AUTHENTICATED
U.S. GOVERNMENT
INFORMATION
GPO

113TH CONGRESS, 2d Session } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT 113–551

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2015

JULY 23, 2014.—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. 5171]

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, 2015. 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.

CONTENTS

	Page number Bill	Report
Title I—Department of the Interior:	2	10
Bureau of Land Management	2	10
United States Fish and Wildlife Service	8	14
National Park Service	18	28
United States Geological Survey	22	36
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	24	39
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	25	40
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	28	41
Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education	30	43
Office of the Secretary	39	49
Insular Affairs	40	50

88–747

	Page number Bill	Report
Office of the Solicitor	44	51
Office of Inspector General	44	51
Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians	44	51
Department-wide Programs:	46	52
Wildland Fire Management, Interior Department	46	52
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund, Interior Department	49	53
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	49	54
Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration	50	54
Working Capital Fund	50	54
General Provisions, Department of the Interior	52	54
Title II—Environmental Protection Agency:	62	55
Science and Technology	62	57
Environmental Programs and Management	63	59
Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund	64	66
Office of Inspector General	64	66
Buildings and Facilities	64	66
Hazardous Substance Superfund	64	67
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program	65	68
Inland Oil Spill Programs	66	69
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	66	69
Administrative Provisions	73	72
Title III—Related Agencies:	75	72
Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture	75	72
Wildland Fire Management, Forest Service	80	82
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund, Forest Service	84	84
Indian Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	91	84
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	99	88
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	99	88
Other Related Agencies:	100	89
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality	100	89
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board	101	89
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	102	90
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	103	91
Smithsonian Institution	103	91
National Gallery of Art	105	93
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	106	93
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	107	94
National Endowment for the Arts	107	94
National Endowment for the Humanities	108	95
Commission of Fine Arts	109	96
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs	110	96
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	110	97
National Capital Planning Commission	110	97
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum	110	97
Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission	n/a	98
Title IV—General Provisions:	111	99

INTRODUCTION

The Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2015 totals $30,220,000,000. This amount reflects a $162,000,000 increase from the amount appropriated in fiscal year 2014 and a $408,889,000 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 2015	Committee bill, fiscal year 2015	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Title I, Department of the Interior:			
New budget authority	$10,794,136,000	$10,991,737,000	+$197,601,000
Title II, Environmental Protection Agency:			
New budget authority	7,890,020,000	7,482,747,000	−407,273,000
Title III, Related Agencies:			
New budget authority	11,944,733,000	11,745,516,000	−199,217,000
Title IV, General Provisions:			
New budget authority	0	0	0
Grand total, New budget authority	30,628,889,000	30,220,000,000	−408,889,000

COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT

Members of Congress have provided considerable input in fashioning this bill. In total, 333 Members submitted nearly 3,200 programmatic requests relating to multiple agencies and programs.

The Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Subcommittee takes seriously its oversight responsibility and conducted 13 budget hearings and briefings this year (including six hearings involving the public and American Indians and Alaska Natives) to carefully review the programs and budgets under its jurisdiction. The Subcommittee held the following oversight hearings:

Department of the Interior FY15 budget oversight hearing—March 25, 2014

Environmental Protection Agency FY15 budget oversight hearing—March 27, 2014

U.S. Forest Service FY15 budget oversight hearing—April 2, 2014

National Park Service FY15 budget oversight hearing—April 3, 2014

Fish and Wildlife Service FY15 budget oversight hearing—April 3, 2014

Bureau of Land Management FY15 budget oversight hearing—April 4, 2014

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management/Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement FY15 budget oversight hearing—April 4, 2014

American Indian/Alaska Native Public Witnesses—April 7, 2014 (morning)

American Indian/Alaska Native Public Witnesses—April 7, 2014 (afternoon)

American Indian/Alaska Native Public Witnesses—April 8, 2014 (morning)

American Indian/Alaska Native Public Witnesses—April 8, 2014 (afternoon)

Public Witnesses—April 10, 2014 (morning)

Public Witnesses—April 10, 2014 (afternoon)

In total, 144 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, over 140 individuals and organizations provided written testimony for the permanent hearing record. These hear-

ings are contained in eight published volumes totaling over 10,000 pages which are publicly available online.

COST OF WILDLAND FIRE

In eight 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 believes 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 2015 bill. The bill includes a total of $4.088 billion in wildland fire funding for the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service, $149 million above the fiscal year 2014 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 increased by $90 million over the fiscal year 2014 enacted level. And, the Committee has provided an additional $470 million in funding to address the projected shortfall in suppression funding for fiscal year 2014.

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 2014, 49 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands received PILT payments.

Mandatory funding for PILT payments is scheduled to expire on September 30, 2014. The Committee has included bill language extending by one year the mandatory authorization for full PILT funding for fiscal year 2015.

REC FEE AUTHORITY

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

plement appropriated funds, fund projects that directly benefit the visitor experience.

The authority for FLREA is scheduled to sunset in December 2014 which will result in agencies no longer having explicit recreation fee authority. This would impact the Department of the Interior's estimated annual collection of $200 million, of which the National Park Service collects nearly $180 million. In 2013, the rec fee program collected nearly $260 million from the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior combined. An extension of rec 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 budget request includes a legislative proposal to continue the existing authority. In order to prevent the expiration of the authority and allow authorizing committees of jurisdiction ample time to consider extending and perhaps modifying this authority, the Committee has included within Title IV General Provisions a one-year extension of the current rec fee authority.

COST OF LITIGATION

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

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

Given ongoing concerns, the Department of the Interior, EPA, and the Forest Service are directed to provide to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, and to make publicly available no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, detailed Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA) fee information as specified in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014.

WESTERN GROUSE AND THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

The Committee remains concerned about the recent listing of the lesser prairie chicken, the proposed listing of the Gunnison sage-grouse and the bi-State distinct population segment (DPS) of greater sage-grouse, and the potential proposed listing for greater sage-grouse range-wide and in the Columbia Basin DPS. These species and populations are collectively known as western grouse, and the aforementioned listing actions impact 17 western States in the lower 48 States from North Dakota to Texas and from Washington to California.

Based on past experience and recent evidence, the States are rightfully concerned that these listings will fail at recovery while eliminating jobs and curtailing future job growth, devastating State

and local economies, and undermining the nation's ability to develop conventional and renewable resources necessary for energy independence.

In addition to sharing the States' concerns, the Committee is concerned that the Fish and Wildlife Service's actions on western grouse are being driven by litigation deadlines that leave the Service with no flexibility to take into consideration the extraordinary conservation planning efforts and expenditures at the Federal, State, and local levels. It is clear to the Committee that the conservation of western grouse is a commonly-shared long-term goal that should be afforded an opportunity to demonstrate success that extends beyond any arbitrary Federal regulatory deadline, so long as extinction is not imminent.

Therefore, the Committee recommendation includes a general provision in Title I of the bill, delaying for one year any final rule to list the Gunnison sage-grouse or the bi-State DPS of greater sage-grouse, and any proposed rule to list the greater sage-grouse range-wide or in the Columbia Basin. The Committee expects all stakeholders to maintain the current pace of work in good faith during the fiscal year to demonstrate that sage-grouse conservation is working. The Committee directs the Bureau of Land Management not to delay the processing of permits due to any uncertainty surrounding the listing of western grouse. The Committee directs the Fish and Wildlife Service to include in its fiscal year 2016 budget submission an update on the status of all western grouse. The Committee intends to revisit any future legislative listing delays on an annual basis so as to prevent extinction.

Furthermore, the recommendation concentrates existing resources on western grouse conservation in the following key areas:

Wildland Fire.—The Committee continues to be concerned about the threat wildland fire poses to sage-grouse and directs the Department of the Interior to use resources made available under the Bureau of Land Management and the Department of the Interior's Wildland Fire Program to reduce and mitigate catastrophic fire. Further, the Committee directs the Department to use the additional $4,000,000 above the budget request for emergency stabilization and rehabilitation to restore areas burned by wildland fire with an emphasis on restoring sage-grouse habitat.

Invasive Species.—The Committee recommendation continues funding for all ongoing invasive species programs at the fiscal year 2014 enacted level, but includes a general provision in Title IV of the bill to cap administrative activities at ten percent, in an effort to get more invasive species program dollars on the ground.

Federal Lands.—The BLM is responsible for managing the majority of sage-grouse habitat. Congress appropriated $15,000,000 in both fiscal year 2013 and 2014 for the BLM to plan for sage-grouse conservation. The Committee recommends $15,000,000 again for fiscal year 2015 so that the BLM can implement and begin evaluating those plans.

Private Lands.—The Partners for Fish and Wildlife program within the Fish and Wildlife Service is a voluntary, non-regulatory program designed to help willing landowners conserve habitat on their lands. The Committee recommendation continues funding for this program at the fiscal year 2014 enacted level, and directs the program to adjust its regional funding allocations as necessary so

that implementation of the Sage Grouse Initiative is the program's top priority.

State Efforts.—States have primary management responsibility of most wildlife within their borders. The State and Tribal Wildlife Grants program within the Fish and Wildlife Service is designed to help States and Tribes restore imperiled species so that they don't have to be listed under the Endangered Species Act. The President proposed to cut the program by $8,695,000 in fiscal year 2015. The Committee recommendation restores the proposed cut and directs the funds to competitive interstate grants that specifically address species listed as Candidates under the ESA, such as sage-grouse. This increase is partially offset by redirecting a $4,000,000 increase requested by the President for 20 new sage-grouse ESA personnel.

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.

ADDRESSING UNATTAINABLE REGULATORY STANDARDS

In May 2014, the Administration released the latest Unified Regulatory Agenda which included more than 130 proposed regulatory actions by the EPA. The Committee has had longstanding concerns with respect to EPA's process for setting standards through the IRIS process, and reforms are ongoing. Similarly the Committee has had longstanding concerns about EPA's process for setting standards that may be technically or economically unachievable, and issuing new regulations while needed reforms have not been implemented. While the House has passed numerous regulatory reform efforts, the Administration has failed to adopt the most common sense solutions. In light of the Administration's failure to institute necessary reforms, the fiscal year 2015 Interior and Environment appropriations bill proposes to address several of EPA's unattainable regulatory standards including:

- EPA's proposed standards for new power plants which assume carbon capture and storage technologies that are not commercially available and scalable;
- EPA's proposed guidelines for existing power plants which cannot be met through technological or operating improvements at affected facilities;

• EPA's lead renovation rule which sets onerous standards for test kits that remain commercially unavailable; and

• EPA's ballast water rule which assumes compliance using Coast Guard certified technologies that don't exist.

Recent Agency actions to preclude development based on hypothetical scenarios and to expand jurisdiction over water bodies prior to scientific input further demonstrates a lack of Agency regard for science, process, and impacts. In addition, EPA's failure to actively promote and implement its integrated planning approach framework for municipalities to address, in the most efficient way possible, the multiple competing wastewater, storm water, and drinking water regulatory requirements that the Agency is imposing on them, is unacceptably burdening many municipalities economically and preventing them from being able to address their most serious water quality issues. While the Committee has provided funds in the bill to protect human health and the environment by improving air quality, providing clean water, and remediating pollution, no funds have been provided in this bill for specific rule-makings that reflect Administration overreach.

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 alloca-

tions 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 monetary 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, 2014	$956,875,000
Budget estimate, 2015	954,085,000
Recommended, 2015	957,180,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	+305,000
Budget estimate, 2015	+3,095,000

The Committee recommends $957,180,000 for Management of Lands and Resources, $305,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $3,095,000 above the budget request. Requested increases for fixed costs are not funded. 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.

Soil, Water, and Air Management.—The Committee recommends $43,848,000 for soil, water, and air management, $909,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $1,504,000 below the budget request. The Colorado River Basin Salinity Program is funded at $1,500,000. No funds are provided for the youth in the great outdoors initiative.

Rangeland Management.—The Committee recommends $80,700,000 for rangeland management, $1,700,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $5,772,000 above the budget request. The amount above the request should be used to hire the staff necessary to reduce the grazing permit backlog and carry out a systematic program of range monitoring, land health assessments, development and implementation of allotment management plans, and adaptive management. The Bureau is directed to investigate whether targeted grazing can help to conserve sage-grouse habitat. The Committee rejects the Bureau's proposal to impose new grazing fees.

Acceptance of Donation of Certain Existing Permits or Leases.—The Committee notes with concern that legislation to make land available for the mitigation of impacts on wildlife upon the relin-

quishment of certain grazing permits or leases in the California Desert (section 122(b) of Division E of Public Law 112–174) has not been implemented as Congress intended. The purpose of the legislation is to establish a mitigation bank to provide: an expedited path forward for allowable development including renewable energy; an environmental benefit to wildlife; and opportunities for local governing agencies to plan and mitigate their growth without removing private lands from the tax rolls. The Committee recognizes that these goals are consistent with the Secretary's priorities of renewable energy development and landscape-level conservation, and therefore encourages the Secretary to oversee efforts to convene all parties involved, and to work openly and in good faith to resolve remaining issues including: quantification of the mitigation benefit derived from the retirement of grazing permits; permanence or "durability" of the mitigation derived from voluntary grazing permit relinquishments; and establishment of a mitigation bank to expedite approved development projects within the California Desert Conservation Area.

Horse and Burro Management.—The Committee recommends $80,045,000 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, $2,800,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $193,000 below the budget request. Within this amount, the Committee recommends $1,000,000 to study and test the feasibility of implementing a sterilization program in partnership with universities and non-profit organizations in order to ensure that the program is scientifically sound and humanely implemented. The Committee also 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 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.

The horse and burro management program in its current state is unsustainable and the Committee cannot afford to perpetuate the situation for much longer. The Committee received testimony this year from advocates for a long-term strategy of sustainable, non-lethal population management, as well as advocates for short-term solutions to the problems caused by an overabundance of free-roaming horses and burros currently on the range. The Committee has a responsibility to see that both issues are addressed and invites the Bureau and bipartisan stakeholders to work with the Committee in preparation for the fiscal year 2016 budget.

Wildlife Management.—The Committee recommends $52,338,000 for wildlife management, equal to the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $251,000 below the budget request. The recommendation includes $15,000,000 for sage-grouse conservation, as requested. Sage-grouse conservation is discussed in further detail in the front of this report.

Plant Conservation Program.—The Committee is supportive of the Bureau's existing plant conservation and native plant materials

program and expects the Bureau to continue the program through resources provided under various accounts. The Committee is 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, and to more clearly explain the policy in the fiscal year 2016 budget request.

Recreation Management.—The Committee recommends $63,906,000 for recreation resources management, $3,055,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $4,551,000 below the budget request. No funds are provided for the youth in the great outdoors initiative. 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 $147,493,000 for energy and minerals, $17,374,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $44,714,000 above the budget request. The recommendation includes the redistribution of inspection base funding from Oil and Gas Management to Oil and Gas Inspection and Enforcement. The recommendation includes the increases requested to implement GAO-recommended reforms in oil and gas management, inspection, and enforcement, but pays for the increases from reductions elsewhere in the bill instead of through the proposed new inspection fees.

Resource Management Planning.—The Committee recommends $38,125,000 for resource management planning, $1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $4,274,000 below the budget request. Included is $1,000,000 to initiate the requested geospatial information program. The Committee cautions the Bureau not to duplicate existing efforts at the U.S. Geological Survey and in the private sector.

Law Enforcement.—The Committee recommends $20,000,000 for law enforcement, $5,325,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $5,657,000 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 $3,464,000 for the challenge cost share program, $1,051,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $115,000 below the budget request. The Committee directs the Bureau to focus the program on supporting the goals of the youth in the great outdoors initiative. The Committee believes those goals are best achieved through partnerships with the outdoor industry and the general public for projects focused on the maintenance and development of trails. 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 $30,819,000 for the national landscape conservation system, $1,000,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $3,181,000 below the budget request. No funds are provided for the youth in the great outdoors initiative. The bill includes a general provision in Title I prohibiting the use of funds to implement Secretarial Order Number 3310 pertaining to wild lands.

Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Act of 2000.—The Committee is concerned that BLM has attempted to place the responsibility for fencing upon private landowners within the cattle free area identified by the Act, despite the Act's clear mandate that fencing is BLM's responsibility. The BLM is directed to comply with the Act.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$19,463,000
Budget estimate, 2015	25,000,000
Recommended, 2015	4,816,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	−14,647,000
Budget estimate, 2015	−20,184,000

The Committee recommends $4,816,000 for Land Acquisition, $14,647,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $20,184,000 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 Committee directs the Bureau of Land Management to prioritize recreational access projects that significantly enhance access to existing public lands that are impractical to access for hunting, fishing, and other recreational activities.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$114,467,000
Budget estimate, 2015	103,957,000
Recommended, 2015	114,467,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	0
Budget estimate, 2015	+10,510,000

The Committee recommends $114,467,000 for the Oregon and California grant lands, equal to the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $10,510,000 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 $32,465,000 for Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures, as requested.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

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

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The Committee recommendation includes the requested Administrative Provisions.

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. The Service has responsibility for migratory birds, threatened and endangered species, certain inter-jurisdictional fisheries, certain marine mammals, the National Fish Hatchery System, and the National Wildlife Refuge System.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$1,188,339,000
Budget estimate, 2015	1,260,000,000
Recommended, 2015	500,842,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	−687,497,000
Budget estimate, 2015	−759,158,000

The Committee recommends $500,842,000 for Resource Management, $687,497,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $759,158,000 below the budget request. Most of the perceived reduction represents transfers to new accounts for Partners for Fish and Wildlife, the National Wildlife Refuge System, and Fish and Aquatic Conservation, which were previously within the Resource Management account. 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.

Ecological Services.—The Committee recommends against the proposed new consolidated budget structure for Ecological Services. The Committee received hearing testimony this year from Service partners expressing concern about a decrease in budget transparency as a result of the proposal. The Committee shares this concern, in particular because habitat conservation plans (HCPs), recovery and delisting, and environmental contaminants remain funding priorities. The fate of those activities in particular would have been less certain under the proposed new structure.

Endangered Species.—The Committee recommends $169,537,000 for endangered species, $974,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and incomparable to the budget request because of the proposed budget restructuring. The Committee recommendation includes new bill language allowing for the transfer of funds from Re-

source Management to Fish and Aquatic Conservation for non-regulatory ESA activities.

Candidate Conservation.—The Committee recommends $11,219,000 for the conservation of candidate species, $311,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and incomparable to the budget request because of the proposed budget restructuring. The Committee recommends against the proposed increase of $4,000,000 and 20 new FTE employees for sage-grouse, and instead recommends that the funds be used to help restore the proposed cut to the State and Tribal Wildlife Grants program. Sage-grouse conservation is discussed in further detail in the front of this report.

Listing and Critical Habitat.—The Committee recommends $17,852,000 for ESA listings and critical habitat designations, $2,663,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $4,927,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation continues bill language as requested, capping funds for ESA listings, critical habitat designations, and petitions in order to limit the impacts of petitions and lawsuits on the rest of the budget. 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 notes that there is substantial disagreement regarding the sufficiency and accuracy of the science underpinning the Service's proposal to list the northern long-eared bat. The Service made a prudent decision in June 2014 to extend a final listing decision for 6 months. If, at the end of the 6-month extension, the Service makes a final decision to list the species, the Committee encourages the Service to make every effort to consider including a special rule that addresses threats to the species while allowing activities that minimally affect the species to continue.

Consultation and HCPs.—The Committee recommends $62,550,000 for ESA consultations and habitat conservation planning (HCP) activities, $1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and incomparable to the budget request because of the proposed budget restructuring. The increase above the enacted level is for additional FTE employees to work on HCPs. The Committee recognizes the important role of 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.

Recovery.—The Committee recommends $77,916,000 for recovery, $1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and incomparable to the budget request because of the proposed budget restructuring. The Committee recommends that the increase above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level be used to increase the Service's contribution to long-standing, multi-partner recovery programs, such as for northern aplomado falcons and California condors, for

which non-Federal partners have been shouldering the large majority of the costs to prevent extinction.

The Committee is concerned that the Service has failed to act in a timely fashion to delist the valley elderberry longhorn beetle, which the Service first recommended for delisting in 2006. The Service failed to act on its own recommendation until 2010 when it received a petition to do so that triggered deadlines required by the ESA. The Service issued a proposed rule to delist in 2012 but to date has not issued a final rule. The Committee has been made aware that the reason for the delay in this case is at least partly attributable to a scientific peer review suggesting that further studies are needed. Seemingly unnecessary further studies, along with allegations of a conflict of interest with one of the peer reviewers, are cause for concern. Therefore, the Committee has included a general provision in Title I of the bill to delay for at least one year any decision by the Service to either withdraw the proposed rule or to issue a final rule, and to re-open the public comment period in the interim. The social and economic costs of listing the valley elderberry longhorn beetle under the ESA are well documented and tragic. The Committee strongly supports its delisting as has been the recommendation by the Service for the past eight years.

The Committee believes that proposals to delist and downlist species should be finalized within 12 months just as they are for proposals to list. Similarly, the Committee believes that listings come with an obligation to develop recovery plans and evaluate the economic impacts of implementing such plans within 18 months as is the policy but not the practice. The Federal government is as obligated to recover and delist species as it is to list them in the first place. For this reason, the Committee has included a general provision in Title I of the bill to require the Service to develop such recovery plans and economic analyses for certain amphibians which the Service has recently listed.

The Committee directs the Service to include in its next Recovery Report to Congress an update on whether each species is more or less numerous, or unknown, since the species was listed, the recovery plan was finalized, or the latest 5-year status review was completed, whichever is more recent.

The Committee encourages the Service to move forward with a proposal to delist the gray wolf, because the Service has established that the species is recovered, and because the current situation creates unnecessary management challenges along arbitrary geographic boundaries within States like Oregon, where wolves are currently listed under the ESA on one side of a highway, but delisted and under State management on the other side of the highway.

In response to supportive testimony by diverse groups of constituents, the Committee recommends $1,000,000 from within funds to restore the wolf-livestock demonstration program, as authorized by Public Law 111–11. The Committee urges the Administration and interested parties to seek funding for this program through the Department of Agriculture in future years.

The Committee has been made aware of the controversy surrounding the proposed La Purisima Conservation Bank in California, which would create an easement on private lands which could then be used to mitigate the loss of endangered species habi-

tat on other lands. The Federal government's role in the establishment of conservation banks on split estates must not impact the private property rights of any surface or subsurface owners without their consent or fair compensation. The Committee directs the Service to publish in the Federal Register advance notice of its intent to approve any future phase of the La Purisima project involving a split estate, and invite public comment on the proposed agreement, as stated in the Service's May 2, 2003, policy on conservation banking.

Habitat Conservation.—The Committee rejects the budget proposal to change Habitat Conservation from a subactivity to an activity, as explained above. The Committee recommends $50,941,000 for programs within this subactivity. The Partners for Fish and Wildlife program has been moved to a new account, as explained above. Coastal programs are funded at $13,684,000, an increase of $500,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level to accelerate technical corrections and updates of coastal floodplain maps.

Migratory Bird Management.—The Committee recommends $45,213,000 for migratory bird management, $1,255,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $1,709,000 below the budget request. The Committee has been made aware that black vulture predation on livestock is a problem, either due to a learned behavior, an overabundance of black vultures, or both. The Committee directs the Service to institute an electronic application and reporting system for depredation permits, and to process such applications as quickly as possible. The fiscal year 2016 budget request should quantify average permit processing times and set a goal to minimize such times. The fiscal year 2016 budget request should also include an estimate of costs, FTE, and a timeline to develop and test an appropriate survey protocol to assess black vulture distribution and population size, and to determine whether and where the species may be overabundant.

Law Enforcement.—The Committee recommends $66,737,000 for law enforcement, $2,462,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and equal to the budget request. The recommendation includes program increases of $1,247,000 to strengthen the only wildlife forensics laboratory in the nation, as requested, and $747,000 for three additional agents in the Service's Special Investigations Unit, in order to combat wildlife trafficking. Funding is provided to enforce Lacey Act illegal logging violations.

International Affairs.—The Committee recommends $14,599,000 for international affairs, $1,093,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and equal to the budget request. The Committee remains concerned about the severity of poaching in Africa, particularly with respect to elephant ivory and rhinoceros horn, and the destabilizing effect it has on regional security, including by providing a significant source of financing for armed groups with links to transnational organized crime and terrorism. The Committee notes the negative consequences to U.S. interests in regional security, development, and biodiversity conservation. The Committee supports the Service's role in the following elements of the National Strategy for Combating Wildlife Trafficking: (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 including Department of State and USAID, local governments and international conservation partners. The Committee encourages the Secretary to work with the intelligence community to develop an appropriate framework for the timely sharing of information and intelligence that would enable FWS to more effectively investigate and make arrests on wildlife trafficking crimes.

The Committee received testimony from a diverse array of concerned citizens and organizations regarding the Service's unilateral action to ban 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. Everyone supports saving elephants, but the Service's regulatory actions have gone too far by penalizing innocent U.S. citizens instead of focusing on the heart of the problem overseas. Therefore the Committee has included a general provision in Title I to maintain the status quo legal domestic ivory trade and transport policies.

The Committee is concerned that the Service appears to have begun to implement a proposed rule regarding captive-bred wildlife (76 Fed. Reg. 58455) before such rule has been finalized, resulting in at least one instance of permitting delays for the routine and lawful transport of captive bred, "generic" tigers. Until the rulemaking process has been completed and a final rule has been published, the Committee reminds the Service that all permits should be processed in accordance with existing regulations and past precedents so that permitees can reasonably plan and operate.

Science.—The Committee recommends $5,096,000 for science, $12,139,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $5,096,000 above the budget request. No funds are provided in the proposed new science subactivity, a decrease of $31,634,000 below the budget request.

The Committee recognizes that scientific support from the U.S. Geological Survey has been insufficient in meeting the Service's needs, and supports re-building the Service's capacity for scientific research and application. However, the Service appears to be struggling with how to go about building its capacity. The fiscal year 2015 budget requests a third location in the budget for science in as many years. The Service has added a layer of science 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 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.

Landscape Conservation Cooperatives.—No funds are provided for Landscape Conservation Cooperatives due to higher priorities elsewhere in the Service's budget.

PARTNERS FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE

It is estimated that 73 percent of the nation's land is privately owned and that the majority of the nation's fish and wildlife species occur on those lands. Thus the Fish and Wildlife Service cannot be successful in its mission without voluntary, non-regulatory partnerships with private landowners. The Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program began in 1987 and was codified by the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Act in 2006.

Appropriation enacted, 2014*	$51,776,000
Budget estimate, 2015*	52,066,000
Recommended, 2015	52,066,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	+290,000
Budget estimate, 2015	0

*Funding for this program was in the Resource Management account.

The Committee recommends $52,066,000 for Partners for Fish and Wildlife, $290,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and equal to the budget request. Whereas the budget request included the program under the Resource Management account, the Committee recommends moving the program to its own account in order to prevent the use of funds for activities not authorized by the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Act. The Committee directs the program to adjust its regional funding allocations as necessary so as to reflect the Sage Grouse Initiative as the program's top priority. The Committee directs the Service to seek reauthorization of the program.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM

The National Wildlife Refuge System comprises approximately 150 million acres of land and waters, with refuges in all U.S. States and Territories around the world. These lands and waters, including 54 million acres within five Marine National Monuments, provide habitat for thousands of species of wildlife and plants, sanctuary for hundreds of threatened and endangered species, and secure spawning areas for economically and recreationally important native fish. The 562 refuges range from a half-acre to 19.6 million acres in size. The Refuge System also encompasses 4.2 million acres managed under easement, agreement, or lease, including waterfowl production areas in 209 counties within 38 wetland management districts and 50 wildlife coordination areas. Over 45 million people visit the Refuge System annually.

Appropriation enacted, 2014*	$472,202,000
Budget estimate, 2015*	476,400,000
Recommended, 2015	476,865,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	+4,663,000
Budget estimate, 2015	+465,000

*Funding for this program was in the Resource Management account.

The Committee recommends $476,865,000 for the National Wildlife Refuge System, $4,663,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $465,000 above the budget request. The amount above the budget request is to restore the proposed transfer of planning funds to the Land Acquisition account. Whereas the budget request included funding for the Refuge System under the Resource Management account, the Committee recommends moving the Refuge

System to its own account in order to prevent the use of funds for activities not authorized by the National Wildlife Refuge Administration Act and related mandates. 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 bill includes a provision limiting the establishment or boundary expansion of any refuge unless expressly authorized by Congress. The Service is unique in its authority to administratively establish a refuge, expand its boundaries, and to purchase lands, water rights, and mineral rights therein, without any further action from Congress. The Committee recognizes that such authority originated with the need to act quickly to save species from certain extinction, and urges Congress to act quickly (as it has before) if similar circumstances arise. In the meantime, the Service's use of its unilateral authority has become a problem for two reasons:

(1) New refuges and an expanded Federal estate place an additional funding burden on a Refuge System already struggling to keep up with its responsibilities. According to its closest partners, $900 million is needed to fully fund the Refuge System, and without increases in operations and maintenance, the Refuge System cannot fulfill its obligation to the American public, wildlife, and 46.5 million annual visitors. Further, the Service reports that the Refuge System has a $1.7 billion maintenance backlog. The Committee will continue to do what it can to be supportive of the Refuge System, but higher bipartisan funding priorities in this bill prevent the Committee from keeping pace with the additional costs of operating and maintaining new and expanded refuges.

(2) The Committee has been made aware of efforts by the Service to purchase lands and water rights without due consultation and cooperation with State and local officials. Federal lands are exempt from local taxes, but the Service continually proposes to zero out payments in lieu of taxes through the National Wildlife Refuge Fund. Economic studies cited by the Service to justify its actions are misleading because they do not account for the variability of impacts at local levels. Federal purchase of water rights similarly denies a fundamental resource to State and local officials and the people they are elected to govern. The Federal government must be more sensitive to State and local needs, particularly in light of a rapidly changing climate and the uncertainty it brings.

FISH AND AQUATIC CONSERVATION

Since 1871, the Fisheries program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has been a leader in managing species, conserving habitat, and sustaining the biological health of America's aquatic resources. Its role began as the U.S. Fish Commission on Fish and Fisheries 140 years ago with a singular focus on stock assessment and propagation for subsistence and recreational purposes. Over time, it has taken on the added focus of holistically and collaboratively managing populations of fish and other aquatic species, conserving and restoring habitat, managing for threats of invasive species, and ultimately sustaining the biological health of America's aquatic resources. These resources are among the world's richest in abundance and diversity and provide scientific, aesthetic, recreational, commercial, subsistence, cultural, social, and economic benefits to

Americans. Approximately 700 employees in the Fish and Aquatic Conservation Program are located nationwide in 154 facilities, including 72 National Fish Hatcheries and one historic fish hatchery, 65 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Offices (including the Alaska Conservation Genetics Laboratory), nine Fish Health Centers, six Fish Technology Centers, and the Aquatic Animal Drug Approval Partnership (AADAP) Program.

Appropriation enacted, 2014*	$135,319,000
Budget estimate, 2015*	138,919,000
Recommended, 2015	147,916,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	+12,597,000
Budget estimate, 2015	+8,997,000

*Funding for this program was in the Resource Management account.

The Committee recommends $147,916,000 for Fish and Aquatic Conservation (herein "Fisheries"), $12,597,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $8,997,000 above the budget request. Whereas the budget request included funding for Fisheries under the Resource Management account, the Committee recommends moving Fisheries to its own account in response to efforts by the Service since fiscal year 2012 to shift National Fish Hatchery System funds away from mitigation and recreation, and towards recovery and programs outside of Fisheries, despite concerns from the States, other program partners, and the Committee. 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.

Program-wide.—The bill includes new language codifying the fundamental activities of Fisheries already authorized by various statutes and Executive Orders but without a unifying "organic" Act, and mandating that they continue in fiscal year 2015. Those activities include: conserving fish, other aquatic species, and their habitats at self-sustaining levels and furthering the science therein; fulfilling the Federal government's fishery mitigation responsibilities for Federal water development projects; fulfilling Indian tribal trust responsibilities; minimizing aquatic invasive species; and promoting youth engagement, employment, and conservation through demonstrated support for recreational fishing and other public use and enjoyment of aquatic resources.

National Fish Hatchery System Operations.—The Committee recommends $52,860,000 for operations, $6,332,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $4,243,000 above the budget request. The increases are intended to enable Fisheries to meet the mandates below.

The Service informed the Committee before its publication that the March, 2013, National Fish Hatchery System Strategic Hatchery and Workforce Planning Report would go out for consultation. The Committee was disappointed to learn that parts of the report are already being implemented before the consultation has been completed, despite a budget increase in fiscal year 2014 and despite strong concerns by the States. The Committee's intent for fiscal year 2015 is to maintain the status quo at all hatcheries and to keep all hatcheries in proper working condition until such time as the Service has properly and in good faith consulted with the States, Tribes, the Sport Fishing and Boating Partnership Council,

and other key partners, and updated the Fisheries Program Strategic Plan. To that end, the bill includes the following new provisions:

(1) Capping funding for Endangered Species Act activities at fiscal year 2012 levels. This is to ensure that funds appropriated in this account for recreation are not diverted to recovery as has been the Service's stated intent.

(2) Allowing for additional funding for ESA activities to be transferred from the Resource Management account where the bulk of the ESA budget currently resides. The Assistant Director for Ecological Services has lead responsibility for ESA. If he needs the help of the Fisheries program in order to meet high ESA priorities, he should have the flexibility to transfer funds to Fisheries in order to carry out the work.

(3) Assigning the Secretary of the Interior with the lead for annually determining the Federal government's hatchery mitigation responsibilities. Where those responsibilities are not clearly defined in statute, and where those responsibilities fluctuate as part of the normal fisheries management process, the Secretary should consult with States, Tribes, and other Federal cabinet agencies.

(4) Requiring the Secretary to annually fulfill those hatchery mitigation responsibilities and report to Congress on any responsibilities not fulfilled. Only the Secretary of the Interior, with responsibility for the national fish hatchery system and with a history of hatchery propagation for recreational fishing dating back 140 years, is equipped to meet those responsibilities.

(5) Requiring those Federal agencies responsible for Federal water development projects to share up to 100 but not less than 50 percent of the costs to fulfill the Federal government's hatchery mitigation responsibilities. The intent is to ensure that mitigation costs are factored up front into the budgets of future water development projects. The Service is directed to include a full estimate of the costs, along with a cross-cut table of amounts requested, by agency, in its annual budget request to Congress.

(6) Preventing the Service from terminating any current production programs, or repurposing, downsizing, or closing any hatcheries. The intent is to maintain the status quo until the program partners have been fully consulted and a strategic plan has been published. Once completed, the Committee will revisit this provision in future appropriations so that the Service, in consultation with States and Tribes, has reasonable flexibility to make normal adjustments.

(7) Requiring the Service to publish an annual hatchery operations and maintenance plan, by facility, so that annual budgets and production targets are transparent to program partners and Congress.

Mass Marking.—The Committee recommendation continues a general provision in Title I requiring the mass marking of salmonids. The Committee recognizes the differences of opinion about the policy among affected parties. The Committee therefore requests that the Government Accountability Office report to the Congress on the effect of the mass marking policy on the recovery of threatened and endangered salmonids.

Aquatic Animal Drug Approval Partnership.—The Committee recommends not less than $237,000 for the Aquatic Animal Drug

Approval Partnership, equal to the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and the budget request.

Habitat Assessment and Restoration.—The Committee recommendation includes $12,748,000 for the National Fish Passage Program, as requested. The Committee directs the Service to determine whether unintentional barriers to fish passage are being installed faster than this and other programs like it are removing them, and to determine whether program funding is more effective if focused on prevention instead of restoration.

Aquatic Invasive Species.—The Committee recommends an increase of $4,400,000 as requested to fight the spread of Asian carp. The Committee is concerned about the rapid spread of several invasive species of Asian carp into the Upper Mississippi River and Ohio River basins and tributaries, which are threatening ecosystems and billions of dollars of economic activity connected to outdoor recreation in States throughout the Midwest. While the Committee continues to support Federal efforts focused on preventing the spread of Asian carp into the Great Lakes, there is growing recognition of the threat these invasive species pose to other ecosystems in the Upper Mississippi and Ohio River basins. The Committee directs the Service, in coordination with the Army Corps of Engineers, National Park Service, and U.S. Geological Survey, to lead a multi-agency effort to slow the spread of Asian carp in the Upper Mississippi River and Ohio River basins and tributaries by providing high-level technical assistance, coordination, best practices, and support to State and local government strategies to slow, and eventually eliminate, the threat posed by Asian carp. To the maximum extent practicable, the multi-agency effort shall apply lessons learned and best practices developed under the Asian Carp Control Strategic Framework to efforts in the Upper Mississippi and Ohio River basins.

The Committee remains concerned about the rapid spread of quagga and zebra mussels in the West. As the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force stated in its February 2010 Quagga-Zebra Mussel Action Plan for Western U.S. Waters, "Without increased and immediate action, quagga and zebra mussels will cause irreparable ecological damage to western waters and long-term costs will be in the billions." The Committee therefore recommends not less than $3 million to implement one or more of the Highest Priority Actions identified in the Action Plan, and directs the Service to transfer funds to other Federal member agencies of the Task Force if necessary to implement these Actions. These additional funds are intended to supplement existing funds already budgeted by Task Force member agencies for fiscal year 2015.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$15,722,000
Budget estimate, 2015	15,687,000
Recommended, 2015	14,305,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	−1,417,000
Budget estimate, 2015	−1,382,000

The Committee recommends $14,305,000 for Construction, $1,417,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $1,382,000 below the budget request. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report.

No funding is provided for installation of photovoltaic solar arrays. The goal of moving to self-sufficient, renewable energy is laudable, but the Committee is concerned that the Service's estimate of 32 years to recoup the costs of the project exceeds the average length of the warranty of photovoltaic solar arrays currently on the market, which is 25 years. Photovoltaic technology is advancing rapidly while costs are coming down, and the Service is encouraged to request future funding for such projects when they become more economically viable. No funding is provided for demolition and removal of buildings.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$54,422,000
Budget estimate, 2015	55,000,000
Recommended, 2015	14,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	−39,922,000
Budget estimate, 2015	−40,500,000

The Committee recommends $14,500,000 for Land Acquisition, $39,922,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $40,500,000 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.

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 $3,500,000 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 2015.

The Committee understands that the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) is developing a proposal to place certain private rangeland in central California into permanent Federal conservation easements without sufficient stakeholder involvement in the process. The Committee is concerned that this program may infringe on private property rights by denying landowners the ability to use, develop or manage their property; unnecessarily increase regulatory burdens and restrictions on private land management; and deny local governments' ability to develop and zone land use and planning activities. Therefore, the Committee has included bill language prohibiting the use of funds for issuing a final environmental assessment, an environmental impact statement, or a categorical exclusion for the California Foothills Legacy Area easement program. The Committee directs the FWS to work with affected stakeholders to address their concerns.

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, 2014	$50,095,000
Budget estimate, 2015	50,000,000
Recommended, 2015	49,227,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	−868,000
Budget estimate, 2015	−773,000

The Committee recommends $49,227,000 for the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund, $868,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $773,000 below the budget request. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report.

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 $68,990,000 in fiscal year 2015, with $63,202,000 derived from this appropriation and $5,788,000 from the net refuge receipts estimated to be collected in fiscal year 2014.

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$13,228,000
Budget estimate, 2015	0
Recommended, 2015	38,073,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	+24,845,000
Budget estimate, 2015	+38,073,000

The Committee recommends $38,073,000 for the National Wildlife Refuge Fund, $24,845,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $38,073,000 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. Both programs are designed to accomplish the same goal, albeit for different but similar lands, and should therefore be treated similarly.

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, 2014	$34,145,000
Budget estimate, 2015	34,145,000
Recommended, 2015	34,145,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	0
Budget estimate, 2015	0

The Committee recommends $34,145,000 for the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund, equal to the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and the budget request.

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, 2014	$3,660,000
Budget estimate, 2015	3,660,000
Recommended, 2015	3,660,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	0
Budget estimate, 2015	0

The Committee recommends $3,660,000 for neotropical migratory bird conservation, equal to the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and 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 all expired.

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$9,061,000
Budget estimate, 2015	9,061,000
Recommended, 2015	10,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	+939,000
Budget estimate, 2015	+939,000

The Committee recommends $10,000,000 for the Multinational Species Conservation Fund, $939,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and 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 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 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, 2014	$58,695,000
Budget estimate, 2015	50,000,000
Recommended, 2015	58,695,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	0
Budget estimate, 2015	+8,695,000

The Committee recommends $58,695,000 for State and Tribal Wildlife Grants, equal to the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $8,695,000 above the budget request. Tribal competitive grants are funded at $5,000,000, an increase of $1,000,000 above the budget request. State formula grants are funded at $41,000,000 as requested. State competitive grants are funded at $12,695,000, an increase of $7,695,000 above the budget request.

The Committee recommendation is in response to an increase in the Service's Endangered Species Act listing activities as a consequence of settlement agreements entered into by the Service in 2011, many of which are likely to impair the nation's ability to become energy independent. The Committee's intent with the State competitive grants is to have multiple States working together and with the Service to make a concerted push where it is reasonably possible to conserve species named in the settlement agreements so that listing becomes unnecessary. The Service is expected to consult with the States to determine the highest priorities, to award grants accordingly, and to communicate successes. States are encouraged to do the same with the formula grants.

LANDOWNER INCENTIVE PROGRAM

RESCISSION

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$0
Budget estimate, 2015	−1,327,000
Recommended, 2015	−2,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	−2,000,000
Budget estimate, 2015	−673,000

The Committee recommends a rescission of $2,000,000 from recovered funds and unobligated balances within the Landowner Incentive Program account, $2,000,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $673,000 below the budget request.

PRIVATE STEWARDSHIP GRANTS

RESCISSION

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$0
Budget estimate, 2015	−24,000
Recommended, 2015	−24,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	−24,000
Budget estimate, 2015	0

The Committee recommends a rescission of $24,000 from recovered funds and unobligated balances within the Private Stewardship Grants account, $24,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

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 401 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, 2014	$2,236,753,000
Budget estimate, 2015	2,283,852,000
Recommended, 2015	2,268,610,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	+31,857,000
Budget estimate, 2015	−15,242,000

The Committee recommends $2,268,610,000 for Operation of the National Park System (ONPS), $31,857,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $15,242,000 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.

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

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 is providing $30 million, as requested, within the National Park Service Operations account to support the Centennial Initiative and related efforts to address the Service's deferred maintenance backlog. The Committee understands that these funds will support enhanced visitor services in the areas of interpretation and education, law enforcement and protection, and facility operations; expand opportunities for managing and coordinating volunteers in parks; pro-

vide meaningful youth service and training opportunities to educate and train the next generation of Park Service leaders; and support repair and rehabilitation projects on high priority park assets across the entire system.

Recognizing the scope of this effort, specifically in terms of funding provided and the complexity of the numerous efforts being undertaken, 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.

Lastly, the Committee commends the Service for its planned public engagement campaign to highlight the Centennial and many of the nation's prized park units with the American public. The Committee notes that this marketing effort will be funded in collaboration with the National Park Foundation, the Service's congressionally chartered nonprofit partner, and other non-Federal partners.

Aquatic Invasive Species.—The Committee remains concerned about the rapid spread of quagga and zebra mussels in the West. The Committee directs the Secretary of the Interior to develop and continue to update, using the best available science minimum protocols 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, the Committee directs the National Park Service to provide no less than $2,000,000 for quagga, and zebra mussel containment, prevention, and enforcement and 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 report back, no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, on steps taken to address this pervasive threat to western watersheds.

White-Nose Syndrome (WNS) in bats.—The Committee is concerned over the effects white-nose syndrome is having on the important roles bats perform in ecological functions in parks and supports the Service's efforts to address the disease. Specifically, the Committee supports measures detailed in the budget request 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.

Park Partnerships.—Over the past several years and most recently in its explanatory statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014, the Committee has expressed its support for ongoing public-private partnerships and strongly encouraged the Service to expand their use. These partnerships frequently leverage Federal dollars many times over and add value to our national parks by bringing wide-ranging perspectives to the efficient management of park resources. The Committee believes such partnerships are fundamental to the long-term fiscal and administrative health of the Service.

Further, the Committee believes there is merit in the Service partnering with qualified entities to cooperatively finance and manage improvements to park facilities and programs, including assisting in the planning and construction of facilities, repairing and rehabilitating facilities and landscapes, and providing educational and interpretive programs. The Committee commends the Service for efforts thus far made to expand partnerships but believes more can be done. The Department and the Service are therefore strongly encouraged to reassess current policies in order to encourage the greater use of partnerships that have historically proven beneficial to national parks and partners.

Screening technology.—The Committee encourages the National Park Police to review and procure the latest technological advancements in screening equipment for high-risk soft targets by utilizing the SAFETY Act and other procurement methods beyond the Transportation Safety Laboratory as additional tools for reviewing designated technologies. The goal of the SAFETY Act is to encourage the development and deployment of effective anti-terrorism products and services.

Anacostia River.—The Committee is aware of the potential presence of toxics such as Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs), Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) and other substances in the bottom sediments of the Anacostia River. These chemicals are detrimental to aquatic life and are possible human carcinogens. As the National Park Service has significant land interests adjacent to the Anacostia River, the Committee encourages the Service to coordinate work with the District of Columbia's Department of the Environment and its ongoing remedial investigation to characterize the nature and extent of toxics in the sediment, and its planned feasibility study to examine best remediation options.

Historic properties.—The Committee supports innovative partnerships that exist between the Service and its friends groups to raise private funds to restore and open closed historic properties. The Committee urges the Service to work with friends groups to expand this practice wherever practicable and report back to the Committee on a timely basis on its progress and any impediments to achieving successful outcomes.

Historic Leases.—The Committee believes that historic leases provide a cost-effective, innovative opportunity to attract private capital and expertise to the challenges of preserving park resources. The Committee applauds the efforts of the Service and private partners to successfully implement such leases, and encourages the broader use of this important authority to mitigate the maintenance backlog of historic structures.

Sewall-Belmont House and Museum.—The Sewall-Belmont House and Museum is an affiliated site of the National Park System and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Service is presently conducting a study to determine if this historic landmark merits inclusion in the park system as a standalone unit. The Committee urges the timely completion of the study and directs the Service to share its findings with the Committee. Further, the Committee urges the Service to engage public and private supporters of the Sewall-Belmont House and Museum to develop a long-term sustainability strategy.

U.S. Capitol Concerts.—The Committee continues its long-standing 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 2014 enacted level.

National Mall Restoration.—The National Mall is the most visited national park in the nation with 25 million annual visitors. The Committee continues to support the public-private partnership relating to the restoration of the National Mall. Integral to this effort is the management and operation of concessions and visitor services. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Service to prepare and submit, within 90 days of enactment of this Act, a multi-year plan for the management and operation of concessions within the National Mall and Memorial Parks.

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 Department is directed to work with the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida to examine the water quality of the L–28 canal system. Further, the Committee urges the Service to work in partnership with the Tribe to examine the potential benefits of clearing vegetation downstream of the existing culverts under the Tamiami Trail.

St. Augustine Commemoration.—The Committee commends the Department of the Interior for appointing the Federal Commission to commemorate the 450th anniversary of St. Augustine (FL). St. Augustine has been the home to many of America's "firsts" including the first permanent European settlement, the first freed African-American settlement, and the beginning of both the African-American experience and the Latino-American experience in the New World. The Committee commends the partnership between the National Park Service and the National Park Foundation that has resulted in $100,000 being provided to support the work of the Commission. The Committee urges the Service to work with the Commission to identify additional funds that can be leveraged in support of this important endeavor.

Chief Standing Bear Trail Study.—The Committee urges the Service to study the establishment and designation of a nationally recognized Chief Standing Bear National Historic Trail spanning the Great Plains from Nebraska to Oklahoma and formally marking the path Chief Standing Bear traveled to bury his son in his tribal homeland.

Commemorating the Lincoln Assassination.—During 2015, the Service and other partners will honor the life and legacy of Abraham Lincoln and commemorate 150 years since his assassination at Ford's Theatre. Programming is being developed to commemorate the tragic events and highlight the lasting legacy of Lincoln. A special exhibition will reunite artifacts from the night of the assassination for the first time in 150 years. An around-the-clock vigil and special programming will occur on April 14 and 15, 2015 at Ford's Theatre to mark Lincoln's assassination, one of the pivotal moments in American history. The Committee directs the Service to support this initiative within available funds and encourages the use of non-Federal funds from participating partners to support this effort.

U.S. Park Police aviation support.—The Committee understands the importance of the Washington, DC area U.S. Park Police aviation unit which supports law enforcement and park operations in the national capitol area. It has come to the Committee's attention that there may be a need to replace an aging helicopter and requests that U.S. Park Police provide, not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, a report on progress toward replacing this helicopter. Further, the Committee asks the U.S. Park Police to examine historical use of its existing aging helicopter to ensure that the suggested replacement model is commensurate with proven need.

U.S. Park Police budget presentation.—The Committee commends the Service for initiating changes to its annual budget presentation to align the U.S. Park Police budget with the park areas it supports. The Committee urges the Service to initiate this transition in the execution of the fiscal year 2015 budget and expects future budget justifications to reflect these changes.

Ozark National Scenic Riverways.—The Committee understands that the Service is in the process of updating the Draft General Management Plan for the Ozark National Scenic Riverways. The Committee believes it is critical for the Service and the Department to take into account the many genuine concerns raised by Federal, State, and local officials, including local communities and businesses, prior to finalizing, implementing, or enacting the new Draft General Management Plan. The Committee strongly urges the Service to develop a framework that maintains public access and reiterates its strong objection to any effort to administratively declare wilderness areas absent a congressional wilderness designation. The Committee directs the Service to work collaboratively with affected parties to ensure that any Draft Management Plan for the Ozark National Scenic Riverways addresses the legitimate concerns of affected stakeholders including, but not limited to, local communities and businesses.

National Park Service Diversity.—The Committee recognizes the importance of diversity within the professional staff of the National Park Service and encourages efforts to diversify the Service's workforce. Further, the Committee encourages the Service to, within existing funds, emphasize communication and outreach strategy to underserved communities to alert them of cultural and historic programs recognizing and celebrating diversity. Lastly, the Committee encourages the Service to promote programs that will increase diversity amongst park service visitors.

NPS-administered Parkways.—The National Park Service is directed to prepare and submit to the Committee a report on traffic safety involving NPS-administered parkways. The report shall include recommendations on improving safety through enhanced traffic separation barriers and other means.

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 to detail the start of westward expansion through the Northwest Territory as America's First Frontier.

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.

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, 2014	$60,795,000
Budget estimate, 2015	51,998,000
Recommended, 2015	60,695,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	−100,000
Budget estimate, 2015	+8,697,000

The Committee recommends $60,695,000 for National Recreation and Preservation, $100,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $8,697,000 above the budget request. The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the table at the end of this report.

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

Heritage Partnership Program (HPP).—The Committee recommends $18,289,000 for the Heritage Partnership Program (HPP), equal to the fiscal year 2014 enacted level. These funds support grants to local non-profit groups in support of historical and cultural recognition, preservation and tourism activities.

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 new 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.

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 49 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 (ABPP) which assists in the preservation and protection of America's battlefields through site identification, documentation, planning, interpretation, and educational efforts.

Bill language.—The Committee has included within Title IV General Provisions bill language extending by one year the American Battlefield Protection Program.

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, 2014	$56,410,000
Budget estimate, 2015	56,410,000
Recommended, 2015	56,410,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	0
Budget estimate, 2015	0

The Committee recommends $56,410,000 for historic preservation, equal to the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and 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 $47,425,000 for State Historic Preservation Offices, of which $500,000 is for grants to underserved communities. The bill also provides $8,985,000 for Tribal Historic Preservation Offices.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$137,461,000
Budget estimate, 2015	138,339,000
Recommended, 2015	138,265,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	+804,000
Budget estimate, 2015	−74,000

The Committee recommends $138,265,000 for Construction, $804,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $74,000 below the budget request.

Tamiami Trail project.—The Committee was pleased to see the Governor of Florida pledge $90 million to support the completion of the Tamiami Trail 2.6 mile bridge segment. The Committee notes that the Administration has demonstrated its support in the reauthorization of the Highway bill for the Tamiami trail and other nationally significant federal transportation projects. The Committee also notes that the National Park Service has pledged in its fiscal year 2015 budget, a matching of $30 million per year for three years, from its non-appropriated Federal Lands Transportation Program starting in fiscal year 2015 to cover 50 percent of the cost of contract payments due.

The Committee understands that the Service recently released a draft boundary adjustment study of the Ocmulgee National Monument area, that the preferred alternative of this draft recommends additional protections for the important prehistoric settlements that lie adjacent to the existing National Monument, and that the Service is currently reviewing public comments on the draft for possible incorporation into the final study. The Committee looks forward to receiving the recommendations of the Service once the study is finalized.

Bill Language.—The Committee has included 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 2015 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, 2014	−$28,000,000
Budget estimate, 2015	−30,000,000
Recommended, 2015	−28,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	0
Budget estimate, 2015	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 2015. The Committee does not agree with the Administration's proposal to permanently cancel the authority.

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$98,100,000
Budget estimate, 2015	104,000,000
Recommended, 2015	67,486,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	−30,614,000
Budget estimate, 2015	−36,514,000

The Committee recommends $67,486,000 for Land Acquisition and State Assistance, $30,614,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $36,514,000 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

2014 enacted level of $3,000,000. The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the table at the end of this report.

American Battlefield Protection Program.—Given the significance of the 150th Anniversary of the Civil War, the Committee recognizes the importance of the American Battlefield Protection Program which has provided land acquisition grant funding to protect historically significant battlefields outside of current NPS boundaries. Since fiscal year 1999, more than 19,000 acres of the most historically significant sites have been preserved from development. The Committee is encouraged by efforts of key authorizing committees to modify and extend the authorization of this important program. Accordingly, while these efforts continue, the Committee has included bill language extending by one year the authorization for American Battlefield Protection Program grants.

CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$0
Budget estimate, 2015	10,000,000
Recommended, 2015	10,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	+10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2015	0

The Committee has provided $10,000,000 for the Centennial Challenge matching grant program, a key component of the Service's Centennial Initiative. The Committee understands that funds 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 reminds the Service that the amount provided for the Centennial Challenge is intended to supplement funding for core operations. The Committee expects the Service to fully fund day-to-day operational costs of the parks through its core operations accounts. 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, 2014	$1,032,000,000
Budget estimate, 2015	1,073,268,000
Recommended, 2015	1,035,718,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	+3,718,000
Budget estimate, 2015	−37,550,000

The Committee recommends $1,035,718,000 for Surveys, Investigations, and Research, $3,718,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $37,550,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation provides a small increase to 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. The Committee commends the Survey for its proposed programmatic reductions included in the request and supports those reductions throughout the bill, unless otherwise stated. Requested increases for fixed costs are not funded.

Ecosystems.—The Committee recommends $153,191,000 for ecosystem programs, $380,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $8,834,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes the requested increases for the California Bay Delta; the Chesapeake Bay; Wildfire Restoration Ecology; the Everglades; Asian carp control; and pollinators.

Climate and Land Use Change.—The Committee recommends $133,428,000 for climate and land use change programs, $1,453,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $15,653,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes the requested increases for drought impacts and adaptive management; the Chesapeake Bay; and Landsat science products for climate and natural resources assessments.

The Committee encourages the Department to make an effort to diversify the workforce at Climate Science Centers through outreach and recruitment programs at Historic Black Colleges and Universities, Tribal Colleges and Universities, and other Minority Servicing Institutions.

Energy, Minerals, and Environmental Health.—The Committee recommends $91,552,000 for energy, minerals, and environmental health, $37,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $7,521,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes the requested increases for the Chesapeake Bay Watershed.

The Committee supports continuing the in-depth analysis of the extent and sources of endocrine-disrupting chemicals impacting fish and wildlife in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed including the Potomac basin.

Natural Hazards.—The Committee recommends $133,186,000 for natural hazards, $4,700,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $4,847,000 above the budget request. The Committee recommendation provides full funding for earthquake, volcano, and landslide hazards, including the requested increase for induced seismicity. The Committee does not agree to the proposed reduction for geodetic monitoring and active-source seismic profiling.

The Committee recognizes that, of all natural hazards, earthquakes pose the greatest threat for catastrophe as over 75 million people live in metropolitan areas with significant earthquake risk. The Committee urges the Survey to continue its investments and improvements to the Advanced National Seismic System, research, and outreach efforts with State and university partners. Furthermore, the Committee provides $5,000,000 from within the funds provided for Earthquake Hazards to transition the earthquake early warning demonstration project into an operational capability on the West Coast.

The Committee is 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.

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 with an active STEM Education program.

Water Resources.—The Committee recommends $209,267,000 for water resources, $1,986,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $1,119,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes the requested increases for the National Groundwater Monitoring Network; the California Bay Delta; the Chesapeake Bay; the National Streamflow Information Program; and State water use grants.

The Committee recommendation also continues funding at the fiscal year 2014 enacted level for the Water Resources Research Institutes. The Committee supports the Survey's efforts to focus this funding on meeting its strategic goals and objectives, and urges the Survey and interested parties to seek reauthorization of this program.

The Committee directs that funding for the National Groundwater Monitoring Network shall be used to provide cost-share grants to States in the form of cooperative agreements to upgrade monitoring networks to national standards and to incorporate wells into the network. The funding will also support the additional work

by the USGS to manage the network and provide data access through an internet web portal.

Core Science Systems.—The Committee recommends $106,151,000 for core science systems, $2,656,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $3,249,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation includes the requested increases for the Big Earth Data Initiative; Ecosystem Information; the 3–D Elevation Program; the Alaska mapping project; and the National Map Modernization effort.

Science Support.—The Committee recommends $105,611,000 for science support activities, $5,093,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $2,656,000 below the budget request. The Committee agrees with the proposed reductions in administrative services.

Facilities.—The Committee recommends $103,332,000 for facilities, $2,911,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $3,365,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation provides $2,000,000 for the USGS Cost Savings and Innovation Plan. The Committee supports this long-term effort to reduce the USGS facilities footprint and directs the Survey to include a summary of the completed renovations and analysis of savings achieved in its fiscal year 2016 budget request, as well as projected future savings to the bureau.

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 (OCS) 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, 2014	$69,000,000
Budget estimate, 2015	72,422,000
Recommended, 2015	72,422,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	+3,422,000
Budget estimate, 2015	0

The Committee recommends $72,422,000 for Ocean Energy Management as requested and $3,422,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level. The estimated collection of offsetting rental receipts

and cost recovery fees total $97,348,000. The Committee recommendation does not provide funding for National Ocean Policy Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning.

The Committee continues to support the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 bill language authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to establish higher minimum rates of basic pay through fiscal year 2015 for petroleum engineers and petroleum engineering technicians at the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement.

The Committee supports the development of the ePlans initiative, which will serve to reduce review processing time for exploration and development plans and facilitate the timely issuance of permits. Further, given the highly technical nature of operations on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS), the Committee supports BOEM's continued collaboration with the National Academy of Sciences.

The Committee welcomes BOEM's Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) for geological and geophysical (G&G) activities on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) and encourages the timely issuance of permits for G&G activities to better understand the potential resources on the Atlantic OCS and incorporate this information into the development process of the upcoming 2017–2022 Five Year Program. The Committee supports the $2,500,000 request to develop the PEIS required to move forward with the 2017–2022 Five Year Oil and Gas Leasing Program, and encourages the consideration of leasing for all areas with reasonable potential for future resource development, including areas of the Mid- and South-Atlantic.

BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

The Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement is responsible for oversight of exploration, development, and production operations for oil, gas, and other marine minerals on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). Leases in Federal waters off the shores of California, Alaska, and the Gulf of Mexico provide about 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, 2014	$63,745,000
Budget estimate, 2015	66,147,000
Recommended, 2015	66,147,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	+2,402,000
Budget estimate, 2015	0

The Committee recommends $66,147,000 for Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement as requested, and $2,402,000 above

the fiscal year 2014 enacted level. The estimated collection of offsetting rental receipts, cost recovery fees and inspection fees totals $123,579,000.

Environmental Enforcement Activity.—The Committee rejects the consolidation of the Environmental Enforcement Activity into the Operations, Safety and Regulation Activity because the proposal would reduce budget transparency.

The Committee appreciates the Bureau's efforts to keep pace with new ideas and technologies, and therefore supports the request for Best Available and Safest Technologies (BAST). The Committee expects that this investment will leverage funds to address issues associated with technology validation, testing protocols and economic feasibility analysis, to ease permitting processes complicated by ever-emerging technologies in higher-risk, harsh environments.

Red Snapper Fishery.—The Committee recognizes the economic, cultural, and recreational importance of the red snapper fishery in the Gulf of Mexico. The Committee is concerned that the Bureau's Idle Iron policy, which requires removal of oil and gas platforms that go unused for a period of five years, is negatively impacting the red snapper fishery in the Gulf. Given the importance of this target species and recent concerns expressed by local communities, the Committee directs the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement to share with each of the Gulf State's Marine Resources Departments, and the Committee, its current list of idle platforms in the Gulf of Mexico and the schedule for removal of each platform. Additionally, the Committee directs the Bureau to work with each of the Gulf States regarding incorporating this abandoned infrastructure into the Rigs to Reefs program of each State.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$14,899,000
Budget estimate, 2015	14,899,000
Recommended, 2014	14,899,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	0
Budget estimate, 2015	0

The Committee recommends $14,899,000 for Oil Spill Research, equal to the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and the budget request. The Committee supports BSEE's emphasis on improving oil spill response options and pro-active evaluations of oil spill response capabilities for conditions unique to Arctic environments in anticipation of production on the Alaska North Slope.

The Committee is interested in the Department's findings related to anticipated maintenance and/or enhancements that would be needed at the Ohmsett facility. Any plans or intended investments would be expected within a new strategic plan, which should be developed prior to expiration of the Bureau's 2012–2015 plan.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM), through its regulation and technology account, regulates surface coal mining operations to ensure that the environment is reclaimed once mining is completed. The OSM accomplishes this

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

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$122,713,000
Budget estimate, 2015	116,110,000
Recommended, 2015	121,713,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	−1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2015	+5,603,000

The Committee recommends $121,713,000 for Regulation and Technology, $1,000,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $5,603,000 above the budget request. Since fiscal year 2011, the Administration has proposed to reduce grants for State programs in order to pressure States into raising fees on industry. Each year the Committee has summarily rejected this proposal and the Committee does so again in fiscal year 2015. The bill funds regulatory grants at $68,590,000, equal to the fiscal year 2014 enacted level.

The Committee similarly rejects the proposal to increase inspections and enhanced 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.

Further the Committee has reduced funding for the Office of the Director within the executive direction line by $1,000,000 and directs OSM and the Administration to discontinue efforts to push States to raise fees as the bill provides the funds necessary for States to operate their regulatory programs.

Within 180 days of enactment, the Congressional Research Service (CRS) shall conduct a study on the status of the 1974 United Mine Workers of America Pension Plan and the 1993 Multiemployer Health Benefit Plan in relation to the solvency of the private sector contributors to the plans. In particular the Committee asks CRS to analyze the impact to the pensioners and the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation in the event of the insolvency of the plans.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$27,399,000
Budget estimate, 2015	28,695,000
Recommended, 2015	27,399,000
Comparison:.	
Appropriation, 2014	0
Budget estimate, 2015	– 1,296,000

The Committee recommends $27,399,000 for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, equal to the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $1,296,000 below the budget request.

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 over 62 percent of appropriations provided directly to Tribes and tribal organizations through grants, contracts, and compacts.

In preparation of the fiscal year 2015 budget, the Subcommittee held two days of hearings and received testimony from over 100 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 bipartisan basis, the Committee has been attempting 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, 2014	$2,378,763,000
Budget estimate, 2015	2,412,596,000
Recommended, 2015	2,434,202,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	+55,439,000
Budget estimate, 2015	+21,606,000

The Committee recommends $2,434,202,000 for the operation of Indian programs, $55,439,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $21,606,000 above the budget request. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report. The Committee recommendation includes further details below.

Contract Support Costs.—The Committee recommendation includes $246,000,000 as requested for full funding of estimated contract support costs. The Committee expects Indian Affairs to submit a reprogramming request to the Committee if the final calculated contract support costs exceed this amount in order to en-

sure that contract support costs are fully paid. The Committee recognizes that inconsistencies exist between the Bureaus and the Indian Health Service in the ways that contract support costs are estimated and managed, and encourages both the agencies and the Tribes to recommend ways that the Committee can be helpful in promoting consistency. Tribes that exercise their self-determination rights and enter into contracts with multiple Federal agencies shouldn't have to navigate inconsistent rules across different agencies.

Road Maintenance.—The Committee recommends $26,461,000 for road maintenance, $2,158,000 above the fiscal year 2014 operating plan and $2,000,000 above the budget request. The Committee recognizes that too many roads on Indian reservations are in poor condition and are a significant safety concern. Moreover, poor road conditions have a direct negative impact on school children. The amount above the budget request is intended to address the most urgent safety concerns, including the roads used as school bus routes. The Committee urges Tribes to work with the Bureau of Indian Affairs to inventory all school bus route roads in the reservation system, and to submit such inventory annually with the Bureau's budget request so that the Committee can begin to more comprehensively address this problem.

Trust-Natural Resources Management.—The Committee recommends $180,352,000 for natural resources management programs that help the Federal government meet its trust responsibilities, $3,943,000 below the fiscal year 2014 operating plan and $3,660,000 below the budget request. Cooperative landscape conservation is funded at $5,948,000, which is $3,999,000 below the fiscal year 2014 operating plan. In the Committee's opinion, the Bureau took advantage of its unique budget flexibility in fiscal year 2014 by increasing this program from $947,000 to $9,947,000. Forestry is funded at $47,735,000, equal to the fiscal year 2014 operating plan and $1,840,000 above the budget request, in recognition of the importance of tribal forestry management in the larger national effort to minimize major wildland fires through sustainable forestry and hazardous fuels reduction.

Education.—The Committee recommends $822,228,000 for Bureau of Indian Education system operations and maintenance, $33,474,000 above the fiscal year 2014 operations plan and $27,839,000 above the budget request. Indian Education remains among the Committee's top priorities because it is a fundamental trust responsibility and because the 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. Changes to the budget request and further instructions follow.

The Committee recommends $12,592,000 for the education program enhancements budget line item, $502,000 above the fiscal year 2014 operating plan and $473,000 above the budget request. The Committee recommends $2,000,000 from within funds for matching competitive grants to tribally controlled schools that voluntarily choose to implement reforms recommended by the joint Department of the Interior—Department of Education American Indian Education Study Group.

The Committee recommends $15,520,000 for early child and family development, $69,000 above the fiscal year 2014 operating plan and equal to the budget request. 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 Committee recommends $72,019,000 to fully fund tribal grant support costs, $23,766,000 above the fiscal year 2014 operating plan and the budget request. The Committee recognizes that fully funding these costs is consistent with the policy of fully funding contract support costs, and is instrumental for encouraging tribal control of schools.

The Committee recommends $2,000,000 for competitive grants to Tribal Education Departments as authorized by section 1042 of the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (25 U.S.C. 2020).

The Committee recommends $14,739,000 for the Johnson O'Malley program, $401,000 above the fiscal year 2014 operating plan and equal to the budget request. The BIE is directed, in coordination with the Department of Education including using existing Department methods if practicable, and in consultation with Tribes, to biennially update its count of students eligible for the Johnson-O'Malley Program, and to include a discussion of the application of the results in its annual budget request to Congress, beginning with the fiscal year 2016 request.

Early childhood caries (i.e. cavities) is an epidemic in Indian country and among other things it impacts the ability of children to concentrate and learn. The Committee received testimony again this year about an initiative to increase preventive dental care for children by bringing dentists and hygienists into elementary schools. The Committee recommendation includes $500,000 in the Indian Health Service budget to begin the initiative and directs the BIE to work with the Service and to consult with Tribes about piloting the initiative in the BIE school 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 notes with concern the BIE's implementation of Common Core assessments in light of shortfalls in IT technology at most schools. The BIE is directed to include in its fiscal year 2016 budget request an estimate of the IT readiness at each of the 183 schools in the BIE system.

The Committee continues language limiting the expansion of grades and schools in the BIE system, including charter schools, but has revised the language to delegate waiver authority to the BIE Director instead of the Assistant Secretary. 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 al-

ready in the BIE system to a charter school in accordance with State and Federal law.

The Committee includes new bill language providing the BIE Director with the authority to approve satellite schools of existing BIE schools if a tribe can demonstrate that the establishment of such satellite schools 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 to provide tribes with additional flexibilities as to where students are educated without compromising how they are educated and to significantly reduce the hardship and expense of transporting students over long distances, without unduly increasing costs that would otherwise unfairly come at the expense of other schools in the BIE system.

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). For the fiscal year 2016 budget, the Committee will consider a new budget structure so that the BIE can manage all funds appropriated for the BIE school system. The Committee believes this change is necessary for leadership stability and accountability within the BIE. The Committee encourages the Secretary to submit a fiscal year 2016 budget proposing these changes after consulting with Tribes and tribal organizations.

Public Safety and Justice.—The Committee recommends $352,850,000 for public safety and justice, $2,836,000 above the fiscal year 2014 operating plan and $1,000,000 above the budget request. The amount above the budget request is to provide training in Indian country to carry out the new provisions in the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013.

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.

Indian Arts and Crafts Board.—The Committee recommends $1,279,000 as requested to transfer the Indian Arts and Crafts Board from the Office of the Secretary to the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Energy.—The Committee directs the Secretary to streamline and better coordinate all Departmental activities relating to Indian energy development, and to extend the coordination with other Federal agencies where feasible. As part of this effort, the Secretary should evaluate whether fees collected by the BLM from applications for permits to drill on Indian lands are fairly invested in staff dedicated to processing Indian energy permits, or whether funds are redirected elsewhere. A mechanism is needed to streamline the Federal permitting process and minimize the time required to obtain the necessary approvals across the many Federal agency jurisdictions. The Secretary is encouraged to submit with the fiscal year 2016 budget request a proposal to transfer funds as necessary to create an Indian energy permitting and oversight office geographically located close to the center of current demand for energy devel-

opment on Indian lands. Memoranda of understanding are encouraged if necessary to co-locate Department of Agriculture, Army Corps of Engineers, and Environmental Protection Agency personnel where practicable. The Secretary is encouraged to further pursue industry-funded employment agreements to increase permitting capacity on Indian lands, as recommended by the Office of Inspector General in June, 2014, and to carefully construct these agreements to avoid conflict-of-interest issues and minimize risks to the Federal Government.

Federal Recognition.—The Committee understands the Administration's desire to improve the Federal tribal recognition process, including the long delay from the date of filing of the petition to the actual decision. The Committee encourages the Secretary to carefully consider the input of all stakeholders in the development of the final rule.

CONSTRUCTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$110,124,000
Budget estimate, 2015	109,908,000
Recommended, 2015	167,378,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	+57,254,000
Budget estimate, 2015	+57,470,000

The Committee recommends $167,378,000 for Construction, $57,254,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $57,470,000 above the budget request. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report. The Committee recommendation includes further details below.

Education.—The Committee recommends $112,958,000 for education construction, $57,673,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $57,425,000 above the budget request. Of the recommended amount, $58,622,000 is for replacement school construction, $3,823,000 is for employee housing repair, and $50,513,000 is for facilities improvement and repair, restoring the cut proposed in the budget request.

The amount for replacement school construction completes the last three projects on the 2004 priority list. The Committee directs the BIE to publish a new list in time for the fiscal year 2016 funding cycle. The BIE is urged to work with Tribes to develop and publish a maintenance and improvement plan for the full life cycle of each of the 183 schools in the BIE system and to budget accordingly.

The Committee notes the conditions of the Bug O Nay Ge Shig School of the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe as an example of the significant safety and health hazards that have not received due attention by this Administration. The Committee urges the BIE to continue to work with the Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe and other Tribes to repair and replace their school facilities.

Public Safety and Justice.—The Committee commends the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation for their initiative in addressing law enforcement needs by constructing a justice center to house their adult and juvenile detention and rehabilitation center, tribal courts, and police department. The Com-

mittee also commends the Bureau of Indian Affairs in its efforts to assist the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes in ensuring that the Center continues to operate effectively. Knowing that work must be done in consultation with Tribes, the Committee continues to encourage the Bureau 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.

The Committee urges the Office of Inspector General to update its 2004 report on Indian detention facilities.

Maintenance Shortfalls.—The Committee is concerned that requested funding falls short of calculated amounts to properly operate and maintain facilities as indicated by the Bureau's Facilities Maintenance Information System (FMIS), and that improperly funding maintenance now will lead to higher replacement costs in future years. The Committee directs the Bureau to submit with its annual budget request a table showing differences between amounts requested and amounts calculated by the FMIS, facilities condition index, estimates of outyear costs, and a justification of any requested funding shortfalls.

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$35,655,000
Budget estimate, 2015	35,655,000
Recommended, 2015	35,655,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	0
Budget estimate, 2015	0

The Committee recommends $35,655,000 for Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians, equal to the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and the budget request.

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, 2014	$6,731,000
Budget estimate, 2015	6,731,000
Recommended, 2015	7,731,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	+1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2015	+1,000,000

The Committee recommends $7,731,000 for the Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account, $1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and 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, 2014	$264,000,000
Budget estimate, 2015	265,272,000
Recommended, 2015	255,736,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	−8,264,000
Budget estimate, 2015	−9,536,000

The Committee recommends $255,736,000 for Departmental Operations, $8,264,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $9,536,000 below the budget request. The Committee concurs with the budget request proposal to transfer the Indian Arts and Crafts Board from the Office of the Secretary to the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

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.

Contracting Models.—The Department provides transaction services between the public and the agency that result in the issuance of permits and registrations, and generate fee payments to support many diverse programs. In support of operating these programs efficiently, the Committee believes that in some instances using transaction-based or no-cost contracting models for delivering or procuring goods and services can save resources and avoid costs. The Committee encourages DOI and its bureaus and offices to pursue these models when it is appropriate and when it will result in efficiencies, savings or cost avoidance. The Committee directs DOI to report on the use of transaction-based or no-costing funding models for procuring goods and services within 120 days of enactment of this Act.

Technical Assistance.—The Committee understands and values the technical expertise and depth of knowledge that Federal land managers and researchers possess, and sees the potential value in encouraging senior employees to share their expertise and technical assistance to supporting national parks and forests in other countries. The Committee also recognizes the value of encouraging these individuals to volunteer their services, consistent with ethics laws and requirements. The Committee encourages the Secretary of the Interior and the Chief of the Forest Service to connect willing former and current senior employees with opportunities to assist other countries in building the capacity to manage natural resources and public lands.

Bill Language.—The Committee has included bill language extending mandatory funding of the Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) Program for fiscal year 2015.

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, 2014	$85,976,000
Budget estimate, 2015	88,927,000
Recommended, 2015	85,476,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	−500,000
Budget estimate, 2015	−3,451,000

The Committee recommends $85,476,000 for Assistance to Territories, $500,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $3,451,000 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, 2014	$16,465,000
Budget estimate, 2015	3,318,000
Recommended, 2015	3,318,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	−13,147,000
Budget estimate, 2015	0

The Committee recommends $3,318,000 for Compact of Free Association, $13,147,000 below the fiscal year 2014 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 2015. 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, 2014	$65,800,000
Budget estimate, 2015	65,800,000
Recommended, 2015	64,024,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	−1,776,000
Budget estimate, 2015	−1,776,000

The Committee recommends $64,024,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, $1,776,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and the budget request.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$50,831,000
Budget estimate, 2015	50,047,000
Recommended, 2015	49,458,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	−1,373,000
Budget estimate, 2015	−589,000

The Committee recommends $49,458,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General, $1,373,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $589,000 below the budget request. The Committee urges the Office of Inspector General 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, 2014	$139,677,000
Budget estimate, 2015	139,029,000
Recommended, 2015	139,029,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	−648,000
Budget estimate, 2015	0

The Committee recommends $139,029,000 for Federal trust programs, $648,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and equal to 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 MANAGEMENT

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.

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$769,482,000
Budget estimate, 2015	793,969,000
Recommended, 2015	804,779,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	+35,297,000
Budget estimate, 2015	+10,810,000

The Committee recommends $804,779,000 for Wildland Fire Management at the Department of the Interior, $35,297,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $10,810,000 above the budget request. Total funding provided in fiscal year 2015 for Department-wide wildland fire accounts is $896,779,000. 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. 3992) and the Senate (S. 1875). 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.

The Committee is concerned that there may have been recent instances in which requests for information related to wildfires from Congressional, State and local government offices were not met with a full disclosure of information. The Committee expects the Department of the Interior to respond in a timely manner to such requests, so as not to impede the oversight responsibilities of Congressional committees, and State and local government offices.

The Committee encourages the Department 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.

Wildfire Preparedness.—The Committee recommends $318,970,000 for Wildfire Preparedness, $37,042,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and equal to 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 $291,657,000, for Wildfire Suppression Operations, $5,779,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $23,097,000 above the

budget request. The Committee recommendation, including $92,000,000 in the FLAME wildfire suppression reserve fund, fully funds the 10-year fire suppression average expenditures.

Fuels Management.—The Committee recommends $160,000,000 for the Fuels Management program (formerly "Hazardous Fuels"), $14,976,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $13,713,000 above the budget request. The Committee is encouraged that the budget request included a small increase over the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and recommends prioritizing funding for proactive hazardous fuels management and fire mitigation.

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.

The Committee directs the Department of the Interior to work collaboratively with the Forest Service and other stakeholders in developing hazardous fuels management plans that take into consideration the conservation of sage-grouse habitat.

The Committee encourages the administration to seek additional funding in fiscal year 2016 and subsequent fiscal years to continue this concerted effort.

Burned Area Rehabilitation.—The Committee recommends $22,035,000 for the Burned Area Rehabilitation program, $6,000,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $4,000,000 above the budget request. The Committee directs the Department to use the additional $6,000,000 for emergency stabilization, rehabilitation and seed to restore areas burned by wildfire with an emphasis on restoring sage-grouse habitat and encourages the Department to seek additional funding in fiscal year 2016 and subsequent fiscal years to ensure the rehabilitation of the sage-grouse habitat. 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, 2014	$92,000,000
Budget estimate, 2015	0
Recommended, 2015	92,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	0
Budget estimate, 2015	+92,000,000

The Committee recommends $92,000,000 for the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund, equal to the fiscal year 2014 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, 2014	$9,598,000
Budget estimate, 2015	10,010,000
Recommended, 2015	9,598,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	0
Budget estimate, 2015	−412,000

The Committee recommends $9,598,000 for the Central Hazardous Materials Fund, equal to the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $412,000 below the budget request.

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$6,263,000
Budget estimate, 2015	7,767,000
Recommended, 2015	6,094,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	−169,000
Budget estimate, 2015	−1,673,000

The Committee recommends $6,094,000 for the Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund, $169,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $1,673,000 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, 2014	$57,000,000
Budget estimate, 2015	64,307,000
Recommended, 2015	53,786,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	−3,214,000
Budget estimate, 2015	−10,521,000

The Committee recommends $53,786,000 for the Working Capital Fund, $3,214,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $10,521,000 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 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 106 continues a provision allowing Outer Continental Shelf inspection fees to be collected by the Secretary of the Interior.

Section 107 continues a provision authorizing the Bureau of Land Management to implement an oil and gas leasing Internet program.

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 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 continues through fiscal year 2020 forest ecosystem health and recovery activities.

Section 115 maintains the status quo on regulations relating to the legal domestic trade and transport of products containing ivory.

Section 116 suspends any further study, withdrawal or finalization of any rule pertaining to the valley elderberry longhorn beetle and re-opens the public comment period.

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

Section 118 requires the Fish and Wildlife Service to issue a recovery plan and economic analysis of recovery plan actions for certain amphibians.

TITLE II—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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

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

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

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended.

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

Toxic Substances Control Act, as amended.

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

Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, as amended.

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

Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

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

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

Clean Air Act, as amended.

Great Lakes Legacy Act of 2002.

Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002.

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

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

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

Pollution Prevention Act of 1990.

Pollution Prosecution Act of 1990.

Pesticide Registration Improvement Act of 2003.

Energy Policy Act of 2005.

Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007.

For fiscal year 2015, the Committee recommends $7,482,747,000 for the Environmental Protection Agency, $717,253,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $407,273,000 below the budget request. Comparison to the budget request and 2014 enacted levels are 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 program area in every account at the levels provided in the table at the end of this report. This will allow the Agency the flexibility to reprogram funds within a set program area. However, where the Committee has cited funding levels for certain program projects or activities within a program area, the reprogramming limitation continues to apply to those funding levels. Further, the Agency may not use any amount of de-obligated funds to initiate a new program, office, or initiative without the prior approval of the Committee. The other guidelines laid out in the "Reprogramming Guidelines" section of this report continue to be in effect.

Congressional Budget Justification.—The Committee finds that EPA's fiscal year 2015 Congressional justification proposes no less than 93 realignments of personnel or resources, but does not include a table showing the realignment of resources and personnel from one program project to another. This violates the Committee's

annual directive for the budget justification to include a table showing that the outgoing and receiving program projects offset to reflect a realignment of resources (restated in fifth directive below). 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, 2014	$759,156,000
Budget estimate, 2015	763,772,000
Recommended, 2015	716,588,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	−42,568,000
Budget estimate, 2015	−47,184,000

The bill provides $716,588,000 for Science and Technology, $42,568,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $47,184,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommends that $18,850,000 be paid to this account from the Hazardous Substance Superfund account for ongoing research activities. The Committee provides the following additional detail by program area:

Clean Air and Climate.—The Committee recommends $112,738,000 and remains supportive of efforts to accelerate engine certifications within base funds.

Homeland Security.—The Committee recommends $38,257,000. The Committee supports the continued work on the Water Security

Initiative and rejects the proposed realignment of funds from other water security activities.

Research: Air, Climate and Energy.—The Committee recommends $90,282,000 and does not include funding for proposed additional hydraulic fracturing activities with the Department of Energy and the Department of the Interior.

Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability.—The Committee recommends $130,832,000. The Committee rejects the proposed $1,533,000 reduction for the IRIS program. EPA is directed to use the funds provided to accelerate the implementation of the Chapter 7 recommendations and contract with the National Academy of Sciences to review the draft formaldehyde assessment, when released, to ensure that the recommendations contained in the 2011 NAS report have been fully addressed. Further, the Committee rejects the proposed $1,198,000 reduction for the endocrine disruptor research. The Committee does not support proposed delays in this critical and innovative research and directs EPA to continue to evaluate real-world exposures to endocrine disrupting chemicals, nanomaterials and other chemicals of concern. The use of high throughput programs like ToxCast and Tox21 will enable the Agency to characterize the risk and effects resulting from exposures to chemicals of concern.

Research: National Priorities.—The bill provides $4,234,000 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 and who provide a 25 percent match. The Agency is directed to allocate funds to grantees within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources.—The Committee recommends $102,576,000. To date Congress has provided $25 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 2015. EPA is directed to remain within the scope of the original 2010 request and to submit the study's findings following appropriate public comment and peer review as directed in House Report 112–151. Further, within the funds provided, the Committee supports research to reduce the costs and impacts of combined sewer overflows.

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

Bristol Bay Assessment.—The recommendation includes no funds for activities related to the Bristol Bay watershed assessment, as requested.

Endocrine Disruptor Research.—The Committee has longstanding interest in EPA's effort to determine possible health and environmental effects of chemicals. As part of EPA's overall efforts to modernize risk assessment protocols, the Committee encourages EPA to incorporate the various recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences reports as well as all other relevant scientific literature and recommendations. Further, the Committee commends EPA for

developing new scientific methods, removing barriers, and fostering cooperation in implementing the toxicity testing agenda that the 2007 National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report on Toxicity Testing in the 21st Century puts forth. The Agency is directed to submit to the Committee a report that outlines (1) progress to date to research, develop, validate and translate innovative chemical testing methods that characterize toxicity pathways, (2) efforts to coordinate across federal agencies, and (3) future plans to continue to implement the toxicity testing vision and strategy in the NAS report.

Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS).—In May 2014, the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) provided a list of high priority recommendations that can be carried out within EPA's current revisions of the program. Specifically, an emphasis on transparency; reliance on high quality studies; improved methodologies for systematic review of the literature, for evaluating evidence, and for integrating evidence across different types of scientific information; improvements in peer review; and improved program management in order to keep pace with scientific advances that need to be implemented. Therefore, the Committee directs the Agency to provide to the Committee by March 1, 2015 a report detailing how EPA will apply all of the NAS high priority reforms to pipeline projects with particular emphasis on evidence integration.

Mobile Unit Technologies.—The Committee is concerned that not enough research is being done to explore mobile, innovative clean water producing units for post-disaster relief applications and operations. The Committee urges the Agency to explore mobile unit technology using funds provided.

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, 2014	$2,624,149,000
Budget estimate, 2015	2,737,156,000
Recommended, 2015	2,508,603,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	−115,546,000
Budget estimate, 2015	−228,553,000

The bill provides $2,508,603,000 for Environmental Programs and Management, $115,546,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $228,553,000 below the budget request. 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 $266,741,000. Within this amount, the recommendation includes $20,036,000 for Federal Stationary Source Regulations, which is $6,508,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $12,878,000 below the budget request. The amount provided does not include funding for EPA's greenhouse gas rules for stationary sources. The recommendation also includes $117,457,000 for Federal Support for Air Quality Management. Within the funds provided, the Committee recommends the $3,000,000 increase to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of both preconstruction and operating permitting programs.

Enforcement.—The Committee recommends $226,656,000. The Committee remains skeptical of EPA's request for increase salary and benefit needs despite reductions in the FTE levels. None of the funds made available herein may be used to enforce section 2.2.3.5 of the Vessel General Permit for Discharges Incidental to the Normal Operation of Vessels, as in effect on December 19, 2013, with respect to the owner or operator of a vessel that has been granted an extension to the implementation schedule for ballast water management discharge standards pursuant to part 151 of title 33, Code of Federal Regulations.

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 $406,256,000. 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 2014 enacted level and $25,000,000 above the budget request. With this funding the Committee has provided nearly $2 billion to restore the Great Lakes since 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.

Chesapeake Bay.—The Committee recommends $70,000,000. From within the amount provided, $6,000,000 is for nutrient and sediment removal grants and $6,000,000 is for small watershed grants to control polluted runoff from urban, suburban and agricultural lands. Further, none of the funds made available herein shall be used to implement or assist in the implementation of a State regulation that was developed using a phosphorus management tool.

Puget Sound.—The Committee recommends $20,000,000. 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.

Long Island Sound.—The Committee recommends $3,940,000 for the Long Island Sound equal to the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $1,047,000 above the budget request.

Other Geographic Activities.—The recommendation does not include funding for the Northwest Forest program or for the new Southern New England Estuaries program. All remaining geographic program areas not previously mentioned are funded as requested.

Information Exchange/Outreach.—The Committee recommends $119,010,000. From within this amount, $1,700,000 has been provided for the Administrator's Immediate Office. The bill provides $3,600,000 for the Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations (OCIR). In Division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014, the Committee directed OCIR to provide a quarterly status report to inform the workload; however, OCIR has yet to submit the requested information. The Committee is acutely aware that a backlog of responses to Congressional letters, questions for the record, and informal questions exists, as Member offices have requested the Committee's assistance to obtain answers. Further, for three consecutive years, EPA has failed to submit responses to the Committee's questions for the record in time for inclusion into the public record. The EPA is the only agency under the jurisdiction of this bill that has failed to meet these necessary deadlines. The pattern suggests an ongoing and systematic approach to hinder Congressional oversight via a lack of responsiveness to Congressional inquiries. Therefore the Committee has reduced by fifty percent funding for both the Administrator's Immediate Office and for the Office of Congressional Affairs. The Committee will not consider any additional funding for these offices until the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency submits to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives (1) responses to all questions for the record from the Committee for fiscal year 2015, (2) overdue quarterly reports on the status of balances required under section 418 of division G of the Consolidated

Appropriations Act, 2014 (Public Law 113–76), and (3) all overdue reports not submitted by the deadlines included in the explanatory statement relating to division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (Public Law 113–76).

Legal/Science/Regulatory/Economic Review.—The Committee recommends $89,234,000 and does not include funding for the Smart Growth Program. The Committee recommends $20,700,000 for the Office of Policy to fund salaries and expenses of existing FTE.

Operations and Administration.—The Committee recommends $473,482,000 which is $7,000,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $32,811,000 below the budget request. Of this amount, $1,475,000 has been provided for the Immediate Office of the Chief Financial Officer. As noted elsewhere within the report, EPA has failed to submit timely responses to the Committee's questions for the record for three consecutive years. The Committee will not consider any additional funding for the Office of the Chief Financial Officer until the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency submits to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives (1) responses to all questions for the record from the Committee for fiscal year 2015, (2) overdue quarterly reports on the status of balances required under section 418 of division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (Public Law 113–76), and (3) all overdue reports not submitted by the deadlines included in the explanatory statement relating to division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (Public Law 113–76).

In addition, the Committee is 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. Further, significant carryover balances at the end of fiscal year 2013 led the Committee to question the Agency's management of funds under sequestration. The Committee believes that sequestration impacts on agency personnel could have been significantly reduced. Additionally, the Committee is troubled by the amount of expired balances that continue to accumulate. The Committee has yet to receive information requested regarding expired balances, and directs the Agency to submit a report within 30 days of the date of enactment of this Act that shows by account and by fiscal year the total amount of expired balances. Lastly, the Committee is troubled by the Agency's practice of transferring carryover amounts to fund current year payroll, fixed cost or contract needs. This practice invalidates Agency estimates of fiscal year needs and further calls into question the Agency's management of funds.

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 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. The Committee has been displeased with the lack of timely information contained within the two monthly reports submitted to date and directs EPA to improve both the quality and timeliness of these reports. Further, the recommendation includes no funds for activities related to the Bristol Bay watershed assessment, as requested.

Water Quality Protection.—The Committee recommends $192,550,000. Within this amount the Committee recommends $4,400,000 for the Urban Waters program, as requested. The Committee supports EPA's efforts to expanding technical assistance for communities seeking to develop and implement an integrated planning approach to meeting Clean Water Act (CWA) requirements. To further assist the effort the recommendation provides $2,000,000 for grants to establish a pilot program for the development and implementation of the Integrated Municipal Stormwater and Wastewater Planning Approach Framework. EPA shall use these funds to provide financial and technical assistance in the development of integrated plans that address the environmental obligations of the applicant. The Administrator should select two to three publicly-owned treatment works, municipal separate storm sewer systems, or units of local government in each Region, ensuring geographic and size distribution in selection. If an inadequate number of viable projects exist in one Region, EPA may select additional projects in another Region. The Committee directs EPA to (1) notify Congress once pilot communities are selected, (2) submit a progress report to Congress within 12 months of the date of enactment of this Act on implementation, outlining specific outcomes expected to be achieved that will reduce Clean Water Act-related and other environmental-related compliance costs for these entities, and (3) submit a final report to Congress once all integrated plans developed under this approach are approved. The final report should include an assessment of potential regulatory and statutory reforms that can support greater flexibility with compliance obligations, including integrating and/or extending permit terms under the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Program. The funds awarded to communities shall be on a 50 percent cost-share basis.

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

Administrator Priorities.—The Committee notes that EPA's Congressional Justification does not identify funds set aside for Administrator priorities as directed in Division G of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014. Therefore, no funds have been provided, as requested. EPA is directed to submit a report within 90 days of enactment of this Act that identifies how any fiscal year 2013 and 2014 funding was used, by account, program area, and program project. Each activity funded should include a justification for the effort and any anticipated results.

Antimicrobial Solutions for Citrus Disease.—The Committee recognizes the importance of antimicrobial crop protection tools in

combating citrus greening and encourages EPA, especially the Office of Pesticide Programs, to cooperate with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) Group for Huanglongbing (HLB) to expedite and support the development, review, and registration of antimicrobial compounds that may lead to a treatment and cure for infected trees.

Brown Marmorated Stink Bug.—The Committee continues to encourage EPA's Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention to work collaboratively with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and State partners to expeditiously approve a control program for the brown marmorated stink bug as soon as the appropriate agents are evaluated for release.

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 continues to be concerned that clear and consistent conflict-of-interest rules may not be applied uniformly to the members of EPA's Science Advisory Boards. Further EPA's process for selecting independent scientific advisors may unnecessarily exclude state, local, private sector and tribal experts in a manner that does not allow for a balanced panel of experts. The Committee finds an update to EPA's conflict of interest policy, policy for committee composition and balance, and eligibility requirements for service on the Science Advisory Boards is warranted. EPA's policies should 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. EPA policies should 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. Additionally, EPA shall provide the Committees on Appropriations and the appropriate authorizing committees with updated policies and procedures regarding the establishment, selection of members and avoidance of conflicts-of-interest of the Science Advisory Boards no later than one year following the date of enactment of this Act.

Consent Decree.—The Committee acknowledges recent efforts made to reduce discharges into Lake Michigan by the S.S. Badger as part of a consent decree with the Federal government. The consent decree required the cessation of discharges by 2015. To ensure that all parties remain vigilant in the management of the consent decree, the Committee directs EPA to submit a report that details actions taken since the initiation of the consent decree and a timeline detailing future actions to ensure the S.S. Badger meets the discharge mandate of the agreement. The report is due to the Committee on Appropriations no later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Design for the Environment (DfE).—EPA shall ensure that the baseline for all current DfE alternatives assessments, and any future DfE alternatives assessments, includes a dose response, expo-

sure and lifecycle impact assessment in order to arrive at a characterization and calculation of risk and environmental impact across product lifecycle. The Committee requires that alternative or replacement chemicals also adhere to the same methodology, and EPA shall also integrate these elements into all other DfE program operations, including the labeling/certification program. e-Enterprise Initiative.—The Committee understands that EPA and the States have established a joint governance structure in order to modernize and streamline operations over a multi-year period. The Committee principally supports proposals that mitigate operational costs for EPA, increase efficiencies for States and reduce burden for the regulated community. Given the scope of the proposed Initiative, multi-year cost estimates are necessary to inform decisions that will require appropriations over multiple fiscal years. Further, while the benefits of some proposals are well documented, estimates of burden reduction or other efficiencies for several proposed projects are largely unknown. Therefore, to support the fiscal year 2015 request, the Agency is directed to submit a multi-year plan to the Committee that includes outyear cost estimates for the proposals in the Initiative along with known, quantifiable estimates of efficiencies or savings. The Committee will continue to evaluate information as it is supplied.

E15 outreach.—The Committee is aware of the potential for consumers to misfuel with E15 and higher ethanol grades of gasoline in engines not designed, approved, or warranted to use blends above 10 percent ethanol content (E10). Misfueling can damage engines, void product warranties, and result in undue economic loss to consumers. The Committee, therefore, encourages EPA to utilize general funds to establish and implement public educational outreach for proper and EPA-approved usage of 15 percent by volume ethanol blended gasoline in accordance with the Misfueling Mitigation Program.

Pending herbicide registrations.—The Committee is aware that EPA will soon reevaluate existing registrations for herbicides that may not actively degrade until long after their intended use. As EPA reviews the registrations for these products, the Committee encourages EPA to explore options for limiting indirect impacts on other industries, including strengthened labeling, disclosure, and support for additional education of primary users of these products.

Social Cost of Carbon.—The Committee understands that the Government Accountability Office (GAO) is currently reviewing the process the Administration used to develop estimates to calculate the social cost of carbon. The Committee believes that the Administration should not allow any regulations to be finalized using the Technical Support Document: Technical Update of the Social Cost of Carbon for Regulatory Impact Analysis Under Executive Order 12866, Interagency Working Group on Social Cost of Carbon, United States Government, May 2013 until public comments on the document have been evaluated, the GAO report has been submitted and reviewed, and any necessary changes to the technical support document are incorporated.

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, 2014	$3,674,000
Budget estimate, 2015	10,423,000
Recommended, 2015	5,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	+1,326,000
Budget estimate, 2015	−5,423,000

The Committee recommends $5,000,000 for the development of an electronic manifest system pursuant to P.L. 112–195. The Committee directs EPA to move forward expeditiously with system development. Further 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, 2014	$41,849,000
Budget estimate, 2015	46,130,000
Recommended, 2015	40,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	−1,849,000
Budget estimate, 2015	−6,130,000

The bill provides $40,000,000, which is $1,849,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $6,130,000 below the budget request. In addition, the Committee recommends $9,939,000 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, 2014	$34,467,000
Budget estimate, 2015	53,507,000
Recommended, 2015	34,467,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	0
Budget estimate, 2015	−19,040,000

The bill provides $34,467,000, equal to the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $19,040,000 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. The Committee does not include requested funding for the design and engineering of new lab space in Las Vegas. EPA and Congress should review the findings of the ongoing lab study prior to proposing major changes to EPA's laboratory footprint.

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, 2014	$1,088,769,000
Budget estimate, 2015	1,156,603,000
Recommended, 2015	1,156,603,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	+67,834,000
Budget estimate, 2015	0

The bill provides $1,156,603,000 for the Hazardous Substance Superfund program, $67,834,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

Superfund Cleanup.—The Committee recommends $781,369,000. While the Committee understands this increase is insufficient to eliminate the backlog of 10–15 unfunded new starts anticipated for fiscal year 2015, the Committee expects the Agency to use the additional funds to initiate remediation at these 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 is encouraged by the steps EPA has taken toward the effective, centralized management of Superfund special accounts. The Committee appreciates the information included as part of the Congressional Justification with respect to Superfund Special Accounts and requests that EPA continue to provide the information as part of the budget request.

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, 2014	$94,566,000
Budget estimate, 2015	97,922,000
Recommended, 2015	95,647,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	+1,081,000
Budget estimate, 2015	−2,275,000

The bill provides $95,647,000 for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund Program, $1,081,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $2,275,000 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, 2014	$18,209,000
Budget estimate, 2015	24,133,000
Recommended, 2015	17,944,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	−265,000
Budget estimate, 2015	−6,189,000

The bill provides $17,944,000 for the Inland Oil Spill program, $265,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $6,189,000 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-municipal, 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, 2014	$3,535,161,000
Budget estimate, 2015	3,005,374,000
Recommended, 2015	2,951,895,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	−583,266,000
Budget estimate, 2015	−53,479,000

The bill provides $2,951,895,000 for the State and Tribal Assistance Grants account, $583,266,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $53,479,000 below the budget request. The Committee provides the following additional detail by program area:

Infrastructure Assistance.—The bill provides $1,905,000,000, which is $575,783,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $30,000,000 above the budget request.

The Committee has appropriated nearly $22 billion for water and wastewater infrastructure assistance since 2009. The Committee notes that $6 billion is available for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure projects in fiscal year 2014 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 aggressively allocate existing funds to projects in order to address the pressing infrastructure needs facing the country. In addition, the Committee continues to encourage EPA and water infrastructure stakeholders to promote alternate financing mechanisms for water infrastructure at local, State and Federal levels as it is widely accepted that Federal financing through the State Revolving Funds remains an important yet insufficient tool to address the Nation's water needs. Public-private partnerships, greater access to financing from private activity bonds and improved asset management are just a few of the mechanisms that the Committee believes could serve to increase investment in a complementary way to Federal appropriations and reduce costs.

In addition, the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (WRRDA) provides EPA with new and updated authorities including the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 (WIFIA). The Committee recognizes that these new authorities will require resources prior to implementation, and EPA is directed to submit to the Committee a detailed plan for how full funding of the WIFIA provisions would be implemented. This plan shall discuss all aspects of implementation, including Agency personnel and expertise needs; types of eligible projects; criteria for selecting specific projects for financing; the steps and general schedule of a potential application process; and expected administrative costs. The Committee appreciates that EPA has initiated discussions with other programs with similar authorities, and EPA should consult with the Government Accountability Office and other federal agencies in order to build upon the experience from other federal loan and loan guarantee programs.

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 emphasizes that the key consideration in determining eligibility for the preference is the location of the melting and casting of the iron and steel products and the iron and steel components of such products, which must occur in the United States. Any processes, including vulcanization processes, that merely append rubber elements to iron and steel components of such iron and steel products, which occurs outside the United States, should not render such products ineligible for the procurement preference provided that all such iron and steel components of iron and steel products were melted and cast in the United States and final assembly of the products occurs in the United States.

Diesel Emissions Reductions Grants (DERA).—The bill provides $30,000,000 for DERA grants. The Committee notes that 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 2015, the Committee directs EPA to continue to make at least 70 percent of DERA grants available to improve air quality in non-attainment areas.

Targeted Airshed Grants.—The bill provides $10,000,000 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.

Categorical Grants.—For categorical grants to States and other environmental partners for the implementation of delegated programs, the bill provides $1,046,895,000. The Committee continues to reject the proposed elimination of the radon grants and, as such, funds are provided at the fiscal year 2014 enacted level.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER AND RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

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

The Committee rescinds $45,000,000 of unobligated grant balances. The Agency is not to include unobligated balances from prior year special project infrastructure grants as part of the rescission.

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 extending special pay authority.

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 in-

clude recreation, grazing, fish and wildlife habitat management. The Forest Service celebrated its centennial in 2005.

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$292,805,000
Budget estimate, 2015	275,315,000
Recommended, 2015	297,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	+4,695,000
Budget estimate, 2015	+22,185,000

The Committee recommends $297,500,000 for Forest and Rangeland Research, $4,695,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $22,185,000 above the budget request. The Committee understands the importance of the strategic program and priority research areas funded through Forest and Rangeland Research in order to improve the health, management, and use of the 193 million acres of national forests and rangelands. The Committee believes the Forest Service must make significant investments in research and development in order to inform best management practices for public and private land managers and encourages the agency to continue robust funding for these activities in future budget requests.

Forest Inventory and Analysis.—The Committee recommends $70,000,000 for the Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) program, $3,195,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and 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.

Invasive Species.—The Committee is concerned about the threat of invasive forest pests and understands that millions of acres of our nation's forests are at risk of being overtaken by these pests. The Forest Service is in a unique position to mitigate this threat. The Committee therefore directs the Forest Service to provide the Committees on Appropriations with a report, detailing its work to eradicate and/or mitigate this threat.

Forest Products Laboratory.—The Committee remains concerned about the increasing costs of forest management, hazardous fuels reduction, and forest restoration, and encourages a high priority focus on strategies to grow markets to offset or alleviate this additional cost. The Committee believes green building markets are a growing opportunity for American-grown wood, and urges the Forest Service to work further, through science and technology in the Forest Products Laboratory, to position wood as a green building material and improve the performance and affordability of wood framed construction.

The Committee encourages the Forest Service to broaden its scope of research to include improvement in forest products evaluation standards and valuation techniques; forester products conversation and manufacturing efficiency, productivity, and profitability over the long term; lumber quality and value based on forest

management techniques; non-timber forest products; and exploring the unique properties of wood on the nanoscale.

Urban Forest Research.—The Committee urges the Forest Service to provide strong support for urban forest research initiatives, related social and socio-economic research, and cooperative activities that help cities monitor and care for their urban forests. As the United States faces increasing urbanization over the next 50 years and urban ecosystems face a multitude of threats, it is imperative that urban forestry research remains a high priority of the Forest Service and continues to help our cities, towns and metropolitan areas become more livable and sustainable. The Committee directs the Forest Service to provide critical 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 Committee directs the Forest Service to work diligently with the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) in the development of scientifically defensible analyses, specifically on the probability of sufficient contact for pathogen transmission and, if there is transmission, the probability of disease and spread of the disease to the herd in the wild. The Committee is not convinced that this important step was thoroughly addressed in the Payette National Forest's Final Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision announced on July 28, 2010, and further directs the Forest Service to cooperate fully with the ARS in a review of the risk analysis and assessment portions in that decision, with the objective of assuring a more defensible and sound basis for future decisions in other parts of the West where there are bighorn and domestic sheep conflicts. The Committee directs the Forest Service to brief the Committee on its progress every six months.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$229,980,000
Budget estimate, 2015	229,485,000
Recommended, 2015	209,815,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	−20,165,000
Budget estimate, 2015	−19,670,000

The Committee recommends $209,815,000 for State and Private Forestry, $20,165,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $19,670,000 below the budget request.

Landscape Scale Restoration.—The Committee recommends continuation of this line item that was established in fiscal year 2014 at the enacted level of $14,000,000. The Committee supports continuing to use the majority of these resources for inter-state competitive processes. The Committee recommends these competitive projects address national priorities of concern and encourages application in priority landscapes as identified in State Forest Action Plans, producing measurable economic, ecological and social benefits. The Department is directed to report back to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on the progress made during the first year of implementation and projections for the coming year.

Forest Health Management.—The Committee recommends $104,577,000 for Forest Health Management, equal to the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and the budget request.

The Committee is aware of the concern over invasive winter moth outbreaks and the damaging hardwood tree defoliation that can occur as a result. The Committee commends the Forest Service for its partnership with the Animal Plant Health Inspection Service in addressing winter moth and the research being done to address these outbreaks, in addition to its cooperation with State and local partners in affected communities.

Forest Stewardship Program.—The Committee recommends $29,000,000 for the Forest Stewardship Program, $6,602,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $5,964,000 above the budget request.

The Tribal Forest Protection Act (Public Law 108–278) authorizes the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior to give special consideration to tribally-proposed Stewardship Contracting or other projects on Forest Service or Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land bordering or adjacent to Indian trust land in order to protect Indian trust resources from fire, disease, or other threats coming off of Forest Service or BLM land. These stewardship agreements are an important tool for fighting the ever-growing threat of wildfires in the West. The Committee encourages both the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior to make wider use of these agreements.

The Committee supports efforts of the Forest Stewardship Program to engage woodland owners, especially those that have not previously been engaged in active forest management and conservation. The Committee believes the program could have a more demonstrated impact and that State forest agencies could more efficiently deliver the program with the use of new tools and approaches to engaging woodland owners and tracking progress and impact over time. The Committee also believes that Forest Action Plans provide an important framework for focusing work with landowners, given the limited resources available. The Committee urges the Forest Service to report on improved delivery of this program, applying new tools and approaches that improve efficiency, as part of the fiscal year 2016 budget justification.

The Committee understands that in the wake of the third-largest wildfire in California history, the Forest Service has identified 30,000 acres of land within the Stanislaus National Forest that can be salvaged. Proceeds from salvage sales can then be directed toward rehabilitation and restoration of the affected lands; however, such salvage operations are only economically beneficial if conducted in the immediate future, as the value of the dead timber declines rapidly as time passes. Therefore, the Committee urges the Forest Service to move as expeditiously as possible through the process in order to protect the salvage operations. Within 60 days of enactment of this Act, the Committee expects a report from the Forest Service on the progress being made with regard to salvage and rehabilitation operations on the Stanislaus National Forest.

Forest Legacy.—The Committee recommends $24,198,000 for Forest Legacy, $26,767,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $28,802,000 below the budget request, in order to provide critical funding for higher priority human health, public safety, and

treaty obligations and responsibilities throughout the bill. The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the table at the end of this report.

Community Forest and Open Space Conservation.—The Committee recommends $2,000,000 for Community Forest and Open Space Conservation, equal to the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $317,000 above the budget request.

Urban and Community Forestry.—The Committee recommends $28,040,000 for Urban and Community, equal to the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $4,364,000 above the budget request.

International Forestry.—The Committee recommends $8,000,000 for International Forestry, equal to the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $8,000,000 above the budget request.

The Committee is supportive of the 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. International Forestry 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. Much of the funding for these activities is provided by other departments or agencies, including the Department of State, the United States Trade Representative, and the U.S. Agency for International Development.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$1,496,330,000
Budget estimate, 2015	1,640,484,000
Recommended, 2015	1,496,526,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	+196,000
Budget estimate, 2015	−143,958,000

The Committee recommends $1,496,526,000 for the National Forest System, $196,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $143,958,000 below the budget request.

Integrated Resource Restoration.—The Committee notes that similar to fiscal years 2014, 2013, 2012 and 2011, the budget request includes a major restructuring in which several programs are combined to form the Integrated Resource Restoration (IRR) budget line. The fiscal year 2014 enacted bill continued the proof of concept pilot established in the fiscal year 2012 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies conference report, and directed the Forest Service to brief the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on its IRR plan for fiscal year 2014. As a result of that briefing, the Committee supports the continuation of the pilot project. 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. Therefore, the Com-

mittee rejects the proposed restructuring and continues funding for the individual budget line items as in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014.

Land Management Planning, Inventory and Monitoring.—The Committee recommends $37,754,000 for Land Management Planning and $151,019,000 for Inventory and Monitoring equal to the fiscal year 2014 enacted levels. The Committee does not accept the proposed merging of the Land Management Planning and Inventory and Monitoring line items.

The Committee urges the Forest Service, Region V to complete Invasive Species Management National Environmental Policy Act analysis and to implement integrated pest management methods to control invasive weeds in all national forests in Region V.

The Committee is concerned about travel management plans on some national forests, though it notes that many national forests have completed plans with few problems. The Committee has been informed by several communities that travel management plans did not properly include public and community input and needs. Where communities are dissatisfied with travel management plans, the Committee directs the Forest Service to revise these plans in consultation with, and to include more input from, the communities. The Committee also directs the Forest Service to conduct studies on the social, cultural and economic impact of travel management planning on the local community, and get local county approval of the analysis prior to moving forward with travel management plans.

The Committee retains language in Title IV General Provisions, Section 408, allowing forest management plans to expire if the Service has made a good faith effort to update plans commensurate with appropriated funds.

Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness.—The Committee recommends $263,915,000 for Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness, $2,196,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $4,825,000 above the budget request. Of the funds available to Manage Recreation Operations, $500,000 shall be for the maintenance of rural airstrips. The Committee urges the 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 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.

Grazing Management.—The Committee recommends $55,356,000 for Grazing Management, equal to the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $5,756,000 above the budget request. The Committee rejects the proposed fee of $1 per animal unit month.

The Committee includes bill language addressing range management in Title IV General Provisions (applying to both the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service) including Section 412 which makes permanent the grazing permit renewal general provision carried each year allowing permits to be renewed under the same terms and conditions if NEPA review has not yet been completed; Section 428 allowing the maximum term of a grazing permit to be 20 years; Section 437 making vacant allotments available for permittees adversely impacted by wildland fire or drought; and, Section 438 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).

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 increase transparency and reporting on how the limited monitoring resources are used on the ground whether to satisfy the monitoring requirements or for other purposes.

Forest Products.—The Committee recommends $339,130,000 for Forest Products, equal to the fiscal year 2014 enacted level. The Committee rejects the proposal to consolidate this budget line into the Integrated Resource Restoration program.

The Forest Service is currently removing less than ten percent of the annual net growth on national forests. This, combined with fire suppression policies, has resulted in overcrowded, unhealthy forests susceptible to insects, disease and catastrophic wildfire. To accomplish the monumental amount of work necessary to improve the health of national forests and protect communities from catastrophic wildfires, forest products mills and logging infrastructure, where it still exists, must be maintained. These businesses provide significant living-wage jobs, many of which operate in rural areas with higher levels of unemployment. Further, without this infrastructure, the cost of treating national forests increases dramatically and greatly reduces the amount of acres feasibly treated with appropriated dollars.

The Committee believes improving implementation and efficiency of timber sales is a vital component to forest health. The budget request assumes 3.1 billion board feet of timber volume will be sold in 2015. The Committee supports targeting a higher board feet volume and encourages the Forest Service to implement larger projects and reduce unit costs.

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

Vegetation and Watershed Management.—The Committee recommends $184,716,000 for Vegetation and Watershed Management, equal to the fiscal year 2014 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 2014 enacted level. The Com-

mittee 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 (CFLR), equal to the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $20,000,000 below the budget request. The Committee directs the Forest Service to report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on the implementation of CFLR-funded projects and the outcomes of those projects to date. The report should include performance measures as described in the CFLR 2011 Annual Report accomplishment form available on the Forest Service's website.

The Committee understands that there has been an observed problem with red-oak decline in the Mark Twain National Forest, that there has been controversy surrounding the use of prescribed fires in this project area, and that some commercially marketable timber may have been inadvertently destroyed, or cut down and then set on fire.

As such, the Committee recommends that no funds shall be used for prescribed fires under the Missouri Pine-Oak Woodlands portion of the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration project until such time as the aforementioned controversy is resolved, and that funds used for timber sale contracts, stewardship contracts, and understory thinning contracts awarded under this program should be leveraged with combating red-oak decline in mind.

Minerals and Geology Management.—The Committee recommends $76,423,000 for Minerals and Geology Management, equal to the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $5,857,000 above the budget request.

Landownership Management.—The Committee recommends $77,730,000 for Landownership Management, equal to the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $6,290,000 above the budget request.

Law Enforcement Operations.—The Committee recommends $126,653,000 for Law Enforcement Operations, equal to the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $793,000 above the budget request.

The Committee is concerned with the growing incidence of illegal marijuana cultivation on public lands and the corresponding impacts it has on the environment, forest restoration and habitat, employee and public safety, tourism and gateway 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. No later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Forest Service shall report to the Committee on steps taken to include Law Enforcement and Investigations' in the forest planning process as it relates to resources and collaboration with partners, including local law enforcement.

Valles Caldera National Preserve.—The Committee recommends $3,364,000 for management of the Valles Caldera National Preserve and does not support the proposed elimination of this program.

Bill Language.—The Committee includes additional language in Title IV General Provisions including Section 425 extending the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act for one year and Sec-

tion 431 prohibiting the use of appropriated funds to close areas open to recreational hunting and shooting as of January 1, 2013.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$350,000,000
Budget estimate, 2015	306,280,000
Recommended, 2015	373,252,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	+23,252,000
Budget estimate, 2015	+66,972,000

The Committee recommends $373,252,000 for Capital Improvement and Maintenance, $23,252,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $66,972,000 above the budget request.

Facilities Maintenance and Construction.—The Committee recommends $75,231,000 for Facilities Maintenance and Construction, $4,231,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $3,631,000 above the budget request. Specifically, the Committee recommends $59,000,000 for facilities maintenance and $16,231,000 for facilities construction.

Road Maintenance and Construction.—The Committee recommends $168,094,000 for Road Maintenance and Construction, $2,094,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $14,094,000 above the budget request. Specifically, the Committee recommends $143,454,000 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.

Trails Maintenance and Construction.—The Committee recommends $86,777,000 for Trails Maintenance and Construction, $11,777,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $9,247,000 above the budget request. Specifically, the Committee recommends $69,777,000 for trail maintenance and $17,000,000 for trail construction.

Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement.—The Committee recommends $3,150,000 for Deferred Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement, $150,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

Legacy Roads and Trails.—The Committee recommends $40,000,000 for Legacy Roads and Trails, $5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level. The Committee rejects the proposal to consolidate this budget line into the Integrated Resource Restoration program.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$43,525,000
Budget estimate, 2015	51,000,000
Recommended, 2015	8,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	−35,525,000
Budget estimate, 2015	−43,000,000

The Committee recommends $8,000,000 for Land Acquisition, $35,525,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $43,000,000 below the budget request in order to provide critical funding for higher priority human health, public safety, and treaty obligations and responsibilities throughout the bill. 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 Committee directs the Forest Service to prioritize recreational access projects that significantly enhance access to existing public lands that are impractical to access for hunting, fishing, and other recreational activities.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS SPECIAL ACTS

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$912,000
Budget estimate, 2015	950,000
Recommended, 2015	950,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	+38,000
Budget estimate, 2015	0

The Committee recommends $950,000 for Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts, $38,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$217,000
Budget estimate, 2015	216,000
Recommended, 2015	216,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	−1,000
Budget estimate, 2015	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), $1,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$3,000,000
Budget estimate, 2015	2,320,000
Recommended, 2015	2,320,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	−680,000
Budget estimate, 2015	0

The Committee recommends $2,320,000, for the Range Betterment Fund, $680,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and equal to the budget request, to be derived from grazing receipts from national forests (Public Law 94–579) and to be used for range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements including seeding, reseeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement in 16 western States.

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$40,000
Budget estimate, 2015	45,000
Recommended, 2015	45,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	+5,000
Budget estimate, 2015	0

The Committee recommends $45,000 for Gifts, Donations and Bequests for Forest and Rangeland Research, $5,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$2,500,000
Budget estimate, 2015	0
Recommended, 2015	2,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	0
Budget estimate, 2015	+2,500,000

The Committee recommends $2,500,000 for the Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses in Alaska and does not support the proposed elimination of this program.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$2,762,302,000
Budget estimate, 2015	2,265,113,000
Recommended, 2015	2,888,124,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	+125,822,000
Budget estimate, 2015	+623,011,000

The Committee recommends $2,888,124,000 for Wildland Fire Management, $125,822,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $623,011,000 above the budget request. The Committee's funding recommendation for fire suppression, combined with $303,060,000 recommended in the FLAME wildfire suppression reserve account, fully funds the 10-year fire suppression average expenditures for fire suppression. An additional $470,000,000 in fire suppression funding is provided to address projected suppression shortfalls during the 2014 fire season. Total funding provided in fiscal year 2015 for Forest Service wildland fire accounts is $3,191,184,000.

The Committee notes that the budget request included a provision almost identical to legislation that has been developed in the House (H.R. 3992) and the Senate (S. 1875). 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 aver-

age level within the suppression operations account and the FLAME wildfire suppression reserve fund.

The Committee is concerned that there may have been recent instances in which requests for information related to wildfires from Congressional, State and local government offices were not met with a full disclosure of information. The Committee expects the Forest Service to respond in a timely manner to such requests, so as not to impede the oversight responsibilities of Congressional committees, and State and local government offices.

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.

Wildfire Preparedness.—The Committee recommends $1,210,840,000 for Wildfire Preparedness, $153,260,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $130,000,000 above the budget request. The Committee has provided an additional $130,000,000 to the Forest Service for the acquisition of two next generation platforms to safely and efficiently fight wildfires.

Wildfire Suppression Operations.—The Committee recommends $1,178,000,000 for Wildfire Suppression Operations, $102,000,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $470,000,000 above the budget request. The Committee recommendation fully meets the 10-year average expenditure on all suppression activities and includes an additional $470,000,000 for projected shortfalls in suppression funding for fiscal year 2014.

Hazardous Fuels.—The Committee recommends $381,575,000 for hazardous fuels reduction, $75,075,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $23,011,000 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 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.

The Committee is 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.

The Committee directs the Forest Service to work collaboratively with the Department of the Interior and other stakeholders in developing hazardous fuels management plans that take into consideration the conservation of sage-grouse habitat and encourages the administration to seek additional funding in fiscal year 2016 and subsequent fiscal years to continue this concerted effort.

Fire Plan Research and Development.—The Committee recommends $19,795,000 for Fire Plan Research and Development, equal to the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and the budget request. The Committee urges the Forest Service to further its research into current wildland fire fighting operations and the safety and health impacts of such operations on wildland fire fighters.

Joint Fire Science Program.—The Committee recommends $6,914,000 for the Joint Fire Science Program, equal to the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and the budget request.

State Fire Assistance.—The Committee recommends $78,000,000 for State Fire Assistance, equal to the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and the budget request.

Volunteer Fire Assistance.—The Committee recommends $13,000,000 for Volunteer Fire Assistance, $25,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$315,000,000
Budget estimate, 2015	0
Recommended, 2015	303,060,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	−11,940,000
Budget estimate, 2015	+303,060,000

The Committee recommends $303,060,000 for the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund, $11,940,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $303,060,000 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 Appropriations Act, 2014.

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, 2014	$3,982,842,000
Budget estimate, 2015	4,172,182,000
Recommended, 2015	4,180,386,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	+197,544,000
Budget estimate, 2015	+8,204,000

The Committee recommends $4,180,386,000 for Indian Health Services, $197,544,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $8,204,000 above the budget request. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report. The Committee recommendation includes further details below.

Current Services and New Tribes.—The Committee recommends $136,135,000 to maintain current levels of service, as requested, of which $10,000,000 is to make up for cuts made in fiscal year 2014 to fully fund contract support costs; $61,239,000 is for medical inflationary costs due in part to an increasing and aging population; $2,572,000 is to maintain competitive salaries and benefits for healthcare professionals; and $62,324,000 is for staffing new facilities as described in further detail below. The Committee recommends $7,948,000 to begin providing services to Tribes recently receiving Federal recognition by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, as requested. The breakout of current services and new Tribes increases by program is consistent with Page CJ-10 of the budget request.

Staffing costs for new and expanded health care facilities.—The Committee recommends $70,818,000 for staffing costs for new and expanded health care facilities, of which $62,324,000 is provided in this account as requested. Funds are limited to facilities funded through the Health Care Facilities Construction Priority System or the Joint Venture Construction Program that are newly opened in fiscal year 2014 or that open in fiscal year 2015. None of the funds may be allocated to a facility until such facility has achieved beneficial occupancy status.

Dental Services.—The Committee recommends $176,154,000 for dental health services, $10,864,000 above the fiscal year 2014 operating plan and $500,000 above the budget request.

The Committee received testimony this year about an initiative to increase preventive dental care for children by bringing dentists and hygienists into elementary schools. The Committee recommendation includes $500,000 to begin the initiative and directs the Service to work with the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) and to consult with Tribes about piloting the initiative in the BIE school system.

Several national health organizations recognize that the Service needs additional health care providers and that the Service has established volunteer programs to deliver needed medical, dental and mental health care. Many more volunteers could be recruited if the credentialing process were simplified and centralized similar to the processes used by the Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs. Such a system would assure Tribes that the volunteers are in compliance with State licensure and accreditation laws. Because IHS faces a health care provider shortage of 1,500 professionals, the Committee directs the Service to expeditiously convene a meet-

ing of interested Tribes and health care organizations to design a pilot program to address credentialing problems and report the results to the Committee within 180 days of the enactment of this Act.

The Committee directs the Service to work towards completion of electronic dental records (EDR) at the remaining 80 of 230 Federal and tribal dental sites. The Committee recognizes that EDR will significantly improve the gathering of data to analyze the early childhood caries program and therefore result in cost savings.

Purchased/Referred Care (formerly Contract Health Services).—The Committee recommends $929,041,000 for Purchased/Referred Care as requested, $50,466,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level, of which $35,038,000 is to maintain current levels of service and for newly recognized Tribes, as discussed above.

The Committee recognizes that the Service and Tribes are forced to prioritize care by Levels I–V and to ration funding in this program because the needs outweigh available funds. The Committee encourages the Service and Tribes to measure the impacts of funding increases on the ability to provide care at each level. Currently the program's only measurable goal stated in the fiscal year 2015 budget request is, "Average Days between Service End and Purchase Order Issued," which is by itself an insufficient program goal.

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 aggressively 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.

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 Committee recommends $44,250,000 for the urban Indian health program, $3,521,000 above the fiscal year 2014 operating plan and $2,875,000 above the budget request. The Committee continues to support funding for urban Indian health in light of the disparity in health funding for urban Indians, as the Committee heard in testimony during the fiscal year 2015 budget development process.

Indian Health Professions.—The Committee recommends $48,342,000 for Indian Health Professions, $14,876,000 above the

fiscal year 2014 operating plan and $9,876,000 above the budget request.

Within this amount, $30,023,000 is for the loan repayment program which includes a $5,000,000 program increase above the request and a $4,876,000 permanent transfer of loan repayment base funding from Hospitals and Health Clinics so that loan repayment funds are consolidated under one line item. Bill language has been modified to reflect the total amount appropriated for loan repayment, as opposed to previous language allowing for "up to $36,000,000" which was inconsistent with accompanying report language and thus a flexibility that IHS never used.

Recruitment and retention of health care professionals is a serious problem in the IHS system which the loan repayment program helps to alleviate. In fiscal year 2013, IHS turned away over 500 applicants for loan repayment due to limited funds. While the recommended increases for fiscal year 2015 will help reduce vacancies, the Committee notes with concern that unfair Federal tax liabilities consume 25 percent of the funds. The Committee encourages efforts to extend fair tax treatment of Federal scholarship and loan repayment programs to IHS-funded programs so that appropriated funds can help more applicants and further reduce vacancies. To that end, the Committee notes that IHS collected $85.3 million from private insurers in fiscal year 2013, which suggests that increased costs to the government to hire more IHS professionals by fairly adjusting the tax code are at least partially offset by private collections as a result of services provided by those newly-hired professionals. The Committee encourages IHS to re-submit its legislative proposal with the fiscal year 2016 budget and to include defensible estimates of offsets via third party collections.

Contract Support Costs.—The Committee recommendation includes $617,205,000 as requested for full funding of estimated contract support costs. The Committee expects IHS to submit a reprogramming request to the Committee if the final calculated contract support costs exceed this amount, in order to ensure that contract support costs are fully paid. The Committee recognizes that inconsistencies exist between Indian Affairs and IHS in the ways that contract support costs are estimated and managed, and encourages both the agencies and the Tribes to recommend ways that the Committee can be helpful in promoting consistency. Tribes that exercise their self-determination rights and enter into contracts with multiple Federal agencies shouldn't have to navigate inconsistent rules across different agencies.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$451,673,000
Budget estimate, 2015	461,995,000
Recommended, 2015	461,995,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	+10,322,000
Budget estimate, 2015	0

The Committee recommends $461,995,000 for Indian Health Facilities, $10,322,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and equal to 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.

Current Services and New Tribes.—The Committee recommends $10,255,000 to maintain current levels of service, as requested, of which $1,761,000 is for medical inflationary costs due in part to an increasing and aging population, and $8,494,000 is for staffing new facilities as described in further detail below. The Committee recommends $67,000 to begin providing services to Tribes recently receiving Federal recognition by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, as requested. The breakout of current services and new Tribes increases by program is consistent with Page CJ–10 of the budget request.

Staffing costs for new and expanded health care facilities.—The Committee recommends $70,818,000 for staffing costs for new and expanded health care facilities, of which $8,494,000 is provided in this account as requested. The stipulations included in the 'Indian Health Services' account regarding the allocation of funds for the staffing of new facilities pertain to the funds in this account as well.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, an agency within the National Institutes of Health, was authorized in section 311(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 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, 2014	$77,349,000
Budget estimate, 2015	77,349,000
Recommended, 2015	77,349,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	0
Budget estimate, 2015	0

The Committee recommends $77,349,000 for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, as requested. The Committee urges the Institute to consider additional sources of funding to recoup administrative costs associated with the worker training program.

AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), an agency in the Department of Health and Human Services, was created in section 104(i) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980. The Agency's mission is to serve the public through responsive public health actions to promote healthy and safe environments and prevent harmful toxic exposures. ATSDR assesses hazardous exposures in communities near toxic waste sites and advises the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and other government agencies, community groups and industry partners on actions needed to protect people's health. In addition, ATSDR conducts toxicological and applied research to support environmental assessments, supports health surveillance systems and registries, develops and dis-

seminates 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, 2014	$74,691,000
Budget estimate, 2015	74,691,000
Recommended, 2015	74,691,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	0
Budget estimate, 2015	0

The Committee recommends $74,691,000 for the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), as requested. The recommendation supports the ongoing epidemiological studies of health conditions caused by exposures to uranium released from mining and milling operations in the Navajo Nation.

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, 2014	$3,000,000
Budget estimate, 2015	3,009,000
Recommended, 2015	3,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	0
Budget estimate, 2015	−9,000

The Committee recommends $3,000,000 for the Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality, equal to the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $9,000 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, 2014	$11,000,000
Budget estimate, 2015	12,253,000
Recommended, 2015	11,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	0
Budget estimate, 2015	−1,253,000

The Committee recommends $11,000,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, equal to the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $1,253,000 below the budget request.

The Committee is deeply concerned by the findings of the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and two congressional committees that identify critical management deficiencies, an abusive and hostile work environment, and a significant backlog of investigations within the Chemical Safety Board (CSB). The GAO and Congressional committees have determined that these failures are due in large part to the poor leadership and mismanagement of the Chairman of the Board and other high-ranking officials. While the Committee supports the critical work of the CSB, the Committee believes that the CSB's overall effectiveness is undermined by its present leadership and urges the Administration to takes steps to address these failures as expeditiously as possible.

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, 2014	$7,341,000
Budget estimate, 2015	8,499,000
Recommended, 2015	7,143,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	−198,000
Budget estimate, 2015	−1,356,000

The Committee recommends $7,143,000 for the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, $198,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $1,356,000 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. The priority of the remaining funds shall be to build homes for those approved and awaiting them.

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT

PAYMENT TO THE INSTITUTE

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$9,369,000
Budget estimate, 2015	11,469,000
Recommended, 2015	9,469,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	+100,000
Budget estimate, 2015	−2,000,000

The Committee recommends $9,469,000 in direct appropriations for the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development, $100,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $2,000,000 below the budget request.

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 168 years in the "increase and diffusion of knowledge." Last year, the Smithsonian attracted over 30 million visits to its museums, galleries, and zoological park. Additional millions also view Smithsonian traveling exhibitions and participate in the annual Folklife Festival on the National Mall. As custodian of the National Collections, the Smithsonian is responsible for more than 137 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, 2014	$647,000,000
Budget estimate, 2015	700,800,000
Recommended, 2015	674,297,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	+27,297,000
Budget estimate, 2015	−26,503,000

The Committee recommends $674,297,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, $27,297,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $26,503,000 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 improving the stewardship of national collections. The Committee directs the Smithsonian to provide the Committee, within 90 days of enactment of this Act, a progress report on the multi-year effort to improve the stewardship of national collections, in-

cluding the Armed Forces History Collection, at the National Museum of American History.

Exhibit Maintenance.—The Committee has provided funding, as requested, for exhibit maintenance and critical collections needs at the National Air and Space Museum, the National Museum of Natural History, the National Zoological Park, and the National Museum of American History which remain among the most highly visited Smithsonian sites.

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 2015.

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.

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.

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 concurs with concerns over the proliferation of Federal STEM investments and programs across government. The need exists to consolidate programs and significantly improve the level of coordination and communication of STEM activities, budgets, and achievements across the entire Federal government. The Committee has not included additional requested funding for STEM engagement believing funds should be directed to higher priority needs within the Institution.

FACILITIES CAPITAL

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$158,000,000
Budget estimate, 2015	150,100,000
Recommended, 2015	139,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	−19,000,000
Budget estimate, 2015	−11,100,000

The Committee recommends $139,000,000 for Facilities Capital, $19,000,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $11,100,000 below the budget request.

The Committee supports revitalization of Smithsonian Institution facilities and the planning and design of future projects. The Committee also supports and remains committed to the construction of the congressionally authorized National Museum of African American History and Culture (NMAAHC). Accordingly, the Committee recommends $24,010,000 to complete construction of the NMAAHC. Federal funds provided for the construction of the NMAAHC are being matched with private funding on a one-to-one basis.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

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

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$118,000,000
Budget estimate, 2015	121,000,000
Recommended, 2015	118,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	0
Budget estimate, 2015	−3,000,000

The Committee recommends $118,000,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the National Gallery of Art, equal to the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $3,000,000 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, 2014	$15,000,000
Budget estimate, 2015	19,000,000
Recommended, 2015	19,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	+4,000,000
Budget estimate, 2015	0

The Committee recommends $19,000,000 for Repair, Restoration and Renovation of buildings at the National Gallery of Art, $4,000,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and equal to the budget request. The Committee supports the requested increase for the Master Facilities Plan which includes critical fire and public safety improvements.

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, 2014	$22,193,000
Budget estimate, 2015	22,000,000
Recommended, 2015	22,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	−193,000
Budget estimate, 2015	0

The Committee recommends $22,000,000 for Operations and Maintenance, as requested.

CAPITAL REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$12,205,000
Budget estimate, 2015	10,800,000
Recommended, 2015	10,800,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	−1,405,000
Budget estimate, 2015	0

The Committee recommends $10,800,000 for Capital Repair and Restoration, as requested.

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, 2014	$10,500,000
Budget estimate, 2015	9,975,000
Recommended, 2015	9,975,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	−525,000
Budget estimate, 2015	0

The Committee recommends $9,975,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, $525,000 below the fiscal year 2014 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, 2014	$146,021,000
Budget estimate, 2015	146,021,000
Recommended, 2015	146,021,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	0
Budget estimate, 2015	0

The Committee recommends $146,021,000 for the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), equal to the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and the budget request.

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.

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 to evaluate the potential health benefits of creative arts therapy interventions for troops including service members with Traumatic Brain Injury and Post Traumatic Stress.

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 415 and 416 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 interest. The Committee has also included bill language addressing grant award matching requirements and waiver procedures contained in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014.

The Committee has, similar to previous years, included bill language raising caps for the Federal insurance program for loaned domestic and foreign works under the Arts and Artifacts Indemnity Act.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION (INCLUDING MATCHING GRANTS)

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$146,021,000
Budget estimate, 2015	146,021,000
Recommended, 2015	146,021,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	0
Budget estimate, 2015	0

The Committee recommends a total of $146,021,000 for the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), equal to the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and the budget request.

The Committee commends the NEH for its support of grant programs to benefit Wounded Warriors and to ensure educational opportunities for American heroes transitioning to civilian life.

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 Appropriations Act, 2014.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

The Commission of Fine Arts was established in 1910 to advise the government on matters pertaining to the design of national symbols, and particularly to guide the architectural development of Washington, 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 more than 600 projects annually. The Commission also administers the National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$2,396,000
Budget estimate, 2015	2,524,000
Recommended, 2015	2,524,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	+128,000
Budget estimate, 2015	0

The Committee recommends $2,524,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts, $128,000 above the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$2,000,000
Budget estimate, 2015	0
Recommended, 2015	1,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	−1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2015	+1,000,000

The National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs 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 $1,000,000, which is $1,000,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and $1,000,000 above the budget request.

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, 2014	$6,531,000
Budget estimate, 2015	6,204,000
Recommended, 2015	6,204,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	−327,000
Budget estimate, 2015	0

The Committee recommends $6,204,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), $327,000 below the fiscal year 2014 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, 2014	$8,084,000
Budget estimate, 2015	7,948,000
Recommended, 2015	7,948,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	−136,000
Budget estimate, 2015	0

The Committee recommends $7,948,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the National Capital Planning Commission, $136,000 below the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and equal to 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, 2014	$52,385,000
Budget estimate, 2015	52,385,000
Recommended, 2015	52,385,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	0
Budget estimate, 2015	0

The Committee recommends $52,385,000 for the Holocaust Memorial Museum, equal to the fiscal year 2014 enacted level and 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, four members of the House of Representatives, four Senators, and four private citizens appointed by the President.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2015	2,000,000
Recommended, 2015	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	−1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2015	−2,000,000

The bill does not include funding for the Salaries and Expenses account. The Committee notes that in April, 2014 the National Capital Planning Commission voted to reject the memorial design even after modifications had been proposed by the Eisenhower Commission. The lack of consensus on the memorial design is troubling. The Committee urges the authorizers of jurisdiction to work expeditiously on legislation to authorize an open, public, and transparent redesign 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 Capitol Planning Commission.

In the interim, the Committee directs the Commission to cease all expenditures relating to the current memorial design. The Committee further directs that future monthly expenditures by the Commission are limited to payroll, rent, utilities and other fixed costs associated with essential daily operations of the Commission only. Lastly, the Committee directs the Commission to submit to the Committees on Appropriations a monthly report on all expenditures from amounts previously appropriated.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 2014	$0
Budget estimate, 2015	19,300,000
Recommended, 2015	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2014	0
Budget estimate, 2015	– 19,300,000

The bill does not include funding for the Capital Construction account.

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 2013 and prior years.

Section 406 addresses the payment of contract support costs for fiscal year 2014.

Section 407 addresses the payment of contract support costs for fiscal year 2015.

Section 408 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 409 continues a provision limiting preleasing, leasing, and related activities within the boundaries of National Monuments.

Section 410 continues a provision which restricts funding for acquisition of land from being used for declarations of taking or complaints in condemnation.

Section 411 continues a provision addressing timber sales involving Alaskan western red cedar.

Section 412 modifies a provision continuing certain authorities to renew grazing permits or leases administered by the Forest Service or Department of the Interior.

Section 413 continues a provision which prohibits no-bid contracts and grants except under certain circumstances.

Section 414 continues a provision which requires public disclosure of certain reports.

Section 415 continues a provision which delineates the grant guidelines for the National Endowment for the Arts.

Section 416 continues a provision which delineates the program priorities for the programs managed by the National Endowment for the Arts.

Section 417 modifies existing insurance caps for loaned domestic and foreign works under the Arts and Artifacts Indemnity Act.

Section 418 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 419 requires the President to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations no later than 120 days after the fiscal year 2016 budget is submitted to Congress describing in detail all Federal agency obligations and expenditures for climate change programs and activities in fiscal years 2014 and 2015.

Section 420 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 421 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 422 continues a provision limiting the use of funds to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, corporations convicted of a felony criminal violation of Federal law within the preceding 24 months. Agencies shall provide an annual report to the Committee, due within 30 days of the end of each fiscal year, detailing its implementation of this provision, including a list of affected corporations and a justification for any cases in which the Department has determined that the limitation should not apply.

Section 423 continues a provision limiting the use of funds to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, corporations with certain unpaid Federal tax liabilities. Agencies shall provide an annual report to the Committee, due within 30 days of the end of each fiscal year, detailing its implementation of this provision, including a list of affected corporations and a justification for any cases in which the Department has determined that the limitation should not apply.

Section 424 extends by one year the authorization for American Battlefield Protection program grants.

Section 425 provides a one-year extension of the current rec fee authority.

Section 426 prohibits the use of funds to regulate the lead content of ammunition or fishing tackle.

Section 427 continues a provision from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 modifying authorities relating to the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission.

Section 428 extends the maximum authorized term for grazing permits and leases.

Section 429 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 430 prohibits the use of funds to develop, carry out, implement, or enforce proposed regulations published on June 18, 2010.

Section 431 prohibits the use of funds to limit recreational shooting and hunting on Federal and public lands except for public safety.

Section 432 prohibits the use of funds to develop, propose, finalize, administer, or implement the National Ocean Policy under Executive Order 13547; requires a report identifying all Federal expenditures for the development, administration, or implementation of such Policy since fiscal year 2011; and requires that the President's budget submission for fiscal year 2016 identify funding proposed for the implementation of such Policy. The Committee is including the general provision in order to ascertain the potentially far-reaching impacts of this policy established in 2010 without Congressional input.

Section 433 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 434 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 435 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 436 prohibits the use of funds to compile or disclose personal information of dairy or livestock owners, operators, and employees unless the information was voluntarily offered or aggregated at the local level.

Section 437 makes available vacant allotments for permittees impacted by drought or wildland fire.

Section 438 clarifies the protection of water rights with regard to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management permits.

Section 439 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 440 places a limitation on administrative costs for programs addressing invasive species.

Section 441 maintains the long-standing exemption under the definition of solid waste for legitimate scrap metal recyclers.

Section 442 designates February 22, George Washington's actual birthday, as a national holiday.

Section 443 prohibits EPA from finalizing a rule to allow the Agency to collect fines and penalties via administratively garnishing wages.

Section 444 applies Buy American requirements to the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund.

Section 445 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 Rules 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:

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: July 15, 2014
Measure: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2015
Motion by: Mr. Moran
Description of Motion: To strike numerous policy provisions in the bill.
Results: Defeated 19 yeas to 29 nays

Members Voting Yea
Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Farr
Mr. Fattah
Mr. Honda
Ms. Kaptur
Ms. Lee
Ms. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Mr. Moran
Mr. Pastor
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Schiff
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
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Latham
Mr. Owens
Mrs. Roby
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rooney
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Wolf
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder

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: July 15, 2014
Measure: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2015
Motion by: Mr. Moran
Description of Motion: To strike Section 435 relating to the greenhouse gas regulation funding prohibition.
Results: Defeated 18 yeas to 29 nays

Members Voting Yea
Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Farr
Mr. Honda
Ms. Kaptur
Ms. Lee
Ms. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Mr. Moran
Mr. Owens
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Schiff
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. Joyce
Mr. Latham
Mrs. Roby
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rooney
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Wolf
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder

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: July 15, 2014
Measure: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2015
Motion by: Mr. Moran
Description of Motion: To designate $615,000,000 as emergency spending for fire suppression and increase State Revolving Loan funds by $470,000,000.
Results: Defeated 21 yeas to 27 nays

Members Voting Yea
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Farr
Mr. Fattah
Mr. Honda
Ms. Kaptur
Ms. Lee
Ms. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Mr. Moran
Mr. Owens
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Schiff
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Members Voting Nay
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. Joyce
Mr. Latham
Mrs. Roby
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rooney
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Wolf
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder

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: July 15, 2014
Measure: Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2015
Motion by: Mr. Wolf
Description of Motion: To report the bill to the House, as amended.
Results: Adopted 29 yeas to 19 nays

Members Voting Yea
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. Joyce
Mr. Latham
Mrs. Roby
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rooney
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Wolf
Mr. Womack
Mr. Yoder

Members Voting Nay
Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Farr
Mr. Fattah
Mr. Honda
Ms. Kaptur
Ms. Lee
Ms. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Mr. Moran
Mr. Owens
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Schiff
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: Landowner Incentive Program $2,000,000.

Department of the Interior: Private Stewardship Grants $24,000.

Department of the Interior: Land and Water Conservation Fund (contract authority) $28,000,000.

Environmental Protection Agency: STAG $45,000,000.

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, Fish and Wildlife Service Resource Management	not specified	Fish and Wildlife Service, Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Conservation	not specified
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
Environmental Protection Agency, Hazardous Substance Superfund	not specified	Other Federal Agencies	not specified
Environmental Protection Agency, Hazardous Substance Superfund	$9,939	Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Inspector General	$9,939
Environmental Protection Agency, Hazardous Substance Superfund	$18,850	Environmental Protection Agency, Science and Technology	$18,850
Environmental Protection Agency, Administrative Provisions	up to $300,000	Any Federal Department or Agency for Great Lakes Initiative	up to $300,000
Forest Service, Capital Improvement and Maintenance	not specified	General Fund of the Treasury	not specified
Forest Service, Capital Improvement and Maintenance	up to $12,000	Forest Service, National Forest System	up to $12,000
Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management	not specified	Forest Service, for repayment of advances made during emergencies	not specified
Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management	not specified	Forest Service, 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 $24,000	Forest Service, National Forest System	up to $24,000
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	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, CLAUSE 3(e) (RAMSEYER RULE)

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

TITLE 31, UNITED STATES CODE

* * * * * * *

SUBTITLE V—GENERAL ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

* * * * * * *

CHAPTER 69—PAYMENT FOR ENTITLEMENT LAND

* * * * * * *

§ 6906. Funding

For each of fiscal years 2008 through [2014] *2015*—

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

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

* * * * * * *

CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2012

(Public Law 112–74)

* * * * * * *

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

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

* * * * * * *

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS REGARDING GRAZING ON PUBLIC LANDS

* * * * * * *

SEC. 115. (a) * * *

* * * * * * *

(d) Provisions of this section shall apply to fiscal years 2012 through [2014] *2017*.

* * * * * * *

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

(1) For [fiscal years 2012 through 2015] *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.

* * * * * * *

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

* * * * * * *

EXTENSION OF GRAZING PERMITS

SEC. 415. The terms and conditions of section 325 of Public Law 108-108 (117 Stat. 1307), regarding grazing permits at the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service, shall remain in effect for [fiscal years 2012 through 2015] *fiscal year 2012 and each fis-*

cal year thereafter. A grazing permit or lease issued by the Secretary of the Interior for lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management that is the subject of a request for a grazing preference transfer shall be issued, without further processing, for the remaining time period in the existing permit or lease using the same mandatory terms and conditions. If the authorized officer determines a change in the mandatory terms and conditions is required, the new permit must be processed as directed in section 325 of Public Law 108-108.

* * * * * * *

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010

* * * * * * *

DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2010

The following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2010, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

* * * * * * *

FOREST ECOSYSTEM HEALTH AND RECOVERY FUND

(REVOLVING FUND, SPECIAL ACCOUNT)

In addition to the purposes authorized in Public Law 102-381, funds made available in the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund can be used through fiscal year ⟦2015⟧ *2020* for the purpose of planning, preparing, implementing and monitoring salvage timber sales and forest ecosystem health and recovery activities, such as release from competing vegetation and density control treatments. The Federal share of receipts (defined as the portion of salvage timber receipts not paid to the counties under 43 U.S.C. 1181f and 43 U.S.C. 1181f–1 et seq., and Public Law 106–393) derived from treatments funded by this account shall be deposited through fiscal year ⟦2015⟧ *2020* into the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund.

* * * * * * *

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2006

(Public Law 109–54)

AN ACT Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2006, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE II—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

* * * * * * *

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

For fiscal year 2006, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 6303(1) and 6305(1), the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in carrying out the Agency's function to implement directly Federal environmental programs required or authorized by law in the absence of an acceptable tribal program, may award cooperative agreements to federally-recognized Indian Tribes or Intertribal consortia, if authorized by their member Tribes, to assist the Administrator in implementing Federal environmental programs for Indian Tribes required or authorized by law, except that no such cooperative agreements may be awarded from funds designated for State financial assistance agreements.

The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency is authorized to collect and obligate pesticide registration service fees in accordance with section 33 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (as added by subsection (f)(2) of the Pesticide Registration Improvement Act of 2003), as amended.

Notwithstanding CERCLA 104(k)(4)(B)(i)(IV), appropriated funds for fiscal year 2006 may be used to award grants or loans under section 104(k) of CERCLA to eligible entities that satisfy all of the elements set forth in CERCLA section 101(40) to qualify as a bona fide prospective purchaser except that the date of acquisition of the property was prior to the date of enactment of the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfield Revitalization Act of 2001.

For fiscal years 2006 through **[**2015**]** *2020.*, the Administrator may, after consultation with the Office of Personnel Management, employ up to fifty persons at any one time in the Office of Research and Development under the authority provided in 42 U.S.C. 209.

Beginning in fiscal year 2006 and thereafter, and notwithstanding section 306 of the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Federal share of the cost of radon program activities implemented with Federal assistance under section 306 shall not exceed 60 percent in the third and subsequent grant years.

* * * * * * *

ARTS AND ARTIFACTS INDEMNITY ACT

* * * * * * *

FEDERAL COUNCIL

SEC. 2. (a) * * *

(b)(1) For purposes of this Act, the Council shall be an "agency" within the meaning of the appropriate definitions of such term in title 5, United States Code.

(2) For purposes of this Act, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Director of the National Gallery of Art, the member designated by the Chairman of the Senate Commission [of Art] *on Art* and Antiquities and the member designated by the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall not serve as members of the Council.

* * * * * * *

INDEMNITY AGREEMENT

SEC. 5. (a) * * *

(b) The aggregate of loss or damage covered by indemnity agreements made under this Act shall not exceed [$10,000,000,000] *$15,000,000,000*, at any one time for international exhibitions, and [$5,000,000,000] *$7,500,000,000* at any one time for domestic exhibitions.

(c) No indemnity agreement for a single exhibition shall cover loss or damage in excess of [$1,200,000,000] *$1,800,000,000* for international exhibitions, or [$750,000,000] *$1,000,000,000* for domestic exhibitions.

(d) If the estimated value of the items covered by an indemnity agreement for a single exhibition is—

(1) $2,000,000 or less, then coverage under this Act shall extend only to loss or damage in excess of the first $15,000 of loss or damage to items covered;

(2) more than $2,000,000 but less than $10,000,000, then coverage under this Act shall extend only to loss or damage in excess of the first $25,000 of loss or damage to items covered;

(3) not less than $10,000,000 but less than $125,000,000, then coverage under this Act shall extend to loss or damage in excess of the first $50,000 of loss or damage to items covered;

(4) not less than $125,000,000 but less than $200,000, then coverage under this Act shall extend to loss or damage in excess of the first $100,000 of loss or damage to items covered;

(5) not less than $200,000,000 but less than $300,000,000, then coverage under the Act shall extend only to loss or damage in excess of the first $200,000, of loss or damage to items covered;

(6) not less than $300,000,000 but less than $400,000,000, then coverage under this chapter shall extend only to loss or damage in excess of the first $300,000 of loss or damage to items covered;

(7) not less than $400,000,000 but less than $500,000,000, then coverage under this chapter shall extend only to loss or damage in excess of the first $400,000 of loss or damage to items covered; or

(8) $500,000,000 or more, then coverage under this [chapter] *Act* shall extend only to loss or damage in excess of the first $500,000 of loss or damage to items covered.

* * * * * * *

ACT OF MARCH 30, 2009

(Public Law 111–11)

AN ACT To designate certain land as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, to authorize certain programs and activities in the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes.

* * * * * * *

TITLE VII—NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AUTHORIZATIONS

* * * * * * *

Subtitle D—Program Authorizations

SEC. 7301. AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION PROGRAM.

(a) * * *

* * * * * * *

(c) BATTLEFIELD ACQUISITION GRANT PROGRAM.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) BATTLEFIELD REPORT.—The term "Battlefield Report" means the document entitled "Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields", prepared by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, and dated July 1993.

(B) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term "eligible entity" means a State or local government.

(C) ELIGIBLE SITE.—The term "eligible site" means a site—

(i) that is not within the exterior boundaries of a unit of the National Park System; and

(ii) that is identified in the Battlefield Report.

(D) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the American Battlefield Protection Program.

(2) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish a battlefield acquisition grant program under which the Secretary may provide grants to eligible entities to pay the Federal share of the cost of acquiring interests in eligible sites for the preservation and protection of those eligible sites.

(3) NONPROFIT PARTNERS.—An eligible entity may acquire an interest in an eligible site using a grant under this subsection in partnership with a nonprofit organization.

(4) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The non-Federal share of the total cost of acquiring an interest in an eligible site under this subsection shall be not less than 50 percent.

(5) LIMITATION ON LAND USE.—An interest in an eligible site acquired under this subsection shall be subject to section 6(f)(3) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460l-8(f)(3)).

(6) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to provide grants under this subsection $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 through [2014] *2015*.

* * * * * * *

FEDERAL LANDS RECREATION ENHANCEMENT ACT

* * * * * * *

DIVISION J—OTHER MATTERS

* * * * * * *

TITLE VIII—FEDERAL LANDS RECREATION ENHANCEMENT ACT

* * * * * * *

SEC. 810. SUNSET PROVISION.

The authority of the Secretary to carry out this Act shall terminate [10 years] *12 years* after the date of the enactment of this Act.

* * * * * * *

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

* * * * * * *

TITLE VIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

* * * * * * *

SEC. 8162. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL. (a) * * *

* * * * * * *

(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, 2014] *September 30, 2015*.

* * * * * * *

FEDERAL LAND POLICY AND MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1976

* * * * * * *

TITLE IV—RANGE MANAGEMENT

* * * * * * *

GRAZING LEASES AND PERMITS

SEC. 402. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, permits and leases for domestic livestock grazing on public lands issued by the Secretary under the Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269, as amended; 43 U.S.C. 315 et. seq.) or the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874, as amended; 43 U.S.C. 1181a–1181j), or by the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to lands within National Forests in the sixteen contiguous Western States, shall be for a term of ⟦ten years⟧ *20 years* subject to such terms and conditions the Secretary concerned deems appropriate and consistent with the governing law, including, but not limited to, the authority of the Secretary concerned to cancel, suspend, or modify a grazing permit or lease, in whole or in part, pursuant to the terms and conditions thereof, or to cancel or suspend a grazing permit or lease for any violation of a grazing regulation or of any term or condition of such grazing permit or lease.

(b) Permits or leases may be issued by the Secretary concerned for a period shorter than ⟦ten years⟧ *20 years* where the Secretary concerned determines that—

(1) the land is pending disposal; or

(2) the land will be devoted to a public purpose prior to the end of ⟦ten years⟧ *20 years*; or

(3) it will be in the best interest of sound land management to specify a shorter term: *Provided,* That the absence from an allotment management plan of details the Secretary concerned would like to include but which are undeveloped shall not be the basis for establishing a term shorter than ⟦ten years⟧ *20 years*: *Provided further,* That the absence of completed land use plans or court ordered environmental statements shall not be the sole basis for establishing a term shorter than ⟦ten years⟧ *20 years* unless the Secretary determines on a case-by-case basis that the information to be contained in such land use plan or court ordered environmental impact statement is necessary to determine whether a shorter term should be established for any of the reasons set forth in items (1) through (3) of this subsection.

* * * * * * *

TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE

* * * * * * *

PART III—EMPLOYEES

* * * * * * *

SUBPART E—ATTENDANCE AND LEAVE

* * * * * * *

CHAPTER 61—HOURS OF WORK

SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

* * * * * * *

§ 6103. Holidays

(a) The following are legal public holidays:

New Year's Day, January 1.

Birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., the third Monday in January.

[Washington's Birthday, the third Monday in February.]

Washington's Birthday, February 22.

Memorial Day, the last Monday in May.

Independence Day, July 4.

Labor Day, the first Monday in September.

Columbus Day, the second Monday in October.

Veterans Day, November 11.

Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Thursday in November.

Christmas Day, December 25.

* * * * * * *

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

Requiring that funding for the program is derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Providing funds for the Oregon and California Grant Lands.

Authorizing the transfer of certain collections from the Oregon and California Land Grants Fund to the Treasury.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Allowing certain funds to be transferred to the Department of the Interior for range improvements.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

Allowing the use of certain collected funds for certain administrative costs and operation of termination of certain facilities.

Allowing the use of funds on any damaged public lands.

Authorizing the Secretary to use monies from forfeitures, compromises or settlements for improvement, protection and rehabilitation of public lands under certain conditions.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

Allowing certain contributed funds to be advanced for administrative costs and other activities of the Bureau.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Permitting the Bureau to enter into agreements with public and private entities, including States.

Permitting the Bureau to manage improvements to which the United States has title.

Permitting the payment of rewards for information on violations of law on Bureau lands.

Providing for cost-sharing arrangements for printing services.

Permitting the Bureau to conduct certain projects for State governments on a reimbursable basis.

Prohibiting the use of funds for the destruction of wild horses and burros.

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Limiting funds for certain Endangered Species Act programs.
Limiting funds for Landscape Conservation Cooperatives.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM

Limiting funds for establishing new refuges or expanding the boundaries of existing refuges unless expressly authorized by the Congress.

FISH AND AQUATIC CONSERVATION

Specifically authorizing conservation, mitigation, Indian trust, and recreational fishing activities.
Requiring the Secretary to annually determine and report on the Federal government's hatchery mitigation responsibilities, and to fulfill them.
Requiring the Secretary to be reimbursed by other Federal agencies for fulfilling hatchery mitigation responsibilities.
Limiting funds for termination or closure of mitigation fish hatcheries and programs.
Requiring the publication of an annual operations and maintenance plan.

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Providing that a portion of the appropriation may 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.

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

Requiring that funding for the program is derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE

Providing funds for Centennial Challenge projects with no less than 50 percent of the cost of each project derived from non-Federal sources.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Allowing certain franchise fees to be available for expenditure without further appropriation to extinguish or reduce liability for certain possessory interests.

Providing for the retention of administrative costs under certain Land and Water Conservation Fund programs.

Allowing National Park Service funds to be transferred to the Federal Highway Administration for purposes authorized under 23 U.S.C. 204 for reasonable administrative support costs.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Providing funds to classify lands as to their mineral and water resources.

Providing funds to give engineering supervision to power permittees and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission licensees.

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.

Limiting funds for school operations of Bureau-funded schools and other education programs.

Permitting the use of tribal priority allocations for general assistance payments to individuals and school operations costs.

Limiting funds for administrative cost grants under certain circumstances.

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.

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 2015 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 mandatory 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.

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

Providing funds for activities to carry out the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, and Public Law 101–337.

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 acquisition of lands and leases for Ellis, Governors and Liberty Islands.

Providing the authority for the Secretary to collect nonrefundable inspection fees.

Providing the authority for the Secretary to implement an oil and gas leasing Internet program.

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.

Continuing through fiscal year 2020 forest ecosystem health and recovery activities.

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

Suspending any further study, withdrawal or finalization of any rule pertaining to the valley elderberry longhorn beetle and reopening the public comment period.

Limiting funds for a proposed rule for sage-grouse pursuant to the Endangered Species Act.

Requiring the Fish and Wildlife Service to issue a recovery plan and economic analysis of recovery plan actions for certain amphibians.

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.

Authorizing additional persons that may be hired under certain authorities.

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.

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 2014 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

Requiring that funding for the program is derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS SPECIAL ACTS

Requiring that funding for the program is derived from forest receipts.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

Requiring that funding for the program is derived from funds deposited by State, county, or municipal governments and non-Federal parties pursuant to Land Sale and Exchange Acts.

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

Providing that fifty percent of monies received for grazing fees shall be used for range improvements and limiting administrative expenses to six percent.

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS

Providing for gifts, donations and bequest per Federal law.

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FORESTS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

Providing funds for subsistence uses per the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

Permitting the use of funds for emergency rehabilitation and restoration and hazardous fuels reduction to support emergency response and wildfire suppression.

Allowing the use of wildland fire funds to repay advances from other accounts.

Allowing reimbursement of States for certain wildfire emergency activities.

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 the acquisition of fire-fighting aircraft.

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 and making permanent authorities for the National Forest Foundation regarding interest bearing accounts.

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 funding and allocation direction for the methamphetamine, domestic violence, and substance abuse programs.

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.

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.

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.

Providing funding to continue construction of the National Museum of African American History and Culture.

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.

Limiting the use of fiscal year 2014 funds for contract support costs on Indian contracts.

Limiting the use of fiscal year 2015 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.

Modifying a provision continuing certain authorities to renew grazing permits or leases administered by the Forest Service or Department of the Interior.

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.

Modifying existing insurance caps for loaned domestic and foreign works under the Arts and Artifacts Indemnity Act.

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.

Prohibiting the government from entering into contracts or agreements with any corporation that was convicted of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law within the preceding 24 months.

Prohibiting funds for contracts or agreements with entities with unpaid Federal tax liabilities that have not entered into payment agreements to remedy the liability.

Extending by one year the authorization for American Battlefield Protection program grants.

Providing a one-year extension of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act.

Prohibiting the use of funds to regulate the lead content of ammunition or fishing tackle.

Modifying authorities relating to the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission.

Extending the maximum authorized term for grazing permits and leases.

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 and requiring a report identi-

fying Federal expenditures for the development, administration, and implementation of such Policy.

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 to compile or disclose personal information of dairy or livestock owners, operators, and employees unless the information was voluntarily offered or aggregated at the local level.

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.

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".

Limiting administrative costs for programs addressing invasive species.

Maintaining the long-standing exemption under the definition of solid waste for legitimate scrap metal recyclers.

Limiting the use of funds pertaining to certain updates to the social cost of carbon.

Designating February 22, George Washington's actual birthday, as a national holiday.

Prohibiting EPA from finalizing a rule allowing the Agency to collect fines and penalties via administratively garnishing wages.

Applying Buy American requirements to the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund.

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...	1,681,437	1,049,649
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:				
Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.)	1992	41,500	42,373	163,798*
Marine Mammal Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1361 – 1407)	1999	14,768	2,008	5,966
Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Species Prevention and Control Act (16 U.S.C. 4701 et seq.)	2002	6,000	6,000	3,742
African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4201 et seq.)	2012	5,000	1,645	1,739
Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.)	2012	10,000	2,471	2,751
Asian Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4201 et seq.)	2012	5,000	1,645	1,714
Great Ape Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.)	2010	5,000	2,500	2,132
Marine Turtle Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 6601)	2009	5,000	2,000	1,664
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.)	2010	25,000	7,537	6,832
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	52,066
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	3,000
Environmental Protection Agency:				
Clean Air Act	1997	Such sums...	450,000	662,830
Hazardous Substance Superfund	1994	5,100	1,480,853	1,156,603
Great Lakes	2008	25,000	60,000	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	2011	20,000	1,000	948
Chesapeake Bay Restoration	2005	40,000	23,000	60,000
National Estuary Program	2010	35,000	33,000	16,800
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
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
Non-Point Source Management Program	1991	130,000	51,000	159,252
Pollution Prevention Act	1993	8,000	6,800	4,765
Radon Abatement Act	1991	10,000	9,000	8,051
State Hazardous Waste Program Grants	1988	60,000	67,000	99,604

*Appropriations in this bill for Endangered Species Act implementation are a conservative estimate.

	Last year of authorization	Authorization level	Appropriations in last year of authorization	Appropriations in this bill
Environmental Protection Agency:				
State and Tribal Assistance Grants:				
Toxic Substances Control Act	1983	1,500	0	4,919
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	Such sums...	670	3,000
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	2000	30,000	7,341	7,143
John F. Kennedy Center	2014	43,000	34,398	32,800
National Endowment for the Arts	1993	Such sums...	174,460	138,000
National Endowment for the Humanities	1993	Such sums...	177,403	138,000

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]

	Budget Authority		Outlays	
	Committee Allocation	Amount of bill	Committee Allocation	Amount of bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with Committee allocations to its subcommittees: Subcommittee on Interior, Environment and Related Agencies				
General Purpose Discretionary	30,220	30,220	30,191 [1]	32,740
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]

	Budget Authority		Outlays	
	Committee Allocation	Amount of bill	Committee Allocation	Amount of bill
Projection of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
2015	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.[2]	20,494
2016	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5,818
2017	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,352
2018	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	976
2019 and future years	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	486

[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	
	Committee Allocation	Amount of bill	Committee Allocation	Amount of bill
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2015	n.a.	5,593	n.a.[2]	2,391

[2] Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.
n.a.: Not Applicable.

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

The bill does not direct any rule making.

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 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 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	42,939	45,352	43,848	+909	-1,504
Rangeland management	79,000	74,928	80,700	+1,700	+5,772
Grazing administration management	---	6,500	---	---	-6,500
Grazing administration management offsetting collections	---	-6,500	---	---	+6,500
Forestry management	9,838	9,929	9,539	-299	-390
Riparian management	21,321	23,000	20,673	-648	-2,327
Cultural resources management	15,131	16,000	14,671	-460	-1,329
Wild horse and burro management	77,245	80,238	80,045	+2,800	-193
Subtotal	245,474	249,447	249,476	+4,002	+29
Wildlife and Fisheries:					
Wildlife management	52,338	52,589	52,338	---	-251
Fisheries management	12,530	12,626	12,149	-381	-477
Subtotal	64,868	65,215	64,487	-381	-728
Threatened and endangered species	21,458	21,636	20,806	-652	-830

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Recreation Management:					
Wilderness management	18,264	18,435	17,709	-555	-726
Recreation resources management	48,697	50,022	46,197	-2,500	-3,825
Subtotal	66,961	68,457	63,906	-3,055	-4,551
Energy and Minerals:					
Oil and gas management	80,877	53,183	52,657	-28,220	-526
Oil and gas permit processing fund	32,500	32,500	32,500	---	---
Oil and gas inspection and enforcement	---	48,000	48,000	+48,000	---
Subtotal, Oil and gas/permit processing fund	113,377	133,683	133,157	+19,780	-526
Oil and gas offsetting permit processing fees	-32,500	-32,500	-32,500	---	---
Inspection and enforcement offsetting collections	---	-48,000	---	---	+48,000
Subtotal, offsetting collections	-32,500	-80,500	-32,500	---	+48,000
Coal management	9,595	9,680	9,303	-292	-377
Other mineral resources	10,586	10,684	10,264	-322	-420
Renewable energy	29,061	29,232	27,269	-1,792	-1,963
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals	130,119	102,779	147,493	+17,374	+44,714

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Realty and Ownership Management:					
Alaska conveyance	22,000	19,000	20,000	-2,000	+1,000
Cadastral survey	11,276	---	10,000	-1,276	+10,000
Land and realty management	34,382	---	32,965	-1,417	+32,965
Cadastral, lands, and realty management	---	51,082	---	---	-51,082
Subtotal	67,658	70,082	62,965	-4,693	-7,117
Resource Protection and Maintenance:					
Resource management planning	37,125	42,399	38,125	+1,000	-4,274
Abandoned mine lands	16,687	19,583	16,180	-507	-3,403
Resource protection and law enforcement	25,325	25,657	20,000	-5,325	-5,657
Hazardous materials management	15,612	15,718	15,137	-475	-581
Subtotal	94,749	103,357	89,442	-5,307	-13,915
Transportation and Facilities Maintenance:					
Annual maintenance	38,637	39,447	37,462	-1,175	-1,985
Deferred maintenance	26,995	31,304	26,174	-821	-5,130
Subtotal	65,632	70,751	63,636	-1,996	-7,115
Workforce and Organizational Support:					
Administrative support	47,127	47,931	45,694	-1,433	-2,237
Bureauwide fixed costs	92,901	91,010	90,077	-2,824	-933
Information technology management	25,696	25,841	24,915	-781	-926
Subtotal	165,724	164,782	160,686	-5,038	-4,096

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Challenge cost share	2,413	3,579	3,464	+1,051	-115
National landscape conservation system, base program	31,819	34,000	30,819	-1,000	-3,181
Communication site management	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---
Offsetting collections	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000	---	---
Subtotal, Management of lands and resources	956,875	954,085	957,180	+305	+3,095
Mining Law Administration:					
Administration	39,696	39,696	39,696	---	---
Offsetting collections	-58,000	-57,000	-57,000	+1,000	---
Subtotal, Mining Law Administration	-18,304	-17,304	-17,304	+1,000	---
Total, Management of Lands and Resources	938,571	936,781	939,876	+1,305	+3,095
Land Acquisition					
Land Acquisition	15,949	19,480	---	-15,949	-19,480
Inholding, emergency, and hardship	1,616	1,616	1,616	---	---
Acquisition management	1,898	1,904	1,200	-698	-704
Sportsmen/Recreational access	---	2,000	2,000	+2,000	---
Total, Land acquisition	19,463	25,000	4,816	-14,647	-20,184
Oregon and California Grant Lands					
Western Oregon resources management	101,423	91,603	101,423	---	+9,820
Western Oregon information and resource data systems	1,923	1,772	1,923	---	+151

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Western Oregon transportation & facilities maintenance	10,063	9,517	10,063	---	+546
Western Oregon construction and acquisition	310	312	310	---	-2
Western Oregon national monument	748	753	748	---	-5
Total, Oregon and California Grant Lands	114,467	103,957	114,467	---	+10,510
Range Improvements					
Current appropriations	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures					
Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures	32,465	32,465	32,465	---	---
Offsetting fees	-32,465	-32,465	-32,465	---	---
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	1,106,501	1,099,738	1,093,159	-13,342	-6,579
(Mandatory)	(34,000)	(34,000)	(34,000)	---	---
(Discretionary)	(1,072,501)	(1,065,738)	(1,059,159)	(-13,342)	(-6,579)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE					
Resource Management					
Ecological Services:					
Endangered species:					
Candidate conservation	11,530	---	11,219	-311	+11,219
Listing and critical habitat	20,515	---	17,852	-2,663	+17,852
Consultation and HCPs	61,550	---	62,550	+1,000	+62,550
Recovery	76,916	---	77,916	+1,000	+77,916
Subtotal	170,511	---	169,537	-974	+169,537
Habitat conservation:					
Partners for fish and wildlife	51,776	---	---	-51,776	---
Conservation planning assistance	32,014	---	33,014	+1,000	+33,014
Coastal programs	13,184	---	13,684	+500	+13,684
National wetlands inventory	4,361	---	4,243	-118	+4,243
Subtotal	101,335	---	50,941	-50,394	+50,941
Environmental contaminants	9,557	---	9,299	-258	+9,299
Ecological Services:					
Listing	---	22,779	---	---	-22,779
Planning and consultation	---	105,173	---	---	-105,173

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Conservation and restoration	---	124,253	---	---	-124,253
(National wetlands inventory)	---	(4,871)	---	---	(-4,871)
Subtotal	---	252,205	---	---	-252,205
Habitat conservation:					
Partners for fish and wildlife	---	52,066	---	---	-52,066
Coastal programs	---	13,266	---	---	-13,266
Subtotal	---	65,332	---	---	-65,332
National Wildlife Refuge System:					
Wildlife and habitat management	229,843	232,441	---	-229,843	-232,441
Visitor services	70,319	70,868	---	-70,319	-70,868
Refuge law enforcement	37,554	38,463	---	-37,554	-38,463
Conservation planning	2,988	2,608	---	-2,988	-2,608
Refuge maintenance	131,498	132,020	---	-131,498	-132,020
Subtotal	472,202	476,400	---	-472,202	-476,400
Conservation and Enforcement:					
Migratory bird management	46,468	46,922	45,213	-1,255	-1,709
Law enforcement	64,275	66,737	66,737	+2,462	---
International affairs	13,506	14,599	14,599	+1,093	---
Science support	17,235	---	5,096	-12,139	+5,096
Subtotal	141,484	128,258	131,645	-9,839	+3,387

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Fish and Aquatic Conservation:					
National fish hatchery system operations	46,528	48,617	---	-46,528	-48,617
Maintenance and equipment	16,055	17,920	---	-16,055	-17,920
Aquatic habitat and species conservation	72,736	72,382	---	-72,736	-72,382
Subtotal	135,319	138,919	---	-135,319	-138,919
Cooperative landscape conservation	14,416	17,706	---	-14,416	-17,706
Science Support:					
Adaptive science	---	15,149	---	---	-15,149
Service science	---	16,485	---	---	-16,485
Subtotal	---	31,634	---	---	-31,634
General Operations:					
Central office operations	40,186	41,279	39,101	-1,085	-2,178
Regional office operations	37,912	41,298	36,888	-1,024	-4,410
Servicewide bill paying	36,430	35,227	35,227	-1,203	---
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	7,022	7,022	6,832	-190	-190
National Conservation Training Center	21,965	24,720	21,372	-593	-3,348
Subtotal	143,515	149,546	139,420	-4,095	-10,126
Total, Resource Management	1,188,339	1,260,000	500,842	-687,497	-759,158
Partners for Fish and Wildlife					
Partners for fish and wildlife	---	---	52,066	+52,066	+52,066

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
National Wildlife Refuge System					
Wildlife and habitat management	---	---	232,441	+232,441	+232,441
Visitor services	---	---	70,868	+70,868	+70,868
Refuge law enforcement	---	---	38,463	+38,463	+38,463
Conservation planning	---	---	3,073	+3,073	+3,073
Refuge maintenance	---	---	132,020	+132,020	+132,020
Total, National Wildlife Refuge System	---	---	476,865	+476,865	+476,865
Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Conservation					
National fish hatchery system operations	---	---	52,860	+52,860	+52,860
Maintenance and equipment	---	---	17,920	+17,920	+17,920
Aquatic habitat and species conservation	---	---	77,136	+77,136	+77,136
Total, Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Conservation	---	---	147,916	+147,916	+147,916
Construction					
Construction and rehabilitation:					
Line item construction projects	6,661	6,554	5,489	-1,172	-1,065
Bridge and dam safety programs	1,852	1,972	1,802	-50	-170
Nationwide engineering service	7,209	7,161	7,014	-195	-147
Total, Construction	15,722	15,687	14,305	-1,417	-1,382

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Land Acquisition					
Acquisitions	35,071	35,071	---	-35,071	-35,071
Inholdings/emergencies and hardships	7,351	5,351	4,000	-3,351	-1,351
Exchanges	1,500	1,500	1,000	-500	-500
Acquisition management	10,500	12,613	6,000	-4,500	-6,613
Land protection planning	---	465	---	---	-465
Highlands Conservation Act Grants (CT, NJ, NY, PA)	---	---	3,500	+3,500	+3,500
Total, Land Acquisition	54,422	55,000	14,500	-39,922	-40,500
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund					
Grants and administration:					
Conservation grants	10,508	10,508	10,224	-284	-284
HCP assistance grants	9,485	7,390	9,229	-256	+1,839
Administration	2,702	3,002	2,629	-73	-373
Subtotal	22,695	20,900	22,082	-613	+1,182
Land acquisition:					
Species recovery land acquisition	9,462	11,162	9,207	-255	-1,955
HCP land acquisition grants to states	17,938	17,938	17,938	---	---
Subtotal	27,400	29,100	27,145	-255	-1,955
Total, Cooperatiave Endangered Species Conservation Fund	50,095	50,000	49,227	-868	-773

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
National Wildlife Refuge Fund					
Payments in lieu of taxes	13,228	---	38,073	+24,845	+38,073
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund					
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	34,145	34,145	34,145	---	---
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation					
Migratory bird grants	3,660	3,660	3,660	---	---
Multinational Species Conservation Fund					
African elephant conservation fund	1,582	1,582	1,739	+157	+157
Rhinoceros and tiger conservation fund	2,440	2,440	2,751	+311	+311
Asian elephant conservation fund	1,557	1,557	1,714	+157	+157
Great ape conservation fund	1,975	1,975	2,132	+157	+157
Marine turtle conservation fund	1,507	1,507	1,664	+157	+157
Total, Multinational Species Conservation Fund	9,061	9,061	10,000	+939	+939
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants					
State wildlife grants (formula)	49,124	41,000	41,000	-8,124	---
State wildlife grants (competitive)	5,487	5,000	12,695	+7,208	+7,695
Tribal wildlife grants	4,084	4,000	5,000	+916	+1,000
Total, State and tribal wildlife grants	58,695	50,000	58,695	---	+8,695

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Landowner Incentive Program					
Rescission of prior year balances	---	-1,327	-2,000	-2,000	-673
Private Stewardship Grants					
Rescission of prior year balances	---	-24	-24	-24	---
TOTAL, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	1,427,367	1,476,202	1,398,270	-29,097	-77,932
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
Operation of the National Park System					
Park Management:					
Resource stewardship	329,683	331,858	329,683	---	-2,175
Visitor services	237,763	248,192	247,870	+10,107	-322
Park protection	356,665	361,708	359,056	+2,391	-2,652
Facility operations and maintenance	679,904	702,676	699,263	+19,359	-3,413
Park support	454,938	459,414	454,938	---	-4,476
Subtotal	2,058,953	2,103,848	2,090,810	+31,857	-13,038
External administrative costs	177,800	180,004	177,800	---	-2,204
Total, Operation of the National Park System	2,236,753	2,283,852	2,268,610	+31,857	-15,242

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
National Recreation and Preservation					
Recreation programs	584	589	584	---	-5
Natural programs	13,456	13,560	13,456	---	-104
Cultural programs	24,662	24,562	24,562	-100	---
International park affairs	1,636	1,648	1,636	---	-12
Environmental and compliance review	430	433	430	---	-3
Grant administration	1,738	2,004	1,738	---	-266
Heritage Partnership Programs	18,289	9,202	18,289	---	+9,087
Total, National Recreation and Preservation	60,795	51,998	60,695	-100	+8,697
Historic Preservation Fund					
State historic preservation offices	47,425	46,925	47,425	---	+500
(Grants to underserved communities)	(500)	---	(500)	---	(+500)
Tribal grants	8,985	8,985	8,985	---	---
Grants to underserved communities	---	500	---	---	-500
Total, Historic Preservation Fund	56,410	56,410	56,410	---	---
Construction					
General Program:					
Line item construction and maintenance	60,563	61,678	61,678	+1,115	---
Emergency and unscheduled	3,855	3,855	3,855	---	---
Housing	2,200	2,200	2,200	---	---
Dam safety	1,248	1,248	1,248	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Equipment replacement	13,500	13,500	13,500	---	---
Planning, construction	7,265	7,266	7,265	---	-1
Construction program management	37,082	36,771	36,771	-311	---
General management plans	11,748	11,821	11,748	---	-73
Total, Construction	137,461	138,339	138,265	+804	-74
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	42,000	40,000	-2,000	-2,000
State conservation grants (competitive)	3,000	3,000	3,000	---	---
Administrative expenses	3,090	3,117	3,000	-90	-117
Subtotal	48,090	48,117	46,000	-2,090	-2,117
National Park Service:					
Acquisitions	22,067	28,985	---	-22,067	-28,985
American Battlefield Protection Program	8,986	8,516	8,986	---	+470
Emergencies and hardships	3,093	3,928	3,000	-93	-928
Acquisition management	9,500	9,526	5,000	-4,500	-4,526
Inholdings, donations, and exchanges	6,364	4,928	4,500	-1,864	-428
Subtotal	50,010	55,883	21,486	-28,524	-34,397
Total, Land Acquisition and State Assistance	98,100	104,000	67,486	-30,614	-36,514

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Centennial Challenge	---	10,000	10,000	+10,000	---
TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	2,561,519	2,614,599	2,573,466	+11,947	-41,133
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
Surveys, Investigations, and Research					
Ecosystems:					
Status and trends	20,473	20,917	20,773	+300	-144
Fisheries: Aquatic and endangered resources	20,886	22,257	19,886	-1,000	-2,371
Wildlife: Terrestrial and endangered resources	44,757	45,123	43,657	-1,100	-1,466
Terrestrial, Freshwater and marine environments	36,244	37,538	34,674	-1,570	-2,864
Invasive species	13,080	17,639	16,830	+3,750	-809
Cooperative research units	17,371	18,551	17,371	---	-1,180
Total, Ecosystems	152,811	162,025	153,191	+380	-8,834
Climate and Land Use Change:					
Climate variability:					
Climate science centers	23,735	35,335	26,735	+3,000	-8,600
Climate research and development	20,495	25,249	20,495	---	-4,754
Carbon sequestration	9,359	11,390	9,359	---	-2,031
Subtotal	53,589	71,974	56,589	+3,000	-15,385

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Land Use Change:					
Land remote sensing	67,894	66,539	66,347	-1,547	-192
Land change science	10,492	10,568	10,492	---	-76
Subtotal	78,386	77,107	76,839	-1,547	-268
Total, Climate and Land Use Change	131,975	149,081	133,428	+1,453	-15,653
Energy, Minerals, and Environmental Health:					
Minerals resources	45,931	46,345	45,931	---	-414
Energy resources	25,970	26,902	24,470	-1,500	-2,432
Contaminant biology	9,647	12,000	10,047	+400	-1,953
Toxic substances hydrology	9,967	13,826	11,104	+1,137	-2,722
Total, Energy, Minerals, and Env Health	91,515	99,073	91,552	+37	-7,521
Natural Hazards:					
Earthquake hazards	53,803	54,117	59,503	+5,700	+5,386
Volcano hazards	23,121	23,308	23,121	---	-187
Landslide hazards	3,485	3,511	3,485	---	-26
Global seismographic network	4,853	4,866	4,853	---	-13
Geomagnetism	1,888	1,905	1,888	---	-17
Coastal and marine geology	41,336	40,632	40,336	-1,000	-296
Total, Natural Hazards	128,486	128,339	133,186	+4,700	+4,847

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Water Resources:					
Groundwater resources	8,948	11,429	11,348	+2,400	-81
National water quality assessment	58,859	59,090	58,459	-400	-631
National streamflow information program	33,701	35,060	34,901	+1,200	-159
Hydrologic research and development	10,915	11,323	10,215	-700	-1,108
Hydrologic networks and analysis	28,884	30,423	30,134	+1,250	-289
Cooperative Water Program	59,474	59,561	57,710	-1,764	-1,851
Water Resources Research Act Program	6,500	3,500	6,500	---	+3,000
Total, Water Resources	207,281	210,386	209,267	+1,986	-1,119
Core Science Systems:					
Science, synthesis, analysis, and research	24,314	24,439	24,114	-200	-325
National cooperative geological mapping	24,397	24,533	22,397	-2,000	-2,136
National Geospatial Program	60,096	60,428	59,640	-456	-788
Total, Core Science Systems	108,807	109,400	106,151	-2,656	-3,249
Science Support:					
Administration and Management	86,985	86,392	84,192	-2,793	-2,200
Information Services	23,719	21,875	21,419	-2,300	-456
Total, Science Support	110,704	108,267	105,611	-5,093	-2,656

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Facilities:					
Rental payments and operations & maintenance.....	93,141	99,417	96,052	+2,911	-3,365
Deferred maintenance and capital improvement.....	7,280	7,280	7,280	---	---
Total, Facilities.....	100,421	106,697	103,332	+2,911	-3,365
TOTAL, UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.....	1,032,000	1,073,268	1,035,718	+3,718	-37,550
BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT					
Ocean Energy Management					
Renewable energy.....	23,656	23,104	23,104	-552	---
Conventional energy.....	49,441	49,633	49,633	+192	---
Environmental assessment.....	63,218	65,712	65,712	+2,494	---
General support services.....	14,320	15,002	15,002	+682	---
Executive direction.....	16,256	16,319	16,319	+63	---
Subtotal.....	166,891	169,770	169,770	+2,879	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Offsetting rental receipts	-95,162	-94,868	-94,868	+294	---
Cost recovery fees	-2,729	-2,480	-2,480	+249	---
Subtotal, offsetting collections	-97,891	-97,348	-97,348	+543	---
TOTAL, BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT	69,000	72,422	72,422	+3,422	---
BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT					
Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement					
Environmental enforcement	8,314	---	8,314	---	+8,314
Operations, safety and regulation	132,207	141,911	133,597	+1,390	-8,314
Administrative operations	15,560	15,676	15,676	+116	---
General support services	13,513	13,912	13,912	+399	---
Executive direction	18,121	18,227	18,227	+106	---
Subtotal	187,715	189,726	189,726	+2,011	---
Offsetting rental receipts	-50,568	-50,412	-50,412	+156	---
Inspection fees	-65,000	-65,000	-65,000	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Cost recovery fees	-8,402	-8,167	-8,167	+235	---
Subtotal, offsetting collections	-123,970	-123,579	-123,579	+391	---
Total, Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	63,745	66,147	66,147	+2,402	---
Oil Spill Research					
Oil spill research	14,899	14,899	14,899	---	---
TOTAL, BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT	78,644	81,046	81,046	+2,402	---
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT					
Regulation and Technology					
Environmental protection	91,832	81,191	91,832	---	+10,641
Permit fees	40	1,900	40	---	-1,860
Offsetting collections	-40	-1,900	-40	---	+1,860
Technology development and transfer	14,455	18,009	14,455	---	-3,554
Financial management	505	707	505	---	-202
Executive direction	15,921	16,203	14,921	-1,000	-1,282
Civil penalties (indefinite)	100	100	100	---	---
Subtotal	122,813	116,210	121,813	-1,000	+5,603

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Civil penalties (offsetting collections)	-100	-100	-100	---	---
Total, Regulation and Technology	122,713	116,110	121,713	-1,000	+5,603
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund					
Environmental restoration	9,480	9,853	9,480	---	-373
Technology development and transfer	3,544	4,269	3,544	---	-725
Financial management	6,396	6,448	6,396	---	-52
Executive direction	7,979	8,125	7,979	---	-146
Total, Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	27,399	28,695	27,399	---	-1,296
TOTAL, OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT	150,112	144,805	149,112	-1,000	+4,307
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION					
Operation of Indian Programs					
Tribal Budget System					
Tribal Government:					
Aid to tribal government	25,839	24,614	24,614	-1,225	---
Consolidated tribal government program	74,623	76,348	76,348	+1,725	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Self governance compacts	152,881	158,767	158,767	+5,886	---
Contract support	242,000	246,000	246,000	+4,000	---
Indian self determination fund	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---
New tribes	463	463	463	---	---
Small and needy tribes	1,845	1,845	1,845	---	---
Road maintenance	24,303	24,461	26,461	+2,158	+2,000
Tribal government program oversight	8,128	8,181	8,181	+53	---
Subtotal	535,082	545,679	547,679	+12,597	+2,000
Human Services:					
Social services	35,763	40,871	40,871	+5,108	---
Welfare assistance	74,809	74,809	74,809	---	---
Indian child welfare act	10,710	15,433	15,433	+4,723	---
Housing improvement program	8,000	8,009	8,009	+9	---
Human services tribal design	411	407	407	-4	---
Human services program oversight	3,085	3,105	3,105	+20	---
Subtotal	132,778	142,634	142,634	+9,856	---
Trust - Natural Resources Management:					
Natural resources, general	5,165	5,089	5,089	-76	---
Irrigation operations and maintenance	11,342	11,359	11,359	+17	---
Rights protection implementation	35,297	35,420	35,420	+123	---
Tribal management/development program	9,230	9,244	9,244	+14	---
Endangered species	2,673	2,675	2,675	+2	---
Cooperative landscape conservation	9,947	9,948	5,948	-3,999	-4,000
Integrated resource information program	1,996	3,996	2,496	+500	-1,500
Agriculture and range	30,558	30,494	30,494	-64	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Forestry	47,735	45,895	47,735	---	+1,840
Water resources	10,543	10,297	10,297	-246	---
Fish, wildlife and parks	13,823	13,577	13,577	-246	---
Resource management program oversight	5,986	6,018	6,018	+32	---
Subtotal	184,295	184,012	180,352	-3,943	-3,660
Trust - Real Estate Services	126,758	127,002	127,002	+244	---
Education:					
Elementary and secondary programs (forward funded)	518,318	520,755	546,994	+28,676	+26,239
(Tribal grant support costs)	(48,253)	(48,253)	(72,019)	(+23,766)	(+23,766)
Post secondary programs (forward funded)	69,793	69,793	71,393	+1,600	+1,600
Subtotal, forward funded education	588,111	590,548	618,387	+30,276	+27,839
Elementary and secondary programs	118,402	119,195	119,195	+793	---
Post secondary programs	61,887	64,182	64,182	+2,295	---
Education management	20,354	20,464	20,464	+110	---
Subtotal, Education	788,754	794,389	822,228	+33,474	+27,839
Public Safety and Justice:					
Law enforcement	325,696	327,296	328,296	+2,600	+1,000
Tribal courts	23,241	23,280	23,280	+39	---
Fire protection	1,077	1,274	1,274	+197	---
Subtotal	350,014	351,850	352,850	+2,836	+1,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Community and economic development	35,300	35,996	35,996	+696	---
Executive direction and administrative services	225,782	229,755	224,182	-1,600	-5,573
(housing improvement, road maint, etc. in bill lang)	(46,361)	(46,553)	(48,553)	(+2,192)	(+2,000)
Indian Arts and Crafts Board	---	1,279	1,279	+1,279	---
Total, Operation of Indian Programs	2,378,763	2,412,596	2,434,202	+55,439	+21,606
Construction					
Education	55,285	55,533	112,958	+57,673	+57,425
Public safety and justice	11,306	11,306	11,306	---	---
Resources management	32,759	34,427	34,472	+1,713	+45
General administration	10,774	8,642	8,642	-2,132	---
Total, Construction	110,124	109,908	167,378	+57,254	+57,470
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians					
Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments	35,655	35,655	35,655	---	---
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account					
Indian guaranteed loan program account	6,731	6,731	7,731	+1,000	+1,000
TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND INDIAN EDUCATION	2,531,273	2,564,890	2,644,966	+113,693	+80,076

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES					
Office of the Secretary					
Leadership and administration	123,053	122,885	122,885	-168	---
Management services	21,564	19,468	13,468	-8,096	-6,000
Office of Natural Resources Revenue	119,383	122,919	119,383	---	-3,536
Total, Office of the Secretary	264,000	265,272	255,736	-8,264	-9,536
Extension of mandatory payments to local governments (PILT)	---	---	442,000	+442,000	+442,000
Insular Affairs					
Assistance to Territories					
Territorial Assistance					
Office of Insular Affairs	9,448	9,779	9,448	---	-331
Technical assistance	14,504	17,504	14,504	---	-3,000
Maintenance assistance fund	1,081	2,857	1,081	---	-1,776
Brown tree snake	3,500	3,000	3,000	-500	---
Coral reef initiative	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---
Empowering Insular Communities	2,971	2,971	2,971	---	---
Compact impact	3,000	1,344	3,000	---	+1,656
Subtotal, Territorial Assistance	35,504	38,455	35,004	-500	-3,451

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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	88,927	85,476	-500	-3,451
(discretionary)	(58,256)	(61,207)	(57,756)	(-500)	(-3,451)
(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	92,245	88,794	-13,647	-3,451
(discretionary)	(74,721)	(64,525)	(61,074)	(-13,647)	(-3,451)
(mandatory)	(27,720)	(27,720)	(27,720)	---	---
Office of the Solicitor					
Legal services	59,658	59,091	58,047	-1,611	-1,044
General administration	4,647	4,971	4,522	-125	-449
Ethics	1,495	1,738	1,455	-40	-283
Total, Office of the Solicitor	65,800	65,800	64,024	-1,776	-1,776

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of Inspector General					
Audit and investigations	36,883	37,538	35,887	-996	-1,651
Administrative services and information management	13,948	12,509	13,571	-377	+1,062
Total, Office of Inspector General	50,831	50,047	49,458	-1,373	-589
Office of Special Trustee for American Indians					
Federal Trust Programs					
Program operations, support, and improvements	137,651	136,998	136,998	-653	---
(Office of Historical Accounting)	(23,045)	(23,061)	(23,061)	(+16)	---
Executive direction	2,026	2,031	2,031	+5	---
Total, Office of Special Trustee for American Indians	139,677	139,029	139,029	-648	---
TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES	622,749	612,393	1,039,041	+416,292	+426,648
(Discretionary)	(595,029)	(584,673)	(1,011,321)	(+416,292)	(+426,648)
(Mandatory)	(27,720)	(27,720)	(27,720)	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS					
Wildland Fire Management					
Fire Operations:					
Preparedness	281,928	318,970	318,970	+37,042	---
Fire suppression operations	285,878	268,560	291,657	+5,779	+23,097
Subtotal, Fire operations	567,806	587,530	610,627	+42,821	+23,097
Other Operations:					
Fuels Management	145,024	146,287	160,000	+14,976	+13,713
Resilient Landscapes	---	30,000	---	---	-30,000
Burned area rehabilitation	16,035	18,035	22,035	+6,000	+4,000
Fire facilities	6,127	6,127	6,127	---	---
Joint fire science	5,990	5,990	5,990	---	---
Subtotal, Other operations	173,176	206,439	194,152	+20,976	-12,287
Subtotal, Wildland fire management	740,982	793,969	804,779	+63,797	+10,810
Additional suppression funding (P.L. 113-46)	36,000	---	---	-36,000	---
Rescission of unobligated balances	-7,500	---	---	+7,500	---
Total, Wildland fire management	769,482	793,969	804,779	+35,297	+10,810

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Account					
FLAME wildfire suppression reserve account.....	92,000	---	92,000	---	+92,000
Total, all wildland fire accounts	861,482	793,969	896,779	+35,297	+102,810
Suppression Cap Adjustment.....	---	240,440	---	---	-240,440
Total, Wildland Fire Management with cap adjustment.....	861,482	1,034,409	896,779	+35,297	-137,630
Central Hazardous Materials Fund					
Central hazardous materials fund.....	9,598	10,010	9,598	---	-412
Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund					
Damage assessments.....	3,157	2,500	2,500	-657	---
Program management.....	1,935	2,192	1,883	-52	-309
Restoration support.....	1,171	2,075	1,139	-32	-936
Oil Spill Preparedness.....	---	1,000	572	+572	-428
Total, Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund..	6,263	7,767	6,094	-169	-1,673

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Working Capital Fund	57,000	64,307	53,786	-3,214	-10,521
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS	934,343	1,116,493	966,257	+31,914	-150,236
Department-wide without cap adjustment	(934,343)	(876,053)	(966,257)	(+31,914)	(+90,204)
Disaster Relief cap adjustment	---	(240,440)	---	---	(-240,440)
GENERAL PROVISIONS					
State royalty administrative cost deduction	-39,000	---	---	+39,000	---
TOTAL, TITLE I, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	10,474,508	10,855,856	11,053,457	+578,949	+197,601
Appropriations	(10,510,008)	(10,887,207)	(11,083,481)	(+573,473)	(+196,274)
Rescissions	(-7,500)	(-1,351)	(-2,024)	(+5,476)	(-673)
Rescissions of contract authority	(-28,000)	(-30,000)	(-28,000)	---	(+2,000)
(Mandatory)	(61,720)	(61,720)	(61,720)	---	---
(Discretionary without cap adjustment)	(10,412,788)	(10,553,696)	(10,991,737)	(+578,949)	(+438,041)
(Disaster Relief cap adjustment)	---	(240,440)	---	---	(-240,440)
TITLE II - ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY					
Science and Technology					
Clean Air and Climate	120,429	118,486	112,738	-7,691	-5,748
(Climate protection program)	(8,313)	(8,018)	(8,018)	(-295)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Enforcement	14,125	14,149	13,125	-1,000	-1,024
Homeland security	38,360	39,443	38,257	-103	-1,186
Indoor air and Radiation	6,449	6,098	6,098	-351	---
IT / Data management / Security	3,525	3,089	3,089	-436	---
Operations and administration	70,370	75,824	70,370	---	-5,454
Pesticide licensing	6,228	6,225	6,225	-3	---
Research: Air, climate and energy	94,972	101,942	90,282	-4,690	-11,660
Research: Chemical safety and sustainability	130,832	136,509	130,832	---	-5,677
(Research: Computational toxicology)	(21,409)	(28,626)	(28,626)	(+7,217)	---
(Research: Endocrine disruptor)	(16,253)	(15,677)	(16,875)	(+622)	(+1,198)
Research: National priorities	4,234	---	4,234	---	+4,234
Research: Safe and sustainable water resources	111,018	114,175	102,576	-8,442	-11,599
Research: Sustainable and healthy communities	154,978	144,144	135,074	-19,904	-9,070
Water: Human health protection	3,636	3,688	3,688	+52	---
Total, Science and Technology	759,156	763,772	716,588	-42,568	-47,184
(by transfer from Superfund)	(19,216)	(18,850)	(18,850)	(-366)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Environmental Programs and Management					
Brownfields	26,002	28,280	23,680	-2,322	-4,600
Clean air and climate	277,491	305,718	266,741	-10,750	-38,977
(Climate protection program)	(95,436)	(103,996)	(90,160)	(-5,276)	(-13,836)
Compliance	103,297	118,892	100,048	-3,249	-18,844
Enforcement	244,499	257,303	226,656	-17,843	-30,647
(Environmental justice)	(6,737)	(7,936)	(6,737)	---	(-1,199)
Environmental protection: National priorities	12,700	---	12,700	---	+12,700
Geographic programs:					
Great Lakes Restoration Initiative	300,000	275,000	300,000	---	+25,000
Chesapeake Bay	70,000	73,098	70,000	---	-3,098
San Franciso Bay	4,819	4,763	4,763	-56	---
Puget Sound	25,000	25,011	20,000	-5,000	-5,011
Long Island Sound	3,940	2,893	3,940	---	+1,047
Gulf of Mexico	4,482	3,804	3,804	-678	---
South Florida	1,704	1,402	1,402	-302	---
Lake Champlain	1,399	1,399	1,399	---	---
Lake Pontchartrain	948	948	948	---	---
Southern New England Estuaries	2,000	5,000	---	-2,000	-5,000
Other geographic activities	1,445	962	---	-1,445	-962
Subtotal	415,737	394,280	406,256	-9,481	+11,976

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Homeland security	10,359	10,822	10,359	---	-463
Indoor air and radiation	28,081	30,193	28,081	---	-2,112
Information exchange / Outreach	128,569	152,830	119,010	-9,559	-33,820
(Children and other sensitive populations: Agency coordination)	(6,548)	(8,077)	(6,548)	---	(-1,529)
(Environmental education)	(8,702)	---	---	(-8,702)	---
International programs	15,647	16,677	15,647	---	-1,030
IT / Data management / Security	91,989	93,397	84,473	-7,516	-8,924
Legal/science/regulatory/economic review	113,202	122,096	89,234	-23,968	-32,862
Operations and administration	480,482	506,293	473,482	-7,000	-32,811
Pesticide licensing	104,006	110,995	104,006	---	-6,989
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	107,738	104,877	104,877	-2,861	---
Toxics risk review and prevention	93,826	96,204	96,204	+2,378	---
(Endocrine disruptors)	(7,553)	(6,365)	(7,553)	---	(+1,188)
Underground storage tanks (LUST / UST)	12,714	11,295	11,295	-1,419	---
Water: Ecosystems:					
National estuary program / Coastal waterways	25,098	26,723	25,098	---	-1,625
Wetlands	21,065	24,220	19,882	-1,183	-4,338
Subtotal	46,163	50,943	44,980	-1,183	-5,963

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Water: Human health protection	100,088	101,653	98,324	-1,764	-3,329
Water quality protection	211,559	224,408	192,550	-19,009	-31,858
Total, Environmental Programs and Management	2,624,149	2,737,156	2,508,603	-115,546	-228,553
Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund					
E-Manifest System Fund	3,674	10,423	5,000	+1,326	-5,423
Office of Inspector General					
Audits, evaluations, and investigations	41,849	46,130	40,000	-1,849	-6,130
(by transfer from Superfund)	(9,939)	(11,064)	(9,939)	---	(-1,125)
Buildings and Facilities					
Homeland security: Protection of EPA personnel and infrastructure	6,676	7,875	6,676	---	-1,199
Operations and administration	27,791	45,632	27,791	---	-17,841
Total, Buildings and Facilities	34,467	53,507	34,467	---	-19,040
Hazardous Substance Superfund					
Audits, evaluations, and investigations	9,939	11,064	9,939	---	-1,125
Compliance	998	1,083	998	---	-85
Enforcement	175,518	170,855	170,855	-4,663	---
Homeland security	38,067	36,867	36,867	-1,200	---
Indoor air and radiation	1,991	2,044	1,991	---	-53

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Information exchange / Outreach	1,340	1,466	1,340	---	-126
IT /data management/security	14,575	14,938	14,575	---	-363
Legal/science/regulatory/economic review	1,295	1,269	1,269	-26	---
Operations and administration	120,525	137,314	120,525	---	-16,789
Research: Chemical safety and sustainability	3,040	2,843	2,843	-197	---
Research: Sustainable communities	14,380	14,032	14,032	-348	---
Superfund cleanup:					
Superfund: Emergency response and removal	177,826	186,987	186,987	+9,161	---
Superfund: Emergency preparedness	8,150	7,636	8,150	---	+514
Superfund: Federal facilities	21,125	24,805	21,125	---	-3,680
Superfund: Remedial	500,000	543,400	565,107	+65,107	+21,707
Subtotal	707,101	762,828	781,369	+74,268	+18,541
Total, Hazardous Substance Superfund	1,088,769	1,156,603	1,156,603	+67,834	---
(transfer out to Inspector General)	(-9,939)	(-11,064)	(-9,939)	---	(+1,125)
(transfer out to Science and Technology)	(-19,216)	(-18,850)	(-18,850)	(+366)	---
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund (LUST)					
Enforcement	746	639	639	-107	---
Operations and administration	1,550	1,377	1,377	-173	---
Research: Sustainable communities	320	405	405	+85	---
Underground storage tanks (LUST / UST)	91,950	95,501	93,226	+1,276	-2,275
(LUST/UST)	(10,195)	(9,240)	(10,195)	---	(+955)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
(LUST cooperative agreements)	(56,126)	(57,402)	(57,402)	(+1,276)	---
(Energy Policy Act grants)	(25,629)	(28,859)	(25,629)	---	(-3,230)
Total, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	94,566	97,922	95,647	+1,081	-2,275
Inland Oil Spill Program (formerly Oil Spill Response)					
Compliance	139	147	139	---	-8
Enforcement	2,413	2,514	2,413	---	-101
Oil	14,409	20,489	14,409	---	-6,080
Operations and administration	584	498	498	-86	---
Research: Sustainable communities	664	485	485	-179	---
Total, Inland Oil Spill Program	18,209	24,133	17,944	-265	-6,189
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)					
Alaska Native villages	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---
Brownfields projects	90,000	85,000	75,000	-15,000	-10,000
Clean water state revolving fund (SRF)	1,448,887	1,018,000	1,018,000	-430,887	---
Diesel emissions grants	20,000	---	30,000	+10,000	+30,000
Drinking water state revolving fund (SRF)	906,896	757,000	757,000	-149,896	---
Mexico border	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---
Targeted airshed grants	---	---	10,000	+10,000	+10,000
Subtotal, Infrastructure assistance grants	2,480,783	1,875,000	1,905,000	-575,783	+30,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Categorical grants:					
Beaches protection	9,549	---	---	-9,549	---
Brownfields	47,745	47,745	47,745	---	---
Environmental information	9,646	25,664	9,646	---	-16,018
Hazardous waste financial assistance	99,693	99,604	99,604	-89	---
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	12,701	12,701	---	---
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	243,229	228,219	---	-15,010
Toxics substances compliance	4,919	4,919	4,919	---	---
Tribal air quality management	12,829	12,829	12,829	---	---
Tribal general assistance program	65,476	96,375	67,631	+2,155	-28,744
Underground injection control (UIC)	10,506	10,506	10,506	---	---
Underground storage tanks	1,498	1,498	1,498	---	---
Wetlands program development	14,661	14,661	14,661	---	---
Subtotal, Categorical grants	1,054,378	1,130,374	1,046,895	-7,483	-83,479
Total, State and Tribal Assistance Grants	3,535,161	3,005,374	2,951,895	-583,266	-53,479
Subtotal, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	8,200,000	7,895,020	7,526,747	-673,253	-368,273

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Administrative Provisions					
Sequestered Pesticide fees	---	---	1,000	+1,000	+1,000
Rescission	---	-5,000	-45,000	-45,000	-40,000
TOTAL, TITLE II, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	8,200,000	7,890,020	7,482,747	-717,253	-407,273
Appropriations	(8,200,000)	(7,895,020)	(7,527,747)	(-672,253)	(-367,273)
Rescissions	---	(-5,000)	(-45,000)	(-45,000)	(-40,000)
(By transfer)	(29,155)	(29,914)	(28,789)	(-366)	(-1,125)
(Transfer out)	(-29,155)	(-29,914)	(-28,789)	(+366)	(+1,125)
TITLE III - RELATED AGENCIES					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
FOREST SERVICE					
Forest and Rangeland Research					
Forest inventory and analysis	66,805	66,805	70,000	+3,195	+3,195
Research and development programs	226,000	208,510	227,500	+1,500	+18,990
Total, Forest and rangeland research	292,805	275,315	297,500	+4,695	+22,185

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
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	58,922	58,922	---	---
Cooperative lands forest health management	45,655	45,655	45,655	---	---
Subtotal	104,577	104,577	104,577	---	---
Cooperative Forestry:					
Forest stewardship	22,398	23,036	29,000	+6,602	+5,964
Forest legacy	50,965	53,000	24,198	-26,767	-28,802
Community forest and open space conservation	2,000	1,683	2,000	---	+317
Urban and community forestry	28,040	23,676	28,040	---	+4,364
Subtotal, Cooperative Forestry	103,403	101,395	83,238	-20,165	-18,157
International forestry	8,000	---	8,000	---	+8,000
Total, State and Private Forestry	229,980	229,485	209,815	-20,165	-19,670
National Forest System					
Integrated resource restoration	---	820,000	---	---	-820,000
Restoration Partnerships	2,000	---	---	-2,000	---
Land management planning	37,754	---	37,754	---	+37,754
Inventory and monitoring	151,019	---	151,019	---	+151,019
Land management planning, assessment and monitoring	---	183,928	---	---	-183,928

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Recreation, heritage and wilderness	261,719	259,090	263,915	+2,196	+4,825
Grazing management	55,356	49,600	55,356	---	+5,756
Grazing permit administration fee	---	5,000	---	---	-5,000
Grazing permit fee offsetting collections	---	-5,000	---	---	+5,000
Forest products	339,130	---	339,130	---	+339,130
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	70,566	76,423	---	+5,857
Landownership management	77,730	71,440	77,730	---	+6,290
Law enforcement operations	126,653	125,860	126,653	---	+793
Valles Caldera National Preserve	3,364	---	3,364	---	+3,364
Total, National Forest System	1,496,330	1,640,484	1,496,526	+196	-143,958
Capital Improvement and Maintenance					
Facilities:					
Maintenance	59,000	55,369	59,000	---	+3,631
Construction	12,000	16,231	16,231	+4,231	---
Subtotal	71,000	71,600	75,231	+4,231	+3,631
Roads:					
Maintenance	143,454	129,360	143,454	---	+14,094
Construction	22,546	24,640	24,640	+2,094	---
Subtotal	166,000	154,000	168,094	+2,094	+14,094

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Trails:					
Maintenance	58,000	69,777	69,777	+11,777	---
Construction	17,000	7,753	17,000	---	+9,247
Subtotal	75,000	77,530	86,777	+11,777	+9,247
Deferred maintenance	3,000	3,150	3,150	+150	---
Legacy road and trail remediation	35,000	---	40,000	+5,000	+40,000
Subtotal, Capital improvement and maintenance	350,000	306,280	373,252	+23,252	+66,972
Deferral of road and trail fund payment	-17,000	-18,000	-17,000	---	+1,000
Total, Capital improvement and maintenance	333,000	288,280	356,252	+23,252	+67,972
Land Acquisition					
Acquisitions	31,300	41,000	---	-31,300	-41,000
Acquisition management	7,500	7,500	4,000	-3,500	-3,500
Cash equalization	---	500	500	+500	---
Critical Inholdings/Cash Equalization/Recreational Access	4,725	---	---	-4,725	---
Priority recreational access	---	2,000	2,000	+2,000	---
Critical Inholdings	---	---	1,500	+1,500	+1,500
Total, Land Acquisition	43,525	51,000	8,000	-35,525	-43,000
Acquisition of land for national forests, special acts	912	950	950	+38	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges	217	216	216	-1	---
Range betterment fund	3,000	2,320	2,320	-680	---
Gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research	40	45	45	+5	---
Management of national forest lands for subsistence uses	2,500	---	2,500	---	+2,500
Wildland Fire Management					
Fire operations:					
Wildland fire preparedness	1,057,580	1,080,840	1,210,840	+153,260	+130,000
Wildland fire suppression operations	680,488	708,000	708,000	+27,512	---
Additional suppression funding	600,000	---	470,000	-130,000	+470,000
Subtotal, Fire operations	2,338,068	1,788,840	2,388,840	+50,772	+600,000
Other operations:					
Hazardous fuels	306,500	358,564	381,575	+75,075	+23,011
(Hazardous Fuels Base Program)	(296,500)	(343,564)	(353,564)	(+57,064)	(+10,000)
(Biomass Grants)	(10,000)	(15,000)	(5,000)	(-5,000)	(-10,000)
Fire plan research and development	19,795	19,795	19,795	---	---
Joint fire sciences program	6,914	6,914	6,914	---	---
State fire assistance	78,000	78,000	78,000	---	---
Volunteer fire assistance	13,025	13,000	13,000	-25	---
Subtotal, Other operations	424,234	476,273	499,284	+75,050	+23,011
Subtotal, Wildland Fire Management	2,762,302	2,265,113	2,888,124	+125,822	+623,011

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Account					
FLAME wildfire suppression reserve account.....	315,000	---	303,060	-11,940	+303,060
Total, all wildland fire accounts.....	3,077,302	2,265,113	3,191,184	+113,882	+926,071
Suppression cap adjustment.....	---	954,000	---	---	-954,000
Total, Wildland Fire Management with cap adjustment.....	3,077,302	3,219,113	3,191,184	+113,882	-27,929
Total, Forest Service without Wildland Fire Management.....	2,402,309	2,488,095	2,374,124	-28,185	-113,971
TOTAL, FOREST SERVICE.....	5,479,611	5,707,208	5,565,308	+85,697	-141,900
Forest Service without cap adjustment.....	(5,479,611)	(4,753,208)	(5,565,308)	(+85,697)	(+812,100)
Disaster Relief cap adjustment.....	---	(954,000)	---	---	(-954,000)
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE					
Indian Health Services					
Clinical Services:					
Hospital and health clinics.....	1,790,904	1,862,501	1,857,625	+66,721	-4,876
Dental health.....	165,290	175,654	176,154	+10,864	+500

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Mental health	77,980	82,025	82,025	+4,045	---
Alcohol and substance abuse	186,378	193,824	193,824	+7,446	---
Purchased/referred care	878,575	929,041	929,041	+50,466	---
Subtotal	3,099,127	3,243,045	3,238,669	+139,542	-4,376
Preventive Health:					
Public health nursing	70,909	76,353	76,353	+5,444	---
Health education	17,001	18,263	18,263	+1,262	---
Community health representatives	58,345	59,386	59,386	+1,041	---
Immunization (Alaska)	1,826	1,855	1,855	+29	---
Subtotal	148,081	155,857	155,857	+7,776	---
Other services:					
Urban Indian health	40,729	41,375	44,250	+3,521	+2,875
Indian health professions	33,466	38,466	48,342	+14,876	+9,876
Tribal management grant program	1,442	2,442	2,442	+1,000	---
Direct operations	67,894	68,065	67,894	---	-171
Self-governance	4,727	5,727	5,727	+1,000	---
Contract support costs	587,376	617,205	617,205	+29,829	---
Subtotal	735,634	773,280	785,860	+50,226	+12,580
Total, Indian Health Services	3,982,842	4,172,182	4,180,386	+197,544	+8,204

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Indian Health Facilities					
Maintenance and improvement	53,614	53,614	53,614	---	---
Sanitation facilities construction	79,423	79,423	79,423	---	---
Health care facilities construction	85,048	85,048	85,048	---	---
Facilities and environmental health support	211,051	220,585	220,585	+9,534	---
Equipment	22,537	23,325	23,325	+788	---
Total, Indian Health Facilities	451,673	461,995	461,995	+10,322	---
TOTAL, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE	4,434,515	4,634,177	4,642,381	+207,866	+8,204
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	4,586,555	4,786,217	4,794,421	+207,866	+8,204

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
OTHER RELATED AGENCIES					
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality	3,000	3,009	3,000	---	-9
CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD					
Salaries and expenses	11,000	12,253	11,000	---	-1,253
OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION					
Salaries and expenses	7,341	8,499	7,143	-198	-1,356
INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT					
Payment to the Institute	9,369	11,469	9,469	+100	-2,000
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION					
Salaries and Expenses					
Museum and Research Institutes:					
National Air and Space Museum	18,123	18,775	18,323	+200	-452
Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory	23,746	24,159	23,746	---	-413
Major scientific instrumentation	4,118	4,118	4,118	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Universe Center	184	184	184	---	---
National Museum of Natural History	47,428	48,424	47,628	+200	-796
National Zoological Park	24,533	25,641	25,233	+700	-408
Smithsonian Environmental Research Center	3,873	3,945	3,873	---	-72
Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute	13,940	14,280	13,940	---	-340
Biodiversity Center	1,520	1,520	1,520	---	---
Arthur M. Sackler Gallery/Freer Gallery of Art	6,019	6,107	6,019	---	-88
Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage	2,490	2,525	2,490	---	-35
Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum	4,710	4,787	4,710	---	-77
Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden	4,270	4,342	4,270	---	-72
National Museum of African Art	4,209	4,266	4,209	---	-57
World Cultures Center	284	284	284	---	---
Anacostia Community Museum	2,079	2,112	2,079	---	-33
Archives of American Art	1,844	1,877	1,844	---	-33
National Museum of African American History and Culture	34,162	43,969	43,282	+9,120	-687
National Museum of American History	22,433	23,051	22,633	+200	-418
National Museum of the American Indian	31,293	31,745	31,293	---	-452
National Portrait Gallery	5,943	6,051	5,943	---	-108
Smithsonian American Art Museum	9,391	9,562	9,391	---	-171
American Experience Center	593	593	593	---	---
Subtotal, Museums and Research Institutes	267,185	282,317	277,605	+10,420	-4,712

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Mission enabling:					
Program support and outreach:					
Outreach	9,121	19,238	9,121	---	-10,117
Communications	2,556	2,593	2,556	---	-37
Institution-wide programs	7,778	11,305	11,305	+3,527	---
Office of Exhibits Central	2,950	3,002	2,950	---	-52
Museum Support Center	1,836	1,866	1,836	---	-30
Museum Conservation Institute	3,222	3,275	3,222	---	-53
Smithsonian Institution Archives	2,149	2,187	2,149	---	-38
Smithsonian Institution Libraries	10,337	10,493	10,337	---	-156
Subtotal, Program support and outreach	39,949	53,959	43,476	+3,527	-10,483
Office of Chief Information Officer	47,856	50,464	47,856	---	-2,608
Administration	34,185	34,637	34,185	---	-452
Inspector General	3,392	3,441	3,392	---	-49
Facilities services:					
Facilities maintenance	69,032	75,180	74,332	+5,300	-848
Facilities operations, security and support	185,401	200,802	193,451	+8,050	-7,351
Subtotal, Facilities services	254,433	275,982	267,783	+13,350	-8,199
Subtotal, Mission enabling	379,815	418,483	396,692	+16,877	-21,791
Total, Salaries and expenses	647,000	700,800	674,297	+27,297	-26,503

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Facilities Capital					
Revitalization	89,220	103,490	96,000	+6,780	-7,490
Facilities planning and design	13,780	22,600	18,990	+5,210	-3,610
Construction	55,000	24,010	24,010	-30,990	---
Total, Facilities Capital	158,000	150,100	139,000	-19,000	-11,100
TOTAL, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION	805,000	850,900	813,297	+8,297	-37,603
NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART					
Salaries and Expenses					
Care and utilization of art collections	39,083	39,753	39,083	---	-670
Operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds	33,028	34,688	33,028	---	-1,660
Protection of buildings, grounds and contents	22,305	22,532	22,305	---	-227
General administration	23,584	24,027	23,584	---	-443
Total, Salaries and Expenses	118,000	121,000	118,000	---	-3,000
Repair, Restoration and Renovation of Buildings					
Base program	15,000	19,000	19,000	+4,000	---
TOTAL, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART	133,000	140,000	137,000	+4,000	-3,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS					
Operations and maintenance	22,193	22,000	22,000	-193	---
Capital repair and restoration	12,205	10,800	10,800	-1,405	---
TOTAL, JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS	34,398	32,800	32,800	-1,598	---
WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS					
Salaries and expenses	10,500	9,975	9,975	-525	---
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES					
National Endowment for the Arts					
Grants and Administration					
Grants:					
Direct grants	56,681	57,630	56,681	---	-949
Challenge America grants	7,987	7,600	7,987	---	+387
Our Town	4,992	4,750	4,992	---	+242
Subtotal	69,660	69,980	69,660	---	-320

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
State partnerships:					
State and regional	36,816	36,716	36,816	---	+100
Underserved set-aside	9,812	9,937	9,812	---	-125
Subtotal	46,628	46,653	46,628	---	-25
Subtotal, Grants	116,288	116,633	116,288	---	-345
Program support	2,250	1,990	2,250	---	+260
Administration	27,483	27,398	27,483	---	+85
Total, Arts	146,021	146,021	146,021	---	---
National Endowment for the Humanities					
Grants and Administration					
Grants:					
Bridging cultures	3,494	3,500	3,494	---	-6
Federal/State partnership	42,435	42,528	42,435	---	-93
Preservation and access	15,426	15,460	15,426	---	-34
Public programs	13,654	13,684	13,654	---	-30
Research programs	14,752	14,784	14,752	---	-32
Education programs	13,237	13,265	13,237	---	-28
Program development	499	500	499	---	-1
Digital humanities initiatives	4,388	4,400	4,388	---	-12
Subtotal, Grants	107,885	108,121	107,885	---	-236

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Matching Grants:					
Treasury funds	2,381	2,400	2,381	---	-19
Challenge grants	8,357	8,500	8,357	---	-143
Subtotal, Matching grants	10,738	10,900	10,738	---	-162
Administration	27,398	27,000	27,398	---	+398
Total, Humanities	146,021	146,021	146,021	---	---
TOTAL, NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES	292,042	292,042	292,042	---	---
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS					
Salaries and expenses	2,396	2,524	2,524	+128	---
NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS					
Grants	2,000	---	1,000	-1,000	+1,000
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION					
Salaries and expenses	6,531	6,204	6,204	-327	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses	8,084	7,948	7,948	-136	---
UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM					
Holocaust Memorial Museum	52,385	52,385	52,385	---	---
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses	1,000	2,000	---	-1,000	-2,000
Capital construction	---	19,300	---	---	-19,300
Total, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL COMMISSION	1,000	21,300	---	-1,000	-21,300
TOTAL, TITLE III, RELATED AGENCIES	11,444,212	11,944,733	11,745,516	+301,304	-199,217
(Discretionary without cap adjustment)	(11,444,212)	(10,990,733)	(11,745,516)	(+301,304)	(+754,783)
(Disaster Relief cap adjustment)	---	(954,000)	---	---	(-954,000)
TITLE IV - GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Stewardship contracting (Sec. 431)	1,000	---	---	-1,000	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2014
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2015
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
GRAND TOTAL	30,119,720	30,690,609	30,281,720	+162,000	-408,889
Appropriations	(30,155,220)	(29,532,520)	(30,356,744)	(+201,524)	(+824,224)
Rescissions	(-7,500)	(-6,351)	(-47,024)	(-39,524)	(-40,673)
Rescissions of contract authority	(-28,000)	(-30,000)	(-28,000)	---	(+2,000)
Disaster Relief cap adjustment	---	(1,194,440)	---	---	(-1,194,440)
(By transfer)	(29,155)	(29,914)	(28,789)	(-366)	(-1,125)
(Transfer out)	(-29,155)	(-29,914)	(-28,789)	(+366)	(+1,125)
(Discretionary total)	(30,058,000)	(30,628,889)	(30,220,000)	(+162,000)	(-408,889)

MINORITY VIEWS

We want to begin by commending Chairman Calvert for the open and inclusive stance he took in developing the bill. We recognize the difficulties the chairman faced in crafting this bill within its constrained allocation and appreciate his efforts to accommodate minority member requests. However, as much as we appreciate the process, we cannot support the product. The overall funding decisions, combined with numerous unacceptable legislative riders and funding limitations have left us with a bill that falls short in preserving our natural heritage, protecting our environment, and safeguarding public health.

When compared to allocations the subcommittee has received in recent years, this year's allocation of $30.220 billion is a significant improvement. However, at more than $2 billion less than what the subcommittee received in FY 2010, the allocation is completely inadequate to address growing needs. This year, significantly increased wildland fire costs and the majority's decision to not treat those costs as disaster relief spending, as well as the majority's decision to fund the Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program from discretionary appropriations rather than mandatory spending, has left the subcommittee with less funds for other programs than was available in FY 2014.

After years of demanding agencies do more with fewer resources, the majority's funding decisions will not maintain current operations, much less address increasing demands. If the protection of our environment, the safeguarding of public health and safety, and the preservation of our natural, historical, and cultural heritage are national priorities—and we believe they are—then we need to provide the necessary funds to fulfill these responsibilities.

In many areas of this bill, we are barely treading water; in other areas we are falling dangerously behind on the investments in our physical, natural, and human infrastructure. As a result, important national programs like the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) are badly underfunded and many others are flat-funded.

We continue to be disappointed with the majority's assault year after year on the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which protects our air and drinking water, cleans up hazardous waste, and mitigates and prevents public health risks. At the same time many of these agency programs create jobs in our communities, protect the environment and enhance long-term sustainable economic development.

The majority's nearly 9% cut to the EPA this year, on top of cuts in the three previous years, has weakened the very foundations of the agency and the vital programs it administers.

Rapidly escalating wildland fire costs are taking a larger and larger share of funding. Total fire costs in the bill now exceed $4 billion, or 13.5%, of all funding. We need some relief from these escalating costs. Our colleague, Rep. Mike Simpson, has proposed the best solution: funding major wildland fire costs under the existing disaster relief budget cap. This approach has been endorsed by every member of the subcommittee, a majority of the full committee, the Administration, and a diverse array of groups. The dis-

charge petition to get the Simpson bill to the House floor has 174 signatures, needing only 44 more to succeed.

We are disappointed that the committee did not adopt the amendment offered by Rep. Moran to provide at least a short-term fix by funding the expected FY 2014 fire shortfall of $615 million as emergency spending. A shortfall that has increased by $145 million in just two months is neither planned nor predictable; it is an emergency. An added benefit of the amendment is that it would have freed up $470 million in the bill to put towards the clean water and safe drinking water revolving funds.

We appreciate the bipartisan support and funding for Native American programs. The bill provides additional funds for the social, health, and education programs for Native Americans and represents a good-faith effort to meet our obligations.

This bill is about more than just our natural resources, the environment, and Native Americans. While cultural activities and institutions are a small portion of the bill, they are a vital part of our communities and enhance our quality of life. We appreciate Chairman Calvert's acceptance in the manager's amendment of Rep. Lowey's language to restore funding to the FY 2014 level for the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and national heritage areas. These programs support job creation and community growth in districts across the country.

We strongly oppose the numerous special interest riders and funding limitations. The scope of these provisions is broad and would result in diminished air and water, extinct species, and exhausted natural resources. 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. Moran's amendment, which was not adopted, would have stricken 24 of these riders and funding limitations, many of which originated in the authorizing committees. Suspending Clean Air and Clean Water Act enforcement, obstructing the listing of certain species under the Endangered Species Act, and blocking the National Ocean Policy are just a few examples of these problematic provisions. Instead of doing the dirty work of the authorizing committees, we should leave them to hold hearings and have a public debate on these detrimental measures.

We are hopeful that as this bill moves through the legislative process its funding and policy shortfalls can be corrected. We stand ready to work with the chairman and others to make improvements so that in the end we can have a legislative product that can garner bipartisan support.

NITA LOWEY.
JIM MORAN.

○