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114TH CONGRESS, 1st Session | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES | REPORT 114–170

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

JUNE 18, 2015.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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

R E P O R T

together with

MINORITY VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 2822]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016. The bill provides regular annual appropriations for the Department of the Interior (except the Bureau of Reclamation and the Central Utah Project), the Environmental Protection Agency, and for other related agencies, including the Forest Service, the Indian Health Service, the Smithsonian Institution, and the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

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INTRODUCTION

The Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2016 totals $30,170,000,000. This amount reflects a $246,000,000 reduction from the amount appropriated in fiscal year 2015 and a $3,092,409,000 reduction from the budget request.

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

BUDGET AUTHORITY RECOMMENDED IN BILL BY TITLE

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 2016	Committee bill, fiscal year 2016	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Title I, Department of the Interior:			
New budget authority	$12,024,515,000	$11,369,207,000	−$655,308,000
Title II, Environmental Protection Agency:			
New budget authority	$8,591,718,000	$7,422,157,000	−$1,169,561,000
Title III, Related Agencies:			
New budget authority	$12,646,176,000	$11,378,636,000	−$1,267,540,000
Title IV, General Provisions:			
New budget authority	$0	$0	$0
Grand total, New budget authority	$33,262,409,000	$30,170,000,000	−$3,092,409,000

COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT

Members of Congress have provided considerable input in fashioning this bill. In total, 304 Members submitted nearly 3,500 programmatic requests relating to multiple agencies and programs.

The Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Subcommittee takes seriously its oversight responsibility and conducted 14 budget hearings this year (including six hearings involving public witnesses and American Indians and Alaska Natives) to carefully review the programs and budgets under its jurisdiction. The Subcommittee held the following oversight hearings:

Indian Health Service FY16 budget oversight hearing—February 11, 2015

Department of the Interior FY16 budget oversight hearing—February 25, 2015

Environmental Protection Agency FY16 budget oversight hearing—February 26, 2015

Bureau of Indian Affairs/Bureau of Indian Education FY16 budget oversight hearing—February 27, 2015

U.S. Forest Service FY16 budget oversight hearing—March 3, 2015

Fish and Wildlife Service FY16 budget oversight hearing—March 17, 2015

National Park Service FY16 budget oversight hearing—March 17, 2015

Public Witnesses—March 18, 2015 (morning)

Public Witnesses—March 18, 2015 (afternoon)

Bureau of Land Management FY16 budget oversight hearing—March 19, 2015

American Indian/Alaska Native Public Witnesses—March 24, 2015 (morning)

American Indian/Alaska Native Public Witnesses—March 24, 2015 (afternoon)

American Indian/Alaska Native Public Witnesses—March 25, 2015 (morning)

American Indian/Alaska Native Public Witnesses—March 25, 2015 (afternoon)

In total, 142 individuals representing the Executive Branch, Congress, State, tribal, and local governments, and the general public testified before the Subcommittee. In addition to those who testified personally, another 123 individuals and organizations provided written testimony for the permanent hearing record. These hearings are contained in eight published volumes totaling almost 9,000 pages which are publicly available online.

COST OF WILDLAND FIRE

In seven of the last ten years, the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior have exceeded their wildland fire suppression budgets despite being fully funded at the ten-year suppression average for such costs. Fire seasons have grown longer and more destructive, putting people, communities, and ecosystems at greater risk. Fire borrowing has now become routine rather than extraordinary. Borrowing from non-fire accounts to pay suppression costs results in the Forest Service and Department of the Interior having fewer resources available for forest management activities, including hazardous fuels management and other proven efforts, to improve overall forest health and reduce the risk of catastrophic wildland fires.

The Committee maintains that the most catastrophic wildland fires should be treated similar to other major natural disasters such as floods and hurricanes and funded through the disaster cap adjustment established by the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112–25). This common sense reform would allow for a more responsible and stable way to budget for wildland fire costs.

As Congress continues to debate the best approach for fire budgeting, the Committee has provided robust wildland fire funding in its fiscal year 2016 bill. The bill includes a total of $3,584,873,000 in wildland fire funding for the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service, $51,736,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. Fire suppression accounts (including FLAME) are again fully funded at the ten-year average level. Hazardous fuels funding, a critical component of an effective overall fire strategy, is maintained at the fiscal year 2015 enacted level of $525,749,000.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES (PILT)

The Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program provides compensation to local governments for the loss of tax revenue resulting from the presence of Federal land in their county or State. In 2015, 49 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands will receive PILT payments. The Committee includes bill language providing full PILT funding for fiscal year 2016.

WESTERN DROUGHT

The U.S. Drought Monitor confirms that a population of nearly 55 million in the Western United States is currently affected by drought conditions, with significant portions of the States suffering from severe to exceptional drought. California has entered a fourth consecutive year of drought.

Drought conditions are difficult to address at the time the drought is occurring. A declining water supply puts pressure on

regulators and competition between human and environmental uses of water is likely to intensify. However, there are steps that can be taken to stretch available water supplies.

Given that drought heightens conflicts over water allocations, the Committee directs the Department of the Interior to use all of the flexibility and tools available to mitigate the impacts of this drought. The Committee notes that reduced water flows during times of drought are not the sole source of ecosystem stress, and believes that environmental water use can be made more effective through adopting new approaches to management. It is not possible to undo all the ecological changes that have occurred over decades of human water and land use. Strategies need to adapt to changing conditions in ways that benefit ecosystems as well as local economies.

RECREATION FEE AUTHORITY

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

The authority for FLREA is scheduled to sunset at the end of the current fiscal year. This expiration would impact the Department of the Interior's estimated annual collection of $217 million, of which the National Park Service collects nearly $192 million. In 2014, the recreation fee program collected nearly $279 million from the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior combined. An extension of recreation fee authority is necessary for land managers to plan for upcoming seasons including selling annual passes, hiring seasonal employees, planning projects, organizing volunteers, and accepting reservations. The Committee has included within Title IV General Provisions a one-year extension of the current recreation fee authority as requested.

COST OF LITIGATION

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

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

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

able not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, detailed Equal Access to Justice Act fee information as specified in the Consolidated and Further Appropriations Act, 2015.

STATE WILDLIFE DATA

The Committee is concerned that the Department of the Interior, its bureaus, and the Forest Service are not maximizing the opportunity to save funds and leverage States' on-the-ground wildlife expertise. State wildlife agencies often have the best available science on species and retain primary jurisdiction over most wildlife on Federal, State, and private lands. The Federal government should recognize and fully utilize State resources, including scientific information about species population numbers, conservation status, and habitat availability, among other data. The Committee directs Federal agencies to cooperatively engage with State wildlife agencies and to use State fish and wildlife data and analyses as a primary source to inform Federal land use, land planning, and related natural resource decisions. The agencies should not duplicate analysis of raw data previously prepared by the States. Federal agencies should also provide their data to State wildlife managers to ensure that the most complete data is available to be incorporated into all decision support systems.

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 reminds the agencies funded in this Act that these reprogramming guidelines are in effect, and must be complied with, until such time as the Committee modifies 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.

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 proposed reorganizations, especially those of significant national or regional importance, even without a change in funding. Any change to the organization table presented in the budget justification shall be subject to this requirement.

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 shall be considered approved 30 calendar days after receipt if the Committees have posed no objection. However, agencies will be expected to extend the approval deadline if specifically requested by either Committee.

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, with the following exceptions:

(a) With regard to the tribal priority allocations of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, 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, State and Tribal Assistance Grants account, the Committee does not require reprogramming requests associated with States and Tribes Partnership Grants.

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 therefor are presented to the Committees on Appropriations in the budget justifications and are subsequently approved by the Committees. 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 Committees 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 Committees on Appropriations. 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 agreement, including those below the mone-

tary thresholds established above, shall be reported to the Committees within 60 days of the end of each quarter and shall include cumulative totals for each budget activity, 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 Committees have had a 30-day period in which to examine the proposed exchange. In addition, the Committees 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 House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$970,016,000
Budget estimate, 2016	1,067,466,000
Recommended, 2016	1,015,046,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+45,030,000
Budget estimate, 2016	−52,420,000

The Committee recommends $1,015,046,000 for Management of Lands and Resources, $45,030,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $52,420,000 below the budget request. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report. The Committee recommendation includes further details below. The Committee does not accept the proposal to transfer funds from various accounts to National Conservation Lands.

Soil, Water, and Air Management.—The Committee recommends $43,239,000 for soil, water, and air management, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $3,516,000 below the budget request. The Colorado River Basin Salinity Program is funded at $1,500,000. The Committee urges the Bureau to provide additional information, such as a table, in its fiscal year 2017 budget request for this program.

Rangeland Management.—The Committee recommends $79,000,000 for rangeland management, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $2,556,000 above the budget request. The Committee directs the Bureau to focus on reducing the grazing permit backlog and carrying out a systematic program of range monitoring, land health assessments, development and implementation of allotment management plans, and adaptive management. The Committee rejects the Bureau's proposal to impose new grazing fees.

Wild Horse and Burro Management.—The Committee recommends $77,245,000 to implement Public Law 92–195 (16 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) requiring the protection, management, and control of free-roaming horses and burros on public lands, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $3,310,000 below the budget request.

Within this amount, the Committee recommends $1,000,000 to continue to study and test the feasibility of implementing a scientifically sound and humane sterilization program in partnership with universities and non-profit organizations. The Committee supports continued research to develop and refine a variety of fertility-control methods, including immunocontraceptives, which allow for self-sustaining populations of wild horses and burros while maintaining the genetic viability of the protected herds.

The Committee also remains concerned about the large number of horses that are held in long-term holding. Given the increasing costs of operating the program, the Committee encourages BLM to increase the development and use of population control measures and to begin implementation of the recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences regarding the use of currently available fertility control methods while research continues.

The bill continues a prohibition on funds to implement Section 1333(b)(2)(C) of Title 16, United States Code, requiring the humane destruction of excess animals that are not adopted. The bill also continues a general provision within Title I allowing the BLM to enter into long-term contracts and agreements for holding facilities off the range.

Wildlife and Fisheries.—The Committee recommends $101,911,000 for wildlife and fisheries, $37,043,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $155,000 below the budget request. Within the total provided, the Committee recommends $89,381,000 for wildlife management. The additional $37,043,000 is intended for BLM to implement the sage-grouse conservation plans. The Committee recommends $12,530,000 for fisheries management.

Plant Conservation Program.—The Committee recognizes the Bureau's efforts to develop a National Seed Strategy in collaboration with other Federal agencies, States, industry, and partners and encourages BLM to actively implement the plan. Funding for plant conservation activities is provided through a number of accounts. The Committee requests that the Bureau provide a recommendation in its fiscal year 2017 budget request regarding the proposal to consolidate plant conservation program activities under a single budget subactivity.

The Committee continues to be concerned that the Bureau's policy of using highly localized genetic varieties of native seeds may be unnecessarily limiting, driving up procurement costs, and causing delays in re-seeding areas burned by fire. The Bureau is directed to publish its yearly estimated seed needs by variety to be more transparent with the science supporting its policy. The Committee requests additional information on its relationship with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Plant Material Centers and efforts to avoid duplicative expenses and efforts.

Recreation Management.—The Committee recommends $66,961,000 for recreation management, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $8,449,000 below the budget request. The bill includes a general provision in Title IV prohibiting the use of

funds to close areas open to recreational hunting and shooting as of January 1, 2013.

The Committee is concerned about the BLM's potential development or expansion of new public lands along a portion of the Red River between Texas and Oklahoma that are the subject of a long-standing boundary dispute. The Committee directs the Secretary to consult with the States and Congress before taking any further action.

Energy and Minerals.—The Committee recommends $143,551,000 for energy and minerals, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $24,652,000 above the budget request. The Committee does not accept the proposal to increase onshore inspection fees.

The Committee is aware that Applications for Permits to Drill (APD) fee collections will transition from discretionary funding to mandatory funding. In prior years, APD fees were appropriated and available for expenditure in advance of collections. However, beginning in fiscal year 2016, BLM can access the fees only as they are collected. The reliance on realized collections may result in a shortfall in funding early in the fiscal year, particularly in the first year of the transition. The Committee believes this transition can be appropriately accommodated given the flexibility to use base appropriated funding in the Oil and Gas Management program for APD permitting program operations. The Committee does not support the proposal to establish a new budget line for these activities and instead provides sufficient funding within Oil and Gas Management to maintain the current level of APD program support. The Committee believes continuation of the current budget structure, sufficient appropriated funding for processing activities, and the ability to reprogram funds as needed, will enable the BLM to cover operating costs in early fiscal year 2016.

Resource Protection and Maintenance.—The Committee recommends $104,049,000 for resource protection and maintenance, $8,000,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $16,519,000 below the budget request.

Resource Management Planning.—The Committee recommends $46,125,000 for resource management planning, $8,000,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $13,216,000 below the budget request. Included is $8,000,000 for monitoring in support of the greater sage-grouse conservation initiative. The Committee reminds the Bureau not to duplicate existing efforts at the U.S. Geological Survey and in the private sector.

Law Enforcement.—The Committee recommends $25,325,000 for law enforcement, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $170,000 below the budget request. The Bureau is directed to focus on visitor safety and archaeological resource protection, and to defer to the Department of Justice and the Department of Homeland Security for investigative and other non-emergency matters of Federal law not unique to Bureau lands or property.

Challenge Cost Share.—The Committee recommends $2,400,000 for the challenge cost share program, $13,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $10,016,000 below the budget request. Of the funds provided, $300,000 is for long-standing outdoor ethics education and stewardship programs designed to help keep America's public lands healthy, open and accessible for opportunities to

enjoy responsible outdoor recreation, especially high-impact activities such as recreational shooting and off-highway vehicle use.

National Landscape Conservation System.—The Committee recommends $31,819,000 for the national landscape conservation system, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $16,651,000 below the budget request. The bill includes a general provision in Title I prohibiting the use of funds to implement Secretarial Order Number 3310 pertaining to wild lands.

State Office Consolidation.—The Committee directs the Bureau not to consolidate the Arizona and New Mexico State offices and reminds the Bureau that office consolidation proposals are subject to the Committee's reprogramming requirements.

Sage-grouse Conservation.—Over the past three years, Congress, the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture, 11 western States, and other partners have undertaken a major, collaborative effort to prevent a listing of the sage-grouse as endangered under the Endangered Species Act. As part of that process, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and U.S. Forest Service (USFS) recently released their proposed resource management plans to protect the sage-grouse and the sage-brush ecosystem. The Committee is aware some States have serious concerns with the plans, and that BLM and USFS appear to have disregarded some of the recommendations the States provided. These include concerns about transparency and consultation with the public, the rationale for limiting certain activities while fire and invasive species cause greater harm to the sage-grouse, lack of fairness in balancing livestock grazing with the management of wild horses and burros, and unexplained changes between the draft and final management plans. In order for the sage-grouse, communities, and States to thrive, all partners must work in good faith. As such, the Committee directs BLM and USFS to closely work with each of the 11 States and the affected communities to address the issues unique to each State and seek to collaboratively resolve all issues. In addition, the Committee directs BLM and USFS to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate on each concern raised by a State and the resolution thereof within 30 days after the comment period closes on the proposed resource management plans. The Committee will continue to monitor the Administration's actions regarding the sage-grouse, especially the discussions between the States and BLM and USFS, and will provide additional direction as needed.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$19,746,000
Budget estimate, 2016	38,000,000
Recommended, 2016	7,250,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	−12,496,000
Budget estimate, 2016	−30,750,000

The Committee recommends $7,250,000 for Land Acquisition, $12,496,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $30,750,000 below the budget request. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report. The Committee recommendation includes further details below.

The recommendation includes $2,500,000 for land acquisition projects included in the fiscal year 2016 budget request. The Bureau is directed to re-prioritize its project list as necessary to focus on acquisitions where opportunities for recreation, and local, State, and congressional support, are strongest.

Consistent with other land acquisition accounts funded by this appropriation, the recommendation includes $2,000,000 for acquisitions that improve access to existing Federal public lands via road, river, or trail for hunting, fishing, and other public recreation, as authorized by law or regulation.

The recommendation includes $1,000,000 for inholdings and other acquisitions considered by the Bureau to be emergencies or hardships. The Bureau is directed to notify the Committee of any land acquired with these funds. The Committee defines "inholding" as non-Federal land within designated management areas and bordered by not less than 51 percent of Federal public land.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$113,777,000
Budget estimate, 2016	107,734,000
Recommended, 2016	110,602,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	−3,175,000
Budget estimate, 2016	+2,868,000

The Committee recommends $110,602,000 for the Oregon and California grant lands, $3,175,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $2,868,000 above the budget request. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

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

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation estimated to be $31,050,000 for Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures, as requested.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation estimated to be $24,000,000, as requested for Miscellaneous Trust Funds.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The Committee recommendation includes the requested Administrative Provisions.

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

The mission of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is to conserve, protect and enhance fish and wildlife and their habitats for the continuing benefit of people. Although the States are pri-

marily responsible for management of fish and wildlife within their borders, the Service has been delegated responsibilities for certain threatened and endangered species, interjurisdictional fish and migratory bird species, and marine mammals, in addition to managing the National Fish Hatchery System and the National Wildlife Refuge System.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$1,207,658,000
Budget estimate, 2016	1,326,832,000
Recommended, 2016	1,220,343,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+12,685,000
Budget estimate, 2016	−106,489,000

The Committee recommends $1,220,343,000 for Resource Management, $12,685,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $106,489,000 below the budget request. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report. Proposed internal transfers and program changes for fiscal year 2016 are recommended where discussed below.

Tribal Consultation.—The recommendation does not include the proposed consolidation of tribal consultation funding within the central office because of recent reports by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and others highlighting the problems caused by the centralization of programs for Indian tribes elsewhere within the Department of the Interior.

Ecological Services.—The recommendation includes $231,920,000 for the Ecological Services activity. Proposed budget structure changes and associated internal transfers are recommended except that Recovery should remain a distinct subactivity, as described in further detail below. The States and other Service partners have raised valid concerns about transparency in the Service's budget realignment proposal. The Committee recommendation attempts to address these specific concerns while at the same time helping the Service to achieve efficiencies and cost savings. Nevertheless, the Service must improve its ability to account for expenditures to implement certain laws passed by the Congress, particularly the Endangered Species Act (ESA). As a first step, the Service should include in annual budget submissions a crosscut table estimating amounts budgeted for implementation of the ESA, by subactivity, across the Service's budget. The Service should also more closely align its presentation of authorizing statutes and budget subactivities in annual budget submissions.

Listing.—The recommendation includes $10,257,000 for foreign and domestic listings, responses to petitions to list, and designation of critical habitat pursuant to the Endangered Species Act.

The Committee remains concerned that deadlines imposed by the 2011 multispecies litigation settlements may be compromising the Service's ability to be thorough in its economic impact analyses, to provide fair public notice and opportunity to comment, to base decisions upon the best available scientific evidence, and to be exceptionally transparent with the information upon which its decisions are made. The Service is directed to re-evaluate its workplans in order to meet these obligations in light of the budget, and to request deadline extensions as necessary.

The Committee is concerned about the critical habitat proposal for the western distinct population segment of the yellow-billed cuckoo, published in the Federal Register on August 15, 2014. The proposal designates a Federal flood control reservoir as critical habitat. The Army Corps of Engineers, which manages the reservoir, has publicly stated its objection because any compromises in the management of the dam and reservoir for flood control purposes "may increase the risk of loss of human life and cause significant impacts to economics downstream." The Endangered Species Act is clear in its directive that the Service must take into consideration the economic impact and any other relevant impact of specifying any particular area as critical habitat. The Committee maintains that flood control for the purposes of protecting human lives and property must not only be taken into consideration but must also be off-limits to critical habitat designations. The Service is urged to exercise common sense and sound judgment before finalizing the critical habitat rule for the yellow-billed cuckoo.

The Committee is aware that the Service will be re-opening the public comment period for the Big Sandy and Guyandotte crayfish and publishing in the Federal Register the methods, results, and conclusions of the population surveys underway. The Committee is supportive of these efforts to take into consideration any additional comments received between June 8, 2015, and the end of the reopened comment period, and to refrain from publishing a final rule until April 7, 2016.

Planning and Consultation.—The recommendation includes $100,787,000 for evaluations and permitting of proposed infrastructure and other development projects. The increase requested for more timely evaluations and permits is partially funded at $1,951,000. The Service is directed to more clearly define timeliness and to update its performance measures beginning with the fiscal year 2017 budget request. The request to handle the Service's increased permitting workload in the Gulf as a result of the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill is partially funded at $500,000.

The Committee recognizes the important role of Habitat Conservation Plans (HCPs) in both recovery of species and in providing economic certainty and growth to municipalities affected by listed species, and encourages the Service to place a priority on working with partners making good faith efforts to develop and implement responsible HCPs.

Conservation and Restoration.—The recommendation includes $33,396,000 for conservation and restoration activities not specifically directed at the recovery of threatened and endangered species. Coastal Barrier Resources Protection Act implementation is funded at $1,390,000 as requested. The National Wetlands Inventory program is funded at $3,721,000, which is $250,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. The sagebrush steppe ecosystem is funded at $4,000,000 as requested. The Committee is aware that under a court settlement the Fish and Wildlife Service must complete a status review for greater sage-grouse by September 30, 2015, and make a determination as to whether or not listing greater sage-grouse is warranted. However, such determination has no legal force or effect pursuant to section 122 of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (division F of Public Law 113–235; 128 Stat. 2421), any similar provision in this Act, or

any continuing resolution carrying forward the terms and conditions from fiscal year 2015 into fiscal year 2016.

Recovery.—The recommendation includes $87,480,000 for recovery planning and oversight, five-year status reviews, and associated downlisting and delisting activities. The increase requested to address the backlog of species that have been identified for potential delisting or downlisting based upon recent five-year reviews is fully funded at $7,741,000. The Service is directed to submit annually with its budget request a complete list of all species with completed 5-year reviews recommending downlisting or delisting that have not yet been acted on. The recommendation includes the requested increase for ecosystem restoration. The recommendation includes $500,000 for annual state-of-the-birds status reporting. Not less than $2,000,000 is recommended for the recovery of listed bat species impacted by white-nose syndrome. General program activities are funded at $78,878,000 as requested. Notwithstanding the reprogramming guidelines in the front of this report, the Service is directed to submit a reprogramming request to the Committee if necessary to comply with the directives below.

The Service is directed to develop recovery plans for all listed species as required by law; to include in each recovery plan measurable recovery goals that the Service, the States, and their partners can strive for; and to report to the Congress on any species for which the Secretary finds that a recovery plan will not promote the conservation of the species, including the justification.

The Service is directed to complete all status reviews within the five-year period required by law, and, for any determination on the basis of such review whether a species should be delisted, downlisted, or uplisted, promulgate an associated regulation prior to initiating the next status review for such species.

The Committee is concerned that the Service's proposed rule to change the designation of critical habitat (79 Fed. Reg. 27066) could unfairly broaden areas so designated. The Committee is concerned that the Service's proposed rule to change the definition of "adverse modification or destruction" (79 Fed. Reg. 27060) could preclude the Service from carrying out reasonable and timely section 7 consultations or approving incidental take statements. The Service is directed to convene meetings upon request with organizations seeking changes to the proposed rules, and act in good faith to address those changes before the finalization, implementation, issuance, or publication of the proposed rules.

The cooperative recovery initiative with other Service programs is funded at $1,943,000, which is $1,570,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $957,000 below the budget request. Funds may be transferred to other budget activities within Resource Management, notwithstanding the reprogramming guidelines in the front of this report, provided the funds are strictly used for this initiative.

The recommendation includes $2,500,000 in matching funds for recovery actions with non-governmental partners, $2,000,000 above the budget request. The Committee recognizes the important role that non-governmental partners have played in the recovery of endangered species, such as the California condor and the aplomado falcon, and directs the Service to continue to foster these and similar partnerships nationwide.

The Committee is concerned that the Service's interim 4(d) rule with respect to the northern long-eared bat, which prescribed habitat conservation measures for certain activities exempted from incidental take prohibitions, unfairly failed to exempt other activities that could be conducted in accordance with these same measures. The Committee maintains that section 4(d) of the Endangered Species Act authorizes the Service to prohibit certain acts on threatened species but does not authorize the Service to prejudge individual activities that may result in such acts. Therefore, the bill includes language directing the Secretary to: (1) amend the current interim 4(d) rule for the northern long-eared bat to exempt without prejudice any activity that complies with the habitat conservation measures prescribed in the rule; and (2) re-initiate a public process in accordance with existing law to develop a final 4(d) rule. Recognizing the seriousness of white-nose syndrome and its effect on northern long-eared bats and other bat species, and the desire of States, industry, research partners, and others to address the disease, the Committee encourages the Service to work collaboratively with interested partners on the development of fair interim and final 4(d) rules.

The bill includes language directing the Secretary to re-issue final rules delisting recovered gray wolves in Wyoming and the Great Lakes, consistent with congressional action on recovered gray wolves in Idaho and Montana in the fiscal year 2011 appropriation. The Committee is compelled to act again in order to uphold the integrity of the Endangered Species Act, which hinges upon the guarantee that the Federal government will return management to the States once recovery goals are met and scientifically-sound management plans are in place. Upon enactment of this Act, the Service is urged to finalize its proposal to delist recovered gray wolves range-wide.

The Committee understands that the listing of the lesser prairie chicken as threatened under the Endangered Species Act gave States containing lesser prairie chicken habitats the opportunity to implement voluntary range-wide conservation plans. Several States are now engaged in voluntary range-wide lesser prairie chicken conservation plan implementation. The Committee supports ongoing State management of the lesser prairie chicken and the cooperative efforts between States and the Fish and Wildlife Service to fully implement voluntary range-wide conservation plans.

The Committee directs the Secretary to complete the next five-year status review on delta smelt, as required by law, and to include in the next Recovery Report to Congress a determination of whether the species is more or less numerous, or unknown, since the species was listed.

Habitat Conservation.—The recommendation includes $51,776,000 for the Partners for Fish and Wildlife private lands program, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level, of which $1,285,000 is for Regional Fisheries Enhancement Groups as requested. The recommendation includes $13,375,000 for the Coastal Program as requested.

National Wildlife Refuge System.—The recommendation includes $483,054,000 for the National Wildlife Refuge System, $8,852,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. Volunteer partnerships are increased by $500,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level

with the goal of increasing the number of volunteer hours, which have declined in recent years. Law enforcement is funded at $38,959,000 as requested, $905,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. Refuge maintenance is funded at $139,910,000 as requested, $7,412,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.

Comprehensive Conservation Plans (CCPs) are increased by $500,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level with the goal of bringing the Service into compliance with the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1977, which required a CCP for every unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System by 2012 and a revision of every CCP at least every 15 years. The Service's proposal to transform the way it develops CCPs is laudable but is no excuse for missing deadlines. The increase for CCPs is partially offset by a reduction of $465,000 from planning for more refuges, in order to re-focus the planning program on its higher priority mandates.

Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the Service should provide to the Committee any written policies and procedures that relate to the use of animal traps within the National Wildlife Refuge System, by State if applicable. The Service is encouraged to comply with State regulations for the use of animal traps for non-consumptive management purposes on national wildlife refuges within each State.

Migratory Bird Management.—The recommendation includes $47,718,000 for migratory bird management, $1,250,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. Increases include $1,000,000 as requested to take corrective action to improve aviation safety; and $250,000 to improve permitting, particularly for bird/livestock conflicts. The Service is commended for its efforts to work with landowners to reduce black vulture predation on livestock.

Law Enforcement.—The recommendation includes $73,772,000 for law enforcement, $7,035,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $1,651,000 below the budget request. Wildlife trafficking is funded at $6,500,000 which is $3,000,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. General program activities are funded at $64,500,000. The Service is directed to enforce illegal logging violations pursuant to the Lacey Act.

The Committee has concerns about the application of 50 CFR Part 14 to the export of sea urchin and sea cucumber. The Service is directed to evaluate whether these types of echinoderms should be included in the exceptions to clearance requirements, as part of Subpart E, Section 14.55(a) and submit a report to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this Act. Additionally, if the Service determines that sea urchin and sea cucumber should not receive an exception, the report should include an evaluation of the potential application of a 24-hour notice rule to the Service rather than the current 48-hour advanced notice that is currently required.

International Affairs.—The recommendation includes $14,599,000 for international affairs, including an increase of $93,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level for wildlife trafficking as requested.

The Committee is concerned with the recent increase of illegal trade in rhinoceros horns, elephant ivory from Africa, and illegally harvested timber, the large sums of money that these products command on the black market, and that these activities are providing a significant source of financing for armed insurgencies and

groups with links to transnational organized crime and terrorism. These activities threaten the stability and development of African countries and pose a threat to U.S. security interests. The Committee supports Service programs in particular that focus on: (1) site-based law enforcement protection in Africa for the most at-risk populations of forest and savannah elephants; (2) development and implementation of regional wildlife law enforcement networks in Africa and Asia; and (3) training local park guards and other wildlife law enforcement officers. These programs should be carried out in coordination with other U.S. agencies, local governments, and international conservation partners. The Committee encourages coordination between the Service and the Department of Homeland Security at U.S. ports of entry.

The Committee remains concerned about the Service's unilateral regulatory limitation on the trade and transport of products containing ivory that have legally been in the United States for years and in some cases generations, including expensive family heirlooms and rare musical instruments. Therefore, the Committee has included a general provision in Title I to maintain the status quo for legal domestic ivory trade and transport policies until such time as the Service has completed a formal rulemaking process and attempted to address these concerns.

Fish and Aquatic Conservation.—The recommendation includes $52,418,000 for National Fish Hatchery System operations. None of the funds may be used to terminate operations or to close any facility of the National Fish Hatchery System. None of the production programs listed in the March, 2013, National Fish Hatchery System Strategic Hatchery and Workforce Planning Report may be reduced or terminated without advance, informal consultation with affected States and Indian Tribes. General program activities are funded at $48,152,000 but does not include the $1,000,000 holdback fund established in fiscal year 2015 without congressional approval. The aquatic animal drug approval partnership program is funded at not less than $400,000 as requested. The national wild fish health survey program is funded at not less than $930,000 as requested.

The recommendation includes $19,920,000 for Maintenance and Equipment as requested, including a $2,000,000 increase above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level to address the deferred maintenance backlog. The Service is directed to modify its allocation methodology so that increases are directed to facilities with the most severe health and safety deficiencies across the System as a whole, rather than by region.

Aquatic habitat and species conservation programs are funded at the fiscal year 2015 enacted level except for Klamath Basin, which is funded at the requested level, cooperative management, which is reduced by $588,000, and aquatic invasive species State plans, which are funded at $2,566,000, which is $1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. All other invasive species programs are funded at the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.

Marine Mammals.—The marine mammals program is transferred to Ecological Services as requested.

Cooperative Landscape Conservation.—The recommendation includes $6,994,000 for landscape conservation cooperatives (LCCs). The Committee continues to be concerned about the lack of State

and tribal support for LCCs. The Service should focus on areas where partnerships are strongest.

Science Support.—The recommendation includes $11,727,000 for science support, of which not less than $2,500,000 shall continue to be used to fight white-nose syndrome in bats. The Committee recognizes that scientific support from the U.S. Geological Survey has been insufficient in meeting the Service's needs, and supports rebuilding the Service's capacity for scientific research and application. However, the Service has used its additional science funding in recent years to add a new layer of administrators nationwide, which seems unnecessary. The Committee notes that the National Fish Hatchery System has been a national leader in the science of fish health and fish culture for decades under the existing fisheries program leadership structure. The Committee encourages the Service to reconsider its approach to rebuilding its science capacity and to propose future increases for science within the budgets of existing programs that need the science, such as fisheries, refuges, migratory birds, and endangered species, if such science is a priority for the programs.

General Operations.—The recommendation funds general operations at the fiscal year 2015 enacted level except for including the requested reductions for communication and worker's compensation, and the requested increase for maintenance of the National Conservation Training Center (NCTC). The Service is encouraged to continue to make NCTC available, at cost, to other Federal, State, tribal, and non-governmental entities for the purposes of conservation training.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$15,687,000
Budget estimate, 2016	20,812,000
Recommended, 2016	13,144,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	−2,543,000
Budget estimate, 2016	−7,668,000

The Committee recommends $13,144,000 for Construction, $2,543,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $7,668,000 below the budget request. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$47,535,000
Budget estimate, 2016	58,500,000
Recommended, 2016	27,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	−20,035,000
Budget estimate, 2016	−31,000,000

The Committee recommends $27,500,000 for land acquisition, $20,035,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $31,000,000 below the budget request. The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the table at the end of this report.

The recommendation includes $9,000,000 for land acquisition projects included in the fiscal year 2016 budget request. The Service is directed to re-prioritize its project list as necessary to focus

on acquisitions where opportunities for recreation, and local, State, and congressional support, are strongest.

The recommendation includes $2,500,000 for inholdings and other acquisitions considered by the Service to be emergencies or hardships. The Service is directed to notify the Committee of any land acquired with these funds. The Committee defines "inholding" as non-Federal land within authorized National Wildlife Refuge boundaries and bordered by not less than 51 percent of Federal public land.

Consistent with other land acquisition accounts funded by this appropriation, the recommendation includes $2,000,000 for acquisitions that improve access to existing Federal public lands via road, river, or trail for hunting, fishing, and other public recreation, as authorized by law or regulation.

In a time when budgetary constraints allow for only a limited number of new land acquisition projects, the Committee is encouraged by programs that leverage public/private partnerships for land conservation like the Highlands Conservation Act, which has a record of more than a 2 to 1 ratio in non-Federal matching funds. Therefore, the Committee recommendation includes $3,000,000 for the Highlands Conservation Act Grants and directs the Fish and Wildlife Service to work with the Highlands States regarding priority projects for fiscal year 2016.

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

The Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund provides grants to States and territories for endangered species recovery actions on non-Federal lands and provides funds for non-Federal land acquisition to facilitate habitat protection.

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$50,095,000
Budget estimate, 2016	50,000,000
Recommended, 2016	50,095,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	+95,000

The Committee recommends $50,095,000 for the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $95,000 above the budget request. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report. All funding is to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, as requested.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

The National Wildlife Refuge Fund makes payments in lieu of taxes based on their fair market value to counties in which Service lands are located. Payments to counties in all 50 States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands are estimated to be $18,712,000 in fiscal year 2016, with $13,228,000 derived from this appropriation and $5,484,000 from the net refuge receipts estimated to be collected in fiscal year 2015.

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$13,228,000
Budget estimate, 2016	0
Recommended, 2016	13,228,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	+13,228,000

The Committee recommends $13,228,000 for the National Wildlife Refuge Fund, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $13,228,000 above the budget request. The Committee notes the inconsistency with which the Administration proposes full funding for Payments in Lieu of Taxes (as is provided elsewhere in this bill) and proposes zero funding for the National Wildlife Refuge Fund.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

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

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$34,145,000
Budget estimate, 2016	34,145,000
Recommended, 2016	35,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+855,000
Budget estimate, 2016	+855,000

The Committee recommends $35,000,000 for the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund, $855,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and the budget request, and consistent with the reauthorization level proposed in the last Congress.

NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION

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

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$3,660,000
Budget estimate, 2016	4,160,000
Recommended, 2016	3,660,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	−500,000

The Committee recommends $3,660,000 for neotropical migratory bird conservation, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $500,000 below the budget request.

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

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

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$9,061,000
Budget estimate, 2016	11,061,000
Recommended, 2016	9,561,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+500,000
Budget estimate, 2016	−1,500,000

The Committee recommends $9,561,000 for the Multinational Species Conservation Fund, $500,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $1,500,000 below the budget request. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report. The Committee recognizes that international wildlife trafficking has national security implications and therefore supports the Service's interagency and international cooperative efforts. The Committee further urges the Service and other interested parties to seek to evaluate and reauthorize these programs.

STATE AND TRIBAL WILDLIFE GRANTS

The State and Tribal Wildlife Grants Program provides Federal grant funds to the States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the territories, and Tribes, to develop and implement programs for the benefit of at-risk fish and wildlife that are not under Federal jurisdiction. The intent is to avoid the costly and time-consuming process entered into through the Endangered Species Act or other regulatory actions.

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$58,695,000
Budget estimate, 2016	70,000,000
Recommended, 2016	59,195,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+500,000
Budget estimate, 2016	−10,805,000

The Committee recommends $59,195,000 for State and Tribal Wildlife Grants, $500,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $10,805,000 below the budget request. The increase above the enacted level is for State competitive grants. The Service is directed to focus the State competitive grants program on species the Service finds to be warranted for listing but precluded because of higher priorities, and on species proposed for listing but not yet listed. States are encouraged to do the same with the formula grants.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The mission of the National Park Service (Service) is to preserve unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. Established in 1916, the National Park Service has stewardship responsibilities for the protection and preservation of the heritage resources of the national park system. The system, consisting of 407 separate and distinct units, is recognized globally as a leader in park management and resource preservation. The national park system represents much of the finest the Nation has to offer in terms of scenery, historical and archeological relics, and cultural heritage. Through its varied sites, the National Park Service attempts to explain America's history, interpret its culture, preserve examples of its natural ecosystems, and provide recreational and educational opportunities for U.S. citizens and visitors from all over the world. In addition, the National Park Service provides support to tribal, local, and State governments to preserve culturally significant, ecologically important, and public recreational lands.

The National Park Service will be 100 years old in 2016, and the Service has embarked on a ten-year effort to enhance the national parks leading up to this historic celebration. The Committee supports this effort leading to a second century of conservation, environmental stewardship and recreation benefiting millions of visitors from throughout the world.

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$2,275,773,000
Budget estimate, 2016	2,515,131,000
Recommended, 2016	2,327,811,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+52,038,000
Budget estimate, 2016	−187,320,000

The Committee recommends $2,327,811,000 for Operation of the National Park System (ONPS), $52,038,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $187,320,000 below the budget request. The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the table at the end of this report.

Centennial of the National Park Service.—The Centennial of the National Park Service marks the beginning of a second century of stewardship, education, conservation, and recreation involving some of America's most treasured spaces. The Committee recognizes the importance of this historic national celebration and is committed to its success.

Accordingly, the Committee provides $52,038,000 in new discretionary funding within the ONPS account to support the Centennial Initiative and related efforts, including funds to address deferred and cyclic maintenance needs. Specifically, the bill provides $13,538,000 as requested to support new responsibilities and critical needs across the System including critical operating needs at Park Service sites associated with the Civil Rights Movement; $8,000,000 as requested to restore seasonal ranger staff and enhance education and interpretive services; and $2,000,000 as requested to support increased volunteer capacity through partner or-

ganizations. The bill also includes $3,500,000 to support the Service's Civil Rights initiative. Lastly, the bill provides new discretionary funding within ONPS to address deferred maintenance needs including $15,000,000 for repair and rehabilitation projects and $10,000,000 to address cyclic maintenance needs. These funds are supplemented by $20,000,000 provided within the Centennial Challenge matching grant program account dedicated to supporting signature projects and programs which provide critical visitor services enhancements for parks beyond amounts provided for basic operations.

Given the scope of the Centennial Initiative, the Committee directs the Service to provide a report, not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, detailing the distribution of funds supporting the Centennial Initiative and the anticipated return on investment on this substantial Federal investment.

Resource Stewardship.—The bill provides $321,483,000 for resource stewardship. Increases above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level include $1,276,000 as requested to support new responsibilities and critical needs, and $3,000,000 to document and preserve Civil Rights history in the National Park System as part of the Service's Civil Rights initiative. The bill also includes $2,000,000 to continue zebra and quagga mussel containment, prevention, and enforcement. This funding was included in the fiscal year 2015 enacted bill but was not proposed in the budget request.

Visitor Services.—The bill provides $251,447,000 for visitor services. Increases above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level include $2,000,000 as requested to support increased volunteer capacity through partner organizations; $4,000,000 as requested to restore seasonal ranger staff; $1,961,000 as requested to support new responsibilities and critical needs; and $500,000 as requested to support the Service's Civil Rights initiative. The bill also includes funding for the National Capital Area Performing Arts Program which was proposed for termination in the budget request.

Park Protection.—The bill provides $351,953,000 for park protection. Increases above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level include $2,000,000 to restore seasonal ranger staff and $1,151,000 to support new responsibilities and critical needs as requested.

Facility Maintenance and Operations.—The bill provides $731,355,000 for facility maintenance and operations. Increases above the fiscal year 2015 enacted bill include $2,000,000 as requested to restore seasonal ranger staff and $7,043,000 as requested to support new responsibilities and critical needs. The recommendation also includes $15,000,000 for repair and rehabilitation projects and $10,000,000 to address cyclic maintenance needs.

Park Support.—The bill provides $491,569,000 for park support. Increases above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level include $2,107,000 as requested to support new responsibilities and critical needs.

Additional Guidance.—The Committee recommendation for Operation of the National Park System includes the following additional guidance:

Aquatic Invasive Species.—The Committee remains concerned about the spread of quagga and zebra mussels in the West. The Committee directs the Secretary of the Interior to continue developing and updating, using the best available science minimum pro-

tocols and training techniques for Federal, State, local, and private entities, a consistent standard of inspection and decontamination of recreational watercraft and equipment, as prescribed in the February 2010 Quagga/Zebra Mussel Action Plan for Western U.S. Waters.

Further, consistent with fiscal year 2015, the Committee provides the Service with $2,000,000 for quagga and zebra mussel containment, prevention, and enforcement and directs the Service to prioritize the decontamination of watercraft and equipment leaving the watersheds of contaminated bodies, including Lake Powell and Lake Mead. Lastly, the Committee directs the Service to provide, not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, a progress report on steps taken in recent years to address this pervasive threat to western watersheds.

White-Nose Syndrome (WNS) in bats.—The Committee remains concerned over the effects white-nose syndrome is having on the important roles bats perform in ecological functions in parks. The Committee provides funds as requested to support the Service's efforts to control the spread of the disease; protect and better inventory NPS bat and cave resources; expand research and partnerships for research on WNS management; monitor NPS resources for WNS; conduct public education about WNS; and standardize visitor WNS screening procedures across park units.

Mississippi National River and Recreation Area (MNRRA).—The Committee understands that the Service is negotiating to extend the lease for the temporary headquarters facility of the Mississippi National River and Recreation Area (MNRRA). Recognizing the temporary nature of the headquarters and the lack of visitor use facilities adjacent to the Mississippi river, the Service is directed to undertake a study for the development of a permanent headquarters and visitor use facility in close proximity to the existing headquarters and the river.

James A. Garfield Memorial.—The Committee recognizes that there are a number of nationally significant presidential legacy sites outside of the National Park System. Understanding the historical, educational, cultural, and recreational value these sites offer the American public, the Committee believes presidential legacy sites should remain accessible and structurally protected. Recently, several Members of Congress submitted a letter to the Service requesting a study assessing the suitability of the James A. Garfield Memorial at Lake View Cemetery for inclusion as an affiliated area. The Committee encourages the Service to conduct an assessment as soon as possible.

Everglades Restoration.—The Committee notes the substantial progress made toward restoration of the Everglades ecosystem and continues to support this multi-year effort to preserve one of the great ecological treasures of the United States. The Service is directed to work with the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida and relevant Federal agencies (including but not limited to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Environmental Protection Agency) to develop a range of options to address the water quality issues of the L–28 canal system. The Service is to report back to the Committee on these options within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

Further, the Committee encourages the Service to complete the land exchange authorized in section 7107(b)(3) of the Omnibus

Public Land Management Act of 2009. According to the Service, the land exchange supports the mission of the Everglades National Park and is vital to the long-term protection of the entire Everglades ecosystem. Completion of the land exchange will ensure that important operational phases, such as freshwater storage and sheet flow restoration, for the federally funded Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) will not be delayed.

Golden Spike Sesquicentennial.—The Committee notes that 2019 marks the sesquicentennial of the completion of the first transcontinental railroad. The Golden Spike National Historic Site in Utah celebrates this historic achievement. The Committee urges the Service to begin planning, in conjunction with State and local governments, the observance of the Golden Spike Sesquicentennial and celebration of this milestone in American history.

Made in America.—The Committee directs the Service to identify if authorized concessioners are offering products made in the United States, explore viable ways to encourage the sale of American made products, and provide to the Committee the estimated economic impact of requiring all authorized concessioners to sell only American made goods.

Intellectual Property.—The Committee directs the Service to provide a report on intellectual property rights that have been lost by the Service, and processes that can be undertaken to preserve intellectual property of the Service moving forward.

Eastern Legacy Study (Lewis and Clark Trail Study).—The Eastern Legacy Study, authorized to determine the feasibility of extending the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, is now two years overdue. While the Committee appreciates that the study area is approximately 7,400 miles across 14 eastern States and the District of Columbia, the Committee directs the Service to work expeditiously to complete the study in a timely fashion and report back to the Committee on any impediments to completion.

NDAA evaluation.—The Committee urges the Service to evaluate Section 3040 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 and report back to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on the Service's evaluation.

GIS tools.—The Committee is aware of geospatial platforms and GIS tools that may be used to support planning, design, repair, stewardship, and restoration of national parks' facilities, recreational assets, and natural and cultural resources. Such platforms and tools have been effectively deployed by the Service and other agencies to support conservation and preservation efforts including Chesapeake Bay restoration. The Committee urges the Service to provide a report to the Committee not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act on how the use of such platforms and tools could be expanded by the Service to support planning and management.

Flight 93 Memorial.—Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, nearly 2.5 million people have visited the site of the Flight 93 National Memorial in Shanksville, Pennsylvania. The memorial honors the 40 men and women who died saving the White House or U.S. Capitol from a potentially catastrophic terrorist attack. The Committee is pleased by progress of the Visitor Center and Learning Center and looks forward to their formal

dedication in September, 2015. The bill provides requested funds to support operations and maintenance, interpretive staff, and other critical needs at the memorial. The Committee remains firmly committed to the timely completion of remaining phases of the Flight 93 Memorial including construction of the pedestrian trail from the Visitor Center to the Wall of Names, and the Tower of Voices.

U.S. Capitol Concerts.—The Committee continues its longstanding support for funding for the National Capitol Area Performing Arts Program and directs the Service to maintain funding for the summer concert series staged on the U.S. Capitol grounds at the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.

Ozark National Scenic Riverways.—The Committee understands concerns have been expressed regarding potential access restrictions in certain areas of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways. The Service is directed to work collaboratively with affected parties to ensure that implementation of the General Management Plan for the Ozark National Scenic Riverways addresses the legitimate concerns of affected stakeholders including, but not limited to, local communities and businesses.

America's First Frontier.—The Committee urges the Service to advance interpretive efforts at existing National Park Service sites and in collaboration with other Federal, State, and local agencies, including other bureaus within the Department of the Interior, to detail the start of westward expansion through the Northwest Territory as America's First Frontier. Further, the Committee directs the Service to report back to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on steps being taken to advance such interpretive collaboration.

Midwest Region.—The Committee understands that the Midwest Region of the National Park Service is conducting a review of the operations of Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial and River Raisin National Battlefield to determine whether administrative efficiencies can be gained from the two parks sharing certain staff resources. Within 90 days of enactment of this Act, the Committee directs the Service to submit a status report of this review and provide assurances that both parks will be able to continue to carry out their unique missions as directed by Congress in their establishment.

Yosemite National Park.—The Committee remains concerned that visitors to Yosemite Valley may experience a diminished level of service as a result of the implementation of the Merced River Plan. The Service is directed to work with its concessioners at Yosemite National Park to ensure there is no interruption to visitor and recreational services, including bicycle rentals and ice skating, as the park implements the Merced River Plan.

Leasing of Historic Buildings.—Leasing of historic park buildings has proven to be an effective public-private partnership that has brought private investment to the repair and maintenance of historic park resources. In previous years, the Committee has encouraged the Service to make expanded use of leasing authority. The Committee commends the Service for recent steps it has taken to increase the utilization of this tool, including establishing a leasing manager to oversee and expand the historic leasing program. The Committee directs the Service to provide a report, within six months of enactment of this Act, detailing its progress towards ex-

panding use of this authority. Included in this report should be (1) an assessment of how many historic structures are leasable, (2) the cost of undertaking a leasing program, and (3) any statutory or regulatory impediments that now inhibit the enhanced use of leasing of historic structures.

Park Partnerships.—Over the past several years and most recently in its explanatory statement accompanying the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015, the Committee has expressed its support for ongoing public-private partnerships and strongly encouraged the Service to expand their use. These partnerships can leverage Federal dollars and add value to national parks by bringing wide-ranging perspectives to the efficient management of park resources. The Committee believes such partnerships, especially with Service nonprofit partners such as friends groups and cooperating associations, can be important contributors to enhancing the visitor experience.

Further, the Committee believes there is merit in the Service working with qualified partners to cooperatively finance improvements to park facilities and programs, including repairing and rehabilitating facilities and landscapes to reduce the maintenance backlog, and providing educational and interpretive programs. The Committee commends the Service for efforts thus far made to engage partners and encourages the Service to find ways to further engage partners to facilitate the accomplishment of park projects consistent with the applicable laws and regulations that govern use of Federal appropriations.

Bill Language.—The Committee has, since 2006, included bill language authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to acquire or lease property to facilitate the transportation of visitors to and from Ellis, Governors, and Liberty Islands, NY and NJ. The language was necessitated by the need to establish a screening process for visitors to the Statue of Liberty in the aftermath of the events of September 11, 2001. While the location of future, permanent screening facilities for the ferry operation to the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island is now uncertain, prior-year bill language is retained as the Service reviews the security risks of alternative sites before making final decisions on the future location of permanent security screening facilities. The bill also includes language in Title I General Provisions addressing (1) the Volunteers in Parks (VIP) program, and (2) heritage areas.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

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

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$63,117,000
Budget estimate, 2016	54,199,000
Recommended, 2016	62,467,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	−650,000
Budget estimate, 2016	+8,268,000

The Committee recommends $62,467,000 for National Recreation and Preservation, $650,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $8,268,000 above the budget request. The amounts rec-

ommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the table at the end of this report.

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

Heritage Partnership Program (HPP).—The Committee recommends $19,671,000 for the Heritage Partnership Program, $650,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. These funds support grants to local non-profit groups in support of historical and cultural recognition, preservation and tourism activities. The reduction below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level reflects funding for a former heritage area that is now a freestanding Service unit no longer funded via the heritage area program. Congress has in recent years expanded from 27 to 49 the number of authorized heritage partnerships, creating additional pressure on available grant funding. The National Park Service, as the administrator of the program, has developed a funding strategy that ensures newer areas receive enough Federal funding to establish themselves to a level that may eventually become self-sustaining. Under this approach, older, more established, areas will continue to receive funds, but at a level that recognizes the decades of significant Federal financial support these areas have received. Heritage areas were never intended to receive Federal funding in perpetuity, yet the Committee notes they continue to depend on annual appropriations at sustained historical levels.

The Committee has in the recent past provided direction for the development of self-sufficiency plans, and the Committee fully expects pressure on HPP funding to increase in future years. Accordingly, the Committee directs that participating heritage areas move expeditiously to develop plans for long-term self-sustainability. The Committee supports the Service's efforts to allocate funding in a manner that moves all heritage areas towards self-sustainability.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Grants.—The Committee supports the budget request for the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Grant Program.

Japanese American Confinement Site Grants.—The Committee supports the budget request for the Japanese American Confinement Site Grant Program which leverages proportional funding through partnerships with local preservation groups to preserve Japanese American World War II confinement sites.

American Battlefield Protection Program Assistance Grants.—The Committee supports the budget request for the American Battlefield Protection Program which assists in the preservation and protection of America's battlefields through site identification, documentation, planning, interpretation, and educational efforts.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

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

individual preservation projects and for activities in support of heritage tourism and local historic preservation.

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$56,410,000
Budget estimate, 2016	89,910,000
Recommended, 2016	60,910,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+4,500,000
Budget estimate, 2016	−29,000,000

The Committee recommends $60,910,000 for historic preservation, $4,500,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $29,000,000 below the budget request.

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

State and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices.—The bill provides $46,925,000 for State Historic Preservation Offices and $8,985,000 for Tribal Historic Preservation Offices. The bill also provides $5,000,000 for competitive grants of which $500,000 is for grants to underserved communities and $4,500,000 is for competitive grants to document, interpret, and preserve historical sites associated with the Civil Rights Movement.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$138,339,000
Budget estimate, 2016	250,967,000
Recommended, 2016	139,555,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+1,216,000
Budget estimate, 2016	−111,412,000

The Committee recommends $139,555,000 for Construction, $1,216,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $111,412,000 below the budget request.

Line-Item Construction.—The bill provides $62,894,000 in funding for line-item construction projects. The amount provided fully funds the top ten construction projects as prioritized by the Service in the fiscal year 2016 budget request. Requests for reprogramming will be considered pursuant to the guidelines in the front of the report.

Bill Language.—The Committee has maintained bill language providing that a single procurement may be issued which includes the full scope of the project for any project initially funded in fiscal year 2016 with a future phase indicated in the NPS five-year Line Item Construction program. The solicitation and contract in such procurement shall be subject to availability of funds. Executing a single contract has the potential to increase economies of scale and reduce overall costs.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

RESCISSION

Appropriation enacted, 2015	−$28,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	−30,000,000
Recommended, 2016	−28,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	+2,000,000

The Committee recommends the rescission of the annual contract authority provided by 16 U.S.C. 460l–10a. This authority has not been used in years and there are no plans to use it in fiscal year 2016. The Committee does not agree with the Administration's proposal to permanently cancel the authority.

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$98,960,000
Budget estimate, 2016	117,500,000
Recommended, 2016	84,367,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	−14,593,000
Budget estimate, 2016	−33,133,000

The Committee recommends $84,367,000 for Land Acquisition and State Assistance, $14,593,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $33,133,000 below the budget request. In addition to the traditional State Conservation Grants, the Committee continues funding for the competitive grant program at the fiscal year 2015 enacted level of $3,000,000. The recommendation includes $9,000,000 for the American Battlefield Protection Program, $14,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and the budget request. The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the table at the end of this report.

The recommendation includes $9,000,000 for land acquisition projects included in the fiscal year 2016 budget request. The Service is directed to re-prioritize its project list as necessary to focus on acquisitions where opportunities for recreation, and local, State, and congressional support, are strongest.

The recommendation includes $4,500,000 for inholdings, donations, and exchanges. The Service is directed to notify the Committee of any land acquired with these funds. The Committee defines "inholding" as non-Federal land within authorized National Park Service Unit boundaries and bordered by not less than 51 percent of Federal public land.

Consistent with other land acquisition accounts funded by this appropriation, the recommendation includes $2,000,000 for acquisitions that improve access to existing Federal public lands via road, river, or trail for hunting, fishing, and other public recreation, as authorized by law or regulation.

CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	50,000,000
Recommended, 2016	20,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	−30,000,000

The Committee provides $20,000,000 for the Centennial Challenge matching grant program, a key component of the Service's Centennial Initiative. The Committee notes that $10,000,000 in Centennial Challenge funds provided to the Service in fiscal year 2015 was matched with $15,900,000 from more than 90 partner organizations nationwide. These funds are now financing 106 projects to improve visitor services at more than 100 parks in 31 States and the District of Columbia. The Committee commends the Service for

its success in garnering non-Federal assistance for the completion of these and future projects as the Service approaches its Centennial.

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

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The United States Geological Survey (USGS, or "Survey") was established by an Act of Congress on March 3, 1879, to support the mission of the Department of the Interior and its science requirements. The USGS also works in collaboration with other Federal, State, and tribal cooperators to conduct research and provide scientific data and information to describe and understand the Earth; minimize loss of life and property from natural disasters; manage water, biological, energy, and mineral resources; and enhance and protect our quality of life. The USGS is the Federal government's largest earth-science research agency and the primary source of data on the Nation's surface and ground water resources. Its programs address increasingly complex societal issues such as the development of alternative and unconventional energy resources, management of critical ecosystems, understanding and adaptation to climate change, and responses to natural and human-induced hazards. For more than a century, the diversity of scientific expertise and collaborative partnerships with universities, research institutions, and major public and private laboratories has enabled USGS to carry out large-scale, multi-disciplinary investigations and provide impartial scientific information to resource managers, planners, policymakers, and the public.

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$1,045,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	1,194,782,000
Recommended, 2016	1,045,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	−149,782,000

The Committee recommends $1,045,000,000 for Surveys, Investigations, and Research, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $149,782,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation maintains funding for the Survey recognizing that its scientific work is vital to managers at Federal, State, and local levels to inform public policy decisions regarding human health, public safety, and national security.

Ecosystems.—The Committee recommends $154,041,000 for ecosystem programs, $3,000,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $22,258,000 below the budget request.

Climate and Land Use Change.—The Committee recommends $138,975,000 for climate and land use change programs, $3,000,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $52,853,000 below the budget request. The Committee supports the continuation of the LandSat program and includes the requested increase of $4,300,000 for LandSat 9. In addition, the Committee directs the USGS Southeast Center to continue to work on developing strategic decision making approaches to understanding the region's most vulnerable, flood-prone, coastal areas.

The Committee supports all remaining programs at their fiscal year 2015 enacted levels, including the early earthquake warning and event characterization program. As such the bill does not include the proposed $1,551,000 reduction for early earthquake warning.

Further, the Committee continues to be concerned about the lack of knowledge and onshore, real-time instrumentation available for the Cascadia subduction zone. Scientific understanding of earthquakes and the ocean environment will benefit from collecting offshore data. Therefore, the Committee encourages the Survey to plan for offshore monitoring of the Cascadia subduction zone in future budget requests to ensure maximum effectiveness of the earthquake early warning system. In addition, since 1995, the United States Geological Survey, in conjunction with State and local emergency management officials, has been working to develop the Mount Rainier lahar-warning system. The Committee urges the Survey to develop an estimate for the cost to replace or upgrade any older technologies, and an estimate for the expansion of the lahar-warning system, to encompass all six impacted river valleys.

The Committee understands that marine geohazards (earthquake-induced tsunamis, landslide-induced tsunamis and subsea volcano eruptions) pose a threat to citizens living on the West Coast, as well as the submarine areas in U.S. Island Territories that contain rich deposits of rare earth minerals and other strategic minerals important to national defense. To better understand marine hazard risk and resource availability, the Committee encourages the Survey to work in partnership with other Federal agencies and non-governmental organizations where practicable to support research and assessments of marine hazards and critical minerals on deepwater ships of exploration.

White-Nose Syndrome in bats.—The Committee provides requested funds to support efforts to understand and respond to white-nose syndrome.

Bill Language.—The bill provides two-year funding authority except for satellite operations and deferred maintenance and capital improvement projects, which are no-year authority. Provisos include a funding limitation on surveys on private property and a cost-share requirement on topographic mapping and water resources activities in cooperation with States and municipalities.

BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management is responsible for the environmentally and economically sound development of the Nation's offshore energy and mineral resources. The Bureau's management of these resources helps meet the Nation's energy needs by providing access to—and fair return to the American taxpayer

for—offshore energy and mineral resources through strategic planning and resource and economic evaluation. Conventional energy activities include development of the Five-Year Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program; assessment of mineral resource potential, tracking of inventories of oil and gas reserves, and development of production projections; and economic evaluation to ensure the receipt of fair value through lease sales and lease terms.

OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$169,770,000
Budget estimate, 2016	170,857,000
Recommended, 2016	167,270,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	−2,500,000
Budget estimate, 2016	−3,587,000

The Committee recommends $167,270,000 for Ocean Energy Management, $2,500,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $3,587,000 below the budget request. This amount will be partially offset with the estimated collection of offsetting rental receipts and cost recovery fees totaling $96,622,000. The Committee recommendation does not provide funding for National Ocean Policy Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning.

The Committee continues to include bill language authorizing higher minimum rates of basic pay through fiscal year 2017 for petroleum engineers and technicians at the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement.

BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

The Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement is responsible for oversight of exploration, development, and production operations for oil, gas, and other marine minerals on the Outer Continental Shelf. Leases in Federal waters off the shores of California, Alaska, and the Gulf of Mexico provide about 25 percent of the Nation's oil production and more than 10 percent of domestic natural gas production. The Bureau facilitates the safe and environmentally responsible development of oil and gas and the conservation of offshore resources. The Bureau's safety and environmental compliance activities include oil and gas permitting; facility inspections, regulations and standards development; safety and oil spill research; field operations; environmental compliance and enforcement; review of operator oil spill response plans; production and development; and operation of a national training center for inspectors and engineers.

OFFSHORE SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$189,726,000
Budget estimate, 2016	189,772,000
Recommended, 2016	188,354,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	−1,372,000
Budget estimate, 2016	−1,418,000

The Committee recommends $188,354,000 for Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement, $1,372,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $1,418,000 below the budget request. This amount will be partially offset with the estimated collection of off-

setting rental receipts, cost recovery fees and inspection fees totaling $116,207,000.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$14,899,000
Budget estimate, 2016	14,899,000
Recommended, 2016	14,899,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	0

The Committee recommends $14,899,000 for Oil Spill Research, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and the budget request.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

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

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$122,713,000
Budget estimate, 2016	128,388,000
Recommended, 2016	123,253,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+540,000
Budget estimate, 2016	−5,135,000

The Committee recommends $123,253,000 for Regulation and Technology, $540,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $5,135,000 below the budget request. The bill funds regulatory grants at $68,590,000, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. The bill also includes the requested $750,000 increase to support electronic permitting.

The Committee continues to reject the proposal to increase inspections and enhance Federal oversight of State regulatory programs. Delegation of the authority to the States is the cornerstone of the surface mining regulatory program, and State regulatory programs do not require enhanced Federal oversight to ensure continued implementation of a protective regulatory framework. Accordingly, the Committee has not provided the requested funding and FTE increase for those activities within the Regulation and Technology account.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$27,399,000
Budget estimate, 2016	32,074,000
Recommended, 2016	57,303,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+29,904,000
Budget estimate, 2016	+25,229,000

The Committee recommends $57,303,000 for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, $29,904,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $25,229,000 above the budget request. Of the funds provided, $27,303,000 shall be derived from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund consistent with the fiscal year 2015 appropriation, and $30,000,000 shall be derived from the General Fund.

The Committee provides $30,000,000 for grants to States for the reclamation of abandoned mine lands in conjunction with economic and community development and reuse goals. It is the Committee's intent that States shall use these funds to accelerate the remediation of AML sites with economic and community development end uses in mind. In doing so, the Committee envisions a collaborative partnership between the State AML programs and their respective State and local economic and community development programs that will explore ways to return legacy coal sites to productive reuse. The Committee notes that these grants are provided from the General Fund and are therefore separate from the estimated $185 million in mandatory payments from the Abandoned Mine Land fund in fiscal year 2016. The Committee believes that an incremental approach is warranted to better understand programmatic impacts of proposing criteria changes to the underlying law. As such, the Committee expects that State efforts under this pilot program will inform future policy discussions, possibly under a reauthorization of SMCRA, which the Committee supports.

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

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Indian Education, and the Office of the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs (together, "Indian Affairs") provide services directly or through contracts, grants, or compacts to a service population of more than 1.7 million American Indians and Alaska Natives who are enrolled members of 566 federally recognized Tribes in the 48 contiguous United States and Alaska. While the role of the organization has changed

significantly in the last four decades in response to a greater emphasis on Indian self-determination, Tribes still look to Indian Affairs for a broad spectrum of services. Programs are funded and operated in a highly decentralized manner, with almost 85 percent of all appropriations expended at the local level, and more than 62 percent of appropriations provided directly to Tribes and tribal organizations through grants, contracts, and compacts.

In preparation of the fiscal year 2016 budget, the Subcommittee held two days of hearings and received testimony from more than 75 witnesses on a variety of topics pertaining to American Indian and Alaska Native programs. The Federal government has a legal and moral obligation to provide quality services to American Indians and Alaska Natives. On a nonpartisan basis, the Committee continues to protect and, where possible, strengthen the budgets of those agencies and programs serving Indian Country in this bill to address longstanding needs.

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$2,429,236,000
Budget estimate, 2016	2,660,591,000
Recommended, 2016	2,505,670,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+76,434,000
Budget estimate, 2016	−154,921,000

The Committee recommends $2,505,670,000 for the operation of Indian programs, $76,434,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $154,921,000 below the budget request. Except where indicated below, all budget line items are funded at the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report.

Contract Support Costs.—The recommendation includes $272,000,000 as requested for full funding of estimated contract support costs. Bill language has been added making these funds available until expended and protecting against the use of other appropriations to meet unanticipated shortfalls. The Bureau is directed to work with Tribes and tribal organizations to ensure that budget estimates continue to be as accurate as possible.

Road Maintenance.—The recommendation includes $26,693,000 for road maintenance as requested. The Committee recognizes that too many roads on Indian reservations are in poor condition and are a significant safety concern.

Social Services.—The recommendation includes $41,871,000 for social services, $1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level, for expansion of the Tiwahe (Family) Initiative.

Trust-Natural Resources Management.—The Committee is concerned about tribal communities that face severe challenges to their long-term resilience because of risks associated with climate, geography, and extreme weather conditions. The Bureau is encouraged to work with at-risk Tribes to identify and expedite the necessary resources to support mitigation and, where necessary, relocation.

Trust-Real Estate Services.—The recommendation includes $125,817,000 for trust-real estate services, $1,185,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.

The Committee is concerned about the Department's goal of placing more than 500,000 acres of land into trust by the end of fiscal year 2016. Such a goal incentivizes haste and leads to situations such as in Clark County, Washington. On March 9, 2015, the Department took into trust approximately 152 acres in Clark County on behalf of the Cowlitz Indian tribe, notwithstanding ongoing litigation in the matter. The Committee directs the Department to: (1) report to the Committee within 30 days of enactment of this Act on (a) the process it has established for taking the land out of trust should the court order the Department to do so; and (b) the cost to the Department of taking the land out of trust; and (2) focus not on an acre goal but on reducing the current backlog of fee-to-trust applications. It is entirely appropriate for the government's goal to be to process those applications as efficiently and fairly as possible. The Committee recommends cuts to central and regional oversight in light of the program's current goal.

Public Safety and Justice.—The recommendation includes $357,358,000 for public safety and justice, $4,508,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. Tribal Justice and Support is funded at $7,245,000, which is $1,000,000 above the budget request, in order to increase technical assistance and training in Indian Country to carry out the new provisions of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013. Additional increases above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level include $1,000,000 for expansion of the Tiwahe Initiative, and $1,500,000 for tribal courts.

For the purpose of addressing the needs of American Indian youth in custody at tribal detention centers operated or administered by the BIA, the Committee considers educational and health-related services to juveniles in custody to be allowable costs for detention/corrections program funding.

Community and Economic Development.—The recommendation includes the requested amount to establish the Indian Energy Service Center. The Bureau is directed to consult with affected tribes regarding staffing and related functions of the new office.

Bureau of Indian Education.—The Committee recommends $854,160,000 for Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) system operations and maintenance, $43,629,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $50,304,000 below the budget request. Indian education remains among the Committee's top priorities because it is a fundamental trust responsibility and because elementary and secondary students in particular have fallen far behind their peers for reasons now well documented by the Government Accountability Office, the Department of Education, and others.

The Committee recommends $15,520,000 for early child and family development, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. The Committee strongly supports early childhood development models that address the achievement gap of Indian children primarily located on rural reservations by teaching preschool Indian children the skills they need to begin school and offering developmental opportunities for parents. The BIE is directed to publish its report on the 2013–14 school year internal review of early childhood education programs in order to improve program direction and transparency.

The recommendation includes $75,335,000 to fully fund tribal grant support costs, as requested, $12,940,000 above the fiscal year

2015 enacted level. Fully funding these costs is consistent with the policy of fully funding contract support costs, and is instrumental for tribal control of schools.

The recommendation includes $2,000,000 as requested for the development and operation of tribal departments or divisions of education as authorized in 25 U.S.C. 2020. The recommendation includes $1,000,000 to restore juvenile detention education program grants.

The recommendation includes $14,739,000 for the Johnson-O'Malley program. The Bureau is directed to consult with Tribes and Congress before proposing any changes in the distribution of future funds or in the frequency or method of future counts.

The Bureau is encouraged to coordinate with the Indian Health Service to establish a pilot program integrating preventive dental care at schools within the Bureau system.

The Committee is supportive of standards and curricula that emphasize tribal history, language and culture. As alternative proposals are considered, language immersion should be carefully considered as a serious option for improved language development and student outcomes.

The Committee continues language limiting the expansion of grades and schools in the BIE system, including charter schools. The intent of the language is to prevent already limited funds from being spread further to additional schools and grades. The intent is not to limit tribal flexibility at existing schools. Nothing in the bill is intended to prohibit a Tribe from converting a tribally-controlled school already in the BIE system to a charter school in accordance with State and Federal law.

The recommendation continues bill language providing the Secretary with the authority to approve satellite locations of existing BIE schools if a Tribe can demonstrate that the establishment of such locations would provide comparable levels of education as are being offered at such existing BIE schools, and would not significantly increase costs to the Federal Government. The intent is for this authority to be exercised only in extraordinary circumstances to provide Tribes with additional flexibility regarding where students are educated without compromising how they are educated, and to significantly reduce the hardship and expense of transporting students over long distances, all without unduly increasing costs that would otherwise unfairly come at the expense of other schools in the BIE system.

The Committee acknowledges the inconsistency that not all tribal colleges and universities are forward-funded so as to align with academic calendars instead of fiscal calendars. The Administration is encouraged to submit a proposal beginning with the fiscal year 2017 budget submission to transition to forward-funding over a period of three to five years the remaining tribal colleges and universities, including the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development.

The Committee remains concerned that control of BIE's budget, procurement, hiring, and facilities maintenance and construction reside not within BIE but within the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Deputy Assistant Secretary—Management (see Government Accountability Office report GAO–13–774). The Secretary is urged

to reorganize Indian Affairs so as to improve leadership stability and accountability within the BIE.

Indirect Costs.—The Committee is concerned that a recent Administration policy change with regard to indirect cost reimbursement may not fairly apply to Indian Tribes and tribal organizations. The Secretary is directed to report to the Committee justifying this policy change and in particular its application to tribal enrollment activities.

CONSTRUCTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$128,876,000
Budget estimate, 2016	188,973,000
Recommended, 2016	187,620,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+58,744,000
Budget estimate, 2016	−1,353,000

The Committee recommends $187,620,000 for Construction, $58,744,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $1,353,000 below the budget request. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report. The Committee recommendation includes further details below.

Education.—The recommendation includes $133,245,000 for Education Construction, as requested, $58,744,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. The recommendation reestablishes the budget line item for replacement of individual BIE facilities that pose serious health and safety risks to students, as requested. Serious health and safety hazards exist at BIE facilities across the country, including the Bug-O-Nay-Ge-Shig School of the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe. The Secretary is directed to develop a comprehensive plan to work with Tribes to repair and replace all substandard educational facilities. The Secretary is urged to consider alternative funding mechanisms to supplement appropriations for replacing schools and facilities, including the use of bonds.

Public Safety and Justice.—The Bureau is encouraged to consider establishing regional detention centers at new or existing facilities, such as the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes' Justice Center, as it works to combat the crime problem in Indian Country.

Maintenance Shortfalls.—The Bureau is encouraged to request full funding for facilities maintenance needs in future budget requests.

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$35,655,000
Budget estimate, 2016	67,656,000
Recommended, 2016	65,412,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+29,757,000
Budget estimate, 2016	−2,244,000

The Committee recommends $65,412,000 for Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians, $29,757,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $2,244,000 below the budget request. A detailed table of funding

recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report.

The Committee believes that the resolution of pending Indian water rights settlements is critically important to resolve outstanding legal claims against the United States and to provide Tribes with clean and reliable water supplies that are fundamental to economic growth and self-determination. They also benefit surrounding communities by providing water rights certainty. The Committee supports the Department's efforts to fulfill commitments relating to Indian water rights settlements and its participation in negotiations of the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians Water Rights Settlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$7,731,000
Budget estimate, 2016	7,748,000
Recommended, 2016	7,731,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	– 17,000

The Committee recommends $7,731,000 for the Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $17,000 below the budget request. Unemployment is a serious problem in Indian Country. This program enables Indian Tribes and native-owned businesses to secure financing for development projects and for startup and expansion of business operations.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The Office of the Secretary supports a wide-range of Departmental business, policy, and oversight functions. In September 2010, Secretarial Order 3306 established the Office of Natural Resources Revenue as part of the reorganization of the former Minerals Management Service (MMS). This revenue collection and compliance function is now managed within the Office of the Secretary.

DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$265,263,000
Budget estimate, 2016	327,939,000
Recommended, 2016	717,279,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+452,016,000
Budget estimate, 2016	+389,340,000

The Committee recommends $717,279,000 for Departmental Operations, $452,016,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $389,340,000 above the budget request. Increases above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level include $1,288,000 to support the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONNR) Onshore Production Verification pilot; $2,600,000 as requested for ONNR to help with certain Trust responsibilities for the Osage Nation consistent with the services ONNR already provides to every other Tribe; and $452,000,000 to fully fund the Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program for fiscal year 2016. The bill does not provide requested funds for the Coastal Resilience Fund.

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

Software License Management.—The Committee commends the Department for instituting reforms addressing the management of software licenses, including the capability to obtain automated reports on demand, to better manage these assets. The Committee urges the Department to use these reports to manage software spending Department-wide and require its bureaus and smaller offices which include the Office of the Secretary, Office of the Special Trustee, Office of Insular Affairs, Office of the Solicitor, and the Office of the Inspector General, to purchase software licenses on contract vehicles that leverage Interior's economies of scale. The Committee directs the Department to provide a briefing not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act on efficiencies obtained through automated inventories of software licenses in use across the Department.

Bill Language.—The Committee has included bill language providing full funding for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) Program for fiscal year 2016. The bill does not include language authorizing the establishment of the Department of the Interior Experienced Services Program. While the Committee supports the Department's goal of utilizing the skills of older workers to help it accomplish its mission and objectives, the Committee urges the Department to work closely with the authorizing committees of jurisdiction in the House and Senate to achieve this goal within the context of the upcoming reauthorization of the Older Americans Act.

INSULAR AFFAIRS

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

The Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) was established on August 4, 1995, through Secretarial Order No. 3191, which also abolished the former Office of Territorial and International Affairs. The OIA has important responsibilities to help the United States government fulfill its responsibilities to the four U.S. territories of Guam, American Samoa (AS), U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI) and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) and also the three freely associated States: the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) and the Republic of Palau. The permanent and trust fund payments to the territories and the compact nations provide substantial financial resources to these governments. During fiscal year 2004, financial arrangements for the Compacts of Free Association with the FSM and the RMI were implemented. These also included mandatory payments for certain activities previously provided in discretionary appropriations as well as Compact impact payments of $30,000,000 per year split among Guam, CNMI, AS, and Hawaii.

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$85,976,000
Budget estimate, 2016	99,660,000
Recommended, 2016	85,976,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	−13,684,000

The Committee recommends $85,976,000 for Assistance to Territories, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $13,684,000 below the budget request. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report.

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$16,465,000
Budget estimate, 2016	3,318,000
Recommended, 2016	3,318,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	−13,147,000
Budget estimate, 2016	0

The Committee recommends $3,318,000 for Compact of Free Association, $13,147,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and equal to the budget request. The Committee expects the Compact will be renegotiated and therefore the discretionary stopgap funding will not be necessary in fiscal year 2016. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$65,800,000
Budget estimate, 2016	69,888,000
Recommended, 2016	65,142,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	−658,000
Budget estimate, 2016	−4,746,000

The Committee recommends $65,142,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, $658,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $4,746,000 below the budget request.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$50,047,000
Budget estimate, 2016	52,224,000
Recommended, 2016	50,047,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	−2,177,000

The Committee recommends $50,047,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $2,177,000 below the budget request. The Office is encouraged to update its 2004 report on Indian detention facilities.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Congress has designated the Secretary of the Interior as the trustee delegate with responsibility for approximately 55 million surface acres of land, 57 million acres of subsurface mineral interests, and nearly $4.4 billion that is held in trust by the Federal Government on behalf of American Indians, Alaska Natives, and federally recognized Indian Tribes. The Office of the Special Trustee's trust management of these assets includes conserving, maintaining, accounting, investing, disbursing, and reporting to individual Indians and federally recognized Tribes and tribal organizations on asset transactions generated from sales, leasing and other commercial activities on these lands.

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$139,029,000
Budget estimate, 2016	142,978,000
Recommended, 2016	139,029,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	−3,949,000

The Committee recommends $139,029,000 for Federal trust programs, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $3,949,000 below the budget request. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report.

DEPARTMENT WIDE PROGRAMS

WILDLAND FIRE

The Department's Wildland Fire Management and FLAME wildfire suppression reserve accounts support fire activities for the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Committee recommends a total of $896,795,000 for the Department's wildland fire accounts, including $92,000,000 in the FLAME wildfire suppression reserve fund. This fully funds the fire accounts at the 10-year average of expenditures.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$804,779,000
Budget estimate, 2016	805,495,000
Recommended, 2016	804,795,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+16,000
Budget estimate, 2016	−700,000

The Committee recommends $804,795,000 for Wildland Fire Management at the Department of the Interior, $16,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $700,000 below the budget request. The detailed allocation of funding for these accounts is included in the table at the end of this report.

The Committee notes that the budget request included a provision almost identical to legislation that has been developed in the House (H.R. 167) and the Senate (S. 235). The budget request proposes to allow wildland fire suppression costs above 70 percent of the 10-year average for fire suppression to be paid from within the

discretionary budget cap adjustment established for natural disasters, recognizing that wildland fires are a natural disaster akin to hurricanes, tornadoes, and floods. As the issue of the disaster cap adjustment falls outside of the Committee's jurisdiction, the Committee's recommendation does not include the request for suppression funding through the disaster cap adjustment. As in recent years, suppression operations are fully funded at the 10-year average level within the suppression operations account and the FLAME wildfire suppression reserve fund.

Wildfire Preparedness.—The Committee recommends $318,970,000 for Wildfire Preparedness, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $4,715,000 below the budget request. The Department should immediately notify the Committees on Appropriations if it appears that funding shortfalls may limit needed firefighting capacity.

Wildfire Suppression Operations.—The Committee recommends $291,673,000, for Wildfire Suppression Operations, $16,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $23,102,000 above the budget request.

Fuels Management.—The Committee recommends $164,000,000 for the Fuels Management program, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $15,721,000 above the budget request.

The Department is directed to implement effective treatments in frequent fire forests that restore forest resiliency and reduce hazardous fuels. Treatments should be placed to effectively modify fire behavior and protect assets at risk including life and property.

Burned Area Rehabilitation.—The Committee recommends $18,035,000 for the Burned Area Rehabilitation program, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $935,000 below the budget request. The Committee notes that funding for emergency stabilization is meant to supplement emergency stabilization funding provided under suppression (generally ten percent), not replace it. The Committee is also concerned by the delay of emergency stabilization and rehabilitation funds to State and/or regional offices and directs the Department to more quickly allocate these funds so that critical work can be completed in a timely manner. Finally, the Department is directed to work with the Bureau of Land Management on the seed procurement direction provided in this report.

The Committee is concerned with the pace of planning and implementation of post-fire rehabilitation by the Department of the Interior. The slow pace of rehabilitation leaves communities unable to access timber resources and delays the regeneration of Federal forests. The Committee directs the Department of the Interior to prioritize and expedite planning and implementation of post-fire rehabilitation projects.

FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$92,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	0
Recommended, 2016	92,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	+92,000,000

The Committee recommends $92,000,000 for the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $92,000,000 above the budget request. As discussed above under the Wildland Fire Management account, the Committee fully funds the 10-year average expenditure for wildfire suppression.

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$10,010,000
Budget estimate, 2016	10,011,000
Recommended, 2016	10,010,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	−1,000

The Committee recommends $10,010,000 for the Central Hazardous Materials Fund, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $1,000 below the budget request.

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$7,767,000
Budget estimate, 2016	9,236,000
Recommended, 2016	7,689,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	−78,000
Budget estimate, 2016	−1,547,000

The Committee recommends $7,689,000 for the Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund, $78,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $1,547,000 below the budget request. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$57,100,000
Budget estimate, 2016	74,462,000
Recommended, 2016	56,529,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	−571,000
Budget estimate, 2016	−17,933,000

The Committee recommends $56,529,000 for the Working Capital Fund, $571,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $17,933,000 below the budget request.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

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

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

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

Section 104 continues a provision permitting the transfer of funds between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian

Education, and the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians.

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

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

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

Section 108 continues a provision allowing for the reorganization of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement only in conformance with Committee reprogramming guidelines.

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

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

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

Section 112 continues a provision prohibiting funds to implement, administer or enforce Secretarial Order 3310 issued by the Secretary of the Interior on December 22, 2010.

Section 113 continues a provision providing the Secretary of the Interior statutory authority to enter into rental or lease agreements that benefit Bureau of Indian Education operated schools.

Section 114 addresses the National Park Service's ability to implement the Volunteers in Parks program in anticipation of increased volunteer activity related to the Service's Centennial in 2016.

Section 115 continues a provision allowing the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education to more efficiently and effectively perform reimbursable work.

Section 116 addresses National Heritage Areas.

Section 117 delays the issuance of further rules for sage-grouse.

Section 118 continues a provision providing the Secretary of the Interior certain offshore pay authority.

Section 119 continues a provision providing the Secretary of the Interior certain onshore pay authority.

Section 120 maintains the status quo on regulations relating to the legal domestic trade and transport of products containing ivory.

Section 121 directs the Secretary to reissue two final rules removing recovered wolves in Wyoming and the Great Lakes from the endangered species list.

Section 122 protects human activities unrelated to the decline of the northern long-eared bat.

Section 123 modifies 50 CFR 14.21(a)(1) to include echinoderms commonly known as sea urchins and sea cucumbers.

TITLE II—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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

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

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

Toxic Substances Control Act.

Clean Water Act [Federal Water Pollution Control Act].

Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

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

Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

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

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

Clean Air Act.

Great Lakes Legacy Act of 2002.

Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002.

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

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

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

Pollution Prevention Act of 1990.

Pollution Prosecution Act of 1990.

Pesticide Registration Improvement Act of 2003.

Energy Policy Act of 2005.

Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007.

For fiscal year 2016, the Committee recommends $7,422,157,000 for the Environmental Protection Agency, $717,730,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $1,169,561,000 below the budget request. Comparison to the budget request and fiscal year 2015 enacted levels is shown by account in the table at the end of the report.

Reprogramming.—The Agency is held to the reprogramming limitation of $1,000,000. This limitation will be applied to each pro-

gram area in every account at the levels provided in the table at the end of this report. This will allow the Agency the flexibility to reprogram funds within a set program area. However, where the Committee has cited funding levels for certain program projects or activities within a program area, the reprogramming limitation continues to apply to those funding levels. Further, the Agency may not use any amount of de-obligated funds to initiate a new program, office, or initiative without the prior approval of the Committee. The other guidelines laid out in the "Reprogramming Guidelines" section of this report continue to be in effect.

Congressional Budget Justification.—The Committee directs the Agency to include in future justifications the following items: (1) a comprehensive index of programs and activities within the program projects; (2) the requested bill language, with changes from the enacted language highlighted, at the beginning of each account section; (3) a justification for every program/project, including those proposed for elimination; (4) a comprehensive, detailed explanation of all changes within a program project; (5) a table showing consolidations, realignments or other transfers of resources and personnel from one program project to another such that the outgoing and receiving program projects offset and clearly illustrate a transfer of resources; and, (6) a table listing the budgets and FTE by major office within each National Program Management area with pay/non-pay breakouts. Further, if EPA is proposing to change state allocation formulas for the distribution of appropriated funds, then EPA should include such proposals in the Congressional justification.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$734,648,000
Budget estimate, 2016	769,088,000
Recommended, 2016	704,918,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	−29,730,000
Budget estimate, 2016	−64,170,000

The bill provides $704,918,000 for Science and Technology, $29,730,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $64,170,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommends that $16,217,000 be paid to this account from the Hazardous Sub-

stance Superfund account for ongoing research activities. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report, and the Committee provides the following additional detail by program area:

Homeland Security.—The Committee recommends $37,122,000 and rejects the program change for the Climate Ready Water Utilities Initiative.

Research: Air, Climate and Energy.—The Committee recommends $88,282,000 and does not include funding for proposed additional hydraulic fracturing research activities with the Department of Energy and the Department of the Interior.

Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability.—The Committee recommends $126,930,000, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. The Committee continues to support EPA's leadership role in the creation of a new paradigm for chemical risk assessment based on the incorporation of advanced molecular biological and computational methods in lieu of animal toxicity tests. The Committee encourages EPA to continue to expand its support for computational approaches in health research to further define toxicity and disease pathways and develop tools for their integration into evaluation strategies. Fiscal year 2016 funding should be prioritized to expeditiously incorporate these emerging scientifically validated tools in EPA risk assessments along with other Agency programs as a way to more effectively and efficiently identify risks.

Research: National Priorities.—The bill provides $4,100,000 which shall be used for extramural research grants, independent of the STAR grant program, to fund high-priority water quality and availability research by not-for-profit organizations who often partner with the Agency. Funds shall be awarded competitively with priority given to partners proposing research of national scope for "Intelligent Water Systems" and who provide a 25 percent match. The Agency is directed to allocate funds to grantees within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

Further, the Committee provides $3,000,000 for the Agency to further research on oil and gas development in the Appalachian Basin, of which $2,000,000 is available for extramural funding.

Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources.—The Committee recommends $102,576,000, and includes no funding for the climate research plan that EPA initiated in fiscal year 2015 without Congressional approval. To date Congress has provided nearly $30 million to fund EPA's research to determine whether there is a relationship between hydraulic fracturing activities and drinking water. The Committee finds this amount to be sufficient to accomplish the requested study and provides no further funding in fiscal year 2016.

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

Validation and Reproducibility of Scientifically Significant Studies.—The National Academy of Sciences has acknowledged that reproducibility of research results is fundamental to the scientific process. The Committee understands that EPA is likely to rely on the findings of the Zhang et al. (Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev; 2010 Jan; 19(1); 80–88) study for scientifically significant decisions in fiscal year 2016. This study, however, has drawn criti-

cisms about its methods and interpretations. Given the public health importance of the findings of this study, validation of the findings is crucial. Therefore, EPA is directed to develop a peer-reviewed protocol to replicate the scientific findings of this study. Following development of the protocol, the Agency is directed to issue a request for proposals and award a contract to conduct this replication study. Further, EPA is directed to incorporate the results of the replication study into any draft or final scientific assessments prior to making such assessments publicly available.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$2,613,679,000
Budget estimate, 2016	2,841,718,000
Recommended, 2016	2,472,289,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	−141,390,000
Budget estimate, 2016	−369,429,000

The bill provides $2,472,289,000 for Environmental Programs and Management, $141,390,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $369,429,000 below the budget request. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report, and the Committee provides the following additional detail by program area:

Brownfields.—The Committee recommends $23,680,000 and does not include funding for the Smart Growth program, a voluntary interagency partnership established in 2009 without a Congressional mandate.

Clean Air and Climate.—The Committee recommends $247,472,000. Within this amount, the recommendation includes $20,036,000 for Federal Stationary Source Regulations, and the amount provided does not include funding for EPA's greenhouse gas rules for stationary sources. Within the funds provided, the Committee includes a $3,000,000 increase to enhance the efficiency

and effectiveness of both preconstruction and operating permitting programs.

Environmental Protection: National Priorities.—The bill provides $12,700,000 for a competitive grant program to provide technical assistance for improved water quality or safe drinking water to rural and urban communities or individual private well owners. The Agency is directed to provide $11,000,000 for grants to qualified not-for-profit organizations, on a national or multi-state regional basis, for on-site training and technical assistance for water systems in rural or urban communities. 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 provide technical and educational assistance to individual private well owners. The Agency shall require each grantee to provide a minimum 10 percent match, including in-kind contributions. The Agency is directed to allocate funds to grantees within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

Geographic Programs.—The bill provides $403,523,000. The Committee has provided funding for programs that support restoration and protection of our nation's most important water bodies, as protection of these resources continues to be a priority. From within the amount provided, the Committee directs the following:

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.—The Committee recommends $300,000,000 for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $50,000,000 above the budget request. With this funding the Committee has provided more than $2 billion to restore the Great Lakes since fiscal year 2010 and the GLRI continues to be the largest single recipient of funds within Geographic Programs. The Agency shall continue to follow the direction as provided in House Report 112–589. Further, recent algal blooms have emerged as a significant threat to public health. As such, the Committee supports a coordinated Federal approach to addressing this issue, including the Agency's collaboration with NASA, NOAA, and the U.S. Geological Survey to develop an early warning indicator system. The Agency is encouraged to evaluate whether the Great Lakes Federal Interagency Task Force should designate a coordinator to work with Federal, State, tribal, and local governments.

Chesapeake Bay.—The Committee recommends $60,000,000. From within the amount provided, $5,000,000 is for nutrient and sediment removal grants and $5,000,000 is for small watershed grants to control polluted runoff from urban, suburban and agricultural lands.

Puget Sound.—The Committee recommends $28,000,000. Funds shall be allocated in the same manner as directed in House Report 112–331. The Committee directs EPA to expeditiously obligate funds, in a manner consistent with the authority and responsibilities under Section 320 and the National Estuary Program.

Indoor Air and Radiation.—The Committee recommends $29,237,000. The Committee rejects the requested increase to support the uranium mill tailings rulemaking and directs EPA to withdraw the proposed rule as the Committee questions whether EPA has enough data to inform a revised standard and proceed with a final rule. Should EPA need additional resources for a data collection, the Committee will consider those requests in the future.

Using funds provided herein for fiscal year 2016, the Administrator shall conduct a study to survey the level of radon present in the Nation's school buildings consistent with 15 USC 2667. The Administrator shall transmit a report to Congress with the data and results of the study and shall share the data and results of the study with State, local and tribal school district administrators consistent with the terms and conditions of this Act for posting of reports. The report should identify school districts in high-risk radon areas.

To facilitate an effective school district response in all areas, not just those in high-risk areas, an additional $500,000 is provided for the distribution of technical guidance. The Administrator shall distribute technical guidance using consensus national standards to all school districts to guide their engineering and architecture staff, consultants, radon contractors, and other professionals to reduce exposure of children to radon.

Further, using the funds provided, EPA should develop in consultation with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Department of Agriculture, a national awareness campaign to educate consumers about radon health impacts.

Information Exchange/Outreach.—The Committee recommends $109,010,000 of which $2,200,000 is for the Administrator's Immediate Office, $6,100,000 is for the Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs, and $4,000,000 is for the Office of Public Affairs. The Committee is troubled by reports that the Agency engaged in grassroots lobbying during the public comment period of the Clean Water Rule: Definition of 'Waters of the United States (WOTUS).' The Agency, in possible violation of the Anti-Lobbying Act (18 U.S. Code § 1913) and Department of Justice legal opinions, sought out public opinion from stakeholders supportive of the WOTUS rule in order to influence the public comment outcome. The EPA Administrator later used the skewed results as evidence of public support before Congress. The Committee instructs the Agency to follow current law and not engage in inappropriate grassroots lobbying in Agency communications to the public.

Legal/Science/Regulatory/Economic Review.—The Committee recommends $90,503,000 and does not include funding for the Smart Growth Program. The Committee recommends $20,700,000 for the Office of Policy.

Operations and Administration.—The Committee recommends $480,482,000. The Committee remains concerned about a number of management issues that have surfaced over the past year. The lack of administrative controls for employee payroll, travel, bonuses, and time and attendance has fostered several instances of waste, fraud and abuse of appropriated funds. The Committee continues to be troubled by the Agency's practice of transferring carryover amounts to fund current year payroll, fixed costs, or contract needs. This practice invalidates Agency estimates of fixed cost needs and further calls into question the Agency's management of funds. The Committee calls for increased oversight and financial management at the Agency and will be closely monitoring adjustments of appropriated funds below the level described in the table at the end of the report.

Toxics Risk Review and Prevention.—The Committee recommends $89,521,000, $3,000,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $1,816,000 above the budget request.

Water: Ecosystems.—The Committee recommends $44,980,000. From within the amount provided, the recommendation includes $16,800,000 to provide $600,000 to each National Estuary Program (NEP) funded under Section 320 of the Clean Water Act. The Committee recognizes the role that the San Juan Bay Estuary program can serve in environmental restoration projects and encourages EPA to coordinate with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on project planning and implementation in fiscal year 2016. The Committee also provides $300,000 in competitive grants within the coastal activities and encourages EPA to work in consultation with the NEP directors to identify worthy projects and activities. In addition, the Committee recommends $19,882,000 for the wetlands program. The Committee directs EPA to use the funds provided to accelerate the processing of mining permits with the Corps of Engineers. Further, the Committee directs EPA, in consultation with the Corps of Engineers, to continue to report monthly on the number of Section 404 permits under review according to the directive in Division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014.

Water Quality Protection.—The Committee recommends $192,550,000. The Committee supports EPA's efforts to expand technical assistance for communities seeking to develop and implement an integrated planning approach to meeting Clean Water Act (CWA) requirements.

From within this amount, the Committee provides $4,400,000 to fund the establishment of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) program within EPA. In doing so the Committee adheres to the annual statutory cap of $2,200,000 for EPA administrative costs since funds within this account are available for two years. The Committee believes this offers EPA the flexibility to identify and aggressively hire mission critical talent areas at any point during the next two years. The Committee expects that EPA will be well positioned to propose and implement the fully authorized level for WIFIA loans in fiscal year 2017.

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

Administrator Priorities.—EPA is directed to submit a report within 90 days of enactment of this Act that identifies how any fiscal year 2014 and 2015 funding was used, by account, program area, and program project. Each activity funded should include a justification for the effort and any anticipated results.

Ammonium Nitrate.—The Committee understands that EPA is considering whether ammonium nitrate should be included in its Risk Management Plan (RMP) regulations. Ammonium nitrate safety has been regulated since 1971 under standards promulgated by OSHA, and the Committee is aware that OSHA is in the process of determining whether these standards need to be updated or whether other approaches to ensure ammonium nitrate safety are necessary. The Committee believes that OSHA's actions are critical to informing EPA decision making, and, therefore, urges EPA to consider the approach OSHA takes to ensure the safety of ammo-

nium nitrate prior to making a determination regarding the need for RMP standards for ammonium nitrate.

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

Artificial Turf.—The Committee is aware of EPA's previous studies on artificial turf and infill products, and its most recent work with the Association of State and Territorial Health Officials to further define the safety of these products. The Committee encourages the Agency to provide guidance about the safety of crumb rubber in artificial turf.

Carbon Utilization.—The Committee is concerned about the EPA's low prioritization of policies that incentivize the utilization of CO2 in the production of valuable products. The Committee understands that there are technologies which have the potential to create a market for utility and industrial CO2. The Committee strongly encourages the EPA to implement policies which encourage and incentivize the utilization of CO2 to make valuable products.

Composite Wood Products.—The Formaldehyde Standards for Composite-Wood Products Act directed EPA to develop a national standard for formaldehyde emissions that replicates the California regulations. The Committee urges EPA to finalize a rule on the national formaldehyde standard for composite wood products that is consistent with the California regulations for laminated products and consistent with the intent of the 2010 Act.

Conflicts of Interest.—The Committee maintains that clear and consistent conflict-of-interest rules are not applied uniformly to the members of EPA's Science Advisory Boards (SABs), and this has been a long-standing issue across multiple Administrations that EPA has yet to resolve. Further, EPA's process for selecting independent scientific advisors unnecessarily excludes State, local, private sector and tribal experts in a manner that does not allow for a balanced panel of experts and, in fact, ensures a biased process. The lack of transparency in how Board members are selected erodes the credibility and objectivity of the scientific reviews undertaken by these Boards.

For fiscal year 2016, the Administrator shall develop a policy statement on science quality and integrity that shall be adhered to by the SAB and all Board members. EPA's policies shall include not less than 10 percent of membership from States and Tribes who are often underrepresented as noted in the May 2014 National Academy of Sciences review of EPA's IRIS program. Should the Administrator decide that financial-related metrics are appropriate to identify conflicts-of-interest or bias, then EPA's policy shall also include an evaluation of potential bias based on receipt of former and current Federal grants or public statements or positions as well as other appropriate safeguards to ensure balance amongst SAB and other advisory board experts. In addition, the policy statement shall include direction on the treatment of public comments and responses to such comments.

When complete, the Committee directs EPA to submit the draft policy statement to the National Academy of Sciences for review of

the updated conflict of interest policy, policy for committee composition and balance, and eligibility requirements for service on the Science Advisory Boards that will ensure fairness and objectivity. The National Academy shall determine if the new policies meet the intent of the directives above and, if so, shall certify to the Committee on Appropriations that EPA's conflict of interest policies offer a revised, balanced framework. EPA shall suspend all current and planned SAB reviews until such documents have been provided to the Academy for review.

E15 outreach.—The Committee directs the Agency to provide a report on efforts in fiscal year 2015 and 2016 to establish and implement public educational outreach for proper and EPA-approved usage of 15 percent by volume ethanol blended gasoline in accordance with the Misfueling Mitigation Plan and as provided in the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015.

Exempt Aquifers.—The Committee is concerned that EPA may revoke exempt aquifer designations that have been in effect for more than 30 years. The Committee directs EPA to work in a collaborative manner with the State of California and the energy producing industry on the information and data requested and procedures for the submission of applications for review and processing. Furthermore, the Committee directs EPA to work promptly to review and process applications once submitted to ensure robust oil and natural gas production in the State and the resumption of timely permitting of new oil and natural gas wells.

Ozone.—The Committee is aware that the Agency has proposed more stringent standards for ozone and that EPA is scheduled to issue a final rule in fiscal year 2016. The Committee is also aware that the Agency only recently finalized the implementation regulations for States and affected entities to implement the current 2008 standards, effective April 6, 2015. Further, the Committee is aware that the Agency has hundreds of backlogged State Implementation Plans pending with the agency for which EPA has not yet completed its review. As such, the Committee has provided resources under the Federal Support for Air Quality program to allow EPA to address the backlog of operating permits and State Implementation Plans in need of attention, and the Committee has also provided additional resources in the State and Tribal Assistance Grants account to assist States and Tribes in areas of non-attainment. The Committee strongly urges EPA to allow States to fully implement the 2008 standards before making further changes to those standards.

Worker Protection Standards.—The Committee recognizes the importance of agricultural worker protection standards, especially for migrant farm workers, children who work on farms and pesticide handlers, and encourages the Agency to engage the U.S. Department of Agriculture, farmers, farm workers, industry, and other interested organizations as it updates its standards.

HAZARDOUS WASTE ELECTRONIC MANIFEST SYSTEM FUND

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

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$3,674,000
Budget estimate, 2016	7,368,000
Recommended, 2016	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	−3,674,000
Budget estimate, 2016	−7,368,000

The Committee continues to support the expeditious development of a system that would allow for the electronic tracking of hazardous waste shipments pursuant to P.L. 112–195. To date the Committee has provided EPA with sufficient funds to develop the system consistent with EPA's initial cost estimates. Before additional funds are appropriated, the Committee directs EPA to work with the appropriate Committees to extend the authorization for appropriations beyond fiscal year 2015, and to provide a robust justification for any costs that exceed the amounts appropriated through fiscal year 2015.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

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

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$41,489,000
Budget estimate, 2016	50,099,000
Recommended, 2016	40,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	−1,489,000
Budget estimate, 2016	−10,099,000

The bill provides $40,000,000, which is $1,489,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $10,099,000 below the budget request. In addition, the Committee recommends $8,459,000 as a payment to this account from the Hazardous Substance Superfund account. The Inspector General is directed to prioritize funds to projects that prevent and detect fraud, waste and abuse at the Environmental Protection Agency.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

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

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$42,317,000
Budget estimate, 2016	51,507,000
Recommended, 2016	34,467,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	−7,850,000
Budget estimate, 2016	−17,040,000

The bill provides $34,467,000, which is $7,850,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $17,040,000 below the budget request. The Committee supports proposed projects that will reduce Agency operational and rent costs. EPA should prioritize projects based on anticipated cost savings and allocate funds accordingly.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

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

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

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$1,088,769,000
Budget estimate, 2016	1,153,834,000
Recommended, 2016	1,088,769,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	−65,065,000

The bill provides $1,088,769,000 for the Hazardous Substance Superfund program equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $65,065,000 below the budget request.

Remedial Cleanup.—The Committee recommends $725,558,000. While the Committee understands this increase is insufficient to eliminate the backlog of unfunded new starts, the Committee expects the Agency to use the additional funds to initiate remediation at highly contaminated, orphan sites. Further the Committee expects the additional funding will also support pipeline activities such as remedial investigations, feasibility studies, and remedial designs which are critical steps prior to construction. The Committee continues to support EPA's added financial and project management efforts that enable the Agency to de-obligate unused funds from sites and redirect those funds to new construction projects.

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

Financial Assurance.—The Committee directs the Administrator to complete a thorough analysis of the capacity of the financial and credit markets to provide the necessary instruments (surety bonds, letters of credit, insurance, and trusts) for meeting any new financial responsibility requirements pursuant to section 108(b) of the

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S. C. 9608(b)). The Committee provides no funds for EPA to develop, propose, finalize, implement, enforce, or administer any regulation that would establish any such new financial responsibility requirements until the Administrator demonstrates that such an analysis has been completed.

Lead at Superfund Sites.—Using the funds provided, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall contract with the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a study of the sources of lead in the environment at each designated Superfund site that is proximal to a historic surface lead mining district. The study shall focus on whether naturally occurring lead, lead-based paint, and the consumer use of products containing lead are significant sources of lead at such sites. The Administrator shall transmit to Congress a report containing the results of the study not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act.

Superfund Special Accounts.—The Committee supports the steps EPA has taken toward the effective, centralized management of Superfund special accounts, and appreciates the information included as part of the Congressional Justification.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND PROGRAM

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

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

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$91,941,000
Budget estimate, 2016	95,326,000
Recommended, 2016	91,941,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	−3,385,000

The bill provides $91,941,000 for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund Program, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $3,385,000 below the budget request.

INLAND OIL SPILL PROGRAMS

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

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

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$18,209,000
Budget estimate, 2016	23,378,000
Recommended, 2016	17,944,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	−265,000
Budget estimate, 2016	−5,434,000

The bill provides $17,944,000 for the Inland Oil Spill program, $265,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $5,434,000 below the budget request.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

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

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

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

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

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

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$3,545,161,000
Budget estimate, 2016	3,599,400,000
Recommended, 2016	2,979,829,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	−565,332,000
Budget estimate, 2015	−619,571,000

The bill provides $2,979,829,000 for the State and Tribal Assistance Grants account, $565,332,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $619,571,000 below the budget request. The Committee provides the following additional detail by program area:

Infrastructure Assistance.—The Committee has appropriated nearly $25 billion for water and wastewater infrastructure assistance since 2009, and notes that $6 billion is "revolving" and available for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure projects in fiscal year 2015 from appropriated funds, State match contributions, loan repayments, and interest. Nevertheless, little progress has been made to reduce the known water infrastructure gap. The Committee believes that EPA and the States must expeditiously allocate existing funds to projects in order to address the pressing infrastructure needs facing the country. In addition, the Committee continues to encourage EPA and water infrastructure stakeholders to promote alternate financing mechanisms for water infrastructure at local, State and Federal levels as it is widely accepted that Federal financing through the State Revolving Funds remains an important yet insufficient tool to address the Nation's water needs. Public-private partnerships, greater access to financing from private activity bonds, and improved asset management are just a few of the mechanisms that the Committee believes could serve to in-

crease investment in a complementary way to Federal appropriations and reduce costs.

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

The Committee has a history of including a provision affording a procurement preference for iron and steel products produced in the United States in projects receiving funds from the State revolving fund or, now, the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act. The Committee clarifies the intent that iron and steel products that are substantially transformed in the United States shall be considered "produced in the United States" for the purpose of water infrastructure projects.

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. The Committee directs EPA to consider U.S. manufacturing costs, including labor, machining, coating, assembly and testing, when determining if a product is primarily iron or steel.

Diesel Emission Reduction Grants (DERA).—The bill provides $50,000,000 for DERA grants. The DERA program is the only EPA air program that has been reauthorized by Congress, and at least 10 million older heavily polluting diesel engines remain in use that have yet to be retrofitted, repowered, or replaced. Further, according to the second report to Congress, approximately 70 percent of competitive projects have occurred in areas of non-attainment for particulate matter and ozone. For fiscal year 2016, the Committee directs EPA to continue to make at least 70 percent of DERA grants available to improve air quality in non-attainment areas. The Committee encourages EPA to provide a third report to Congress prior to January 1, 2016, that includes the analysis requested in Public Law 111–364.

Targeted Airshed Grants.—The bill provides $20,000,000 for targeted airshed grants to reduce air pollution in non-attainment areas. These grants shall be distributed on a competitive basis to non-attainment areas that EPA determines are ranked as the top five most polluted areas relative to annual ozone or particulate matter 2.5 standards. 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 2016, EPA should provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations that includes a table showing how fiscal year 2015 and 2016 funds were allocated. The table should also include grant recipients and metrics for anticipated or actual results.

Categorical Grants.—For categorical grants to States and other environmental partners for the implementation of delegated programs, the bill provides $1,044,829,000.

Radon.—The Committee continues to support efforts that raise awareness about the associated risks of radon exposure, as ongoing, unmitigated exposures result in over 21,000 radon-induced lung cancer deaths per year. Therefore, the Committee provides $8,051,000, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. Following consultation with stakeholders, the Committee finds that the fiscal year 2016 radon funds could be more effectively targeted. Of the funds provided, the Committee directs $3,000,000 for State efforts to promote radon awareness via hospitals, clinics, and other health care providers and medical professionals. The Committee encourages States to incorporate radon exposure prevention in cancer control plans developed under the National Comprehensive Cancer Control Program. Funding is provided elsewhere in the bill for EPA to develop, in consultation with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Department of Agriculture, a national awareness campaign to educate consumers about radon health impacts.

Further, the bill provides $3,000,000 for State grants for radon testing and remediation of schools located in known high-risk radon areas. States shall apply consensus national standards and use professionals certified to conduct radon testing and remediation. Eligible school districts shall include those in high-risk radon areas based on the most current information available to EPA and the States. To the extent that this testing data may inform the EPA study requested elsewhere in the bill, the Committee encourages EPA and the States to incorporate data from this effort into such study.

Lastly, the Committee provides $2,054,000 for EPA and States to offer continuing education and technical support on radon testing and mitigation standards, techniques, and best practices for home builders, real estate professionals, building code officials, radon testers, mitigators and home inspectors. Using these funds, the Committee also encourages EPA and the States to convene dialogues involving representatives of home builders, real estate professionals, building code officials, radon testers, mitigators, home inspectors, public health officials, and cancer prevention advocates to consider whether updated code requirements for State and/or local adoption may have merit.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER AND RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

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

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

The Committee has included bill language to guide the direction of the Agency's policies and actions related to carbon dioxide emissions from biomass.

The Committee rescinds $8,000,000 of unobligated grant funds.

TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

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

Fiscal Year 2017 Budget Request.—The Committee appreciates the detailed programmatic information provided by the Forest Service in its budget requests to Congress. For the fiscal year 2017 budget request, the Committee directs the Service to provide project statements showing total available funding, justifications of increases and decreases, and classifications of objects for each account. This will ensure the Committee receives the same information from the Forest Service as it does from all other USDA agencies and offices and the other agencies funded by Interior and Environment Appropriations Acts.

Air Asset Integrity.—The Forest Service shall ensure that an Aircraft Structural Integrity Plan or comparable analysis to plan for the maintenance of the seven HC–130H aircraft to be transferred to the Forest Service pursuant to the fiscal year 2014 National Defense Authorization Act (P.L. 113–66) is developed. Based on this analysis, the Forest Service shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations, as part of the annual Congressional justifications, estimated costs for operations and maintenance of the HC–130H aircraft for the current and following five years.

The Forest Service also shall provide estimated operations and maintenance costs for the C–23B Sherpa aircraft to be transferred. Not later than 90 days after the Forest Service takes ownership of the first HC–130H aircraft, and annually thereafter, the Forest Service shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations on operations and maintenance costs of each HC–130H and C–23B Sherpa aircraft transferred pursuant to the Fiscal Year 2014 National Defense Authorization Act (P.L. 113–66), as well as light fixed-wing aircraft currently owned by the Forest Service, by tail number.

As part of any request for funds to perform modifications to the C–23B Sherpa aircraft transferred pursuant to the fiscal year 2014 National Defense Authorization Act (P.L. 113–66), the Forest Service shall provide information on the balances remaining in the Working Capital Fund of the Forest Service for light fixed-wing aircraft.

In addition, not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Forest Service shall provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations on the status of efforts to strengthen performance metrics on firefighting aviation, with a focus on the performance of contracted and agency-owned aviation assets.

Forest Service Hiring Practices.—The Committee is concerned that past ranger district and national forest consolidations have resulted in fewer Forest Service personnel at the district level and fewer line officers conducting the day-to-day work that is needed in the national forests. As such, the Committee directs the Forest Service to place first priority on hiring ranger district-based employees before hiring for forests and regions. The Committee encourages the Service to set a goal of hiring ranger district-based employees within four months of a vacancy.

Bill Language.—The Committee includes the following bill language related to the Forest Service in Title IV General Provisions: Section 407, allowing forest management plans to expire if the Forest Service has made a good faith effort to update plans commensurate with appropriated funds; Section 410, regarding timber sales of Alaskan western red cedar; Section 419, extending the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act for one year; Section 424, prohibiting the use of appropriated funds to close areas open to recreational hunting and shooting as of January 1, 2013; Section 432, allowing the Forest Service to renew grazing permits; Section 433, making vacant allotments for permittees affected by drought or wildfire; and Section 434, prohibiting the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management from requiring relinquishment of all or a portion of water rights as a condition for permit renewals (this includes all permits issued by the Bureau and the Forest Service and is not limited to grazing permits).

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$296,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	291,982,000
Recommended, 2016	277,507,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	−18,493,000
Budget estimate, 2016	−14,475,000

The Committee recommends $277,507,000 for Forest and Rangeland Research, $18,493,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $14,475,000 below the budget request.

Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA).—The Committee recommends $70,000,000 for the FIA program, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $13,000,000 below the budget request.

The Committee finds that State forestry agencies and their cooperators are often able to accomplish critical FIA work with equal quality at lower costs than the Forest Service. The Forest Service is directed to work with State foresters to identify ways to more efficiently deliver the program in all States, including timely inventory updates, and should explore opportunities to work with additional State forestry agencies and their cooperators who can accomplish necessary field work at lower cost.

Forest Products Laboratory.—The Committee remains concerned about the increasing costs of forest management, hazardous fuels reduction and forest restoration. As such, it encourages the Forest Products Laboratory to focus on strategies to increase markets to

offset or alleviate this additional cost. The Committee believes green building markets are a growing opportunity for American-grown wood and continues to encourage the Forest Service to work through the science and technology capabilities of the Laboratory to position wood as a green building material and improve the performance and affordability of wood-framed construction.

The Committee encourages the agency to increase its research on wood building products that can be used to improve the performance and affordability of wood-framed construction.

Urban Forest Research.—The Committee encourages the Forest Service to support urban forest research initiatives, related social and socio-economic research, and cooperative activities that help cities monitor and care for their urban forests. The Committee directs the Forest Service to provide information and tools, including inventories of urban forests, to help cities, towns, and metropolitan areas systematically assess the health and changing conditions of their urban forests and to plan strategic actions to sustainably maintain these forests.

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

Local Need Research.—The Committee is concerned about the lack of localized need research projects currently underway. The Committee directs the research stations to focus on the needs of the forests and to develop projects in coordination with the National Forest System.

Northern Long-Eared Bat.—The Committee is encouraged by the Forest Service's research, in partnership with private landowners, State agencies, and non-profit organizations, that successfully treated northern long-eared and other bat species for white-nose syndrome, and directs the Service to allocate $1,000,000 for additional research on this disease.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$232,653,000
Budget estimate, 2016	236,611,000
Recommended, 2016	220,665,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	−11,988,000
Budget estimate, 2016	−15,946,000

The Committee recommends $220,665,000 for State and Private Forestry, $11,988,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $15,946,000 below the budget request.

Landscape Scale Restoration.—The Committee recommends $14,000,000 for Landscape Scale Restoration, equal to the fiscal year 2015 level and $9,513,000 below the budget request.

The Committee supports continuing to use the majority of these resources for interstate competitive projects and recommends these competitive projects address national priorities of concern. The Committee encourages application in priority landscapes as identified in State Forest Action Plans, producing measurable economic, ecological and social benefits.

Forest Health Management.—The Committee recommends $99,600,000 for Forest Health Management, $4,977,000 below the

fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $76,000 below the budget request.

Forest Stewardship Program.—The Committee recommends $23,036,000 for the Forest Stewardship Program, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $13,000 below the budget request.

The Committee recognizes the Forest Stewardship Program is undergoing revisions to better align and focus it on delivering on-the-ground outcomes based on the priorities identified in the State Forest Action Plans. The Committee is encouraged by this progress and urges the agency to continue to deliver on-the-ground results on priority resource concerns, to use program resources for the most efficient strategies for accomplishing results, to leverage collaborative public-private efforts, and to better engage landowners in action that addresses priority resource concerns, especially landowners who are not currently engaged in active management.

Forest Legacy.—The recommendation includes $50,660,000 for Forest Legacy, of which $44,410,000 fully funds the first 13 projects in the budget request, and of which not to exceed $6,250,000 may be used for program administration.

Community Forest and Open Space Conservation.—The Committee recommends $1,683,000 for Community Forest and Open Space Conservation, $317,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

Urban and Community Forestry.—The Committee recommends $23,686,000 for Urban and Community Forestry, $4,354,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

International Forestry.—The Committee recommends $8,000,000 for International Forestry, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $3,996,000 above the budget request.

The Committee supports the Forest Service's International Program and recognizes its successful work to advance international trade for U.S. timber producers and forestry interests at international policy deliberations, to protect the United States from invasive species that threaten our forests, and to recover U.S. migratory waterfowl in decline. The International Program enables experts from the Federal government to participate in negotiations for trade agreements and assist with forestry work abroad. This program plays a large role in protecting the U.S. forest products industry by improving the sustainability and legality of timber management overseas thereby reducing the amount of underpriced and illegally harvested timber on the world market.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$1,494,330,000
Budget estimate, 2016	1,648,314,000
Recommended, 2016	1,490,093,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	−4,237,000
Budget estimate, 2016	−158,221,000

The Committee recommends $1,490,093,000 for the National Forest System, $4,237,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $158,221,000 below the budget request.

Integrated Resource Restoration.—The Committee notes that similar to each of fiscal years 2011 through 2015, the budget re-

quest includes a major restructuring in which several programs are combined to form the Integrated Resource Restoration (IRR) budget line. The Committee supports the continuation of the pilot project established in the fiscal year 2012 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies conference report. The Committee must see demonstrable results from the program, including true management efficiencies, tangible accomplishments, and accountability prior to the consideration of expanding IRR nationwide. As such, the Committee rejects the proposed restructuring and continues funding for the individual budget line items as in the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015.

Land Management Planning, Inventory and Monitoring.—The Committee recommends $32,020,000 for Land Management Planning and $144,890,000 for Inventory and Monitoring. The Committee does not accept the proposed merging of the Land Management Planning and Inventory and Monitoring line items.

Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness.—The Committee recommends $256,839,000 for Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness, $4,880,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $7,103,000 below the budget request. Of the funds available to Manage Recreation Operations, $750,000 shall be for the maintenance of rural airstrips. The Committee directs the Forest Service to consult with Congress, State and local officials, and affected stakeholders prior to making a determination to close or terminate the use of any rural airstrips.

The Committee encourages the Service to continue long-standing partnerships that support outdoor ethics and stewardship programming.

The Committee directs the Forest Service to conduct the appropriate analysis regarding any lands that could be incorporated into the Granite Chief Wilderness area of the Tahoe National Forest. The analysis should take into special consideration the potential effect of expanding the wilderness area on local water agencies, households and other water users. The Committee reminds the Service of the importance to engage all local stakeholders, including local government institutions, private citizens, and community groups, in its analysis.

The Committee understands that the Service is conducting a wilderness inventory and evaluation for portions of the Inyo, Sierra and Sequoia National Forest. Recreation and tourism at these national forests support the economies of many communities near these forests. Under current law and regulation, any land recommended by the Forest Service for wilderness protection will significantly restrict access and recreation in these forests, creating de facto wilderness without Congressional approval. The Committee directs the Service to carefully conduct its analysis, ensuring that it takes into full account the economic effects of its decisions, the desires and needs of the local communities and their local, State and federally elected representatives.

Grazing Management.—The Committee recommends $55,356,000 for Grazing Management, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $5,650,000 above the budget request. The Committee rejects the proposal to increase fees for grazing.

The Committee encourages the Forest Service to improve its monitoring of grazing permits in allotments where riparian

streamside health is a concern for listed or threatened species. The Committee also requests each Forest Service region to increase transparency and reporting on how their monitoring resources are used on the ground to satisfy monitoring requirements or for other purposes.

Forest Products.—The Committee recommends $355,000,000 for Forest Products, $15,870,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. The Committee rejects the proposal to consolidate this budget line into the Integrated Resource Restoration program.

The Committee believes improving implementation and efficiency of timber sales is a vital component to forest health. The budget request assumes 3.2 billion board feet of timber volume will be sold in fiscal year 2016. The Committee recommends $15,870,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level for the Forest Products account to support an increased level of timber sales and encourages the Forest Service to implement larger projects and reduce unit costs.

The Committee requests the Forest Service provide a report within 60 days of enactment of this Act regarding personal-use firewood permits and sales. The report should include historical information regarding the personal use of firewood from national forests as well as firewood's relation to the Federal timber program.

The Forest Service has identified 58 million acres at high risk to catastrophic wildfires. The Committee commends the Service for increasing the acres it has treated but notes that to make a substantial reduction in fire suppression costs many more acres need to be treated per year. As such, the Committee directs the Forest Service to include hard targets in performance evaluations. In addition, individual ranger districts, where appropriate, should develop a systematic, long-term entry approach to access land in need of treatment.

Vegetation and Watershed Management.—The Committee recommends $184,716,000 for Vegetation and Watershed Management, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. The Committee rejects the proposal to consolidate this budget line into the Integrated Resource Restoration program.

Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management.—The Committee recommends $140,466,000 for Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. The Committee rejects the proposal to consolidate this budget line into the Integrated Resource Restoration program.

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund.—The Committee recommends $40,000,000, for the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $20,000,000 below the budget request.

The Committee recognizes the need to ensure forest resiliency and support multiple uses on national forest lands. The Committee urges the Forest Service to incorporate a variety of landscapes, including wet forests, as it develops future projects for the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program.

The Committee reminds the Forest Service that stewardship contracts are not intended to replace, diminish, or adversely impact the Service's timber sales program. The Committee encourages the Service to focus on stewardship contracts that include low per-unit costs for timber sales, high-value timber harvesting and hazardous fuels reduction measures.

Minerals and Geology Management.—The Committee recommends $76,423,000 for Minerals and Geology Management, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $5,734,000 above the budget request.

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

Landownership Management.—The Committee recommends $77,730,000 for Landownership Management, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $6,129,000 above the budget request.

Law Enforcement Operations.—The Committee recommends $126,653,000 for Law Enforcement Operations, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $623,000 above the budget request.

The Committee continues to be concerned about the increasing incidence of illegal marijuana cultivation on public lands and the corresponding effects it has on the environment, forest restoration and habitat, employee and public safety, tourism, and communities. The Committee believes Forest Service Law Enforcement and Investigations should be included as an integral participant in the annual forest planning process as a means to ensure stronger collaboration among all partners and focused enforcement strategies aimed at safety, interdiction and mitigation.

Valles Caldera National Preserve.—The Committee provides no funding for the Preserve. The National Defense Authorization Act, 2015, transferred responsibility for the Preserve from the Forest Service to the Department of the Interior.

DeSoto National Forest.—The Committee directs the Service to provide the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations a report on any closures that occurred between January 1, 2010, and June 1, 20151 including the rationale for the closure, in the DeSoto National Forest.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$360,374,000
Budget estimate, 2016	341,924,000
Recommended, 2016	357,363,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	−3,011,000
Budget estimate, 2016	+15,439,000

The Committee recommends $357,363,000 for Capital Improvement and Maintenance, $3,011,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $15,439,000 above the budget request.

Facilities Maintenance and Construction.—The Committee recommends $71,390,000 for Facilities Maintenance and Construction, $210,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $305,000 below the budget request. Specifically, the Committee recommends

$55,369,000 for facilities maintenance and $16,021,000 for facilities construction.

Road Maintenance and Construction.—The Committee recommends $165,293,000 for Road Maintenance and Construction, $2,801,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $11,031,000 above the budget request. Specifically, the Committee recommends $140,653,000 for road maintenance and $24,640,000 for road construction.

Should the Forest Service find it necessary within the Gifford Pinchot National Forest or any National Forest within the State of Washington to either reduce the roads to maintenance level 1 or to decommission, the Forest Service should give precedence to the reduction of the road to Maintenance Level 1. Decommissioning should only be done after final plantation restoration work in Late Successional Reserve habitat development, or on a portion of road where resource protection cannot be adequately met by closing and stabilizing.

Trail Maintenance and Construction.—The Committee recommends $77,530,000 for Trail Maintenance and Construction, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $4,986,000 below the budget request. Specifically, the Committee recommends $69,777,000 for trail maintenance and $7,753,000 for trail construction.

Deferred Maintenance.—The Committee recommends $3,150,000 for Deferred Maintenance, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $30,301,000 below the budget request.

Legacy Roads and Trail Remediation.—The Committee recommends $40,000,000 for Legacy Roads and Trails, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. The Committee rejects the proposal to consolidate this budget line into the Integrated Resource Restoration program.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$47,500,000
Budget estimate, 2016	63,000,000
Recommended, 2016	20,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	−27,500,000
Budget estimate, 2016	−43,000,000

The Committee recommends $20,000,000 for Land Acquisition, $27,500,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $43,000,000 below the budget request. In addition to the table at the end of this report, the recommendation includes the following instructions and changes to the budget request:

The recommendation includes $9,000,000 for land acquisition projects included in the fiscal year 2016 budget request. The Forest Service is directed to re-prioritize its project list as necessary to focus on acquisitions where opportunities for recreation, and local, State, and congressional support, are strongest.

The recommendation includes $1,500,000 for inholdings. The Service is directed to notify the Committee of any land acquired with these funds. The Committee defines "inholding" as non-Federal land within authorized National Forest System boundaries and bordered not less than 51 percent by Federal public land.

Consistent with other land acquisition accounts funded by this appropriation, the recommendation includes $2,000,000 for acquisi-

tions that improve access to existing Federal public lands via road, river, or trail for hunting, fishing, and other public recreation, as authorized by law or regulation.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS SPECIAL ACTS

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$950,000
Budget estimate, 2016	1,950,000
Recommended, 2016	950,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	−1,000,000

The Committee recommends $950,000 for Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $1,000,000 below the budget request.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$216,000
Budget estimate, 2016	216,000
Recommended, 2016	216,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	0

The Committee recommends $216,000 for Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges under the Act of December 4, 1967 (16 U.S.C. 484a), equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and the budget request.

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$2,320,000
Budget estimate, 2016	2,320,000
Recommended, 2016	2,320,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	0

The Committee recommends $2,320,000, for the Range Betterment Fund, equal to the fiscal year 2015 level and budget request, to be derived from grazing receipts from national forests (Public Law 94–579) and to be used for range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements including seeding, reseeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement in 16 western States.

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$45,000
Budget estimate, 2016	45,000
Recommended, 2016	45,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	0

The Committee recommends $45,000 for Gifts, Donations and Bequests for Forest and Rangeland Research, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and the budget request.

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$2,500,000
Budget estimate, 2016	$2,441,000
Recommended, 2016	2,441,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	−59,000
Budget estimate, 2016	0

The Committee recommends $2,441,000 for the Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses in Alaska, $59,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

WILDLAND FIRE

The Wildland Fire Management and FLAME wildfire suppression reserve accounts support the wildland fire activities of the Forest Service. The Committee recommends a total of $2,688,078,000 for the Forest Service wildland fire accounts, including $315,000,000 in the FLAME wildfire suppression reserve fund. This fully funds the fire accounts at the 10-year average of expenditures.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$2,333,298,000
Budget estimate, 2016	2,354,029,000
Recommended, 2016	2,373,078,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+39,780,000
Budget estimate, 2016	+19,049,000

The Committee recommends $2,373,078,000 for Wildland Fire Management, $39,780,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $19,049,000 above the budget request.

The Committee notes that the budget request included a provision almost identical to legislation that has been developed in the House (H.R. 167) and the Senate (S. 235). The budget request proposes to allow wildland fire suppression costs above 70 percent of the 10-year average for fire suppression to be paid from within the discretionary budget cap adjustment established for natural disasters, recognizing that wildland fires are a natural disaster akin to hurricanes, tornadoes, and floods. As the issue of the disaster cap adjustment falls outside the Committee's jurisdiction, this Committee's recommendation does not include the request for suppression funding through the disaster cap adjustment. As in recent years, suppression operations are fully funded at the 10-year average level within the suppression operations account and the FLAME wildfire suppression reserve fund.

Satellite Technologies.—The Committee encourages the Forest Service to consider the potential use of existing commercial satellite technology to provide early warning, mitigation and response capabilities for wildland fires and to determine whether such technology may provide a low-cost early warning capability to save lives and property.

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles.—The Committee is aware of the successful firefighting demonstration performed by an unmanned helicopter at a Federal Aviation Administration unmanned aircraft

system test site in November 2014 and urges the Service to continue to evaluate the effectiveness of this technology and its potential integration into the aviation asset modernization plan.

Partnerships.—The Committee recognizes the severe threat of wildfire to communities and natural resources within the Wildland Urban Interface. The Committee maintains that limited Federal budgets require innovative approaches that directly improve the capacity and capability of firefighters and communities to respond to and fight wildland fires. The Committee directs the Service to utilize regional partnerships to implement cost-shared approaches to install fire suppression response and suppression infrastructure as well as to coordinate programs that emphasize collaborative management of such programs. Priority should be given to on-going programs that have demonstrated the ability to implement such approaches.

Wildfire Preparedness.—The Committee recommends $1,082,620,000 for Wildfire Preparedness, $63,220,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

Wildfire Suppression Operations.—The Committee recommends $811,000,000 for Wildfire Suppression Operations, $103,000,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $16,466,000 above the budget request. The Committee recommendation fully meets the 10-year average expenditure on all suppression activities.

Hazardous Fuels.—The Committee recommends $361,749,000 for hazardous fuels reduction, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $2,623,000 above the budget request, and includes $5,000,000 for biomass utilization grants. The Committee recommends prioritizing funding for proactive hazardous fuels management and fire mitigation.

The Forest Service is directed to implement effective treatments in frequent fire forests that restore forest resiliency and reduce hazardous fuels. Treatments should be placed to effectively modify fire behavior and protect assets at risk including life and property.

The Committee continues to be concerned with the pace of planning and implementation of post-fire rehabilitation by the Forest Service. The slow pace of rehabilitation leaves communities unable to access timber resources and delays the regeneration of Federal forests. The Committee directs the Forest Service to prioritize and expedite planning and implementation of post-fire rehabilitation projects.

Fire Plan Research and Development.—The Committee recommends $19,795,000 for Fire Plan Research and Development, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $25,000 below the budget request.

Joint Fire Science Program.—The Committee recommends $6,914,000 for the Joint Fire Science Program, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $3,000 below the budget request.

State Fire Assistance.—The Committee recommends $78,000,000 for State Fire Assistance, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $12,000 below the budget request.

Volunteer Fire Assistance.—The Committee recommends $13,000,000 for Volunteer Fire Assistance, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and the budget request.

FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$303,060,000
Budget estimate, 2016	0
Recommended, 2016	315,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+11,940,000
Budget estimate, 2016	+315,000,000

The Committee recommends $315,000,000 for the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund, $11,940,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $315,000,000 above the budget request. As discussed above under Wildland Fire Management, the Committee fully funds the 10-year average expenditure for wildfire suppression.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The Committee has included administrative provisions as requested, unless otherwise stated below.

The Committee continues the administrative provision regarding Wildland Fire Management and the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund as included in the Consolidated and Further Appropriations Act, 2015.

The Committee retains the administrative provision regarding reprogramming authority.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Indian Health Service

The provision of Federal health services to Indians is based on a relationship between Indian Tribes and the U.S. Government first set forth in the 1830s by the U.S. Supreme Court under Chief Justice John Marshall. Numerous treaties, statutes, constitutional provisions, and international laws have reconfirmed this relationship. Principal among these is the Snyder Act of 1921, which provides the basic authority for most Indian health services provided by the Federal government to American Indians and Alaska Natives. The Indian Health Service (IHS) provides direct health care services in 28 hospitals, 61 health centers, three school health centers, and 34 health stations. Tribes and tribal groups, through contracts and compacts with the IHS, operate 17 hospitals, 249 health centers, six school health centers, and 70 health stations (including 164 Alaska Native village clinics).

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$4,182,147,000
Budget estimate, 2016	4,463,260,000
Recommended, 2016	4,321,539,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+139,392,000
Budget estimate, 2016	−141,721,000

The Committee recommends $4,321,539,000 for Indian Health Services, $139,392,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $141,721,000 below the budget request. In addition to the table at

the end of this report, the recommendation includes the following instructions and changes to the budget request:

Staffing for New Facilities.—The recommendation includes $16,222,000 for the staffing of newly opened health facilities, as requested. Funds for the staffing of new facilities are limited to facilities funded through the Health Care Facilities Construction Priority System or the Joint Venture Construction Program that have opened in fiscal year 2015 or will open in fiscal year 2016. None of these funds may be allocated to a facility until such facility has achieved beneficial occupancy status.

Dental Health.—The recommendation includes $178,959,000 for dental health, $4,977,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. The Service is encouraged to coordinate with the Bureau of Indian Education to establish a pilot program integrating preventive dental care at schools within the Bureau system.

Purchased/Referred Care (formerly Contract Health Services).—The recommendation includes $935,726,000 for Purchased/Referred Care. The Committee urges the Service, Tribes, and the congressional authorizing committees to make reasonable and expeditious progress to address the concerns and recommendations made by the Government Accountability Office (GAO), most notably with regard to unfair allocations, third-party overbilling, and under-enrollment in other qualifying Federal programs.

The Committee urges the Service to work expeditiously with the relevant Congressional authorizing committees to enact authorization for the Service to cap payment rates for non-hospital services, as recommended by the Government Accountability Office (GAO 13–272). Failure to do so costs the program an estimated $30 million annually that could be used to purchase more services.

Contract Support Costs.—The recommendation includes $717,970,000 as requested for full funding of estimated contract support costs. Bill language has been added making these funds available until expended and protecting against the use of other appropriations to meet unanticipated shortfalls. The Service is directed to work with Tribes and tribal organizations to ensure that budget estimates continue to be as accurate as possible.

Eligibility.—The Committee recognizes the Federal government's trust responsibility for providing healthcare for American Indians and Alaska Natives. The Committee is aware that the definition of who is an "Indian" is inconsistent across various Federal health programs, which has led to confusion, increased paperwork and even differing determinations of health benefits within Indian families themselves. The Committee therefore directs the Department of Health and Human Services, the Indian Health Service, and the Department of the Treasury to work together to establish a consistent definition of an "Indian" for purposes of providing health benefits.

Urban Indian Health.—The recommendation includes $44,410,000 for Urban Indian Health, $806,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and the budget request. The agency is directed to include current services estimates for Urban Indian Health in future budget requests. The Committee notes the agency's failure to report the results of the needs assessment directed by House Report 111–180. Therefore the recommendation includes a reduction to the Service leadership budget, along with bill lan-

guage requiring a program strategic plan developed in consultation with urban Indians and the National Academy of Public Administration.

Shortage of Health Care Providers.—The Service is encouraged to work with Tribes and health care organizations to find creative ways to address the Service's health care provider shortage, including improvements to the credentialing process.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$460,234,000
Budget estimate, 2016	639,725,000
Recommended, 2016	466,329,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+6,095,000
Budget estimate, 2015	−173,396,000

The Committee recommends $466,329,000 for Indian Health Facilities, $6,095,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $173,396,000 below the budget request. In addition to the table at the end of this report, the recommendation includes the following instructions:

Staffing for New Facilities.—The recommendation includes $1,584,000 for the staffing of newly opened health facilities as requested. The stipulations included in the Indian Health Services account regarding the allocation of funds pertains to this account as well.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, an agency within the National Institutes of Health, was authorized in section 311(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 and in section 126(g) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 to conduct certain research and worker training activities associated with the nation's Hazardous Substance Superfund program.

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$77,349,000
Budget estimate, 2016	77,349,000
Recommended, 2016	77,349,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	0

The Committee recommends $77,349,000 for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and the budget request.

AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), an agency in the Department of Health and Human Services, was created in section 104(i) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980. The Agency's mission is to serve the public through responsive public health actions to promote healthy and safe environments and prevent harmful toxic exposures. ATSDR assesses hazardous exposures in commu-

nities near toxic waste sites and advises the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and other government agencies, community groups and industry partners on actions needed to protect people's health. In addition, ATSDR conducts toxicological and applied research to support environmental assessments, supports health surveillance systems and registries, develops and disseminates information on hazardous substances, provides education and training on hazardous exposures, and responds to environmental emergencies. Through a national network of scientists and public health practitioners in State health departments, regional EPA offices and headquarters, ATSDR helps to protect people from acute toxic exposures that occur from hazardous leaks and spills, environment-related poisonings, and natural and terrorism-related disasters.

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$74,691,000
Budget estimate, 2016	74,691,000
Recommended, 2016	74,691,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	0

The Committee recommends $74,691,000 for the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, equal to the fiscal year 2015 level and the budget request.

OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) was established by Congress under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). The Office of Environmental Quality (OEQ), which provides professional and administrative staff for the Council, was established in the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970. The Council on Environmental Quality has statutory responsibility for overseeing Federal agency implementation of the requirements of NEPA. CEQ also assists in coordinating environmental programs among the Federal agencies in the Executive Branch.

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$3,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	3,015,000
Recommended, 2016	3,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	−15,000

The Committee recommends $3,000,000 for the Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $15,000 below the budget request.

CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (CSB) is an independent Federal agency charged with investigating industrial chemical accidents. The board members are appointed by the

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

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$11,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	12,271,000
Recommended, 2016	11,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	−1,271,000

The Committee recommends $11,000,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $1,271,000 below the budget request.

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

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

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$7,341,000
Budget estimate, 2016	8,400,000
Recommended, 2016	7,341,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	−1,059,000

The Committee recommends $7,341,000 for the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $1,059,000 below the budget request. Of this amount, $200,000 shall be transferred to the Department of the Interior Office of Inspector General to continue auditing the program. Members of the Committee recently traveled to the lands in dispute and met with members of the Hopi Tribe and the Navajo Nation to better understand the issues. The Committee will be working to bring this program to an expeditious and fair end in the near future.

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT

2015 PAYMENT TO THE INSTITUTE

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$9,469,000
Budget estimate, 2016	11,619,000
Recommended, 2016	9,469,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	−2,150,000

The Committee recommends $9,469,000 in direct appropriations for the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $2,150,000 below the budget request. The Committee encourages the Institute to submit a budget request beginning with fiscal year 2017, in coordination with other tribal colleges and universities, to transition appropriations to a school calendar as opposed to a fiscal calendar, over a period of three to five years.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Smithsonian Institution is the world's largest museum and research complex, with 19 museums and galleries, numerous research centers, libraries, archives, and the National Zoological Park. Funded by both private and Federal sources, the Smithsonian is unique in the Federal establishment. Created by an Act of Congress in 1846 to carry out the trust included in James Smithson's will, it has been engaged for 169 years in the "increase and diffusion of knowledge." Last year, the Smithsonian attracted over 27 million visits to its museums, galleries, and zoological park. Additional millions also view Smithsonian traveling exhibitions and participate in the annual Folklife Festival on the National Mall. As custodian of the National Collections, the Smithsonian is responsible for more than 138 million art objects, natural history specimens, and artifacts. These scientific and cultural collections are a vital resource for global research and conservation efforts. The collections are displayed for the enjoyment and education of visitors and are available for research by the staff of the Institution and by thousands of visiting students, scientists, and historians each year.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$675,343,000
Budget estimate, 2016	735,825,000
Recommended, 2016	680,422,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+5,079,000
Budget estimate, 2016	−55,403,000

The Committee recommends $680,422,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, $5,079,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $55,403,000 below the budget request.

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

Collections Care.—The Committee maintains its longstanding commitment to the preservation of priceless, irreplaceable Smithsonian Institution collections and has provided funds, as requested,

for the collections care initiative. The Committee is pleased by continuing efforts to improve the long-term inventory, preservation, and storage of historical collections including the military uniform collection at the National Museum of American History.

National Museum of African American History and Culture.—The Committee maintains its support for the National Museum of African American History and Culture (NMAAHC) and recognizes the need to address a number of funding priorities in advance of the museum's opening in 2016.

Science Education.—STEM education (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) is critical to our country's capacity to innovate and better prepare our Nation's young people for the high technology jobs of tomorrow. The Committee remains concerned by the lack of coordination and communication of STEM activities, budgets, and achievements across the Federal government. The Committee has not included requested funding for STEM engagement believing funds should be directed to higher priority needs within the Institution.

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

Ocean Education and Research.—The Smithsonian is encouraged to work with Executive Branch agencies, including NOAA, and other relevant organizations to further education related to America's oceans and to advance research in marine science.

FACILITIES CAPITAL

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$144,198,000
Budget estimate, 2016	200,000,000
Recommended, 2016	139,119,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	−5,079,000
Budget estimate, 2016	−60,881,000

The Committee recommends $139,119,000 for Facilities Capital, $5,079,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $60,881,000 below the budget request.

The Committee supports revitalization of Smithsonian Institution facilities and the planning and design of future projects. The Committee has provided funds to continue ongoing revitalization projects at the National Museum of Natural History, National Zoological Park, National Museum of American History, National Air and Space Museum, National Museum of the American Indian, Museum Support Center, and the Suitland Collections Facility. The Committee urges the Smithsonian to use remaining revitalization funds provided to support the highest priority projects on the Facilities Capital Program list.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

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

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$119,500,000
Budget estimate, 2016	126,660,000
Recommended, 2016	119,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	−7,160,000

The Committee recommends $119,500,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the National Gallery of Art, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $7,160,000 below the budget request.

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

REPAIR, RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$19,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	26,000,000
Recommended, 2016	19,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	−7,000,000

The Committee recommends $19,000,000 for Repair, Restoration and Renovation of buildings at the National Gallery of Art, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $7,000,000 below the budget request.

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

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

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

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$22,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	21,660,000
Recommended, 2016	21,660,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	−340,000
Budget estimate, 2016	0

The Committee recommends $21,660,000 for Operations and Maintenance, $340,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

CAPITAL REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$10,800,000
Budget estimate, 2016	14,740,000
Recommended, 2016	11,140,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	+340,000
Budget estimate, 2016	−3,600,000

The Committee recommends $11,140,000 for Capital Repair and Restoration $340,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $3,600,000 below the budget request.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

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

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$10,500,000
Budget estimate, 2016	10,420,000
Recommended, 2016	10,420,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	−80,000
Budget estimate, 2016	0

The Committee recommends $10,420,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, $80,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$146,021,000
Budget estimate, 2016	147,949,000
Recommended, 2016	146,021,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	−1,928,000

The Committee recommends $146,021,000 for the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $1,928,000 below the budget request.

Consistent with the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015, no funds have been provided for the "Our Town" initiative. The Committee believes direct grant funding can be better utilized supporting other effective priorities including arts therapy and engagement treatment programs for service members. The Committee supports the NEA's participation in the National Initiative on Arts and the Military, a collaborative effort involving Federal agencies, the military, and nonprofit and private sector partners working to advance the policy, research, and practice of arts therapy for military veterans and their families.

Further, the Committee commends the NEA for its collaboration with the Walter Reed National Military Center in creating the NEA/Walter Reed Healing Arts Partnership. Since 2011, this unique partnership has supported creative and innovative arts therapies for service members returning from Afghanistan and Iraq. This collaborative relationship has also resulted in clinical research at the Fort Belvoir Community Hospital Brain Injury Clinic in Virginia to evaluate the potential health benefits of creative arts therapy interventions for troops including service members with Traumatic Brain Injury and Post Traumatic Stress.

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

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

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

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

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION (INCLUDING MATCHING GRANTS)

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$146,021,000
Budget estimate, 2016	147,942,000
Recommended, 2016	146,021,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	−1,921,000

The Committee recommends a total of $146,021,000 for the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $1,921,000 below the budget request.

The Committee commends the NEH for its support of grant programs like the Warrior-Scholar Project to benefit veterans and service members transitioning to civilian life. Within funds provided, the Committee encourages the NEH to prioritize efforts to connect the humanities to the experience of veterans and provide educational opportunities for these American heroes.

The Committee commends the NEH Federal/State Partnership for its ongoing, successful collaboration with State humanities councils in each of the 50 states as well as Washington, D.C., the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa. Every NEH dollar received by a council is matched by a local contribution. In recent years, the proportion of NEH program funds supporting the work of State humanities councils has grown to nearly 40 percent. The Committee urges the NEH to provide program funding to support the work of State humanities councils consistent with the guidance provided in the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

The Commission of Fine Arts was established in 1910 to advise the Federal government on matters pertaining to the design of national symbols, and particularly to guide the architectural development of Washington, D.C. The Commission's work includes advice on designs for parks, public buildings, public art, as well as the design of national monuments, coins and medals, and overseas American military cemeteries. In addition, the Commission conducts design reviews of semipublic and private structures within the Old Georgetown Historic District and within certain areas of the National Capital that are adjacent to areas of Federal interest. The Commission reviews approximately 700 projects annually. The Commission also administers the National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$2,524,000
Budget estimate, 2016	2,653,000
Recommended, 2016	2,524,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	−129,000

The Committee recommends $2,524,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $129,000 below the budget request.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$2,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	2,000,000
Recommended, 2016	2,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	0

The National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs (NCACA) program was established in Public Law 99–190 to support organizations that perform, exhibit, and/or present the arts in the Nation's Capital. The Committee recommends $2,000,000, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and the budget request.

Bill Language.—The bill does not include requested language addressing limitations on grant recipient eligibility. The Committee directs the program to provide a report, not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, detailing the potential future impact of inclusion of such bill language on those arts and cultural affairs organizations that received NCACA grant funding in fiscal year 2015.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

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

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$6,204,000
Budget estimate, 2016	6,080,000
Recommended, 2016	6,080,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	−124,000
Budget estimate, 2016	0

The Committee recommends $6,080,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), $124,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

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

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$7,948,000
Budget estimate, 2016	8,348,000
Recommended, 2016	7,948,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	−400,000

The Committee recommends $7,948,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the National Capital Planning Commission, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $400,000 below the budget request.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

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

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$52,385,000
Budget estimate, 2016	54,959,000
Recommended, 2016	52,385,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	−2,574,000

The Committee recommends $52,385,000 for the Holocaust Memorial Museum, equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and $2,574,000 below the budget request.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL COMMISSION

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

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	2,000,000
Recommended, 2016	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	−1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	−2,000,000

The bill does not include funding for the Salaries and Expenses account.

The Committee strongly supports the construction of a permanent memorial to Dwight D. Eisenhower. However, the Commission's ongoing indifference to the views of the Eisenhower family, and the resulting lack of consensus on the memorial design, remain an area of significant concern. It is inconceivable and unacceptable to the Committee that a memorial to Dwight D. Eisenhower could be designed, approved, and built without the active support of the Eisenhower family. Legitimate issues raised by the Eisenhower family over the size, scope, and values reflected in the memorial's design have been routinely disregarded even as the Commission has continued to aggressively pursue required project approvals.

Accordingly, the Committee believes a "reset" is necessary in order for the project to continue. Such a reset should include 1) an open competition and selection and approval of a new design utilizing the existing designated memorial site that includes the participation of the Eisenhower family and other partners in the planning and approval process and, 2) the appointment of new Commission staff.

The Committee notes with concern both the number of consultants under contract with the Commission and the amount paid to these consultants. The Committee has learned that, to date, the Commission has paid contract staff and consultants nearly $7,000,000 from the salaries and expenses account. Additional amounts, including $16,000,000 for the memorial's architect and design firm, have been paid from the construction account. The Committee understands that some contract expenses which had been paid from the salaries and expenses account are now being paid using previously appropriated construction account funds.

The Committee further understands that the unobligated balance for the Salary and Expenses account is presently more than $1,000,000. The Committee believes additional review of these Commission expenditures is necessary and, therefore, directs the Commission to provide not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act, a list of all paid contractors and consultants to the Commission since fiscal year 2011, their function, contract amount, payment amounts made to each to date, and whether payments to such contractors or consultants have been paid from the Salaries and Expenses account or the Construction account.

Also worth noting is the Commission's anemic fundraising record. In spite of paying a fundraising consultant $1,400,000 over the last four years, the Commission has raised less than $450,000 to date (including $300,000 from a single donor). This leaves the Commission well behind its fundraising goal to complete the memorial. The Eisenhower family, whose support is critical to raising funds, has indicated its willingness and desire to assist with fundraising should a memorial be built that more closely reflects the Eisenhower family's values.

Given these concerns, the Committee strongly urges the authorizers of jurisdiction in the House and Senate to work expeditiously on legislation to authorize an open, public, and transparent new design process that is collaborative and involves the various constituencies as partners including, but not limited to, the Congress, the Eisenhower family, the Eisenhower Commission, the National Park Service, the Commission on Fine Arts, and the National Cap-

itol Planning Commission. Such legislation should direct the appointment of a new Commission staff.

In the interim, the Committee directs that monthly expenditures by the Commission shall be limited to payroll, rent, utilities and other fixed costs associated with essential daily operations of the Commission only. No funds previously appropriated shall be used for travel-related expenses. The Committee also directs the Commission to submit to the Committees on Appropriations a monthly report on all expenditures from amounts previously appropriated.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 2015	$0
Budget estimate, 2016	68,200,000
Recommended, 2016	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2015	0
Budget estimate, 2016	−68,200,000

The bill does not include funding for the Capital Construction account. No additional funding will be provided until a public competition for a new design occurs utilizing the existing designated memorial site. The Committee continues bill language maintaining the approved site of the memorial and preventing construction of the memorial to begin until all necessary construction funds have been appropriated.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

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

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

Section 404 continues a limitation on accepting and processing applications for patents and on the patenting of Federal lands; permits processing of grandfathered applications; and permits third-party contractors to process grandfathered applications.

Section 405 continues a provision regarding the payment of contract support costs for fiscal year 2014 and prior years.

Section 406 addresses the payment of contract support costs for fiscal year 2016.

Section 407 continues a provision allowing Forest Service land management plans to be more than 15 years old if the Secretary is acting in good faith to update such plans and prohibiting the use of funds to implement new wilderness directives under the planning rule.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 416 requires the President to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations no later than 120 days after the fiscal year 2017 budget is submitted to Congress describing in detail all Federal agency obligations and expenditures for climate change programs and activities in fiscal years 2015 and 2016.

Section 417 continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds to promulgate or implement any regulation requiring the issuance of permits under title V of the Clean Air Act for carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, water vapor, or methane emissions.

Section 418 continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds to implement any provision in a rule if that provision requires mandatory reporting of greenhouse gas emissions from manure management systems.

Section 419 provides a one-year extension of the current recreation fee authority.

Section 420 continues a provision from the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 modifying authorities relating to the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission.

Section 421 prohibits the use of funds to regulate the lead content of ammunition or fishing tackle.

Section 422 prohibits the use of funds to develop, adopt, implement, administer, or enforce a change or supplement to a rule or guidance documents pertaining to the definition of waters under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

Section 423 prohibits the use of funds to develop, carry out, implement, or enforce proposed regulations published on June 18, 2010.

Section 424 prohibits the use of funds to limit recreational shooting and hunting on Federal and public lands except for public safety.

Section 425 prohibits the use of funds for the National Ocean Policy developed under Executive Order 13547.

Section 426 prohibits EPA from using funds to implement, administer, or enforce the lead renovation rule until EPA has approved a commercially available lead test kit.

Section 427 prohibits EPA from using funds to develop, propose, finalize, implement, enforce, or administer any regulation that would establish new financial responsibility requirements under CERCLA.

Section 428 prohibits EPA from using funds to develop, issue, implement, or enforce any greenhouse gas New Source Performance

Standards on any new or existing source that is an electric utility generating unit.

Section 429 prohibits the use of funds from making any change to the regulations in effect on October 1, 2012, pertaining to the definitions of the terms "fill material" or "discharge of fill material".

Section 430 continues a provision through fiscal year 2017 authorizing the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to consider local contractors when awarding contracts for certain activities on public lands.

Section 431 extends the authorization for the Chesapeake Bay Initiative.

Section 432 extends certain authorities through fiscal year 2016 allowing the Forest Service to renew grazing permits.

Section 433 makes available vacant allotments for permittees impacted by drought or wildland fire.

Section 434 clarifies the protection of water rights with regard to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management permits.

Section 435 limits the use of funds for status changes of certain chemicals.

Section 436 sets requirements for the use of American iron and steel for certain loans and grants.

Section 437 prohibits the use of funds pertaining to certain updates to the social cost of carbon.

Section 438 prohibits the use of finds to revise primary and secondary standards for ozone until at least 85 percent of counties in nonattahunent achieve compliance with previous standards.

Section 439 prohibits the use of funds for certain activities related to the final rule on hydraulic fracturing on Federal and Indian Lands.

Section 440 establishes a Spending Reduction Account in the bill.

BILL-WIDE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

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

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

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

ROLL CALL NO. 1

Date: June 16, 2015
Measure: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2016
Motion by: Ms. McCollum
Description of Motion: To strike a number of policy provisions in the bill.
Results: Defeated 19 yeas to 32 nays

Members Voting Yea
Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Farr
Mr. Fattah
Mr. Honda
Mr. Israel
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Lee
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay
Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Crenshaw
Mr. Cuellar
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Dent
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Jolly
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Palazzo
Mr. Rigell
Mrs. Roby
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rooney
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

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

ROLL CALL NO. 2

Date: June 16, 2015
Measure: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2016
Motion by: Ms. Pingree
Description of Motion: To strike Section 117, Section 121, and Section 122 relating to Endangered Species Act listing activities of gray wolves, northern long-eared bats, and greater sage-grouse, respectively.
Results: Defeated 19 yeas to 32 nays

Members Voting Yea
Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Farr
Mr. Fattah
Mr. Honda
Mr. Israel
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Lee
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay
Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Crenshaw
Mr. Cuellar
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Dent
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Jolly
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Palazzo
Mr. Rigell
Mrs. Roby
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rooney
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

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

ROLL CALL NO. 3

Date: June 16, 2015
Measure: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2016
Motion by: Mr. Jenkins
Description of Motion: To prohibit funding for the Environmental Protection Agency to revise ozone standards until certain criteria are met.
Results: Adopted 31 yeas to 20 nays

Members Voting Yea
Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Crenshaw
Mr. Cuellar
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Dent
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Jolly
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Palazzo
Mr. Rigell
Mrs. Roby
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rooney
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

Members Voting Nay
Mr. Bishop
Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Farr
Mr. Fattah
Mr. Honda
Mr. Israel
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Lee
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

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

ROLL CALL NO. 4

Date: June 16, 2015
Measure: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2016
Motion by: Mr. Quigley
Description of Motion: To strike Section 422 relating to the Waters of the U.S. funding prohibition.
Results: Defeated 19 yeas to 32 nays

Members Voting Yea
Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Farr
Mr. Fattah
Mr. Honda
Mr. Israel
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Lee
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay
Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Crenshaw
Mr. Cuellar
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Dent
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Jolly
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Palazzo
Mr. Rigell
Mrs. Roby
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rooney
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

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

ROLL CALL NO. 5

Date: June 16, 2015
Measure: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2016
Motion by: Mrs. Lowey
Description of Motion: To strike Section 428 relating to the greenhouse gas regulation funding prohibition.
Results: Defeated 19 yeas to 32 nays

Members Voting Yea
Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Farr
Mr. Fattah
Mr. Honda
Mr. Israel
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Lee
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay
Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Crenshaw
Mr. Cuellar
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Dent
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Jolly
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Palazzo
Mr. Rigell
Mrs. Roby
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rooney
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

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

ROLL CALL NO. 6

Date: June 16, 2015
Measure: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2016
Motion by: Mr. Frelinghuysen
Description of Motion: To report the bill to the House, as amended.
Results: Adopted 30 yeas to 21 nays

Members Voting Yea
Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Crenshaw
Mr. Culberson
Mr. Dent
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Ms. Granger
Mr. Graves
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Jolly
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Palazzo
Mr. Rigell
Mrs. Roby
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rooney
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder
Mr. Young

Members Voting Nay
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Farr
Mr. Fattah
Mr. Honda
Mr. Israel
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Ms. Lee
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

STATEMENT OF GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following is a statement of general performance goals and objectives for which this measure authorizes funding:

The Committee on Appropriations considers program performance, including a program's success in developing and attaining outcome-related goals and objectives, in developing funding recommendations.

RESCISSION OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the rescission recommended in the accompanying bill:

Department and activity:	
Amounts recommended for rescission:	
Department of the Interior: Land and Water Conservation Fund (contract authority)	$28,000,000.
Environmental Protection Agency: STAG	$8,000,000.

TRANSFERS OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the transfer of funds in the accompanying bill.

APPROPRIATION TRANSFERS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Account from which transfer is made	Amount (000's)	Account to which transfer is made	Amount (000's)
Department of the Interior, National Park Service	not specified	Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration	not specified
Department of the Interior, BIA/BIE, Operation of Indian Programs	not specified	Indian forest land assistance accounts	not specified
Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs Construction	not specified	Bureau of Reclamation	not specified
Department of the Interior, Office of Insular Affairs	not specified	Secretary of Agriculture	not specified
Department of the Interior, Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians	not specified	Department of the Interior, BIA/BIE, Operation of Indian Programs; Office of the Solicitor, Salaries and Expenses; Office of the Secretary, Departmental Operations	not specified
Department of the Interior, Wildland Fire Management	not specified	Department of the Interior, for repayment of advances made during emergencies	not specified
Department of the Interior, Wildland Fire Management	up to $50,000	Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management	up to $50,000
Department of the Interior, FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund	not specified	Department of the Interior, Wildland Fire Management	not specified
Department of the Interior, Intra-Bureau	not specified	Department of the Interior, Intra-Bureau, for emergency purposes as specified	not specified
Department of the Interior, Department-Wide	not specified	Department of the Interior, Department-Wide, for emergency purposes as specified	not specified
Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, and Office of the Special Trustee	not specified	Indian trust management and reform activities	not specified
Environmental Protection Agency, Hazardous Substance Superfund	not specified	Other Federal Agencies	not specified
Environmental Protection Agency, Hazardous Substance Superfund	$8,459	Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Inspector General	$8,459
Environmental Protection Agency, Hazardous Substance Superfund	$16,217	Environmental Protection Agency, Science and Technology	$16,217
Environmental Protection Agency, Administrative Provisions	up to $300,000	Any Federal Department or Agency for Great Lakes Initiative	up to $300,000
Forest Service, National Forest System	up to $65,560	Forest Service, National Forest System, Integrated Resource Restoration pilot program	up to $65,560
Forest Service, Capital Improvement and Maintenance	not specified	General Fund of the Treasury	not specified
Forest Service, Capital Improvement and Maintenance	up to $14,743	Forest Service, National Forest System, Integrated Resource Restoration pilot program	up to $14,743
Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management	not specified	Forest Service, for repayment of advances made during emergencies	not specified
Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management	not specified	Forest Service, State and Private Forestry	not specified
Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management	not specified	Forest Service, National Forest System	not specified
Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management	not specified	Forest Service, Forest and Rangeland Research	not specified
Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management	up to $50,000	Secretary of the Interior	up to $50,000
Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management	up to $28,077	Forest Service, National Forest System, Integrated Resource Restoration pilot program	up to $28,077
Forest Service, FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund	not specified	Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management	not specified
Forest Service, Administrative Provisions	not specified	Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management	not specified
Forest Service, Administrative Provisions	not specified	Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management	not specified
Forest Service, Administrative Provisions	up to $82,000	USDA, Working Capital Fund	up to $82,000
Forest Service, Administrative Provisions	up to $14,500	USDA, Greenbook	up to $14,500
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, Salaries and Expenses	$200	Department of the Interior, Office of Inspector General	$200

DISCLOSURE OF EARMARKS AND CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

Neither the bill nor the report contains any Congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined by clause 9 of rule XXI.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII, CL. 3(e) (RAMSEYER RULE)

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2012

(Public Law 112-74)

AN ACT Making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

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

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

* * * * * * *

BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION OPERATED SCHOOLS

SEC. 115. (a)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law or Federal regulation, including section 586(c) of title 40, United States Code, the Director of the BIE, or the Director's designee, is authorized to enter into agreements with public and private persons and entities that provide for such persons and entities to rent or lease the land or facilities of a Bureau-operated school for such periods of time as the school is Bureau operated, in exchange for a consideration (in the form of funds) that benefits the school, as determined by the head of the school.

(2) Funds received under paragraph (1) shall be retained by the school and used for school purposes otherwise authorized by law. Any funds received under paragraph (1) are hereby made available until expended for such purposes, notwithstanding section 3302 of title 31, United States Code.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed to allow for the diminishment of, or otherwise affect, the appropriation of funds to the budget accounts for the operation and maintenance of Bureau-operated schools. No funds shall be withheld from the distribution

to the budget of any Bureau-operated school due to the receipt by the school of a benefit in accordance with this section.

(b) Notwithstanding any provision of title 5, United States Code, or any regulation promulgated under such title, education personnel who are under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of the Interior may participate in a fundraising activity for the benefit of a Bureau-operated school in an official capacity as part of their official duties. When participating in such an official capacity, the employee may use the employee's official title, position, and authority. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to authorize participation in political activity (as such term is used in section 7324 of title 5, United States Code) otherwise prohibited by law.

(c) The Secretary of the Interior shall promulgate regulations to carry out this section not later than 16 months after the date of the enactment of this Act. Such regulations shall include—

(1) standards for the appropriate use of Bureau-operated school lands and facilities by third parties under a rental or lease agreement;

(2) provisions for the establishment and administration of mechanisms for the acceptance of consideration for the use and benefit of a school in accordance with this section (including, in appropriate cases, the establishment and administration of trust funds);

(3) accountability standards to ensure ethical conduct; and

(4) provisions for monitoring the amount and terms of consideration received, the manner in which the consideration is used, and any results achieved by such use.

(d) Provisions of this section shall apply to fiscal years 2012 through **[**2017**]** *2027*.

* * * * * * *

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS REGARDING GRAZING ON PUBLIC LANDS

SEC. 122. (a) EXHAUSTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW REQUIRED.—

(1) For **[**fiscal years 2012 through 2016**]** *fiscal year 2012 and each fiscal year thereafter*, a person may bring a civil action challenging a decision of the Bureau of Land Management concerning grazing on public lands (as defined in section 103(e) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702(e))) in a Federal district court only if the person has exhausted the administrative hearings and appeals procedures established by the Department of the Interior, including having filed a timely appeal and a request for stay.

(2) An issue may be considered in the judicial review of a decision referred to in paragraph (1) only if the issue was raised in the administrative review process described in such paragraph.

(3) An exception to the requirement of exhausting the administrative review process before seeking judicial review shall be available if a Federal court finds that the agency failed or was unable to make information timely available during the administrative review process for issues of material fact. For

the purposes of this paragraph, the term "timely" means within 120 calendar days after the date that the challenge to the agency action or amendment at issue is received for administrative review.

(b) ACCEPTANCE OF DONATION OF CERTAIN EXISTING PERMITS OR LEASES.—

(1) During fiscal year 2012 and thereafter, the Secretary of the Interior shall accept the donation of any valid existing permits or leases authorizing grazing on public lands within the California Desert Conservation Area. With respect to each permit or lease donated under this paragraph, the Secretary shall terminate the grazing permit or lease, ensure a permanent end (except as provided in paragraph (2)), to grazing on the land covered by the permit or lease, and make the land available for mitigation by allocating the forage to wildlife use consistent with any applicable Habitat Conservation Plan, section 10(a)(1)(B) permit, or section 7 consultation under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

(2) If the land covered by a permit or lease donated under paragraph (1) is also covered by another valid existing permit or lease that is not donated under such paragraph, the Secretary of the Interior shall reduce the authorized grazing level on the land covered by the permit or lease to reflect the donation of the permit or lease under paragraph (1). To ensure that there is a permanent reduction in the level of grazing on the land covered by a permit or lease donated under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall not allow grazing use to exceed the authorized level under the remaining valid existing permit or lease that is not donated.

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TITLE IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

* * * * * * *

CONTRACTING AUTHORITIES

SEC. 412. In awarding a Federal contract with funds made available by this Act, notwithstanding Federal Government procurement and contracting laws, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior (the "Secretaries") may, in evaluating bids and proposals, through [fiscal year 2015,] *fiscal year 2017,* give consideration to local contractors who are from, and who provide employment and training for, dislocated and displaced workers in an economically disadvantaged rural community, including those historically timber-dependent areas that have been affected by reduced timber harvesting on Federal lands and other forest-dependent rural communities isolated from significant alternative employment opportunities: *Provided*, That notwithstanding Federal Government procurement and contracting laws the Secretaries may award contracts, grants or cooperative agreements to local non-profit entities, Youth Conservation Corps or related partnerships with State, local or non-profit youth groups, or small or micro-business or disadvantaged business: *Provided further*, That the con-

tract, grant, or cooperative agreement is for forest hazardous fuels reduction, watershed or water quality monitoring or restoration, wildlife or fish population monitoring, road decommissioning, trail maintenance or improvement, or habitat restoration or management: *Provided further*, That the terms "rural community" and "economically disadvantaged" shall have the same meanings as in section 2374 of Public Law 101-624 (16 U.S.C. 6612): *Provided further*, That the Secretaries shall develop guidance to implement this section: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed as relieving the Secretaries of any duty under applicable procurement laws, except as provided in this section.

* * * * * * *

SECTION 102301 OF TITLE 54, UNITED STATES CODE

§ 102301. Volunteers in parks program

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary may recruit, train, and accept, without regard to chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5 or regulations prescribed under that chapter or subchapter, the services of individuals without compensation as volunteers for or in aid of interpretive functions or other visitor services or activities in and related to System units and related areas. In accepting those services, the Secretary shall not permit the use of volunteers in hazardous duty or law enforcement work or in policymaking processes, or to displace any employee. The services of individuals whom the Secretary determines are skilled in performing hazardous activities may be accepted.

(b) INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.—The Secretary may provide for incidental expenses of volunteers, such as transportation, uniforms, lodging, and subsistence.

(c) FEDERAL EMPLOYEE STATUS FOR VOLUNTEERS.—

(1) EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF VOLUNTEERS.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, a volunteer shall not be deemed a Federal employee and shall not be subject to the provisions of law relating to Federal employment, including those relating to hours of work, rates of compensation, leave, unemployment compensation, and Federal employee benefits.

(2) TORT CLAIMS.—For the purpose of sections 1346(b) and 2401(b) and chapter 171 of title 28, a volunteer under this chapter shall be deemed a Federal employee.

(3) VOLUNTEERS DEEMED CIVIL EMPLOYEES.—For the purposes of subchapter I of chapter 81 of title 5, volunteers under this chapter shall be deemed civil employees of the United States within the meaning of the term "employee" as defined in section 8101 of title 5, and subchapter I of chapter 81 of title 5 shall apply.

(4) COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES AND DAMAGES.—For the purpose of claims relating to damage to, or loss of, personal property of a volunteer incident to volunteer service, a volunteer under this chapter shall be deemed a Federal employee, and section 3721 of title 31 shall apply.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section not more than [$3,500,000] *$7,000,000* for each fiscal year.

ACT OF OCTOBER 11, 2000

(Public Law 106-291)

AN ACT Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

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TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

* * * * * * *

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SEC. 157. (a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the "Wheeling National Heritage Area Act of 2000".

(b) FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.—

(1) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(A) the area in an around Wheeling, West Virginia, possesses important historical, cultural, and natural resources, representing major heritage themes of transportation, commerce and industry, and Victorian culture in the United States;

(B) the City of Wheeling has played an important part in the settlement of this country by serving as—

(i) the western terminus of the National Road of the early 1800's;

(ii) the "Crossroads of America" throughout the nineteenth century;

(iii) one of the few major inland ports in the nineteenth century; and

(iv) the site for the establishment of the Restored State of Virginia, and later the State of West Virginia, during the Civil War and as the first capital of the new State of West Virginia;

(C) the City of Wheeling has also played an important role in the industrial and commercial heritage of the United States, through the development and maintenance of many industries crucial to the Nation's expansion, including iron and steel, textile manufacturing, boat building, glass manufacturing, and stogie and chewing tobacco manufacturing facilities, many of which are industries that continue to play an important role in the national economy;

(D) the city of Wheeling has retained its national heritage themes with the designations of the old custom house (now Independence Hall) and the historic suspension bridge as National Historic Landmarks; with five historic districts; and many individual properties in the Wheeling

area listed or eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places;

(E) the heritage themes and number and diversity of Wheeling's remaining resources should be appropriately retained, enhanced, and interpreted for the education, benefit, and inspiration of the people of the United States; and

(F) in 1992 a comprehensive plan for the development and administration of the Wheeling National Heritage Area was completed for the National Park Service, the City of Wheeling, and the Wheeling National Task Force, including—

(i) an inventory of the national and cultural resources in the City of Wheeling;

(ii) criteria for preserving and interpreting significant natural and historic resources;

(iii) a strategy for the conservation, preservation, and reuse of the historical and cultural resources in the City of Wheeling and the surrounding region; and

(iv) an implementation agenda by which the State of West Virginia and local governments can coordinate their resources as well as a complete description of the management entity responsible for implementing the comprehensive plan.

(2) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

(A) to recognize the special importance of the history and development of the Wheeling area in the cultural heritage of the Nation;

(B) to provide a framework to assist the City of Wheeling and other public and private entities and individuals in the appropriate preservation, enhancement, and interpretation of significant resources in the Wheeling area emblematic of Wheeling's contributions to the Nation's cultural heritage;

(C) to allow for limited Federal, State and local capital contributions for planning and infrastructure investments to complete the Wheeling National Heritage Area, in partnership with the State of West Virginia, the City of Wheeling, and other appropriate public and private entities; and

(D) to provide for an economically self-sustaining National Heritage Area not dependent on Federal financial assistance beyond the initial years necessary to establish the heritage area.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section—

(1) the term "city" means the City of Wheeling;

(2) the term "heritage area" means the Wheeling National Heritage Area established in subsection (d);

(3) the term "plan" means the "Plan for the Wheeling National Heritage Area" dated August, 1992;

(4) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior; and

(5) the term "State" means the State of West Virginia.

(d) WHEELING NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—In furtherance of the purposes of this section, there is established in the State of West Virginia the Wheeling National Heritage Area, as generally depicted on

the map entitled "Boundary Map, Wheeling National Heritage Area, Wheeling, West Virginia" and dated March, 1994. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(2) MANAGEMENT ENTITY.—

(A) The management entity for the heritage area shall be the Wheeling National Heritage Corporation, a nonprofit corporation chartered in the State of West Virginia.

(B) To the extent consistent with this section, the management entity shall manage the heritage area in accordance with the plan.

(e) DUTIES OF THE MANAGEMENT ENTITY.—

(1) MISSION.—

(A) The primary mission of the management entity shall be—

(i) to implement and coordinate the recommendations contained in the plan;

(ii) ensure integrated operation of the heritage area; and

(iii) conserve and interpret the historic and cultural resources of the heritage area.

(B) The management entity shall also direct and coordinate the diverse conservation, development, programming, educational, and interpretive activities within the heritage area.

(2) RECOGNITION OF PLAN.—The management entity shall work with the State of West Virginia and local governments to ensure that the plan is formally adopted by the City and recognized by the State.

(3) IMPLEMENTATION.—To the extent practicable, the management entity shall—

(A) implement the recommendations contained in the plan in a timely manner pursuant to the schedule identified in the plan;

(B) coordinate its activities with the City, the State, and the Secretary;

(C) ensure the conservation and interpretation of the heritage area's historical, cultural, and natural resources, including—

(i) assisting the City and the State in the preservation of sites, buildings, and objects within the heritage area which are listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places;

(ii) assisting the City, the State, or a nonprofit organization in the restoration of any historic building in the heritage area;

(iii) increasing public awareness of and appreciation for the natural, cultural, and historic resources of the heritage area;

(iv) assisting the State or City in designing, establishing, and maintaining appropriate interpretive facilities and exhibits in the heritage area;

(v) assisting in the enhancement of public awareness and appreciation for the historical, archae-

ological, and geologic resources and sites in the heritage area; and

(vi) encouraging the City and other local governments to adopt land use policies consistent with the goals of the plan, and to take actions to implement those policies;

(D) encourage intergovernmental cooperation in the achievement of these objectives;

(E) develop recommendations for design standards within the heritage area; and

(F) seek to create public-private partnerships to finance projects and initiatives within the heritage area.

(4) AUTHORITIES.—The management entity may, for the purposes of implementing the plan, use Federal funds made available by this section to—

(A) make grants to the State, City, or other appropriate public or private organizations, entities, or persons;

(B) enter into cooperative agreements with, or provide technical assistance to Federal agencies, the State, City or other appropriate public or private organizations, entities, or persons;

(C) hire and compensate such staff as the management entity deems necessary;

(D) obtain money from any source under any program or law requiring the recipient of such money to make a contribution in order to receive such money;

(E) spend funds on promotion and marketing consistent with the resources and associated values of the heritage area in order to promote increased visitation; and

(F) contract for goods and services.

(5) ACQUISITION OF REAL PROPERTY.—

(A) Except as provided in paragraph (B), the management entity may not acquire any real property or interest therein within the heritage area, other than the leasing of facilities.

(B)(i) Subject to subparagraph (ii), the management entity may acquire real property, or an interest therein, within the heritage area by gift or devise, or by purchase from a willing seller with money which was donated, bequeathed, appropriated, or otherwise made available to the management entity on the condition that such money be used to purchase real property, or interest therein, within the heritage area.

(ii) Any real property or interest therein acquired by the management entity pursuant to this paragraph shall be conveyed in perpetuity by the management entity to an appropriate public or private entity, as determined by the management entity. Any such conveyance shall be made as soon as practicable after acquisition, without consideration, and on the condition that the real property or interest therein so conveyed shall be used for public purposes.

(6) REVISION OF PLAN.—Within 18 months after the date of enactment, the management entity shall submit to the Sec-

retary a revised plan. Such revision shall include, but not be limited to—

(A) a review of the implementation agenda for the heritage area;

(B) projected capital costs; and

(C) plans for partnership initiatives and expansion of community support.

(f) DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.—

(1) INTERPRETIVE SUPPORT.—The Secretary may, upon request of the management entity, provide appropriate interpretive, planning, educational, staffing, exhibits, and other material or support for the heritage area, consistent with the plan and as appropriate to the resources and associated values of the heritage area.

(2) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may upon request of the management entity and consistent with the plan, provide technical assistance to the management entity.

(3) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND GRANTS.—The Secretary may, in consultation with the management entity and consistent with the management plan, make grants to, and enter into cooperative agreements with the management entity, the State, City, non-profit organization or any person.

(3) PLAN AMENDMENTS.—No amendments to the plan may be made unless approved by the Secretary. The Secretary shall consult with the management entity in reviewing any proposed amendments.

(g) DUTIES OF OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Any Federal department, agency, or other entity conducting or supporting activities directly affecting the heritage area shall—

(1) consult with the Secretary and the management entity with respect to such activities.

(2) cooperate with the Secretary and the management entity in carrying out their duties under this Act, and to the extent practicable, coordinate such activities directly with the duties of the Secretary and the management entity.

(3) to the extent practicable, conduct or support such activities in a manner which the management entity determines will not have an adverse effect on the heritage area.

(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section **[**$11,000,000**]** *$13,000,000*, except that not more than $1,000,000 may be appropriated to carry out this section for any fiscal year.

(2) MATCHING FUNDS.—Federal funding provided under this section shall be matched at least 25 percent by other funds or in-kind services.

(i) SUNSET.—The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any assistance under this section after September 30, 2021.

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PUBLIC LAW 104–333

AN ACT To provide for the administration of certain Presidio properties at minimal cost to the Federal taxpayer, and for other purposes.

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DIVISION II

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TITLE II—TENNESSEE CIVIL WAR HERITAGE AREA

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SEC. 208. SUNSET.

The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any assistance under this title after September 30, [2015] *2017*.

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TITLE III—AUGUSTA CANAL NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

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SEC. 310. SUNSET.

The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any assistance under this title after September 30, [2015] *2017*.

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TITLE IV—STEEL INDUSTRY HERITAGE PROJECT

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SEC. 409. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated under this title not more than $1,000,000 for any fiscal year. Not more than a total of [$15,000,000] *$17,000,000* may be appropriated for the Heritage Area under this title.

(b) 50 PERCENT MATCH.—Federal funding provided under this title, after the designation of this Heritage Area, may not exceed 50 percent of the total cost of any assistance or grant provided or authorized under this title.

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TITLE V—ESSEX NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

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SEC. 508. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated under this title not more than $1,000,000 for any fiscal year. Not more than a total of **[**$15,000,000**]** *$17,000,000* may be appropriated for the Area under this title.

(b) 50 PERCENT MATCH.—Federal funding provided under this title, after the designation of the Area, may not exceed 50 percent of the total cost of any assistance or grant provided or authorized under this title.

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TITLE VI—SOUTH CAROLINA NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR

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SEC. 607. SUNSET.

The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any assistance under this title after September 30, **[**2015**]** *2017*.

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TITLE VIII—OHIO & ERIE CANAL NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR

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SEC. 810. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated under this title not more than $1,000,000 for any fiscal year. Not more than a total of **[**$15,000,000**]** *$17,000,000* may be appropriated for the corridor under this title.

(b) 50 PERCENT MATCH.—Federal funding provided under this title, after the designation of this corridor, may not exceed 50 percent of the total cost of any assistance or grant provided or authorized under this title.

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PUBLIC LAW 113–76

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

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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OFFSHORE PAY AUTHORITY EXTENSION

SEC. 117. For fiscal years 2014 [and 2015] *through 2017*, funds made available in this title for the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to establish higher minimum rates of basic pay described in section 121(c) of division E of Public Law 112-74 (125 Stat. 1012).

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ONSHORE PAY AUTHORITY

SEC. 123. For fiscal years 2014 [and 2015] *through 2017*, funds made available in this title for the Bureau of Land Management and the Bureau of Indian Affairs may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to establish higher minimum rates of basic pay for employees of the Department of the Interior carrying out the inspection and regulation of onshore oil and gas operations on public lands in the Petroleum Engineer (GS-0881) and Petroleum Engineering Technician (G-0802) job series at grades 5 through 14 at rates no greater than 25 percent above the minimum rates of basic pay normally scheduled, and such higher rates shall be consistent with subsections (e) through (h) of section 5305 of title 5, United States Code.

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SECTION 810 OF THE FEDERAL LANDS RECREATION ENHANCEMENT ACT

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SEC. 810. SUNSET PROVISION.

The authority of the Secretary to carry out this Act shall terminate [10 years after the date of the enactment of this Act] *on September 30, 2017*.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

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TITLE VIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

(1) the people of the United States feel a deep debt of gratitude to Dwight D. Eisenhower, who served as Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe in World War II and subsequently as 34th President of the United States; and

(2) an appropriate permanent memorial to Dwight D. Eisenhower should be created to perpetuate his memory and his contributions to the United States.

(b) COMMISSION.—There is established a commission to be known as the "Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission" (referred to in this section as the "Commission").

(c) MEMBERSHIP.—The Commission shall be composed of—

(1) four persons appointed by the President, not more than two of whom may be members of the same political party;

(2) four Members of the Senate appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate in consultation with the Majority Leader and Minority Leader of the Senate, of which not more than two appointees may be members of the same political party; and

(3) four Members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives in consultation with the Majority Leader and Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, of which not more than two appointees may be members of the same political party.

(d) CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR.—The members of the Commission shall select a Chair and Vice Chair of the Commission. The Chair and Vice Chair shall not be members of the same political party.

(e) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers if a quorum is present, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(f) MEETINGS.—

(1) INITIAL MEETING.—Not later than 45 days after the date on which a majority of the members of the Commission have been appointed, the Commission shall hold its first meeting.

(2) SUBSEQUENT MEETINGS.—The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chair.

(g) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum but a lesser number of members may hold hearings.

(h) NO COMPENSATION.—A member of the Commission shall serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed for expenses incurred in carrying out the duties of the Commission.

(i) DUTIES.—The Commission shall consider and formulate plans for such a permanent memorial to Dwight D. Eisenhower, including its nature, design, construction, and location.

(j) POWERS OF THE COMMISSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(A) POWERS.—The Commission may—

(i) make such expenditures for services and materials for the purpose of carrying out this section as the Commission considers advisable from funds appropriated or received as gifts for that purpose;

(ii) solicit and accept contributions to be used in carrying out this section or to be used in connection with the construction or other expenses of the memorial;

(iii) hold hearings and enter into contracts;

(iv) enter into contracts for specialized or professional services as necessary to carry out this section; and

(v) take such actions as are necessary to carry out this section.

(B) SPECIALIZED OR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES.—Services under subparagraph (A)(iv) may be—

(i) obtained without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, including section 3109 of that title; and

(ii) may be paid without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, including chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of that title.

(2) GIFTS OF PROPERTY.—The Commission may accept gifts of real or personal property to be used in carrying out this section, including to be used in connection with the construction or other expenses of the memorial.

(3) FEDERAL COOPERATION.—At the request of the Commission, a Federal department or agency may provide any information or other assistance to the Commission that the head of the Federal department or agency determines to be appropriate.

(4) POWERS OF MEMBERS AND AGENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If authorized by the Commission, any member or agent of the Commission may take any action that the Commission is authorized to take under this section.

(B) ARCHITECT.—The Commission may appoint an architect as an agent of the Commission to—

(i) represent the Commission on various governmental source selection and planning boards on the selection of the firms that will design and construct the memorial; and

(ii) perform other duties as designated by the Chairperson of the Commission.

(C) TREATMENT.—An authorized member or agent of the Commission (including an individual appointed under subparagraph (B)) providing services to the Commission shall be considered an employee of the Federal Government in the performance of those services for the purposes of chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, relating to tort claims.

(5) TRAVEL.—Each member of the Commission shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Commission.

(k) REPORTS.—The Commission shall—

(1) report the plans under subsection (i), together with recommendations, to the President and the Congress at the earliest practicable date; and

(2) in the interim, make annual reports on its progress to the President and the Congress.

(l) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER LAWS.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Commission.

(m) AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH MEMORIAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission may establish a permanent memorial to Dwight D. Eisenhower on land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior in the District of Columbia or its environs.

(2) COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE WORKS.—The establishment of the memorial shall be in accordance with the Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.).

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

(n) MEMORIAL FUND.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is created in the Treasury a fund for the memorial to Dwight D. Eisenhower that includes amounts contributed under subsection (j)(2).

(2) USE OF FUND.—The fund shall be used for the expenses of establishing the memorial.

(3) INTEREST.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall credit to the fund the interest on obligations held in the fund.

(o) STAFF AND SUPPORT SERVICES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(A) POWERS.—The Commission may—

(i) make such expenditures for services and materials for the purpose of carrying out this section as the Commission considers advisable from funds appropriated or received as gifts for that purpose;

(ii) solicit and accept contributions to be used in carrying out this section or to be used in connection with the construction or other expenses of the memorial;

(iii) hold hearings and enter into contracts;

(iv) enter into contracts for specialized or professional services as necessary to carry out this section; and

(v) take such actions as are necessary to carry out this section.

(B) SPECIALIZED OR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES.—Services under subparagraph (A)(iv) may be—

(i) obtained without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, including section 3109 of that title; and

(ii) may be paid without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, including chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of that title.

(2) GIFTS OF PROPERTY.—The Commission may accept gifts of real or personal property to be used in carrying out this section, including to be used in connection with the construction or other expenses of the memorial.

(3) FEDERAL COOPERATION.—At the request of the Commission, a Federal department or agency may provide any information or other assistance to the Commission that the head of the Federal department or agency determines to be appropriate.

(4) POWERS OF MEMBERS AND AGENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If authorized by the Commission, any member or agent of the Commission may take any action that the Commission is authorized to take under this section.

(B) ARCHITECT.—The Commission may appoint an architect as an agent of the Commission to—

(i) represent the Commission on various governmental source selection and planning boards on the selection of the firms that will design and construct the memorial; and

(ii) perform other duties as designated by the Chairperson of the Commission.

(C) TREATMENT.—An authorized member or agent of the Commission (including an individual appointed under subparagraph (B)) providing services to the Commission shall be considered an employee of the Federal Government in the performance of those services for the purposes of chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, relating to tort claims.

(5) TRAVEL.—Each member of the Commission shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Commission.

(p) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as necessary to carry out this section.

(q) APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS.—In addition to amounts provided elsewhere in this Act, there is appropriated to the Commission $300,000, to remain available until expended.

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CHESAPEAKE BAY INITIATIVE ACT OF 1998

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TITLE V—CHESAPEAKE BAY INITIATIVE

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SEC. 502. CHESAPEAKE BAY GATEWAYS AND WATERTRAILS.

(a) CHESAPEAKE BAY GATEWAYS AND WATERTRAILS NETWORK.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior (referredto in this section as the "Secretary"), in cooperation with theAdministrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (referredto in this section as the "Administrator"), shall provide technicaland financial assistance, in cooperation with other Federalagencies, State and local governments, nonprofit organizations,and the private sector—

(A) to identify, conserve, restore, and interpret natural,recreational, historical, and cultural resources within theChesapeake Bay Watershed;

(B) to identify and utilize the collective resources asChesapeake Bay Gateways sites for enhancing public educationof and access to the Chesapeake Bay;

(C) to link the Chesapeake Bay Gateways sites withtrails, tour roads, scenic byways, and other connectionsas determined by the Secretary;

(D) to develop and establish Chesapeake BayWatertrails comprising water routes and connections toChesapeake Bay Gateways sites and other land resourceswithin the Chesapeake Bay Watershed; and

(E) to create a network of Chesapeake Bay Gatewayssites and Chesapeake Bay Watertrails.

(2) COMPONENTS.—Components of the Chesapeake BayGateways and Watertrails Network may include—

(A) State or Federal parks or refuges;

(B) historic seaports;

(C) archaeological, cultural, historical, or recreationalsites; or

(D) other public access and interpretive sites asselected by the Secretary.

(b) CHESAPEAKE BAY GATEWAYS GRANTS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in cooperation with theAdministrator, shall establish a Chesapeake Bay GatewaysGrants Assistance Program to aid State and local governments,local communities, nonprofit organizations, and the private sectorin conserving, restoring, and interpreting important historic,cultural, recreational, and natural resources within the ChesapeakeBay Watershed.

(2) CRITERIA.—The Secretary, in cooperation with theAdministrator, shall develop appropriate eligibility,prioritization, and review criteria for grants under this section.

(3) MATCHING FUNDS AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Agrant under this section—

(A) shall not exceed 50 percent of eligible project costs;

(B) shall be made on the condition that non-Federalsources, including in-kind contributions of services or inaterials,provide the remainder of eligible projekt costs; and

(C) shall be made on the condition that not morethan 10 percent of all eligible project costs be used foradministrative expenses.

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

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CHANGES IN APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1)(A) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted describing the effect of provisions in the accompanying bill, which directly or indirectly change the application of existing law. In most instances these provisions have been included in prior appropriations Acts.

The bill includes the following changes in application of existing law:

OVERALL BILL

Providing that certain appropriations remain available until expended or extends the availability of funds beyond the fiscal year where programs or projects are continuing but for which legislation does not specifically authorize such extended availability. This authority tends to result in savings by preventing the practice of committing funds on low priority projects at the end of the fiscal year to avoid losing the funds.

Limiting, in certain instances, the obligation of funds for particular functions or programs. These limitations include restrictions on the obligation of funds for administrative expenses, travel expenses, the use of consultants, and programmatic areas within the overall jurisdiction of a particular agency.

Limiting official entertainment or reception and representation expenses for selected agencies in the bill.

Continuing ongoing activities of those Federal agencies, which require annual authorization or additional legislation, which has not been enacted.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Providing funds to the Bureau for the management of lands and resources.

Providing funds to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation under certain conditions.

Permitting the use of fees for processing applications for permit to drill.

Permitting the use of mining fee collections for program operations.

Permitting the use of fees from communication site rentals.

LAND ACQUISITION

Providing that the appropriation shall be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Providing funds for the Oregon and California Grant Lands.

Authorizing the transfer of certain collections from the Oregon and California Land Grants Fund to the Treasury.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Allowing certain funds to be transferred to the Department of the Interior for range improvements.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

Allowing the use of certain collected funds for certain administrative costs and operation of termination of certain facilities.

Allowing the use of funds on any damaged public lands.

Authorizing the Secretary to use monies from forfeitures, compromises or settlements for improvement, protection and rehabilitation of public lands under certain conditions.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

Allowing certain contributed funds to be advanced for administrative costs and other activities of the Bureau.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Permitting the Bureau to enter into agreements with public and private entities, including States.

Permitting the Bureau to manage improvements to which the United States has title.

Permitting the payment of rewards for information on violations of law on Bureau lands.

Providing for cost-sharing arrangements for printing services.

Permitting the Bureau to conduct certain projects for State governments on a reimbursable basis.

Prohibiting the use of funds for the destruction of wild horses and burros.

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Limiting funds for certain Endangered Species Act programs.

LAND ACQUISITION

Providing that the appropriation shall be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Providing that funding for projects may not be used for administrative costs.

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Providing that the appropriation shall be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

STATE AND TRIBAL WILDLIFE GRANTS

Providing for a State and Tribal wildlife grants program.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Providing that programs may be carried out by direct expenditure, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements and reimbursable agreements with public and private entities.

Providing for repair of damage to public roads.

Providing options for the purchase of land not to exceed $1.

Permitting cost-shared arrangements for printing services.

Permitting the acceptance of donated aircraft.

Providing that fees collected for non-toxic shot review and approval shall be available without further appropriation for the expenses of non-toxic shot review related expenses.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Designating funds for Everglades restoration.

Providing for repair, rehabilitation and maintenance of National Park Service assets.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

Providing for expenses not otherwise provided for.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Providing for expenses derived from the Historic Preservation Fund.

CONSTRUCTION

Providing funds for construction, improvements, repair or replacement of physical facilities including modified water deliveries to Everglades National Park with certain restrictions.

Providing that a single procurement may be issued for any project funded in fiscal year 2015 with a future phase indicated in the National Park Service 5-year Line Item Construction Plan.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

Rescinding Land and Water Conservation Fund contract authority.

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

Providing that the appropriation shall be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE

Providing funds for Centennial Challenge projects with no less than 50 percent of the cost of each project derived from non-Federal sources.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Allowing certain franchise fees to be available for expenditure without further appropriation to extinguish or reduce liability for certain possessory interests.

Providing for the retention of administrative costs under certain Land and Water Conservation Fund programs.

Allowing National Park Service funds to be transferred to the Federal Highway Administration for purposes authorized under 23 U.S.C. 204 for reasonable administrative support costs.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Providing funds to classify lands as to their mineral and water resources.

Providing funds to give engineering supervision to power permittees and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission licensees.

Limiting funds for the conduct of new surveys on private property without permission.

Limiting funds for cooperative topographic mapping or water resource data collection and investigations.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Allowing funds to be used for certain contracting, technical services, construction, maintenance, acquisition, and representation expenses.

Permitting the use of certain contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements.

Recognizing students and recent graduates as Federal employees for the purposes of travel and work injury compensation.

BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Permitting funds for mineral leasing and environmental study; enforcing laws and contracts; and for matching grants.

Providing that funds may be used which shall be derived from non-refundable cost recovery fees collected in 2014.

Permitting the use of certain excess receipts from Outer Continental Shelf leasing activities.

Providing for reasonable expenses related to volunteer beach and marine cleanup activities.

Prohibiting the use of funds for regulating non-lease holders.

BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

Permitting funds for mineral leasing and environmental study; enforcing laws and contracts; and for matching grants.

Providing that funds may be used which shall be derived from non-refundable cost recovery fees collected in 2014.

Permitting the use of certain excess receipts from Outer Continental Shelf leasing activities.

Permitting the use of funds derived from non-refundable inspection fees collecting in 2014.

Requiring that not less than 50 percent of inspection fees expended be used on personnel, expanding capacity and reviewing applications for permit to drill.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

Providing that funds shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Permitting payment to State and tribal personnel for travel and per diem expenses for training.

Permitting the use of certain offsetting collections from permit fees.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Allowing the use of debt recovery to pay for debt collection.

Allowing that certain funds made available under title IV of Public Law 95–87 may be used for any required non-Federal share of the cost of certain projects.

Allowing funds to be used for travel expenses of State and tribal personnel while attending certain OSM training.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

Limiting funds for official reception and representation expenses.

Limiting funds for welfare assistance payments, except for disaster relief.

Allowing tribal priority allocation funds to be used for unmet welfare assistance costs.

Providing forward-funding for school operations of Bureau-funded schools and other education programs.

Providing that limited funds shall be available until expended for certain purposes.

Allowing the transfer of certain forestry funds.

Allowing the use of funds to purchase uniforms or other identifying articles of clothing for personnel.

CONSTRUCTION

Providing for the transfer of Navajo irrigation project funds to the Bureau of Reclamation.

Providing that six percent of Federal Highway Trust Fund contract authority may be used for construction management costs.

Providing Safety of Dams funds on a non-reimbursable basis.

Requiring the use of administrative and cost accounting principles for certain school construction projects and exempting such projects from certain requirements.

Requiring conformance with building codes and health and safety standards.

Specifying the procedure for dispute resolution.

Limiting the control of construction projects when certain time frames have not been met.

Allowing reimbursement of construction costs from the Office of Special Trustee.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Limiting funds for administrative expenses and for subsidizing total loan principal.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Allowing the use of funds for direct expenditure, contracts, cooperative agreements, compacts, and grants.

Allowing contracting for the San Carlos Irrigation Project.

Limiting the use of funds for certain contracts, grants and cooperative agreements.

Allowing Tribes to return appropriated funds.

Prohibiting funding of Alaska schools.

Limiting the number of schools and the expansion of grade levels in individual schools.

Specifying distribution of indirect and administrative costs for certain Tribes.

Prohibiting the implementation of a new tribal recognition rule.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Allowing the use of certain funds for official reception and representation expenses.

Permitting payments to former Bureau of Mines workers.

Designating funds for mineral revenue management activities.

Designating funds for consolidated appraisal services to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Designating funds for mineral revenue management activities.

Allowing certain refunds of overpayments in connection with certain Indian leases.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Allowing certain payments authorized for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Program to be retained for administrative expenses.

Providing that no Payments in Lieu of Taxes Program payment be made to otherwise eligible units of local government if the computed amount of the payment is less than $100.

Providing that a payment made to a unit of general local government for fiscal year 2016 may be reduced by the Secretary to correct overpayments, and increased by the Secretary to correct underpayments, to such unit of local government for the previous fiscal year.

Extending funding for Payment in Lieu of Taxes.

INSULAR AFFAIRS

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

Designating funds for various programs and for salaries and expenses of the Office of Insular Affairs.

Allowing audits of the financial transactions of the Territorial and Insular governments by the GAO.

Providing grant funding under certain terms of the Agreement of the Special Representatives on Future United States Financial Assistance for the Northern Mariana Islands.

Providing for capital infrastructure in various Territories.

Allowing appropriations for disaster assistance to be used as non-Federal matching funds for hazard mitigation grants.

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

Providing grants to Palau, the Marshall Islands, and Micronesia.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, INSULAR AFFAIRS

Allowing, at the request of the Governor of Guam, for certain discretionary or mandatory funds to be used to assist securing certain rural electrification loans through the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

Limiting the amount of funding available for the historical accounting of Indian trust fund accounts.

Allowing transfers to other Department of the Interior accounts.

Providing no-year funding for certain Indian Self-Determination Act grants.

Exempting quarterly statements for Indian trust accounts $15 or less.

Requiring annual statements and records maintenance for Indian trust accounts.

Limiting use of funds to correct administrative errors in Indian trust accounts.

Permitting the use of recoveries from erroneous payments pursuant to Indian trust accounts.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

Providing funds for wildland fire management.

Designating funds for renovation or construction of fire facilities and designating funds for Wildfire suppression operations.

Permitting the repayments of funds transferred from other accounts for firefighting.

Designating funds for hazardous fuels and burned area rehabilitation.

Permitting the use of funds for lodging and subsistence of firefighters.

Permitting the use of grants, contracts and cooperative agreements for hazardous fuels reduction, including cost-sharing and local assistance.

Permitting cost-sharing of cooperative agreements with non-Federal entities under certain circumstances.

Providing for local competition for hazardous fuel reduction activities.

Permitting reimbursement to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service for consultation activities under the Endangered Species Act.

Providing certain terms for leases of real property with local governments.

Providing for the transfer of funds between the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture for wildland fire management.

Providing funds for support of Federal emergency response actions.

Allowing for international forestry assistance to or through the Department of State.

FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund

Providing funds for the FLAME fund.

Central Hazardous Materials Fund

Providing funds for response action, including associated activities, performed pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.

Working Capital Fund

Allowing funds for the financial and business management system and information technology improvement.

Prohibiting use of funds to establish reserves in the working capital fund with exceptions.

Allowing assessments for reasonable charges for training services at the National Indian Program Center and use of these funds under certain conditions.

Providing space and related facilities or the lease of related facilities, equipment or professional services of the National Indian Program Training Center to state, local and Tribal employees or other persons for cultural, educational or recreational activities.

Providing that the Secretary may enter into grants and cooperative agreements to support the Office of Natural Resource Revenue's collection and disbursement of royalties, fees, and other mineral revenue proceeds, as authorized by law.

Administrative Provision

Allowing acquisition of certain aircraft.

Allowing the sale of existing aircraft with proceeds used to offset the purchase price of replacement aircraft.

General Provisions, Department of the Interior

Allowing transfer of funds for certain reconstruction of facilities, aircraft or utilities in emergency situations.

Allowing transfer of funds in certain emergency situations, including wildfires and oil spill response, if other funds provided in other accounts will be exhausted within 30 days and a supplemental appropriation is requested as promptly as possible.

Permitting the Department to use limited funding for certain services.

Permitting the transfer of funds between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Office of Special Trustee for American Indians and limiting amounts for historical accounting activities.

Authorizing the redistribution of Tribal Priority Allocation funds to address unmet needs.

Authorizing the acquisition of lands and leases for Ellis, Governors and Liberty Islands.

Providing the authority for the Secretary to collect nonrefundable inspection fees.

Permitting the reorganization of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Enforcement and Regulation.

Permitting the Secretary of the Interior to enter into long-term agreements for wild horse and burro holding facilities.

Requiring the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to mark hatchery salmon.

Addressing BLM actions regarding grazing on public lands.

Prohibiting the use of funds to implement, administer or enforce Secretarial Order 3310.

Providing the Secretary of the Interior statutory authority to enter into rental or lease agreements that benefit Bureau of Indian Education operated schools.

Authorizing funds for the Volunteers in Parks program.

Authorizing Indian Affairs to record obligations against accounts receivable, provided that total obligations do not exceed total budgetary resources.

Providing authorities for heritage areas.

Limiting funds for a proposed rule for sage-grouse pursuant to the Endangered Species Act.

Extending authority to pay certain offshore petroleum-related personnel at a higher rate.

Extending authority to pay certain onshore petroleum-related personnel at a higher rate.

Maintaining the status quo on regulations relating to the legal domestic trade and transport of products containing ivory.

Requiring the reissuance of certain final rules and prohibiting such rules from further judicial review.

Requiring that an interim rule pursuant to section 4(d) of the Endangered Species Act be amended.

Modifying Section 14.21(a)(1) of title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, to include echinoderms commonly known as sea urchins and sea cucumbers.

TITLE II—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Providing for operating expenses in support of research and development.

Designating funding for National Priorities research as specified in the explanatory statement to this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT

Allowing hire and maintenance of passenger motor vehicles and operation of aircraft and purchase of reprints and library memberships in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

Limiting amounts for official representation and reception expenses.

Providing two-year funding availability for administrative costs of Brownfields program.

Designating funding for National Priorities as specified in the explanatory statement to this Act.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

Allowing distribution of funds to purchase services from other agencies under certain circumstances.

Providing for the transfer of funds within certain agency accounts.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK PROGRAM

Providing for grants to Federally-recognized Indian Tribes.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Limiting funding amounts for certain programs.

Specifying funding for capitalization grants for the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds and allowing certain amounts for additional subsidies.

Designating funds for specific sections of law.

Providing certain grants under authority of Section 103, Clean Air Act.

Providing waivers for certain uses of Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds for State administrative costs for grants to federally-recognized Indian Tribes and grants to specific Territories and Freely Associated States.

Requiring that 10 percent Clean Water and 20 percent of Drinking Water funds shall be used by States for forgiveness of principal or negative interest loans.

Prohibiting the use of funds for jurisdictions that permit development or construction of additional colonia areas.

Providing funding for environmental information exchange network initiatives grants, statistical surveys of water resources and enhancements to State monitoring programs, tribal grants, and underground storage tank projects.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Allowing awards of grants to federally-recognized Indian Tribes.

Authorizing the collection and obligation of pesticide registration service fees.

Allowing the transfer of funds from the "Environmental Programs and Management" account to support the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative and providing for certain interagency agreements and grants to various entities in support of this effort.

Providing amounts for construction, alteration, repair, rehabilitation, and renovation of facilities.

Rescinding unobligated grants.

Providing for grants to federally recognized Tribes.

TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Providing funds for forest and rangeland research.

Designating funds for the forest inventory and analysis program.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Providing for forest health management, including treatments of certain pests or invasive plants, and for restoring damaged forests, and for cooperative forestry, education and land conservation activities, and conducting an international program.

Providing that the appropriation for the Forest Legacy program shall be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Providing funds for the National Forest System.

Depositing funds in the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund.

Designating funds for forest products.

Designating funds in the Integrated Resource Restoration pilot program.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Providing funds for construction, reconstruction, and maintenance and acquisition of buildings and other facilities and infrastructure; and for construction, capital improvement, decommissioning, and maintenance of forest roads and trails.

Requiring that funds becoming available in fiscal year 2016 for the road and trails fund (16 U.S.C. 501) shall be transferred to the Treasury.

Providing for the transfer of funds to the National Forest System for the Integrated Resource Restoration pilot program.

LAND ACQUISITION

Providing that the appropriation shall be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS SPECIAL ACTS

Requiring that funding for the program is derived from forest receipts.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

Requiring that funding for the program is derived from funds deposited by State, county, or municipal governments and non-Federal parties pursuant to Land Sale and Exchange Acts.

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

Providing that fifty percent of monies received for grazing fees shall be used for range improvements and limiting administrative expenses to six percent.

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS

Providing for gifts, donations and bequest per Federal law.

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FORESTS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

Providing funds for subsistence uses per the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

Permitting the use of funds for emergency rehabilitation and restoration and hazardous fuels reduction to support emergency response and wildfire suppression.

Allowing the use of wildland fire funds to repay advances from other accounts.

Allowing reimbursement of States for certain wildfire emergency activities.

Designating funds for the Joint Fire Sciences Program and extending authorities for Fire Science Research.

Allowing funds to be available for emergency rehabilitation, hazardous fuels reduction and emergency response.

Designating funds for suppression, hazardous fuels reduction and national fire plan research.

Designating funds for State fire assistance and volunteer fire assistance Federal and State and private lands.

Providing for cooperative agreements and grants.

Allowing funds available for Community Forest Restoration Act to be used on non-Federal land.

Limiting the transfer of wildland fire management funds between the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture.

Designating the use of hazardous fuels reduction funds for biomass grants.

Providing that funds transferred from the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund shall be assessed for cost pools.

Permitting the transfer of funds for the Integrated Resources Restoration pilot.

FLAME WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION RESERVE FUND

Providing funds for the FLAME fund and authorizing transfers under certain conditions.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Permitting the purchase of passenger motor vehicles and proceeds from the sale of aircraft may be used to purchase replacement aircraft.

Allowing funds for certain employment contracts.

Allowing funds to be used for purchase and alteration of buildings.

Allowing for acquisition of certain lands and interests.

Allowing expenses for certain volunteer activities.

Providing for the cost of uniforms.

Providing for debt collections on certain contracts.

Allowing transfer of funds in certain emergency situations if all other funds provided for wildfire suppression will be obligated within 30 days and the Secretary notifies the Committees.

Allowing funds to be used through the Agency for International Development for work in foreign countries and to support other forestry activities outside of the United States.

Allowing the Forest Service, acting for the International Program, to sign certain funding agreements with foreign governments and institutions as well as with certain domestic agencies.

Authorizing the expenditure or transfer of funds for wild horse and burro activities.

Prohibiting the transfer of funds under the Department of Agriculture transfer authority under certain conditions.

Limiting the transfer of funds for the Working Capital Fund and Department Reimbursable Program (also known as Greenbook charges).

Limiting funds to support the Youth Conservation Corps and Public Lands Corps.

Limiting the use of funds for official reception and representation expenses.

Providing for matching funds for the National Forest Foundation.

Providing for matching funds for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

Allowing funds to be used for technical assistance for certain rural communities.

Allowing funds for payments to counties in the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

Allowing funds to be used for the Older Americans Act.

Permitting funding assessments for facilities maintenance, rent, utilities, and other support services.

Limiting funds to reimburse the Office of General Counsel at the Department of Agriculture.

Permitting eligible employees to be considered a Federal Employee.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Providing that tribal contract and grant funding is deemed obligated at the time of grant or contract award and remains available until expended.

Providing no-year funds for contract medical care including the Indian Catastrophic Health Emergency Fund.

Providing for loan repayment under sections 104 and 108 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act with certain conditions and making the funds available for certain other purposes.

Providing that certain contracts and grants may be performed in two fiscal years.

Providing for use of collections and reporting of collections under Title IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

Providing no-year funding for scholarship funds.

Providing for the collection of individually identifiable health information relating to the Americans with Disabilities Act by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Permitting the use of Indian Health Care Improvement Fund monies for facilities improvement and providing no-year funding availability.

Providing that certain funds are made available until expended.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Providing that facilities funds may be used to purchase land, modular buildings and trailers.

Providing for TRANSAM equipment to be purchased from the Department of Defense.

Prohibiting the use of funds for sanitation facilities for new homes funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Allowing for the purchase of ambulances.

Providing for a demolition fund.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Providing for per diem expenses for senior level positions.

Providing for payments for telephone service in private residences in the field, purchase of motor vehicles, aircraft and reprints.

Providing for purchase and erection of modular buildings.

Providing funds for uniforms.

Allowing funding to be used for attendance at professional meetings.

Providing that health care may be extended to non-Indians at Indian Health Service facilities, subject to charges, and for the expenditure of collected funds.

Providing for transfers of funds from the Department of Housing and Urban Development to the Indian Health Service.

Prohibiting limitations on certain Federal travel and transportation expenses.

Allowing de-obligation and re-obligation of funds applied to self-governance funding agreements.

Prohibiting the expenditure of funds to implement new eligibility regulations.

Permitting certain reimbursements for goods and services provided to Tribes.

Providing that reimbursements for training, technical assistance, or services include total costs.

Providing that a strategic plan be developed for the Urban Indian Health Program in consultation with the National Academy of Public Administration.

AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH

Providing for the conduct of health studies, testing, and monitoring.

Providing deadlines for health assessments and studies.

Limiting the number of toxicological profiles.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Limiting the use of funds for official reception and representation expenses.

Designating the appointment and duties of the chairman.

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

Providing for the transfer of funds to the Department of the Interior Office of Inspector General.

CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD

Permitting use of funds for hire of passenger vehicles, uniforms or allowances, and limiting the use of funds for per diem expenses and the number of senior level positions.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Limiting certain lease terms.

Providing for purchase of passenger vehicles and certain rental, repair and cleaning of uniforms.

Designating funds for certain programs including the National Museum of African American History and Culture and providing no-year funds.

Providing that funds may be used to support American overseas research centers.

Allowing for advance payments to independent contractors performing research services or participating in official Smithsonian presentations.

FACILITIES CAPITAL

Designating funds for maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and construction and for consultant services.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Allowing payment in advance for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies.

Allowing for purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and employees and allowances therefor.

Allowing purchase or rental of devices for protecting buildings and contents thereof, and maintenance, alteration, improvement, and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds.

Providing for restoration and repair of works of art by contract under certain circumstances.

Providing no-year funds for special exhibitions.

REPAIR, RESTORATION, AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Providing lease agreements of no more than 10 years addressing space needs created by renovations under the Master Facilities Plan.

Permitting the Gallery to perform work by contract under certain circumstances.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Providing funds to the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts Kennedy Center for operational and maintenance costs.

CAPITAL REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Providing funds to the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts Kennedy Center for facility repair.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Providing funds for the support of projects and productions in the arts, including arts education and public outreach activities.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Specifying funds to carry out the matching grants program.

Allowing obligation of National Endowment for the Humanities current and prior year funds from gifts, bequests, and devises of money for which equal amounts have not previously been appropriated.

Administrative Provisions, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Prohibiting the use of funds for grants and contracts which do not include the text of 18 U.S.C. 1913.

Prohibiting the use of appropriated funds and permitting the use of non-appropriated funds for reception expenses.

Allowing the chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts to approve small grants under certain circumstances.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Permitting the charging and use of fees for its publications and accepting gifts related to the history of the Nation's Capital.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Providing funding for the National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Providing funding for the National Capital Planning Commission.

Providing that one-quarter of one percent may be used for official reception and representational expenses.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Designating funds for equipment replacement.

Designating funds for repair, rehabilitation and for exhibition design and production and providing no year availability for these funds.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Prohibiting the use of funds to promote or oppose legislative proposals on which Congressional action is incomplete.

Providing for annual appropriations unless expressly provided otherwise in this Act.

Providing for reprogramming procedures, disclosure of administrative expenses, assessments and requirements for operating plans.

Continuing a limitation on accepting and processing applications for patents and on the patenting of Federal lands; permitting processing of grandfathered applications; and permitting third-party contractors to process grandfathered applications.

Limiting the use of funds for contract support costs on Indian contracts.

Allowing the extension of forest plans and prohibiting funds for the revised Chapter 70 of the Forest Service Handbook related to wilderness per the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act.

Limiting leasing and preleasing activities within National Monuments.

Limiting takings for acquisition of lands except under certain conditions.

Modifying a provision addressing timber sales involving Alaskan Red Cedar.

Prohibiting funds to enter into certain no-bid contracts except under certain conditions.

Requiring reports to Congress to be posted on public agency websites.

Continuing a provision that delineates grant guidelines for the National Endowment for the Arts.

Continuing a provision that delineates program priorities for the programs managed by the National Endowment for the Arts.

Requiring that the Department of the Interior, the EPA, the Forest Service, and the Indian Health Service provide the Committees on Appropriations a quarterly report on the status of balances of appropriations.

Requiring a government-wide report regarding expenditures on climate change.

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

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

Providing a one-year extension of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act.

Modifying authorities relating to the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission.

Prohibiting the use of funds to regulate the lead content of ammunition or fishing tackle.

Prohibiting the use of funds to develop, adopt, implement, administer, or enforce a change or supplement to a rule or guidance documents pertaining to the definition of waters under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

Prohibiting the use of funds to develop, carry out, implement, or enforce proposed regulations published on June 18, 2010.

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

Prohibiting the use of funds to implement the National Ocean Policy under Executive Order 13547.

Prohibiting EPA from using funds to implement, administer, or enforce the lead renovation rule until EPA has approved a commercially available lead test kit.

Prohibiting EPA from using funds to develop, propose, finalize, implement, enforce, or administer any regulation that would establish new financial responsibility requirements under CERCLA.

Prohibiting the use of funds to develop, issue, implement, or enforce any greenhouse gas New Source Performance Standards on any new or existing source that is an electric utility generating unit.

Prohibiting the use of funds from making any change to the regulations in effect on October 1, 2012, pertaining to the definitions of the terms "fill material" or "discharge of fill material".

Continuing a provision through fiscal year 2017 authorizing the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to consider local contractors when awarding contracts for certain activities on public lands.

Extending the authority for the Chesapeake Bay Initiative.

Extending the maximum authorized term for grazing permits and leases.

Making available vacant grazing allotments for permittees impacted by drought or wildfire.

Clarifying the protection of water rights with regard to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management permits.

Limiting the use of funds for status changes of certain chemicals.

Applying requirements for the use of American iron and steel for certain loans and grants.

Prohibiting the use of funds pertaining to certain updates to the social cost of carbon.

Prohibiting the use of funds to revise primary and secondary standards for ozone until at least 85 percent of counties in nonattainment achieve compliance with previous standards.

Prohibiting the use of funds for certain activities related to the final rule on hydraulic fracturing on Federal and Indian Lands.

Establishing a Spending Reduction Account in the bill.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1)(B) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the appropriations in the accompanying bill which are not authorized by law:

[Dollars in thousands]

	Last year of authorization	Authorization level	Appropriations in last year of authorization	Appropriations in this bill
Bureau of Land Management				
All discretionary programs	2002	Such sums...	1,862,170	1,116,594
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service				
Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.)	1992	41,500	42,373	151,648*
Marine Mammal Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1361 – 1407)	1999	14,768	2,008	5,470
Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Species Prevention and Control Act (16 U.S.C. 4701 et seq.)	2002	6,000	6,000	13,056
African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4201 et seq.)	2012	5,000	1,645	1,832
Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)	2012	10,000	2,471	2,690
Asian Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4201 et seq.)	2012	5,000	1,645	1,557
North American Wetlands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4401-4406)	2012	75,000	35,554	35,000
Coastal Barrier Resources Act of 1982; amended by Improvement Act of 2000 & Reauthorization Act of 2005	2010	2,000	1,390	1,390
Great Ape Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.)	2010	5,000	2,500	1,975
Marine Turtle Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 6601)	2009	5,000	2,000	1,507
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.)	2010	25,000	7,537	7,022
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.)	2010	6,500	5,000	3,660
Partners for Fish and Wildlife Act (16 U.S.C. 3771 et seq.)	2011	75,000	60,134	51,776
U.S. Geological Survey				
Energy Resources Program (50 U.S.C. 167n, P.L. 113-40)	2015	1,000	24,895	24,895
Earthquake Hazards Program (P.L. 108-360; 42 U.S.C. Sec. 7701-7709)	2009	88,900	55,126	59,503
Science Synthesis, Analysis, and Research (42 U.S.C. 15908 sec 351, P.L. 109-58)	2010	30,000	1,000	24,299
Water Resources Research Act Program (42 U.S.C. 10301 - 10303, P.L. 109-471)	2011	12,000	6,486	6,500
Bureau of Indian Affairs				
The No Child Left Behind Act (20 U.S.C. 7401 et seq., P.L. 107-110)	2007	N/A	549,293	722,193
Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act (25 U.S.C. 3210, 104 Stat. 4531, P.L. 101 630, Title IV.)	1997	30,000	26,116	41,871
Indian Tribal Justice Act, as amended by TLOA (Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010, P.L. 111-211)	2015	58,400	28,617	32,025
The Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq P.L. 110-315)	2013	N/A	52,398	57,368
Tribally Controlled Colleges or University Assistance Act of 1978 (20 U.S.C. 1018 et seq P.L. 110-315)	2013	N/A	64,947	69,793
The Higher Education Act of 1965 (25 USC 1862 (a) and (b))	2013	N/A	6,434	6,814
Office of Insular Affairs				
Brown Tree Snake Control and Eradication Act of 2004(P.L. 108-384)	2010	No more than 3,000	2,994	3,500
Environmental Protection Agency				
Clean Air Act	1997	Such sums...	450,000	647,000
Hazardous Substance Superfund	1994	5,100	1,480,853	1,088,769
Great Lakes	2008	$25,000	$475,000	300,000

Lake Champlain Basin	2008	$11,000	$3,000	1,399
Long Island Sound Restoration	2010	$40,000	$7,000	3,940
Lake Pontchartrain Basin	2011	$20,000	$1,000	948
Chesapeake Bay Restoration	2005	$40,000	$23,000	60,000
National Estuary Program	2010	$35,000	$33,000	25,098
State and Tribal Assistance Grants:				
Alaska and Rural Native Villages	2010	$13,000	$13,000	10,000
CERCLA/Brownfields Cat Grant	2006	50,000	49,000	47,745
Brownfield Revitalization Funding	2006	200,000		75,000
Drinking Water SRF	2003	1,000,000	845,000	757,000
Grants for State Public Water	2003	100,000	93,000	101,963
Lead Containment Control Act of 1988	1992	Such sums...	15,000	14,049
Mexico Border	2011	--	$17,000	5,000
Non-Point Source Management Program	1991	130,000	51,000	159,252
Pollution Control	1990	$75,000	$73,000	230,806
Pollution Prevention Act	1993	8,000	6,800	4,765
Radon Abatement Act	1991	10,000	9,000	8,051
Underground Storage Tanks	1988	25,000	7,000	1,498
State Hazardous Waste Program Grants	1988	60,000	67,000	99,693
Toxic Substances Control Act	1983	1,500	0	4,919
Tribal General Assistance Program	1992	Such sums	--	65,476
Underground Injection Control Grants	2003	15,000	11,000	10,506
USDA Forest Service, National Forest Foundation **	1997	Such sums...	2,000	Up to 3,000
Council on Environmental Quality, Office of Environmental Quality	1986	480	670	3,000
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	2008	30,000	9,000	7,341
John F. Kennedy Center	2014	35,967	34,398	32,800
National Endowment for the Arts	1993	Such sums...	174,460	146,021
National Endowment for the Humanities	1993	Such sums...	177,413	146,021

*Appropriations in this bill for Endangered Species Act implementation are a conservative estimate.

** Reauthorization has not happened as of the date this document was printed.

COMPARISON WITH BUDGET RESOLUTION

Section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, requires that the report accompanying a bill providing new budget authority contain a statement detailing how the authority compares with the reports submitted under section 302 of the Act for the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for the fiscal year. This information follows:

[In millions of dollars]

	302 (b) Allocation		This Bill		
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget Authority		Outlays
Comparison of amounts in the bill with Committee allocations to its subcommittees: Subcommittee on the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies.					
General Purpose Discretionary	30,170	31,940	30,170	1/	31,891
Mandatory	62	62	62		62

1/ Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

FIVE-YEAR OUTLAY PROJECTIONS

In compliance with section 308(a)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, the following table contains five-year projections associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill:

[In millions of dollars]

Projection of outlays associated with the recommendation:		
2016	2/	20,317
2017		5,883
2018		2,342
2019		986
2020 and future years		530

2/ Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, the financial assistance to State and local governments is as follows:

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget Authority		Outlays
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2016.....	5,701	2/	2,435

2/ Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

PROGRAM DUPLICATION

No provision of this bill establishes or reauthorizes a program of the Federal government known to be duplicative of another Federal program, a program that was included in any report from the Government Accountability Office to Congress pursuant to section 21 of Public Law 111–139, or a program related to a program identified in the most recent Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

DIRECTED RULE MAKING

Pursuant to section 3(1) of H. Res. 5 (114th Congress), the Committee estimates that the bill directs three rule makings in section 121 and section 122.

TABLE OF FUNDING RECOMMENDATIONS

The following table provides the amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by account.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
Management of Lands and Resources					
Land Resources:					
Soil, water and air management	43,239	46,755	43,239	---	-3,516
Rangeland management	79,000	76,444	79,000	---	+2,556
Grazing administration management	---	16,500	---	---	-16,500
Grazing administration management offsetting collections	---	-16,500	---	---	+16,500
Forestry management	9,838	9,980	9,838	---	-142
Riparian management	21,321	22,784	21,321	---	-1,463
Cultural resources management	15,131	17,206	15,131	---	-2,075
Wild horse and burro management	77,245	80,555	77,245	---	-3,310
Subtotal	245,774	253,724	245,774	---	-7,950
Wildlife and Fisheries:					
Wildlife management	52,338	89,381	89,381	+37,043	---
Fisheries management	12,530	12,685	12,530	---	-155
Subtotal	64,868	102,066	101,911	+37,043	-155
Threatened and endangered species	21,458	21,567	21,458	---	-109

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Recreation Management:					
Wilderness management	18,264	18,559	18,264	---	-295
Recreation resources management	48,697	56,851	48,697	---	-8,154
Subtotal	66,961	75,410	66,961	---	-8,449
Energy and Minerals:					
Oil and gas management	53,183	59,671	53,183	---	-6,488
Oil and gas permit processing	32,500	7,125	32,500	---	+25,375
Oil and gas inspection and enforcement	41,126	48,000	41,126	---	-6,874
Subtotal, Oil and gas	126,809	114,796	126,809	---	+12,013
Oil and gas permit processing fees	-32,500	---	-32,500	---	-32,500
Oil and gas inspection and enforcement fees	---	-48,000	---	---	+48,000
Subtotal, offsetting collections	-32,500	-48,000	-32,500	---	+15,500
Coal management	9,595	10,868	9,595	---	-1,273
Other mineral resources	10,586	11,879	10,586	---	-1,293
Renewable energy	29,061	29,356	29,061	---	-295
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals	143,551	118,899	143,551	---	+24,652
Realty and Ownership Management:					
Alaska conveyance	22,000	22,220	22,000	---	-220
Cadastral, lands, and realty management	45,658	51,252	45,658	---	-5,594
Subtotal	67,658	73,472	67,658	---	-5,814

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Resource Protection and Maintenance:					
Resource management planning	38,125	59,341	46,125	+8,000	-13,216
Abandoned mine lands	16,987	19,946	16,987	---	-2,959
Resource protection and law enforcement	25,325	25,495	25,325	---	-170
Hazardous materials management	15,612	15,786	15,612	---	-174
Subtotal	96,049	120,568	104,049	+8,000	-16,519
Transportation and Facilities Maintenance:					
Annual maintenance	38,637	38,942	38,637	---	-305
Deferred maintenance	26,995	31,387	26,995	---	-4,392
Subtotal	65,632	70,329	65,632	---	-4,697
Workforce and Organizational Support:					
Administrative support	47,127	50,942	47,127	---	-3,815
Bureauwide fixed costs	91,010	93,645	91,010	---	-2,635
Information technology management	25,696	25,958	25,696	---	-262
Subtotal	163,833	170,545	163,833	---	-6,712
Challenge cost share	2,413	12,416	2,400	-13	-10,016
National landscape conservation system, base program	31,819	48,470	31,819	---	-16,651
Communication site management	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---
Offsetting collections	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000	---	---
Subtotal, Management of lands and resources	970,016	1,067,466	1,015,046	+45,030	-52,420

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Mining Law Administration:					
Administration	39,696	39,696	39,696	---	---
Offsetting collections	-57,000	-56,000	-56,000	+1,000	---
Subtotal, Mining Law Administration	-17,304	-16,304	-16,304	+1,000	---
Total, Management of Lands and Resources	952,712	1,051,162	998,742	+46,030	-52,420
Land Acquisition					
Land Acquisition	14,226	30,384	2,500	-11,726	-27,884
Emergencies, Hardships, and Inholdings	1,616	1,616	1,000	-616	-616
Acquisition Management	1,904	2,000	1,750	-154	-250
Recreational Access	2,000	4,000	2,000	---	-2,000
Total, Land acquisition	19,746	38,000	7,250	-12,496	-30,750
Oregon and California Grant Lands					
Western Oregon resources management	101,423	95,255	98,248	-3,175	+2,993
Western Oregon information and resource data systems	1,772	1,786	1,772	---	-14
Western Oregon transportation & facilities maintenance	9,517	9,602	9,517	---	-85
Western Oregon construction and acquisition	312	324	312	---	-12
Western Oregon national monument	753	767	753	---	-14
Total, Oregon and California Grant Lands	113,777	107,734	110,602	-3,175	+2,868

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Range Improvements					
Current appropriations	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures					
Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures	32,465	31,050	31,050	-1,415	---
Offsetting fees	-32,465	-31,050	-31,050	+1,415	---
Total, Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures	---	---	---	---	---
Miscellaneous Trust Funds and Permanent Operating Funds					
Current appropriations	24,000	24,000	24,000	---	---
TOTAL, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	1,120,235	1,230,896	1,150,594	+30,359	-80,302
(Mandatory)	(34,000)	(34,000)	(34,000)	---	---
(Discretionary)	(1,086,235)	(1,196,896)	(1,116,594)	(+30,359)	(-80,302)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE					
Resource Management					
Ecological Services (FY 2015 Structure):					
Endangered species:					
Candidate conservation	12,030	---	---	-12,030	---
Listing and critical habitat	20,515	---	---	-20,515	---
Consultation and HCPs	62,550	---	---	-62,550	---
Recovery	77,916	---	---	-77,916	---
Subtotal	173,011	---	---	-173,011	---
Habitat conservation:					
Partners for fish and wildlife	51,776	---	---	-51,776	---
Conservation planning assistance	33,014	---	---	-33,014	---
Coastal programs	13,184	---	---	-13,184	---
National wetlands inventory	4,861	---	---	-4,861	---
Subtotal	102,835	---	---	-102,835	---
Environmental contaminants	9,557	---	---	-9,557	---
Subtotal, Ecological services	285,403	---	---	-285,403	---
Ecological Services (Proposed FY 2016 Structure):					
Listing	---	23,002	10,257	+10,257	-12,745
Planning and consultation	---	108,943	100,787	+100,787	-8,156

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Conservation and restoration	---	126,298	33,396	+33,396	-92,902
(National Wetlands Inventory)	---	(4,871)	(3,721)	(+3,721)	(-1,150)
(Coastal Barrier Resources Act)	---	(1,390)	(1,390)	(+1,390)	---
Recovery	---	---	87,480	+87,480	+87,480
Subtotal	---	258,243	231,920	+231,920	-26,323
Habitat conservation (Proposed FY 2016 Structure):					
Partners for fish and wildlife	---	52,393	51,776	+51,776	-617
Coastal programs	---	13,375	13,375	+13,375	---
Subtotal	---	65,768	65,151	+65,151	-617
National Wildlife Refuge System:					
Wildlife and habitat management	230,343	249,832	230,343	---	-19,489
Visitor services	70,319	76,792	70,819	+500	-5,973
Refuge law enforcement	38,054	38,959	38,959	+905	---
Conservation planning	2,988	2,665	3,023	+35	+358
Refuge maintenance	132,498	139,910	139,910	+7,412	---
Subtotal	474,202	508,158	483,054	+8,852	-25,104
Conservation and Enforcement:					
Migratory bird management	46,468	53,602	47,718	+1,250	-5,884
Law enforcement	66,737	75,423	73,772	+7,035	-1,651
International affairs	14,506	14,696	14,599	+93	-97
Science support	16,985	---	---	-16,985	---
Subtotal	144,696	143,721	136,089	-8,607	-7,632

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Fish and Aquatic Conservation:					
National fish hatchery system operations	52,860	53,418	52,418	-442	-1,000
Maintenance and equipment	17,920	19,920	19,920	+2,000	---
Aquatic habitat and species conservation	76,668	74,152	70,250	-6,418	-3,902
Subtotal	147,448	147,490	142,588	-4,860	-4,902
Cooperative landscape conservation	13,988	17,869	6,994	-6,994	-10,875
Science Support:					
Adaptive science	---	15,159	5,259	+5,259	-9,900
Service science	---	16,516	6,468	+6,468	-10,048
Subtotal	---	31,675	11,727	+11,727	-19,948
General Operations:					
Central office operations	39,985	42,257	39,985	---	-2,272
Regional office operations	37,722	41,798	37,722	---	-4,076
Servicewide bill paying	35,227	35,898	35,177	-50	-721
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	7,022	7,022	7,022	---	---
National Conservation Training Center	21,965	25,830	22,914	+949	-2,916
Health benefits for seasonal employees	---	1,103	---	---	-1,103
Subtotal	141,921	153,908	142,820	+899	-11,088
Total, Resource Management	1,207,658	1,326,832	1,220,343	+12,685	-106,489

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Construction					
Construction and rehabilitation:					
Line item construction projects	6,554	11,554	4,011	-2,543	-7,543
Bridge and dam safety programs	1,972	1,972	1,972	---	---
Nationwide engineering service	7,161	7,286	7,161	---	-125
Total, Construction	15,687	20,812	13,144	-2,543	-7,668
Land Acquisition					
Acquisitions	25,071	35,911	9,000	-16,071	-26,911
Emergencies, Hardships, and Inholdings	5,351	5,351	2,500	-2,851	-2,851
Exchanges	1,500	1,500	1,000	-500	-500
Acquisition Management	12,613	12,773	10,000	-2,613	-2,773
Highlands Conservation Act Grants	3,000	---	3,000	---	+3,000
Recreational Access	---	2,500	2,000	+2,000	-500
Land Protection Planning	---	465	---	---	-465
Total, Land Acquisition	47,535	58,500	27,500	-20,035	-31,000
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund					
Grants and administration:					
Conservation grants	10,508	10,508	10,508	---	---
HCP assistance grants	9,485	7,390	9,485	---	+2,095
Administration	2,702	3,002	2,702	---	-300
Subtotal	22,695	20,900	22,695	---	+1,795

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Land acquisition:					
Species recovery land acquisition	9,462	11,162	9,462	---	-1,700
HCP land acquisition grants to states	17,938	17,938	17,938	---	---
Subtotal	27,400	29,100	27,400	---	-1,700
Total, Cooperatiave Endangered Species Conservation Fund	50,095	50,000	50,095	---	+95
National Wildlife Refuge Fund					
Payments in lieu of taxes	13,228	---	13,228	---	+13,228
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund					
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	34,145	34,145	35,000	+855	+855
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation					
Migratory bird grants	3,660	4,160	3,660	---	-500
Multinational Species Conservation Fund					
African elephant conservation fund	1,582	2,582	1,832	+250	-750
Rhinoceros and tiger conservation fund	2,440	3,440	2,690	+250	-750
Asian elephant conservation fund	1,557	1,557	1,557	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Great ape conservation fund	1,975	1,975	1,975	---	---
Marine turtle conservation fund	1,507	1,507	1,507	---	---
Total, Multinational Species Conservation Fund	9,061	11,061	9,561	+500	-1,500
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants					
State wildlife grants (formula)	49,124	51,000	49,124	---	-1,876
State wildlife grants (competitive)	5,487	13,000	5,987	+500	-7,013
Tribal wildlife grants	4,084	6,000	4,084	---	-1,916
Total, State and tribal wildlife grants	58,695	70,000	59,195	+500	-10,805
TOTAL, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	1,439,764	1,575,510	1,431,726	-8,038	-143,784
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
Operation of the National Park System					
Park Management:					
Resource stewardship	317,207	351,242	321,483	+4,276	-29,759
Visitor services	242,986	276,935	251,447	+8,461	-25,488
Park protection	348,802	359,034	351,953	+3,151	-7,081
Facility operations and maintenance	697,312	848,944	731,355	+34,043	-117,589
Park support	489,462	498,373	491,569	+2,107	-6,804
Subtotal	2,095,769	2,334,528	2,147,807	+52,038	-186,721

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
External administrative costs	180,004	180,603	180,004	---	-599
Total, Operation of the National Park System	2,275,773	2,515,131	2,327,811	+52,038	-187,320
National Recreation and Preservation					
Recreation programs	589	858	589	---	-269
Natural programs	13,560	13,743	13,560	---	-183
Cultural programs	24,562	25,502	24,562	---	-940
International park affairs	1,648	1,667	1,648	---	-19
Environmental and compliance review	433	440	433	---	-7
Grant administration	2,004	2,037	2,004	---	-33
Heritage Partnership Programs	20,321	9,952	19,671	-650	+9,719
Total, National Recreation and Preservation	63,117	54,199	62,467	-650	+8,268
Historic Preservation Fund					
State historic preservation offices	46,925	46,925	46,925	---	---
Tribal grants	8,985	9,985	8,985	---	-1,000
Competitive grants	500	30,500	5,000	+4,500	-25,500
New Grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities	---	2,500	---	---	-2,500
Total, Historic Preservation Fund	56,410	89,910	60,910	+4,500	-29,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Construction					
General Program:					
Line item construction and maintenance	61,678	153,344	62,894	+1,216	-90,450
Emergency and unscheduled	3,855	3,855	3,855	---	---
Housing	2,200	2,200	2,200	---	---
Dam safety	1,248	1,248	1,248	---	---
Equipment replacement	13,500	13,500	13,500	---	---
Planning, construction	7,266	16,520	7,266	---	-9,254
Construction program management	36,771	48,330	36,771	---	-11,559
General management plans	11,821	11,970	11,821	---	-149
Total, Construction	138,339	250,967	139,555	+1,216	-111,412
Land and Water Conservation Fund (rescission of contract authority)	-28,000	-30,000	-28,000	---	+2,000
Land Acquisition and State Assistance					
Assistance to States:					
State conservation grants (formula)	42,000	45,000	42,000	---	-3,000
State conservation grants (competitive)	3,000	5,000	3,000	---	-2,000
Administrative expenses	3,117	3,161	3,117	---	-44
Subtotal	48,117	53,161	48,117	---	-5,044

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
National Park Service:					
Acquisitions	23,475	34,818	9,000	-14,475	-25,818
Recreational Access	---	2,000	2,000	+2,000	---
American Battlefield Protection Program	8,986	8,986	9,000	+14	+14
Emergencies, Hardships, Relocations, and Deficiencies	3,928	3,928	2,500	-1,428	-1,428
Acquisition Management	9,526	9,679	9,250	-276	-429
Inholdings, Donations, and Exchanges	4,928	4,928	4,500	-428	-428
Subtotal	50,843	64,339	36,250	-14,593	-28,089
Total, Land Acquisition and State Assistance	98,960	117,500	84,367	-14,593	-33,133
Centennial Challenge	10,000	50,000	20,000	+10,000	-30,000
TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	2,614,599	3,047,707	2,667,110	+52,511	-380,597
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
Surveys, Investigations, and Research					
Ecosystems:					
Status and trends	20,473	22,178	20,473	---	-1,705
Fisheries: Aquatic and endangered resources	20,886	25,422	19,886	-1,000	-5,536
Wildlife: Terrestrial and endangered resources	45,257	46,671	44,257	-1,000	-2,414
Terrestrial, Freshwater and marine environments	36,224	42,755	35,224	-1,000	-7,531
Invasive species	16,830	19,281	16,830	---	-2,451

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Cooperative research units	17,371	19,992	17,371	---	-2,621
Total, Ecosystems	157,041	176,299	154,041	-3,000	-22,258
Climate and Land Use Change:					
Climate variability:					
Climate science centers	26,735	37,403	26,435	-300	-10,968
Climate research and development	21,495	26,656	20,495	-1,000	-6,161
Carbon sequestration	9,359	18,513	9,359	---	-9,154
Subtotal	57,589	82,572	56,289	-1,300	-26,283
Land Use Change:					
Land remote sensing	67,894	97,531	72,194	+4,300	-25,337
Land change science	10,492	11,725	10,492	---	-1,233
Subtotal	78,386	109,256	82,686	+4,300	-26,570
Total, Climate and Land Use Change	135,975	191,828	138,975	+3,000	-52,853
Energy, Minerals, and Environmental Health:					
Minerals resources	45,931	47,717	45,931	---	-1,786
Energy resources	24,895	28,068	24,895	---	-3,173
Contaminant biology	10,197	12,070	10,197	---	-1,873
Toxic substances hydrology	11,248	15,447	11,248	---	-4,199
Total, Energy, Minerals, and Env Health	92,271	103,302	92,271	---	-11,031

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Natural Hazards:					
Earthquake hazards	59,503	57,952	59,503	---	+1,551
Volcano hazards	25,121	25,709	25,121	---	-588
Landslide hazards	3,485	4,039	3,485	---	-554
Global seismographic network	4,853	9,799	4,853	---	-4,946
Geomagnetism	1,888	3,624	1,888	---	-1,736
Coastal and marine geology	40,336	45,230	40,336	---	-4,894
Total, Natural Hazards	135,186	146,353	135,186	---	-11,167
Water Resources:					
Groundwater resources	11,348	---	---	-11,348	---
National water quality assessment	59,459	---	---	-59,459	---
National streamflow information program	34,901	---	---	-34,901	---
Hydrologic research and development	11,215	---	---	-11,215	---
Hydrologic networks and analysis	30,134	---	---	-30,134	---
Cooperative Water Program	57,710	---	---	-57,710	---
Water Availability and Use Science Program	---	46,758	40,919	+40,919	-5,839
Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program	---	73,533	69,707	+69,707	-3,826
National Water Quality Program	---	96,087	94,141	+94,141	-1,946
Water Resources Research Act Program	6,500	6,500	6,500	---	---
Total, Water Resources	211,267	222,878	211,267	---	-11,611

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Core Science Systems:					
Science, synthesis, analysis, and research.....	24,299	25,897	24,299	---	-1,598
National cooperative geological mapping.....	24,397	25,339	24,397	---	-942
National Geospatial Program.....	58,532	75,731	58,532	---	-17,199
Total, Core Science Systems.....	107,228	126,967	107,228	---	-19,739
Science Support:					
Administration and Management.....	84,192	90,599	84,192	---	-6,407
Information Services.....	21,419	22,229	21,419	---	-810
Total, Science Support.....	105,611	112,828	105,611	---	-7,217
Facilities:					
Rental payments and operations & maintenance.....	93,141	107,047	93,141	---	-13,906
Deferred maintenance and capital improvement.....	7,280	7,280	7,280	---	---
Total, Facilities.....	100,421	114,327	100,421	---	-13,906
TOTAL, UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.....	1,045,000	1,194,782	1,045,000	---	-149,782
BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT					
Ocean Energy Management					
Renewable energy.....	23,104	24,278	23,104	---	-1,174
Conventional energy.....	49,633	59,869	49,633	---	-10,236

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Environmental assessment	65,712	68,045	63,212	-2,500	-4,833
General support services	15,002	---	15,002	---	+15,002
Executive direction	16,319	18,665	16,319	---	-2,346
Subtotal	169,770	170,857	167,270	-2,500	-3,587
Offsetting rental receipts	-94,868	-92,961	-92,961	+1,907	---
Cost recovery fees	-2,480	-3,661	-3,661	-1,181	---
Subtotal, offsetting collections	-97,348	-96,622	-96,622	+726	---
TOTAL, BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT	72,422	74,235	70,648	-1,774	-3,587
BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT					
Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement					
Environmental enforcement	8,314	---	8,314	---	+8,314
Operations, safety and regulation	133,597	151,768	133,094	-503	-18,674
Administrative operations	15,676	18,268	15,676	---	-2,592
General support services	13,912	---	13,912	---	+13,912
Executive direction	18,227	19,736	17,358	-869	-2,378
Subtotal	189,726	189,772	188,354	-1,372	-1,418
Offsetting rental receipts	-50,412	-49,399	-49,399	+1,013	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Inspection fees	-65,000	-65,000	-59,000	+6,000	+6,000
Cost recovery fees	-8,167	-7,808	-7,808	+359	---
Subtotal, offsetting collections	-123,579	-122,207	-116,207	+7,372	+6,000
Total, Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	66,147	67,565	72,147	+6,000	+4,582
Oil Spill Research					
Oil spill research	14,899	14,899	14,899	---	---
TOTAL, BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT	81,046	82,464	87,046	+6,000	+4,582
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT					
Regulation and Technology					
Environmental protection	91,832	91,880	91,832	---	-48
Permit fees	40	1,900	40	---	-1,860
Offsetting collections	-40	-1,900	-40	---	+1,860
Technology development and transfer	14,455	20,086	15,205	+750	-4,881
Financial management	505	711	505	---	-206
Executive direction	15,921	15,711	15,711	-210	---
Civil penalties (indefinite)	100	100	100	---	---
Subtotal	122,813	128,488	123,353	+540	-5,135

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Civil penalties (offsetting collections)	-100	-100	-100	---	---
Total, Regulation and Technology	122,713	128,388	123,253	+540	-5,135
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund					
Environmental restoration	9,480	11,431	9,480	---	-1,951
Technology development and transfer	3,544	6,283	3,544	---	-2,739
Financial management	6,396	6,477	6,396	---	-81
Executive direction	7,979	7,883	7,883	-96	---
State grants	---	---	30,000	+30,000	+30,000
Total, Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	27,399	32,074	57,303	+29,904	+25,229
TOTAL, OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT	150,112	160,462	180,556	+30,444	+20,094
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION					
Operation of Indian Programs					
Tribal Budget System					
Tribal Government:					
Aid to tribal government	24,614	24,833	24,614	---	-219

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Consolidated tribal government program	76,348	77,088	76,348	---	-740
Self governance compacts	158,767	162,321	158,767	---	-3,554
Contract support	246,000	272,000	272,000	+26,000	---
Indian self determination fund	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---
New tribes	463	464	463	---	-1
Small and needy tribes	1,845	3,095	1,845	---	-1,250
Road maintenance	26,461	26,693	26,693	+232	---
Tribal government program oversight	8,181	12,273	8,181	---	-4,092
Subtotal	547,679	583,767	573,911	+26,232	-9,856
Human Services:					
Social services	40,871	47,179	41,871	+1,000	-5,308
Welfare assistance	74,809	74,791	74,809	---	+18
Indian child welfare act	15,433	15,641	15,433	---	-208
Housing improvement program	8,009	8,021	8,009	---	-12
Human services tribal design	407	246	407	---	+161
Human services program oversight	3,105	3,126	3,105	---	-21
Subtotal	142,634	149,004	143,634	+1,000	-5,370
Trust - Natural Resources Management:					
Natural resources, general	5,089	8,168	5,089	---	-3,079
Irrigation operations and maintenance	11,359	12,898	11,359	---	-1,539
Rights protection implementation	35,420	40,138	35,420	---	-4,718
Tribal management/development program	9,244	14,263	9,244	---	-5,019
Endangered species	2,675	3,684	2,675	---	-1,009
Cooperative landscape conservation	9,948	30,355	9,948	---	-20,407
Integrated resource information program	2,996	3,996	2,996	---	-1,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Agriculture and range	30,494	30,751	30,494	---	-257
Forestry	47,735	51,914	47,735	---	-4,179
Water resources	10,297	14,917	10,297	---	-4,620
Fish, wildlife and parks	13,577	15,646	13,577	---	-2,069
Resource management program oversight	6,018	6,066	6,018	---	-48
Subtotal	184,852	232,796	184,852	---	-47,944
Trust - Real Estate Services	127,002	143,686	125,817	-1,185	-17,869
Education:					
Elementary and secondary programs (forward funded)	536,897	565,517	550,034	+13,137	-15,483
(Tribal grant support costs)	(62,395)	(75,335)	(75,335)	(+12,940)	---
Post secondary programs (forward funded)	69,793	69,793	69,793	---	---
Subtotal, forward funded education	606,690	635,310	619,827	+13,137	-15,483
Elementary and secondary programs	119,195	142,361	139,195	+20,000	-3,166
Post secondary programs	64,182	69,412	64,182	---	-5,230
Education management	20,464	57,381	30,956	+10,492	-26,425
Subtotal, Education	810,531	904,464	854,160	+43,629	-50,304
Public Safety and Justice:					
Law enforcement	328,296	334,976	331,304	+3,008	-3,672
Tribal courts	23,280	28,173	24,780	+1,500	-3,393
Fire protection	1,274	1,274	1,274	---	---
Subtotal	352,850	364,423	357,358	+4,508	-7,065

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Community and economic development	35,996	40,619	40,505	+4,509	-114
Executive direction and administrative services	227,692	241,832	225,433	-2,259	-16,399
(housing improvement, road maint, etc. in bill lang)	(48,553)	(46,663)	(48,785)	(+232)	(+2,122)
Total, Operation of Indian Programs	2,429,236	2,660,591	2,505,670	+76,434	-154,921
Construction					
Education	74,501	133,245	133,245	+58,744	---
Public safety and justice	11,306	11,306	11,306	---	---
Resources management	34,427	34,488	34,427	---	-61
General administration	8,642	9,934	8,642	---	-1,292
Total, Construction	128,876	188,973	187,620	+58,744	-1,353
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians					
White Earth Land Settlement Act (Admin) (P.L.99-264)	625	625	625	---	---
Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Fund (P.L.96-420)(P.L.100-580)	250	250	250	---	---
Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement (P.L.101-618)	142	142	142	---	---
Navajo Water Resources Development Trust Fund (P.L.111-11)	4,000	4,000	4,000	---	---
Navajo Gallup Water Settlement (P.L.111-11)	9,000	17,800	15,556	+6,556	-2,244
Taos Pueblo Water Rights Settlement (P.L.111-291)	15,392	29,212	29,212	+13,820	---
Aamodt Settlement (P.L.111-291)	6,246	15,627	15,627	+9,381	---
Total, Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	35,655	67,656	65,412	+29,757	-2,244

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account					
Indian guaranteed loan program account	7,731	7,748	7,731	---	-17
TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND INDIAN EDUCATION	2,601,498	2,924,968	2,766,433	+164,935	-158,535
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES					
Office of the Secretary					
Leadership and administration	122,885	128,256	119,013	-3,872	-9,243
Management services	20,747	20,966	20,747	---	-219
New Coastal Resilience Fund	---	50,000	---	---	-50,000
Office of Natural Resources Revenue	121,631	128,717	125,519	+3,888	-3,198
Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	---	---	452,000	+452,000	+452,000
Total, Office of the Secretary	265,263	327,939	717,279	+452,016	+389,340
Insular Affairs					
Assistance to Territories					
Territorial Assistance					
Office of Insular Affairs	9,448	10,184	9,448	---	-736
Technical assistance	14,504	24,239	14,504	---	-9,735

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Maintenance assistance fund	1,081	5,000	1,081	---	-3,919
Brown tree snake	3,500	3,000	3,500	---	+500
Coral reef initiative	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---
Empowering Insular Communities	2,971	4,421	2,971	---	-1,450
Compact impact	3,000	1,344	3,000	---	+1,656
Subtotal, Territorial Assistance	35,504	49,188	35,504	---	-13,684
American Samoa operations grants	22,752	22,752	22,752	---	---
Northern Marianas covenant grants	27,720	27,720	27,720	---	---
Total, Assistance to Territories	85,976	99,660	85,976	---	-13,684
(discretionary)	(58,256)	(71,940)	(58,256)	---	(-13,684)
(mandatory)	(27,720)	(27,720)	(27,720)	---	---
Compact of Free Association					
Compact of Free Association - Federal services	2,818	2,818	2,818	---	---
Enewetak support	500	500	500	---	---
Compact payments, Palau	13,147	---	---	-13,147	---
Total, Compact of Free Association	16,465	3,318	3,318	-13,147	---
Total, Insular Affairs	102,441	102,978	89,294	-13,147	-13,684
(discretionary)	(74,721)	(75,258)	(61,574)	(-13,147)	(-13,684)
(mandatory)	(27,720)	(27,720)	(27,720)	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of the Solicitor					
Legal services	59,091	63,167	58,500	-591	-4,667
General administration	4,971	4,982	4,921	-50	-61
Ethics	1,738	1,739	1,721	-17	-18
Total, Office of the Solicitor	65,800	69,888	65,142	-658	-4,746
Office of Inspector General					
Audit and investigations	37,538	39,503	37,538	---	-1,965
Administrative services and information management	12,509	12,721	12,509	---	-212
Total, Office of Inspector General	50,047	52,224	50,047	---	-2,177
Office of Special Trustee for American Indians					
Federal Trust Programs					
Program operations, support, and improvements	136,998	140,938	136,998	---	-3,940
(Office of Historical Accounting)	(23,061)	(22,120)	(22,120)	(-941)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Executive direction	2,031	2,040	2,031	---	-9
Total, Office of Special Trustee for American Indians	139,029	142,978	139,029	---	-3,949
TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES	622,580	696,007	1,060,791	+438,211	+364,784
(Discretionary)	(594,860)	(668,287)	(1,033,071)	(+438,211)	(+364,784)
(Mandatory)	(27,720)	(27,720)	(27,720)	---	---
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS					
Wildland Fire Management					
Fire Operations:					
Preparedness	318,970	323,685	318,970	---	-4,715
Fire suppression operations	291,657	268,571	291,673	+16	+23,102
Subtotal, Fire operations	610,627	592,256	610,643	+16	+18,387

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Other Operations:					
Fuels Management	164,000	148,279	164,000	---	+15,721
Resilient Landscapes	---	30,000	---	---	-30,000
Burned area rehabilitation	18,035	18,970	18,035	---	-935
Fire facilities	6,127	10,000	6,127	---	-3,873
Joint fire science	5,990	5,990	5,990	---	---
Subtotal, Other operations	194,152	213,239	194,152	---	-19,087
Subtotal, Wildland fire management	804,779	805,495	804,795	+16	-700
Total, Wildland fire management	804,779	805,495	804,795	+16	-700
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Account					
FLAME wildfire suppression reserve account	92,000	---	92,000	---	+92,000
Total, all wildland fire accounts	896,779	805,495	896,795	+16	+91,300
Suppression Cap Adjustment	---	200,000	---	---	-200,000
Total, Wildland Fire Management with cap adjustment	896,779	1,005,495	896,795	+16	-108,700
Central Hazardous Materials Fund					
Central hazardous materials fund	10,010	10,011	10,010	---	-1

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund					
Damage assessments	2,500	2,063	2,475	-25	+412
Program management	2,192	2,466	2,170	-22	-296
Restoration support	2,075	3,607	2,054	-21	-1,553
Oil Spill Preparedness	1,000	1,100	990	-10	-110
Total, Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund	7,767	9,236	7,689	-78	-1,547
Working Capital Fund	57,100	74,462	56,529	-571	-17,933
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS	971,656	1,099,204	971,023	-633	-128,181
Appropriations	(971,656)	(899,204)	(971,023)	(-633)	(+71,819)
Disaster Relief cap adjustment	---	(200,000)	---	---	(-200,000)
TOTAL, TITLE I, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	10,718,912	12,086,235	11,430,927	+712,015	-655,308
Appropriations	(10,746,912)	(12,116,235)	(11,458,927)	(+712,015)	(-657,308)
Rescissions of contract authority	(-28,000)	(-30,000)	(-28,000)	---	(+2,000)
(Mandatory)	(61,720)	(61,720)	(61,720)	---	---
(Discretionary without cap adjustment)	(10,657,192)	(11,824,515)	(11,369,207)	(+712,015)	(-455,308)
(Disaster Relief cap adjustment)	---	(200,000)	---	---	(-200,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE II - ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY					
Science and Technology					
Clean Air and Climate	116,541	124,844	107,738	-8,803	-17,106
(Climate protection program)	(8,018)	(8,124)	(8,018)	---	(-106)
Enforcement	13,669	14,398	13,125	-544	-1,273
Homeland security	37,122	38,150	37,122	---	-1,028
Indoor air and Radiation	5,997	6,615	5,997	---	-618
IT / Data management / Security	3,089	3,196	3,089	---	-107
Operations and administration	68,339	79,170	68,339	---	-10,831
Pesticide licensing	6,027	7,691	6,027	---	-1,664
Research: Air, climate and energy	91,906	100,342	88,282	-3,624	-12,060
Research: Chemical safety and sustainability	126,930	140,722	126,930	---	-13,792
(Research: Computational toxicology)	(21,409)	(33,775)	(21,409)	---	(-12,366)
(Research: Endocrine disruptor)	(16,253)	(15,417)	(16,253)	---	(+836)
Research: National priorities	4,100	---	7,100	+3,000	+7,100
Research: Safe and sustainable water resources	107,434	111,022	102,576	-4,858	-8,446
Research: Sustainable and healthy communities	149,975	139,172	135,074	-14,901	-4,098
Water: Human health protection	3,519	3,766	3,519	---	-247
Total, Science and Technology	734,648	769,088	704,918	-29,730	-64,170
(by transfer from Superfund)	(18,850)	(16,217)	(16,217)	(-2,633)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Environmental Programs and Management					
Brownfields	25,593	29,599	23,680	-1,913	-5,919
Clean air and climate	273,108	336,907	247,472	-25,636	-89,435
(Climate protection program)	(95,436)	(109,625)	(85,160)	(-10,276)	(-24,465)
Compliance	101,665	122,424	100,048	-1,617	-22,376
Enforcement	240,637	269,256	226,656	-13,981	-42,600
(Environmental justice)	(6,737)	(13,971)	(6,737)	---	(-7,234)
Environmental protection: National priorities	12,700	---	12,700	---	+12,700
Geographic programs:					
Great Lakes Restoration Initiative	300,000	250,000	300,000	---	+50,000
Chesapeake Bay	73,000	70,000	60,000	-13,000	-10,000
San Franciso Bay	4,819	3,988	3,988	-831	---
Puget Sound	28,000	29,998	28,000	---	-1,998
Long Island Sound	3,940	2,893	3,940	---	+1,047
Gulf of Mexico	4,482	3,908	3,908	-574	---
South Florida	1,704	1,340	1,340	-364	---
Lake Champlain	4,399	1,399	1,399	-3,000	---
Lake Pontchartrain	948	948	948	---	---
Southern New England Estuaries	5,000	5,000	---	-5,000	-5,000
Other geographic activities	1,445	939	---	-1,445	-939
Subtotal	427,737	370,413	403,523	-24,214	+33,110

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Homeland security	10,195	10,274	10,195	---	-79
Indoor air and radiation	27,637	30,277	29,237	+1,600	-1,040
Information exchange / Outreach	126,538	155,678	109,010	-17,528	-46,668
(Children and other sensitive populations: Agency coordination)	(6,548)	(8,035)	(6,548)	---	(-1,487)
(Environmental education)	(8,702)	(10,969)	---	(-8,702)	(-10,969)
International programs	15,400	16,561	14,100	-1,300	-2,461
IT / Data management / Security	90,536	103,061	85,773	-4,763	-17,288
Legal/science/regulatory/economic review	111,414	138,786	90,503	-20,911	-48,283
Operations and administration	482,751	505,402	480,482	-2,269	-24,920
Pesticide licensing	102,363	111,765	102,363	---	-9,402
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	104,877	111,242	104,877	---	-6,365
Toxics risk review and prevention	92,521	87,705	89,521	-3,000	+1,816
(Endocrine disruptors)	(7,553)	(4,259)	(7,553)	---	(+3,294)
Underground storage tanks (LUST / UST)	11,295	11,657	11,295	---	-362
Water: Ecosystems:					
National estuary program / Coastal waterways	26,723	27,310	25,098	-1,625	-2,212
Wetlands	21,065	23,334	19,882	-1,183	-3,452
Subtotal	47,788	50,644	44,980	-2,808	-5,664

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Water: Human health protection	98,507	125,768	93,324	-5,183	-32,444
Water quality protection	210,417	254,299	192,550	-17,867	-61,749
Total, Environmental Programs and Management	2,613,679	2,841,718	2,472,289	-141,390	-369,429
Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund					
E-Manifest System Fund	3,674	7,368	---	-3,674	-7,368
Office of Inspector General					
Audits, evaluations, and investigations	41,489	50,099	40,000	-1,489	-10,099
(by transfer from Superfund)	(9,939)	(8,459)	(8,459)	(-1,480)	---
Buildings and Facilities					
Homeland security: Protection of EPA personnel and infrastructure	6,676	7,875	6,676	---	-1,199
Operations and administration	35,641	43,632	27,791	-7,850	-15,841
Total, Buildings and Facilities	42,317	51,507	34,467	-7,850	-17,040

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Hazardous Substance Superfund					
Audits, evaluations, and investigations	9,939	8,459	8,459	-1,480	---
Compliance	995	1,067	995	---	-72
Enforcement	166,375	173,263	160,375	-6,000	-12,888
Homeland security	36,362	33,767	33,767	-2,595	---
Indoor air and radiation	1,985	2,180	1,985	---	-195
Information exchange / Outreach	1,328	1,366	1,328	---	-38
IT /data management/security	14,485	15,642	14,485	---	-1,157
Legal/science/regulatory/economic review	1,253	1,241	1,241	-12	---
Operations and administration	128,105	137,340	125,525	-2,580	-11,815
Research: Chemical safety and sustainability	2,843	2,831	2,831	-12	---
Research: Sustainable communities	14,032	12,220	12,220	-1,812	---
Superfund cleanup:					
Superfund: Emergency response and removal	181,306	190,732	181,306	---	-9,426
Superfund: Emergency preparedness	7,636	7,843	7,636	---	-207
Superfund: Federal facilities	21,125	26,265	21,125	---	-5,140
Superfund: Remedial	501,000	539,618	515,491	+14,491	-24,127
Subtotal	711,067	764,458	725,558	+14,491	-38,900
Total, Hazardous Substance Superfund	1,088,769	1,153,834	1,088,769	---	-65,065
(transfer out to Inspector General)	(-9,939)	(-8,459)	(-8,459)	(+1,480)	---
(transfer out to Science and Technology)	(-18,850)	(-16,217)	(-16,217)	(+2,633)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund (LUST)					
Enforcement	620	627	620	---	-7
Operations and administration	1,352	1,681	1,352	---	-329
Research: Sustainable communities	320	348	320	---	-28
Underground storage tanks (LUST / UST)	89,649	92,670	89,649	---	-3,021
(LUST/UST)	(9,240)	(9,409)	(9,240)	---	(-169)
(LUST cooperative agreements)	(55,040)	(54,402)	(55,040)	---	(+638)
(Energy Policy Act grants)	(25,369)	(28,859)	(25,369)	---	(-3,490)
Total, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	91,941	95,326	91,941	---	-3,385
Inland Oil Spill Program (formerly Oil Spill Response)					
Compliance	139	155	139	---	-16
Enforcement	2,413	2,424	2,413	---	-11
Oil	14,409	18,524	14,409	---	-4,115
Operations and administration	584	1,762	498	-86	-1,264
Research: Sustainable communities	664	513	485	-179	-28
Total, Inland Oil Spill Program	18,209	23,378	17,944	-265	-5,434

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)					
Alaska Native villages	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---
Brownfields projects	80,000	110,000	75,000	-5,000	-35,000
Clean water state revolving fund (SRF)	1,448,887	1,116,000	1,018,000	-430,887	-98,000
Diesel emissions grants	30,000	10,000	50,000	+20,000	+40,000
Drinking water state revolving fund (SRF)	906,896	1,186,000	757,000	-149,896	-429,000
Mexico border	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---
Targeted airshed grants	10,000	---	20,000	+10,000	+20,000
Subtotal, Infrastructure assistance grants	2,490,783	2,437,000	1,935,000	-555,783	-502,000
Categorical grants:					
Beaches protection	9,549	---	---	-9,549	---
Brownfields	47,745	49,500	47,745	---	-1,755
Environmental information	9,646	25,346	9,646	---	-15,700
Hazardous waste financial assistance	99,693	99,693	99,693	---	---
Lead	14,049	14,049	14,049	---	---
Nonpoint source (Sec. 319)	159,252	164,915	159,252	---	-5,663
Pesticides enforcement	18,050	18,050	18,050	---	---
Pesticides program implementation	12,701	13,201	12,701	---	-500
Pollution control (Sec. 106)	230,806	249,164	230,806	---	-18,358
(Water quality monitoring)	(17,848)	(18,500)	(17,848)	---	(-652)
Pollution prevention	4,765	4,765	4,765	---	---
Public water system supervision	101,963	109,700	101,963	---	-7,737
Radon	8,051	---	8,051	---	+8,051
State and local air quality management	228,219	268,229	228,219	---	-40,010
Toxics substances compliance	4,919	4,919	4,919	---	---
Tribal air quality management	12,829	12,829	12,829	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Tribal general assistance program	65,476	96,375	65,476	---	-30,899
Underground injection control (UIC)	10,506	10,506	10,506	---	---
Underground storage tanks	1,498	1,498	1,498	---	---
Wetlands program development	14,661	19,661	14,661	---	-5,000
Subtotal, Categorical grants	1,054,378	1,162,400	1,044,829	-9,549	-117,571
Total, State and Tribal Assistance Grants	3,545,161	3,599,400	2,979,829	-565,332	-619,571
Subtotal, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	8,179,887	8,591,718	7,430,157	-749,730	-1,161,561
Administrative Provisions					
Rescission	-40,000	---	-8,000	+32,000	-8,000
TOTAL, TITLE II, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	8,139,887	8,591,718	7,422,157	-717,730	-1,169,561
Appropriations	(8,179,887)	(8,591,718)	(7,430,157)	(-749,730)	(-1,161,561)
Rescissions	(-40,000)	---	(-8,000)	(+32,000)	(-8,000)
(By transfer)	(28,789)	(24,676)	(24,676)	(-4,113)	---
(Transfer out)	(-28,789)	(-24,676)	(-24,676)	(+4,113)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE III - RELATED AGENCIES					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
FOREST SERVICE					
Forest and Rangeland Research					
Forest inventory and analysis	70,000	83,000	70,000	---	-13,000
Research and development programs	226,000	208,982	207,507	-18,493	-1,475
Total, Forest and rangeland research	296,000	291,982	277,507	-18,493	-14,475
State and Private Forestry					
Landscape scale restoration	14,000	23,513	14,000	---	-9,513
Forest Health Management:					
Federal lands forest health management	58,922	58,998	58,922	---	-76
Cooperative lands forest health management	45,655	40,678	40,678	-4,977	---
Subtotal	104,577	99,676	99,600	-4,977	-76

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Cooperative Forestry:					
Forest stewardship	23,036	23,049	23,036	---	-13
Forest legacy	53,000	61,000	50,660	-2,340	-10,340
Community forest and open space conservation	2,000	1,683	1,683	-317	---
Urban and community forestry	28,040	23,686	23,686	-4,354	---
Subtotal, Cooperative Forestry	106,076	109,418	99,065	-7,011	-10,353
International forestry	8,000	4,004	8,000	---	+3,996
Total, State and Private Forestry	232,653	236,611	220,665	-11,988	-15,946
National Forest System					
Integrated resource restoration	---	822,110	---	---	-822,110
Land management planning	37,754	---	32,020	-5,734	+32,020
Inventory and monitoring	151,019	---	144,890	-6,129	+144,890
Land management planning, assessment and monitoring	---	184,236	---	---	-184,236
Recreation, heritage and wilderness	261,719	263,942	256,839	-4,880	-7,103
Grazing management	55,356	49,706	55,356	---	+5,650
Forest products	339,130	---	355,000	+15,870	+355,000
Vegetation and watershed management	184,716	---	184,716	---	+184,716
Wildlife and fish habitat management	140,466	---	140,466	---	+140,466
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund	40,000	60,000	40,000	---	-20,000
Minerals and geology management	76,423	70,689	76,423	---	+5,734
Landownership management	77,730	71,601	77,730	---	+6,129

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Law enforcement operations	126,653	126,030	126,653	---	+623
Valles Caldera National Preserve	3,364	---	---	-3,364	---
Total, National Forest System	1,494,330	1,648,314	1,490,093	-4,237	-158,221
Capital Improvement and Maintenance					
Facilities:					
Maintenance	55,369	55,674	55,369	---	-305
Construction	16,231	16,021	16,021	-210	---
Subtotal	71,600	71,695	71,390	-210	-305
Roads:					
Maintenance	143,454	129,580	140,653	-2,801	+11,073
Construction	24,640	24,682	24,640	---	-42
Subtotal	168,094	154,262	165,293	-2,801	+11,031
Trails:					
Maintenance	69,777	74,264	69,777	---	-4,487
Construction	7,753	8,252	7,753	---	-499
Subtotal	77,530	82,516	77,530	---	-4,986

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Deferred maintenance	3,150	33,451	3,150	---	-30,301
Legacy road and trail remediation	40,000	---	40,000	---	+40,000
Subtotal, Capital improvement and maintenance	360,374	341,924	357,363	-3,011	+15,439
Deferral of road and trail fund payment	-17,000	-17,000	-16,000	+1,000	+1,000
Total, Capital improvement and maintenance	343,374	324,924	341,363	-2,011	+16,439
Land Acquisition					
Acquisitions	36,000	47,250	9,000	-27,000	-38,250
Acquisition Management	7,500	8,500	7,250	-250	-1,250
Cash Equalization	500	250	250	-250	---
Recreational Access	2,000	5,000	2,000	---	-3,000
Critical Inholdings/Wilderness	1,500	2,000	1,500	---	-500
Total, Land Acquisition	47,500	63,000	20,000	-27,500	-43,000
Acquisition of land for national forests, special acts	950	1,950	950	---	-1,000
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges	216	216	216	---	---
Range betterment fund	2,320	2,320	2,320	---	---
Gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research	45	45	45	---	---
Management of national forest lands for subsistence uses	2,500	2,441	2,441	-59	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Wildland Fire Management					
Fire operations:					
Wildland fire preparedness	1,145,840	1,082,620	1,082,620	-63,220	---
Wildland fire suppression operations	708,000	794,534	811,000	+103,000	+16,466
Subtotal, Fire operations	1,853,840	1,877,154	1,893,620	+39,780	+16,466
Other operations:					
Hazardous fuels	361,749	359,126	361,749	---	+2,623
(Hazardous Fuels Base Program)	(346,749)	---	(356,749)	(+10,000)	(+356,749)
(Biomass Grants)	(15,000)	---	(5,000)	(-10,000)	(+5,000)
Fire plan research and development	19,795	19,820	19,795	---	-25
Joint fire sciences program	6,914	6,917	6,914	---	-3
State fire assistance	78,000	78,012	78,000	---	-12
Volunteer fire assistance	13,000	13,000	13,000	---	---
Subtotal, Other operations	479,458	476,875	479,458	---	+2,583
Subtotal, Wildland Fire Management	2,333,298	2,354,029	2,373,078	+39,780	+19,049
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Account					
FLAME wildfire suppression reserve account	303,060	---	315,000	+11,940	+315,000
Total, all wildland fire accounts	2,636,358	2,354,029	2,688,078	+51,720	+334,049

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Suppression cap adjustment	---	854,578	---	---	-854,578
Total, Wildland Fire Management with cap adjustment	2,636,358	3,208,607	2,688,078	+51,720	-520,529
Total, Forest Service without Wildland Fire Management	2,419,888	2,571,803	2,355,600	-64,288	-216,203
TOTAL, FOREST SERVICE	5,056,246	5,780,410	5,043,678	-12,568	-736,732
Appropriations	(5,073,246)	(4,942,832)	(5,059,678)	(-13,568)	(+116,846)
Disaster Relief cap adjustment	---	(854,578)	---	---	(-854,578)
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE					
Indian Health Services					
Clinical Services:					
Hospital and health clinics	1,836,789	1,936,323	1,878,944	+42,155	-57,379
Dental health	173,982	181,459	178,959	+4,977	-2,500
Mental health	81,145	84,485	83,199	+2,054	-1,286
Alcohol and substance abuse	190,981	227,062	198,172	+7,191	-28,890
Purchased/referred care	914,139	984,475	935,726	+21,587	-48,749
Subtotal	3,197,036	3,413,804	3,275,000	+77,964	-138,804

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Preventive Health:					
Public health nursing	75,640	79,576	78,499	+2,859	-1,077
Health education	18,026	19,136	18,802	+776	-334
Community health representatives	58,469	62,363	61,129	+2,660	-1,234
Immunization (Alaska)	1,826	1,950	1,826	---	-124
Subtotal	153,961	163,025	160,256	+6,295	-2,769
Other services:					
Urban Indian health	43,604	43,604	44,410	+806	+806
Indian health professions	48,342	48,342	48,342	---	---
Tribal management grant program	2,442	2,442	2,442	---	---
Direct operations	68,065	68,338	67,384	-681	-954
Self-governance	5,727	5,735	5,735	+8	---
Contract support costs	662,970	717,970	717,970	+55,000	---
Subtotal	831,150	886,431	886,283	+55,133	-148
Total, Indian Health Services	4,182,147	4,463,260	4,321,539	+139,392	-141,721
Indian Health Facilities					
Maintenance and improvement	53,614	89,097	53,614	---	-35,483
Sanitation facilities construction	79,423	115,138	79,423	---	-35,715
Health care facilities construction	85,048	185,048	85,048	---	-100,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Facilities and environmental health support.....	219,612	226,870	224,882	+5,270	-1,988
Equipment.....	22,537	23,572	23,362	+825	-210
Total, Indian Health Facilities.....	460,234	639,725	466,329	+6,095	-173,396
TOTAL, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE.....	4,642,381	5,102,985	4,787,868	+145,487	-315,117
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH					
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences...	77,349	77,349	77,349	---	---
AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY					
Toxic substances and environmental public health.....	74,691	74,691	74,691	---	---
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES..	4,794,421	5,255,025	4,939,908	+145,487	-315,117
OTHER RELATED AGENCIES					
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality.....	3,000	3,015	3,000	---	-15

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD					
Salaries and expenses	11,000	12,271	11,000	---	-1,271
OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION					
Salaries and expenses	7,341	8,400	7,341	---	-1,059
INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT					
Payment to the Institute	9,469	11,619	9,469	---	-2,150
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION					
Salaries and Expenses					
Museum and Research Institutes:					
National Air and Space Museum	18,603	19,469	18,603	---	-866
Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory	23,957	24,343	23,957	---	-386
Major scientific instrumentation	4,118	6,118	4,118	---	-2,000
Universe Center	184	184	184	---	---
National Museum of Natural History	47,992	48,935	47,992	---	-943
National Zoological Park	25,420	26,603	26,120	+700	-483
Smithsonian Environmental Research Center	3,909	3,992	3,909	---	-83
Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute	14,025	14,271	14,025	---	-246
Biodiversity Center	1,520	2,285	1,520	---	-765
Arthur M. Sackler Gallery/Freer Gallery of Art	6,049	6,169	6,049	---	-120
Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage	2,503	2,603	2,503	---	-100

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum	4,755	4,842	4,755	---	-87
Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden	4,301	4,605	4,301	---	-304
National Museum of African Art	4,227	4,632	4,227	---	-405
World Cultures Center	284	284	284	---	---
Anacostia Community Museum	2,093	2,415	2,093	---	-322
Archives of American Art	1,859	1,898	1,859	---	-39
National Museum of African American History and Culture	40,648	41,501	41,148	+500	-353
National Museum of American History	22,840	24,333	22,840	---	-1,493
National Museum of the American Indian	31,444	32,077	31,444	---	-633
National Portrait Gallery	5,997	6,448	5,997	---	-451
Smithsonian American Art Museum	9,474	10,005	9,474	---	-531
American Experience Center	593	595	593	---	-2
Subtotal, Museums and Research Institutes	276,795	288,607	277,995	+1,200	-10,612
Mission enabling:					
Program support and outreach:					
Outreach	9,150	14,317	9,150	---	-5,167
Communications	2,567	3,945	2,567	---	-1,378
Institution-wide programs	10,505	14,784	14,384	+3,879	-400
Office of Exhibits Central	2,974	3,037	2,974	---	-63
Museum Support Center	1,848	1,884	1,848	---	-36
Museum Conservation Institute	3,244	3,308	3,244	---	-64
Smithsonian Institution Archives	2,167	2,223	2,167	---	-56
Smithsonian Institution Libraries	10,399	10,748	10,399	---	-349
Subtotal, Program support and outreach	42,854	54,246	46,733	+3,879	-7,513

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of Chief Information Officer	48,929	53,395	48,929	---	-4,466
Administration	34,067	34,977	34,067	---	-910
Inspector General	3,416	3,476	3,416	---	-60
Facilities services:					
Facilities maintenance	71,403	86,695	71,403	---	-15,292
Facilities operations, security and support	197,879	214,429	197,879	---	-16,550
Subtotal, Facilities services	269,282	301,124	269,282	---	-31,842
Subtotal, Mission enabling	398,548	447,218	402,427	+3,879	-44,791
Total, Salaries and expenses	675,343	735,825	680,422	+5,079	-55,403
Facilities Capital					
Revitalization	97,588	144,590	112,000	+14,412	-32,590
Facilities planning and design	22,600	55,410	27,119	+4,519	-28,291
Construction	24,010	---	---	-24,010	---
Total, Facilities Capital	144,198	200,000	139,119	-5,079	-60,881
TOTAL, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION	819,541	935,825	819,541	---	-116,284

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART					
Salaries and Expenses					
Care and utilization of art collections	39,418	42,226	39,418	---	-2,808
Operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds	33,858	34,532	33,858	---	-674
Protection of buildings, grounds and contents	22,418	22,943	22,418	---	-525
General administration	23,806	26,959	23,806	---	-3,153
Total, Salaries and Expenses	119,500	126,660	119,500	---	-7,160
Repair, Restoration and Renovation of Buildings					
Base program	19,000	26,000	19,000	---	-7,000
TOTAL, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART	138,500	152,660	138,500	---	-14,160
JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS					
Operations and maintenance	22,000	21,660	21,660	-340	---
Capital repair and restoration	10,800	14,740	11,140	+340	-3,600
TOTAL, JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS	32,800	36,400	32,800	---	-3,600

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS					
Salaries and expenses	10,500	10,420	10,420	-80	---
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES					
National Endowment for the Arts					
Grants and Administration					
Grants:					
Direct grants	62,380	63,420	62,380	---	-1,040
Challenge America grants	7,600	7,600	7,600	---	---
Subtotal	69,980	71,020	69,980	---	-1,040
State partnerships:					
State and regional	36,716	37,262	36,716	---	-546
Underserved set-aside	9,937	10,084	9,937	---	-147
Subtotal	46,653	47,346	46,653	---	-693
Subtotal, Grants	116,633	118,366	116,633	---	-1,733

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Program support	1,990	1,780	1,780	-210	---
Administration	27,398	27,803	27,608	+210	-195
Total, Arts	146,021	147,949	146,021	---	-1,928
National Endowment for the Humanities					
Grants and Administration					
Grants:					
Bridging cultures	3,500	---	---	-3,500	---
Special Initiative: The Common Good	---	5,500	3,695	+3,695	-1,805
Federal/State partnership	42,528	43,040	43,040	+512	---
Preservation and access	15,460	15,200	15,200	-260	---
Public programs	13,684	13,454	13,454	-230	---
Research programs	14,784	14,536	14,536	-248	---
Education programs	13,265	13,040	13,040	-225	---
Program development	500	500	500	---	---
Digital humanities initiatives	4,400	4,480	4,480	+80	---
Subtotal, Grants	108,121	109,750	107,945	-176	-1,805
Matching Grants:					
Treasury funds	2,400	2,400	2,400	---	---
Challenge grants	8,500	8,500	8,500	---	---
Subtotal, Matching grants	10,900	10,900	10,900	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Administration	27,000	27,292	27,176	+176	-116
Total, Humanities	146,021	147,942	146,021	---	-1,921
TOTAL, NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES	292,042	295,891	292,042	---	-3,849
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS					
Salaries and expenses	2,524	2,653	2,524	---	-129
NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS					
Grants	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION					
Salaries and expenses	6,204	6,080	6,080	-124	---
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses	7,948	8,348	7,948	---	-400
UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM					
Holocaust Memorial Museum	52,385	54,959	52,385	---	-2,574

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2015
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2016
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL COMMISSION					
Construction	---	68,200	---	---	-68,200
Salaries and expenses	1,000	2,000	---	-1,000	-2,000
Total, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL COMMISSION	1,000	70,200	---	-1,000	-70,200
TOTAL, TITLE III, RELATED AGENCIES	11,246,921	12,646,176	11,378,636	+131,715	-1,267,540
(Disaster Relief cap adjustment)	---	(854,578)	---	---	(-854,578)
GRAND TOTAL	30,105,720	33,324,129	30,231,720	+126,000	-3,092,409
Appropriations	(30,173,720)	(32,299,551)	(30,267,720)	(+94,000)	(-2,031,831)
Rescissions	(-40,000)	---	(-8,000)	(+32,000)	(-8,000)
Rescissions of contract authority	(-28,000)	(-30,000)	(-28,000)	---	(+2,000)
Disaster Relief cap adjustment	---	(1,054,578)	---	---	(-1,054,578)
(By transfer)	(28,789)	(24,676)	(24,676)	(-4,113)	---
(Transfer out)	(-28,789)	(-24,676)	(-24,676)	(+4,113)	---
(Discretionary total)	(30,416,000)	(33,262,409)	(30,170,000)	(-246,000)	(-3,092,409)

MINORITY VIEWS

The FY 2016 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies appropriations bill falls far short of what is needed to advance the preservation of America's natural and cultural heritage and to protect the environment and public health. It is the latest in a series of measures that drastically short-changes job-creating investments and vital environmental protections while carrying a laundry list of special interest policy riders and funding limitations that threaten the environment and public health and safety. As a result, we cannot support the bill in its current form.

We appreciate that even as Chairman Calvert grappled with an inadequate subcommittee allocation, he carried out his work in a sincere and collaborative manner. The chairman is to be commended for his diligence in chairing 14 budget hearings where we received the testimony of nearly 150 witnesses.

The subcommittee's 302(b) allocation for FY 2016 is $246 million below the FY 2015 enacted level. When added to the cuts of the past five years, the bill is more than $2 billion below the FY 2010 enacted level. Moreover, when adjusted for inflation, this bill provides less than the appropriated levels in FY 2005. The majority's refusal to adopt a sufficient overall budget allocation for discretionary investments has led to a bill that severely underfunds far too many priorities.

The current budget caps have put a stranglehold on the appropriations process that is dangerously eroding the committee's ability to meet its responsibilities to the American people. The President proposed to end sequestration through a more reasonable and realistic budget, but the majority has yet to engage in finding a workable solution.

As a result of the majority's budget decisions, nearly all the agencies and programs funded under this bill are either flat-funded or receive cuts. This is despite the fact that environmental challenges continue to grow and threats from invasive species, drought, wildland fire, and climate change become more complex and more expensive.

These funding decisions will harm the environment, undermine efforts to conserve our natural and cultural heritage, and limit our ability to meet our bipartisan commitment to improve the social and economic well-being of Native Americans.

This year we received compelling testimony on the unmet needs in Indian Country, especially in the areas of education and health. Yet, the bill's inadequate budget allocation means that many Native American programs would receive far less funding than the President requested.

2016 marks the Centennial of the National Park Service (NPS). However, even with park visitation at a record high, this bill fails to adequately invest in the National Park System and severely

underfunds programs to enhance national parks as part of the NPS Centennial and preserve and interpret America's history as part of the Civil Rights Initiative.

The pattern of shortchanging important programs is continued with the Land and Water Conservation Fund, where funding is cut by more than 25% below the FY 2015 enacted level. Wildlife programs are underfunded as well, with cuts or flat funding to programs that assist in the recovery of species or help prevent their listing in the first place. Funding decisions such as these set the Endangered Species Act up to fail.

We remain troubled by the majority's continued assault year after year on the programs carried out by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The most significant funding cut in the bill is again to the EPA, which would receive $718 million less than the FY 2015 enacted level, a 9% cut. This would be on top of the nearly 20% cut the agency has received over the past four years.

The funding and policy decisions made in this bill threaten the quality of the very air we breathe and water we drink. And the consequences will be negatively felt in communities across this nation.

The more than half billion dollar cut to the Clean Water and Safe Drinking Water Revolving Funds undermines programs that protect our drinking water, prevent the spread of disease, and create jobs in our communities.

Rapidly escalating wildland fire costs are taking a larger and larger share of the funding available under the bill. Total fire costs in the bill are now nearly $4 billion or 13.2% of all funding. We need some relief from these mounting costs. Our colleague, Rep. Mike Simpson, has proposed the best solution: funding major wildland fire costs under the existing disaster relief budget cap.

We are disappointed that the committee did not adopt the amendment offered by Rep. McCollum to fund a portion of the FY 2016 wildland fire budget under the disaster relief budget cap. This approach has been endorsed by the administration, a diverse array of groups, and compliments bipartisan legislation that was introduced in this Congress and the last Congress. An added benefit of the amendment is that it would have freed up $407 million in the bill to put towards the clean water and safe drinking water revolving funds.

We strongly oppose the numerous special interest riders and funding limitations included in this bill. These provisions don't belong in the bill. They only serve to undermine our nation's bedrock environmental laws, endanger public health and safety, and deny the impact that climate change is having on our planet.

These provisions would substantially modify environmental and natural resource management policy, including making permanent changes in law and blocking implementation and enforcement of current and proposed rules. They should not be slipped into appropriations bills.

Rep. McCollum's amendment, which was not adopted, would have stricken 24 of these riders and funding limitations from the bill, many of whose genesis was from stand-alone legislation that has repeatedly failed to be enacted into law. Suspending Clean Air and Clean Water Act enforcement, obstructing the listing of certain

species under the Endangered Species Act, and blocking proposals to address greenhouse gas emissions are just a few examples of these problematic provisions.

Among other amendments, there was an effort by Rep. Lowey to strip language from the bill that stops the EPA from implementing its lead abatement rule. The dangers from exposure to lead-based paint and lead contaminated dust are well established. The fact that this amendment was defeated places the health of millions of Americans, especially children, at risk.

We are more than willing to support a bill that includes adequate funding levels to grow our economy, protect our environment, and refrains from including special interest riders and funding limitations.

We are hopeful that as this bill moves through the legislative process it's funding and policy shortfalls can be corrected. We stand ready to work with the chairman and others to make improvements to the bill so that in the end we can have a legislative product that can garner bipartisan support.

NITA M. LOWEY.
BETTY MCCOLLUM.

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