR								
United States Fish and Wildlife Service								
Construction (emergency)	82,400			-82,400				
National Park Service								
Historic Preservation Fund (emergency)	50,000			-50,000				
Construction (emergency)	78,000			-78,000				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2019 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2019 appropriation	Budget estimate
United States Geological Survey					
Surveys, Investigations, and Research (emergency)	98,500	.....	.....	- 98,500	.....
Departmental Offices					
Insular Affairs:					
Assistance to Territories (emergency)	2,000	.....	.....	- 2,000	.....
Office of Inspector General (emergency)	1,000	.....	.....	- 1,000	.....
Total, Department of the Interior	311,900	.....	.....	- 311,900	.....
Environmental Protection Agency					
Science and Technology (emergency)	600	.....	.....	- 600	.....
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund (emergency)	1,500	.....	.....	- 1,500	.....
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (emergency)	920,700	.....	.....	- 920,700	.....
Total, Environmental Protection Agency	922,800	.....	.....	- 922,800	.....
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Forest Service					
Forest and Rangeland Research (emergency)	1,000	.....	.....	- 1,000	.....
State and Private Forestry (emergency)	12,000	.....	.....	- 12,000	.....
National Forest System (emergency)	84,960	.....	.....	- 84,960	.....
Capital Improvement and Maintenance (emergency)	36,040	.....	.....	- 36,040	.....
Wildland Fire Management (emergency)	720,271	.....	.....	- 720,271	.....
Total, Department of Agriculture	854,271	.....	.....	- 854,271	.....

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES							
National Institutes of Health							
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (emergency)							
Total, Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief, 2019							
GRAND TOTAL	1,000						
Appropriations	2,089,971					-1,000	
Rescissions							
Rescissions of contract authority							
Emergency appropriations							
Fire suppression cap adjustment							
(By transfer)							
		37,703,691	32,472,531	38,113,720	+410,029	+5,641,189	
		(37,941,523)	(30,660,863)	(35,894,765)	(-2,046,758)	(+5,233,902)	
		(-237,832)	(-438,332)	(-31,045)	(+206,787)	(+407,287)	
		(2,089,971)	(2,250,000)	(2,250,000)	(-2,089,971)		
		(24,274)	(27,361)	(27,361)	(+2,250,000)		
					(+3,087)		

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