

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND
RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2021

JULY 14, 2020.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
the Union and ordered to be printed

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

R E P O R T

together with

MINORITY VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 7612]

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, 2021. The bill provides regular annual appropriations for the Department of the Interior (except the Bureau of Reclamation and the Central Utah Project), the Environmental Protection Agency, and for other related agencies, including the Forest Service, the Indian Health Service, the Smithsonian Institution, and the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

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INTRODUCTION

The Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2021 totals \$36,760,000,000, \$771,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$5,108,262,000 above the fiscal year 2021 budget request. Additionally, the bill includes a title for emergency-designated infrastructure investments totaling \$15,000,000,000 for the Bureau of Indian Education, Environmental Protection Agency, and the Indian Health Service.

The amounts in the accompanying bill are reflected by title in the table below. References throughout this report to the enacted bill and the budget request refer to the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and the fiscal year 2021 budget request unless otherwise stated.

DISCRETIONARY BUDGET AUTHORITY RECOMMENDED IN BILL BY TITLE

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 2021	Committee bill, fiscal year 2021	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Title I, Department of the Interior:			
New budget authority	\$11,987,032,000	\$13,765,738,000	+\$1,778,706,000
Title II, Environmental Protection Agency:			
New budget authority	\$6,704,071,000	\$9,375,691,000	+\$2,671,620,000
Title III, Related Agencies:			
New budget authority	\$15,306,635,000	\$15,968,571,000	+\$661,936,000
Title IV, General Provisions:			
New budget authority	\$4,000,000	\$0	– \$4,000,000
Title V, Infrastructure:			
New budget authority (emergency)	\$0	\$15,000,000,000	+\$15,000,000,000
Grand total, New budget authority	\$34,001,738,000	\$54,110,000,000	+\$20,108,262,000
Less emergencies	\$0	– \$15,000,000,000	– \$15,000,000,000
Less Fire Cap Adjustment	– \$2,350,000,000	– \$2,350,000,000	– \$2,350,000,000
Net, New budget authority ...	\$31,651,738,000	\$36,760,000,000	+\$771,000,000

COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT

Members of Congress have provided considerable input in fashioning this bill. In total, 378 Members submitted 7,225 programmatic requests relating to multiple agencies and programs.

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

- Chronic Wasting Disease—October 17, 2019
- Strengthening Community Recycling—February 5, 2020
- Public Witness Day hearing—February 6, 2020 (morning)
- Public Witness Day hearing—February 6, 2020 (afternoon)
- American Indian/Alaska Native Public Witnesses—February 11, 2020 (morning)
- American Indian/Alaska Native Public Witnesses—February 11, 2020 (afternoon)
- American Indian/Alaska Native Public Witnesses—February 12, 2020 (morning)
- American Indian/Alaska Native Public Witnesses—February 12, 2020 (afternoon)

Forest Service FY21 budget oversight hearing—February 27, 2020

National Gallery of Art FY21 budget oversight hearing—March 3, 2020

Environmental Protection Agency FY21 budget oversight hearing—March 4, 2020

Members of Congress Witness Day hearing—March 10, 2020

Department of the Interior FY21 budget oversight hearing—March 11, 2020

Indian Health Service Covid Oversight Hearing—June 11, 2020

In total, 152 individuals representing the Executive Branch, Congress, State, Tribal, and local governments, and the general public testified before the Subcommittee. In addition to those who testified in person, another 168 Members of Congress, organizations, or coalitions provided written testimony for the hearing record which is publicly available online.

21ST CENTURY CONSERVATION SERVICE CORPS

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

AERIAL FIREFIGHTER CERTIFICATION

The Committee is concerned that, in some cases, aerial firefighting companies put forward by states for inclusion in Cooperator Letters, and that are certified by states as meeting the equivalent of either Forest Service or Department of Interior standards, are not receiving timely approval or are receiving conditional approvals that limit states from fully utilizing their resources to fight wildfires. Given the patchwork of state and federal lands and the scale of wildfires, the Committee urges timely and transparent Cooperator Letter decisions to allow states to adequately respond to regional wildfires, including providing feedback to state wildfire agencies with detailed rationale for denials of requests. The Forest Service is directed to brief the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this Act on actions that can be taken to improve this process to include the feasibility of federal carding outside the federal contracting process.

BIRD COLLISIONS ON FEDERAL PROPERTY

Birds play an important role in ecosystems and a recent study suggests that nearly 3 billion birds have been lost since 1970. This is a staggering loss in every biome because of the important role birds play such as pollinators or controlling pests. Collisions with glass kill up to 1 billion birds per year in the United States. All agencies under the jurisdiction of this Act are directed to monitor visitor and nature centers and office buildings for bird collisions with glass during spring migration (April 1–June 1) and fall migra-

tion (September 1–November 1); determine the scale of collisions; and assess whether retrofits to windows will reduce collisions. At a minimum, all agencies are directed to take low cost or no cost action, such as turning off interior lights at night or applying films or other adhesives to glass windows to reduce bird collisions.

BODY CAMERAS

The Department of the Interior is directed to provide the Committee with a plan for outfitting all law enforcement officers with body cameras. The plan should include cost estimates with a breakdown for equipment and additional staffing requirements, including those dealing with data management and an analysis of what policies and training are necessary for implementation. The Department is directed to submit the report within 120 days of enactment of the Act.

CORAL REEF HEALTH

The Committee remains concerned that an unprecedented coral disease outbreak especially along the Florida Reef Tract, has left America's Great Barrier Reef on the brink of functional extinction, posing a significant obstacle to coral reef restoration efforts. Coral reef tracts serve as a major economic driver for the State of Florida and the U.S. territories, and are the most biologically diverse ecosystems in the ocean. The Committee recognizes the restoration work of the Department of the Interior and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, as well as state and territorial government partners, to support coral monitoring, research, and restoration efforts in highly impacted and high priority coral reef habitats in U.S. waters, including in Biscayne National Park and Dry Tortugas National Park, and further recommends the diversion of additional resources to support the state and local partners conducting this work on a daily basis.

CUSTOMER SERVICE

The Committee directs each of the agencies funded by this Act to develop standards to improve customer service and incorporate the standards into the performance plans required under title 31 of the United States Code.

DRONE INCURSIONS

The Forest Service, in consultation with the Bureau of Land Management, shall report to the Committees on Appropriations within 180 days of enactment of this Act, on the number of times that a drone incursion has interfered with wildfire suppression activities on federal lands in the past five calendar years, the actions taken to prevent drone incursions, and recommendations to prevent future incursions.

EDUCATIONAL AND OUTREACH PROGRAMS

The Committee strongly supports academic internships, partnerships, and educational and outreach programs of the agencies funded through the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies appropriations bill and encourages them to ensure that their efforts reach the widest possible audience including, but not limited to,

Hispanic-Serving Institutions, Historically Black Colleges and Universities, and Tribal Colleges and Universities, as appropriate.

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

The Department of the Interior is encouraged to partner with appropriate entities to support year-round environmental educational programs for kids and adults of all ages living in urban settings.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Committee notes that the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021 directs the Attorney General to establish a training program to cover the use of force and de-escalation, racial profiling, implicit bias, and procedural justice, to include training on the duty of Federal law enforcement officers to intervene in cases where another law enforcement officer is using excessive force, and make such training a requirement for Federal law enforcement officers. The Committee further notes that several Departments and agencies funded by this Act employ Federal law enforcement officers and are Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers partner organizations. The Committee directs such Departments and agencies to adopt and follow the training program established by the Attorney General, and to make such training a requirement for its Federal law enforcement officers. The Committee further directs such Departments and agencies to brief the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on their efforts relating to training no later than 90 days after the Attorney General has established such a training program.

In addition, the Committee directs such Departments and agencies, to the extent that such Departments and agencies have not already done so, to submit their use of force data to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)'s National Use of Force Data Collection database. The Committee further directs such Departments and agencies to brief the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act on their current efforts to tabulate and submit its use of force data to the FBI.

FIREFIGHTING TECHNOLOGIES

The John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act directed the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, in coordination with State wildland firefighting agencies, to jointly develop and operate a tracking system to remotely locate the positions of fire resources assigned to Federal Type 1 Wildland Fire Incident Management Teams. The Committee encourages increased investment in these technologies within the funds provided for Forest and Rangeland Research and for preparedness activities in Wildland Fire Management. The Committee encourages prioritizing the use of commercial, off-the-shelf solutions, including mobile MESH networking technology, that provide situational awareness and interoperable communications between federal, state, and local firefighting agencies.

FIRE RESILIENT COMMUNITIES

The Committee supports public-private partnerships that promote fire resilient communities including efforts to encourage the

design, construction, and retrofitting of fire resilient residential homes and commercial buildings. Collaborative efforts between private industry, university-based wildfire researchers, community-based organizations and local communities are making notable progress in developing construction techniques and identifying building materials and assemblies to actively mitigate fire risk in areas susceptible to catastrophic wildland fire, including the wildland urban interface. The Committee encourages efforts at the state and local level, particularly within high-risk fire areas, to support the use of American made materials or assemblies that, based on standardized testing, have demonstrated fire-resilient performance to support and promote fire hardened and resilient communities.

FIREFIGHTING AVIATION CONTRACTS

In past years, the Committee has included direction and resources to assist the Forest Service in modernizing the fleet of aircraft available for wildland fire suppression activities. It is important that the Forest Service and Department of the Interior analyze current contracting capabilities to determine whether changes to existing practices may better support the strategic plan for aerial firefighting assets. Recent initiatives that have been undertaken have increased firefighting effectiveness and/or reduced costs. The Committee has become aware that the limitation on the length of federal civilian contracts (no more than five years) may be, as it was with stewardship contracts for forest health restoration, a limitation on both effectiveness and cost efficiency for procuring modern, cost effective aviation assets for fire suppression. The existing aviation fleet is primarily comprised of contractor-owned and operated aircraft, many of which are small businesses. The certainty provided by longer-term contracts of up to ten years has the potential to ensure greater accountability, cost efficiency and a streamlined approach. The U.S. Forest Service Aviation Implementation Strategy (2018–2022) indicates that the size and intensity of wildfires is expected to rise; resulting in continued demand for aerial fighting aircraft. Particularly as COVID–19 causes additional limitations on the ground, a modern and safe air fleet will be an important asset for the upcoming firefighting season. Therefore, the Committee directs the Forest Service in partnership with the Department of the Interior, to prepare and submit a report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act outlining current statutory limitations that prohibit the use of 10-year contracts. Additionally, the report shall include current contract requirements that ensure a modern and safe aviation fleet and how a shift to 10-year contracting could impact those requirements. The report shall state how many aviation contracts the Forest Service and Department of the Interior have issued over the last 10 years, as well as any anticipated changes in either the number of contracts issued, the costs, or the type of contract vehicle used, due to a shift to 10-year contracting. Finally, the Forest Service shall provide input on how a potential pilot program for 10-year contracts could be implemented.

HARASSMENT FREE WORKPLACE

The Committee expects to receive the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) report directed in Public Law 116–94 regarding Forest Service progress to implement the recommendations included in the February 2019 OIG report entitled “Forest Service Initiatives to Address Workplace Misconduct” not later than June 17, 2020. The Committee expects all Federal employees, including those in leadership positions at the agencies funded through this bill, to take the necessary steps to create and maintain harassment-free workplaces.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

With the coming enactment of H.R. 1957, the Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA), funding derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund will be made available for authorized purposes without the need for annual appropriations. The Committee has therefore not included the conventional statutory language throughout the bill distributing these funds. With respect to the estimated \$900,000,000 that will become available for fiscal year 2021, which this bill addresses, GAOA requires the administration to submit to Congress detailed account, program, and project allocations of the full amount within 90 days after its enactment. In the meantime, the Committee is providing the following direction pursuant to section 200303(c)(2)(A) of GAOA. Working within these parameters, the administration is expected to forward project-level and administrative-cost details as soon as feasible within the 90-day timeframe required by GAOA.

Allocation of Funds from the Land and Water Conservation Fund—Fiscal Year 2021

Allocation of Fund Amounts for Federal Purposes	\$450,000,000
Bureau of Land Management—Land Acquisition	
Acquisitions and acquisition management	55,000,000
Recreational public access	26,000,000
Emergencies, hardships and inholdings	6,000,000
United States Fish and Wildlife Service—Land Acquisition	
Acquisitions and acquisition management	80,000,000
Recreational public access	20,000,000
Emergencies, hardships and inholdings	11,000,000
Other uses	2,000,000
National Park Service—Land Acquisition and State Assistance	
Acquisitions and acquisition management	92,000,000
Recreational public access	19,000,000
Emergencies, hardships and relocations	7,000,000
Inholding, donations and exchanges	6,000,000
Office of the Secretary—Departmental Operations	
Appraisal and Valuation Services Office (Federal Lands)	15,000,000
Forest Service—Land Acquisition	
Acquisitions and acquisition management	97,000,000
Recreational public access	10,000,000
Critical inholdings/wilderness, cash equalization	4,000,000
Financial Assistance to State and Other Non-Federal Uses	450,000,000
National Park Service—Land Acquisition and State Assistance	
State Conservation Grants (formula) *	185,000,000
State Conservation Grants (competitive) *	100,000,000
State Conservation Grants Administration	10,000,000
National Park Service—Land Acquisition and State Assistance	
American Battlefield Protection Program	18,000,000

Allocation of Funds from the Land and Water Conservation Fund—Fiscal Year 2021—Continued

United States Fish and Wildlife Service—Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	
Species Recovery / HCP Land Acquisition	31,000,000
United States Fish and Wildlife Service—Land Acquisition	
Highlands Conservation Act	10,000,000
Forest Service—State and Private Forestry	
Forest Legacy Program	96,000,000

* State Conservation Grants do not include amounts made available by the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (GOMESA).

LAND GRANTS, ACEQUIAS AND COMMUNITY DITCHES

The Secretaries of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture are urged to recognize the traditional use of State-recognized community land grants, acequias, and community ditches in the American Southwest during the land use planning process and in accordance with applicable law, shall consider and, as appropriate, provide for traditional-historic uses by these entities within land management plans.

MARIJUANA ON PUBLIC LANDS

The Committee is aware that trespassers illegally grow marijuana on public lands throughout the country, including in California and Kentucky. These unlawful activities harmfully impact the public, water, soil, and wildlife. The Committee supports Forest Service efforts to develop tools to detect and eradicate grow sites. The Committee directs the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management to continue to cooperate with state, local and tribal governments on survey, reclamation, and prevention efforts to the maximum extent possible.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER RESTORATION AND RESILIENCY STRATEGY

The Committee recognizes that the Mississippi River basin from Minnesota to Louisiana is a vital American waterway. Therefore, the Committee urges the Department of Interior, including the National Park Service, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs to participate and coordinate as an essential federal stakeholder with the Environmental Protection Agency as it leads efforts to develop a federal government-wide Mississippi River restoration and resiliency strategy focused on improving water quality, restoring habitat and natural systems, improved navigation, eliminating aquatic invasive species, and building local resilience to natural disasters. Additional direction is provided for the Environmental Protection Agency.

MITIGATION ACTIVITIES FOR BORDER BARRIER CONSTRUCTION

Construction of a border barrier can adversely impact sensitive lands along the southwest border, including national wildlife refuges, national forests, national monuments, and wilderness areas. It can also jeopardize wildlife and the survival of imperiled species. The Committee directs the Department of the Interior to work with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Department of Homeland Security, and the Department of Defense to complete the report required in House Report 116–180. Bill language has been included which authorizes the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to ac-

cept transfers of funds from U.S. Customs and Border Protection for mitigation activities, including land acquisition, related to construction of border barriers on Federal lands.

MONARCH BUTTERFLY POPULATIONS

The Committee is aware the United States Fish and Wildlife Service is gathering information to determine whether the monarch butterfly should be listed as a threatened or endangered species under the Endangered Species Act. The Committee supports the historic Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances recently forged to create and maintain habitat for Monarch butterflies and other pollinators on energy and transportation lands. The Secretary of the Interior is directed to report back to the Committee within 120 days of the enactment of this Act on the status of all efforts to assist with Monarch recovery.

OUTDOOR RECREATION FOR MILITARY FAMILIES

The Committee recognizes the wellness and health benefits of organized outdoor recreation and education activities on our nation's public lands, and supports the Department of the Interior and Forest Service collaborating with the Department of Defense, state and local governments, and vetted non-governmental partners to promote wellness and health for military families using an outdoor recreation program model. The agencies are directed to provide technical assistance to the Defense Health Agency as it develops a scalable and community-based wellness program focused on outdoor recreational activities utilizing local, state, national parks and public lands.

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 2020, 49 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands will receive PILT payments. The recommendation includes full funding for PILT for fiscal year 2021 in Section 115 of Title I General Provisions.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The Committee directs all agencies funded by this Act to comply with title 31 of the United States Code, including the development of their organizational priority goals and outcomes such as performance outcome measures, output measures, efficiency measures, and customer service measures.

RACE, COMMUNITY AND OUR SHARED FUTURE INITIATIVE

The Committee is supportive of the Smithsonian's new initiative "Race, Community and Our Shared Future" to help the nation explore how we, as a country, understand and experience race, and how we confront its impact on communities. Over the next year, the Smithsonian expects to hold a series of town halls and other virtual gatherings across the country to reach a wide audience and engage numerous partners as well as experts from within the Smithsonian Institution. The Committee supports the aim of this

initiative to have conversations that bring people together and to discuss important questions surrounding monuments, memorials, and other symbols, including who they are named after. The Committee is confident that bringing the Secretary of the Smithsonian's scholarship and historical perspective to bear on these conversations about how to represent and contextualize the past and bring forgotten stories and narratives into our national memory will help this nation chart a better path forward. The Secretary of the Smithsonian is encouraged to engage other federal agencies in this initiative and is directed to report to the Committee on a quarterly basis on scheduled and planned discussions, audiences reached, partner participation, and any actionable items that have resulted from this initiative.

The Secretary of the Interior is directed to work with the Smithsonian Institution on this new initiative, specifically in discussions on questions surrounding monuments, memorials, and other symbols, including who they are named after. The Department is further directed to submit quarterly reports to the Committee summarizing such engagement with this initiative.

The Committee notes the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars' public statement that Woodrow Wilson held racist views and implemented racist policies as President of Princeton University and President of the United States and expects that this acknowledgement will allow the Center to clearly examine history and continue their nonpartisan research and open dialogue. In light of this, the Committee supports the Wilson Center Board of Trustees resolution to partner with the Smithsonian on this initiative.

REPROGRAMMING GUIDELINES

Reprogramming guidelines were codified in Division D of P.L. 116-94 and outlined in the accompanying explanatory statement. Bill language and direction is maintained to protect the integrity of this Committee.

TRIBAL CONSULTATION

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

WOOD UTILITY POLES

The increased demand for larger wood utility poles to sustain and improve storm and fire resiliency to the electric grid has created a supply challenge. The Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management are strongly encouraged to prioritize work within the current structure of the existing timber sale program, the Shared

Stewardship program, the Good Neighbor Authority program, the Co-Intent program, and other available programs to foster additional production of wood utility poles that meet modern size specs of the U.S. electric utility industry while ensuring the ecological needs of local landscapes.

PUBLIC ACCESS

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

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$1,237,015,000
Budget estimate, 2021	1,101,853,000
Recommended, 2021	1,206,425,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	– 30,590,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+104,572,000

The Committee recommends \$1,206,425,000 in new budget authority for the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation. This amount is \$30,590,000 below the enacted level and \$104,572,000 above the budget request. The recommendation also includes a rescission of \$17,000,000 in unobligated prior year balances. Details of the recommendation are explained in the narrative below and through the table at the back of this report.

Land Resources.—The Committee recommends \$240,468,000 for Land Resources, \$4,226,000 above the enacted level and \$3,426,000 above the budget request. Changes to the request include an increase of \$16,116,000 to restore proposed reductions in rangeland management and cultural resources management; an increase of \$1,500,000 in cultural resources management to continue work on the information management system for predictive modeling and data analysis; and a reduction of \$14,190,000 in the wild horse and burro program for a recommended level of \$102,620,000.

With respect to the wild horse and burro program, the Committee is finally in receipt of the Bureau's report to Congress originally requested in 2018 and again last year. While the Committee appreciates the data supplied by the Bureau, particularly with respect to quantifying the extra personnel needed and estimated five-year costs associated with a significant ramp up of its current efforts, it is also clear that a well-defined action plan for actually implementing this strategy is still to be presented. Despite the program having recently suffered the loss of its division chief, its program officer, and its budget officer, among others, bipartisan and bicameral discussions with Bureau officials continue. The Committee looks forward to working with the Bureau and the Senate as the appropriations process moves forward and fully expects to

reach a successful outcome in terms of funding and implementation.

Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management.—The Committee recommends \$190,170,000 for Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management, \$3,666,000 above the enacted level and \$75,006,000 above the budget request. Changes to the request include an increase of \$73,006,000 in wildlife habitat and aquatic habitat management to restore proposed reductions; and an increase of \$2,000,000 in wildlife habitat management for threatened and endangered species work for a total in that area of \$23,567,000. The Committee notes that, at the recommend level, \$64,000,000 is available for sage grouse conservation activities.

Recreation Management.—The Committee recommends \$78,539,000 for Recreation Management, \$2,810,000 above the enacted level and \$2,863,000 above the budget request. Changes to the request include an increase of \$1,863,000 in wilderness management to restore the proposed reduction; and an increase of \$1,000,000 in recreation resources management for the national scenic and historic trails program. The Committee endorses the requested increase of \$799,000 for recreational access.

Energy and Minerals.—The Committee recommends \$197,561,000 for Energy and Minerals, \$457,000 above the enacted level and \$1,749,000 below the budget request. Changes to the request include a reduction of \$3,000,000 in oil and gas management; a reduction of \$3,749,000 in coal management; and an increase of \$5,000,000 in renewable energy.

Realty and Ownership Management.—The Committee recommends \$77,514,000 for Realty and Ownership Management, \$3,389,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

Resource Protection and Maintenance.—The Committee recommends \$104,141,000 for Resource Protection and Maintenance, \$29,100,000 below the enacted level and \$1,000,000 above the budget request. Changes to the request include a restoration of the proposed reduction in resource protection. The Committee notes that at the recommended level, \$8,000,000 is available in resource management planning for sage grouse conservation activities.

Transportation and Facilities Maintenance.—The Committee recommends \$100,550,000 for Transportation and Facilities Maintenance, \$14,450,000 below the enacted level and \$15,000,000 above the budget request. Changes to the request include an increase of \$15,000,000 to partially restore the reduction in deferred maintenance.

Workforce and Organizational Support.—The Committee recommends \$168,141,000, for Workforce and Organizational Support, \$7,110,000 below the enacted level and \$2,681,000 below the budget request. Changes to the request include a reduction of \$2,681,000 in the bureauwide fixed costs subactivity.

National Landscape Conservation System.—The Committee recommends \$49,341,000 for the National Landscape Conservation System, \$5,522,000 above the enacted level and \$11,707,000 above the budget request. Changes to the request include a program increase of \$11,707,000, of which \$6,707,000 is to restore proposed reductions and a general program increase of \$5,000,000 for enhanced inventory and monitoring activities and operational requirements mandated by recent legislative additions.

Communication Site Management.—The Committee recommends \$2,000,000 for communications site management, equal to the budget request. This amount is reduced by \$2,000,000 in offsetting collections.

Mining Law Administration.—The Committee recommends \$39,696,000 for mining law administration, equal to the budget request. This amount is offset by \$63,000,000 in offsetting collections.

Rescission.—The Committee recommends a rescission of \$17,000,000 in unobligated balances from funds made available under this heading in prior fiscal years.

Additional Guidance.—

Aquifer Recharge.—The Committee encourages the Bureau to work with the state of Idaho to provide appropriate access to federal lands for the purposes of recharge projects.

Bighorn Sheep.—The Committee is aware that the Bureau uses data supplied by the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies in conducting Risk of Contact analyses. The Committee urges the Bureau to continue to share findings with other Federal land management agencies, State and local governments, State wildlife agencies, and State and Federal animal health professionals, including the Agricultural Research Service, permittees, and stakeholders, so that risk of disease transmission between domestic and bighorn sheep is better understood and considered.

Cadastral Survey.—The Committee directs the Bureau to continue executing the survey requirements of the Hawaiian Home Lands Recovery Act. P.L. 104–42, as soon as public health conditions allow. The Bureau shall consult with Homestead Beneficiary Associations, as defined under 43 C.F.R. §47.1, when conducting these surveys.

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

Diversity Statistics.—The Bureau is encouraged to consider the feasibility of adding diversity reporting requirement to commercial filming projects on Bureau-managed lands.

Gay Mine.—The Committee is aware of long-standing reclamation issues at the Gay Mine site in Idaho and the desire of local stakeholders to see the project addressed. Using available funds, the Committee therefore directs the Bureau to initiate a reclamation study addressing the high walls and pit lakes on the Gay Mine Superfund Site located on the Fort Hall Reservation. The Bureau should engage in consultations with the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Environmental Protection Agency, the State of Idaho, and relevant companies to study potential reclamation solutions on the Site. Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, the Bureau shall provide a status report on these efforts.

Off-Highway Vehicle Pilot Program.—The Bureau is once again directed to provide a report to the Committee on the status of the Bureau’s efforts regarding the directive contained in House Report 115–765.

Plant Conservation Activities.—The Committee continues to support the Bureau’s Plant Conservation Program and has provided funding for the program at no less than the enacted level to continue this activity and directs that it be operated consistent with prior years. The Committee expects the Bureau to work to lead the interagency Native Plant Materials Development program, the Seeds of Success program, the Plant Conservation Alliance, several regional native plant materials development programs, and related research and programmatic activity. The Committee also continues to support the implementation of the national seed strategy.

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.—The Committee appreciates the long-standing partnership between the Fish and Wildlife Foundation, a congressionally chartered institution, and several bureaus within the Interior Department, particularly the Bureau of Land Management. The Committee urges the Bureau to continue this partnership and agrees that, at the Bureau’s discretion, funds made available under this appropriation may be used for critical conservation activities, pursuant to 16 U.S.C.3701 et seq., under the same term and conditions as outlined under this heading in Title I of Division G of P.L. 115–31, the fiscal year 2017 Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Act.

Rio Puerco Watershed Program.—The Committee reiterates its support for the Rio Puerco Watershed Program and encourages the Bureau to continue its financial support.

Rural Airstrips.—Within available funds, the Committee expects the Bureau to maintain rural airstrips located on Federal land.

Soda Ash.—The Committee is aware of the concern regarding the United States’ global competitiveness in the production of natural soda ash and would welcome input from the Bureau on how to maintain such competitiveness, particularly with respect to the proper level of royalty rate.

Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA).—The Committee has not recommended the rescission of funds from this account as proposed in the budget request.

Water Quality.—The Committee encourages BLM to work with Blaine County and interested community stakeholders to address the increased sediment buildup in the Hulen Meadows Pond by examining collaborative solutions to restoring the pond to adequate health through dredging and other cost effective measures.

LAND ACQUISITION

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$32,300,000
Budget estimate, 2021	3,000,000
Recommended, 2021	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+32,300,000
Budget estimate, 2021	– 3,000,000

As explained in the front matter under the heading “Land and Water Conservation Fund,” the Committee has not recommended discretionary funding for the Land Acquisition account. Rather, funding will now come from the Fund as a result of the Great American Outdoors Act. The recommendation does include a rescission of \$2,000,000 of prior year unobligated balances.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$112,094,000
Budget estimate, 2021	112,809,000
Recommended, 2021	115,607,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+3,513,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+2,798,000

The Committee recommends \$115,607,000 for the Oregon and California Grant Lands appropriation. This amount is \$3,513,000 above the enacted level and \$2,798,000 above the budget request. The recommendation restores proposed reductions of \$1,798,000 in information and resource data systems and \$1,000,000 in transportation and facility maintenance.

Fire protection.—The Committee directs the Bureau to refrain from any actions that would withdraw the Bureau from its fire protection agreement with the State of Oregon.

Timber targets.—The Committee continues to be troubled by the disparity in timber targets compared with timber awarded and harvested on some districts. The Bureau is once again directed to prioritize response to administrative protests on timber sales in a timely manner and to report timber sale accomplishments in volume of timber sold and awarded, rather than merely the volume offered for sale, and shall report to the Committee on its progress.

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 \$28,000,000 for Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures, as requested. The appropriation is fully offset through collections. The recommendation also includes a rescission of \$20,000,000 in unobligated balances in fiscal year 2015 and prior fiscal years.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation estimated to be \$26,000,000, as requested.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Committee recommends inclusion of the Administrative Provisions proposed in the budget request and notes that they are long-standing items that facilitate efficient operations.

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Originating in 1871, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is the oldest federal conservation agency, and the only agency in the federal government, whose primary responsibility is management of fish and wildlife for the American public. The Service plays an important role in connecting Americans with nature and in maintaining and protecting the Nation's natural resources

for present and future generations. This requires strict enforcement of important and foundational environmental laws such as the Endangered Species Act (ESA), Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), Marine Mammal Protection Act, Lacey Act, and international treaties like the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).

Over 59 million visitors are welcomed each year to the National Wildlife Refuge System, consisting of 568 National Wildlife Refuges located in every State and many territories. These refuges operate as a national network of lands and waters for the conservation, management, and restoration of fish, wildlife, and plant resources and habitats. The Service also operates one historic National Fish Hatchery and 70 National Fish Hatcheries that work with states and tribes to propagate fish to bolster or re-establish self-sustaining populations in the wild and mitigate impacts associated with Federal water projects.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER AND RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$1,364,289,000
Budget estimate, 2021	1,281,217,000
Recommended, 2021	1,387,278,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+22,989,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+106,061,000

The Committee recommends \$1,387,278,000 for Resource Management, \$22,989,000 above the enacted level and \$106,061,000 above the budget request. In fiscal year 2020 Congress directed the Service to submit a Cooperative Landscape Conservation report to the Committees within 60 days of enactment. The enacted bill withheld \$1,000,000 from obligation in Central Office Operations until the Service submitted the report. The Service failed to submit the report and, consequently, the bill rescinds \$1,000,000 from Central Office Operations. The recommendation approves the transfer of \$2,311,000 from Resource Management to the Departmental Ethics Office to restructure the ethics program and fixed costs as requested, but does not provide any requested program changes unless specifically addressed below. Recommended program changes, instructions, and details follow below and in the table at the end of this report. Additional instructions are included in the front of this report.

Ecological Services.—The recommendation includes \$278,308,000 for Ecological Services to protect landscapes, fish, wildlife, and plants by administering the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and related activities, \$12,296,000 above the enacted level and \$34,161,000 above the budget request. The recommendation continues the fiscal year 2020 Congressional initiative to rectify the underfunding this program has experienced in the recent past by providing additional resources to strengthen efforts to conserve our natural resources for future generations and to ensure the protection of important ecosystems such as the Chesapeake Bay, the Everglades, and the California Bay-Delta.

Listing.—The recommendation includes \$21,037,000 for ESA listings and related activities, \$719,000 above the enacted level and \$11,662,000 above the budget request. Through the listing process,

the best scientific and commercial information on a species is analyzed so a determination can be made on whether the survival of a species requires the protections afforded by the ESA. This recommendation does not approve the listing activities reduction proposed in the budget request and provides an additional \$500,000 to build capacity to help the Service work closely with States and Tribes as they evaluate the over 350 species that are potentially in need of protection under the ESA; develop a National Listing workplan; undertake 90-day and 12-month petition findings; and develop listing, 4(d), and critical habitat rules as required by law. Bill language is continued as requested to protect the rest of the Resource Management account from listing-related judicial mandates. The Committee directs the Service to support the efforts of local and regional stakeholders to develop voluntary solutions to conserve targeted species by issuing a framework for the review of conservation plans for those species that would facilitate permitting such plans under the ESA. The Committee expects this will help achieve the goals of encouraging voluntary conservation and avoiding the necessity of listing those species under the ESA. The Service is directed to provide a briefing to the Committee on its efforts to develop such guidance within 120 days of enactment of this Act.

Planning and Consultation.—The recommendation includes \$111,202,000 for timely evaluations and permitting of development projects to ensure species are protected while allowing for development that contributes to economic growth and job creation. This recommendation is \$2,186,000 above the enacted level and \$3,384,000 above the budget request. This recommendation provides \$3,500,000 for National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) streamlining as well as an additional \$500,000 to build field capacity and focus on technical assistance to Federal agencies and project proponents and to work with States, counties and private landowners to develop planning grants and create Habitat Conservation Plans; to enhance the Integrated Planning and Conservation (IPaC) system; and to develop a system for compliance monitoring and enforcement to ensure adequate implementation of the ESA and the integration of monitoring data into management decisions. The reductions or increases proposed in the budget request are not accepted.

The Committee acknowledges that the Service has issued guidance to field offices and will be updating the Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) Handbook on streamlining ESA section 7(a)(2) consultations on federal actions that authorize, fund, or carry out a covered activity that affects listed species in an approved HCP which covers those species as permitted under section 10(a)(1)(B).

Conservation and Restoration.—The recommendation includes \$34,661,000 for Conservation and Restoration, \$965,000 above the enacted level and \$6,075,000 above the budget request. The recommendation does not include any of the proposed reductions but provides \$500,000 for the at-risk species initiative outlined in the budget request. This increase will help the Service support ESA section 10 enhancement of survival permit applications. The Service is encouraged to continue to work with partners to conserve species and avoid listing by identifying and alleviating threats, such as invasive species and climate change, and protecting eco-

system services and biodiversity. The Committee directs the Department to involve the Service in any decision made by the Bureau of Land Management on energy leasing where leasing will impact species.

Recovery.—The recommendation includes \$111,408,000 for ESA recovery activities, \$8,426,000 above the enacted level and \$13,040,000 above the request. The recommendation does not accept the proposed budget reductions and provides \$4,373,000 for de-listing and down-listing; \$100,000 for Florida Grasshopper; \$1,659,000 for Ecosystem Restoration—Bay Delta; \$1,000,000 for Wolf Livestock Demonstration Program; \$1,200,000 for the Prescott Grant Program; \$2,000,000 for White Nose Syndrome; \$3,500,000 for State of the Birds, \$250,000 above the enacted level; \$8,000,000 for Recovery Challenge grants, \$1,000,000 above the enacted level; and \$3,000,000 for listed species housed in partner facilities for captive propagation to support recovery and reintroduction efforts and to maintain genetic diversity, especially at facilities impacted by the coronavirus. The Committee supports the Service's work with States and Tribes to fully utilize the Wolf Livestock Demonstration grant funding.

The Committee has long championed the need for listing decisions to be based on science, not politics. In the current political climate, the Committee remains concerned about proposals to remove iconic species from the endangered species list before there are assurances that adequate protections are in place to ensure their survivability. The gray wolf is an example of a species of concern. The killing of a collared gray wolf, OR 59 and the discovery of another deceased collared gray wolf OR 54 in February 2020, illustrate why the Committee remains concerned about the adequacy of protections. The Committee directs that if the Service is going to delist a species based on the best available science, the Service must first carefully analyze state management plans to ensure adequate protections will be in place and then establish a stringent monitoring system that guarantees there is rigorous enforcement of those plans.

Recovery Challenge matching grants are to be used to develop and implement recovery outlines, update recovery plans, and implement high priority recovery actions as prescribed in recovery plans. Actions should include but are not limited to genetically-sound breeding, rearing, and reintroduction programs. Long-standing partnerships, including for the northern aplomado falcon and California condor, should be funded at no less than their current levels and partner contributions should be no less than their current amounts. The remaining funds should be dedicated to other multi-year partnerships and should require at least a 50:50 partner match, which may include in-kind services. Unless an affected State is a partner on the project, none of the funds may be awarded to a project until the project partners have consulted with such State. The Service is expected to continue to work with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to administer a portion of the program in full consultation with the Service and subject to Service approval of all grants and cooperative agreements. This approach allows Service funds to be leveraged and expands recovery actions. The Service is also expected to administer a portion of the program itself in support of partnerships to develop and implement recovery

outlines, update recovery plans, and implement recovery actions benefiting species for which the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation is not engaged in conservation efforts. None of the funds may be used for indirect costs. The Service is to provide a report to the Committee 120 days after enactment of this Act which shall include the allocation of funds between the Service and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and an evaluation of this collaboration; a breakdown of funding by project which contains appropriated and matching funds and the estimated projection completion year; and the amount of highly-ranked but unfunded project proposals.

The Service is directed to focus on recovery activities for critically endangered species at the brink of extinction as a result of climate change. The Committee understands the Service incorporates climate change adaptation actions and activities into new and revised recovery plans and recovery implementation strategies, such as with the mosquito vector of avian pox and malaria in the revised Hawaiian Forest Birds recovery plan. The Service is directed to report back to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on how it is prioritizing recovery actions that improve a species' resiliency, redundancy, and representation so that a species is able to withstand the impacts of climate change and show direct evidence that these actions are incorporated into new and revised recovery plans.

The Committee recommendation maintains funding at the enacted level for the Service's work on the Upper Colorado River Endangered Fish Recovery Program and the San Juan River Basin Recovery Implementation Program.

Habitat Conservation.—The recommendation includes \$71,022,000 for voluntary, non-regulatory habitat conservation partnerships with public and private landowners, of which \$57,488,000 is to implement the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Act and \$13,534,000 is for the Coastal Program. This recommendation is \$696,000 above the enacted level and \$868,000 above the request. The recommendation does not include the increases and reductions proposed in the budget request for Partners for Fish and Wildlife and the Coastal Program except for fixed costs and the ethics transfer. For the Partners for Fish and Wildlife program, the recommendation includes funding for nutria eradication at the enacted level. As of 2018, the Service has stated that all the known nutria populations have been removed from over a quarter million acres of the Delmarva Peninsula and efforts continue to verify eradication and remove any residual animals. Despite this success, nutria is becoming an emerging problem in other parts of the country. The Service is to focus available resources to work with partners to achieve control and eradication of all nutria populations and to help partners restore land damaged by nutria. The Service is also encouraged to focus Coastal Program funding on projects that address the threat of invasive species and climate change.

National Wildlife Refuge System.—The recommendation includes \$510,842,000 for the National Wildlife Refuge System, \$8,438,000 above the enacted level and \$14,479,000 below the budget request.

Since fiscal year 2017, the Service has been responsive to Congressional direction to institute signage on any national wildlife refuge where trapping occurs. In fiscal year 2020, the Service was

to update the information posted on the website and physical premises of any refuge to note if body-gripping traps were on the premises. To further protect the public, the Committee encourages the Service to conduct a review of this signage and ensure the signage is in good, readable condition, and to replace any damaged or unreadable signs within 30 days of identification. The Service is to continue the reporting requirement to provide trapping information to the Committee on an annual basis. The Service is also to brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on the administration, logistics, and data management that would be required to conduct a pilot program to replace the use of body-gripping traps with non-lethal methods and equipment.

Wildlife and Habitat Management.—The recommendation includes \$243,461,000, \$4,849,000 above the enacted level and \$6,004,000 below the budget request. The Committee does not support the proposed increases or reductions in the budget request except for fixed costs and the ethics transfer and provides an increase of \$2,000,000 over the enacted level for Invasive Species Strike Teams. In fiscal year 2020, the Service strategically funded 12 Invasive Species Strike Teams spread across the Refuge System, including one team dedicated to the Pacific Islands, to focus on early detection and rapid response. The additional resources provided will allow the Service to focus on perennial problems with invasive species such as Old-World climbing fern and nutria. The Service is encouraged to continue to partner with USDA/Wildlife Services and state departments of fish and wildlife to eradicate invasive species. The Committee understands the use of native plant materials increases resilience, reduces invasive species, and creates a more effective deterrent to fire. The Service has also informed the Committee that it favors management that restores or mimics natural ecosystem processes using native seed sources and native plants in ecological restoration. Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, the Service is directed to brief the Committee on the use of native plants in refuge restoration and the guidelines it has in place to maintain existing levels of biological integrity, diversity, and environmental health. The Committee supports the continued collaboration of Service staff with NOAA, USGS, and other partners to monitor coral disease in refuge and monument waters. This recommendation maintains the enacted level of funding to support refuge biologists, management activities, and coral disease studies.

Regional refuges, such as the Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge, effectively work with local communities and landowners to achieve collaborative conservation. The Committee encourages the Service to continue these efforts and to provide the highest level of funding available to these refuges to build upon this exemplary work. The Service is also encouraged to review staffing levels at all refuges to ensure they have the capacity to fulfill their mission, including refuge complexes like the Chesapeake Marshlands National Wildlife Refuge Complex.

The National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 includes a process for determining compatible uses on refuges that will not detract from the mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System (NWRS) to conserve fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats. The Act directs the Secretary of the Interior to ensure the

biological integrity, diversity, and environmental health of the NWRs are maintained for the benefit of present and future generations. The Committee understands the Service is in the process of updating their current right-of-way policy (340 FW 3) that was developed in 1993. The revised policy, which will be published in the Federal Register, will provide criteria by which a determination can be made on applications for expansions of existing rights-of-way. The Service is to brief the Committee on this revised policy and how it supports the requirement that each refuge is managed to fulfill the specific purposes for which the refuge was established and the mission of the NWRs.

Visitor Services.—The recommendation includes \$76,304,000, \$2,077,000 above the enacted level and \$10,515,000 below the budget request. The recommendation does not include any of the requested increases except for fixed costs and restores the reductions proposed in the budget request for Youth and Careers in Nature, which includes tribal youth. The recommendation does not support the reduction for Urban Wildlife Conservation and provides an additional \$1,000,000 above the enacted level. With a national wildlife refuge located within a one-hour drive of nearly every major metropolitan area, this increase for urban refuges enables the Service to improve access and engage new audiences in outdoor recreation and conservation. The Service is encouraged to work with partners to support year-round environmental education for youth and adults of all ages living in urban settings.

Refuge Law Enforcement.—Federal Wildlife Officers are the face of the Refuge System. The recommendation includes \$41,625,000, \$625,000 above the enacted level and \$2,442,000 below the budget request. The Committee directs the Service to ensure every refuge has law enforcement coverage by a Federal Wildlife Officer.

Conservation Planning.—The recommendation provides \$2,523,000, equal to the enacted level and \$2,523,000 above the budget request.

Refuge Maintenance.—The recommendation includes \$146,929,000, \$887,000 above the enacted level and \$1,959,000 above the budget request. The recommendation does not support the proposed elimination of funding for the Youth Conservation Corps and instead provides the enacted level. The Committee agrees with the request to increase funding for deferred maintenance by \$4,287,000 for a total of \$46,579,000 but achieves it by reducing equipment and vehicle management by \$2,787,000 instead of the proposed reduction of \$4,463,000, and by reducing annual maintenance by \$1,500,000 as requested in the budget. The Service has continued to reduce the deferred maintenance backlog at refuges like Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge, and when formulating the fiscal year 2022 budget is encouraged to include a priority list of refuges where the visitor experience would be enhanced by the construction of facilities for public recreation and environmental education. The Committee recognizes the Service's effort to prioritize maintenance and restoration of units within the refuge system that were damaged by Hurricanes Sandy and Irene.

Migratory Bird Management.—The recommendation includes \$49,498,000 for Migratory Bird Management, \$2,041,000 above the enacted level and \$505,000 above the budget request. The recommendation provides \$29,210,000 for Conservation and Moni-

toring which includes fixed costs and the proposed ethics transfer but does not support any other proposed increases or decreases. The Committee encourages the Service to continue its efforts to work with landowners to reduce black vulture predation on livestock and to manage double crested cormorants. The recommendation provides \$16,253,000 for North American Waterfowl Management Plan/Joint Ventures, a programmatic increase of \$1,500,000 above the enacted level. This program is essential for addressing the conservation needs of migratory birds by leveraging matching contributions from partners. This increase will expand the technical assistance provided to conservation partners and help address the void created in some regions of the country by the dismantling of the landscape conservation cooperatives.

The Committee remains concerned about the December 22, 2017 legal opinion on the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), M-37050, that no longer prohibits incidental take, which is contrary to the long-standing interpretation of this Act. The Committee will be monitoring the Service's response to the public comments received by the March 19, 2020 deadline on proposed rule FWS-HQ-MB-2018-0090-0002. Statistics on the Service website make clear that migratory birds and their habitats remain at risk and that incidental take remains a threat. The Service is to continue to report quarterly on the number of enforcement actions on the MBTA and its work with industry on voluntary actions to mitigate the impacts from development or activities that could result in incidental capture or mortality of migratory birds. This information should be compared to statistics from five years prior to M-37050. This report should also include the costs associated with enforcement and a comparison of what was expended in the five years prior to M-37050.

Law Enforcement.—The recommendation includes \$83,942,000 for Law Enforcement, \$1,889,000 above the enacted level, and \$6,464,000 above the budget request. The recommendation does not include the proposed reductions for the Indian Arts and Crafts Board and for law enforcement activities. The Committee also does not support the proposed reduction for wildlife trafficking and instead includes an increase of \$1,000,000 above the enacted level to enhance efforts to combat illegal trade and to help place and care for live animals that are confiscated by the Service as a result of enforcement actions. The Committee understands Service inspection fees have been impacted by a decline in domestic and international shipments due to the coronavirus. As in prior years, this increase may be used as necessary to supplement inspections.

International Affairs.—The recommendation includes \$23,230,000 for International Affairs, \$4,404,000 above the enacted level and \$4,337,000 above the budget request. The recommendation includes an increase of \$3,000,000 for permitting modernization and provides fixed costs but does not include any of the proposed reductions except for the ethics transfer and the \$550,000 no longer required for the Arctic Council since the U.S. is no longer the chair. The Committee supports the Service's efforts to replace its out-of-date permit processing infrastructure with a modernized Service-wide electronic permit application and processing system.

The Committee recognizes the Service's work with Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Mexico to conserve priority species and

ecosystems, including partnering with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to support community forestry concessions and tropical forest conservation in the Maya Biosphere Reserve, and urges the continuation of these international partnerships in fiscal year 2021 as well as the timely disbursement of funding. The Committee directs the Service to provide no less than \$1,121,481 for these grants to promote research, training, and development of best practices for international conservation, and to submit a report within 60 days of the enactment of this Act on these efforts.

Since 1989, the Service has provided critical financial assistance to Central African countries that has created stability and improved local economies while conserving species of shared importance and concern, protecting vital landscapes, and combatting wildlife trafficking. This financial assistance includes the transfer of funding from USAID for the Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment which began in 2007. Despite repeated inquiries, the Department has not been responsive nor kept the Committee adequately informed about the lack of the timely disbursement of the fiscal year 2018 international grant funding to their intended recipients. Congress has provided the resources for the Department to continue to administer and execute these programs with adequate safeguards to protect these funds from being used in violation of U.S. law. Conversations with partner agencies, such as USAID, that routinely provide grant funding to the same countries should have enabled the Department to further strengthen such safeguards to allow for the disbursement of these funds. The Service is directed to brief the Committee on a quarterly basis on the disbursement and obligation of international grants from fiscal year 2018 to the current fiscal year. This briefing is to include a discussion of the oversight and safeguards that have been instituted to prevent the misuse of these funds. The Committee reminds the Service and the Department that the Impoundment Control Act of 1974 is prescriptive as to when the Executive Branch may preclude or delay the expenditure of budget authority, and only allows such action in three very narrow circumstances.

The current understanding of the recent outbreak of the coronavirus, COVID-19, is that it originated in a market where live and slaughtered wildlife are sold for human consumption. These markets create a high-risk environment for viruses to be transmitted from wildlife to humans. While more research is needed on zoonotic diseases, the Service is directed to use the additional resources provided and its role as a participant in International forums to initiate a dialogue and work collaboratively with international partners to stop dangerous wildlife practices that threaten global public health. The Service is to report to the Committee 60 days after the enactment of this Act on actions it takes in response to this directive and the resulting outcome.

The Committee reiterates its concern about the Service's current policy of evaluating applications for importing trophies for elephants and lions on a case-by-case basis and whether its analysis adequately determines whether a country has proper safeguards in place to protect species vulnerable to poaching. In fiscal year 2020, the Service was directed to reevaluate its current policy and analyze how targeted investments and technical assistance to the ex-

porting countries conservation programs would impact the survival of elephants and lions, improve local communities, and sustain species populations. The inability of the Service to comply with the directive to brief the Committee within 60 days of enactment indicates the Service does not have the necessary information at hand to make these determinations. Therefore, the Committee includes bill language that prohibits the issuance of any permit for the import of a sport-hunted trophy of an elephant or lion taken in Tanzania, Zimbabwe, or Zambia. The limitation described does not apply in the case of the administration of a tax or tariff.

The Committee also acknowledges and commends the enactment of the Defending Economic Livelihoods and Threatened Animals (DELTA) Act in 2018 and urges the Service, especially its International Affairs and Office of Law Enforcement programs, to work with Angola, Namibia, and Botswana in combating poaching and wildlife trafficking and strengthening protected area management, including through trans-boundary conservation programs in the region, with an initial focus on Angola.

Fish and Aquatic Conservation.—The recommendation includes \$206,907,000 for Fish and Aquatic Conservation, \$1,430,000 above the enacted level and \$50,793,000 above the budget request. The Service is expected to continue to work with partners and the public to manage fish and other aquatic resources for the benefit of the American people.

National Fish Hatchery System Operations.—The recommendation provides \$64,920,000 for National Fish Hatchery Systems Operations, \$648,000 above the enacted level and \$8,931,000 above the budget request. This funding level does not support the reductions proposed in the budget for the Great Lakes Consent Decree; the national wild fish health survey program; mass marking salmonids in the Pacific Northwest; and the Aquatic Animal Drug Approval Partnership and maintains funding for these programs at the enacted level. The recommendation also provides \$2,950,000 for Klamath Restoration and in lieu of the requested increase of \$1,394,000 for hatchery system operations, directs the Service to use \$800,000 from within available funds for four highly skilled biologists to work with States, Tribes and other partners to fulfill Tribal trust responsibilities and conserve and restore aquatic species.

The recommended funding level provides the resources required to sustain current hatchery operations. The Service may not terminate operations or close any facility of the National Fish Hatchery System. None of the production programs listed in the March 2013 National Fish Hatchery System Strategic Hatchery and Workforce Planning Report may be reduced or terminated without advance, informal consultation with affected States and Tribes.

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

The Committee encourages the Service to carry out sampling of re-introduced lake sturgeon and monitor the survival of juvenile

lake sturgeon after they are stocked to determine whether the stocking rates should be increased to meet the target stock level.

Maintenance and Equipment.—The recommendation provides \$25,953,000, \$107,000 above the enacted level and \$158,000 below the budget request. This funding level does not accept the proposed reduction and maintains \$16,137,000 to reduce the deferred maintenance backlog. The Service should continue to allocate this funding to facilities with the most severe health and safety deficiencies across the System as a whole, rather than by region. All other funds should continue to be allocated as in prior years and should include mitigation hatcheries as needed to supplement reimbursable funds.

Aquatic Habitat and Species Conservation.—The recommendation includes \$116,034,000 for Aquatic Habitat and Species Conservation, \$675,000 above the enacted level and \$42,020,000 above the budget request. A discussion of the program components follows.

Habitat Assessment and Restoration.—The recommendation includes \$43,208,000, of which: \$268,000 is for the Chehalis Fisheries Restoration Program; \$18,598,000 is for the National Fish Passage Program; \$2,450,000 is for the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement and the Committee expects the Service to maintain their level of work on sage grouse related conservation in Klamath Basin; \$6,664,000 is for the National Fish Habitat Action Plan; and \$10,000,000 is to implement the Delaware River Basin Conservation Act. The Committee encourages the Service to continue to work with partners to address their concerns about securing the non-Federal matching dollars required for eligibility to receive funding through the Delaware Watershed Conservation Fund. The Service should explore solutions and convene partners to develop approaches for addressing this concern and identify other sources of funds that can be used as a match. Continued collaboration with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to acquire technical assistance is also encouraged. The Service is directed to be transparent with its partners regarding Federal costs for program coordination and administration of the National Fish Habitat Action Plan. The Service is encouraged to continue its collaborative work with partners through the National Fish Passage Program on the Warren Glen Dam removal project.

Population Assessment and Cooperative Management.—The recommendation provides \$32,250,000, which maintains programs at the enacted level including \$890,000 to implement the Great Lakes Consent Decree. The Service is directed to provide no less than \$1,000,000 to implement the Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act, which is supplemented with funding from the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative. The recommendation does not accept the proposed reductions for the Lake Champlain sea lamprey program and the Pacific Salmon treaty and funds them at \$818,000 and \$150,000 respectively. The Committee remains supportive of the annual Memorandum of Agreement with the Great Lakes Fishery Commission to provide funding for sea lamprey treatment, assessment, and program administration. The Service is to continue its work with the State of Maryland, NOAA, and other partners on eradication of invasive northern snakehead and use up to \$250,000 from within available funds for this effort.

Aquatic Invasive Species.—The recommendation includes \$40,576,000, of which no less than \$2,834,000 is to help States implement plans required by the National Invasive Species Act (NISA); \$1,566,000 is for NISA coordination; \$4,088,000 is to implement subsection 5(d)(2) of the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act; \$25,000,000 is for controlling Asian carp as outlined in the Explanatory Statement accompanying H.R. 1865, the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020; \$1,011,000 is for Sea Lamprey administration costs; and \$3,000,000 is to prevent the spread of quagga and zebra mussels in the West.

Of the amount recommended for Asian carp control and prevention, \$3,000,000 is to expand and perfect the combined use of contract fishing and deterrents to extirpate Asian carp, including grass carp, where already established, pursuant to individual State laws and regulations and as called for in management plans to prevent a sustainable population from establishing in the Great Lakes. Contract fishing has proven to be an extremely effective management tool and it is not meant to develop a sustainable commercial fishery. The Service shall continue to work with its State partners to gather data to analyze the impacts of contract fishing to control abundance and movement of Asian carp, including grass carp, and to make sure adequate resources are provided to support the efforts of the Asian Carp Regional Coordinating Committee.

The Service is encouraged to pursue technologies to aid in the elimination, mitigation, or control of aquatic nuisance species and invasive species that do not result in the addition of chemical agents to the ecosystem that can lead to harmful by-products such as algal blooms.

Cooperative Landscape Conservation.—The Committee recommendation rejects the Administration's proposal to eliminate funding for this program and includes \$6,000,000, \$6,500,000 below the enacted level and \$6,000,000 above the budget request.

The Committee supports forums that bring diverse partners together to focus on shared conservation goals and to leverage resources to address climate change. This recommendation provides funding to support collaborative conservation efforts such as through Nature's Network; the Southeast Conservation Adaptation Strategy; the Midwest Landscape Initiative; the Californian Landscape Conservation Partnership; and the remaining or reconfigured Landscape Conservation Cooperatives. The best available science needs to be the foundation for Service decision making. Therefore, in the absence of the requested Cooperative Landscape Conservation report, the recommendation redirects the balance of the funding historically appropriated for this program to other Service programs and the USGS Climate Adaptation Science Centers. This redirection ensures critical science is conducted and that partners are engaged to help address and understand the continual assaults on cultural and natural resources from climate change as well as achieve shared conservation goals.

Science Support.—The recommendation does not approve the proposed elimination of the program and includes \$12,767,000 for the Science Support program, \$4,500,000 below the enacted level and \$12,767,000 above the budget request. This funding level maintains the enacted level for ecosystem restoration of the Gulf Coast as well as includes \$3,500,000 for research related to white-nose syn-

drome in bats. The Service should continue to co-lead and implement the North American Bat Monitoring Program with other Federal, State, and non-governmental partners. The Service is also expected to partner with Cooperative Research Units whenever possible. Acknowledging the findings of the report from the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services that 1,000,000 species are threatened with extinction, the Service is encouraged to contract with the National Academy of Sciences on the impacts of the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services on various sectors of society, including the private sector, and recommend changes that can be instituted to conserve, restore and sustainably use nature. The Service is also to consider investigating the impacts of climate change on outdoor recreational activities at refuges, such as recreational boating, that affect refuge use and visitation.

General Operations.—The recommendation includes \$144,762,000 for General Operations programs, \$2,795,000 above the enacted level and \$4,645,000 above the budget request. This funding level provides \$26,874,000 for Central Office Operations which does not include the requested program increase of \$1,406,000 but does include the transfer of \$5,000,000 from Management and Administration to realign the funding from consolidating administrative functions; \$45,542,000 for Management and Administration, which reflects the \$5,000,000 transfer to Central Office Operations but does not include any of the other requested program increases; \$35,748,000 for Servicewide Bill Paying, which reflects the proposed fixed costs reduction from the enacted level; \$7,022,000 for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, the enacted level and \$2,022,000 above the budget request; \$26,337,000, which reflects the fixed costs increase above the enacted level for the National Conservation Training Center, but does not accept the proposed reductions and maintains \$3,913,000 for Youth and Careers in Nature, which includes tribal youth; and \$3,239,000, which reflects the fixed costs increase above the enacted level for Aviation Management. As discussed previously, the recommendation includes a rescission of \$1,000,000 from the fiscal year 2020 appropriation for Central Office Operations because the Cooperative Landscape Conservation report directed by Congress was not received.

Congress acknowledges the importance of developing an electronic permitting system that will make the permitting process more efficient for permit applicants and exporters whose business depends on reliable and timely permitting and can also be used to combat the illegal trafficking of products and wildlife. The Department is directed to brief the Committee on the development of this new system within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

Everglades.—The Everglades Headwaters National Wildlife Refuge and Conservation Area was created to protect one of the last remaining grassland and longleaf pine savanna landscapes in eastern North America while securing water resources for seven million people in south Florida. The Committee continues its support for collaborative efforts to protect, restore, and conserve habitats for one of the greatest ecological treasures of the United States. The recommendation provides a minimum of \$15,238,000, the enacted level, across multiple programs for Everglades restoration.

Bill language has been included which authorizes the Service to accept transfers of funds from U.S. Customs and Border Protection for mitigation activities, including land acquisition, related to construction of border barriers on Federal lands.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$29,704,000
Budget estimate, 2021	13,292,000
Recommended, 2021	18,338,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	- 11,366,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+5,046,000

The Committee recommends \$18,338,000 for Construction, \$11,366,000 below the enacted level and \$5,046,000 above the request. Fixed costs are provided. The recommendation approves \$2,427,000 for dam and bridge safety consisting of a \$695,000 transfer from line item construction and a \$500,000 increase as requested; \$5,398,000 for line item construction; \$5,000,000 for the backlog of deferred maintenance principally at national fish hatcheries and national wildlife refuges; and \$5,513,000 for nationwide engineering services. For line item construction, the Service is expected to follow the project priority list in the table below.

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

State	Refuge, Hatchery, or Other Unit	Budget Request	Committee Recommendation
TX	Buffalo Lake National Wildlife Refuge	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,000
SC	Bears Bluff National Fish Hatchery	1,000,000	1,000,000
WA	Makah National Fish Hatchery	1,000,000	1,000,000
*	Branch of Dam Safety	250,000	250,000
*	Branch of Dam Safety	200,000	200,000
*	Information Resources & Technology Management	250,000	250,000
WY	Saratoga National Fish Hatchery	458,000	458,000
AK	Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge	380,000	380,000
AZ	Williams Creek National Fish Hatchery	60,000	60,000

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$70,715,000
Budget estimate, 2021	12,936,000
Recommended, 2021	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+70,715,000
Budget estimate, 2021	- 12,936,000

As explained in the front matter under the heading “Land and Water Conservation Fund,” the Committee has not recommended discretionary funding for the Land Acquisition account. Rather, funding will now come from the Fund as a result of the Great American Outdoors Act.

As the Service contemplates acquisitions, it should consider that sites, while not physically connected, often contain important ecological and cultural value when connected as part of a regional wildlife footprint. Future land acquisitions should also be prioritized to serve the various migratory flyways through an integrated migratory and ecological footprint across the Service.

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND
(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

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

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$54,502,000
Budget estimate, 2021	0
Recommended, 2021	23,702,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	- 30,800,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+23,702,000

The Committee recommends \$23,702,000 for the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund, \$30,800,000 below the enacted level and \$23,702,000 above the budget request due to anticipated funding for the Great American Outdoors Act. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report. The recommendation includes a rescission of \$11,000,000, \$3,000,000 above the rescission proposed in the budget, to be derived from unobligated balances of appropriations made prior to fiscal year 2016.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

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

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$13,228,000
Budget estimate, 2021	0
Recommended, 2021	13,228,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	0
Budget estimate, 2021	+13,228,000

The Committee recommends \$13,228,000 for the National Wildlife Refuge Fund, the enacted level and \$13,228,000 above the budget request.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

The North American Wetlands Conservation Act of 1989 (NAWCA) provided for matching grants to support projects that protect, enhance, and restore habitat for wetland-dependent birds and other wildlife in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. 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. Through fiscal year 2019, the Service has helped NAWCA partners conserve 31 million acres. Authorization of appropriations in Public Law 109-322 expired in fiscal year 2012.

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$46,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	40,000,000
Recommended, 2021	46,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+500,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+6,500,000

The Committee recommends \$46,500,000 for the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund, \$500,000 above the enacted level and \$6,500,000 above the budget request.

NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION

The Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act program provides matching grants to partners throughout the Western Hemisphere to promote the conservation of neotropical migratory birds in the United States, Canada, Latin America, and the Caribbean, with not less than 75 percent of the amounts available to be expended on projects in Latin America, the Caribbean, and Canada.

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$4,910,000
Budget estimate, 2021	3,900,000
Recommended, 2021	4,910,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	0
Budget estimate, 2021	+1,010,000

The Committee recommends \$4,910,000 for neotropical migratory bird conservation, the enacted level and \$1,010,000 above the budget request.

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

The Multinational Species Conservation Fund provides critical technical and financial assistance to local communities, wildlife authorities, and non-governmental organizations in foreign countries for on-the-ground conservation work to protect African and Asian elephants, rhinoceroses, tigers, great apes, and marine turtles, and their habitats. Matching grants are provided to countries to establish protected areas; monitor wildlife populations; combat wildlife trafficking; reduce consumer demand for illegal wildlife products; and provide vital infrastructure, training, and equipment to manage protected areas and wildlife populations.

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$15,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	6,000,000
Recommended, 2021	19,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+4,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+13,000,000

The Committee recommends \$19,000,000 for the Multinational Species Conservation Fund to protect these priority species, \$4,000,000 above the enacted level and \$13,000,000 above the budget request. The Committee is aware of how the coronavirus is devastating ecotourism, impacting the enforcement of wildlife trafficking prohibitions and the ability to protect wildlife, and supports aiding key wildlife populations. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report.

The Committee is concerned about the timely disbursement and obligation of these grants and directs the Service to provide a briefing within 60 days after enactment of this Act on the award of

these grants from fiscal year 2018 to the current fiscal year. This briefing is to include information on the timeline for the grant review process, the date of issuance of the Notice of Funding Availability to the date of disbursement to the recipient; the obligation rates associated with these grants; and any new safeguards that have been instituted to prevent the misuse of these funds. The Committee reminds the Service and the Department that the Impoundment Control Act of 1974 is prescriptive as to when the Executive Branch may preclude or delay the expenditure of budget authority, and only allows such action in three very narrow circumstances.

STATE AND TRIBAL WILDLIFE GRANTS

The State and Tribal Wildlife Grants Program provides grants to States and federally recognized Tribes, the District of Columbia, Commonwealths, and Territories to conserve fish and wildlife and their habitats, including species that are not hunted or fished.

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$67,571,000
Budget estimate, 2021	31,286,000
Recommended, 2021	78,321,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+10,750,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+47,035,000

The Committee recommends \$78,321,000 for State and Tribal Wildlife Grants, \$10,750,000 above the enacted level and \$47,035,000 above the budget request. The recommendation acknowledges the important role States, Commonwealths, Territories, the District of Columbia, and Tribes play in seeking public input to produce comprehensive fish and wildlife conservation strategies that guide the management and conservation of species before they decline to levels that require listing.

A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report. The Committee does not support the budget request of directing competitive grants solely toward funding big game research and conservation in the 11 western State-identified priority corridors. State Wildlife competitive grants must be available nationwide.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The recommendation continues various administrative provisions from fiscal year 2019.

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 419 separate and distinct units, is recognized globally as a leader in park management and resource preservation. The national park system represents much of the finest the Nation has to offer in terms of natural beauty and wildlife, historical and archeological relics, and cultural heritage. Through its

varied sites, the National Park Service attempts to explain America's history, interpret its culture, preserve examples of its natural ecosystems, and provide recreational and educational opportunities for U.S. citizens and visitors from all over the world. In addition, the National Park Service provides support to Tribal, local, and State governments to preserve culturally significant, ecologically important, and public recreational lands.

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$2,576,992,000
Budget estimate, 2021	2,516,690,000
Recommended, 2021	2,776,642,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+199,650,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+259,952,000

The Committee recommends \$2,776,642,000 for Operation of the National Park System (ONPS), \$199,650,000 above the enacted level and \$259,952,000 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. All programs, projects, and activities are maintained at the enacted level, unless otherwise specified below.

The fiscal year 2020 bill directed the Service to provide alternatives to restructure the ONPS appropriation not later than 90 days following enactment of that Act and to brief the Committees on the prior fiscal year's spending realignment within 60 days of the end of the fiscal year. To date, the Service has not satisfied either directive.

The Service is directed to fulfill these directives within 30 days of enactment of this Act.

For the last several years, this Committee has focused on addressing the maintenance backlog issues across the National Park System. The Committee, therefore, applauds the impending enactment of the Great American Outdoors Act, which will significantly alleviate the strain on the National Park System caused by its \$11 billion maintenance backlog by providing more than a billion dollars annually.

To complement this progress, and to position the Service to be able to successfully utilize the new funding infusion, the Committee prioritizes investments in the capacity of our national parks in order to rebuild insufficient staffing levels, which have declined by roughly 3,000 positions since 2010. The Committee recommends a \$121,000,000 increase for the Service to begin rebuilding its workforce so that it can conserve and manage our natural and cultural resources to ensure an enriching national park experience for the public. These increases support the restoration of 1,200 positions in the parks and are distributed proportionally across Resource Stewardship, Visitor Services, and Visitor Protection within the ONPS account. Re-building this capacity is critical as parks develop and implement deferred maintenance projects and acquire new lands under the Great American Outdoors Act.

Additional funding guidance is provided below.

Resource Stewardship.—The Committee recommends \$366,674,000 for resource stewardship. The recommendation includes \$3,925,000 for the Partnership Wild & Scenic Rivers pro-

gram, \$3,000,000 for Quagga and Zebra Mussel Programs, and \$800,000 for Cave and Karst Ecosystem Research. The recommendation includes a program increase of \$800,000 for the National Trails System. Additionally, the recommendation provides \$1,500,000 for the national networks, which include the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom, the African American Civil Rights Network, the Reconstruction Era National Historic Network, and the World War II Heritage Cities Network.

Everglades Restoration.—The Committee recommends \$10,282,000 for the Everglades Restoration Program. 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.

Visitor Services.—The Committee recommends \$287,684,000 for Visitor Services. The recommendation includes funding to support the 2021 Presidential Inauguration, as requested, and provides \$500,000 for the Indian Youth Service Corps program. The National Capital Area Performing Arts Program is funded at no less than the enacted level.

Park Protection.—The Committee recommends \$408,711,000 for Park Protection. The recommendation includes the requested funding for the Southern Arizona Office and to support the 2021 Presidential Inauguration. Base funding for Washington D.C. Metropolitan Area U.S. Park Police Operations is reduced by \$5,000,000.

The Department and Service have failed to provide the Committee with the information requested in the June 3, 2020 letter to Secretary Bernhardt and Acting Chief Monahan regarding the use of aggressive action against peaceful protesters in Lafayette Park on June 1, 2020. The Service is directed to provide this information within 10 days of enactment of this Act. Accompanying bill language reduces USPP funding by \$50,000 for each day that this directive is not fulfilled.

Facility Operations and Maintenance.—The Committee recommends \$945,481,000 for Facilities Operations and Maintenance. The recommendation accepts the proposed reduction for DC Water and Sewer.

Park Support.—The Committee recommends \$572,129,000 for Park Support. The recommendation provides \$1,000,000 for NPS App Development to expand public access to Federal recreational opportunities by developing a servicewide mobile app. The requested funding to monitor projects funded through the Urban Park and Recreational Recovery program is also provided. The requested reductions for the Departmentwide Reorganization Plan and the shift of ethics functions have been accepted.

Commissions.—The recommendation includes \$3,300,000 for the 400 Years of African-American History Commission to be spent in accordance with the 400 Years of African-American History Commission Act and \$3,300,000 for the Semiquincentennial Commission to be spent in accordance with the Semiquincentennial Commission Act of 2016.

Fixed Costs.—The recommendation provides \$34,759,000 for fixed costs, as requested.

Global Positioning System Modernization.—Within the funds provided, \$4,000,000 is for the replacement of Global Positioning Sys-

tem (GPS) data collection devices used by the Service for facilities planning, lands administration, visitor safety, and infrastructure protection. The Committee is aware that approximately 25 percent of the Service's field data collection devices use an operating system that are no longer supported by the manufacturer and, therefore, the devices are not able to comply with the Department's Information Technology security requirements. The funds provided will allow the Service to bring field data collection devices into compliance.

National Park Foundation.—The recommendation includes \$5,000,000 for the National Park Foundation, equal to the enacted level.

New Responsibilities at New and Existing Park Areas.—The recommendation provides \$7,063,000 for New Responsibilities at New and Existing Park Areas, as requested.

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

Air Tour Management.— The Committee shares the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit's opinion of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the Service's underwhelming and unsuccessful effort to implement the Air Tour Management Act of 2000. The Committee directs the Service to submit not later than 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations a court-approved plan for bringing 23 national parks into compliance with such Act and the subsequent court-required updates as of the date of enactment of this Act.

America's First Frontier.—The Committee urges the Service to advance interpretive efforts at existing Service sites and in collaboration with other Federal, State, and local agencies, including other bureaus within the Department of the Interior, to detail the start of westward expansion through the Northwest Territory as Americas First Frontier.

Blackstone Valley National Heritage Corridor.—The Committee continues the fiscal year 2020 enacted directive regarding cooperative agreements with the local coordinating entity for the Blackstone Valley National Heritage Corridor.

Diversity Reporting Requirements for Special Use Permits.—The Service is directed to explore the feasibility of adding diversity reporting requirements to special use permits for commercial filming projects on Service lands.

Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.—The significant threat that quagga mussel infestations pose to the health of the Colorado River ecosystem and its tributaries is concerning. There is a need for adequate monitoring of recreational boating activities carried out subsequent to leaving the National Recreation Area. The Service is encouraged to consider a pilot program at Glen Canyon National Recreation Area to assist in better monitoring and cleaning of recreational boating.

Hetch Hetchy Reservoir.—The Hetch Hetchy Reservoir, which is located in Yosemite National Park, is the drinking water source for 2.7 million Americans. Since the reservoir's creation in 1923, boating has been prohibited to prevent the introduction of contaminants, and to date the quality of the water from Hetch Hetchy Res-

ervoir is such that it does not require filtration. The Service is directed to maintain this longstanding prohibition.

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

Master Lease within National Capital Region.—The Committee notes that the Service is proceeding with a plan to lease three golf courses located within the National Capital Region and expresses its support for a selection process that is conducted in a fair, open and transparent manner and that gives strong consideration to proposals that (1) demonstrate a strong commitment to ongoing collaboration with the Service; (2) demonstrate a commitment to working to perpetuate the legacy of innovative design on the courses, consistent with National Environmental Policy Act requirements; (3) maximize economic, educational, and social impact on local communities and increase visitation and outdoor recreation within the nation's capital; and (4) are submitted by organizations with a proven record of success working collaboratively with public and private sector institutions, including federal and local government entities.

Outreach.—The Committee recognizes that the Service has taken steps to increase outreach, make parks more accessible, and increase recruitment within minority schools and communities. The Committee directs the Service to continue with these efforts and to develop partnerships and programs with Hispanic Serving Institutions, Historically Black Colleges and Universities, and other Minority Serving Institutions that contribute to the mission of the National Park Service. The Service is directed to complete and submit to the Committee on Appropriations the study required by House Report 116–100 within 60 days of enactment of the Act.

Partnership Wild and Scenic Rivers.—The Committee recognizes the effectiveness of the Partnership Wild & Scenic Rivers Program in fulfilling its core mission to preserve resources, provide for visitor enjoyment and protection, operate and maintain facilities, and manage and administer the national parks. The Committee encourages the NPS to study the feasibility of including sites undergoing restoration for possible inclusion in the Wild & Scenic Rivers Program, so that nearly-restored sites may be considered before restoration is complete.

Pearl Harbor National Memorial.—The Service is directed to explore the feasibility of a pilot program, consistent with the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act, that would work with stakeholders, including the Department of Defense, and establish public-private partnerships to enhance the overall visitor experience at the Pearl Harbor National Memorial. The Service is directed to report its findings to the Committee on Appropriations within one year of enactment of the Act.

Plastic Waste Reduction.—On August 16, 2017, the Service announced its repeal of the policy entitled, “Recycling and Reduction of Disposable Plastic Bottles in Parks”. This policy allowed parks to voluntarily establish disposable plastic water bottle sales elimination programs that aimed to reduce the disposal of plastic water bottles in national parks. Since the repeal, there have been no alternative approaches to mitigating or preventing plastic pollution.

Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, the Service is directed to develop and submit to the Committee a plan to mitigate or prevent plastic pollution in the National Park System. The plan should include an evaluation of the potential role of refillable water stations and recyclable packaging.

Reimbursement to DC Government.—During the 35-day federal government shutdown that began on December 22, 2018, the District of Columbia expended more than \$78,000 to provide trash removal on Service property. The Service is directed to expeditiously reimburse the District of Columbia for those expenses.

World War II Interpretation.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the interpretive story at the World War II Memorial as a national focal point for a message of perseverance and hope at a defining moment in American history. The Service is encouraged to include innovative storytelling at the memorial, which incorporates video and collections with related WWII sites. Additionally, within 60 days of enactment of this Act, the Service is directed to update the Committee on the status of its plans to address this hairline fracture in the Atlantic side of the memorial, including a timeline for its repair.

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, 2020	\$71,166,000
Budget estimate, 2021	33,924,000
Recommended, 2021	74,292,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+3,126,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+40,368,000

The Committee recommends \$74,292,000 for national recreation and preservation, \$3,126,000 above the enacted level and \$40,368,000 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. Fixed costs are provided, otherwise, all programs, projects, and activities are maintained at fiscal year 2020 levels, unless otherwise specified below.

Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Trails.— The Committee recommends \$3,000,000 for Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Trails. The Committee notes that efforts to enact a long-term reauthorization of this program continue and expects that the Service will continue to implement the program at the funding level appropriated by Congress in the meantime, pursuant to a recent opinion by the Service's comptroller and consistent with the U.S. Government Accountability Office's principles of Federal appropriations law.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Grants.— The Committee recommends \$1,907,000 for Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Grants.

Japanese Confinement Site Grants.—The Committee recommends \$3,155,000 for Japanese Confinement Site Grants.

American Indian and Native Hawaiian Art and Culture Grants.—The Committee recommends \$1,250,000 for American Indian and Native Hawaiian Art and Culture Grants.

9/11 Memorial Act Grants.—The Committee recommends \$2,500,000 for the competitive grant program, as authorized by the 9/11 Memorial Act (Public Law 115–413).

Heritage Partnership Programs.—The Committee recommends \$24,024,000 for Heritage Partnership Programs, an increase of \$2,080,000 above the enacted level. The bill includes language waiving cost-share requirements for fiscal year 2021.

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

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

Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District.—The Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District has proven to be a unique public-private partnership model for the protection and preservation of this nationally significant site. The Committee encourages the Service to work with the District to ensure that authorities provided under the District’s enabling legislation are fully utilized to maximize the effectiveness of this partnership. Additionally, the Service is encouraged to work with Congress to consider reclassifying it as a National Battlefield Site. The Committee also directs the Service to convene the Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park Advisory Commission to consider opportunities to maximize the visitor experience across all elements of the battlefield.

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, 2020	\$118,660,000
Budget estimate, 2021	40,672,000
Recommended, 2021	136,425,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+17,765,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+95,753,000

The Committee recommends \$136,425,000 for historic preservation, \$17,765,000 above the enacted level and \$95,753,000 above the budget request.

Historic Preservation Offices.—The bill provides \$55,675,000 for State Historic Preservation Offices and \$15,000,000 for Tribal Historic Preservation Offices. The Committee is acutely aware of the critical role these entities play in supporting construction projects by conducting Section 106 reviews and that the COVID–19 pan-

demic has had a devastating impact. Increases are provided to help mitigate those impacts.

Competitive Grants.—The Committee rejects the proposed elimination of the competitive grants program and recommends \$23,250,000, an increase of \$4,500,000 above the enacted level. Competitive grants to document, interpret, and preserve historical sites associated with the Civil Rights Movement are funded at \$18,000,000, an increase of \$2,500,000 above the enacted level. The Committee provides \$4,250,000 for the newly established civil rights grant program that preserves and highlights the sites and stories associated with securing civil rights for All Americans, including women, American Latino, Native American, Asian American, Pacific Islander, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, and LGBTQ Americans. The recommendation also includes \$1,000,000 for grants to underserved communities.

Save America's Treasures Grants.—The Committee rejects the proposed elimination of the Save America's Treasures Grant program and recommends \$25,000,000, an increase of \$9,000,000 above the enacted level. The Save America's Treasures competitive grant program preserves our nation's most significant historic and cultural resources. The demand for this program eclipses the funds available. The Committee encourages the Service to ensure that archaeological collections representing indigenous cultures and remote regions of the country are considered for the grants as they may be nationally significant by providing a richer portrait of the nation's past.

Grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities.—The Committee provides \$10,000,000 for the Historically Black Colleges and Universities grant program. The Committee notes that the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (Public Law 116–9) reauthorized the Historically Black Colleges and Universities Historic Preservation Fund Program through fiscal year 2025. The recommendation funds the program at the fully authorized amount.

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

Hispanic Heritage Sites.—The Committee is concerned that across the United States, many sites that are historically connected to Hispanic contributions to American society and culture have not been given proper recognition, which affects how Americans see Hispanics in U.S. history. While the Service has taken steps to improve Hispanic representation in heritage sites, the Committee believes there is more work to be done and directs the Service to complete and submit to the Committee on Appropriations the study required by House Report 116–100 within 60 days of enactment of the Act.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$389,345,000
Budget estimate, 2021	192,649,000
Recommended, 2021	223,907,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	– 165,438,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+31,258,000

The Committee recommends \$223,907,000 for Construction, \$165,438,000 below the enacted level and \$31,258,000 above the budget request.

Line-Item Construction.—The bill includes \$131,788,000 for line-item construction priorities included in the budget request. The recommendation does not include funds to rehabilitate the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site to serve as a new regional office location and no funds are provided to relocate the Park Service's Pacific West Regional Office (Regions 8, 9, 10, and 12) from its current location in the San Francisco Bay Area, California. With the extension of the lease through August 2023, the Park Service should utilize this time to locate a permanent location for the regional headquarters office and coordinate this plan with stakeholders and the Congress. Furthermore, the Service shall instead brief the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this Act regarding an alternative plan for the long-term utilization of the site.

The Committee directs that, within 30 days of the submission of the fiscal year 2022 budget or by March 1, 2021, whichever comes first, the Service shall to submit to the Committee a prioritized list of projects and the corresponding project data sheets totaling 125% of the amount appropriated in the prior enacted fiscal year, with no less than one-third of the projects allocated to deferred maintenance.

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

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CONSTRUCTION

State	Project	Budget Request	Committee Recommendation
HI	Pearl Harbor National Memorial, Replace Failing Shoreside Dock at Visitor Center	\$5,647,000	\$5,647,000
MD	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, Repair Canal Inlet Lock 1 and Lift Locks 1,2 and 5	11,062,000	11,062,000
MT	Glacier National Park, Replace Utilities Along Lake McDonald	16,874,000	16,874,000
TN	Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Rehabilitate Sugarlands Water and Wastewater Systems	8,614,000	8,614,000
DC	National Mall and Memorial Parks, Rehabilitate Elevator and Install Walkways at Thomas Jefferson Memorial	4,500,000	4,500,000
DE	First State National Historical Park, Rehabilitate Historic Sheriff's House in New Castle	7,871,000	7,871,000
CO	Rocky Mountain National Park, Replace Undersized Entrance Station at Fall River Entrance	5,728,000	5,728,000
HI	Kalaupapa National Historical Park, Rehabilitate Unsafe and Failing Electrical System for Settlement	16,030,000	16,030,000
NJ	Gateway National Recreation Area, Replace Officers Row Seawall at Sandy Hook	15,816,000	15,816,000
DC	President's Park, Repair Ornamental Fountains at Lafayette Park and White House Grounds	5,774,000	5,774,000
CA	Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Rehabilitate Unsafe and Inadequate Primary Electrical System at Fort Mason	19,406,000	19,406,000
AK	Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park & Preserve, Replace Deficient VC/HQ Water Treatment System	4,277,000	4,277,000
WA	North Cascades National Park, Expand Utility Infrastructure for Stehekin Wildland Fire Facility and Dorm	6,189,000	6,189,000
	Total	127,788,000	127,788,000

National Parks Fire Recovery.—In an effort to ensure that parks around the country continue to provide for safe and uninterrupted visitor use of facilities, within funding for Special Programs, the Committee encourages the National Park Service to provide funds

for emergency and unscheduled projects at sites around the country impacted by fires in 2019, such as Big Bend National Park.

Ozark National Scenic Riverways.—The Committee understands that the Ozark National Scenic Riverways (ONSR) has a significant amount of maintenance backlog to complete as a result of damage from flooding in 2017 as well as several restoration and replacement projects for features at popular sites located within the park. The Committee recognizes the economic impact the ONSR has on the surrounding communities and the importance of reopening these features in a timely manner. As such, the National Park Service is directed to make every effort practical to move forward with these projects so that the ONSR is fully open to the local communities as well as tourists.

World Heritage Sites.—The Committee urges the Service to prioritize funding for the backlog of maintenance and preservation projects including National Park System units designated as World Heritage Sites. The Service has not fulfilled the reporting directive contained in House Report 116–100 and is directed to submit such a report to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of the Act.

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$208,400,000
Budget estimate, 2021	17,626,000
Recommended, 2021	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	– 208,400,000
Budget estimate, 2021	– 17,626,000

As explained in the front matter under the heading “Land and Water Conservation Fund,” the Committee has not recommended discretionary funding for the Land Acquisition and State Assistance account. Rather, funding will now come from the Fund as a result of the Great American Outdoors Act. The recommendation does include a rescission of \$2,000,000 of prior year unobligated balances.

Outdoor Recreation.—The Committee encourages the National Park Service to prioritize funding under State and Local Assistance Programs to support establishment of greenways, parks, trails and other outdoor recreation facilities in honor of America’s veterans. Veterans memorial greenways and trails that protect or improve native habitat, water quality, and are linked to a designated Wild and Scenic River, National Recreation Area, or the Mississippi River system would be good candidates for additional priority.

CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$15,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	0
Recommended, 2021	15,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	0
Budget estimate, 2021	+15,000,000

The Committee recommends \$15,000,000 for the Centennial Challenge matching grant program, equal to the enacted level and \$15,000,000 above the budget request.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Originating in 1879, the United States Geological Survey (USGS or Survey), is the Nation's largest water, earth, and biological science and civilian mapping agency. As the sole science agency for the Department of the Interior, the Survey provides reliable scientific information to describe and understand the Earth; monitor and protect public safety, health, and American economic prosperity, and improve resilience to natural hazards; informs stewardship of energy and mineral resources; helps sustain healthy fish and wildlife populations; improves water resource decision making; investigates wildlife diseases; and provides accurate, high-resolution geospatial data. The Survey works in partnership within Interior and across the government as well as with States, Tribes, and academia. The diversity of Survey scientific expertise enables the Survey to provide the best available science and scientific information to resource managers and planners, emergency response officials, and the public.

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$1,270,957,000
Budget estimate, 2021	971,185,000
Recommended, 2021	1,292,987,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+22,030,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+321,802,000

The Committee recommends \$1,292,987,000 for Surveys, Investigations, and Research, \$22,030,000 above the enacted level and \$321,802,000 above the budget request. The budget request included a proposed budget restructure that the recommendation approves in a modified form to provide more detail and ensure program and funding transparency. Fixed costs are provided but requested program changes are not provided unless specifically addressed below. Recommended program changes, instructions, and details follow below and in the table at the end of this report.

The Survey provides critical scientific research and data to land and water managers in priority ecosystems including the California Bay Delta, the Everglades, the Chesapeake Bay and the Great Lakes. This work is funded through multiple mission areas and accounts, and the Committee expects this work to continue at no less than fiscal year 2020 enacted level, unless otherwise directed.

Ecosystems.—The recommendation modifies and expands upon the proposed budget restructure by including Environmental Health and Land Change Science and provides \$261,257,000, \$90,713,000 above the enacted level and \$133,920,000 above the budget request. The increase above the enacted level includes the fiscal year 2020 funding of \$23,495,000 for Environmental Health in the Energy and Minerals Mission Area and \$59,409,000 for National and Regional Climate Adaptation Science Centers and components of Land Change Science funded in the Land Resources Mission Area.

Environmental Health.—The recommendation does not approve the proposed elimination of the Environmental Health program and includes \$23,495,000, the enacted level. Funding is maintained at the enacted level for Contaminant Biology at \$10,397,000 and for Toxic Substances Hydrology at \$13,098,000. The Committee

does not accept the proposed reduction of more than \$1,000,000 for harmful algal bloom research and directs no less than \$2,000,000 be allocated for this research. The Survey is to continue its research on understanding the prevalence of toxins in the nation's natural bodies of water by expanding its understanding of cyanobacteria and toxins in stream and wetland ecosystems and the associated health impacts, especially through drinking water. The Survey is directed to examine pathways through which sediment and nutrients move that result in the formation of harmful algal blooms and to remain an active participant in the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control Act Interagency Working Group to expedite the development and deployment of remote sensing tools to assist with early event warning delivered through mobile devices and web portals. The Committee also directs the Survey to maintain its monitoring and research activities in the Tahoe basin on nearshore algal blooms and to support implementation of P.L. 106–506. Within 60 days of enactment of this Act, the Survey is to provide a report to the Committee on the Environmental Health research it plans to conduct in fiscal year 2021.

Species Management Research Program.—For Species Management Research, the recommendation does not approve any of the proposed reductions and provides \$54,729,000, \$14,736,000 above the request. Funding for the Great Lakes Science Center is provided at no less than \$13,000,000. The Committee supports the Great Lakes Science Center's collaboration with the broader Great Lakes Partnership to implement priority science needs for biological assessment tools and technologies. House Report 116–9 requested a report on significant gaps that exist in understanding and enhancing the Great Lakes ecosystem and the funding needed to provide the scientific information required by resource managers. The Committee understands the Survey worked with State, Federal, Tribal and other partners, including the Great Lakes Fisheries Commission, to gather information on data gaps in understanding and enhancing the Great Lakes ecosystem and directs this report be expedited through the clearance process and provided to the Committee no later than 30 days after enactment of this Act. Accompanying this report, the Committee is to be briefed on whether a study by the National Academy of Sciences is needed to supplement the Survey report to identify research and infrastructure needs and make recommendations for federal investments.

Land Management Research Program.—For the Land Management Research Program, the recommendation does not approve any of the proposed reductions and provides \$57,408,000, \$19,471,000 above the request. The Survey is directed to fund all priority geographic landscapes and ecosystems, such as the Everglades and Chesapeake Bay, at no less than the enacted level. The Committee urges the Survey to continue its work on native plant research and identify opportunities for the Department to increase the use of native plants in land restoration projects as well as the native plant species that could be most successful for restoration and promote improved ecosystem function. The recommendation maintains the enacted level of funding for sage grouse research and urges the survey to ensure there is current population estimates and modeling to make an informed decision about the status and viability of the

species. The Survey is encouraged to study the hydrology of saline lakes in the Great Basin, specifically the relationship between migratory birds and wildlife, and submit a proposal for funding this research in the fiscal year 2022 budget.

Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research Program.—The recommendation renames the proposed Biological Threats Research Program to the Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research Program to provide more clarity about the research funded in this program. The recommendation provides \$37,666,000, \$9,125,000 above the request. This funding level provides \$10,620,000 to continue critical research for Asian Carp, including \$3,000,000 for research to contain or eradicate grass carp such as the Survey's ongoing work to develop species-specific toxicants for grass carp. The recommendation provides \$2,720,000, \$1,000,000 above the enacted level, for research on chronic wasting disease in wild populations of cervids. The Survey should continue to collaborate with partners, including institutions of higher education that have expertise in biology, ecology, and epidemiology of prion diseases, to develop early detection tools and compounds to disrupt transmission of the disease. Funding for research on Coral Disease, White Nose Syndrome, and Greater Everglades Invasive species is maintained at the enacted level. The Survey is encouraged to continue to inform monitoring and management efforts for the Emerald Ash Borer.

Climate Adaptation Science Centers and Land Change Science.—The Committee provides \$62,959,000 for Climate Adaptation and Land Change Science, \$42,093,000 above the request. The Committee does not accept the proposed funding reduction and realignment of the Climate Adaptation Science Centers (CASCs) and provides \$41,335,000, \$3,000,000 above the enacted level to ensure all centers remain open, operational, and fully functional. In fiscal year 2020, Congress demonstrated support to continue and advance the operation of the national and all nine regional climate adaptation science centers, including standing up the Midwest Climate Adaptation Science Center. The recommendation provides for no less than \$4,000,000 to support the development of the Midwest Climate Adaptation Science Center, which the Committee expects to be established through a competitive process and hosted in a Midwestern state. The Committee requests an update from the Survey on the status of the Midwest Climate Adaptation Science Center within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

CASCs provide actionable science and research that directly address many of the climate-related challenges unique to different regions of the country and are invaluable to stakeholders and policy makers. The Committee believes the Administration's attempt to reduce and curtail the activities of these centers is shortsighted and counterproductive at a time when our natural and cultural resources, our communities, and our health are being assaulted by climate change. The Committee remains concerned that funding for these regional centers and approval of the staffing plan continues to face unnecessary delays. The Survey is directed to expeditiously fill all staffing vacancies in fiscal year 2021 and to prioritize and expedite the distribution of funds to regional centers, including university consortia, to ensure timely obligations. The recommendation maintains funding for Tribal Climate Adaptation Science at the enacted level and provides \$21,624,000 for land change science.

Cooperative Research Units (CRUs).—The Committee recognizes the value of Cooperative Research Units and rejects the proposed elimination of the program. The recommendation includes \$25,000,000, \$1,000,000 above the enacted level, to support these research institutions and maintain the educational pipeline, including improving and increasing youth involvement in science and resource management. The recommendation continues the fiscal year 2020 directive to fill critical vacancies, specifically vacancies needed to build quantitative fisheries capacity in inland waters of the Upper Mississippi Basin. The Survey is to use \$700,000 from within available funds to establish a CRU with a programmatic focus on water scarcity with an institution of higher education that does not currently have a CRU. CRUs are expected to coordinate new research projects with the United.

Energy and Mineral Resources.—The Committee agrees to the proposed budget restructure, but not the elimination of the Environmental Health Program which the recommendation funds in the Ecosystems Mission Area. The recommendation provides \$91,181,000 for Energy and Minerals, \$1,140,000 above the enacted level which provides fixed costs and equal to the budget request.

The Committee recommends \$60,664,000 for the Mineral Resources Program, the budget request, which includes \$10,598,000 to support the Earth Mapping Resources Initiative, Earth MRI. This funding level allows the Survey to work with Federal and State partners to modernize the Nation's understanding of the subsurface and improve the topographic, geological, and geophysical mapping of the United States. Making this data available electronically supports management of private-sector mineral exploration of critical minerals and land-use planning.

The recommendation includes \$30,517,000 for the Energy Resources Program, the budget request. The Survey is directed to collaborate with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to make sure any research or energy assessments do not adversely impact species or their habitats.

Natural Hazards.—The Committee recommends \$173,588,000 for Natural Hazards Programs, \$2,718,000 above the enacted level and \$35,589,000 above the budget request.

The recommendation does not accept the reductions proposed in the budget request and provides \$86,539,000 for Earthquake hazards, \$1,636,000 above the enacted level and \$26,229,000 above the budget request. The Committee strongly supports the Earthquake Hazards program and recommends \$25,700,000 for continued development and expansion of the ShakeAlert West Coast earthquake early warning (EEW) system and for capital costs associated with the buildout of the ShakeAlert EEW. The Survey is encouraged to continue its collaboration with California, Oregon, and Washington to advance this program. The recommendation funds deferred maintenance and modernization for the Advanced National Seismic System, Regional Seismic Network Support, and the Seismic Network, which includes the Central and Eastern U.S. Seismic Network, at no less than the enacted level. Funding for the operation and maintenance of the 43 adopted Earthscope USArray stations is maintained at \$3,000,000. The recommendation provides the funding requested for the next update of the National Seismic Hazard Model. The Survey may use up to \$500,000 from within avail-

able funds to update the seismic hazard models and maps for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands in the same manner that is being done for the models for Alaska and Hawaii. The Survey shall submit a report to the Committee on the updating of the National Seismic Hazard Map within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

The Committee remains concerned about the lack of knowledge and offshore real-time instrumentation available for the Cascadia subduction zone. Scientific understanding of earthquakes and the ocean environment will benefit from the wealth of offshore data collected. The Survey is to continue its development of an early earthquake warning system and its expansion into locations that will benefit from early detection and characterization of earthquakes and tsunamis, to include the Caribbean Basin.

The recommendation does not accept the proposed reductions for the Volcano Hazards program and provides \$30,695,000, \$429,000 above the enacted level for fixed costs. Maintaining the current level of funding for operations at high-threat volcanoes, next generation lahar detection operations, and next generation lahar detection system infrastructure on very high-threat volcanoes ensures there is a system and equipment in place to monitor, detect, and warn the public of volcano and seismic hazards, including lahars, and earthquakes on high-threat volcanoes.

The Committee does not accept the proposed reduction for the Landslides Hazards program, and provides \$4,091,000, \$53,000 above the enacted level for fixed costs. This funding level will prevent human and economic loss through the development of methods and models for landslide hazard assessment, monitoring, and tools for landslide early warning and situational awareness.

The recommendation does not accept the proposed reduction for station upgrades for the Global Seismographic Network (GSN) and provides \$7,189,000, \$36,000 above the enacted level for fixed costs. Adequate resources are provided to continue the multiyear effort to replace failing and obsolete equipment, install new Department of Energy funded sensors, and maintain the network at a high level of quality and reliability.

The USGS Geomagnetism program is part of the U.S. National Space Weather Program (NSWP), an interagency collaboration that includes programs in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Department of Defense, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and National Science Foundation. The program provides data to the NSWP agencies, oil drilling services companies, geophysical surveying companies, and electrical transmission utilities. The Committee funds this program at \$4,025,000, \$25,000 above the enacted level for fixed costs, to ensure that all 14 magnetic observatories remain open and operating and to avoid any disruption to this work. Funding is also provided to support the second year of the Magnetotelluric Survey of the contiguous United States.

The Coastal and Marine Hazards and Resources program supports the hazards programs across the Survey and the Administration's priorities to ensure secure and reliable supplies of critical mineral and energy resources. The recommendation includes \$41,049,000, \$539,000 above the enacted level for fixed costs and rejects the proposed reductions.

Water Resources.—The Committee does not accept the proposed budget restructure. If the Survey proposes another budget restructure in the fiscal year 2022 budget request, it should clearly outline the proposed programmatic changes and easily identify where significant programs will be housed. The recommendation funds Water Resources in the fiscal year 2020 budget structure and provides \$237,443,000, \$3,323,000 above the enacted level and \$56,634,000 above the budget request.

The recommendation includes \$46,051,000 for the Water Availability and Use Science Program, \$1,436,000 below the enacted level and rejects the proposed reductions. Instead of eliminating funding for the Mississippi Alluvial Plain Aquifer Assessment as requested, the Committee provides \$3,000,000 to continue this research program including monitoring saltwater intrusion. The Committee understands the Survey has already funded four major projects at the Lower Mississippi Gulf Water Science Center to map salinity constituents in the Mississippi Alluvial aquifer and Middle Claiborne Aquifer, monitor and model groundwater, and assess aquifer chlorides. The Survey is encouraged to include a proposal in the fiscal year 2022 budget request to monitor saltwater intrusion. The recommendation provides \$1,000,000 to initiate research that examines the hydrologic impact of extraction of water for bottling on water tables, on concentrations of contaminants, on saltwater intrusion into the groundwater, and to better understand water availability. The Water Resources Mission Area allows the Survey to provide information and tools to first responders, the public, water managers and planners, policy makers, and other decision makers. The Committee urges the Survey to continue to engage with universities and other partners to utilize the best available technology to develop advanced modeling tools, state-of-the-art forecasts, and decision support systems for water emergencies and daily water operations. The recommendation maintains the enacted level of funding for the U.S.-Mexico Transboundary Aquifer Assessment. The Committee supports the Survey's work on the development of an irrigation withdrawal model which will include consumptive use. The Survey is to brief the Committee 120 days after enactment of this Act on what is needed to improve model performance and assist water resource managers in their planning for current and future needs.

The Cooperative Matching Funds program is designed to bring State, Tribal, and local partners together to respond to emerging water issues through shared efforts and funding. The recommendation provides \$64,029,000, an increase of \$500,000 above the enacted level.

Streamgages are crucial to early warning and flood damage reduction efforts across the United States. The Committee recommends \$85,752,000 for the National Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program, \$1,579,000 above the enacted level. This increase provides for fixed costs and an additional \$500,000 for the Survey to acquire an additional 10 flood-hardened gages for the Federal Priority Streamgage (FPS) network and supports approximately 3,480 streamgages in the Federal Priority Streamgage Network, which accelerates attainment of the Survey's long-term goal of 4,760 sites. The Committee does not accept any of the proposed program reductions, including the elimination of

funding for Tribal Waters which the recommendation maintains at the enacted level.

The Committee recommends \$94,640,000 for the National Water Quality program, \$2,180,000 above the enacted level. The recommendation rejects the proposed reductions and includes an increase of \$500,000 for the Urban Waters Federal Partnership for a total funding level of \$1,500,000. To understand the health effects of harmful algal blooms (HABs), monitor, characterize, prevent, and control them, the recommendation includes an increase of \$500,000 for a total of no less than \$5,471,000. This increase provides for the implementation of a sentinel system, using multi-sensor satellite data, that will continuously monitor the U.S. for HABs and provide rapid response alerts to water resource agencies, health departments, and the public. As part of this research, the Committee supports the Survey's examination of the pathways through which sediment and nutrients move through watersheds and into bodies of water and how that relates to the formation of harmful algal blooms. The Survey is also urged to coordinate with the Environmental Protection Agency to monitor the nation's water systems and publish available data on the amount of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFOA/PFAS) detected in our water systems.

The Water Resources Research Act was designed to provide more effective coordination of the Nation's water research by establishing Water Resources Research Institutes at universities in each State, territory, and the District of Columbia. These institutes provide vital support to stakeholders, States, and Federal agencies for long-term water planning, policy development, and resource management. The recommendation does not accept the proposed elimination of funding for this program and provides \$11,000,000, \$1,000,000 above the enacted level. Research initiated in fiscal year 2020 on aquatic invasive species in the Upper Mississippi River region to address a critical need for multi-state research is maintained at no less than the enacted level. The Committee encourages the continuation of the development of multi-state research teams to coordinate needed research for aquatic invasive species in the basin and requests a briefing on the aquatic invasive species hydrologic research proposals that are approved. The Survey is encouraged to use the additional resources provided in the recommendation to support PFAS research.

Core Science Systems.—The Committee accepts the proposed budget restructure to include National Land Mapping in the Core Science Systems Mission Area and recommends \$252,291,000 for Core Science Systems, \$40,242,000 above the budget request.

National Land Imaging.—The Committee recommends \$107,218,000 for National Land Imaging, \$21,305,000 above the budget request. The recommendation does not accept the proposed program reductions and provides \$84,337,000 for Satellite Operations; \$4,847,000 for the National Civil Applications Center; and \$1,215,000 for Remote Sensing State grants, the enacted levels.

Science, Synthesis, Analysis and Research.—The recommendation does not include the proposed reduction for the USGS Library and provides \$24,273,000, \$222,000 above the enacted level for fixed costs. Funding for the National Geologic and Geophysical Data Preservation Program is continued at the enacted level.

National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program.—The recommendation does not accept any of the proposed program reductions and includes \$40,685,000 for the National Geologic Mapping Program, \$6,288,000 above the enacted level. This increase includes fixed costs and provides \$6,000,000 above the enacted level to accelerate new mapping and sustain Phase Three of the National Geologic Map Database. This effort is bringing together detailed national and continental resolution 2D and 3D information, produced throughout the Survey and by federal and state partners, that is an essential underpinning of the USGS Earth Map and Earth MRI initiatives and will enhance drinking water protection, hazards resilience, infrastructure design, natural resource management, and support a wide range of fundamental research applications.

National Geospatial Program.—The recommendation includes \$80,115,000 for the National Geospatial Program, \$661,000 above the enacted level for fixed costs. The recommendation provides no less than \$46,000,000 for the 3D Elevation Program and directs the Survey to complete 100% coverage of the Great Lakes region, begin expanding coverage to the southeastern United States region, and to include a detailed cost estimate for achieving 100% coverage of that region in the fiscal year 2022 budget justification. The Committee supports the continued collaboration with partners to leverage the resources provided for 3DEP to achieve the goal of national coverage by 2026. Funding for the U.S. Topo program should be at no less than the enacted level and the Survey should continue to procure product-on-demand updates. The recommendation includes funding at the enacted level to produce digital surface models using unclassified satellite optical data for the U.S. and territories not mapped with LiDAR by 2021 in collaboration with appropriate U.S. agencies including the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, NASA, and the National Science Foundation. The Committee understands State and Federal agencies can use high accuracy lidar from the 3DEP program to quickly and remotely identify the location, size, and shape of sinkholes. and encourages the Survey to consider the inclusion of areas with a high risk of sinkhole development for repeat coverage. The Committee understands any funding awarded outside the Federal sector will undergo a competitive review process.

The Committee notes the importance of this mission area to conduct detailed surveys and distribute the resulting high-quality and highly accurate topographic, geologic, hydrographic, and biogeographic maps and remotely sensed data to the public. The Committee urges the Survey to continue to engage with universities and other partners to avoid duplication and utilize the best available technology to develop scalable, automated systems that can rapidly identify emerging hazard threats and provide real-time risk, damage and vulnerability assessments, and planning capabilities onto a website to provide enough precision to aid emergency responders and decision makers in easy to understand language, maps, graphics, and other appropriate outputs. The Committee understands the Survey has a long tradition of supporting university partners through peer-reviewed cooperative agreements and competitively awarded grants.

Science Support.—The Committee recommends \$97,245,000, \$417,000 above the enacted level which provides for fixed costs and reflects the transfer of ethics functions to the Office of the Solicitor. The recommendation does not accept the proposed reduction for program operations. The Committee expects administration and management services and information services to continue without reductions that would delay hiring, contracting, accounting functions, and other activities that support the missions of the Survey.

Facilities.—The recommendation includes \$179,982,000, \$901,000 below the enacted level and \$52,345,000 above the budget request. The recommendation includes \$109,718,000 for Rental Payments and Operations and Maintenance, \$4,999,000 above the enacted level and \$6,344,000 below the budget request. The recommendation does not provide the total increase requested but includes funding for rent increases at the National Center in Reston, the Denver Federal Center, and Menlo Park. Funding for fixed costs and for the relocation of Menlo Park to Moffett Field is also provided. For Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement, the recommendation does not accept the proposed increase and reductions in the budget request and provides \$70,264,000 which includes \$11,264,000 for projects. The COVID-19 pandemic highlights the need for continued research on zoonotic diseases in safe and secure facilities. The recommendation includes \$59,000,000 for discrete projects to renovate and support Biosafety level 2 and 3 Diagnostic Laboratories at the National Wildlife Health Center and ensure the facility has the capability to safely investigate outbreaks of wildlife disease. The Committee understands COVID-19 has impacted the co-locating of the USGS Mineral Resources Program research laboratories and personnel into a facility to be constructed on the campus of the Colorado School of Mines. The Survey is directed to update the Committee on this collaborative project within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$191,611,000
Budget estimate, 2021	188,815,000
Recommended, 2021	186,815,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	– 4,796,000
Budget estimate, 2021	– 2,000,000

The Committee recommends \$186,815,000 for the Ocean Energy Management appropriation. This amount is \$4,796,000 below the enacted level and \$2,000,000 below the budget request. The overall funding level is partially offset through the collection of rental receipts and other cost recovery fees totaling \$63,055,000, resulting in a final appropriation of \$123,760,000. The recommendation also includes a rescission of \$2,000,000 in prior year unobligated balances. Details of the recommendation are explained through the narrative below and the table at the back of this report.

Renewable Energy.—The Committee recommends \$29,465,000 for Renewable Energy, \$6,140,000 above the enacted level and \$3,000,000 above the budget request. Changes to the request in-

clude an increase of \$3,000,000 for additional offshore wind leasing activities and review of construction and operating plans.

Conventional Energy.—The Committee recommends \$58,487,000 for Conventional Energy, \$4,474,000 below the enacted level and \$2,000,000 below the budget request. Changes to the request include an additional reduction of \$2,000,000 in national program activities for a total reduction in that area of \$5,500,000.

Environmental Assessment.—The Committee recommends \$72,875,000 for Environmental Assessment, \$9,582,000 below the enacted level and \$3,000,000 below the budget request. Changes to the request include an additional reduction of \$3,000,000 in national program activities for a total reduction of \$12,000,000.

Marine Minerals.—The Committee recommends \$8,781,000 for Marine Minerals, \$3,052,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. The Committee supports the sand inventory as a key component of coastal mitigation efforts.

Executive Direction.—The Committee recommends \$17,207,000 for Executive Direction, \$68,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

General Provision.—Within the General Provisions section of this title, the Committee has included a provision which restricts funding for the Bureau's offshore oil and gas activities to only those planning areas contained in the current 2017–2022 Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing program, published in November 2016. The restriction applies to the enabling steps prior to leasing or to the consideration of areas for leasing as part of a leasing program, including the issuance of permits for geological and geophysical exploration. The Committee does not sanction the definition of OCS preleasing activities contained in H. Rpt. 102–116 p 46–47) and directs the Bureau to discontinue reliance on that description.

BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

OFFSHORE SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$192,812,000
Budget estimate, 2021	196,286,000
Recommended, 2021	197,786,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+4,974,000
Budget estimate, 2021	1,500,000

OFFSHORE SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

The Committee recommends \$197,786,000 for the Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement appropriation. This amount is \$4,974,000 above the enacted level and \$1,500,000 above the budget request. The overall funding level is partially offset through the collection of rental receipts, other cost recovery fees, and inspection fees totaling \$73,647,000, resulting in a final appropriation of \$124,139,000. The recommendation also includes a rescission of \$10,000,000 in prior year unobligated balances. The change to the request includes an increase of \$1,500,000 in the Operations activity to accommodate the hiring of additional inspectors in the Gulf of Mexico region. As the Bureau has acknowledged, the Gulf in-

spector corps has recently declined by 11 percent, from 120 inspectors in fiscal year 2017 to 107 in February of this year. Given current events in the offshore oil and gas industry and given that financial stressors can have an impact on safety, the Committee believes the addition of inspectors is a prudent approach.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$14,899,000
Budget estimate, 2021	12,700,000
Recommended, 2021	14,899,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	0
Budget estimate, 2021	+2,199,000

The Committee recommends \$14,899,000 for the Oil Spill Research appropriation, equal to the enacted level and \$2,199,000 above the budget request. The Committee has not agreed to the proposed reduction for the same reason noted in its fiscal year 2020 report (H. Rpt. 116–100); namely that the Bureau continues to acknowledge it has \$7,000,000 worth of maintenance pending at the Ohmsett Oil Spill Research Facility. The Committee urges the Bureau to apply these funds to the tank maintenance project and/or the main bridge replacement project.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$117,768,000
Budget estimate, 2021	93,202,000
Recommended, 2021	97,589,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	– 20,179,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+4,487,000

The Committee recommends \$97,589,000 for the Regulation and Technology appropriation. This amount is \$20,179,000 below the enacted level and \$4,487,000 above the budget request. The recommendation adopts a \$21,000,000 reduction in the State and tribal grants line, made possible because of carryover funds from prior fiscal years. The Committee understands that this is a one-time occurrence. Additional details regarding the recommendation are contained in the table at the back of this report.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$139,713,000
Budget estimate, 2021	23,064,000
Recommended, 2021	137,811,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	– 1,902,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+114,747,000

The Committee recommends \$137,811,000 for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund appropriation, \$1,902,000 below the enacted level and \$114,747,000 above the budget request. Of the funds provided, \$22,811,000 are derived from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund and \$115,000,000 are derived from the general treasury. The recommendation restores the proposed reduction in the economic development grants line, which the Committee con-

tinues under the same terms and conditions as contained in the fiscal year 2020 enacted bill. The recommendation also includes a rescission of \$13,000,000 in unobligated funds originally made available in fiscal year 2016 or before. Additional details regarding the recommendation are contained in the table at the back of this report.

Guidance on Economic Development Plans.—The Committee commends the Office for updating and republishing its guidance for entities applying for economic development funds. The Committee concurs with the Office that projects should be scrutinized to ensure the best use of these resources and for the protection of the program’s integrity.

Passive Treatment Systems.—The Committee is concerned about protecting the investments made by the Office over the past several years in the construction of Passive Treatment Systems, designed to address water pollution discharges from abandoned mine lands. The Committee therefore directs the Office to present a plan, within 90 days of enactment of this Act, to implement a program to provide grants for non-governmental organizations and local and state government agencies to help operate, maintain, and rehabilitate abandoned mine land passive treatment systems that were constructed to address water pollution.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Bureau of Indian Affairs and Office of the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs (together, “Indian Affairs”) programs serve 573 federally recognized Indian Tribes, a service population of approximately two million American Indians and Alaska Natives in Tribal and Native communities. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) provides direct services and funding for compacts and contracts for Tribes to provide Federal programs for a wide range of activities necessary for community development. Programs address Tribal government, natural resource management, trust services, law enforcement, economic development, and social service needs.

In preparation for the fiscal year 2021 appropriation bill, the Subcommittee held two days of hearings and received testimony from approximately 90 witnesses on a variety of topics pertaining to American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) programs. The Federal government has a legal and moral obligation to provide quality services to AI/AN. On a nonpartisan basis, the Committee continues to protect and, where possible, strengthen the budgets for Indian Country programs in this bill in order to address longstanding and underfunded needs.

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$1,577,110,000
Budget estimate, 2021	1,446,694,000
Recommended, 2021	1,641,086,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+63,976,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+194,392,000

The Committee recommends \$1,641,086,000 for Operation of Indian Programs, \$63,976,000 above the enacted level and \$194,392,000 above the budget request. All subactivities and program elements presented in the budget estimate submitted to Congress are continued at enacted levels and adjusted for internal transfers unless specifically addressed below. The recommendation includes fixed costs as requested where specified and, unless otherwise indicated, all increases are general program adjustments. None of the requested program changes are agreed to unless specifically addressed below. Recommended program changes, instructions, and details follow below and in the table at the end of this report. Additional instructions are included in the front of this report.

In addition to funds provided in this bill, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P.L. 116–136) included \$453,000,000 for the Operation of Indian Programs to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally. Due to the lack of infrastructure, the ongoing pandemic is hitting Indian Country harder than most other areas.

The Committee once again notes that due to internal transfers requested by Indian Tribes, some increases and decreases in program lines are anomalies. These anomalies create confusion in Indian Country about true funding levels for various programs. The Committee directs Indian Affairs to consult with Indian Tribes about the need to include Tribally-requested internal transfers on the budget program line if there is no impact on the ability of compacting and contracting Indian Tribes to transfer funds among programs. This will provide more transparency in future years about the amount of funds appropriated for various activities. The Committee directs Indian Affairs to include a Tribal internal transfer table within the annual budget submission.

Fixed Costs.—The Committee directs BIA to submit to the Committee actual fixed costs indicating separate amounts for Indian Tribes and for BIA, at the same time the annual budget justification is sent to Congress.

Tribal Priority Allocations.—Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA) programs fund basic Tribal services, such as social services, job placement and training, child welfare, natural resources management, and Tribal courts. TPA programs give Tribes the opportunity to further Indian self-determination by establishing their own priorities and reallocating Federal funds among programs in this budget category. The recommendation includes \$731,490,000 for BIA TPA programs.

Tiwahe.—The Committee directs BIA to continue funding for the Tiwahe (family) initiative at fiscal year 2020 levels across all programs and activities with funding distributed in the same amounts to the same recipients, including funding to support women and children's shelters. Numerous Tribes have expressed interest in operating a Tiwahe program, yet Congress is unable to assess whether changes should be made before expanding the program because Indian Affairs has not provided the final report as directed by House Report 115–765 and by the explanatory statement accompanying P.L. 116–94. The bill provides that \$1,000,000 of funds provided for Assistant Secretary Support within Executive Direction and Administrative Services is not available for obligation

until Indian Affairs provides the requested Tiwahe reports to the Committee.

Vacancies.—The Committee is concerned about the number of vacant positions throughout BIA. Staff shortages during the ongoing coronavirus pandemic is highlighting BIA's inability to fulfill its trust and treaty obligations to Indian Tribes. The Committee directs BIA to submit a list and location of vacant FTE positions by program within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

Tribal data.—The CARES Act required the Department of Treasury to consult with Indian Affairs on distributing funds provided to Treasury. As part of that consultation, Indian Affairs received sensitive Tribal data, which was then leaked. The Committee is disturbed by Indian Affairs' recent leak of sensitive Tribal data and expects the Inspector General to submit a report within 60 days of enactment of this Act on actions taken to correct the activity leading to the leak, whether the leak was intentional, actions taken to ensure the leak does not happen again and to report any disciplinary actions taken against employees responsible for the leak.

Tribal Government.—The recommendation includes \$336,887,000 for Tribal Government programs, \$2,708,000 above the enacted level and \$464,000 below the budget request. The recommendation includes internal transfers, as requested. The recommendation includes \$26,831,000 for Aid to Tribal Government, \$610,000 below the enacted level and \$270,000 below the budget request; \$80,978,000 for Consolidated Tribal Government Program, \$5,297,000 above the enacted level and \$708,000 below the budget request; \$176,359,000 for Self-Governance Compacts, \$3,706,000 below the enacted level and \$1,870,000 below the budget request; \$1,464,000 for New Tribes inclusive of fixed costs as requested, \$183,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request; \$5,000,000 for Small and Needy Tribes, equal to the enacted level and \$100,000 above the budget request; and \$8,895,000 for Tribal Government Program Oversight inclusive of fixed costs as requested, \$247,000 above the enacted level and \$150,000 above the budget request.

The recommendation also includes \$37,360,000 for Road Maintenance inclusive of fixed costs as requested, \$1,297,000 above the enacted level and \$2,134,000 above the budget request. The Committee continues funding for school bus roads at the enacted level and includes an additional \$1,064,000 to improve the condition of unpaved roads and bridges used by school buses transporting students. BIA is directed to report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on the distribution of funds provided for school bus routes.

The Committee is concerned about reports from some Tribes that their transportation funding has been dramatically reduced since 2004 following the shift to a statutory Tribal transportation funding distribution formula from the "relative need" distribution formula produced in a Tribal-negotiated rulemaking process. These funding formula cuts have put at risk the ability of some tribes to make effective use of their scarce BIA road maintenance and safety funds. The Committee directs BIA to report, within 90 days of enactment of this Act, to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on how formula funding levels have changed over the course of the past 16 years, Tribe by Tribe, State by State, and re-

gion by region so the Committee can compare how the statutory formula has changed Tribal distributions from the relative needs distribution formula (as published in Vol. 69, No. 137 of the July 19, 2004 Federal Register at page 43090).

Human Services.—The recommendation includes \$166,755,000 for Human Services programs, \$11,070,000 above the enacted level and \$79,265,000 above the budget request. The Committee includes all proposed internal transfers and fixed costs as requested and rejects all proposed program reductions and eliminations. Within this amount, the Committee provides \$53,995,000 for Social Services (TPA), \$2,521,000 above the enacted level and \$2,620,000 above the budget request; \$78,000,000 for Welfare Assistance (TPA), \$3,266,000 above the enacted level and \$61,138,000 above the budget request; \$290,000 for Human Services Tribal Design (TPA), \$17,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request; and \$3,126,000 for Human Services Program Oversight, \$61,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

Within this amount, the Committee provides \$19,636,000 for Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) (TPA), \$5,205,000 above the enacted level and \$3,799,000 above the budget request. The recommendation continues the \$1,000,000 provided in fiscal year 2020 for off-reservation programs authorized by section 202 of ICWA (25 U.S.C. § 1932). The Committee directs BIA to report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on the distribution of funds provided for off-reservation programs and identify any challenges to obligating funds.

The Committee rejects the proposed elimination of the Housing Improvement Program and instead provides \$11,708,000 for the program, equal to the enacted level.

Trust—Natural Resources Management.—The recommendation includes \$240,369,000 for Trust-Natural Resources Management programs, \$13,550,000 above the enacted level, and \$30,643,000 above the budget request. The Committee rejects the transfer of Minerals and Mining program to Trust-Natural Resources Management. Otherwise, the recommendation includes all proposed internal transfers, rejects all proposed program reductions and eliminations, and includes fixed costs where specified.

The Committee is concerned about illegal dumping and other environmentally harmful activity that occurs on allotted trust land, specifically in the Pacific Region. The Committee encourages the Agency to use available resources to assist Tribes in enforcing environmental codes and ordinances, as well as support Tribal consortia protecting against illegal dumping.

There has been recent momentum in achieving Everglades restoration with the funding provided for Endangered Species, Invasive Species and Natural Resources (TPA). The Committee continues funding for Everglades restoration funding at no less than the fiscal year 2019 enacted level across all programs and strongly encourages BIA to continue prioritizing funding for Everglades restoration activities.

Natural Resources (TPA).—The recommendation includes \$12,344,000 for Natural Resources (TPA), \$3,103,000 above the enacted level and \$7,737,000 above the budget request.

Between fiscal years 2019 and 2020, the Committee appropriated \$3,500,000 to BIA to fulfill the remaining authorization in section

7 of the Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act (Act). The Committee expects the Secretary of the Interior and the Director of BIA to work with the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe to identify appropriate land for acquisition to satisfy the requirements of the Act by the end of fiscal year 2021.

Section 9003 of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act of 2019 (Dingell Act) includes provisions of the 21st Century Conservation Service Corps Act. The Dingell Act established the Indian Youth Service Corps to provide opportunities to expand Tribal youth engagement and service on public land. The recommendation includes \$4,000,000 to establish and implement an Indian Youth Service Corps program at BIA.

The recommendation includes \$1,338,000 to assess and conduct key safety and sanitation improvements at several in-lieu treaty fishing sites along the Columbia River as authorized by the Columbia River In-Lieu and Treaty Fishing Access Sites Improvement Act.

Irrigation Operations and Maintenance.—The recommendation includes \$14,087,000 for Irrigation Operations and Maintenance inclusive of fixed costs as requested, \$56,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

Rights Protection Implementation.—The recommendation includes \$41,811,000 for Rights Protection Implementation inclusive of fixed costs as requested, \$68,000 above the enacted level and \$1,500,000 above the budget request.

Tribal Management/Development Program.—The recommendation includes \$13,387,000 for Tribal Management/Development Program inclusive of fixed costs as requested, \$241,000 above the enacted level and \$2,200,000 above the budget request. Within amounts provided, the Committee includes an additional \$200,000 to manage salmon and steelhead fisheries as part of the Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Inventory and Assessment Program.

The Committee expects Indian Affairs to examine the historical funding provided for buffalo preservation and management in comparison to other Native food activities, such as the preservation and management of fish. In fiscal year 2020, the Committee directed Indian Affairs compare historical funding provided to Native food preservation and management activities and a plan to ensure parity among Native food activities to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of that Act. The Committee has not received this information and directs Indian Affairs to provide this information within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

Endangered Species.—The recommendation includes \$6,708,000 for Endangered Species inclusive of fixed costs, \$3,010,000 above the enacted level and \$5,700,000 above the budget request.

Tribal Climate Resilience/Cooperative Landscape Conservation.—The Committee rejects the proposed elimination of Tribal Climate Resilience/Cooperative Landscape Conservation. Instead, the recommendation includes \$17,956,000 for Tribal Climate Resilience/Cooperative Landscape, \$3,000,000 above the enacted level.

Climate Resilience and Adaptation.—The Committee supports BIA's efforts to address the resiliency needs of Tribal communities by working to address threats to public safety, natural resources, and sacred sites. The Committee is particularly concerned about coastal Tribal communities and Alaska Native Villages that face

severe challenges to their long-term resilience due to climate change impacts.

Consistent with the Federal government's treaty and trust obligations, the Committee directs BIA to coordinate with all relevant Federal agencies—including but not limited to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Army Corps of Engineers, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Departments of Housing and Urban Development, Health and Human Services, and Agriculture—to leverage resources to support a whole of government approach to working with at-risk tribes to identify and expedite the delivery of resources and technical assistance necessary to support mitigation and relocation efforts.

Integrated Resource Information Program.—The recommendation includes \$2,983,000 for Integrated Resource Information Program inclusive of fixed costs as requested, \$7,000 above the enacted level and \$1,000,000 above the budget request.

Agriculture and Range Program.—The recommendation includes \$36,215,000 for the Agriculture and Range Program, \$901,000 above the enacted level and \$10,795,000 above to the budget request. Within this amount, the Committee recommends \$10,842,000 for Invasive Species inclusive of fixed costs as requested and \$25,373,000 for Agriculture Program (TPA). The Committee rejects the proposed FTE decrease.

Forestry.—The recommendation includes \$54,537,000 for Forestry, \$936,000 below the enacted level and \$461,000 above the budget request. Within this amount, the Committee recommends \$27,588,000 for Forestry Program (TPA) inclusive of fixed costs as requested and \$26,949,000 for Forestry Projects.

Water Resources.—The recommendation includes \$13,694,000 for Water Resources inclusive of fixed costs as requested, \$1,069,000 above the enacted level and \$3,000,000 above the budget request. Within this amount, \$4,142,000 is provided for Water Resources Program (TPA) and \$9,552,000 is provided for Water Management, Planning and Pre-Development.

Fish, Wildlife, and Parks.—The recommendation includes \$19,440,000 for Fish, Wildlife, and Parks inclusive of fixed costs as requested, \$2,950,000 above the enacted level and \$5,000,000 above the budget request. Within this amount \$6,495,000 is provided for Wildlife and Parks Program (TPA) and \$12,945,000 is provided for Fish, Wildlife, and Parks Projects.

Resource Management Program Oversight.—The recommendation includes \$7,207,000 for Resource Management Program Oversight inclusive of fixed costs as requested, \$81,000 above the enacted level and \$1,000,000 above the budget request.

Trust—Real Estate Services.—The recommendation includes \$144,321,000 for Trust-Real Estate Services, \$6,224,000 above the enacted level and \$20,131,000 above the budget request. The recommendation includes proposed internal transfers and fixed costs, as requested and rejects the proposed elimination of Litigation Support/Attorney Fees and Other Indian Rights Protection within the Rights Protection program, and rejects all proposed program reductions.

Within amounts provided, the Committee recommends \$9,229,000 for Trust Services (TPA), \$1,222,000 for Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program, \$13,034,000 for Probate (TPA), \$15,189,000

for Land Titles and Records Offices, \$38,516,000 for Real Estate Services, \$6,966,000 for Land Records Improvement, \$24,785,000 for Environmental Quality, \$1,496,000 for Alaska Native Programs, \$19,308,000 for Rights Protection, and \$14,576,000 for Trust—Real Estate Services Oversight.

Within amounts provided for Environmental Quality, the Committee recommends \$4,880,000 for Environmental Quality Program (TPA) and \$19,905,000 for Environmental Quality Projects.

Within amounts provided for Rights Protection, the Committee recommends \$4,122,000 for Rights Protection (TPA), \$11,963,000 for Water Rights Negotiations/Litigation, \$3,050,000 for Litigation Support/Attorney Fees, and \$173,000 for Other Indian Rights Protection.

Public Safety and Justice.—The recommendation includes \$455,346,000 for Public Safety and Justice, \$21,020,000 as requested, and \$31,624,000 above the budget request. The Committee includes proposed internal transfers and fixed costs, as requested, and rejects all proposed program reductions.

Within this amount, the Committee provides \$409,337,000 for Law Enforcement, \$14,109,000 above the enacted level and \$18,954,000 above the budget request; \$44,380,000 for Tribal Courts (TPA), \$6,873,000 above the enacted level and \$12,650,000 above the budget request; and \$1,629,000 for Fire Protection (TPA), \$38,000 above the enacted level and \$20,000 above the budget request.

The Committee is aware that several public safety personnel and detention center inmates have tested positive for coronavirus or even worse, have passed away. The Committee expects BIA to provide and require public safety personnel and detainees to comply with Center for Disease Control guidelines and wear masks.

The Committee recognizes that the proposal to modify the organizational structure to move management oversight of the Office of Justice Services to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs requires legislative authority. Therefore, the Committee expects that none of the funds will be used to implement the reorganization, either directly or indirectly, until such legislation is enacted.

The Committee has heard concerns from Tribal leaders that BIA retains a large amount of funding designated for law enforcement activities for Bureau activities. The fiscal year 2021 budget justification indicates that “close to 90 percent of funding under this subactivity is used at the local level”. While most of the funds do seem to be used at the local level, it also means that over 10 percent of the funds provided for this subactivity, or approximately \$40 million, is not being spent at the local level. As a result, the Committee directs Indian Affairs to provide a detailed accounting of funds retained for Bureau activities or not spent at the local level within 90 days of enactment of this Act, including the activities funded, the number of employees by activity, and the number of vacant positions.

Within amounts provided for Law Enforcement, \$223,670,000 is provided for Criminal Investigations and Police Services, \$7,744,000 above the enacted level and \$7,312,000 above the budget request. The recommendation includes \$1,000,000 to allow law

enforcement officers to implement and enforce the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

Within amounts provided for Law Enforcement, \$108,424,000 is provided for Detention/Corrections, \$3,086,000 above the enacted level and \$3,617,000 above the budget request. The Committee notes that not all BIA regional detention facilities have opened due to staffing shortages, despite funds having been provided for these facilities. The Committee understands sufficient funds are available to continue operation of the staffed portions of these facilities. Rather than have these funds remain unobligated, the Committee directs that \$2,500,000 of these balances be used towards needs at other detention facilities located in Indian Country.

Within amounts provided for Law Enforcement, \$3,590,000 is provided for Inspections/Internal Affairs, \$52,000 above the enacted level and as requested.

Within amounts provided for Law Enforcement, \$16,604,000 is provided for Law Enforcement Special Initiatives, \$1,662,000 above the enacted level and \$1,429,000 below the budget request. The recommendation includes an additional \$3,020,000, as requested. In fiscal year 2020, Congress included \$2,500,000 in one-time funding to focus on advanced training needs. No funds have been provided for this purpose in fiscal year 2021.

The Committee is concerned that there are insufficient BIA employees to assist victims and witnesses who are involved with criminal prosecutions, including cases involving missing and murdered indigenous women, in Tribal or Federal courts. The recommendation provides \$1,071,000 for victim witness specialists and related activities to assist with missing and murdered indigenous women cases and other cases in Tribal and Federal courts. The Committee directs BIA to report back within 120 days of enactment of this Act on the number of Victim/Witness Assistance program employees hired with these funds and how the funds will be used to provide additional victim witness services throughout Indian Country.

Over the last several years and again this year, Congress has increased funds to hire more law enforcement officers and related staff, yet similar increases have not been provided to train additional employees. Therefore, within amounts provided for Law Enforcement, \$5,485,000 is provided for the Indian Police Academy, \$546,000 above the enacted level and \$750,000 above the budget request. The Committee directs BIA to track the number of additional employees trained with the additional funds.

Within funds provided for Law Enforcement, \$25,785,000 is provided for Tribal Justice Support, \$11,000 above the enacted level and \$3,500,000 above the budget request. Of these amounts, the Committee continues \$3,000,000 to implement the Violence Against Women Act in Indian Country, and \$14,000,000 for P.L. 280 courts.

Within funds provided for Law Enforcement, \$6,732,000 is provided for Law Enforcement Program Management, as requested, and \$164,000 above the enacted level.

Within funds provided for Law Enforcement, \$19,047,000 is provided for Facilities Operations and Maintenance, \$844,000 above the enacted level and \$5,204,000 above the budget request.

Community and Economic Development.—The recommendation includes \$54,382,000 for Community and Economic Development

inclusive of fixed costs as requested, \$1,853,000 above the enacted level and \$26,910,000 above the budget request. The Committee rejects all proposed program reductions and does not agree to the transfer of Minerals and Mining.

Within amounts provided, the Committee includes \$13,515,000 for Job Placement and Training (TPA), \$2,931,000 for Economic Development (TPA), \$26,645,000 for Minerals and Mining, and \$11,291,000 for Community Development Oversight. The recommendation includes an additional \$1,000,000 to implement the NATIVE Act and an additional \$500,000 to assist Tribes in assuming BIA Realty functions under the Helping Expedite and Advance Responsible Tribal Home Ownership Act of 2012 (HEARTH Act).

The budget proposes to realign the Indian Energy Service Center with the Division of Energy and Mineral Development. However, Tribal consultation is necessary before the Committee considers such realignment. Until Tribal consultation is complete and Indian Country fully evaluates the need for realignment, the Committee expects that no funds other than those necessary for Tribal consultation will be used towards the realignment. Within funds provided for Minerals and Mining, \$4,139,000 is provided for Minerals and Mining Program (TPA), \$16,103,000 is provided for Minerals and Mining Projects, \$5,450,000 is provided for Minerals and Mining Central Oversight, and \$953,000 is provided for Minerals and Mining Regional Oversight.

The recommendation continues \$1,000,000 for modernizing records within Minerals and Mining. The Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development (Office) should assist Tribes to enhance economic development and improve access to private financing of development projects. The Office should assist with feasibility studies and provide technical assistance to Tribes to establish commercial codes, courts and other business structures. Further, the Office should undertake efforts to build Tribal capacity to lease Tribal lands and manage economic and energy resource development. Finally, the Office should explore opportunities to foster incubators of Tribal-owned and other Native American-owned businesses. The Office is expected to track accomplishments for each of these purposes and to report them annually in its budget justification.

Executive Direction and Administrative Services.—The recommendation includes \$243,026,000 for Executive Direction and Administrative Services, \$7,551,000 above the enacted level and \$6,283,000 above the budget request. The Committee includes proposed internal transfers and fixed costs, as requested and rejects all proposed program reductions and the proposed decrease to labor related payments.

The following programs are funded as follows: \$10,388,000 for Assistant Secretary Support, \$21,132,000 for Executive Direction, \$49,296,000 for Administrative Services, \$3,098,000 for Safety and Risk Management, \$45,723,000 for Information Resources Technology, \$24,517,000 for Human Capital Management, \$18,990,000 for Facilities Management, \$25,393,000 for Intra-Governmental Payments, and \$44,489,000 for Rentals.

The bill withholds \$1,000,000 from Assistant Secretary Support until Indian Affairs provides the requested Tiwahe reports. The Committee intends that no other programs or activities will be reduced to offset the decreased funds until the reports are provided.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$271,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	335,000,000
Recommended, 2021	335,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+64,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	0

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation estimated to be \$335,000,000 for contract support costs incurred by the Agency as required by law. The bill includes language making available for two years such sums as are necessary to meet the Federal government's full legal obligation and prohibiting the transfer of funds to any other account for any other purpose.

PAYMENT FOR TRIBAL LEASES

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$0
Budget estimate, 2021	21,593,000
Recommended, 2021	21,593,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+21,593,000
Budget estimate, 2021	0

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation estimated to be \$21,593,000 for payments for Tribal leases incurred by the Agency as required by law. The bill includes language making available for two years such sums as are necessary to meet the Federal government's full legal obligation and prohibiting the transfer of funds to any other account for any other purpose. The Committee expects Indian Affairs to consult with Indian tribes on the implementation of this new budget line.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS CONSTRUCTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$128,591,000
Budget estimate, 2021	59,759,000
Recommended, 2021	128,818,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+227,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+69,059,000

The Committee recommends \$128,818,000 for BIA Construction, \$227,000 above the enacted level and \$69,059,000 above the budget request. The Federal portion of fixed costs, as requested, are included. All subactivities and program elements presented in the budget estimate submitted to Congress are continued at enacted levels. The Committee rejects all proposed program reductions and eliminations and does not agree to any requested program changes unless specifically addressed below. Recommended program changes, instructions, and details follow below and in the table at the end of this report. Additional instructions are included in the front of this report.

Public Safety and Justice Construction.—The recommendation provides \$42,811,000 for Public Safety and Justice Construction, equal to the enacted level and \$32,370,000 above the budget request. Within this amount, the Committee includes \$25,500,000 for Facilities Replacement and New Construction, \$4,494,000 for Employee Housing, \$9,372,000 for Facilities Improvement and Repair,

\$171,000 for Fire Safety Coordination, and \$3,274,000 for Fire Protection.

Green Infrastructure.—Within amounts for Public Safety and Justice Construction, the Committee continues to encourage Indian Affairs in planning, design, and operations of buildings to reduce costs, minimize environmental impacts, use renewable energy and incorporate green infrastructure and the most current energy efficiency codes and standards to the maximum extent practicable. The Committee directs Indian Affairs to submit a report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act describing how Indian Affairs will incorporate these activities.

Eligible Facilities.—The Committee continues to hear from Tribes that Indian Affairs considers funding made available for Facility Replacement/New Construction for public safety and justice facilities as only available for detention facilities. The Committee directs Indian Affairs to consider all public safety and justice facilities as eligible for funding under this program and to include such facilities in the master plan that the Committee has repeatedly directed Indian Affairs to maintain. The Committee directs Indian Affairs to provide the master plan to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

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

Resources Management Construction.—The recommendation provides \$71,408,000 for Resources Management Construction, \$150,000 above the enacted level and \$35,189,000 above the budget request. Within the amounts provided, the Committee includes the following: \$28,706,000 for Irrigation Project Construction, \$2,659,000 for Engineering and Supervision, \$1,016,000 for Survey and Design, \$656,000 for Federal Power Compliance, and \$38,371,000 for Dam Projects. Within amounts provided for Dam Projects, the Committee recommends \$34,621,000 for Safety of Dam Projects and \$3,750,000 for Dam Maintenance.

Other Program Construction.—The recommendation includes \$14,599,000 for Other Program Construction, \$77,000 above the enacted level and \$1,500,000 above the budget request. Within funds provided, the Committee includes \$1,419,000 for Telecommunications Improvement and Repair, \$3,919,000 for Facilities/Quarters Improvement and Repair, and \$9,261,000 for Construction Program Management. Within Construction Program Management funds, the Committee provides \$3,281,000 for operation and maintenance costs required by the Fort Peck Reservation Rural Water System Act of 2000 (Pub. L. 105–382).

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS
PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$45,644,000
Budget estimate, 2021	43,904,000
Recommended, 2021	45,644,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	0
Budget estimate, 2021	+1,740,000

The Committee recommends \$45,644,000 for Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians, equal to the enacted level and \$1,740,000 above the budget request. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report. The Committee directs Indian Affairs to provide a list of land and water claim settlements that will be paid in fiscal year 2022 at the same time the budget request is submitted.

The Committee is aware that on January 31, 2020, the Chief Judge of the Court of Federal Claims transmitted to the Clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives the Report of the Hearing Officer and the Report of the Hearing Panel in the matter of Thomas Charles Bear et al v. United States. After twenty years of litigation, the Quapaw Nation and the United States settled some trust-related claims in the Court of Federal Claims. The Committee encourages Indian Affairs to work with the parties, the Committees of jurisdiction, and the Office of Management and Budget to determine next steps.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$11,779,000
Budget estimate, 2021	931,000
Recommended, 2021	11,797,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+18,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+10,866,000

The Committee recommends \$11,797,000 for Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account, \$18,000 above the enacted level and \$10,866,000 above the budget request.

BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION

The Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) manages a school system with 169 elementary and secondary schools and 14 dormitories providing educational services to 47,000 individual students, with an Average Daily Membership of 41,000 students in 23 States. The BIE also operates two post-secondary schools and provides operating grants for 29 Tribally controlled colleges and universities and two Tribal technical colleges.

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$943,077,000
Budget estimate, 2021	875,659,000
Recommended, 2021	981,697,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+38,620,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+106,038,000

Operation of Indian Education Programs.—The recommendation includes \$981,697,000 for Operation of Indian Education Programs, \$38,620,000 above the enacted level and \$106,038,000 above the

budget request. The Committee approves the proposed internal transfers, includes fixed costs as requested and rejects all proposed program reductions or eliminations. Additional details and instructions are included below and in the table at the end of this report. All subactivities and program elements presented in the budget request submitted to Congress are continued as enacted. None of the requested program changes are agreed to unless specifically addressed below. Recommended program changes, instructions, and details follow below and in the table at the end of this report. Additional instructions are included in the front of this report.

In addition to funds provided in this bill, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P.L. 116–136) authorized \$69,000,000 for Operation of Indian Education Programs to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally. The ongoing pandemic required schools to abruptly end the school year early. Due to the lack of broadband, schools are left struggling to provide distance learning. In addition, schools are trying to determine how to provide education for the fall. The Committee expects BIE to provide guidance to all BIE-funded schools on how to ensure education for the upcoming school year. BIE is also encouraged to document the challenges BIE-funded schools have experienced in order to determine future needs.

Tribal Priority Allocations.—The recommendation includes \$59,287,000 for BIE Tribal Priority Allocation (TPA) programs. TPA programs give Tribes the opportunity to further Indian self-determination by establishing their own priorities and reallocating Federal funds among budget accounts.

Elementary and Secondary Programs (forward funded).—The Committee recommends \$619,983,000 for Elementary and Secondary Programs (forward funded), \$23,090,000 above the enacted level and \$34,774,000 above the budget request. Within this amount, \$5,681,000 is provided for Indian Student Equalization Program Adjustments, \$96,000 above the budget request and \$192,000 above the enacted level; \$58,295,000 is provided for Student Transportation, \$1,304,000 above the enacted level and \$1,182,000 above the budget request; and \$83,567,000 is provided for Tribal Grant Support Costs, as requested and \$160,000 above the enacted level.

Indian Student Equalization Program (ISEP).—The recommendation includes \$431,325,000 for Indian Student Equalization Program Formula Funds, \$15,974,000 above the enacted level and \$21,736,000 above the budget request.

The Committee directs BIE to provide an analysis of ISEP funds from fiscal year 2010 to fiscal year 2020 that details: The BIE pay rate for teacher and counselor salaries; the Department of Defense (DoD) pay rate for teacher and counselor salaries; the amount of funding provided for teacher and counselor pay parity in annual budget requests and actually provided with available funds; the amount of annual funding spent on BIE-funded schools non-salary expenses (including student services, safety, programming, and other standard operations); the impact that any shortfall of ISEP funds for required pay increases had on school services and programming (if any); and a complete accounting of any amounts BIE-funded schools may not have received because fixed costs increases that align with DoD teacher and counselor pay parity requirements

were not included in annual budget requests. Upon completion of BIE's work, the Committee directs the Department of the Interior (DOI) Office of Inspector General (OIG) to conduct a review and verification of BIE's analysis and submit the review to the Committee.

Education Program Enhancements.—The Committee provides \$14,599,000 for Education Program Enhancements, \$296,000 above the enacted level and \$4,498,000 above the budget request. Within amounts provided, the recommendation continues \$4,000,000 for Native language immersion grants at BIE and Tribally operated schools provided in fiscal year 2020 for Native language immersion.

Tribal Education Departments.—The Committee rejects the proposed elimination of Tribal Education Departments and instead, recommends \$5,000,000, \$2,500,000 above the enacted level.

Early Childhood and Family Development.—The Committee recommends \$21,516,000 for Early Childhood and Family Development, \$2,664,000 above the enacted level and \$2,262,000 above the budget request. The Family and Child Education (FACE) program addresses the achievement gap by teaching skills needed to begin school successfully to Native children up to five years of age who are primarily located on rural Indian lands. The general program increase will allow BIE to expand FACE to new sites and prepare more Native students to enter kindergarten ready to learn. The Committee directs Indian Affairs to submit a report within 90 days of enactment of this Act on the number of new sites and additional students served with the increased funds.

Post-Secondary Programs (forward funded).—The Committee recommends \$110,919,000 for Post-Secondary Programs (forward funded), \$4,975,000 above the enacted level and \$12,976,000 above the budget request. The recommendation accepts the proposed internal transfers, as requested, and rejects all proposed program reductions. In addition to funds provided in this bill, \$20,000,000 of the funds made available to BIE in the CARES Act was authorized for Tribal colleges and universities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally.

Within funds provided, \$26,258,000 is provided for Haskell and Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute (SIPI), \$2,510,000 above the enacted level and \$5,611,000 above the budget request; \$76,510,000 is provided for Tribal Colleges and Universities, \$2,228,000 above the enacted level and \$6,728,000 above the budget request; and \$8,151,000 is provided for Tribal Technical Colleges, \$237,000 above the enacted level and \$637,000 above the budget request.

Elementary and Secondary Programs.—The Committee recommends \$158,555,000 for Elementary and Secondary Programs, \$1,917,000 above the enacted level and \$15,078,000 above the budget request. Within these amounts, \$64,092,000 is provided for Facilities Maintenance, \$3,186,000 above the enacted level and \$3,343,000 above the budget request; and \$556,000 is provided for Juvenile Detention Center Education, \$56,000 above the enacted level and \$53,000 above the budget request.

The Committee directs BIE to complete annual health and safety inspections of all BIE system facilities and to publish quarterly updates on the status of such inspections.

Facilities Operations.—The Committee recommends \$70,673,000 for Facilities Operations, \$4,224,000 below the enacted level and \$3,088,000 above the budget request. This amount reflects internal transfers plus a general program increase of \$2,000,000. In fiscal year 2020, the Committee included \$6,000,000 in Facilities Operations for the alternative financing pilot developed by the Department to fund replacement school construction. For fiscal year 2021, funds for alternative financing have been transferred to the Payment for Tribal Leases account.

Johnson O'Malley (TPA).—The Committee recommends \$23,234,000 for Johnson O'Malley (JOM) (TPA), \$2,899,000 above the enacted level and \$8,594,000 above the budget request. In fiscal year 2020, Congress provided \$2,500,000 in one-time capacity building funding. Given GAO's recent report finding BIE does not provide training to JOM contractors on administering the program, the Committee continues these funds for fiscal year 2021. The Committee expects BIE to report on training and capacity building activities provided to contractors in fiscal year 2020 and the activities to be provided in fiscal year 2021 within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

Further, GAO found that BIE does not have systematic processes in place to conduct oversight of JOM programs. The Committee directs Indian Affairs to develop the recommended processes and timelines to ensure the JOM program operates effectively and efficiently and to submit a report to the Committee every 120 days from enactment of this Act on the progress being made towards meeting GAO's recommendations until the recommendations are closed.

Post-Secondary Programs.—The Committee recommends \$42,495,000 for Post-Secondary Programs, \$1,500,000 above the enacted level. The Committee rejects the proposed elimination of scholarship programs and approves the proposed internal transfer, as requested.

Within funds provided, \$1,220,000 is provided for Tribal Colleges and University Supplements (TPA), equal to the enacted level; \$34,833,000 is provided for Scholarships and Adult Education (TPA), \$500,000 above the enacted level; \$3,492,000 is provided for Special Higher Education Scholarships, \$500,000 above the enacted level; and \$2,950,000 is provided for Science Post Graduate Scholarship Fund, \$500,000 above the enacted level.

Education Management.—The recommendation includes \$49,745,000 for Education Management, \$7,138,000 above the enacted level and 715,000 above the budget request. The Committee includes internal transfers, as requested. Within amounts provided, the Committee includes \$34,364,000 for Education Program Management activities, \$2,064,000 above the enacted level and \$678,000 above the budget request, and \$15,381,000 for Education Information Technology, \$5,074,000 above the enacted level and \$37,000 above the budget request.

In fiscal year 2020, the Committee approved the establishment of BIE as a bureau separate from BIA. The Committee expects BIE to submit a quarterly report to the Committee on activities that occur to separate BIE from BIA, including details on how additional funds are being used to strengthen and improve BIE's capacity.

In May 2020, GAO issued a report documenting deficiencies in BIE's provision of special education for children with disabilities. GAO made seven recommendations with which BIE concurred. The Committee directs BIE to provide a quarterly report to the Committee on steps taken to implement GAO's recommendation. In addition, the Committee expects BIE to submit the workforce plan that includes a strategy and timeframe for filling vacant staff positions as recommended by GAO, to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act. The submitted workforce plan should also include an estimate of actual costs to implement the workforce plan.

The Committee is encouraged by BIE's efforts to expand broadband at BIE-funded schools. To modernize its electronic health record system, the Indian Health Service (IHS) is also expanding broadband at some IHS-funded facilities. The Committee directs BIE to coordinate its efforts with IHS to the extent possible to avoid duplication and to build on each agency's efforts.

BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$248,257,000
Budget estimate, 2021	68,885,000
Recommended, 2021	249,277,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+1,020,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+180,392,000

The Committee recommends \$249,277,000 for BIE Construction, \$1,020,000 above the enacted level and \$180,392,000 above the budget request. The Committee rejects the proposed program eliminations and decreases. All subactivities and program elements presented in the budget estimate submitted to Congress are continued at enacted levels and adjusted for internal transfers. None of the requested program changes are agreed to unless specifically addressed below. Recommended program changes, instructions, and details follow below and in the table at the end of this report. Additional instructions are included in the front of this report.

Within amounts provided, the Committee includes \$115,504,000 for Replacement School Construction, equal to the enacted level; \$23,935,000 for Replacement Facility Construction, equal to the enacted level; \$1,000,000 for Replacement/New Employee Housing, \$1,000,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request; \$13,581,000 for Employee Housing Repair, \$3,000 above the enacted level and \$8,515,000 above the budget request; and \$95,257,000 for Facilities Improvement and Repair, \$17,000 above the enacted level and \$32,438,000 above the budget request.

Employee Housing.—The Committee includes funding for the proposed Replacement/New Employee Housing program and includes \$1,000,000 for this purpose. The Committee directs BIE to provide an assessment of need for replacement/new employee housing and to provide a spend plan to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

Green Infrastructure.—The Committee continues to encourage BIE to include green infrastructure in the replacement school construction program and in the replacement facility program. This includes planning, design, and operations of buildings to reduce costs, minimize environmental impacts, use renewable energy and incor-

porate green infrastructure and the most current energy efficiency codes and standards to the maximum extent practicable. The Committee directs BIE to submit a report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act explaining how it proposes to incorporate green infrastructure and renewable energy in these projects.

The Committee recognizes the School Facilities and Construction Negotiated Rulemaking Committee established under Public Law 107–110 for the equitable distribution of funds. Appropriations in this bill for campus-wide replacement are limited to the 10 schools selected via the rulemaking committee process and published by Indian Affairs on April 5, 2016. Indian Affairs should submit a similar list for facilities with the fiscal year 2021 budget request.

The Committee directs BIE to prepare a five-year spend plan for replacement schools and replacement facilities based on the last fiscal year enacted levels or the current year budget request, whichever is highest, and submit the spend plans to the Committee at the same time the budget is submitted to Congress. The Committee directs BIE to begin preparing the next projects for when the current list is completed.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

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

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

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 management of approximately \$5.5 billion 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 (OST) 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, 2020	\$0
Budget estimate, 2021	0
Recommended, 2021	108,399,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+108,399,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+108,399,000

The Committee recommends \$108,399,000 for Federal trust programs, \$108,399,000 above the enacted level and above the budget request. Within amounts provided, the Committee includes: \$1,494,000 for Executive Direction and \$106,905,000 for Program Operations and Support. Of the funds provided for Program Operations and Support, \$17,911,000 is for historical accounting. The Committee does not include fixed costs and continues funding for 13 FTEs in Trust Operations. The Committee rejects the creation of a new Bureau and proposed budget structure. A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report.

Executive Direction.—The recommendation includes the transfer of \$203,000, as requested as part of the rejected Bureau structure, of 1 FTE to the Department's consolidated ethics office under the Office of the Solicitor. The Committee does not provide additional funding for a new FTE in Executive Direction as requested in the rejected Bureau structure.

Trust Operations.—The recommendation continues \$4,028,000 for 13 FTEs in Field Operations proposed for elimination in the rejected Bureau structure. The Committee supports OST's efforts to digitize trust records and includes \$2,669,000, for these efforts. The Committee directs, OST to provide an estimate of the total amount needed to digitize all trust records located in the Kansas repository within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

The Committee does not approve the creation of a new Bureau. Due to the ongoing pandemic, the Committee does not have adequate information to evaluate this proposal. In fiscal year 2019, the Committee approved moving OST under Indian Affairs. Going forward the budget should reflect this move. The bill includes language prohibiting any funds from being used to create a bureau.

In addition, it appears that OST has several duplicative administrative and other functions and activities with Indian Affairs. The Committee expects Indian Affairs to provide the same administrative services it provides to BIA and BIE to OST. Therefore, the Committee directs OST to work with Indian Affairs to identify and eliminate duplicative functions and activities. Indian Affairs and OST are directed to submit a report to the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this Act on actions taken to consolidate activities under Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$131,832,000
Budget estimate, 2021	127,938,000
Recommended, 2021	124,748,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	– 7,084,000
Budget estimate, 2021	– 3,190,000

The Committee recommends \$124,748,000 for the Office of the Secretary, Departmental Operations appropriation. This amount is \$7,084,000 below the enacted level and \$3,190,000 below the budget request. Changes to the request include a reduction of \$8,190,000 in the Appraisal and Valuation Service Office (Federal Lands) to account for the switch from discretionary to mandatory funding with respect to the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and an increase of \$5,000,000 to be used to support the Public Lands Corps through the distribution of funds to qualified youth and conservation corps groups across the county. These funds may be used by individual Corps groups to supplement administrative costs that have not been provided for through the Payroll Protection Program or reimbursed through an executed agreement with a land management agency. Maintaining viability of the Public Lands Corps is an important function for both the federal agencies that rely on them, as well as the thousands of youth and veterans who are well served by the opportunities they provide.

The Committee notes that the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P. L. 116–136) included \$158,400,000 for the Office of the Secretary, as requested by the administration. These funds were to be distributed by the Secretary to the individual bureaus and offices for immediate needs in response to the current public health emergency. The Secretary is directed to report to the Committee on Appropriations on a monthly basis with details of transfers and expenditures.

Notification of Closure.—The Secretary, in cooperation with the Forest Service, shall notify the Committee in advance of any proposed project specifically intending to close an area to recreational shooting, hunting, or fishing on a non-emergency basis for more than 30 days.

Botanical Science Expertise.—The Committee is concerned by the need to incorporate the perspective and knowledge of botanists in land management and restoration decision making. Input from this scientific discipline is necessary to the effective development of approaches that incorporate meaningful consideration of how best to create thriving habitats, ameliorate the impact of invasive species, and preserve lands for multiple use missions. Accordingly, the Committee encourages the Secretary to establish a chief botanist in each of the Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Geological Survey.

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. OIA has administrative responsibility for coordinating Federal policy in the territories of American Samoa, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), and oversight of Federal programs and funds in the freely associated states of the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), and the Republic of Palau. 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, 2020	\$102,881,000
Budget estimate, 2021	81,090,000
Recommended, 2021	111,297,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+8,416,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+30,207,000

The Committee recommends \$111,297,000 for Assistance to Territories, \$8,416,000 above the enacted level and \$30,207,000 above the budget request. The Committee rejects the requested program changes unless specifically addressed below. Recommended program changes, instructions, and details follow below and in the table at the end of this report.

Office of Insular Affairs.—The recommendation includes \$9,657,000 for the Office of Insular Affairs, \$166,000 above the enacted level and \$104,000 above the budget request.

Technical Assistance.—The recommendation includes \$22,800,000 for Technical Assistance, \$2,000,000 above the enacted level and \$8,129,000 above the request. The Committee recognizes that insufficient infrastructure, limited resources, and a lack of technical assistance have limited the ability of the Insular Areas to develop a robust health information infrastructure. The recommendation includes \$2,000,000 to assist the Insular Areas, including the U.S. Affiliated Pacific Islands (USAPI), plan and implement health information technologies, including electronic health records, health information exchanges, and telehealth, as well as to establish health data analytics warehouses and programs to improve clinical care, population health, care coordination, and improve management of health care costs.

Maintenance Assistance Fund.—The recommendation includes \$4,375,000 for Maintenance Assistance, equal to the enacted level and \$3,352,000 above the budget request.

Energizing Insular Communities.—The recommendation includes \$12,000,000 for Energizing Insular Communities (EIC), \$5,750,000 above the enacted level and \$9,189,000 above the budget request.

The Committee commends the Department for its efforts to work with the Insular Areas to update and implement their energy action plans. The Committee expects funds to be used in accordance with 48 U.S.C 1492a to update and implement the energy action plans of American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands with the goals of reducing reliance and expenditures on imported fuels, developing and utilizing domestic energy sources, and improving the performance of energy infrastructure and overall energy efficiency in each of these insular areas. The Committee directs the Department to establish reporting requirements in EIC grants necessary to meet the reporting requirements of 48 U.S.C 1492a.

American Samoa Operations Grants.—The Committee recommends \$24,620,000 for American Samoa Operations, \$500,000 above the enacted level and \$3,091,000 above the budget request. The Committee is concerned about the impact of the Coronavirus on American Samoa, and rejects the reduction proposed in the budget request. The recommendation includes a \$500,000 increase for general operations.

Biosecurity Report.—The Department is directed to include in its annual budget submission an updated report describing the activities of the Department during the preceding fiscal year to implement the Regional Biosecurity Plan for Micronesia and Hawaii, as developed jointly by the Department and other Federal and non-Federal entities to prevent and control the introduction of invasive species in the United States Pacific Region. The report shall also include next steps and planned activities of the Department for further implementation of the plan, including estimates of additional funding to be used or needed for such next steps and planned activities.

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

In addition, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P.L. 116–136) included \$55,000,000 for the Office of Insular Affairs to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally.

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$8,463,000
Budget estimate, 2021	8,109,000
Recommended, 2021	8,463,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	0
Budget estimate, 2021	+354,000

The Committee recommends \$8,463,000 for Compact of Free Association, equal to the enacted level and \$354,000 above the budget request. The Committee rejects the requested program changes unless specifically addressed below. Recommended program changes, instructions, and details follow below and in the table at the end of this report.

Compact of Free Association.—Federal Services.—The Committee recommends \$7,813,000 for Federal Services, equal to the enacted level and \$5,177,000 above the budget request. The recommendation includes \$5,000,000 as the second payment towards the \$20,000,000 requested by the Republic of the Marshall Islands in September 2009, as authorized in section 111(d) of the Compact of Free Association Act of 1986 (P.L. 99–239; 99 Stat. 1799; 48 USC 1911) and section 108(b) of the Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2003 (P.L. 108–188; 117 Stat. 2755; 48 USC 1921g).

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$66,816,000
Budget estimate, 2021	86,813,000
Recommended, 2021	86,813,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+19,997,000
Budget estimate, 2021	0

The Committee recommends \$86,813,000 for the Salaries and Expenses appropriation. This amount is \$19,997,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. The sizeable increase over the enacted level is attributable to the consolidation of bureau ethics offices under the auspices of the Office of the Solicitor. The funding increase is offset with internal transfers from the various bureaus.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$55,986,000
Budget estimate, 2021	59,342,000
Recommended, 2021	61,842,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+5,856,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+2,500,000

The Committee recommends \$61,842,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General, \$5,856,000 above the enacted level and \$2,500,000 above the budget request.

The recommendation provides \$1,090,000 for fixed costs and includes the requested increases of \$700,000 to hire dedicated staff for the Indian Country school safety initiative and to conduct additional investigate work; \$717,000 to hire auditors dedicated to reviewing information technology assets, acquisitions, and procurements; \$500,000 to hire investigators to focus on contract and grant fraud investigations; and \$349,000 for mission support to modernize critical information technology systems and infrastructure. The recommendation also provides an additional \$1,900,000 to create a multi-tiered enterprise data analysis program to support audits and investigations and \$600,000 to hire experienced investigative attorneys for the Program Integrity Division to weave real-time legal analysis on complex issues into investigations from their onset and improve the timeliness of reports. The Committee understands the Inspector General is interested in streamlining the budget structure to more efficiently and effectively utilize the re-

sources provided to accomplish the mission and be consistent with other Offices of Inspector General across the government. The Committee directs the Inspector General to provide a proposal to the Committee on consolidating budget lines as soon as practicable.

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P.L. 116–136) included a transfer of \$1,000,000 from the Office of the Secretary to the Office of the Inspector General for oversight activities related to the implementation of programs, activities or projects to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally.

DEPARTMENT WIDE PROGRAMS

WILDLAND FIRE

The Department's Wildland Fire Management account supports fire activities for the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$952,338,000
Budget estimate, 2021	1,003,090,000
Recommended, 2021	991,479,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+39,141,000
Budget estimate, 2021	– 11,611,000

The Committee recommends \$991,479,000 for Wildland Fire Management at the Department of the Interior to include funding for fixed cost increases. The bill permits the transfer of \$50,000,000 in base discretionary fire suppression funds between the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table at the end of this report.

Wildland Fire Preparedness.—The Committee recommends \$338,030,000 for Wildland Fire Preparedness, an increase of \$5,246,000 above the enacted level and \$30,038,000 below the budget request. The Department should immediately notify the Committees on Appropriations if it appears that funding shortfalls may limit needed firefighting capacity. The Committee supports the Department's goal to convert more fire-fighters to full-time and recognizes the benefits of this move such as increased capacity, readiness, and resiliency. While this bill does not include the funding for this conversion, \$1,000,000 is included within preparedness to allow the Department to develop a conversion plan to inform the fiscal year 2022 budget request.

Wildland Fire Suppression.—The Committee recommends \$383,657,000, for Wildland Fire Suppression, the same as the enacted level and the budget request. The recommended amount is the fiscal year 2015 10-year average cost for wildland fire suppression which is required for the Committee to provide an additional \$310,000,000 in cap adjusted funding.

Fuels Management.—The Committee recommends \$227,895,000 for the Fuels Management program, \$33,895,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

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

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

Fire Facilities.—The Committee recommends \$18,427,000 for Fire Facilities, equal to the enacted level and \$18,427,000 above the request. The Committee rejects the proposal to fund fire facilities through other accounts within the Department of the Interior.

WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS RESERVE FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$300,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	310,000,000
Recommended, 2021	310,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	0

The bill includes \$310,000,000 for the Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund, which is \$10,000,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115–141) included a budget cap adjustment for wildfire suppression costs and this additional funding is included for fiscal year 2021. Of the additional \$2,350,000,000 available for fire suppression operations, \$310,000,000 is provided to the Department of the Interior and the remaining \$2,040,000,000 is available through a transfer from the Department of Agriculture (Forest Service). The Committee provides these additional funds and authorities to ensure that sufficient funds are available to protect American homes, lands, and wildlife from catastrophic fires without requiring a transfer of funds from the very activities that advance forest health and prevent wildland fires. The Committee expects the Department to use suppression funds judiciously and continue to work closely with the Office of Management and Budget and the Forest Service to accurately account for expenditures and recover costs.

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$22,010,000
Budget estimate, 2021	1,874,000
Recommended, 2021	10,010,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	–12,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+8,136,000

The Committee recommends \$10,010,000 for the Central Hazardous Materials Fund appropriation. This amount is equal to the enacted level, after accounting for the elimination of a one-time competitive grant program, and \$8,136,000 above the budget request.

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$7,767,000
Budget estimate, 2021	4,709,000
Recommended, 2021	7,767,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	0
Budget estimate, 2021	+3,058,000

The Committee recommends \$7,767,000 for the Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund appropriation, equal to the enacted level and \$3,058,000 above the budget request. Details of the recommendation by activity are contained in the table at the back of this report.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$55,735,000
Budget estimate, 2021	78,513,000
Recommended, 2021	64,798,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	9,063,000
Budget estimate, 2021	– 13,715,000

The Committee recommends \$64,798,000 for the Working Capital Fund appropriation, \$9,063,000 above the enacted level and \$13,715,000 below the budget request. The recommendation adopts the proposed increases for cybersecurity and FBMS activities. Within available funds the Committee directs that \$1,200,000 be available for the Invasive Species Council.

OFFICE OF NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE

NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$147,330,000
Budget estimate, 2021	148,474,000
Recommended, 2021	148,474,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	1,144,000
Budget estimate, 2021	0

The Committee recommends \$148,474,000 for the Office of Natural Resource Revenue. This amount is \$1,144,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request.

Distribution of GOMESA revenues.—The Committee continues its annual direction to the Office to distribute revenues from Gulf of Mexico operations in a manner consistent with current law, including the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (P.L. 109–432), as amended.

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 and includes a notification requirement.

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

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

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

Section 108 continues a provision allowing the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to enter into long-term cooperative agreements for long-term care and maintenance of excess wild horses and burros on private land.

Section 109 continues a provision dealing with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's responsibilities for mass marking of salmonid stocks.

Section 110 continues a provision allowing the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education to more efficiently and effectively perform reimbursable work.

Section 111 continues bill language establishing a Department of the Interior Experienced Services Program.

Section 112 requires funds to be available for obligation and expenditure not later than 60 days after the date of enactment.

Section 113 addresses National Heritage Areas.

Section 114 continues authorization for the Secretary to transfer funds in conformity with the reprogramming requirements between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Indian Education in order to separate the accounts.

Section 115 provides funding for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program.

Section 116 directs the public disclosure of waivers from safety regulations for operators within the Outer Continental Shelf.

Section 117 restricts the use of funds for certain Bureau of Land Management oil and gas lease sales to ensure minimum bonus bid amounts.

Section 118 classifies receipts deposited into Medical Services Fund.

Section 119 limits the use of funds for certain Outer Continental Shelf activities to lease sales that are contained in the currently approved 2017 2022 plan.

Section 120 authorizes Tribally controlled schools access to inter-agency motor vehicles in same manner as if performing activities under the Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act.

Section 121 allows the National Park Service to convey lands for purposes of transportation and recreation for a specific project.

Section 122 prohibits the Secretary from using any funds to create a Bureau to perform the activities of the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians.

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 health science, 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 in many cases are delegated authority for much of program implementation. Under existing statutory authority, the Agency contributes to specific homeland security efforts and participates 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 2021, the Committee recommends \$9,375,691,000 for the Environmental Protection Agency, \$318,290,000 above the enacted level, and \$2,671,620,000 above the budget request. Unless explicitly noted otherwise in this report, the Committee rejects proposed reductions, eliminations, streamlinings, transfers, or consoli-

dations in the request. Comparisons to the budget request and enacted levels are shown by account in the table at the end of this report.

Reprogramming.—In general, the Agency shall follow the Reprogramming Guidelines described in the front matter of this report. Additionally, the Agency is barred from relocating, closing, or consolidating any office, laboratory, or facility. 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. Not more than 45 days after the end of each quarter, the Agency shall report all reprogrammings between program projects, or the more detailed program activity levels specified in this report, including those below the levels requiring prior approval from the Committee, and shall include cumulative totals for each budget activity or budget line item.

Congressional Budget Justification.—The Committee directs the Agency to include in future justifications the following items: (1) a comprehensive index of programs and activities within the program projects; (2) the requested bill language, with changes from the enacted language highlighted, at the beginning of each account section; (3) a justification for every program/project, including those proposed for elimination; (4) a comprehensive, detailed explanation of all changes within a program project; (5) a table showing consolidations, realignments or other transfers of resources and personnel from one program project to another such that the outgoing and receiving program projects offset and clearly illustrate a transfer of resources; (6) a table listing the budgets and FTE by major office within each National Program Management area, itemized by headquarter and each regional office, with pay/non-pay breakouts; (7) separate targets for onsite inspections and offsite compliance monitoring activities, and separate target and actuals data for onsite and offsite compliance monitoring activities for the previous five fiscal years; (8) requested enforcement travel budget, and budgeted and actual enforcement travel spending for the previous five fiscal years; (9) allocations for each component of funding for environmental justice programs. 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.

Operating Plan.—Within 30 days of enactment, the Agency is directed to submit to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations its annual operating plan for fiscal year 2021. The operating plan shall adhere to the program area levels, and where applicable, the program project levels, specified within this report. For program project levels not otherwise specified herein, the operating plan should detail how the Agency plans to allocate funds at the program project level. For each program project, the operating plan should include actuals for the preceding fiscal year, as well as the amounts of any expired funds.

The operating plan shall also include a table listing the enacted budgets and target FTE by major office within each National Program Management area, itemized by headquarter and each regional office, with pay/non-pay breakouts. Further, the budgets of each major office should be itemized to indicate the source of funds for each major office by program project level.

The operating plan should include detailed allocations for each component of funding for environmental justice programs, including the Environmental Justice Small Grants program, the Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Program, and the Interagency Federal Working Group on Environmental Justice.

Workforce and Staffing Plans.—The Committee is disappointed that for fiscal year 2020, the Agency made no adjustments in FTE targets for program offices, in spite of substantial changes in appropriated funds and Congressional directives to set FTE targets in line with enacted levels. While the Committee recognizes some of the unique challenges that the ongoing coronavirus pandemic poses to the hiring and onboarding of staff, the Committee is concerned by the Agency's progress towards achieving its staffing targets, which suggest that the Agency will miss its staffing target for the second year in the row.

The explanatory statement accompanying the fiscal year 2020 appropriations included directions for the Agency to develop workforce and staffing plans to achieve the Agency's FTE targets in fiscal year 2020. For fiscal year 2021, the Committee expects the Agency to submit as part of its operating plan, staffing targets by National Program Management area, with separate staffing targets for headquarters and each regional office within each Program, in line with the Agency's enacted appropriation. The Committee expects the Agency to continue to develop workforce and staffing plans to achieve the staffing targets submitted with the operating plan, and directs the Agency to submit its fiscal year 2021 workforce and staffing plans to the Committee not more than 45 days after the submission of the Agency's operating plan. Further, not later than 45 days after the end of each quarter, the Agency shall submit data on the number of FTE employed by the Agency in the same format as the fiscal year 2021 FTE target data was submitted. The Committee expects quarterly briefings on the Agency's progress in achieving its staffing targets.

Oversight.—The Committee is dismayed by the Agency's disregard of the Committee's information requests and oversight efforts. The Agency is reminded that the Committee expects the Agency to cooperate in a timely and complete manner with all queries by the Committee and other duly authorized oversight bodies, including the Government Accountability Office and the Office of Inspector General.

Compliance and Enforcement Policy.—The Committee believes that vigorous and credible enforcement of environmental laws is an essential part of the Agency's mission to protect public health. These efforts both directly reduce pollution and also deter non-compliance by regulated entities. While states with delegated programs carry out the bulk of enforcement activities, more complex cases generally require the leadership, expertise, and resources of the federal government. States and Tribes cannot fill the void in the absence of federal enforcement.

That is why the Committee is greatly disturbed by the trends in compliance and enforcement at the Agency. As noted in Office of Inspector General Report No. 20-P-0131, both compliance and enforcement actions taken by the Agency have seen a steady decline since 2006, with 4 of 6 key measures tracked in the report declin-

ing by over 50 percent, while Agency budgets and staffing have also declined over the same period by roughly 20 percent. These trends suggest the decline is a combination of a lack of necessary resources and enforcement policy decisions by managers within the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA), such as the shift of the Agency's enforcement and compliance strategy towards a compliance assistance model.

In fiscal year 2020, Congress increased programmatic funding for compliance and enforcement by over \$18 million, the first increase in nearly a decade. For fiscal year 2021, the Committee is once again increasing funding resources, spread across multiple appropriations accounts. The Committee directs that these resources be used to increase the number of OECA staff across the Agency.

The Agency has greatly resisted efforts by this Committee to conduct oversight of the Agency's enforcement agenda. The Committee expects the Agency to comply with all oversight efforts, including those conducted by the Congress, Government Accountability Office, Office of Inspector General, or other duly authorized body.

Finally, the Committee is disappointed in the Agency's guidance titled "COVID-19 Implications for EPA's Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Program" issued on March 26, 2020. While the Committee believes that the use of some enforcement discretion during the period of the national emergency is appropriate, the policies put into place are far in excess of what is appropriate and necessary to protect the health and safety of regulators, regulated parties, or the public. The Committee expects the Agency to modify its guidance to (1) have a discrete end date, and articulate what criteria the Agency will use in determining whether to extend its enforcement discretion period, (2) require prior notification wherever possible if facility operations create risk or pose imminent threat to human health or the environment, (3) increase transparency into the use of the discretion by the Agency, and (4) and modify its policy to require affirmative reporting by facilities that are seeking enforcement discretion. The Agency should also clarify what qualifies as causation for non-compliance, explain standards for retaining information, and standardize a reporting template that facilities should use to report non-compliance. The Committee further expects that the Agency will follow these guidelines in any future use of enforcement discretion by the Agency during the coronavirus emergency or other emergencies where enforcement discretion is warranted.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Science and Technology (S&T) account funds all Environmental Protection Agency research (including Superfund research activities paid with funds transferred 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 envi-

ronmental 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, 2020	\$716,449,000
Budget estimate, 2021	484,733,000
Recommended, 2021	745,345,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+28,896,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+260,612,000

The Committee recommends \$745,345,000 for Science and Technology, \$28,896,000 above the enacted level and \$260,612,000 above the budget request. The Committee recommends that \$30,755,000 be paid to this account from the Hazardous Substance Superfund account for ongoing research activities.

The Committee notes that in addition to the \$716,449,000 in regular appropriations provided in fiscal year 2020, the S&T account received an additional \$2,250,000 in emergency supplemental appropriations as part of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P.L. 116–136) to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus domestically and internationally.

A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report, and the Committee provides the following additional detail by program area:

Clean Air.—The Committee recommends \$123,539,000, \$7,475,000 above the enacted level and \$33,156,000 above the request. Of the amount provided, \$8,404,000 is for Federal Support for Air Quality Management.

The Committee provides \$99,954,000 for Federal Vehicles and Fuels Standards Certification. The bill includes an Administrative Provision directing the Administrator to act within 90 days of enactment of this Act on Electric Pathways II applications that have been pending for more than one year. The bill also requires that not less than \$400,000 to be used for administrative expenses associated with the review of registration applications to participate in the Renewable Fuels Pathway II program. The Committee directs the Agency to update available fuel emissions life-cycle modeling and data and to hire additional FTE within the Office of Transportation and Air Quality, which are necessary to support the Agency's work on fuels.

The Committee is aware that the Agency has begun the Cleaner Trucks Initiative regulatory development process to update and tighten the nearly 20-year-old standard for reducing heavy-duty truck emissions of ozone- and particulate matter-forming nitrogen oxides (NO_x). This effort is critical to helping areas achieve and maintain attainment of the national ambient air quality standards for ozone and Particulate Matter-2.5 (PM-2.5) on schedule. The Committee urges the Agency to develop a final rule that minimizes NO_x emissions from heavy-duty vehicles as quickly as possible to assist serious, severe, and extreme ozone nonattainment areas and others to rapidly reduce this segment of their pollution inventories. The Committee expects the Agency to work cooperatively with states and local air pollution control bodies to ensure the final rule supports these NO_x control needs and efforts. The Committee expects the final rule to accelerate the deployment of cost-effective

control technologies available now while also providing clear regulatory direction to allow for the continuing development of pollution reduction technologies for use in heavy duty vehicles.

Enforcement.—The Committee recommends \$14,500,000, \$908,000 above the enacted level and \$2,777,000 above the request. The Agency is directed to use the increase provided to support the National Enforcement and Investigations Center, to increase its field inspection and sampling capabilities, and to continue to offer technical support to state and tribal partners for their environmental enforcement efforts.

Homeland Security.—The Committee recommends \$35,483,000, \$2,394,000 above the enacted level and \$1,709,000 above the request. The Committee provides \$9,441,000 for Critical Infrastructure Protection, and increases Preparedness, Response, and Recovery to \$25,542,000, a \$2,338,000 increase above the enacted level.

Funding in this program area supports the Agency's work to ensure the security and continuity of operations of the water sector. While much emphasis has been placed on physical and cybersecurity needs, the coronavirus pandemic has highlighted the need to also ensure that a sufficient number of trained personnel are available at all times to operate these critical systems. The Agency is directed to brief the Committee on its strategies in this regard.

Indoor Air and Radiation.—The Committee recommends \$5,149,000, equal to the enacted level and \$65,000 below the request. The Committee rejects the proposed eliminations and reductions within this program area.

Operations and Administration.—The Committee recommends \$67,908,000, \$2,536,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request. This increase is provided to support necessary facilities improvements, equipment upgrades, and maintenance and operating costs. None of these funds may be used to relocate, close, or consolidate any office, laboratory, or facility.

Research: Air and Energy.—The Committee recommends \$98,000,000, \$3,504,000 above the enacted level and \$64,457,000 above the request. The Committee directs the Agency to apply \$504,000 of the increase to support the Agency's ongoing research efforts as part of the Global Change Research Program, which delivers actionable science that informs local, state, and national decisions in responding to the expected impacts from climate change. The Committee provides an additional \$1,000,000 to support additional research needs on PFAS. The Committee rejects the budget request's proposals to streamline and refocus research and directs the Agency to continue its current research in those important areas with the resources provided.

The Committee provides \$3,700,000 to continue supporting year 4 of the study under the heading "Partnership Research" as outlined in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 115–141. This jointly funded, multi-year government-industry research initiative should be used to produce credible science of national scope, including periodic review and tracking of existing exposure and health studies already underway, and continuation of research initiated under this section. The Agency is encouraged to submit a report updating the Committees on the implementation of this partnership within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability.—The Committee recommends \$130,769,000, \$4,501,000 above the enacted level and \$39,123,000 above the request. The Committee directs the Agency to fund the computational toxicology and endocrine disruptor programs at the enacted levels. The Committee provides \$1,500,000 in additional resources to help support research needs on PFAS. The Committee further directs that not less than \$1,500,000 of the increase in this program area be applied to the Health and Environmental Risk Assessment program project (previously Human Health and Risk Assessment). The Committee rejects the budget request's proposals to streamline and refocus research and directs the Agency to continue its current research in those important areas with the resources provided.

Research: National Priorities.—The bill provides \$7,000,000, \$1,000,000 above the enacted level and \$7,000,000 above the request. The Committee directs that these funds be used for extramural research grants, independent of the Science to Achieve Results (STAR) grant program, to fund high-priority water quality and availability research by not-for-profit organizations who often partner with the Agency. Of the funds provided, not less than \$1,000,000 should be for research related to coronavirus. Because these grants are independent of the STAR grant program, the Agency should strive to award grants in as large an amount as is possible to achieve the most scientifically significant research. Funds shall be awarded competitively with priority given to partners proposing research of national scope and who provide a 25 percent match. The Agency is directed to allocate funds to grantees within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources.—The Committee recommends \$114,500,000, \$3,610,000 above the enacted level and \$35,552,000 above the request. The Committee provides \$1,000,000 in additional resources to help support research needs on PFAS, including in agricultural settings. The Committee rejects the budget request's proposals to streamline and refocus research and directs the Agency to continue its current research in those important areas with the resources provided. Additionally, the Committee directs that up to \$2,000,000 be used to award grants under section 2007 of America's Water Infrastructure Act (P.L. 115–270).

Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities.—The Committee recommends \$135,500,000, \$3,023,000 above the enacted level and \$76,903,000 above the request. The Committee provides \$1,500,000 in additional resources to help support research needs on PFAS. The Committee rejects the budget request's proposals to streamline and refocus research and directs the Agency to continue its current research in those important areas with the resources provided.

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

Coronavirus Health Outcomes and Links to Pollution.—The Committee is aware of several preliminary investigations linking air pollution with increased transmission and increased mortality and morbidity in patients with coronavirus infections. There is also concern that exposure to other pollutants or toxicants might increase the severity of adverse health outcomes for individuals with

coronavirus. These concerns are heightened for communities of color, which have seen disproportionate mortality and morbidity rates from coronavirus infections, and experience greater pollution burdens.

The Committee directs that not less than \$2,500,000 of intramural research funding be used to conduct research on the nexus between pollutant exposures and health outcomes in coronavirus patients. Of this, not less than \$1,250,000 should be used to investigate links between air pollution and the transmission and health outcomes associated with coronavirus and other infectious diseases. As the Agency formulates its research plan, the Committee urges the Office of Research and Development to coordinate its work with the Office of Environmental Justice.

Estimating Air Emissions from Animal Operations.—The Committee is aware of the Agency's ongoing work developing emission estimating methodologies for Animal Feeding Operations (AFOs), with a timeline for the release of draft emission estimating methodologies through 2020 and 2021. The Committee supports the Agency's efforts to develop accurate, robust, and accessible models for estimating these emissions by livestock type and pollutant and urges the Agency to prioritize these efforts so that these methodologies can be finalized as quickly as possible.

Additionally, the Committee directs the Agency to conduct a cumulative impacts study to better understand the health effects, air quality impacts, and water quality impacts of lagoon and spray-field waste management systems on communities living near swine and dairy farms. The study should also investigate methods to mitigate these impacts, including through the use of biodigesters and methane recapture systems on animal waste lagoons. The Agency shall submit this study to Committee not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act.

Harmful Algal Blooms.—The Committee recognizes the increasing threats many communities face from harmful algal blooms (HABs), both in freshwater and coastal ecosystems. The Committee encourages the Agency to conduct and support research that promotes scientific progress towards preventing and controlling HABs, including research to: (1) develop methods to monitor, characterize, and predict HABs for early action; (2) identify and evaluate existing excess nutrient prevention and treatment technologies; (3) identify emerging nutrient treatment technologies capable of being scaled up and to evolve those technologies; and (4) develop best management practices to help both rural and urban communities reduce excess nutrients in their watersheds. Additionally, \$6,000,000 is made available to investigate adverse health effects from exposure to HABs and cyanobacteria toxins and to develop methods to monitor, predict, and characterize blooms to allow for early action.

Maintaining IRIS Program Integrity.—The Committee remains deeply concerned that the Agency has been ignoring Congressional directives and inappropriately assigning resources provided for the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) to support work in the Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics. In the fiscal year 2021, The Committee expects additional resources to be made available to the IRIS program as directed above, and that the program continue within the Office of Research and Development. The Com-

mittee expects that workforce costs for IRIS staff who have been detailed to other programs or to other agencies will be borne by the hosting program or agency.

Additionally, to ensure a neutral, systematic, and independent evaluation of the science underlying its decisions, the Agency is directed to utilize the Office of Research and Development to develop the hazard identification and dose-response portions of all Agency risk assessments. The Agency may realign FTE to the Office of Research and Development as necessary.

Operation of Aircraft.—The Committee is aware of the value of using aircraft in research and development activities, and has provided authority within this account for the Agency to use aircraft to assist in carrying out its research and testing mission in support of environmental protection.

Public Access to Agency Research.—The Committee commends the Agency on issuing its “Plan to Increase Access to Results of EPA Funded Scientific Research” on November 29, 2016. The Committee urges the Agency to continue its efforts towards full implementation of the plan and encourages the Agency to include updates on progress in future budget requests.

STAR Grants.—The Committee provides funds to continue the Science to Achieve Results (STAR) program and directs that not less than \$30,000,000 be allocated for this program, a \$1,400,000 increase above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level of \$28,600,000. The Agency is directed to reestablish its Graduate Fellowship program.

The Committee encourages the STAR program to continue research on how green stormwater infrastructure can be used to reduce water-borne pollution entering large estuaries in which stormwater is a large source of pollution.

Slash and Precommercial Thinnings.—The Committee is aware of the interest in using low-grade and low-value forest biomass as a feedstock for development of alternative fuels. The Agency is directed to brief the Committee on its efforts to engage with other federal agencies, states, private landowners, and stakeholders to create markets for low-grade and low-value wood.

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

Water Security Test Bed.—Both for fiscal year 2021 and in future budget requests, the Committee encourages the Agency to include adequate funding for advancing full scale applied research and testing capabilities to address threats to drinking water and drinking water infrastructure, including weatherization equipment, SCADA control systems, and water tanks for full year operating capabilities at Water Security Test Bed facilities.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT

The Environmental Programs and Management (EPM) 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. For many environmental programs, States and Tribes are directly responsible for actual operation of the various environmental programs, and the Agency's activities include, providing support and assistance and conducting oversight.

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, grants and resources management, general office and building services for program operations, and direct implementation of Agency environmental programs for headquarters, the ten EPA regional offices, and all non-research field operations.

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$2,663,356,000
Budget estimate, 2021	2,282,224,000
Recommended, 2021	2,846,676,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+183,320,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+564,452,000

The Committee recommends \$2,846,676,000 for Environmental Programs and Management, \$183,320,000 above the enacted level and \$564,452,000 above the budget request.

The Committee notes that in addition to the \$2,663,356,000 in regular appropriations provided in fiscal year 2020, the EPM account received an additional \$3,910,000 in emergency supplemental appropriations as part of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P.L. 116–136) to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus domestically and internationally.

A detailed table of funding recommendations below the account level is provided at the end of this report, and the Committee provides the following additional detail by program area:

Clean Air.—The Committee recommends \$300,037,000, \$26,929,000 above the enacted level and \$136,235,000 above the request. The recommendation includes \$100,572,000 for the Atmospheric Protection program project and increases funding for Federal Support for Air Quality to \$149,734,000. The Committee rejects the proposed termination of voluntary programs such as Natural GasSTAR, AgSTAR, and other partnership programs where the Agency works collaboratively with non-governmental entities to identify beneficial methods to reduce emissions, pollution, and increase efficiency. The Committee provides \$22,000,000 for Federal Stationary Source Regulation. Finally, the Committee directs that funding for Stratospheric Ozone program projects be maintained at not less than the enacted levels, including \$8,711,000 to assist with

the international phase-out of ozone depleting substances under the Montreal Protocol.

The Committee notes that the Clean Air Act requires certain periodic reporting to Congress on acid rain program emissions, and for the past several years the Agency has prepared Power Sector Program Progress Reports covering implementation of the Acid Rain Program, Mercury and Air Toxics Standards, and Cross-State Air Pollution Rule. The Committee directs the Agency to continue publishing these reports on an annual basis, as expeditiously as possible. Additional resources have been provided both within EPM and S&T to support programmatic work in this area, including timely preparation of these reports.

ENERGY STAR.—The Committee continues to support the ENERGY STAR program and rejects the proposed shift to a fee-based funding mechanism. The Committee provides \$42,000,000 for its continued operation. With this increase in funding, the Committee expects the Agency to prioritize the following priority areas: increased technical support, data collection and data analysis in the Portfolio Manager program, particularly with state and local partners, including school systems; increased promotion of the ENERGY STAR Most Efficient program; the ENERGY STAR for tenants program; and increased capacity in the products division. The Committee expects the program to accomplish these objectives through increased FTEs and contracted services. Further, the Committee supports the Agency's efforts to reexamine ENERGY STAR guidelines and standard operating procedures to ensure transparency, predictability, and consistency for all stakeholders.

Compliance.—The Committee recommends \$104,000,000 for compliance activities, \$2,335,000 above the enacted level and \$8,351,000 above the request. The Committee is extremely concerned by the precipitous decrease in compliance and enforcement activities by the Agency over the past three fiscal years. The Committee considers a robust inspection and monitoring program to be an essential element of any effective Compliance Assurance regime and directs the Agency to use the additional resources provided to increase its compliance monitoring activities.

The Committee is aware of concerns from communities across the country about the potential health risks associated with prolonged exposure to ethylene oxide. The Committee notes that the Agency is currently undertaking rulemakings to amend the Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Manufacturing National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants. The Committee has provided the Agency additional resources for monitoring and compliance activities, and urges the Agency to engage with communities concerned about ethylene oxide exposure in a manner that adequately addresses their concerns. The Committee further urges the Agency to incorporate validated monitoring data provided to the Agency into its rulemaking.

Enforcement.—The Committee recommends \$271,038,000 for enforcement activities, \$30,401,000 above the enacted level and \$45,925,000 above the request. The Committee provides \$15,844,000 for NEPA implementation, equal to the enacted level.

Environmental Justice.—The Committee provides \$14,120,000 for the Environmental Justice program project. The Committee expects the Agency to use these increased resources to make further

progress implementing the EJ 2020 Action Agenda, including (1) progress in overburdened communities, in which the Agency shall work with co-regulators to identify and undertake community-focused compliance reviews and focused enforcement strategies in at least 100 of the most overburdened communities; and (2) conducting cumulative risk assessments, by using the best available science to incorporate information on chemical and nonchemical stressors into Agency health assessments.

As part of its implementation of the EJ Action Agenda, the Agency is further directed to review and update as necessary its Framework for Cumulative Risk Assessment, which was last done in 2003.

The Committee is aware there are front-line communities that are overly-burdened by corporate pollution and environmental degradation, leading to a disproportionate negative impact on the health of community members. The Committee directs the EPA to develop a definition for disproportionately exposed communities. The definition should include: communities in which climate change, pollution, or environmental destruction have exacerbated systemic racial, regional, social, environmental, and economic injustices by disproportionately affecting indigenous peoples, communities of color, migrant communities, deindustrialized communities, depopulated rural communities, the poor, low-income workers, women, the elderly, the unhoused, people with disabilities, or youth. The Agency is expected to incorporate this definition into its ongoing environmental justice work.

The Committee believes there is a complex and interconnected set of social, educational, economic, health, and environmental factors which produce systemic racial inequities, including inequities in environmental justice. The large disparities in coronavirus mortality and morbidity rates seen in communities of color is emblematic of these inequities. The Committee urges the Agency to consider all these factors as it undertakes its environmental justice work. With the additional resources made available here, the Agency is urged to support the most ambitious environmental justice projects and to consider increasing both the size and number of environmental justice grants the Agency makes.

The Committee urges the Office of Environmental Justice to coordinate its work with the Office of Research and Development's research efforts on the links between pollution exposure and coronavirus health outcomes.

Environmental Protection: National Priorities.—The bill provides \$18,000,000, \$300,000 above the enacted level and \$18,000,000 above the request. The Committee directs that funds be used for a competitive grant program for qualified non-profit organizations, to provide technical assistance for improved water quality or safe drinking water, adequate wastewater to small systems or individual private well owners. The Agency shall provide \$15,300,000 for Grassroots Rural and Small Community Water Systems Assistance Act, for activities specified under Section 1442(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C.300j-1(e)(8)). The Agency is also directed to provide \$1,700,000 for grants to qualified not-for-profit organizations for technical assistance for individual private well owners, with priority given to organizations that currently provide technical and educational assistance to individual private well own-

ers. The Agency is directed to provide on a national and multi-State regional basis, \$1,000,000 for grants to qualified organizations, for the sole purpose of providing on-site training and technical assistance for wastewater systems. The Agency shall require each grantee to provide a minimum 10 percent match, including in kind contributions. The Agency is directed to allocate funds to grantees within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

Geographic Programs.—The bill provides \$554,910,000, \$44,634,000 above the enacted level and \$224,404,000 above the request. The Committee believes that protecting these important water bodies is a national priority and provides funding for programs that support their restoration and protection. From within the amount provided, the Committee directs the following:

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.—The Committee recommends \$335,000,000 for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI), \$15,000,000 above the enacted level and the budget request. The Committee does not include bill language, as requested, authorizing the Agency to establish cost-share requirements for GLRI funds. The Committee directs the Agency and the other Federal partners to continue to work together in coordination with the Great Lakes States, Tribes, local authorities, and nonfederal stakeholders to prioritize action-oriented projects in lieu of additional studies, monitoring and evaluations. Such projects include, but are not limited to, remediating and delisting Areas of Concern, reducing nutrient runoff, preventing and controlling invasive species, and strategies and techniques which restore and protect streambanks, and natural coastlines and shorelines in order to enhance riparian habitats, improve water quality, and increase coastal resiliency. As the Agency distributes funds across the five focus areas, tribal related activities should be maintained at not less than \$15,000,000. Further, the Committee strongly supports ongoing work to reduce the growth of harmful algal blooms and encourages continued focus on watersheds where remediation work reduces the threat to human health.

The Committee is aware of the importance of the Great Lakes Legacy Act and the GLRI in accelerating the delisting of Areas of Concern, in particular, where Areas of Concern were created by post-industrial pollution from Superfund sites and may impact watersheds with more than one Area of Concern and their associated tributaries.

The Committee is aware of interest in utilizing GLRI funds in the Chicago River Watershed and encourages the Agency to brief the Committee on any benefits that might accrue to the Great Lakes from restoration work in the Chicago River.

The Committee supports the Agency's decision to reconstitute the Great Lakes Advisory Board. The Committee strongly believes that efforts to restore and protect the Great Lakes benefit greatly from the participation and inclusion of the widest possible array of stakeholders. As the Board does its work, the Committee urges the Board to seek out and include the perspectives of all interested parties and stakeholders, including representatives from Tribes, local municipalities, historically disadvantaged communities, conservation groups, agricultural groups, commercial and recreational fishing interests, and other relevant stakeholders.

Chesapeake Bay.—The Committee recommends \$90,500,000 for the Chesapeake Bay program, \$5,500,000 above the enacted level and \$83,200,000 above the budget request. From within the amount provided, \$10,375,000 is for nutrient and sediment removal grants and \$10,375,000 is for small watershed grants to control polluted runoff from urban, suburban and agricultural lands, and \$8,750,000 is for state-based implementation in the most effective basins.

San Francisco Bay.—The Committee recommends \$15,000,000 for the San Francisco Bay program, \$9,078,000 above the enacted level and \$15,000,000 above the request. The Committee directs the Agency to apply the increase towards high priority activities within the Bay Delta Action Plan.

Puget Sound.—The Committee recommends \$38,000,000 for Puget Sound, \$5,000,000 above the enacted level and \$38,000,000 above the budget request. Funds shall be allocated in the same manner as directed in House Report 112–331. The Committee directs the Agency 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 \$30,400,000 for Long Island Sound, \$9,400,000 above the enacted level and \$30,400,000 above the budget request. The Agency shall operate the program as specified in section 119 of the Clean Water Act.

Lake Champlain.—The Committee recommends \$13,400,000 for the Lake Champlain program, \$10,000 above the enacted level and \$13,400,000 above the request. To restore and protect Lake Champlain and its surrounding watershed, funds should be allocated through the Lake Champlain Basin Program Process to support implementation of the section 120 of the Clean Water Act, and by partnering with states, local organizations, and other stakeholders working to address challenges in the area, including phosphorus pollution, toxic substances, biodiversity, aquatic invasive species, and to make the lake and the surrounding communities and ecosystems more resilient to climate change.

Southern New England Estuaries.—The bill provides \$6,000,000, \$600,000 above the enacted level and \$6,000,000 above the request. The Committee directs the Agency to use the increase to spur investments in regionally significant and landscape-scale restoration projects through technical assistance, grants, and contracts.

Great Lakes and Lake Champlain Invasive Species Program.—The Committee looks forward to reviewing the plan directed in P.L. 116–94 on the Agency’s expected actions in fiscal year 2020 to implement the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain Invasive Species Program as authorized by the Vessel Incident Discharge Act (P.L. 115–282). In fiscal year 2021, the Committee directs the Agency to use funds from the appropriate Geographic Program to build on these implementation efforts to reduce the risk of introduction of invasive species into the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain. The Agency is directed to include details of these amounts as part of the Agency’s operating plan.

Homeland Security.—The Committee recommends \$10,467,000, \$454,000 above the enacted level and \$443,000 above the request. The Committee provides the requested increase for Critical Infra-

structure Protection and rejects the proposed reductions for the other activities in this program area.

Indoor Air and Radiation.—The Committee recommends \$24,951,000, equal to the enacted level and \$20,131,000 above the request. The Agency is directed to continue to operate the Radon program as in fiscal year 2020. Additionally, the Committee notes the need to continue to maintain the U.S. source standard for radon gas for use by states and industry as the national benchmark for radon measurement devices, and encourages the Agency to collect available radon test data to update the national U.S. EPA Radon Map and develop locality-specific classifications of radon risks.

Information Exchange/Outreach.—The Committee recommends \$119,960,000, \$1,132,000 above the enacted level and \$25,055,000 above the request. The Committee provides \$43,784,000 for Executive Management and Operations and \$1,983,000 for Small Business Ombudsman, as requested, and increases Tribal Capacity Building to \$14,099,000. Funding for the Exchange Network and the Small Minority Business Alliance are \$15,500,000 and \$1,193,000, respectively.

The Committee provides \$14,200,000 for State and Local Prevention and Preparedness. The Committee notes that many communities have significant concerns regarding the adequacy of Risk Management Plans (RMPs) for petrochemical or other facilities that store hazardous materials. The Committee directs the Office of Emergency Management to engage with local communities when requested to ascertain the adequacy of RMPs, including conducting independent risk analyses when warranted. The Agency is also urged to consider when and where proactive, interactive, and reactive mitigation response barriers are needed to prevent, control, and/or mitigate the consequences of major accident risks.

The Committee provides \$13,901,000 for the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI), \$1,411,000 above the enacted level. The increase is provided to help support the additional work associated with PFAS reporting under TRI. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (P.L. 116–92) added 172 PFAS chemicals to the list of chemicals subject to reporting in the TRI, and the Agency is currently conducting rulemakings to further expand this list. The Committee strongly believes that the public must have access to high-quality data on releases of PFAS and urges the Agency to adopt a comprehensive approach with respect to reporting of PFAS releases.

International Programs.—The Committee recommends \$15,216,000, \$605,000 above the enacted level and \$4,588,000 above the request. The Committee increases funding for International Sources of Pollution to \$8,000,000, and of the increase provided, \$400,000 is made available to support efforts to reduce food loss and waste, and the remaining increase in this program project should be used to support efforts to reduce marine debris and plastics in the ocean.

The Committee notes that in September 2016, the Agency renewed its Memorandum of Understanding with the World Health Organization (WHO) covering a wide range of topics connecting public health and indoor and outdoor air quality, climate change, water sanitation, and exposure to toxic substances. As part of this

longstanding partnership, the Agency has provided grants to the WHO to support their shared mission to protect public health. The Committee directs the Agency to continue that support at no less than the fiscal year 2018 level.

IT/Data Management/Security.—The Committee recommends \$93,076,000, \$5,260,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request. The Committee provides \$11,815,000 for Information Security, and funds IT/Data Management at the enacted level. The Committee applauds the Agency for its work to support teleworking during the ongoing coronavirus pandemic.

The Committee is disappointed that the Agency deviated from IT procurement requirements when it chose to forgo cost and alternatives analyses when deciding to upgrade its time and attendance system software, as detailed in Office of Inspector General (IG) Report No. 20–P 0134. The Agency is directed to conduct these analyses and submit them to the Committee not more than 15 days after enactment. The Agency is further directed to notify the Committee upon its completion of Recommendations 1 and 2 as described in the IG’s report.

Legal/Science/Regulatory/Economic Review.—The Committee recommends \$108,896,000, \$4,653,000 above the enacted level and \$9,858,000 below the request. The Committee provides \$12,000,000 for Integrated Environmental Strategies and directs that the increase be used to support Community-Driven Environmental Protection and the Office of Community Revitalization. The Committee provides the requested amounts for Administrative Law, Civil Rights Program, and the Science Advisory Board. The remaining program projects are funded at the enacted levels.

The Committee is alarmed by revisions to the Science Advisory Board engagement process outlined in a memorandum from the Administrator titled “Science Advisory Board Engagement Process for Review of Regulatory Actions,” published on February 25, 2020. The Committee notes that the process for SAB engagement outlined in the memorandum may be inconsistent with statute, and many members of the SAB submitted written comments on the proposed process which were highly critical of the proposal because of the way that the proposed process limited or undermined SAB review. The Committee expects the Agency to modify its SAB engagement process to comport with all legal requirements while improving the engagement process.

Pesticides Licensing.—The Committee recommends \$107,046,000 for licensing and registration activities, equal to the enacted level and \$17,664,000 above the request. In March 2019, Congress enacted the Pesticide Registration Improvement Act of 2018 (P.L. 116–8) which made previously collected fees available for use without further appropriation. The Committee expects that increased fee utilization will obviate the need for increased appropriations in fiscal year 2021 and in the future.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).—The Committee recommends \$118,900,000, \$6,111,000 above the enacted level and \$29,122,000 above the request. The Committee rejects the proposed eliminations, reductions, or delays in cleanups, and directs the Agency to continue its technical support of stakeholders regarding the development, approval, and implementation of waste disposal programs. Of the funds provided under this program area,

\$9,000,000 is for implementation of a federal permit program for coal combustion residuals in non-participating states, as authorized under section 4005(d)(2)(B) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(2)(B)), or to provide technical assistance to states establishing their own permitting program under section 4005(d) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6945(d)). The Committee provides \$699,000 as requested to support efforts to reduce marine debris and plastics in the ocean.

The Committee provides \$13,500,000 for Waste Minimization and Recycling, a \$4,601,000 increase above the enacted level. The Committee directs the Agency to continue efforts to ensure the long-term economic and environmental viability of recycling programs by working in concert with for-profit, non-profit, state and local governments, and other stakeholders through the national recycling strategy.

Recycling provides significant contributions to American prosperity and the protection of the environment, and the Committee supports efforts to strengthen the U.S. recycling system and increase outreach, awareness, and education on recycling. Within funding provided for Waste Minimization & Recycling, the Committee includes up to \$1,500,000 for the Agency to work with states, local governments, nonprofits, and public-private partnerships to educate and inform consumers and households about their residential and community recycling programs.

Reducing Plastic Waste in Commerce.—The Committee notes that while the Agency's focus on improving recycling rates across the country is appreciated, the Committee is disappointed that waste reduction efforts appear to play a minimal role in the Agency's current sustainability efforts. In particular, the Committee believes that efforts to reduce the production and use of virgin plastics, especially single-use plastics, must be part of any overall strategy to reduce the landfilling of waste materials and a transition to a circular economy. The Committee directs the Agency to prepare a report on single use plastics. The report should analyze plastics by plastic type, and should evaluate the recyclability of each type of plastic, the average recycled content of each type of plastic, and the national and regional rates at which each plastic type is recycled. The report should also evaluate the efficacy of state and local policies to reduce the use of single-use plastics, including bans, fees, and other mandatory and voluntary policies designed to reduce or discourage the use of single-use plastics. The report should also include estimates on the potential impacts in generated waste if such policies were adopted at the national level. The Agency shall submit this report to the Committee within 270 days after enactment of this Act.

Recycling Needs Survey and Assessment.—The Committee directs the Agency to begin a comprehensive data collection effort to strengthen residential recycling and accelerate the move towards a circular economy. The data collected should include: the number of community curbside recycling programs; the number of community drop-off programs; the total amount of residential packaging materials collected through deposit programs; the total amount of residential materials collected through curbside programs annually; the types of materials accepted by each program; the number of citizens with access to recycling services on par with access to dis-

posal; and the inbound contamination and capture rates of community recycling programs. The Agency should also collect data on single use plastics, including the types of single-use plastics currently in commerce, the recyclability of these plastics types, and the rates at which these plastics are currently recycled by plastic type and by region. Additionally, the Agency should collect data on aluminum, including the rates at which aluminum cans are recycled. Further, the Agency should develop estimates of the infrastructure investment required to modernize the Material Recovery infrastructure to achieve consistent collection across the nation and maximize the efficient delivery of materials to the circular economy. The Agency should also develop estimates for the amounts of investment needed to provide all citizens with access to recycling services on par with access to disposal. The updated strategy with recommendations should be reported to the Committee within 270 days of enactment of this Act.

Water: Ecosystems.—The Committee recommends \$51,123,000, \$2,059,000 above the enacted level and \$28,519,000 above the request. From within the amount provided, the Committee provides \$675,000 per estuary for National Estuary Program (NEP) grants funded under Section 320 of the Clean Water Act. An additional \$1,500,000 in funding is provided for competitive grants. The Committee encourages the Agency to work in consultation with the NEP directors to identify worthy projects and activities.

Mississippi River Restoration and Resiliency Strategy.—The Committee recognizes that the Mississippi River basin from Minnesota to Louisiana is a vital American waterway. From funds within the Water: Ecosystems program area, the Committee directs the Agency to establish a Mississippi River Restoration and Resiliency Strategy, in coordination with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, as well as state, local, and tribal governments, and business and non-profit stakeholders. The strategy will inventory existing federal and state investments in the Mississippi River basin, identify gaps, and make recommendations for policy actions focused on improving water quality, restoring habitat and natural systems, improving navigation, eliminating aquatic invasive species, and building local resilience to natural disasters. The Committee directs the Agency to report the findings, strategy, and recommendations not later than 270 days after enactment of this Act. The Committee provides \$2,000,000 to develop this strategy.

Water: Human Health Protection.—The Committee recommends \$107,000,000, \$4,513,000 above the enacted level and \$9,538,000 above the request. The Committee directs the Agency to maintain the Beach program at the enacted level. Of the increase provided, \$1,000,000 is to further support implementation of requirements under America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (P.L. 115–270) and \$1,500,000 is intended for regulatory work associated with setting Maximum Contaminant Levels in drinking water and other regulatory actions for PFAS chemicals.

The Committee understands that there is strong interest in carbon capture and storage projects that permanently sequester carbon dioxide in geologic formations instead of releasing this pollut-

ant into the air. The Committee provides an additional \$750,000 for the Underground Injection Control program (UIC) to review permit applications in states that do not have primacy over Class VI permitting, and to review and provide technical assistance to states that are seeking primacy over Class VI injection wells.

The Agency is encouraged to continue coordinating with the Food and Drug Administration in light of the directive included in Section 773 of Division B of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 116–6).

Water Quality Protection.—The Committee recommends \$224,282,000, \$16,593,000 above the enacted level and \$17,803,000 above the request. The Committee provides \$2,000,000 to help support efforts to reduce marine debris and plastics in the ocean, and increases funding for the Agency’s ongoing work on harmful algal blooms by \$1,000,000.

The Committee strongly believes that the Agency should develop Effluent Limit Guidelines (ELGs) for PFAS chemicals under sections 304 and 306 of the Clean Water Act. The Committee provides an additional \$2,487,000 for developing ELGs and other priority work to protect surface waters from PFAS contamination.

The Committee supports the WaterSENSE and Urban Waters programs, and directs the Agency to continue funding for these activities at the enacted levels.

The Committee supports ongoing activities related to integrated planning, which will be increasingly necessary as States and communities evaluate wastewater systems for lead contamination issues and pipe replacement. The Committee is also aware that the Agency has appointed its first Municipal Ombudsman, as required under the recently enacted Water Infrastructure Improvement Act (P.L. 115–436) (WIIA). The Committee expects the Municipal Ombudsman to facilitate coordination and communication between municipalities, regional offices, and the Administrator, and to provide municipalities with technical assistance as they develop permits that incorporate integrated plans.

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

Administrator Priorities.—The Agency is directed to submit a report within 90 days of enactment of this Act that identifies how any fiscal year 2019 and 2020 funding was used, by account, program area, and program project. Each activity funded should include a justification for the effort and any anticipated results.

Asbestos.—The Committee is concerned the Agency is not taking steps to eliminate the future use of asbestos in a variety of applications. The Agency is directed to submit a report to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this Act on its efforts to monitor, remove, and eliminate the use of asbestos.

Benefits of the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS).—The Committee is concerned with the Agency’s final action regarding MATS announced on April 16, 2020 and directs the Agency to publish, within 180 days of enactment, a report comprehensively assessing the public health benefits, environmental protections and compliance costs of the existing MATS, and to compare those benefits with the estimated change in benefits that could result if the MATS rule were to be invalidated.

Chlorpyrifos.—The Committee is concerned about the Agency’s decision to not ban the use of the pesticide chlorpyrifos. The Committee accepts the findings from numerous studies establishing the link between the use of chlorpyrifos and brain damage in children. The Committee urges the EPA to establish standards of use for chlorpyrifos in order to reduce potential exposure to children and other vulnerable populations, and to report to the Committee within 60 days after enactment of this Act on its plans to reduce exposure in children.

Emissions from Marine Engines.—The Committee recognizes the air quality benefits associated with upgrading older, unregulated engines with newer engines that meet current emissions standards. The Committee is aware of some instances of smaller commercial marine vessels, such as tugboats, which are currently under construction but do not meet Tier 4 marine engine emissions requirements. The Agency is directed to brief the Committee on any such situations it is aware of, and how the Agency has handled similar circumstances in the past. The Committee encourages the Agency to continue working with affected stakeholders.

Hexavalent Chromium.—The Committee is concerned with the lack of progress by the Agency in updating the Maximum Contaminant Level for hexavalent chromium, or chromium-6, a carcinogen estimated to be in the drinking water of over 200 million Americans. The Agency’s assessment of chromium-6 has been ongoing since 2010 and the Agency has stated that it expects this assessment to continue at least into 2022. The Committee believes a safe drinking water standard for hexavalent chromium is overdue and expects the Agency to proceed expeditiously towards completing its review and finalizing a new standard.

Increasing Renewable Generation on the Electric Grid.—The Committee strongly supports actions that ensure the continued reliability of the electrical grid, as the nation transitions to less expensive and less-polluting sources of electric power. The Committee is aware there is interest by some in the use of quick start stationary combustion turbines to address perceived reliability concerns associated with the increased use of intermittent renewable generation in the nation’s regional power markets. The Agency is encouraged to brief the Committee on technology options that might be deployed to mitigate reliability concerns, and to present any analyses on the costs and net emissions profiles, especially greenhouse gas emissions, associated with such options, especially when used in combination with intermittent renewable power generation.

Lead and Copper Rule.—The Committee is concerned by the recently proposed revisions to the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR), published in the Federal Register on November 13, 2019, which may delay the rate at which cities and municipalities replace lead service lines. No later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, the Agency shall submit to the Committee a report on the economic and health impacts of allowing cities and municipalities to remove lead lines at a slower pace than previously mandated, as well as the effect of not replacing entire networks of lines.

Additionally, as the Agency works to finalize its the revisions to the LCR, The Committee urges the Agency to conduct an environmental justice analysis on the rule’s impact. Specifically, the Agen-

cy is urged to quantify how the lead service line replacement provisions in the final rule will impact health equity disparities. The Agency is also encouraged to incorporate into its economic analysis of the final LCR, the societal benefits of its proposal in terms of potential reductions of cardiovascular disease mortality and consider those in its decisions as appropriate. The Agency is directed to submit a report to the Committee after the revised LCR is finalized of the rule's impact on environmental justice issues, health equity disparities, and potential reductions of cardiovascular disease mortality.

Regulation of Biogenic Emissions.—The Committee directs the Agency to brief the Committee on any planned Agency actions related to de minimis biogenic emissions associated with units with static or low-flow air volumes at bakeries and other food processing facilities, such as proof boxes, prior to taking any regulatory actions on such emissions, and encourages the Agency, in coordination with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, to study this issue to evaluate science-based methodologies to ensure accurate measurements of emissions in static or low-flow conditions.

Regenerative Agriculture and Climate Change.—The Committee directs the Agency to submit a report to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this Act that provides information on the nexus between pesticide use and climate change mitigation and adaptation, particularly the ability of regenerative organic agriculture to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide and to sequester carbon while helping to preserve biodiversity. The report should also evaluate the adverse effects pesticides may have on pollinators and other insects, wildlife and water quality.

Restrictions on Certain Communications.—The Committee reminds EPA that funding may not be used in a manner contrary to Section 401 of this bill.

Sunscreens and the Environment.—The Committee is aware of research conducted by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and its partners that found that, among a number of other threats, some chemical components of sunscreens or other personal health products may threaten the health of coral reefs. The Committee directs the Agency to work with the Food and Drug Administration to coordinate information sharing on sunscreen ingredients that are approved or are pending approval, including information pertaining to any potential environmental impacts from their use.

Waters of the U.S. (WOTUS).—The Committee is disappointed in the final “The Navigable Waters Protection Rule: Definition of ‘Waters of the United States’”, published in the Federal Register on April 21, 2020 (85 Fed. Reg. 22250). The Committee notes that the Scientific Advisory Board “concluded that the proposed WOTUS rule does not incorporate best available science and as such [the SBA] finds[s] that a scientific basis for the proposed Rule, and its consistency with the objectives of the Clean Water Act, is lacking. The proposed Rule does not present new science to support this definition, thus the SAB finds that the proposed Rule lacks a scientific justification, while potentially introducing new risks to human and environmental health” (EPA-SAB-20-002). The Committee further notes that the final rule did not address the technical findings of the SAB. Not later than 30 days after the date of

enactment of this Act, the Agency is directed to submit a report to the Committee addressing the six technical deficiencies identified in the SAB's commentary.

In addition, the Agency shall contract with the National Academy of Sciences to prepare a report studying the impacts of the final rule on improving the physical, biological, and chemical integrity of the Nation's waters as directed under the Clean Water Act. In particular, the report shall compare the aforementioned final rule to the regulations contained in the final rule published at 80 Fed. Reg. 37,054 (June 29, 2015) and estimate any foregone economic benefits related to flood damage, drinking water source contamination, impacts on swimming and fishing, and any additional impacts to other ecosystem services. The Agency shall transmit to the Committee the final report containing the results of the study not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act.

HAZARDOUS WASTE ELECTRONIC MANIFEST SYSTEM FUND

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

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$0
Budget estimate, 2021	0
Recommended, 2021	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	0
Budget estimate, 2021	0

The Committee recommends \$8,000,000 for the Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund, which is to be offset by \$8,000,000 in collections from e-Manifest user fees, resulting in no new net budget authority.

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, 2020	\$41,489,000
Budget estimate, 2021	39,825,000
Recommended, 2021	45,100,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+3,611,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+5,275,000

The Committee recommends \$45,100,000 for the Office of Inspector General, \$3,611,000 above the enacted level and \$5,275,000 above the budget request. In addition, the Committee recommends \$11,586,000 as a payment to this account from the Hazardous Substance Superfund account.

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, 2020	\$33,598,000
Budget estimate, 2021	39,553,000
Recommended, 2021	39,676,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+6,078,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+123,000

The Committee recommends \$39,676,000 for Buildings and Facilities, \$6,078,000 above the enacted level and \$123,000 above the request.

The Committee notes that in addition to the \$33,598,000 in regular appropriations provided in fiscal year 2020, the Buildings and Facilities account received an additional \$300,000 in emergency supplemental appropriations as part of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P.L. 116–136) to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus domestically and internationally.

The Committee is dismayed by the Agency's repeated failures to follow Congressional reprogramming directives regarding office moves, relocations, closures, and consolidations. As a result of the Agency's refusal to cooperate with the Committee's inquiries in these matters, the bill includes an Administrative Provision barring the Agency from using funds in this Act or previous Acts to affect any such moves.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

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. These enforcement actions are an essential element to the success of the program. 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. At sites where no viable responsible party can be identified, EPA may use

monies from the Trust Fund to remediate contaminated sites. Funds are transferred from this account to the Office of Inspector General and Science and Technology accounts for Superfund related activities.

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$1,184,755,000
Budget estimate, 2021	1,078,611,000
Recommended, 2021	1,221,814,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+37,059,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+143,203,000

The Committee recommends \$1,221,814,000 for the Hazardous Substance Superfund program, \$37,059,000 above the enacted level and \$143,203,000 above the request. The Committee recommends that \$11,586,000 be transferred to the Office of Inspector General, and \$30,755,000 be transferred to the Science and Technology account.

The Committee notes that in addition to the \$1,184,755,000 in regular appropriations provided in fiscal year 2020, the Hazardous Substance Superfund account received an additional \$770,000 in emergency supplemental appropriations as part of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P.L. 116–136) to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus domestically and internationally.

Enforcement.—The Committee recommends \$180,625,000, \$12,250,000 above the enacted level and \$1,000,000 above the request. The Committee rejects the proposed elimination of Environmental Justice program project funding and instead provides \$1,000,000.

Homeland Security.—The Committee recommends \$34,494,000, \$1,878,000 above the enacted level and \$125,000 above the request. The Committee rejects the proposed reduction to Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure and increases funding for this program project to \$1,040,000. The Committee provides the requested increases for the remaining program projects. Of the funds provided, \$1,468,000 should be included as part of the transfer to the Science and Technology account.

Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability.—The Committee recommends \$12,824,000, equal to the enacted level and \$6,665,000 above the request. There remain significant research needs with respect to the human health and ecological impacts of PFAS exposure, and methods for treatment and remediation. The Committee continues its support for research in support of designating PFAS chemicals as hazardous substances under Section 102 of CERCLA. The Agency is directed to include these funds as part of the transfer to the Science and Technology account.

Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities.—The Committee recommends \$16,463,000, equal to the enacted level and \$5,015,000 above the request. The Committee continues its support for research in support of designating PFAS chemicals as hazardous substances under Section 102 of CERCLA. The Agency is directed to include these funds as part of the transfer to the Science and Technology account.

Superfund Cleanup.—The Committee recommends \$814,306,000, \$19,566,000 above the enacted level and \$131,908,000 above the request. The Committee urges the Agency to prioritize work at sites

where activities will result in reduced human exposure to toxic substances. The Committee provides an additional \$2,500,000 within the Superfund: Remedial program, to support regulatory work needed to designate PFAS chemicals as hazardous substances under section 102 of CERCLA.

The Committee also directs the Agency, within 180 days of enactment of this Act, to submit a report on the status of each time-critical removal action for which Federal funds greater than \$1,000,000 have been expended since January 1, 2017, along with the Federal cost of clean-up efforts, whether responsible parties have faced criminal charges, and the amount of recovered Federal dollars.

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

Abandoned Uranium Mines on the Navajo Nation.—The Committee is aware of the Agency's maintenance of settlement funds acquired from Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) for the clean-up of abandoned uranium mines on the Navajo Nation. While settlement funds are available for cleanup at 219 abandoned uranium mine sites, the Committee is concerned that there are an estimated 305 additional identified abandoned uranium mine sites on the Navajo Nation that may also require cleanup. The Committee encourages the Agency to consult with the Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency and other relevant federal agencies to develop cost estimates and timelines for the remediation the remaining abandoned mine sites on the Navajo Nation.

New and Emerging Technologies.—To increase the rate of clean-ups of Superfund sites around the country, the Agency is encouraged to collaborate with the private sector to utilize the best available technologies and in situ remediation products to restore these sites as expeditiously as possible to return them to productive use.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND PROGRAM

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

In addition to State resources, the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund provides funding to clean up sites, enforces necessary corrective actions, and recovers costs expended from the Fund for cleanup activities. The underground storage tank response program is designed to operate primarily through cooperative agreements with States. Funds are also used for grants to non-State entities, including Indian Tribes, under Section 8001 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

The Energy Policy Act of 2005 expanded the authorized activities of the Fund to include the underground storage tank program. In 2006, Congress amended section 9508 of the Internal Revenue Code to authorize expenditures from the trust fund for prevention and inspection activities.

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$91,941,000
Budget estimate, 2021	48,218,000
Recommended, 2021	92,543,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+602,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+44,325,000

The Committee recommends \$92,543,000 for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund Program, \$602,000 above the enacted level and \$44,325,000 above the budget request. The Committee rejects the proposed decrease in research to characterize and remediate contaminated sites.

Regular inspections of Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) are a key part of an overall strategy to prevent and minimize impacts of releases of fuels or other hazardous substances from USTs. The Committee provides \$25,369,000 to support state inspection programs.

The Committee supports the Agency's ongoing efforts to study and mitigate corrosion issues at USTs as the nation employs increasing quantities of emerging fuels.

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, 2020	\$19,581,000
Budget estimate, 2021	16,631,000
Recommended, 2021	20,958,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+1,377,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+4,327,000

The Committee recommends \$20,958,000 for the Inland Oil Spill program, \$1,377,000 above the enacted level and \$4,327,000 above the budget request.

Preventing Oil Spills.—The Committee is aware of the high non-compliance rate among facilities that are required to submit Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plans or Facility Response Plans. The Committee does not support the proposed fee-based compliance assistance program presented in the budget request. The Committee directs the Agency to develop compliance

and enforcement strategies to reduce the rate of non-compliance. The Agency is directed to brief the Committee on its strategy within 90 days of enactment.

Research on Dispersants.—The Committee expects the agency to continue its work studying the performance and behavior of oil dispersants in deep water and arctic spills, as well as developing protocols for testing oil spill control agents.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

The State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) account provides grant funds for programs operated primarily by State, Tribal, local, and other governmental partners. The account includes two broad types of funds: (1) Infrastructure Assistance, which is used primarily by state, local, and tribal partners for projects that directly improve air quality, water quality, or clean up contaminated sites; supporting environmental protection; and (2) Categorical Grants, which assist State and Tribal governments and other environmental partners with the operation of environmental programs.

In the STAG account, the agency 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. Additionally, the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (P.L. 114–322) (WIIN Act) and America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (P.L. 115–270) (AWIA) authorized a number of clean water and drinking water grant programs designed to address specific water-related health and environmental concerns in communities.

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 Federal environmental statutes include provisions allowing delegation of day-to-day management of environmental programs to approved State and Tribal environmental programs. The Federal statutes were designed to recognize the States and Tribes as partners and co-regulators, allowing States and Tribes to assist with the execution and implementation of environmental safeguards. For delegated environmental programs, State and Tribal governments issue and enforce permits, carry out inspections and monitoring, and collect data. To assist States and Tribes in this task, the statutes also authorized the agency to provide funding to 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 103 and 105 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, 2020	\$4,246,232,000
Budget estimate, 2021	2,848,310,000
Recommended, 2021	4,362,556,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+116,324,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+1,514,246,000

The Committee recommends \$4,362,556,000 for the State and Tribal Assistance Grants account, \$116,324,000 above the enacted level and \$1,514,246,000 above the budget request. The Committee provides the following additional detail by program area:

Infrastructure Assistance.—The Committee recommends \$3,208,106,000 in funds for infrastructure assistance.

Clean Water State Revolving Fund.—The Committee recommends \$1,638,826,000 for the Clean Water SRF, requires at least 10 percent of funds to be used for green infrastructure or energy efficiency projects, reserves \$2,000,000 for technical assistance and training grants, and requires that 10 percent of grant funds be used for additional subsidization. The Committee urges the Agency to utilize funding for the Clean Water SRF to protect freshwater sources. Additionally, to the extent there are sufficient eligible project applications, up to 20 percent of the funds made available through the CWSRF to each state may be used by state for projects that seek to minimize the impacts of nonpoint source pollution and stormwater runoff through the use of nature-based and other low impact development techniques.

The Committee notes that wastewater treatment facilities are some of the largest industrial users of electricity in the nation and has provided Green Project Reserve (GPR) funds as part of the Clean Water SRF to encourage states to improve energy and water efficiency at treatment facilities. In order to better track the ways in which states are utilizing GPR funds, the Committee directs the Agency to develop a uniform reporting framework which states may use to report their GPR spending, and urges the Agency to include tools and metrics that allow states to quantify estimated energy and water savings benefits of these investments. The agency shall also provide entities that provide technical assistance to wastewater and drinking water treatment facilities clear guidance on metrics for how to utilize GPR set asides. Finally, the Agency is directed to increase its cooperation on GPR technical assistance with the Department of Energy's Advanced Manufacturing Office and the United States Department of Agriculture's Rural Development Program.

The Committee is aware that in many parts of the country, untreated wastewater from failing septic systems contaminates surface waters and ground water. Section 4107 of AWIA authorizes the use of Clean Water SRF funds to be used to address septic systems. The Committee encourages the Agency to avail itself of all tools and authorities to address sources of water contamination.

The Committee directs the Agency to submit a report describing the prevalence throughout the United States of low- and moderate-income households without access to wastewater treatment works, and information detailing the use by States of assistance to support the repair or replacement of septic systems or to connect households to publicly-owned treatment works.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund.—The Committee recommends \$1,126,088,000 for the Drinking Water SRF, allows funds to be used to finance green infrastructure or energy efficiency projects, and requires that 14 percent be used for additional subsidization.

US Mexico Border Water Infrastructure Grant Program.—The Committee recommends \$25,000,000 for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure projects along the US Mexico border that benefit U.S. citizens by reducing the flow of transnational pollution flows into the U.S.

Alaska Native Villages.—The Committee recommends \$29,186,000 in drinking water and wastewater infrastructure projects in Alaska Native Villages and other rural communities that face significant health challenges due to lack of adequate sanitation.

Brownfields Program.—The Committee recommends \$90,000,000 for brownfields grants and directs that at least 10 percent of such grants be provided to areas in which at least 20 percent of the population has lived under the poverty level over the past 30 years as determined by censuses and the most recent Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, and that not less than an additional 20 percent of funds be used for projects in Qualified Opportunity Zones.

Diesel Emissions Reductions Grants (DERA).—The Committee recommends \$90,000,000 for DERA grants. More than 10 million older, heavily polluting diesel engines remain in use that have yet to be retrofitted, repowered, or replaced, and over one million are expected to remain in use in 2030. For fiscal year 2021, 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 Committee recommends \$56,306,000 for targeted airshed grants to reduce particulate matter 2.5 and ozone air pollution in non-attainment areas. Funding should be targeted to the 10 most heavily polluted areas, and projects that provide the most significant air quality improvements, greatest population-level health benefits, and that provide significant benefits to overburdened communities should be given the highest priority.

Water Quality Monitoring Grants.—The Committee recommends \$4,000,000 for water monitoring authorized under section 5004 of the WIIN Act (P.L. 114–322).

Small and Disadvantaged Communities Grants.—The Committee recommends \$26,000,000 in funding for grants to assist small and disadvantaged communities meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements, authorized in section 2104 of the WIIN Act and section 2005 of AWIA.

Lead Testing in Schools Grants.—The Committee recommends \$26,000,000 for voluntary testing of drinking water for lead con-

tamination at schools and childcare facilities, as authorized in section 2107 of the WIIN Act and section 2006 of AWIA.

Reducing Lead in Drinking Water Grants.—The Committee recommends \$20,000,000 for grants to reduce the concentration of lead in drinking water, as authorized in section 2105 of the WIIN Act.

In awarding these grants, the Agency is directed to submit a report to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this Act on how many of the grant requests and awards cover lead service line replacement at childcare facilities.

Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Program Grants.—The Committee recommends \$4,000,000 for grants to increase resilience of drinking water infrastructure to natural hazards, as authorized in section 2005 of AWIA.

Technical Assistance for Treatment Works Grants.—The Committee recommends \$13,000,000 for grants to provide technical assistance to small, rural, and disadvantaged communities for the planning, design, financing, operation, and maintenance of water treatment infrastructure, as authorized by section 4103 as AWIA.

Sewer Overflow Control Grants.—The Committee recommends \$56,700,000 for grants to control and treat sewer overflows, as authorized in section 4106 of AWIA. The Committee directs the Agency to award no less than 20 percent of grants for green infrastructure projects.

Water Infrastructure Workforce Development.—The Committee recommends \$3,000,000 for grants to support workforce development for drinking water and wastewater system workers, as authorized by section 4304 of AWIA.

Categorical Grants.—For categorical grants to States and other environmental partners for the implementation of delegated programs, the bill provides \$1,154,450,000, an increase of \$78,543,000 above the enacted level and \$549,103,000 above the request. Funding levels for each grant program within the Categorical Grants program are specified in the table at the end of this report.

Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319).—The Committee recommends \$188,000,000, \$15,652,000 above the enacted level. The Committee notes that the budget request included \$15,000,000 for a new Nutrients and Harmful Algal Blooms Categorical Grant, while requesting no funds for Nonpoint Source grants. The Committee notes that anthropogenic sources of nutrients, including non-point sources, are a primary factor in the occurrence and prevalence of HABs. The Committee points out that reducing non-point sources of pollution, in particular from agricultural operations, should significantly reduce both the frequency and severity of HABs and therefore encourages the Agency to work with recipients to utilize these additional resources to prioritize these efforts.

Radon.—The Committee continues to support state radon program efforts that raise awareness about the associated risks of radon exposure. The Committee recommends \$7,800,000, and the Agency shall prioritize radon grants to states that have adopted or are seeking to adopt statewide radon building codes, conduct awareness and education programs for homebuyers and renters, and that have in place adequate certification or credentialing requirements for radon measurement and mitigation workers.

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

Administration of Grants.—The Committee notes that the awarding of infrastructure assistance grants is often unnecessarily delayed by lack of sufficient resources to adequately and effectively administer these grant programs. To ensure that appropriated funds can be made publicly available and put to work as quickly as possible, the Administrator has been authorized to reserve a portion of grant funding for management and oversight purposes for several grant programs. This includes U.S.-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure grants, Alaska Native Village grant, Brownfields grants, DERA grants, Targeted Airsheds grants, Lead Testing in Schools grants, Reducing Lead in Drinking Water grants, and Sewer Overflow Control grants. Reserved funds may be transferred to the EPM account and merged with funds set aside within EPM for the administration of each respective grant. The Administrator shall submit a report detailing the amounts of funds reserved and transferred as part of the Agency’s annual operating plan.

Water Infrastructure Improvements.—The Committee recognizes that modernizing the nation’s aging water infrastructure will mitigate a myriad of public health and environmental issues connected to clean water and safe drinking water that States, Tribes, and municipalities currently face. To address such water quality challenges, the Committee directs EPA to use existing authorities and programs to provide technical and financial assistance to water systems, especially small systems and those located in rural and coastal areas. To protect freshwater and drinking water sources and local and navigable waterways from the risk of contamination or degradation, the Committee urges the Agency to work with States to prioritize projects that address cascading sewer pipe failures, weak stormwater infrastructure, the connection of failing septic systems to new or existing collection and treatment facilities, and other at-risk sewer systems, when selecting projects under the CWSRF. Through the DWSRF, the Committee encourages the Agency to work with States to emphasize projects that address systems with unsafe levels of arsenic, lead, PFAS, and other contaminants to protect public health and meet applicable Safe Drinking Water Act standards. As the Agency issues loans and awards funds throughout fiscal year 2021, the Committee will closely monitor these actions.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE AND INNOVATION PROGRAM

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$60,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	25,023,000
Recommended, 2021	71,023,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+11,023,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+46,000,000

The Committee recommends \$71,023,000 for the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) Program; however, this amount is offset by an Administrative Provision that rescinds unobligated balances from fiscal years prior to fiscal year 2020. Therefore, there is no new net budget authority for loan costs. New

net budget authority is provided only to assist with the administrative costs of operating the program.

The fiscal year 2020 appropriation for the WIFIA program required the Agency, in conjunction with the Office of Management and Budget, and the Department of Treasury, to publish project eligibility criteria and to certify prior to publishing any Requests for Applications that any projects receiving support from the program shall meet the requirements of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 with regards to the budgetary treatment of federal participation in such projects.

The Committee also notes that, under the provisions of the fiscal year 2020 appropriation, the credit subsidy provided in fiscal year 2020 is unavailable for obligation to support the financing of water infrastructure projects until these criteria are published and certifications are made. The bill continues these provisions in fiscal year 2021. Further, the recommendation rescinds and reappropriates unobligated balances from fiscal years prior to fiscal year 2020 in order to make these requirements applicable to all unobligated balances.

The Committee expects the Agency to immediately comply with all its legal obligations in order to allow for the continued operation of the WIFIA program.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS AND RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

The bill authorizes the Administrator to assist Tribes with their environmental program implementation and to enter into cooperative agreements.

The bill authorizes the Administrator to collect and obligate certain pesticide fees in accordance with the Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2018.

The bill authorizes the Administrator to assess certain fees under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

The bill authorizes the Administrator to transfer funds appropriated for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative to other federal agencies in support of restoration activities.

The bill authorizes the use of certain accounts for construction, alteration, repair, rehabilitation, and restoration of facilities, up to \$150,000 per project.

The bill authorizes the Administrator to make certain Clean Water Act grants to tribes.

The bill authorizes the Administrator to provide grants to implement the Southeastern New England Watershed Restoration Program.

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

The bill authorizes the Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention and the Office of Water in fiscal year 2021 to use up to \$2,000,000 to hire students and recent graduates as contractors on a temporary or intermittent basis.

The bill prohibits the Agency from relocating, closing, or consolidating any office, laboratory, or facility.

The bill directs the Administrator to continue regulating power plant emissions under section 112 of the Clean Air Act and deems such regulation to be appropriate and necessary.

The bill authorizes the Administrator to transfer funds appropriated under the State and Tribal Assistance Grants account and reserved for management and oversight to purposes to be transferred to the Environmental Programs and Management account used to help administer the grant programs from which such funds were transferred.

The bill withholds \$2,000,000 from the Office of the Administrator funded under the Executive Management and Operations program project until such time as the Administrator files an Antideficiency Act report with respect to certain improvements made to the Administrator's office furnishings.

The bill rescinds certain appropriations to the Office of the Administrator if the Administrator fails to respond in a timely basis to information requests from the Comptroller General.

The bill directs that within 90 days of enactment, the Administrator shall take final action on any registration application to participate in the Renewable Fuels Pathway II program that has been pending for more than one year.

The bill clarifies that the Agency may utilize aircraft in its supervision of Superfund site cleanups financed through Special Accounts.

The bill rescinds all unobligated balances prior to fiscal year 2020 for the cost of loans or loan subsidies under the WIFIA program.

TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$875,000
Budget estimate, 2021	875,000
Recommended, 2021	875,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	0
Budget estimate, 2021	0

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

FOREST SERVICE

The 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 National Forest System (NFS) includes 154 national forests, 20 national grasslands, 23 national recreation areas, a national Tallgrass prairie, 13 national monuments, and seven land utilization projects. The Forest Service administers a wide variety of programs and activities that sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of forests and grasslands to include forest and rangeland research, State and private

forestry assistance, cooperative forest health management, international operations, NFS management, and wildland fire management.

Forest Service Accounting, Budgeting, and Management.—Public Law 116–94 established the “Forest Service Operations” account to eliminate cost pools and directed the Forest Service to provide to Congress an alternative budget structure within 45 days. The budget request included a budget structure proposal that provides a salaries and expenses budget line within each account. The Committee recognizes that funding Forest Service personnel within one budget line provides increased transparency of personnel fixed costs and reduces the accounting demands associated with attributing work to the numerous activities within any account. While the Committee supports these goals, the Committee intends to ensure that such a budget structure change does not reduce the work levels historically expected for each of the account activities. The Committee will continue to work with the Forest Service to identify key measures that will allow Congress, stakeholders, and the public to quickly recognize any performance changes. Congress has not yet received the data required to establish the Forest Service Operations account so this bill funds the Forest Service under the current budget structure.

Capital Improvement Plan.—The Committee commends the Forest Service for completion of the comprehensive capital improvement plan as directed by Public Law 115–141. The Committee agrees that adopting an enterprise-wide system to prioritize capital improvement projects will ensure the best use of limited funds. In addition to adopting this process, the Committee directs future budget requests to include a five-year list of Capital Improvement Projects over \$1,000,000.

Climate Hubs.—The Committee provides not less than enacted levels to support the work of Department of Agriculture Climate Hubs, which link research, authoritative tools, and information to agricultural producers and professionals.

Community Wood Energy and Wood Innovations Program.—The Committee directs the Forest Service to support the Community Wood Energy Systems and Innovative Wood Products Facilities grant program at not less than enacted levels.

Cucamonga Canyon.—The Committee understands that the Forest Service has completed all current tasks associated with the management plan on National Forest lands and is awaiting decisions by non-Federal partners regarding parking and trail access into Cucamonga Canyon from non-Forest land. The Committee supports a new one-year closure order while work to find acceptable, sustainable access across non-Federal lands continues. The Committee urges the Forest Service to work with partners to finalize plans as quickly as possible.

Flood Control.—The Committee encourages the Forest Service to contribute to the construction of local flood control projects in areas of the United States where the Forest Service owns property adjacent to flood control channels.

Impact of Forest Collaboratives.—The Committee recognizes the proven success of forest collaboratives which have helped the Forest service to achieve increased harvest levels while also improving ecosystem health. The Committee directs the Forest Service to con-

sider the resources and expertise provided by collaboratives as it works to develop and implement new forest treatments, including strategies developed by collaboratives that utilize current science and forest practices, treatments, and techniques that produce a greater average volume of timber per acre harvested and integrate ecological, social, and economic goals.

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

National Agroforestry Center.—The Committee provides not less than enacted levels to support the work of the National Agroforestry Center which advances the health, diversity, and productivity of working lands, waters, and communities through agroforestry.

Northeastern States Research Cooperative.—The Committee applauds the Forest Service partnership with the Northeastern States Research Cooperative and provides not less than enacted levels for continuation of this work to sustain the health of the northern forest ecosystem.

Reforestation methods.—The Committee encourages the Forest Service to explore the viability and cost-effectiveness of a two-phase planting project that uses traditional planting methods and drone-delivered seed vessels for reforestation efforts, including replanting post-fire landscapes.

Removal of Dead and Dying Trees.—The Forest Service is urged to consider the use of all existing authorities to remove dead and dying trees in California and the western United States.

Resource Advisory Committees.—While the Committee recognizes the Department of Agriculture's efforts to improve the timeliness of Resource Advisory Committee (RAC) appointee nominations, nearly sixty percent of RACs currently lack a quorum and consequently lack the ability to distribute millions of dollars in Title II Secure Rural Schools funds for projects and investments in local communities. The Committee directs the Secretary of Agriculture to accelerate processing and approving of these nominations as soon as possible and to report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on the status of these nominations.

Technology Modernization.—The Committee supports technologies such as the Land Mobile Radio program, the Risk Management Assistance framework, machine-learning generated collaborative technology-based strategic wildfire risk planning tools, and the implementation of the Wildfire Technology Modernization section of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act. Within the funds provided to the Forest Service, the Committee provides up to \$15,000,000 to increase investment in these technologies.

Use of Sediment.—The Forest Service is directed to report to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this Act on the feasibility of using uncontaminated sediment removed from impoundments for beneficial uses on Forest Service lands.

Wood Innovation Grant Program.—The Committee directs the Forest Service to support the Wood Innovation Grant Program at not less than the enacted level. The program works to expand wood

products and wood energy markets that support forest management and deliver economic and environmental benefits to communities.

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$305,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	249,330,000
Recommended, 2021	311,830,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+6,830,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+62,500,000

The Committee recommends \$311,830,000 for Forest and Rangeland Research, \$6,830,000 above the enacted level and \$62,500,000 above the budget request. Funds are included to address increased fixed costs.

In addition to funds provided in this bill, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P.L. 116–136) included \$3,000,000 to reestablish abandoned or failed experiments associated with employee restrictions due to the coronavirus outbreak.

Forest Inventory and Analysis.—The recommendation includes \$80,954,000 for Forest Inventory and Analysis, \$3,954,000 above the enacted level and \$2,500,000 above the budget request. Within the funds provided, \$2,500,000 is included to provide for information technology costs that were previously funded within Research and Development.

Digital Forestry Technologies.—The Committee encourages the Forest Service to continue investing in new digital approaches to Forest Inventory and Analysis activities. Such technologies include, but are not limited to, LiDAR, unmanned aircraft systems, terrestrial laser scanning, or hyperspectral information; adopting these technologies as they become ready for operational use. The Committee further encourages the Forest Service to, using competitive grants, cooperative agreements, or other award mechanisms, work closely with university partners with capabilities in this area to test and adopt existing digital tools and develop new tools and algorithms for precision forest management and for public health improvement and mitigation.

Forest Estimates.—The Committee supports the work of the Forest Inventory and Analysis Program and encourages the Forest Service to expand this work by establishing a research consortium tasked with evaluating, comparing, and implementing advanced methodologies for refining estimates of forest- and landscape-level biomass and carbon.

Research and Development.—The recommendation includes \$230,876,000, for research and development activities. With the shift of information technology costs to Forest Inventory and Analysis, this is a programmatic increase of \$5,376,000. The recommendation is \$60,000,000 above the budget request. The Forest Service is directed to provide \$3,000,000 to the Joint Fire Science program for fiscal year 2021.

The Committee notes the interest of Members of Congress, States, and stakeholders in funding specific research laboratories, programs, and projects, including those noted below. This report emphasizes some of the research activities of importance to the Committee and expects the Forest Service to develop a research

program that reflects these priorities as well as the other activities and programs most critical to forest health, particularly with respect to climate change adaption, preventing the spread of disease and invasive species, and watershed improvement.

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

Fire Plan Research and Development.—The Committee supports continued research that significantly contributes to the understanding of wildfire regimes, and the development of new fire-fighting technologies and decision support tools.

Fire and Smoke Modeling.—The Committee supports and provides not less than enacted levels for the Fire and Smoke Model Evaluation Experiment (FASMEE), a multi-region fire experiment involving universities to understand wildfire behavior, mitigate impacts of smoke on public and first responder health, and predict and manage fire effects on ecosystem health.

Forest Products Laboratory.—The Committee provides not less than enacted levels for the Forest Products Laboratory to continue research to advance wood markets, including research on wood-based nanotechnology; advanced wood products that incorporate carbon fiber; and wood use in building construction including research on the life cycle impacts of wood as a building material. The Committee also supports public/private partnerships that provide project assistance, education, and resources related to the design of non-residential and multi-family wood buildings, and that leverage research and technology investments to create new and expanded wood product markets.

Proposed Closures.—The Committee rejects the proposal to close the Pacific Southwest Research Station and the International Institute of Tropical Forestry and directs the Forest Service to support these facilities at not less than enacted levels.

Sulfur-Mercury Bioaccumulation Research.—The recommendation includes \$2,000,000 to further mercury-sulfur interaction research and the use of demonstration sites to advance pollutant policy to lessen the health impacts of mercury by removing sulfate from water before it reaches areas where mercury has accumulated.

Terrestrial Invasive Species.—The Committee supports research activities that holistically address the harmful effects of terrestrial invasive species through a coordinated approach utilizing expertise in forestry, veterinary medicine, aerospace engineering, biotechnology, agronomy, and applied economics.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$346,990,000
Budget estimate, 2021	217,443,000
Recommended, 2021	300,296,000.
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	– 46,694,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+82,853,000

The Committee recommends \$300,296,000 for State and Private Forestry. After adjusting for the forest legacy program, the recommendation is \$17,296,000 above the enacted level and

\$82,853,000 above the budget request. Funds are included to address increased fixed costs.

Landscape Scale Restoration.—The Committee recommends \$14,004,000 for Landscape Scale Restoration, \$4,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

Forest Health Management.—The Committee recommends \$101,136,000 for Forest Health Management, \$1,136,000 above the enacted level and \$16,500,000 above the budget request. The Committee encourages the Service to address high priority invasive species, pests, and diseases, including the Emerald Ash Borer and bark beetle infestations.

Lake Tahoe Basin.—The Committee urges the Forest Service to support the implementation of P.L. 106–506.

Cooperative Fire Assistance.—The Committee recognizes Forest Service efforts to create fire-resilient communities through active fuel reduction treatments and collaboration with State and local fire agencies. The Committee recommends \$83,000,000 for State Fire Assistance, \$1,000,000 above the enacted level and \$1,853,000 above the budget request. The Committee recommends \$19,000,000 for Volunteer Fire Assistance, \$1,000,000 above the enacted level and \$2,000,000 above the budget request.

Lake Tahoe Basin State Fire Assistance.—The Committee is encouraged by the work to create fire-resilient communities conducted in the Lake Tahoe Basin and urges the Forest Service to support the implementation of P.L. 106–506.

Forest Stewardship Program.—The Committee recommends \$21,156,000 for the Forest Stewardship Program, \$156,000 above the enacted level and \$500,000 above the budget request.

Great Lakes Forests.—The bill includes \$600,000 for the Forest Service to work with partners to educate natural resource professionals and private woodland owners on the effective land stewardship practices of lower Great Lakes native forests such as woodlot management and agroforestry.

Community Forest and Open Space Conservation.—The Committee rejects the proposal to eliminate this program and instead recommends \$4,000,000 for Community Forest and Open Space Conservation, the enacted level.

Urban and Community Forestry.—The Committee rejects the proposal to eliminate this program and instead recommends \$40,000,000 for Urban and Community Forestry, \$8,000,000 above the enacted level.

Urban Reforestation.—The Committee recognizes there is a critical need to restore and improve urban forests due to catastrophic losses from Emerald Ash Borer while building resiliency through tree diversity and the protection of existing trees. Nearly eighty-one percent of Americans live in urban areas where trees are critical to human health and to reducing the impact of climate change. Of the funds provided within Urban and Community Forestry the Committee directs an additional \$2,000,000 to be used for reforestation, to include tree planting, in urban communities most severely impacted by the Emerald Ash Borer. This funding is to be in addition to funds otherwise provided to regions for the Urban and Community Forestry program.

International Programs and Trade Compliance.—The Committee rejects the proposal to eliminate International Forestry and instead

recommends \$18,000,000, \$6,000,000 above the enacted level. In addition, the Committee renames this program “International Programs and Trade Compliance” to better reflect the important work performed to combat illegal logging and associated trade, protect the U.S. against invasive species, conserve habitats of U.S. migratory species, and mitigate zoonotic diseases.

Illegal Harvesting of Timber.—The Committee commends the Forest Service’s work to combat the illegal harvesting of timber. As an example of Forest Service efforts, the Direct Analysis in Real Time—Time of Flight Mass Spectrometry is a chemical analysis technique trusted by U.S. enforcement agencies to confirm the species of wood products in suspected violations.

International Reforestation.—The Committee recognizes the important work of U.S.-based, non-profit organizations engaged in reforestation efforts around the world and urges the Forest Service to collaborate with these organizations.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$1,957,510,000
Budget estimate, 2021	2,005,062,000
Recommended, 2021	2,057,353,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+99,843,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+52,291,000

The Committee recommends \$2,057,353,000 for the National Forest System, \$99,843,000 above the enacted level and \$52,291,000 above the budget request. Funds are included to address increased fixed costs.

In addition to funds provided in this bill, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P.L. 116–136) included \$34,000,000 for National Forest System to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus both domestically and internationally, to include cleaning and disinfecting of public recreation amenities and personal protective equipment for first responders.

Urban Connections.—The Committee strongly supports the Forest Service Urban Connections Program as a model for building strong relationships with youth, interested citizens, urban leaders, interagency partners, and non-government organizations. Within National Forest System, the Committee provides an increase of \$2,500,000 for the Urban Connections Program to conduct region-wide youth engagement and activities focused on outdoor recreation and learning opportunities in Forest Service managed wilderness areas. Partnerships with non-profit organizations serving youth from diverse communities, including youth with disabilities, is strongly encouraged.

Land Management.—The Committee recommends \$180,601,000 for Land Management, Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring, \$601,000 above the enacted level and \$737,000 above the budget request.

Lake Tahoe Basin.—The Committee urges the Forest Service to support the implementation and oversight of P.L. 106–506.

Northwest Forest Plan.—The Committee urges the Forest Service to consider prioritizing forests where there are no matrix management areas designated for ongoing, active management and timber production when revising individual forest plans under the Northwest Forest Plan. The Forest Service, in updating these plans, is

encouraged to use the best available science to evaluate how new matrix designations and raising current age restrictions on harvestable timber would improve forest health, promote habitat complexity in second-growth forests for threatened and endangered wildlife, and increase timber production to support rural economies.

Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness.—The Committee recommends \$269,410,000 for Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness, \$7,410,000 above the enacted level and \$5,781,000 above the budget request. Funding is increased to improve the recreational experience on National Forest System lands.

Grazing Management.—The Committee recommends \$58,367,000 for Grazing Management, \$1,367,000 above the enacted level and \$144,000 above the budget request.

Hazardous Fuels.—The Committee recommends \$510,000,000 for hazardous fuels, \$64,690,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The Committee directs the Forest Service to engage with stakeholders and use the best science available on historical fire data, landscape characteristics, and forest composition; the effects of past and current human influences, such as development and land-use patterns; and climatic conditions to identify ecologically-based forest health projects that reduce risks of catastrophic wildland fires.

The Committee, recognizing the great importance of fire risk reduction to increased forest and community resilience, is providing a substantial funding increase to the hazardous fuels reduction program. Within the amount provided, the Committee directs the Forest Service to increase funding above the enacted level for ecologically-based forest health projects that reduce risks of catastrophic wildland fires and involve significant non-Federal (state, private, and NGO) investment and stakeholder engagement.

Lake Tahoe Basin.—The Committee is encouraged by the hazardous fuels work conducted by the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit and directs the Forest Service to support the implementation of P.L. 106–506 at not less than enacted levels.

Southwest Ecological Restoration Institutes.—The Committee directs the Forest Service to continue support to the Southwest Ecological Restoration Institutes at not less than the enacted level.

Forest Products.—The Committee recommends \$383,051,000 for Forest Products, \$10,051,000 above the enacted level and \$1,949,000 below the budget request.

Vegetation and Watershed Management.—The Committee recommends \$187,698,000 for Vegetation and Watershed Management, \$5,698,000 above the enacted level and \$3,849,000 above the budget request. Additional funding is provided to implement treatments to increase the percentage of watersheds in properly functioning condition and capable of providing clean water.

Lake Tahoe Basin.—The EPA has identified Lake Tahoe as a priority watershed. The Committee directs the Forest Service to support the implementation of P.L. 106–506 at not less than enacted levels.

Landscape Management.—The Committee is concerned about the increasing intensity of wildfires in our nation's landscapes. Vegetation management includes controlling unwanted vegetation that, when left unmanaged, has the effect of increasing intensity, rate of spread and the number of annual acres of landscapes burned. The

Committee urges the Forest Service to engage State and local partners on increasing the percentage of National Forest System landscape ecosystems improved, maintained, or recovering due to management actions.

Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management.—The Committee recommends \$142,808,000 for Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management, \$4,808,000 above the enacted level and \$3,189,000 above the budget request.

Lake Tahoe Basin.—The Committee is encouraged by the habitat work conducted by the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit and supports the implementation of P.L. 106–506.

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund.—The Committee rejects the proposal to eliminate this program and instead provides \$40,000,000 for the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund, the enacted level.

Collaborative Partnering.—The Committee supports efforts to proactively mitigate the threat of uncharacteristic wildfires through preventative and restorative measures and recommends new and increased direct investment in landscape forest restoration efforts deriving from public-private partnerships, specifically 20-year stewardship contracts and agreements for ecological restorative projects such as Collaborative Landscape Restoration Program and other collaborative restoration efforts. The Committee appreciates the value of these long-term stewardship contracts and urges the Forest Service to enter into such agreements with organizations that have adopted healthy forest goals. Therefore, the Committee urges prioritized Forest Service funding where there is opportunity for long term strategic improvements and successful engagement of collaborative partners.

Mexican Spotted Owl.—The Committee is aware that the District Court of Arizona's injunction regarding the Mexican Spotted Owl habitat has impacted forest management activities in Region 3, including participants of the Collaborative Forest Restoration Program and the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program. The Committee urges flexibility in deadlines and requirements for projects affected by the injunction.

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

Minerals and Geology Management.—The Committee recommends \$75,618,000 for Minerals and Geology Management, \$1,418,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

Landownership Management.—The Committee recommends \$76,549,000 for Landownership Management, \$1,549,000 above the enacted level and \$540,000 above the budget request.

Communications Sites.—Federal agencies are charged with ensuring that federal lands are made available to support the communications networks this nation relies on while also protecting the natural beauty, habitats, and environment of these lands. Through the Forest Planning process and site-specific project analysis, the Forest Service provides multiple locations to expand the national broadband network. The Committee calls upon the Forest Service

to continue to work with the National Telecommunications and Information Administration to simplify and standardize permitting regulations and requirements to ensure both timely action and responsible stewardship. The bill includes language to permit the Forest Service to collect funds to cover the costs of administering the communications site program.

Law Enforcement Operations.—The Committee recommends \$133,251,000 for Law Enforcement Operations, \$2,251,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$455,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	453,173,000
Recommended, 2021	466,173,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+11,173,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+13,000,000

The Committee recommends \$466,173,000 for Capital Improvement and Maintenance, \$11,173,000 above the enacted level and \$13,000,000 above the budget request. Funds are included to address increased fixed costs.

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P.L. 116–136) included \$26,800,000 for Capital Improvement and Maintenance to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus to include janitorial services.

Rural Airstrips.—Within the funds provided, the Committee directs not less than enacted levels to support rural airstrips.

Facilities Maintenance and Construction.—The Committee recommends \$157,501,000 for Facilities Maintenance and Construction, \$3,501,000 above the enacted level and \$5,000,000 above the budget request. Within this amount, the Forest Service is directed to spend \$1,000,000 more than the enacted level for Air Tanker Base repairs.

Lake Tahoe Basin.—The Committee urges the Forest Service to support the implementation of P.L. 106–506.

Southern California Fire Cache.—The Forest Service is strongly encouraged to expeditiously determine a new location for the Southern California Fire Cache and to consider a transfer of any excess land near the March Air Reserve Base in Riverside County, California.

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

Road Maintenance and Construction.—The Committee recommends \$223,864,000 for Road Maintenance and Construction, \$3,864,000 above the enacted level and \$2,000,000 above the budget request.

Uwharrie National Forest.—The Committee looks forward to reviewing the recently submitted report directed in P.L. 116–94 on

upgrading roads within the Uwharrie National Forest. Following necessary planning, survey, and design work, the Committee directs the Forest Service to consider paving residential access roads within the Uwharrie National Forest, working with the State and surrounding communities to identify priority projects.

Trail Maintenance and Construction.—The Committee recommends \$84,808,000 for Trail Maintenance and Construction, \$3,808,000 above the enacted level and \$6,000,000 above the budget request. The Committee urges the Forest Service to support infrastructure and trails development that builds the capacity of local user groups and partnership organizations for all National Recreation Areas administered by the Forest Service that were established after 1997.

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

National Scenic and Historic Trails.—The Committee directs the Forest Service to continue to provide specific trail operation, maintenance, and construction funding and accomplishment data for the national scenic and historic trails in future budget justifications.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$78,898,000
Budget estimate, 2021	0
Recommended, 2021	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	–78,898,000
Budget estimate, 2021	0

As explained in the front matter under the heading “Land and Water Conservation Fund,” the Committee has not recommended discretionary funding for the Land Acquisition account. Rather, funding will now come from the Fund as a result of the Great American Outdoors Act.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS SPECIAL ACTS

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$700,000
Budget estimate, 2021	0
Recommended, 2021	700,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	0
Budget estimate, 2021	+700,000

The Committee recommends \$700,000 for Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts, the enacted level and \$700,000 above the budget request.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$150,000
Budget estimate, 2021	0
Recommended, 2021	150,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	0
Budget estimate, 2021	+150,000

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

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$2,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	2,017,000
Recommended, 2021	2,017,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+17,000
Budget estimate, 2021	0

The Committee recommends \$2,017,000 for the Range Betterment Fund, 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, 2020	\$45,000
Budget estimate, 2021	45,000
Recommended, 2021	45,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	0
Budget estimate, 2021	0

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

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$2,500,000
Budget estimate, 2021	2,322,000
Recommended, 2021	2,537,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+37,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+215,00

The Committee recommends \$2,537,000 for the Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses in Alaska, \$37,000 above the enacted level and \$215,000 above the request. Funds are included to address increased fixed costs.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$2,350,620,000
Budget estimate, 2021	2,409,444,000
Recommended, 2021	2,385,608,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+34,988,000
Budget estimate, 2021	-23,836,000

The Committee recommends \$2,385,608,000 for Wildland Fire Management, \$34,988,000 above the enacted level and \$23,836,000 below the budget request. Funds are included to address increased fixed costs.

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P.L. 116–136) included \$7,000,000 for Wildland Fire Management for personal protective equipment for firefighters to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally.

Wildland Fire Preparedness.—The Committee recommends \$1,374,608,000 for Wildland Fire Preparedness, \$34,988,000 above the enacted level and \$23,836,000 below the budget request.

3D Technologies.—The Committee notes the potential for utilization of new technologies that provide precise and complete 3D models of utility and vegetation risk contributing to wildfire propagation. The Forest Service is encouraged to evaluate such technology in the context of on-the-ground preparedness and responses activities, with an emphasis on improving timely and safer access to the disaster areas to quantify damage and establish response priorities.

Wildland Fire Suppression Operations.—The Committee recommends \$1,011,000,000 for Wildland Fire Suppression Operations, the enacted level and the budget request. The recommended amount is the fiscal year 2015 10-year average cost for wildland fire suppression which is required for the Committee to provide additional cap adjusted funding.

WILDLAND SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS RESERVE FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$1,950,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	2,040,000,000
Recommended, 2021	2,040,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+90,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	0

The bill includes \$2,040,000,000 for the Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund, \$90,000,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115 141) included a budget cap adjustment for wildfire suppression costs and this additional funding is included for fiscal year 2021. Of the additional \$2,350,000,000 available for fire suppression operations, \$2,040,000,000 is provided to the Forest Service and the remaining \$310,000,000 is available through a transfer from the Department of the Interior. The Committee provides these additional funds and authorities to ensure that sufficient funds are available to protect American homes, lands, and wildlife from catastrophic fires without requiring a transfer of funds from the very activities that advance forest health and prevent wildland fires. The Committee expects the Forest Service to use suppression funds judiciously and continue to work closely with the Office of Management and Budget and the Department of the Interior to accurately account for expenditures and recover costs.

COMMUNICATIONS SITE ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill includes language permitting amounts collected in fiscal year 2021 for Communications Site Administration to be deposited and subsequently transferred to the “National Forest System” account.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The Committee has included administrative provisions that provide further direction on the use and transfer of appropriated funds provided to the Forest Service.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Indian Health Service

The provision of Federal health services to Indians is based on a treaty and trust 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 (AI/AN). The Indian Health Service (IHS) provides direct health care services in 25 hospitals, 50 health centers, two school health centers, and 26 health stations. Tribes and Tribal groups, through contracts and compacts with IHS, operate 22 hospitals, 280 health centers, six school health centers, and 62 health stations (including 134 Alaska Native village clinics).

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$4,315,205,000
Budget estimate, 2021	4,507,113,000
Recommended, 2021	4,540,197,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+224,992,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+33,084,000

The Committee recommends \$4,540,197,000 for Indian Health Services, \$224,992,000 above the enacted level and \$33,084,000 above the budget request. All proposed cuts and program eliminations are rejected and IHS is expected to continue all programs at enacted levels except as otherwise discussed below and summarized in the table at the end of this report. All increases are general program adjustments unless otherwise specified. The bill makes funds available for two years unless otherwise specified.

In addition to funds provided in this bill, the Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 116–123) included \$64,000,000 and the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P.L. 116–136) included \$1,032,000,000 for IHS to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally.

The coronavirus pandemic is causing severe challenges to health care delivery in Indian country. Antiquated buildings, poor water infrastructure, and numerous vacancies contribute to the spread of the virus and hinder the ability to fully respond. In addition, Native Americans are postponing preventive health care and routine procedures as evidenced by reduced third party collections. This along with increased mental health and alcohol use will likely cause further issues in the future.

Advance Appropriations.—In 2018, the Government Accounting Office (GAO) identified considerations for Congress when deciding whether to advance appropriate funds to IHS, including whether IHS has processes in place to develop and manage an advance appropriation. In the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116–94), the Committee directed IHS to examine its existing processes and determine what changes are needed to develop and manage an advance appropriation and report to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of that Act on necessary processes, and whether additional Congressional authority is required, to develop those processes. The Committee continues to direct IHS to examine its processes, determine needed changes and report to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

Current Services.—In fiscal year 2020, the Committee directed IHS to submit the actual estimated costs for current services based on the prior enacted level to the Committee each year at the same time IHS submits its annual budget justification. IHS did not provide this information for fiscal year 2021. The Committee again directs IHS to provide this information at the same time the annual budget justification is submitted. The recommendation includes the Federal portion of current services.

Staffing for New Facilities.—The recommendation includes a total of \$32,910,000 for staffing newly-opened health facilities, as requested. This amount represents the full amount required based on updated estimates provided to the Committee. Funds for Staffing for New Facilities are limited to facilities funded through the Health Care Facilities Construction Priority System or the Joint Venture Construction Program that opened in fiscal year 2020 or will open in fiscal year 2021. Funds may not be allocated to a facility until such facility has achieved beneficial occupancy status.

In fiscal year 2020, Congress indicated IHS is expected to detail the transfer of Staffing for New Facilities funding into the base amount for each facility in its annual budget justification. IHS did not include this for fiscal year 2021. Congress again directs IHS to include this information in future budget justifications.

Third Party Collections.—The Committee has heard from several direct service Tribes that IHS does not give adequate weight to Tribal views on how third party collections should be used. While the Committee understands that use of certain collections is controlled by Federal law, other collections are not. Therefore, the Committee directs IHS to consult with direct service Tribes about eligible uses of third party collections and report to the Committee on whether more weight should be afforded Tribal views on the use of third party funds and the reason for any outcomes within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

Hospitals and Health Clinics.—The recommendation includes \$2,366,089,000 for Hospitals and Health Clinics, \$41,483,000 above the enacted level and \$66,295,000 below the budget request. Within this amount, the recommendation includes \$24,430,000 for Staffing for New Facilities and \$182,149,000 for Health Information Technology, both as requested. No funding is provided to recruit and retain health professionals since an increase of \$6,674,000 is included in Indian Health Professionals. Funding for Healthy Lifestyles in Youth Project is continued at the fiscal year 2020 level of \$1,300,000.

Community Health Aide Program (CHAP).—The Committee rejects the proposed move and consolidation of CHAP funds with Community Health Representatives (CHRs) and Health Education funds to form a new Community Health program. Instead the Committee provides an additional \$10,000,000 for a total of \$15,000,000 for CHAP. In the future, the Committee encourages IHS to consult with Tribes on program changes before bringing a proposal to Congress.

Domestic Violence Prevention Program.—The recommendation includes an additional \$1,000,000 for the Domestic Violence Prevention Program for a total of \$14,967,000 for the program.

Tribal Epidemiology Centers.—The recommendation includes \$19,433,000 for Tribal Epidemiology Centers, \$14,000,000 above the enacted level and the budget request to further data collection, evaluation and research to improve the health of Native Americans. In addition, IHS allocated \$26,000,000 of the \$1,032,000,000 made available in the CARES Act for Tribal epidemiology centers.

Alzheimer's Disease.—Between 2014–2060, the number of AI/AN aged 65 and older living with dementia is projected to increase over five times. Alzheimer's disease and related cognitive health issues are serious and growing problems in Indian Country that need to be approached with sensitivity to unique social, economic, historical, and cultural attributes of Native Americans. The recommendation includes \$5,000,000 to address Alzheimer's and related cognitive health issues in Native communities.

Of the funds provided to address Alzheimer's, the recommendation includes \$1,000,000 for Alzheimer's awareness campaigns tailored to the Native perspective to increase recognition of early signs of Alzheimer's and other dementias. Additionally, the recommendation includes \$2,000,000 to develop a quarterly, competency-based training curriculum available for primary care practitioners to facilitate a core competency on assessing, diagnosing, and managing individuals with Alzheimer's and other dementias. These quarterly trainings may be in-person or virtual using technology-based collaborative learning and capacity building models, such as Project ECHO. The recommendation also includes \$2,000,000 for five pilot programs to increase early detection and accurate diagnosis, including evidence-based caregiver services within Indian Country. The Committee expects IHS to work with the Health Resources and Services Administration in the development of any training curriculum. Finally, the Committee directs IHS to prepare and submit a report to the Committee describing the incident rates of Alzheimer's among AI/AN and access to services within IHS-funded programs.

In addition, the Committee is concerned that IHS-funded facilities are not adequately prepared for the expected increase in Native patients with Alzheimer's. Therefore, the Committee directs IHS, in consultation with Indian Tribes and Urban Indian Organizations (UIOs), to develop a plan to assist those with Alzheimer's, the additional services required, and the costs associated with increasing Alzheimer's patients and submit this information to Congress within 270 days of enactment of this Act.

105(l) Leases.—In fiscal year 2020, Congress provided \$125,000,000 for section 105(l) lease costs and village-based clinics. For fiscal year 2021, Tribal lease costs are funded through a sepa-

rate account titled Payment for Tribal Leases. Consequently, the Committee transferred funds provided in fiscal year 2020 for section 105(l) costs to the new Payment for Tribal Leases account.

Accreditation Emergencies.—The recommendation continues \$58,000,000, as requested, to assist IHS-operated facilities that have been terminated or received notice of termination from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) Medicare program while under operation by IHS. Funding shall be allocated to such facilities in amounts to restore or maintain compliance; supplement purchased/referred care, including transportation, in the event of temporary closure of such facility or one or more of its departments; and compensate for third-party collection shortfalls resulting from being out of compliance. Primary consideration should be given to facilities that have been without certification the longest or that need assistance to maintain newly achieved re-certification. Shortfalls shall be calculated relative to the average of the collections in each of the two fiscal years preceding the year in which an agreement with CMS was terminated or put on notice of termination. The funds may not be used for purposes other than those described herein.

The Committee has heard complaints that not all funds appropriated for accreditation purposes are being distributed. Therefore, the Committee expects IHS to submit, within 90 days of enactment of this Act, a full accounting of the funds provided for accreditation emergencies in fiscal years 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021, including the amount and purpose of funds allocated to each facility.

The Committee is concerned about financial losses from loss of CMS accreditation or of the requirement to divert patients at Service-operated facilities. The Committee considers the loss or imminent loss of accreditation to be an emergency. Funds allocated to a facility may be made available to Tribes newly assuming operation of such facilities pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (ISDEAA) and shall be used by such Tribes to cover replacement of third-party revenues lost as a result of decertification, replacement of third-party carryover funds expended to respond to decertification, and reasonable costs of achieving recertification, including recruitment costs necessary to stabilize staffing.

Additionally, the Committee continues to urge IHS to develop new strategies to improve how IHS programs, including those operated by Tribes under ISDEAA, can be supported to avoid these challenges and to refocus on both the quality of health care delivery and the improvement in health outcomes for, and health status of, Indian health program beneficiaries. This requires full Tribal consultation and the participation of the Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, and State Medicaid and State Children's Health Insurance programs.

Hepatitis C & HIV/AIDS initiative.—The recommendation includes \$5,000,000 for the Ending the HIV Epidemic: A Plan for America and Eliminating Hepatitis C in Indian Country initiative. The Committee encourages IHS to confer with UIOs to determine how they may participate in this Initiative.

Improving Maternal Health.—The recommendation includes \$5,000,000 for the Improving Maternal Health Initiative, as re-

quested. Pregnancy-related deaths have increased generally in the United States with pregnancy-related deaths for American Indian and Alaska Native women more than twice the non-Hispanic white women rate. The Committee directs IHS to submit a report to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this Act on use of funds, updates on staff hiring, status of related standards, and the amount of training provided under this Initiative.

The Committee continues to encourage IHS to establish a pilot program to determine the most effective ways to: (1) educate IHS health care providers on how to evaluate risk factors that could interfere with successfully meeting breastfeeding goals; (2) provide necessary support to AI/AN mothers to prevent or address delayed initiation of milk production during the critical period immediately following birth; and (3) provide support to AI/AN mothers to help them understand the benefits of long-term breastfeeding and improve clinically recommended rates, particularly when they return to work. The Committee also directs IHS to coordinate with employers within the community to develop breastfeeding support recommendations within the workplace that encourage job retention.

Electronic Health Records.—The recommendation includes \$61,000,000 to improve the current IT infrastructure system to support the deployment of a new or modernized Electronic Health Records (EHR) solution. This is \$53,000,000 above the enacted level and \$64,000,000 below the budget request. In addition to funds provided in this bill, IHS allocated \$64,000,000 of the \$1,032,000,000 made available in the CARES Act for costs related to the Electronic Health Records system.

The bill continues language prohibiting IHS from obligating or expending funds to select or implement a new IT infrastructure system unless IHS notifies the Committee at least 90 days before such funds are obligated or expended. In addition, the Committee notes that funding used to select the core components appropriate to support the initial capacity of the system are covered by the bill language. The Committee also expects IHS to provide quarterly updates to the Committee on the status and implementation of a Request for Proposal to select core components appropriate to support the initial capacity of a modernized EHR and all activities associated with modernization of EHR.

Transitioning to a new EHR system is one of the largest undertakings IHS has entered into in many years. Robust Tribal consultation and adequate agency planning are essential to ensuring the success of this transition. The Committee expects the new EHR will be interoperable with the Veterans Affairs Administration's (VA) new EHR system and directs IHS to report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act on any additional costs required to ensure interoperability with the new VA system and provide a summary of Tribal consultation sessions that have, or will, take place.

The new electronic health record system should also be interoperable with the electronic health systems of Tribal and UIOs that have chosen to purchase and implement their own systems. The Committee encourages IHS to estimate the costs and needs of health IT infrastructure across IHS, Tribal, and urban Indian electronic health record systems required to ensure interoperability with any new EHR system.

Finally, the Committee notes that the Bureau of Indian Education and Tribal colleges and universities are also expanding broadband and infrastructure technology investments in Indian Country. The Committee directs IHS to coordinate its EHR modernization effort with the Bureau of Indian Education and Tribal colleges and universities, where feasible, to achieve investment savings, reduce delays, and avoid duplication of effort.

Dental Health.—The recommendation includes \$222,027,000 for Dental Health, \$11,437,000 above the enacted level and \$2,647,000 above the budget request. Of the increase, \$3,808,000 is provided for Staffing for New Facilities, as requested.

Dental Support Centers.—The Committee recognizes the importance of Dental Support Centers (DSCs) in providing technical support, training, and assistance in clinical and preventive efforts of the dental program. Many IHS dentists practice in isolated areas without immediate access to specialty services. DSCs provide them with the necessary expertise and experience they need to address challenging oral health demands. Within amounts provided for Dental Health, the Committee includes \$2,500,000 to enable the Service to expand DSCs to all 12 service areas with the flexibility to regionalize DSC operations as needed to provide their services efficiently.

Electronic Dental Records.—The Committee applauds the Service for successfully installing an electronic dental records (EDR) system. Within amounts provided for Dental Health, the Committee continues the \$2,000,000 provided in fiscal year 2020 to enable the Service to complete the implementation process for additional dental centers and manage the current electronic dental record system. For fiscal year 2021, the Committee includes an increase of \$500,000 for a total of \$2,500,000 for EDR.

The Committee is concerned that the entire \$2,000,000 provided in fiscal year 2020 was not directed towards EDR at additional dental centers. Therefore, the Committee directs IHS to submit an accounting of fiscal year 2020 funds and expects IHS to use the fiscal year 2021 funds only for EDR. In addition, IHS is directed to expand its efforts in planning and developing greater data and information exchange between the IHS EHR system and the EDR system.

Mental Health.—The coronavirus is impacting the ability of Native Americans to engage in cultural ceremonies. This may contribute to an increased need for mental health services. Increased funding reflects the Committee's concern about these potential impacts. The recommendation includes \$132,740,000 for mental health, \$23,807,000 above the enacted level and \$4,512,000 above the budget request. The Committee includes \$1,930,000 for Staffing for New Facilities; an additional \$2,910,000 for a total of \$3,741,000 for the Telebehavioral Health Center of Excellence; and a program adjustment of \$17,961,000. The recommendation continues \$3,600,000 for suicide prevention/Zero Suicide Initiative. The Committee continues to urge IHS to coordinate with the Bureau of Indian Affairs on how to help address the high recidivism rate in Indian Country detention/correction facilities.

Alcohol and Substance Abuse.—The Committee is aware of studies indicating that more individuals are using alcohol to deal with the stress caused by the pandemic. The recommendation includes

\$259,937,000 for Alcohol and Substance Abuse, \$14,334,000 above the enacted level and \$24,192,000 above the budget request. Within amounts provided, \$586,000 is provided for Staffing for New Facilities, as requested. In addition, the recommendation continues \$16,500,000 for Generation Indigenous; \$10,000,000 for opioid grants; and \$15,475,000 for new Substance Abuse and Suicide Prevention grants. The bill contains language continuing \$2,000,000 for essential detoxification and related services.

During Tribal Public Witness hearings, the Committee received testimony about the need for resources to address the child health impacts of parents with substance use disorders. The Committee expects IHS to provide comprehensive health service to parents and their children. Further, the Committee understands that IHS may not be accessing all available medication-assisted treatment and other resources. The Committee therefore encourages IHS to coordinate its services with those available through the Family First Prevention Services Act.

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

Purchased/Referred Care.—The recommendation includes \$1,011,933,000 for Purchased/Referred Care, \$47,114,000 above the enacted level and \$47,150,000 above the budget request. The Committee recommends \$53,000,000 for the Indian Catastrophic Health Fund, as requested, \$5,841,000 for new tribes funding for Little Shell Band of Chippewa based on the latest service population estimate, and a program adjustment of \$32,514,000.

Indian Health Care Improvement Fund.—To continue reducing health care disparities across the IHS system, the recommendation includes \$73,451,000 for the Indian Health Care Improvement Fund, \$1,171,000 above both the enacted level and the budget request.

Public Health Nursing.—The recommendation includes \$96,251,000 for Public Health Nursing, \$4,267,000 above the enacted level and \$898,000 above the budget request. Within amounts provided, the Committee includes \$2,047,000 for Staffing for New Facilities, as requested, and a general program increase of \$1,322,000.

Health Education.—The Committee rejects the proposed elimination of Health Education and instead provides \$20,807,000, \$239,000 above the enacted level. The recommendation includes \$109,000 for Staffing for New Facilities, as indicated in the rejected consolidated health education program.

Community Health Representatives.—The Committee rejects the proposed move and reduction for Community Health Representatives. Instead, the recommendation includes \$63,151,000 for Community Health Representatives, \$263,000 above the enacted level.

The ongoing coronavirus pandemic has demonstrated the continued importance of this program. As individuals are encouraged to quarantine themselves, CHRs make home visits to prevent avoidable hospital readmissions and emergency departments visits for patients with chronic health conditions. Since the Administration has repeatedly recommended the elimination of this program, the Committee encourages IHS to remember the value brought by CHRs during next year's budget preparation.

Community Health.—The Committee rejects the proposed consolidation of CHAP, CHR and Health Education into a Community Health program.

Immunization (Alaska).—The recommendation includes \$2,174,000 for Immunization (Alaska), \$47,000 above the enacted level and \$9,000 above the budget request.

Urban Indian Health.—The recommendation includes \$66,127,000 for Urban Indian Health, \$8,443,000 above the enacted level and \$16,491,000 above the budget request. The Committee expects the Service to continue including current services estimates for Urban Indian Health in annual budget requests. The recommendation also continues the \$1,369,000 for the former National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Programs transferred into Urban Indian Health line in fiscal year 2020.

The Committee recognizes nonprofit organizations such as the Siouxland Human Investment Partnership help American Indians in urban areas outside of the Urban Indian Health Program and encourages IHS to offer technical assistance to such organizations whenever possible and within IHS authority.

Indian Health Professions.—The recommendation rejects the proposed program decrease and includes \$72,299,000 for Indian Health Professions, \$6,985,000 above the enacted level and \$20,616,000 above the budget request. The Committee recommends an additional \$2,674,000 for the scholarship program and includes bill language specifying \$44,000,000 for the loan repayment program. Within amounts provided, the Committee expects IHS to continue the Quentin N. Burdick American Indians Into Nursing Program, the Indians into Medicine Program, and the American Indians Into Psychology Program at enacted levels.

The Committee heard complaints about the numerous steps and delays in processing scholarship and loan repayment applications to the point that some medical professionals have turned down IHS positions to accept other positions. As a result, the Committee directs IHS to review its processes and timeliness in reviewing and approving applications and submit a report within 180 days of enactment of this Act to the Committee on how IHS can streamline the application process and expedite its review processes.

The Committee directs IHS to report to the Committee specifying the types of scholarship, loan repayment programs, and other incentives for which Commission Corps officers are eligible. IHS should highlight any incentive programs directed towards those officers who work in Indian Country.

Tribal Management Grant Program.—The Committee rejects the proposed elimination of the Tribal Management Grant Program and includes \$2,477,000 for the program, \$12,000 above the enacted level.

Direct Operations.—The recommendation includes \$83,856,000 for Direct Operations, \$12,318,000 above the enacted level and \$2,376,000 above the budget request. Within amounts provided, the Committee includes \$4,920,000 to continue improvements in quality and oversight of health care, and a program adjustment of \$4,978,000 to continue improvements in management and operations of IHS, both as requested. The Committee notes that \$2,000,000 was provided for the Office of Quality in Hospitals and Health Care in fiscal year 2020 but funding for quality and oversight activities is provided in Direct Operations for fiscal year 2021.

Similar to Indian country, the coronavirus pandemic is showcasing the need for infrastructure at UIO facilities. Within funds provided, the recommendation includes \$1,000,000 for IHS to confer with UIOs, conduct a study on UIO infrastructure needs and to prepare a report on the study to Congress. The Committee directs IHS to complete urban confer with UIOs within 120 days of enactment of this Act. The study and report shall be completed within one year after completion of urban confer with UIOs. Within 30 days of completion of the study and report, the Committee expects IHS to submit the report to the Committee.

Self-Governance.—The Committee rejects the proposed reduction to Self-Governance and provides \$5,878,000 for Self-Governance, \$72,000 above the enacted level and \$991,000 above the budget request.

Indian Health Care Improvement Act.—It has been over nine years since the permanent reauthorization of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (IHCIA), yet many of the provisions in the law remain unfunded. Tribes have specifically requested that priority areas for funding focus on diabetes treatment and prevention, behavioral health, and health professions. The Committee requests that the Service provide, no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, a detailed plan with specific dollars identified to fully fund and implement the IHCIA.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$820,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	916,000,000
Recommended, 2021	916,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+96,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	0

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation estimated to be \$916,000,000 for contract support costs incurred by the agency as required by law. The bill continues language making such sums as are necessary to meet the Federal government's full legal obligation and prohibiting the transfer of funds to any other account for any other purpose. In addition, the bill includes new language specifying carryover funds may be applied to subsequent years' contract support costs.

PAYMENT FOR TRIBAL LEASES

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$0
Budget estimate, 2021	101,000,000
Recommended, 2021	101,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+101,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	0

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation estimated to be \$101,000,000 for Payment for Tribal Leases incurred by the agency as required by law. The bill includes language making such sums as are necessary to meet the Federal government's full legal obligation and prohibits the transfer of funds to any other account for any other purpose. The Committee expects IHS to consult with Indian tribes on the implementation of this new budget line.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$911,889,000
Budget estimate, 2021	769,455,000
Recommended, 2021	934,994,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+23,105,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+165,539,000

The Committee recommends \$934,994,000 for Indian Health Facilities, \$23,105,000 above the enacted level and \$165,539,000 above the budget request. The Committee rejects all proposed reductions, includes the Federal portion of current services, and expects IHS to continue all programs at enacted levels, except as otherwise discussed below and summarized in the table at the end of this report.

In addition to funds provided in this bill, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P.L. 116–136) authorized \$1,032,000,000 for Indian Health Services and included transfer authority of up to \$125,000,000 to Indian Health Facilities for IHS to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally.

Staffing for New Facilities.—The recommendation includes \$3,679,000 for staffing newly opened health facilities, as requested. Funding for Staffing for New Facilities represents the full amount required based on updated estimates provided to the Committee. Funds for Staffing for New Facilities are limited to facilities funded through the Health Care Facilities Construction Priority System or the Joint Venture Construction Program that have opened in fiscal year 2020 or will open in fiscal year 2021. None of these funds may be allocated to a facility until such facility has achieved beneficial occupancy status.

Maintenance and Improvement.—The recommendation includes \$171,284,000 for Maintenance and Improvement, \$2,332,000 above the enacted level and \$3,336,000 above the budget request.

Sanitation Facilities Construction.—The recommendation includes \$196,265,000 for Sanitation Facilities Construction, \$2,688,000 above the enacted level and \$3,334,000 above the budget request.

Health Care Facilities Construction.—The recommendation includes \$262,763,000 for Health Care Facilities Construction, \$3,473,000 above the enacted level and \$137,845,000 above the

budget request. The recommendation provides \$20,000,000 for staff quarters, as requested. IHS did not provide an accurate 5-year spend plan to the Committee in a timely manner. Going forward the Committee expects IHS to submit an accurate, updated 5-year spend plan at the same time the annual budget justification is submitted to Congress.

Green Infrastructure.—The Committee continues the \$5,000,000 provided in fiscal year 2020 to incorporate planning, design, and operations of buildings to reduce costs, minimize environmental impacts, use renewable energy and incorporate green infrastructure and the most current energy efficiency codes and standards to the maximum extent practicable. The Committee directs IHS to submit a report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this Act explaining how it proposes to use the funds provided for green infrastructure and renewable energy.

Facilities and Environmental Health Support.—The recommendation includes \$270,707,000 for Facilities and Environmental Health Support, \$8,724,000 above the enacted level and \$10,944,000 above the budget request. The Committee recommends \$3,679,000 for Staffing for New Facilities, as requested.

Equipment.—The recommendation includes \$33,975,000 for Equipment, \$5,888,000 above the enacted level and \$10,080,000 above the budget request. The Committee includes a \$757,000 program adjustment.

In addition, the Committee is aware that the increasing severity and frequency of extreme weather events has motivated certain jurisdictions to adopt de-energization protocols to reduce the risks of catastrophic wildfires. While these protocols are useful in limiting loss of life in affected communities, they can also have dire consequences for Tribal Health Programs located in impacted areas. In order to increase the resilience of these facilities, the recommendation includes \$5,000,000 to purchase generators for Tribal Health Programs located in areas impacted by de-energization events.

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

National Institutes of Health

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS), 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, 2020	\$81,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	73,688,000
Recommended, 2021	83,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+2,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+9,312,000

The Committee recommends \$83,000,000 for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, \$2,000,000 above the enacted level and \$9,312,000 above the request.

The Committee notes that in addition to the \$81,000,000 in appropriations received in fiscal year 2020, the NIEHS received an additional \$10,000,000 in emergency supplemental appropriations as part of the Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 116–123) to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus domestically and internationally.

The Committee notes the continued need to train workers to safely respond to coronavirus pandemic and other natural disasters. NIEHS is encouraged to allocate the increased resources provided in fiscal year 2021 to its Worker Training Program in a manner that best supports communities' capacity to respond to pandemics and disasters.

PFAS Research.—The Committee remains concerned about the significant knowledge gaps needed to respond to this class of emerging contaminants. The Committee encourages continued funding for research with academic institutions that will help identify and quantify exposure risks and pathways; develop and utilize environmental forensic techniques; and create predictive computer model simulations and pilot-scale field projects to expedite future remediation efforts.

Risk Communication.—The Committee is acutely aware of the significant need for effective risk communications methods, particularly as part of broader strategies to reduce exposures and to mitigate risks to public health and the environment. The Committee strongly supports the Superfund Research Program's ongoing work in this area, and urges NIEHS to develop communications toolkits that utilize the most effective strategies for targeting and educating communities of environmental risks. The Committee believes that communications toolkits should be tailored to account for differences in regional, cultural, educational, linguistic, and other demographic factors that can impact the effectiveness of risk communications.

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH

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

public health practitioners in State health departments, regional EPA offices and headquarters, ATSDR helps to protect people from acute toxic exposures that occur from hazardous leaks and spills, environment-related poisonings, and natural and terrorism-related disasters.

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$76,691,000
Budget estimate, 2021	62,000,000
Recommended, 2021	79,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+2,309,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+17,000,000

The Committee recommends \$79,000,000 for the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, \$2,309,000 above the enacted level and \$17,000,000 above the budget request.

The Committee notes that in addition to the \$76,691,000 in regular appropriations received in fiscal year 2020, the Agency received an additional \$12,500,000 in emergency supplemental appropriations as part of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P.L. 116–136) to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus domestically and internationally.

The Committee supports the Agency's ongoing work assessing health threats from environmental hazards, including emerging contaminants such as PFAS chemicals. The Committee directs the Agency to increase its statistical and data analytical capacity to support the Agency's health mission. The Committee reminds the Agency that the fiscal year 2020 conference agreement included directives to finalize four PFAS toxicological profiles within 15 days of enactment. The Agency should immediately finalize these profiles and publish them in the Federal Register. Additionally, the Committee urges the Agency to undertake additional health studies on PFAS chemicals, including studies evaluating cancer risks and reproductive effects associated with exposure to PFAS chemicals.

The Committee directs the Agency to consult with relevant Federal and State partners to conduct updated statistical reviews of cancer incidence among residents living near former uranium processing mills, designated as Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (UMTRCA) Title 1 sites, to determine whether these residents are experiencing similarly disproportionate adverse health effects relative to surrounding areas. Within 180 days of enactment of this Act, the Agency should report to the Committee on the study's findings.

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.

CEQ has statutory responsibility for overseeing Federal agency implementation of the requirements of NEPA, also assists in coordinating environmental programs among the Federal agencies in the Executive Branch.

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$2,994,000
Budget estimate, 2021	3,500,000
Recommended, 2021	2,994,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	0
Budget estimate, 2021	-506,000

The Committee recommends \$2,994,000 for the Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality, equal to the enacted level and \$506,000 below the request.

The Committee is gravely concerned with CEQ's recently proposed revisions to regulations implementing NEPA. CEQ is directed to strictly abide by its limited legal authority when promulgating any regulations updating NEPA implementation.

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. CSB does not issue fines or citations but does make recommendations.

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$12,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	10,200,000
Recommended, 2021	12,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	0
Budget estimate, 2021	+1,800,000

The Committee recommends \$12,000,000 for the Salaries and Expenses appropriation, equal to the enacted level and \$1,800,000 above the budget request. Changes to the request include an increase of \$1,800,000 to restore proposed programmatic reductions.

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

The Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation (ONHIR) 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, 2020	\$7,500,000
Budget estimate, 2021	4,000,000
Recommended, 2021	4,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	-3,500,000
Budget estimate, 2021	0

The Committee recommends \$4,000,000 for ONHIR to complete its mission and bring about the closure of ONHIR in accordance

with its authorizing statutes, \$3,500,000 below the enacted level and equal to the budget request. Of the amounts provided, \$2,850,000 is provided for Operation of the Office, \$850,000 is provided for Relocation Operations, and \$300,000 is provided for Discretionary Funds to assist with housing infrastructure and close-out of some ONHIR projects, as requested. None of the funds may be used for the ultimate closure of ONHIR.

The Committee is encouraged that as of the time of the budget submission, there are only six families left to be relocated. However, the Committee understands that some appeals are still pending and that this amount may change. ONHIR is directed to continue to work closely with the Navajo Nation, the Hopi Tribe, the Department of the Interior, the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs, and the Department of Justice to plan and implement the timely, reasonable, and fair closure of ONHIR and transfer of any legacy responsibilities to the appropriate parties.

The bill includes language rescinding \$15,000,000 from ONHIR. Depending on the outcome of appeals, the Committee is aware that additional families may become eligible for benefits. If this happens, the Committee understands that ONHIR has carryover funds available to address any associated costs in fiscal year 2021.

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT

PAYMENT TO THE INSTITUTE

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$10,458,000
Budget estimate, 2021	10,710,000
Recommended, 2021	10,772,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+314,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+62,000

The Committee recommends \$10,772,000 for the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development (IAIA), \$314,000 above the enacted level and \$62,000 above the budget request. Within the amounts provided, the requested increases for Finance and Administration, Student Life, Academic Programs and Capital Improvements are included. In addition to funds provided in this bill, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P.L. 116–136) included \$78,000 for IAIA to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Smithsonian Institution is the world's largest museum and research complex, with 19 museums and galleries, nine research centers, 21 libraries, the National Zoological Park, and 214 Affiliates in 45 states, Puerto Rico, and Panama. 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, in 2021 the Smithsonian will celebrate 175 years of honoring its mission to promote "the increase and diffusion of knowledge". As custodian of the National Collections, the Smithsonian is responsible for overseeing 155 million objects, including scientific specimens, works of art, li-

brary volumes, archival materials, musical instruments, and live animals. 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. Using its digital tools, the Smithsonian's goal is to share its treasures with millions across the country and the globe who cannot visit in person.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$793,658,000
Budget estimate, 2021	820,313,000
Recommended, 2021	822,313,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+28,655,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+2,000,000

The Committee recommends \$822,313,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, \$28,655,000 above the enacted level and \$2,000,000 above the budget request. The recommendation includes the requested fixed costs and program increases that are critical as the Smithsonian confronts the operational challenges due to the coronavirus. Additional information and program increases are provided in the narrative below and in the detail table at the end of the report. The Committee supports the second phase of the senior management reorganization outlined in the budget request. This reorganization builds on the efficiencies gained by the first phase of the reorganization and creates a leadership team with a more refined span and scope of control that can focus on major initiatives while also overseeing the vital day-to-day functions of the organization.

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

American Women's Initiatives and Outreach.—The Committee provides \$6,000,000 for the Smithsonian's American Women's Initiative, \$1,000,000 above the enacted level, to heighten the public's knowledge and appreciation of the transformative role women have played in constructing our national identity and culture. Through exhibitions, programs, educational content, and expansion of the national collection both online and on site, the Smithsonian Institution will better portray how women have shaped this country. The increase over the enacted level will support digital content coordinators and curators as well as educators to help create resources for public schools and build capacity for teacher webinars.

Asian Pacific American Initiatives and Outreach.—The Committee provides the \$1,200,000 requested for the Institution's Asian Pacific American Initiative, \$150,000 above the enacted level and part of the exhibit support increase, and continues to support research, exhibitions, educational programs, collections, digital and media projects, and partnerships with local and regional cultural organization to promote a better understanding of the Asian Pacific American experience.

The Committee encourages the continued collaboration of the Smithsonian, through the National Museum of American History and the Smithsonian Asian Pacific American Center, with the Fili-

pino Veterans Recognition and Education Project on the development of an educational website and accompanying resources to recognize Filipino and American WWII veterans.

Latino Programs, Exhibitions, Collections and Public Outreach.—The Committee encourages the Smithsonian to continue to explore the creation of a American Latino Museum, and in the meantime strongly supports the Smithsonian Latino Center and its goal of promoting the inclusion of Latino contributions in Smithsonian Institution programs, exhibitions, collections, and public outreach. In accordance with the recommendations provided to Congress and the President of the United States in the May 2011 report by the National Museum of the American Latino Commission (created by P.L. 110–229), the Committee urges collaboration among interested parties to advance these goals more fully by utilizing existing Smithsonian Institution locations on the National Mall for the long-term expansion of the Smithsonian Latino Center’s programming, exhibition and collection space. The recommendation includes \$6,000,000 for the Latino Center, \$1,000,000 above the enacted level, to continue expanding exhibit activities and cultivate new Latino curators in anticipation of the gallery’s opening as well as support fabrication and installation costs associated with the opening of the bilingual exhibit. To this end, the Committee encourages collaboration among interested parties including Hispanic Serving Institutions. The Committee understands the Latino Center is committed to a gallery experience that is accessible to all visitors, including those with physical, sensory and brain-based challenges and is working to ensure all special needs are met in exceptional ways. The Committee requests an update on the opening of the Molina Family Latino Gallery and related exhibits and collections within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

National Museum of African American History and Culture.—The Committee maintains its longstanding support of the National Museum of African American History and Culture.

Outreach.—The Committee acknowledges the Smithsonian’s new strategic plan and its goal to reach a billion people by 2022 with a “digital first” strategy. The Committee encourages the Institution to increase outreach and support activities through collaboration with local museums and other interested public and non-profit organizations. Through the Smithsonian’s Traveling Exhibitions and Affiliations programs, Smithsonian expertise, art, science, historical artifacts, and rich educational programming can be shared throughout the Nation ensuring all Americans can learn and experience the magnificent history which millions find every year exhibited in Washington, D.C. The Committee also supports discussions with outside partners about utilizing technology to make the Smithsonian’s artifacts and collections, specifically the music and historic collections of the Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage, more accessible for teachers and students, so these resources can enhance school curriculums.

Expanding upon the central tenet of the Smithsonian’s mission, to share knowledge, the Smithsonian Center for Learning and Digital Access Learning Lab website currently offers teachers and students free digital access to more than one million resources from across the institution. The Smithsonian’s commitment to education is further illustrated in its response to the COVID–19 crisis. The

Smithsonian has become a collaborative knowledge partner to professional associations and local and national school districts, providing resources for their websites, while also forming an interdisciplinary education response team to support schools, caregivers and students. The Committee supports these efforts as well as the Smithsonian's collaboration with other federal agencies, such as the Library of Congress and the Department of Education. The Committee urges the Smithsonian to expand upon these collaborative efforts to ensure audiences can easily locate and access Smithsonian resources.

STEAM engagement and diversity.—The Committee commends the Smithsonian's efforts to provide authentic and inspiring STEAM experiences for teachers and students by drawing on the scientific and engineering assets of the Federal government including scientists, labs, satellites, museums, and research centers. The Committee notes the achievement gap persists for many low-income students and students of color and encourages the Smithsonian to ensure priorities are given to disadvantaged and dual language students. Supporting STEAM initiatives is crucial in preparing young Americans, especially those from low-income disadvantaged backgrounds, for the 21st century economy and beyond. The Committee encourages the Smithsonian to continue its involvement and leadership in the Federal CoSTEAM initiative which coordinates the efforts of STEAM engagement across mission agencies, and other non-profit collaborators. The Committee also supports the Smithsonian's goal to transport our nation's aeronautical and space treasures and stories through digital technology, and cultivate the next generation of science, technology, engineering, art, mathematics and history learners by sharing high quality education content aligned with national education priorities.

The Committee understands the Smithsonian strives to promote diversity and inclusion with its endowment management practice and is committed to prioritizing managers of diverse backgrounds and ensuring they are afforded a fair and equal opportunity to participate in the management of the endowment's assets. The Smithsonian has displayed its commitment to increase opportunities for minority and women owned asset managers, as outlined in GAO report 17-726, by having 22% of its endowment managed by diverse asset managers, a 14% increase. The Committee encourages the Smithsonian to increase that commitment.

Facilities Maintenance.—The Smithsonian-wide facility replacement value is currently \$8.45 billion. The National Research Council recommends an annual maintenance budget in the range of two to four percent of a physical plant's current replacement value to avoid adding a deferred maintenance backlog. Therefore, the recommendation maintains the increase provided in fiscal year 2020 to address deferred maintenance needs. The recommendation provides \$115,999,000 as requested, to enable the Smithsonian to fulfill its mission, sustain facility capital and maintenance investment and security needs, and reduce the deferred maintenance backlog.

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P.L. 116-136) included \$7,500,000 for deep cleaning, security, information technology, and staff overtime, to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally.

FACILITIES CAPITAL

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$253,700,000
Budget estimate, 2021	290,000,000
Recommended, 2021	237,700,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	– 16,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	– 52,300,000

The Committee recommends \$237,700,000 for the Facilities Capital account, \$16,000,000 below the enacted level and \$52,300,000 below the budget request. The recommendation includes \$200,700,000 for Revitalization of which \$55,000,000 is provided for the final federal share for the renovation of the National Air and Space Museum. The recommendation also provides \$44,000,000 for the Smithsonian Castle; \$24,950,000 for the National Zoological Park; and funding for priority projects at multiple locations. There should be no disruption in efforts associated with the Suitland Collections Space and the Smithsonian's collaboration with the National Gallery of Art. Planning and design funding of \$37,000,000, including \$27,000,000 for the Smithsonian Castle and Arts and Industries Buildings, is provided.

National Air and Space Museum Revitalization.—The Committee supports the multi-year, multi-phase renovation of the National Air and Space Museum (NASM), including the replacement of the building's facade and internal building systems. With this recommendation, the Committee has provided the total funding needed for the federal share.

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

Smithsonian Castle.—The Smithsonian Institution Building, known as the “Castle,” is the Institution's first home and its symbolic heart. The Castle has historic architectural and institutional significance and is the symbol of the Smithsonian Institution. Major funding is needed to refurbish interior and exterior building elements and systems, such as Castle windows, roof, and exterior stonework as well as construct new mechanical and electrical infrastructure. The recommendation provides funding for design and construction to refurbish the building and avoid the risk of a catastrophic systems failure. Staff will be relocated to swing space and the facility will be closed to visitors. Given the scale of the project, the Smithsonian is directed to provide the Committee on a timely basis the most updated and comprehensive information on project and funding requirements and milestone accomplishments and to

keep the Committee apprised on efforts to identify partnership and philanthropic opportunities that will provide additional non-Federal sources of funding to assist in offsetting the costs of this project.

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, 2020	\$147,022,000
Budget estimate, 2021	147,174,000
Recommended, 2021	153,242,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+6,220,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+6,068,000

The Committee recommends \$153,242,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the National Gallery of Art, \$6,220,000 above the enacted level and \$6,068,000 above the budget request.

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

REPAIR, RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$26,203,000
Budget estimate, 2021	14,413,000
Recommended, 2021	26,203,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	0
Budget estimate, 2021	+11,790,000

The Committee recommends \$26,203,000 for Repair, Restoration and Renovation of buildings at the National Gallery of Art, the enacted level and \$11,790,000 above the budget request. The recommendation also includes bill language and \$1,510,000 for design of an off-site art storage facility in partnership with the Smithsonian Institution.

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.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$25,690,000
Budget estimate, 2021	26,400,000
Recommended, 2021	26,400,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+710,000
Budget estimate, 2021	0

The Committee recommends \$26,400,000 for Operations and Maintenance, \$710,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

In addition to the amounts provided in this bill, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P.L. 116–136) included \$25,000,000 for the Kennedy Center to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally.

CAPITAL REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$17,800,000
Budget estimate, 2021	14,000,000
Recommended, 2021	14,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	–3,800,000
Budget estimate, 2021	0

The Committee recommends \$14,000,000 for Capital Repair and Restoration, \$3,800,000 below the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Woodrow Wilson Memorial Act of 1968, P.L. 90–637, established the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars as the official memorial to President Wilson and as a key non-partisan forum for tackling global issues through independent research and open dialogue. Since 1968, this institution’s nonpartisan insight and analysis has helped inform decisions of policymakers, civic leaders, and the general public across a wide spectrum of beliefs and backgrounds. The Center hosts 150 world-class scholars per year to do their own advanced study, research and writing which facilitates debate and discussions on relevant, major long-term issues facing this Nation and the world.

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$14,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	8,211,000
Recommended, 2021	14,800,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+800,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+6,589,000

The Committee recommends \$14,800,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars Center, \$800,000 above the enacted level and \$6,589,000 above the budget request. The Committee does not support the budget request to eliminate annual direct federal appropriations and expresses continued support for the effective role the Center plays as

a nonpartisan forum that fosters independent research and open dialogue to meet today's most pressing challenges.

The Committee encourages the Center to support the Hubert H. Humphrey fellowship in social and political thought and to expand upon and generate more discussion on Woodrow Wilson's legacy through a racial lens such as occurred in the February 2020 Hubert H. Humphrey lecture: "Racial Memory, Woodrow Wilson, and the Making of the Nation."

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$162,250,000
Budget estimate, 2021	30,175,000
Recommended, 2021	170,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+7,750,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+139,825,000

The Committee recommends \$170,000,000 for the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), \$7,750,000 above the enacted level and \$139,825,000 above the budget request.

In addition to the amounts provided in this bill, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P.L. 116–136) included \$75,000,000 for the NEA for additional grants to respond to the impacts of coronavirus.

The Committee recognizes the broad bipartisan support for the NEA and its work to promote access to the arts in every community across America. Each year, every district receives NEA funding to support art programs that can enhance economic development, create jobs, and expand arts learning.

The Committee recognizes the power of NEA grants to provide arts programming access to minority and underserved populations. These grant programs also have the potential to increase opportunities for, and develop the potential of, minority and underserved artists, particularly in the film, television, and publishing industries. The NEA is directed to report to the Committee within 90 days of the enactment of this Act on how NEA Performance goals improve the diversity of artistic representation and the steps taken to ensure that NEA staff, the National Council of the Arts, Discipline Directors, and Peer Panelists include members from minority and underserved communities.

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 that extend the arts to underserved populations in both urban and rural communities across the United States. Through the innovative program, "Creative Forces: NEA Military Healing Arts Network," the NEA, in partnership with the Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs, provides creative arts therapies and arts engagement strategies that promote healing and support the reintegration of service members and veterans recovering from traumatic brain injuries and psychological health issues.

The Committee strongly supports arts education and the NEA's work with STEAM, adding the Arts to STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematic) education initiatives. These programs have proven effective in improving student achievement and subject area understanding while fostering innovation and creativity. Supporting these initiatives is crucial to preparing young Americans for the 21st century and beyond.

The Committee recognizes the efficacy of maternal music programs to improve maternal health, early childhood development, and strengthen family bonds. NEA is encouraged to support music programs that promote maternal-child wellbeing, particularly for mothers facing adversity, such as poverty, homelessness, incarceration, behavioral health, and teenage pregnancy.

The bill includes funding to continue the longstanding collaborative relationship between the NEA and the States. State governments match NEA grant funds to support programs that respond to local needs in arts education, community development, cultural preservation, and arts access. More than 4,000 communities benefit annually from these programs.

Bill Language.—As in previous years, bill language is include to provide grant program direction to the NEA. 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. The bill also includes language which permits funding provided to the NEA in fiscal years 2019 and 2020 to be used for operating grants and waives matching requirements.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$162,250,000
Budget estimate, 2021	33,420,000
Recommended, 2021	170,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+7,750,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+136,580,000

The Committee recommends \$170,000,000 for the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), \$7,750,000 above the enacted level and \$136,580,000 above the budget request. The Committee expects the NEH to obligate and expend funds as directed in the table that is included at the end of this report.

In additional to the amounts provided in this bill, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P.L. 116–136) included \$75,000,000 for the NEH for additional grants to respond to the impacts of coronavirus.

The Committee recognizes the broad bipartisan support for the NEH mission to serve and strengthen our nation by making the humanities available to all Americans. NEH programs support cultural infrastructure projects, education programs, and initiatives; advance scholarly research; and provide for exhibitions, documentaries, and the preservation of historic collections.

The Committee includes funding to advance cross-cutting NEH initiatives. The Committee understands that this funding will be

used to support three programmatic areas: the celebration of the U.S. Semiquincentennial, the advancement of civic education, and NEH's "Standing Together" initiative which promotes a deeper understanding of the military experience and supports returning veterans and their families.

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

The Committee recognizes the power of NEH grants to provide minority and underserved populations access humanities projects. These grant programs also have the potential to increase opportunities for, and develop the potential of, minority and underserved contributions to the humanities. The NEH is directed to report to the Committee within 90 days of the enactment of this Act on how NEH Performance goals improve the diversity of representation and the steps taken to ensure that NEH staff, members of the National Council of the Humanities, Division Directors, and Peer Panelists include members from minority and underserved communities.

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

The Committee encourages the NEH to explore opportunities to expand the cultural infrastructure related to researching, displaying, preserving, and teaching materials about the history of the labor movement and communities engaged in the mining of coal.

The bill includes funding to continue the longstanding collaborative relationship between the NEA and State humanities councils. The Committee commends the NEH 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. State humanities councils support public humanities programming in more than 6,000 rural and urban communities and nearly every congressional district. These programs increase public awareness of national issues such as the opioid epidemic, help veterans reintegrate into their communities, promote family literacy, and record and preserve the stories, language, and histories of our native cultures. 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, 2018. The bill also includes language which permits funding provided to

the NEH in fiscal years 2019 and 2020 to be used for operating grants and waives matching requirements.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

The Commission of Fine Arts was established in 1910 to advise the government on questions of art and architecture and preserve the symbolic significance of the nation's capital. 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 also administers the National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$3,240,000
Budget estimate, 2021	3,240,000
Recommended, 2021	3,240,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	0
Budget estimate, 2021	0

The Committee recommends \$3,240,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts, the enacted level and the budget request.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$5,000,000
Budget Estimate, 2021	0
Recommended, 2021	5,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	0
Budget estimate, 2021	+5,000,000

The National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs (NCACA) program was established in Public Law 99-190 to support organizations that perform, exhibit, and/or present the arts in the Nation's Capital. NCACA provides grants to support Ford's Theater, the National Symphony Orchestra, the National Museum of Women in the Arts, and other arts organizations. The Committee recommends \$5,000,000, the enacted level and \$5,000,000 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, 2020	\$7,378,000
Budget estimate, 2021	7,400,000
Recommended, 2021	7,400,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+22,000
Budget estimate, 2021	0

The Committee recommends \$7,400,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), \$22,000 above the 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 the federal elements of the National Capital Comprehensive Plan; prepare the Federal Capital Improvement Program; and review plans and proposals submitted to the Commission.

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$8,124,000
Budget estimate, 2021	8,124,000
Recommended, 2021	8,124,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	0
Budget estimate, 2021	0

The Committee recommends \$8,124,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the National Capital Planning Commission, the enacted level and 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, 2020	\$60,388,000
Budget estimate, 2021	60,388,000
Recommended, 2021	62,388,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+2,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+2,000,000

The Committee recommends \$62,388,000 for the Holocaust Memorial Museum, \$2,000,000 above the enacted level and the budget request.

Salaries and Expenses.—The recommendation includes \$57,409,000 for salaries and expenses. The Committee provides an

additional \$2,000,000 to the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum to enhance the Museum's education programming on the Holocaust and genocide prevention, as authorized by the Never Again Education Act (Public Law 116–141). The Committee directs the Museum to continue to develop and nationally disseminate relevant and accessible resources to promote critical thinking and understanding about how and why the Holocaust happened. The Museum is encouraged to articulate and share sound methodologies and approaches for teaching and learning about the Holocaust and to work with state and local education agencies, museums, Holocaust education leaders and centers, and other organizations to educate students nationwide about the history and relevance of the Holocaust. The Committee recognizes that the Museum utilizes private donations to fund educational outreach activities. The Committee is providing this one-time supplement to develop and nationally disseminate educational materials to help address the added challenges confronting the museum due to the Coronavirus outbreak.

Repair and Rehabilitation.—The recommendation includes \$3,000,000 for Repair and Rehabilitation, \$1,000,000 above the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

Outreach Initiatives.—The recommendation includes \$1,264,000 for Outreach Initiatives, equal to the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

Equipment Replacement.—The recommendation includes \$715,000 for Equipment Replacement, equal to the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

PRESIDIO TRUST

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	0
Recommended, 2021	20,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	+10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+20,000,000

The Committee recommends \$20,000,000 for the Presidio Trust \$10,000,000 above the enacted level and \$20,000,000 above 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, 2020	\$1,800,000
Budget estimate, 2021	0
Recommended, 2021	220,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	–1,580,000
Budget estimate, 2021	+220,000

The bill includes \$220,000 for the Salaries and Expenses account, \$1,580,000 below the enacted level and \$220,000 above the budget request. The Committee notes that memorial is scheduled to transfer to the National Park Service before the end of fiscal year 2021.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

The Women's Suffrage Centennial Commission was established by Congress in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017, P.L. 115–31. The Commission is tasked with ensuring a suitable observance of the centennial of the passage and ratification of the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution on August 18, 1920, that guaranteed women the right to vote.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	1,000,000
Recommended, 2021	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	– 1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	– 1,000,000

The Administration provided the Committee with an unofficial request to withdraw the \$1,000,000 requested in the Fiscal Year 2021 Budget for the Women's Suffrage Centennial Commission stating it was inadvertently included. The recommendation does not provide funding for salaries and expenses as to date, Congress has appropriated \$5,000,000 for the Commission. This funding provides the necessary resources for the 14-member Commission to plan and execute commemorative events, educational exhibitions, traveling exhibits and pop up displays, and other activities to educate Americans about women's suffrage and celebrate the historic passage and ratification of the 19th Amendment. The Committee understands the Commission plans to sunset at the end of calendar year 2020 and officially close in the spring of 2021.

WORLD WAR I CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

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

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$7,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	6,000,000
Recommended, 2021	6,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	– 1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021	0

The Committee recommends \$6,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the World War I Centennial Commission, \$1,000,000 below the enacted level and equal to the budget request.

ALYCE SPOTTED BEAR AND WALTER SOBOLEFF COMMISSION ON
NATIVE CHILDREN

Appropriation enacted, 2020	\$500,000
Budget estimate, 2021	0
Recommended, 2021	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2020	– 500,000
Budget estimate, 2021	0

The Committee does not recommend funding for the Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children. Over the past two fiscal years Congress appropriated the Commission \$900,000 and the Commission has substantial unobligated funds available to meet its mission for fiscal year 2021.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

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

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

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

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

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

Section 406 addresses the payment of contract support costs for fiscal year 2021.

Section 407 continues a provision providing that the Secretary of Agriculture shall not be considered in violation of certain provisions of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act solely because more than 15 years have passed without revision of a forest plan, provided that the Secretary is working in good faith to complete the plan revision.

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

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

Section 410 continues a provision which prohibits no-bid contracts and grants except under certain circumstances.

Section 411 continues a provision which requires public disclosure of certain reports.

Section 412 continues a provision which delineates the grant guidelines for the National Endowment for the Arts.

Section 413 continues a provision which delineates the program priorities for programs managed by the National Endowment for the Arts.

Section 414 permits funds provided to the National Endowment for the Arts to be used for the operating expenses of grantees and waives matching requirements.

Section 415 permits funds provided to the National Endowment for the Humanities to be used for the operating expenses of grantees and waives matching requirements.

Section 416 continues a provision requiring the Department of the Interior, Environmental Protection Agency, Forest Service, and Indian Health Service to provide the Committees on Appropriations quarterly reports on the status of balances of appropriations.

Section 417 extends certain authorities through fiscal year 2020 allowing the Forest Service to renew grazing permits.

Section 418 prohibits the use of funds to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network is designed to block access to pornography websites.

Section 419 continues a provision requiring the humane treatment of wild horses and burros.

Section 420 extends the authority of the Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act.

Section 421 sets requirements for the use of American iron and steel for certain loans and grants.

Section 422 provides authority for the Secretary of the Interior to enter into training agreements and to transfer excess equipment and supplies for wildfires.

Section 423 provides a one-year extension of the current recreation fee authority.

Section 424 references Reprogramming Guidelines previously enacted into law.

Section 425 requires the submission of certain project lists to the Committee by a date certain.

Section 426 continues a provision through fiscal year 2021 authorizing the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to consider local contractors when awarding contracts for certain activities on public lands.

Section 427 reauthorizes for one year the Shasta-Trinity Marina Fee authority.

Section 428 reauthorizes for one year the Interpretive Association authority.

Section 429 reauthorizes for one year the Puerto Rice Schooling authority.

Section 430 reauthorizes for one year the Forest Botanical Products Fee Collection authority.

Section 431 extends the authority for the Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act for one year.

Section 432 continues a provision restricting certain activities within Chaco Culture National Historical Park.

Section 433 requires Tribal lease payments to be consistent with funding agreements, prohibits funds from being used for Tribal lease agreements submitted 120 days before the end of the fiscal year, and from being used for portions of facilities used to provide services for non-beneficiaries.

Section 434 prohibits the construction of forest development roads in the Tongass National Forest.

Section 435 prohibits funds to be used to review or approve a mine plan in the Rainy River Watershed.

Section 436 prohibits the issuance of permits for the import of a sport-hunted trophy of elephants or lions from certain countries.

Section 437 prohibits funds to be used by the Environmental Protection Agency to finalize certain Clean Air Act rules with respect to methane emissions.

Section 438 requires agency heads to file certain notifications.

Section 439 requires agency heads to respond to the Comptroller General in a timely manner.

Section 440 prohibits funds to be used by the Environmental Protection Agency to finalize or implement certain revisions to Clean Water Act regulations.

Section 441 prohibits funds to be used by the National Park Service to purchase or display the Confederate flag for non-educational purposes.

Section 442 requires the National Park Service to remove from display all physical Confederate commemorative works.

Section 443 requires the Secretary of the Interior to submit to the Committee on Appropriations an inventory of all assets under the Department's jurisdiction with Confederate names.

Section 444 eliminates geographic limitations in the Land and Water Conservation Act for the Forest Service.

Section 445 requires the Secretary of Interior to conduct a resource study of sites associated with the 1908 Springfield Race Riot.

Section 446 transfers and allocates amounts becoming available for expenditure from the Land and Water Conservation Fund upon enactment of H.R. 1957 of the 116th Congress.

Section 447 prohibits funds to be used by the Environmental Protection Agency to finalize or implement the "Strengthening Transparency in Regulatory Science" proposed rule or supplemental proposal.

TITLE V—ADDITIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION

EDUCATION CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends an additional \$500,000,000 for school construction, employee housing, and facilities improvement and repairs.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommends an additional \$40,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General, to conduct oversight of contracts and grants provided under this title.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

The Committee recommends an additional \$1,000,000,000 for cleanup activities under the Hazardous Substance Superfund program, of which \$800,000,000 is to be used for the Superfund Remedial program, and not less than \$150,000,000 should be used for emergency response and removal activities, including removal actions for PFAS chemicals.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The Committee recommends an additional \$11,960,000,000 for infrastructure grants as follows:

Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds.—The Committee recommends an additional \$6,355,000,000 for the Clean Water SRF and \$3,855,000,000 for the Drinking Water SRF, waives match and cost-share requirements for capitalization grants, prioritizes construction of projects that can begin within 18 months of enactment, requires that at least 40 percent of funds be used to provide additional subsidization, requires at least 25 percent of funds to be used for green infrastructure or energy efficiency projects, reserves 2 percent of funds for grants to Indian Tribes, and allows up to 10 percent of Tribal set-aside funds to be transferred to the Indian Health Service.

Brownfields Program.—The Committee recommends an additional \$350,000,000 for brownfields grants, waives cost share requirements, and directs at least 50 percent of such grants be provided for projects located in Qualified Opportunity Zones.

Diesel Emissions Reductions Grants (DERA).—The Committee recommends an additional \$450,000,000 for DERA grants and waives state grant loan matching requirements.

Small and Disadvantaged Communities Grants.—The Committee recommends an additional \$50,000,000 in funding for grants to assist small and disadvantaged communities meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements.

Reducing Lead in Drinking Water Grants.—The Committee recommends an additional \$500,000,000 for grants to reduce the concentration of lead in drinking water, limits the non-federal cost share to 5 percent, and waives cost-share requirements for projects providing assistance to low-income households.

Sewer Overflow Control Grants.—The Committee recommends an additional \$400,000,000 for grants to control and treat sewer overflows, limits the non-federal cost share for projects to 5 percent, and requires that 30 percent of funds be reserved for green infrastructure projects.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The bill allows funds reserved for grant administration, management, and oversight within State and Tribal Assistance Grants to be transferred as necessary to the Environmental Programs and Management account.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

The Committee recommends an additional \$1,500,000,000 for health facilities construction, maintenance and improvements, and equipment.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—ADDITIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENTS

Section 501 applies subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code, to activities funded in this title, with exceptions.

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 1

Date: July 10, 2020

Measure: Interior Appropriations Bill, FY21

Motion by: Mr. Joyce

Description of Motion: To increase funding for Bureau of Land Management (BLM) oil, gas, and coal activities by \$6.749 million and to increase BLM rescission by \$11.25 million.

Results: Defeated 19 yeas to 30 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Ms. Granger
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Hurd
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Palazzo
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Womack

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mrs. Bustos
Mr. Cartwright
Mr. Case
Ms. Clark
Mr. Crist
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Frankel
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Mrs. Kirkpatrick
Mrs. Lawrence
Ms. Lee
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppertsberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mrs. Torres
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz
Mrs. Watson Coleman

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 2

Date: July 10, 2020

Measure: Interior Appropriations Bill, FY21

Motion by: Mr. Newhouse

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

Results: Defeated 19 yeas to 30 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Ms. Granger
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Hurd
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Palazzo
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Womack

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mrs. Bustos
Mr. Cartwright
Mr. Case
Ms. Clark
Mr. Crist
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Frankel
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Mrs. Kirkpatrick
Mrs. Lawrence
Ms. Lee
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mrs. Torres
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz
Mrs. Watson Coleman

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 3

Date: July 10, 2020

Measure: Interior Appropriations Bill, FY21

Motion by: Ms. Kaptur

Description of Motion: To Report the Interior Appropriations Bill to the House, as amended

Results: Adopted 30 yeas to 19 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mrs. Bustos
Mr. Cartwright
Mr. Case
Ms. Clark
Mr. Crist
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Ms. Frankel
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Kilmer
Mrs. Kirkpatrick
Mrs. Lawrence
Ms. Lee
Mrs. Lowey
Ms. McCollum
Ms. Meng
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Price
Mr. Quigley
Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Serrano
Mrs. Torres
Mr. Visclosky
Ms. Wasserman Schultz
Mrs. Watson Coleman

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carter
Mr. Cole
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Fortenberry
Ms. Granger
Dr. Harris
Ms. Herrera Beutler
Mr. Hurd
Mr. Joyce
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Palazzo
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Womack

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:

Bureau of Land Management: Management of Lands and Resources, \$17,000,000.

Bureau of Land Management: Land Acquisition, \$2,000,000.

Bureau of Land Management: Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures, \$20,000,000.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service: Resource Management, \$1,000,000.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service: Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund, \$11,000,000.

National Park Service: Land Acquisition and State Assistance, \$2,000,000.

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management: Ocean Energy Management, \$2,000,000.

Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement: Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement, \$10,000,000.

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement: Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, \$13,000,000.

Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation: \$15,000,000.

Environmental Protection Agency: Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program, \$70,000,000.

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,	not specified	Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration.	not specified
National Park Service	not specified	Indian forest land assistance accounts	not specified
Department of the Interior, BIA, Operation of Indian Programs.			
Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs Construction.	not specified	Bureau of Reclamation	not specified

APPROPRIATION TRANSFERS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued

Account from which transfer is made	Amount (000's)	Account to which transfer is made	Amount (000's)
Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians.	not specified	Department of the Interior, BIA, Operation of Indian Programs; BIE, Operation of Indian Education Programs; Office of the Solicitor, Salaries and Expenses; Office of the Secretary, Departmental Operations not specified Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary not specified Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Indian Education "Operation of Indian Programs"; Office of the Special Trustee "Federal Trust Programs".	not specified
Department of the Interior, Office of Insular Affairs.	not specified	Secretary of Agriculture	not specified
Department of the Interior, Wildland Fire Management.	up to \$50,000	Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management	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, Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund.	up to \$310,000	Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management , Department of the Interior, Wildland Fire Management.	up to \$310,000
Department of the Interior, Intra-Bureau.	not specified	Department of the Interior, Intra-Bureau, for emergency purposes as specified.	not specified
Department of the Interior, Department-Wide.	not specified	Department of the Interior, Department-Wide, for emergency purposes as specified.	not specified
Environmental Protection Agency, Hazardous Substance Superfund.	not specified	Other Federal Agencies	not specified
Environmental Protection Agency, Hazardous Substance Superfund.	\$11,586	Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Inspector General.	\$11,586
Environmental Protection Agency, Hazardous Substance Superfund.	\$30,755	Environmental Protection Agency, Science and Technology.	\$30,755
Environmental Protection Agency, Administrative Provisions.	up to \$335,000	Any Federal Department or Agency for Great Lakes Initiative.	up to \$335,000
Environmental Protection Agency, Administrative Provisions.	not specified	Environmental Protection Agency, Environmental Programs and Management.	not specified
Environmental Protection Agency, State and Tribal Assistance Grants.	not specified	Indian Health Service	not specified
Forest Service, Capital Improvement and Maintenance.	not specified	General Treasury	not specified
Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management.	not specified	Forest Service Operations, permanent funds or trusts.	not specified
Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management.	not specified	Forest Service, National Forest System	not specified

APPROPRIATION TRANSFERS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL—Continued

Account from which transfer is made	Amount (000's)	Account to which transfer is made	Amount (000's)
Forest Service, Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund.	up to \$2,040,000	Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management, Department of the Interior, Wildland Fire Management.	up to \$2,040,000
Forest Service, Communications Site Administration not specified Forest Service, National Forest System not specified Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management, Administrative Provision up to \$50,000 Secretary of the Interior up to \$50,000			
Forest Service, All Accounts.	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

DISCLOSURE OF EARMARKS AND CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

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

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

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

SECTION 708 OF THE OMNIBUS PARKS AND PUBLIC LANDS MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1996

(Public Law 104–333, division II)

AN ACT To provide for the administration of certain Presidio properties at minimal cost to the Federal taxpayer, and for other purposes.

SEC. 708. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated under this title not more than \$1,000,000 for any fiscal year. Not more than a total of **[\$15,000,000]** *\$17,000,000* may be appropriated for the Partnership under this title.

(b) 50 PERCENT MATCH.—Federal funding provided under this title, after the designation of this Partnership, may not exceed 50 percent of the total cost of any assistance or grant provided or authorized under this title.

LACKAWANNA VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA ACT OF 2000

(Public Law 106–278, title I)

AN ACT To designate the Lackawanna Valley and the Schuylkill River National
Heritage Areas, and for other purposes.

TITLE I—LACKAWANNA VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

* * * * *

SEC. 109. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title ~~[\$10,000,000]~~ *\$12,000,000*, except that not more than \$1,000,000 may be appropriated to carry out this title for any fiscal year.

(b) 50-PERCENT MATCH.—The Federal share of the cost of activities carried out using any assistance or grant under this title shall not exceed 50 percent.

* * * * *

CHANGES IN APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1)(A) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted describing the effect of provisions in the accompanying bill, which directly or indirectly change the application of existing law. In most instances these provisions have been included in prior appropriations Acts.

The bill includes the following changes in application of existing law:

OVERALL BILL

Providing that certain appropriations remain available until expended, or extending the availability of funds beyond the fiscal year where programs or projects are continuing but for which legislation does not specifically authorize such extended availability. This authority tends to result in savings by preventing the practice of committing funds on low priority projects at the end of the fiscal year to avoid losing the funds.

Limiting, in certain instances, the obligation of funds for particular functions or programs. These limitations include restrictions on the obligation of funds for administrative expenses, travel expenses, the use of consultants, and programmatic areas within the overall jurisdiction of a particular agency.

Limiting official entertainment or reception and representation expenses for selected agencies in the bill.

Continuing ongoing activities of certain critical Federal agencies or programs, which require re-authorization or other legislation which has not been enacted.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Providing funds to the Bureau for the management of lands and resources.

Permitting the use of fees for processing applications for permit to drill.

Permitting the use of mining fee collections for program operations.

Permitting the use of fees from communication site rentals.

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

Provides funding for Endangered Species Act programs with a specified limitation.

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Providing that a portion of the appropriation shall be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

STATE AND TRIBAL WILDLIFE GRANTS

Providing for a State and Tribal wildlife grants program.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Providing that programs may be carried out by direct expenditure, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements and reimbursable agreements with public and private entities.

Providing for repair of damage to public roads.

Providing options for the purchase of land not to exceed \$1.

Permitting cost-shared arrangements for printing services.

Permitting the acceptance of donated aircraft.

Providing that fees collected for non-toxic shot review and approval shall be available without further appropriation for the expenses of non-toxic shot review related expenses.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Designating funds for Everglades restoration.

Providing for repair, rehabilitation and maintenance of National Park Service assets.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

Providing for expenses not otherwise provided for.

Providing that cost share requirements shall be waived for the Heritage Partnership Program.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Providing for expenses derived from the Historic Preservation Fund.

CONSTRUCTION

Providing funds for construction, improvements, repair or replacement of physical facilities, and management planning and compliance for areas administered by the National Park Service.

Providing that a single procurement may be issued for any project funded in fiscal year 2020 with a future phase indicated in the National Park Service 5-year Line Item Construction Plan.

Providing that the solicitation and contract shall contain the availability of funds clause.

Providing that fees may be made available for the cost of adjustments and changes within the original scope of effort for projects funded by the Construction appropriation.

Providing that the Secretary of the Interior shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations in accordance with reprogramming thresholds prior to making any changes authorized by this section.

CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE

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

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

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

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

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

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

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

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

Providing funds to publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities.

Limiting funds for the conduct of new surveys on private property without permission.

Limiting funds for cooperative topographic mapping or water resource data collection and investigations.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Allowing funds to be used for certain contracting, construction, maintenance, acquisition, and representation expenses.

Permitting the use of certain contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements.

Recognizing students and recent graduates as Federal employees for the purposes of travel and work injury compensation.

BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Permitting funds for granting and administering mineral leases and environmental study; enforcing laws and contracts; and for matching grants.

Providing that funds may be used which shall be derived from non-refundable cost recovery fees collected in 2020.

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.

BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

Permitting funds for granting and administering mineral leases and environmental study; enforcing laws and contracts; and for matching grants.

Providing that funds may be used which shall be derived from non-refundable cost recovery fees.

Permitting the use of certain excess receipts from Outer Continental Shelf leasing activities.

Permitting the use of funds derived from non-refundable inspection fees.

Requiring that not less than 50 percent of inspection fees expended be used on personnel, expanding capacity and reviewing applications for permit to drill.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

Providing that funds shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Permitting payment to State and Tribal personnel for travel and per diem expenses for training.

Allowing that certain funds made available under title V of Public Law 95-87 may be used for any required non-Federal share of the cost of certain projects.

Permitting the use of certain offsetting collections from permit fees.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Allowing the use of debt recovery to pay for debt collection.

Allowing that certain funds made available under title IV of Public Law 95-87 may be used for any required non-Federal share of the cost of certain projects.

Allowing funds to be used for travel expenses of State and Tribal personnel while attending certain OSM training.

Providing that funds shall be used for economic and community development in conjunction with reclamation priorities.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

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 housing improvement, road maintenance, attorney fees, litigation support, land records Improvement, and Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program.

Allowing the transfer of certain forestry funds.

Allowing the use of funds to purchase uniforms or other identifying articles of clothing for personnel.

Allowing BIA to accept transfers from U.S. Customs and Border Protection for reconstruction or repair of roads.

Limiting funds for Assistant Secretary Support until reports are provided.

CONSTRUCTION

Providing for the transfer of Navajo irrigation project funds to the Bureau of Reclamation.

Providing Safety of Dams funds on a non-reimbursable basis.

Allowing reimbursement of construction costs from the Office of Special Trustee.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

Providing such sums as necessary to fully fund contract support costs.

Prohibiting the transfer of funds to any other account.

PAYMENT FOR TRIBAL LEASES

Providing such sums as necessary to fully fund Tribal lease costs.

Prohibiting the transfer of funds to any other account.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Limiting funds for administrative expenses and for subsidizing total loan principal.

BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION

OPERATION OF INDIAN EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Allowing Tribal priority allocation funds to be used for unmet welfare assistance costs.

Providing forward-funding for school operations of Bureau-funded schools and other education programs.

Limiting funds for education-related administrative cost grants.

Allowing the use of funds to purchase uniforms or other identifying articles of clothing for personnel.

EDUCATION CONSTRUCTION

Limiting the control of construction projects when certain time frames have not been met.

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.

Providing that there is no impact on the trust responsibility for Tribes that return appropriations.

Prohibiting funding of Alaska schools.

Limiting the number of schools and the expansion of grade levels in individual schools.

Specifying distribution of indirect and administrative costs for certain Tribes.

Limiting the expansion of satellite school locations.

Allowing Tribal Priority Allocation funds to be used to execute adjustments requested by Indian tribes.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

Limiting the amount of funding available for the historical accounting of Indian trust fund accounts.

Allowing transfers to other Department of the Interior accounts.

Providing no-year funding for certain Indian Self-Determination Act grants.

Exempting quarterly statements for Indian trust accounts \$15 or less.

Requiring annual statements and records maintenance for Indian trust accounts.

Limiting use of funds to correct administrative errors in Indian trust accounts.

Permitting the use of recoveries from erroneous payments pursuant to Indian trust accounts.

Exempting reconciliation of Special Deposit Accounts with low balances in certain circumstances.

Allowing for limited aggregation of trust accounts of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Allowing the use of certain funds for official reception and representation expenses.

Permitting payments to former Bureau of Mines workers.

Designating funds for consolidated appraisal services to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Designating funds for Indian land, mineral, and resource valuation activities.

Permitting funds for Indian land, mineral, and resource valuation activities to be transferred to and merged with the Bureau of Indian Affairs "Operation of Indian Programs" and Bureau of Indian Education "Operation of Indian Education Programs" account and the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians "Federal Trust Programs" account.

Allowing funds to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Allowing certain payments authorized for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Program to be retained for administrative expenses.

Providing that the amounts provided are the only amounts available for payments authorized under chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code.

Providing that in the event sums appropriated are insufficient to make the full payments then the payment to each local government shall be made proportionally.

Providing that the Secretary may make adjustments to payment to individual units of local government to correct for prior overpayments or underpayments.

Providing that no Payments in Lieu of Taxes Program payment be made to otherwise eligible units of local government if the computed amount of the payment is less than \$100.

INSULAR AFFAIRS

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

Designating funds for various programs and for salaries and expenses of the Office of Insular Affairs.

Allowing audits of the financial transactions of the Territorial and Insular governments by the GAO.

Providing grant funding under certain terms of the Agreement of the Special Representatives on Future United States Financial Assistance for the Northern Mariana Islands.

Providing for capital infrastructure in various Territories.

Allowing appropriations for disaster assistance to be used as non-Federal matching funds for hazard mitigation grants.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, INSULAR AFFAIRS

Allowing, at the request of the Governor of Guam, for certain discretionary or mandatory funds to be used to assist securing certain rural electrification loans through the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT WIDE PROGRAMS

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

Providing funds for wildland fire management.

Permitting the repayments of funds transferred from other accounts for firefighting.

Designating funds for hazardous fuels and burned area rehabilitation.

Permitting the use of funds for lodging and subsistence of firefighters.

Permitting the use of grants, contracts and cooperative agreements for hazardous fuels reduction, including cost-sharing and local assistance.

Permitting cost-sharing of cooperative agreements with non-Federal entities under certain circumstances.

Providing for local competition for hazardous fuel reduction activities.

Permitting reimbursement to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service for consultation activities under the Endangered Species Act.

Providing certain terms for leases of real property with local governments.

Providing for the transfer of funds between the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture for wildland fire management.

Providing funds for support of Federal emergency response actions.

Allowing for international forestry assistance to or through the Department of State.

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

Providing funds for response action, including associated activities, performed pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Allowing funds for the financial and business management system and information technology improvement.

Prohibiting use of funds to establish reserves in the working capital fund with exceptions.

Allowing assessments for reasonable charges for training services at the National Indian Program Center and use of these funds under certain conditions.

Providing space and related facilities or the lease of related facilities, equipment or professional services of the National Indian Program Training Center to state, local and Tribal employees or other persons for cultural, educational or recreational activities.

Providing that the Secretary may enter into grants and cooperative agreements to support the Office of Natural Resource Revenue's collection and disbursement of royalties, fees, and other mineral revenue proceeds, as authorized by law.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

Allowing acquisition and sale of certain aircraft.

OFFICE OF NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE

Designating funds for mineral revenue management activities.

Allowing certain refunds of overpayments in connection with certain Indian leases.

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 oil spill response, if other funds provided in other accounts will be exhausted within 30 days and a supplemental appropriation is requested as promptly as possible.

Permitting the Department to use limited funding for certain services.

Permitting the transfer of funds between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education and the Office of Special Trustee for American Indians and limiting amounts for historical accounting activities.

Authorizing the redistribution of Tribal Priority Allocation funds to address unmet needs.

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

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

Requires Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement and Bureau of Ocean Energy Management to disclose certain waivers.

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.

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

Permitting the transfer of excess wild horses and burros for work purposes.

Continuing a provision allowing the establishment of the Department of the Interior Experienced Services Program.

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

Extending funding for Payments in Lieu of Taxes.

Providing funds for payment to the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

Requiring funds to be available for obligation within 60 days of enactment.

Prohibiting use of funds on certain activities before plan is published.

Authorizing transfer of funds in accordance with reprogramming guidelines to split the Bureau of Indian Education and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Allowing Indian tribes and authorized tribal organization to obtain interagency motor vehicles.

Prohibiting use of funds to develop or implement a Secretarial Order to create a Bureau to perform the functions or activities of OST.

TITLE II—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Providing for operating expenses in support of research and development.

Designating funding for National Priorities research as specified in the report accompanying this Act.

Allowing for the operation of aircraft.

Allocation of certain appropriated funds for Renewable Fuels Pathway II application review.

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.

Designating funding for National Priorities as specified in the report accompanying this Act.

Designating funding for Geographical programs as specified in the report accompanying this Act.

Allocation of certain appropriated funds for the Executive Operations and Management program project.

Allocation of certain appropriated funds for the Chemical Risk Review and Reduction program project.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

Allowing distribution of funds to purchase services from other agencies under certain circumstances.

Allowing for the operation of aircraft.

Providing for the transfer of funds within certain agency accounts.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK PROGRAM

Providing for grants to Federally-recognized Indian Tribes.

INLAND OIL SPILL PROGRAM

Allowing for the operation of aircraft.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Limiting funding amounts for certain programs.

Specifying funding for capitalization grants for the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds and allowing certain amounts for additional subsidies.

Designating funds for specific sections of law.

Providing waivers for certain uses of Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds for State administrative costs for grants to federally-recognized Indian Tribes and grants to specific Territories and Freely Associated States.

Requiring that 10 percent Clean Water and 14 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.

Requiring state matching funds for certain grants to Alaska Native Villages, and specifying certain allocation of funds.

Limiting the portion of grant funding that can be provided for brownfields planning, requiring a minimum percentage of grants to persistent poverty communities, and requiring a minimum percentage of grants to Qualified Opportunity Zones.

Providing certain grants under authority of Section 103, Clean Air Act.

Providing funding for environmental information exchange network initiatives grants, statistical surveys of water resources and enhancements to State monitoring programs, Tribal grants, and underground storage tank projects.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE AND INNOVATION PROGRAM
ACCOUNT

Prohibiting the use of funds for loans until certain certifications are made.

Allowing for the collection, transfer, and obligation of certain fees.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Allowing awards of grants to federally-recognized Indian Tribes.

Authorizing the collection and obligation of pesticide registration service fees.

Authorizing the collection and obligations of TSCA fees.

Authorizing the collection and obligations of Electronic Manifest fees.

Allowing the transfer of funds from the "Environmental Programs and Management" account to support the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative and providing for certain interagency agreements and grants to various entities in support of this effort.

Providing amounts for construction, alteration, repair, rehabilitation, and renovation of facilities.

Providing for grants to federally recognized Tribes.
 Authorizing grants to implement certain watershed restoration.
 Providing amounts for competitive grants under the National Estuary Program.
 Authorizing certain temporary hiring of contractors.
 Prohibiting the closure or relocation of certain facilities.
 Authorizing the regulation of power plant emissions.
 Allowing for the transfer and use of certain grant funds for management and oversight.
 Requiring certain reporting requirements to occur prior to the obligation of funds.
 Rescinding of certain funds unless certain information is provided.
 Requiring final action on certain registration applications.
 Allowing for the use of aircraft from certain funds.

TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES

FOREST SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

Providing funds for the office of the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment.

FOREST SERVICE OPERATIONS

Providing funds for Forest Service Operations.

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Providing funds for forest and rangeland research.
 Designating funds for the forest inventory and analysis program.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Providing for forest health management, including treatments of certain pests or invasive plants, and for restoring damaged forests, and for cooperative forestry, education and land conservation activities, and conducting an international program.
 Deriving certain funds from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Providing funds for the National Forest System.
 Depositing funds in the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund.
 Designating funds for forest products.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Providing funds for construction, reconstruction, and maintenance and acquisition of buildings and other facilities and infrastructure; and for construction, capital improvement, decommissioning, and maintenance of forest roads and trails.
 Requiring that funds becoming available in fiscal year 2020 for the road and trails fund (16 U.S.C. 501) shall be transferred to the Treasury.

LAND ACQUISITION

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

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS SPECIAL ACTS

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

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

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

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

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

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS

Providing for gifts, donations and bequest per Federal law.

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FORESTS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

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

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

Permitting the use of funds for emergency rehabilitation and 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 suppression.

Providing for cooperative agreements and grants.

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.

Limiting the transfer of wildland fire management funds between the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture.

Allowing funds to be used through the Agency for International Development for work in foreign countries and to support other forestry activities outside of the United States.

Allowing the Forest Service, acting for the International Program, to sign certain funding agreements with foreign governments and institutions as well as with certain domestic agencies.

Authorizing the expenditure or transfer of funds for wild horse and burro activities.

Prohibiting the transfer of funds under the Department of Agriculture transfer authority under certain conditions.

Limiting the transfer of funds for the Working Capital Fund and Department Reimbursable Program (also known as Greenbook charges).

Limiting funds to support the Youth Conservation Corps and Public Lands Corps.

Limiting the use of funds for official reception and representation expenses.

Providing for matching funds for the National Forest Foundation.

Allowing funds to be used for technical assistance for rural communities.

Allowing funds for payments to counties in the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

Allowing funds to be used for the Older Americans Act.

Permitting funding assessments for facilities maintenance, rent, utilities, and other support services.

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

Limiting funds to reimburse the Office of General Counsel at the Department of Agriculture.

Permitting eligible employees to be considered a Federal Employee.

Requiring regular reporting of unobligated balances.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Providing that Tribal contract and grant funding is deemed obligated at the time of grant or contract award and remains available until expended.

Providing no-year funds for alcohol detoxification services.

Providing no-year funds for contract medical care including the Indian Catastrophic Health Emergency Fund.

Providing no-year funds for loan repayment program.

Providing for operational funds related to accreditation emergencies.

Providing that scholarship funds recovered for breach of contract shall be deposited into a Fund and remain available until expended.

Providing that certain funds are available at the discretion of the Director.

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.

Requiring certain amounts received by Tribes and Tribal organization be reported and accounted for.

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.

Requiring reporting to Congress before funds made available for the Electronic Health Record system may be obligated.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

Providing such sums as necessary to fully fund contract support costs.

Prohibiting the transfer of funds to any other account.

Providing funds obligated but not expended to be used for subsequent fiscal year costs.

PAYMENT FOR TRIBAL LEASES

Providing such sums as necessary to fully fund Tribal lease costs.

Prohibiting the transfer of funds to any other account.

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.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Providing for per diem expenses for senior level positions.

Providing for payments for telephone service in private residences in the field, purchase of motor vehicles, aircraft and reprints.

Providing for purchase and erection of modular buildings.

Providing funds for uniforms.

Allowing funding to be used for attendance at professional meetings.

Providing that health care may be extended to non-Indians at Indian Health Service facilities, subject to charges, and for the expenditure of collected funds.

Providing for transfers of funds from the Department of Housing and Urban Development to the Indian Health Service.

Prohibiting limitations on certain Federal travel and transportation expenses.

Requiring departmental assessments to be identified in annual budget justifications.

Allowing de-obligation and re-obligation of funds applied to self-governance funding agreements.

Prohibiting the expenditure of funds to implement new eligibility regulations.

Permitting certain reimbursements for goods and services provided to Tribes.

Providing that reimbursements for training, technical assistance, or services include total costs.

Allowing housing allowances for civilian medical personnel.

Prohibiting changes in organizational structure without advance notification to Congress.

AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH

Providing for the conduct of health studies, testing, and monitoring.

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.

CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD

Permitting use of funds for hire of passenger vehicles, uniforms or allowances with per diem rate limitations.

Limiting the number of senior level positions.

Designating the individual appointed to the position of Inspector General of the Environmental Protection Agency as the Inspector General of the Board.

Directing use of personnel and limiting position appointments within the Board.

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

Providing that funds in this and prior appropriations Acts shall be used to relocate persons certified as eligible.

Providing that no person can be evicted unless a replacement home is provided.

Providing that no relocatee is provided with more than one new or replacement home.

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT

Providing funds to the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Limiting certain lease terms.

Providing for purchase, rental, repair and cleaning of uniforms.

Designating funds for certain programs and providing no-year funds.

Providing that funds may be used to support American overseas research centers.

Allowing for advance payments to independent contractors performing research services or participating in official Smithsonian presentations.

Providing for Federal appropriations designated for lease or rent payments to be expended as rent payable and deposited into the general trust funds for expenses associated with the purchase of a portion of a building and not to be construed as Federal debt service or an obligation of the Federal Government.

Providing no funds may be used to directly service debt incurred to finance the cost of acquiring a portion of a building and specifying notification requirements if the acquisition is sold.

FACILITIES CAPITAL

Designating funds for maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and construction and for consultant services.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Allowing payment in advance for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies.

Allowing for purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and employees and allowances therefor.

Allowing purchase or rental of devices for protecting buildings and contents thereof, and maintenance, alteration, improvement, and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds.

Providing no-year funds for special exhibitions.

Providing for restoration and repair of works of art by contract under certain circumstances.

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.

Providing funds for construction design:

Permitting the Gallery to perform work by contract under certain circumstances.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Providing funds to the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts Kennedy Center for operational and maintenance costs.

CAPITAL REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Providing funds to the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts Kennedy Center for facility repair.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Providing funds to the Woodrow Wilson Center for Scholars.

Allowing for hire of passenger vehicles and services.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Providing funds for the support of projects and productions in the arts, including arts education and public outreach activities.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Specifying funds to carry out the matching grants program.

Allowing obligation of National Endowment for the Humanities current and prior year funds from gifts, bequests, and devises of money for which equal amounts have not previously been appropriated.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS
AND THE HUMANITIES

Prohibiting the use of funds for grants and contracts which do not include the text of 18 U.S.C. 1913.

Prohibiting the use of appropriated funds and permitting the use of non-appropriated funds for reception expenses.

Allowing the chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts to approve small grants under certain circumstances.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Permitting the charging and use of fees for its publications and accepting gifts related to the history of the Nation's Capital.

Providing that one-tenth of one percent of funds provided may be used for official reception and representation expenses.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Providing funding for the National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Providing funding for the National Capital Planning Commission.

Providing that one-quarter of one percent may be used for official reception and representational expenses.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Designating funds for equipment replacement.

Designating funds for repair, rehabilitation and for exhibition design and production and providing no year availability for these funds.

PRESIDIO TRUST

Providing funding for the Presidio Trust.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Providing funding for the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission.

WORLD WAR I CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Providing funding for the World War I Centennial Commission.
Providing that the Commission may accept support from any executive branch agency for activities of the Commission.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Prohibiting the use of funds to promote or oppose legislative proposals on which congressional action is incomplete.

Providing for annual appropriations unless expressly provided otherwise in this Act.

Providing for disclosure of administrative expenses, assessments and requirements for operating plans.

Continuing a limitation on accepting and processing applications for patents and on the patenting of Federal lands; permitting processing of grandfathered applications; and permitting third-party contractors to process grandfathered applications.

Continuing a provision regarding the payment of contract support costs for prior fiscal years.

Addressing the payment of contract support costs for fiscal year 2021.

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

Limiting leasing and preleasing activities within National Monuments.

Limiting takings for acquisition of lands except under certain conditions.

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.

Waives certain NEA matching grant requirements.

Waives certain NEH matching grant requirements.

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.

Extending certain authorities allowing the Forest Service to renew grazing permits.

Prohibiting the use of funds to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

Allows for the transfer of wild horses and burros with some restrictions.

Extending the Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act.

Setting requirements for the use of American iron and steel for certain loans and grants.

Allowing the Secretary of the Interior to enter into training agreements and to transfer excess equipment and supplies for wildfires.

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

Reaffirming reprogramming guidelines.

Requires the Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Agriculture to submit annual lists of land acquisition and Forest Legacy projects.

Extends authorization through fiscal year 2021 for the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to consider local contractors when awarding contracts for certain activities on public lands.

Extends authorization for the Shasta-Trinity Marina Fee authority.

Extends authorization for the Interpretive Association authority.

Extends authorization for one the Puerto Rico Schooling authority.

Extends authorizations for one year the Forest Botanical Products Fee Collection authority.

Extends authorization for the Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act for one year.

Restricting certain activities within Chaco Culture National Historical Park.

Requires Tribal lease payments to be consistent with funding agreements, prohibits funds from being used for Tribal lease agreements submitted 120 days before the end of the fiscal year, and from being used for portions of facilities used to provide services for non-beneficiaries.

Prohibits the construction of forest development roads in the Tongass National Forest.

Prohibits funds to be used to review or approve a mine plan in the Rainy River Watershed.

Prohibits the issuance of permits for the import of a sport-hunted trophy of elephants or lions from certain countries.

Prohibits funds to be used by the Environmental Protection Agency to finalize certain Clean Air Act rules with respect to methane emissions.

Requires agency heads to file certain notifications.

Requires agencies to respond to requests from the Comptroller General in a timely manner.

Prohibits funds to be used by the Environmental Protection Agency to finalize or implement certain revisions to Clean Water Act regulations.

Prohibits funds to be used by the National Park Service to purchase or display the Confederate flag for non-educational purposes.

Requires the National Park Service to remove from display all physical Confederate commemorative works.

Requires the Secretary of the Interior to submit an inventory of all assets with Confederate names under the Department's jurisdiction.

Eliminates geographic limitations in the Land and Water Conservation Act for the Forest Service.

Requires the Secretary of Interior to conduct a resource study of sites associated with the 1908 Springfield Race Riot.

Transfers and allocates amounts becoming available for expenditure from the Land and Water Conservation Fund upon enactment of H.R. 1957 of the 116th Congress.

Prohibits funds to be used by the Environmental Protection Agency to finalize or implement certain proposed rules and supplemental proposed rules.

TITLE V—ADDITIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENTS

BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION

EDUCATION CONTRUCTION

Requiring funds to towards priority projects first.

Prohibiting funds from being obligated until a spend plan is submitted.

Allowing certain funds to be used for salaries and expenses.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

Allowing for certain funds to be used for management and oversight.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Waiving certain cost share requirements.

Requiring reallocation of certain funds.

Requiring certain funds to be used for additional subsidization.

Requiring certain funds to be used for green infrastructure.

Requiring certain funds be set aside for Indian Tribes.

Allowing for certain funds to be transferred.

Requiring certain funds be used in Qualified Opportunity Zones.

Reducing certain cost-sharing and matching fund requirements.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Prohibiting obligation of funds until a spend plan is submitted.

Allowing funds to be used to purchase land on which the facility will be located.

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 author- ization	Authorization level	Appropriations in last year of authorization	Appropriations in this bill
Bureau of Land Management:				
All discretionary programs	2002	Such sums	1,862,170	1,375,788
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:				
Coastal Barrier Resources Act of 1982; amended by Im- provement Act of 2000 & Reauthorization Act of 2005.	2010	2,000	1,390	1,390
Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.)	1992	41,500	42,373	* 271,448
Marine Mammal Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1361–1407) ..	1999	14,768	2,008	5,470
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.).	2010	25,000	7,537	7,022
National Invasive Species Act (16 U.S.C. 4701 et seq.) ..	2002	6,000	6,000	40,459
National Wildlife Refuge Volunteer Improvement Act	2014	2,000	1,705	2,092
North American Wetlands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4401–4406).	2012	75,000	35,554	46,500
Nutria Eradication and Control Act of 2003 (P.L. 108– 16).	2008	4,000	500	1,750
U.S. Geological Survey:				
Energy Resources Program (50 U.S.C. 167n, P.L. 113– 40)—Helium Stewardship Act of 2013.	2015	1,000	400	20
National Geologic and Geophysical Data Preservation Program (42 U.S.C. 15908 sec. 351, P.L. 109–58).	2010	30,000	1,332	1,332
Water Resources Research Act Program (42 U.S.C. 10301–10303, P.L. 109–471).	2011	12,000	6,486	11,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs:				
Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act (25 U.S.C. 3210, 104 Stat. 4531, P.L. 101–630, Title IV.).	1997	30,000	26,116	53,375
Indian Tribal Justice Act, as amended by TLOA (Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010, P.L. 111–211).	2015	58,400	28,517	77,781
The Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq. P.L. 110–315).	2013	N/A	52,398	25,359
Tribally Controlled Colleges or University Assistance Act of 1978 (20 U.S.C. 1018 et seq. P.L. 110 315).	2013	N/A	64,947	76,510
The Higher Education Act of 1965 (25 USC 1862 (a) and (b)).	2013	N/A	6,434	8,151
Office of Insular Affairs:				
Brown Tree Snake Control and Eradication Act of 2004 (P.L. 108–384).	2010	No more than 3,000	3,500	3,500
Environmental Protection Agency:				
Clean Air Act	1997	Such sums	450,000	724,426
Hazardous Substance Superfund	1994	5,100	1,480,853	2,198,135
Lake Champlain Basin	2008	11,000	3,000	13,400
Lake Pontchartrain Basin	2017	20,000	1,000	1,450
Chesapeake Bay Restoration	2005	40,000	23,000	90,500
State and Tribal Assistance Grants:				
Alaska and Rural Native Villages	2010	13,000	10,000	29,186
Clean Water SRF	1994	600,000	1,196,000	7,993,826
Diesel Emissions Reduction Grants	2016	100,000	50,000	40,000
Lead Containment Control Act of 1988	1992	Such sums	15,000	14,500
Mexico Border	2011	NA	17,000	25,000
Non-Point Source Management Program	1991	130,000	51,000	188,000
Pollution Control	1990	75,000	73,000	248,000
Pollution Prevention Act	1993	8,000	8,000	4,650
Radon Abatement Act	1991	10,000	9,000	7,800
Underground Storage Tanks	1988	25,000	7,000	1,500
State Hazardous Waste Program Grants	1988	60,000	67,000	107,000
Toxic Substances Control Act	1983	1,500	0	4,760
Tribal General Assistance Program	1992	Such sums	0	75,500
Underground Injection Control Grants	2003	15,000	11,000	10,700
Council on Environmental Quality, Office of Environmental Quality.	1986	480	670	2,994
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	2008	30,000	7,500	4,000
National Endowment for the Arts	1993	Such sums	174,460	170,000

[Dollars in Thousands]

	Last year of author- ization	Authorization level	Appropriations in last year of authorization	Appropriations in this bill
National Endowment for the Humanities	1993	Such sums	177,413	170,000

* Appropriations in this bill for Endangered Species Act implementation are an estimate and this amount does not include Coastal Barrier Resources Act or Marine Mammal Protection Act funding.

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:

**BUDGETARY IMPACT OF THE
FY 2021 INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL
PREPARED IN CONSULTATION WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO
SEC. 308(a), PUBLIC LAW 93-344, AS AMENDED**

[In millions of dollars]

COMPARISON WITH BUDGET RESOLUTION

Section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act requires the report accompanying a bill providing new budget authority to contain a statement comparing the levels in the bill to the suballocations submitted under section 302(b) of the Act for the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for the applicable fiscal year.

[In millions of dollars]

	302(b) Allocation		This Bill	
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget Authority	Outlays
Comparison of amounts in the bill with Committee allocations to its subcommittees: Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies				
Discretionary.....	36,760	36,750	39,110 1/	38,313
Mandatory.....	64	65	64 1/	65

1/ Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

NOTE.—Consistent with the funding recommended in the bill for wildfire suppression operations, in accordance with section 251(b)(2) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, and after the bill is reported to the House, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget will provide a revised section 302(a) allocation reflecting an additional \$2,350 million in discretionary budget authority and \$1,563 million in associated outlays. That new allocation will eliminate the technical difference prior to floor consideration.

The amounts in this report also do not include \$15,000 million in discretionary budget authority and \$1,363 million in associated outlays from amounts provided in this bill that are designated as being for emergency requirements pursuant to section 251(b)(2) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. Further, the amounts in this report do not include an additional \$824 million in discretionary outlays from such funding provided by the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (Public Law 116-127) and the CARES Act (Public Law 116-136). Consistent with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, in the House of Representatives such amounts do not count against the Committee's allocation.

Five-Year Outlay Projections

In compliance with section 308(a)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control 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]

	Outlays
Projection of outlays associated with the recommendation:	
2021.....	1/ 25,455
2022.....	9,037
2023.....	2,796
2024.....	1,262
2025 and future years.....	345

1/ Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

Financial Assistance to State and Local Governments

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, the Congressional Budget Office has provided the following estimates of new budget authority and outlays provided by the accompanying bill for financial assistance to State and local governments.

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget Authority	Outlays
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2021.....	7,091 1/	2,160

1/ Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

PROGRAM DUPLICATION

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(5) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, 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.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

In compliance with Sec. 103(i) of H. Res. 6 (116th Congress) the following hearings were used to develop the fiscal year 2021 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill:

Date	Title of Hearing	Witnesses
Oct. 17, 2019	Chronic Wasting Disease	Travis Bartnick, Wildlife Biologist, Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission; Whit Fosburgh, President & CEO, Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership; Mr. Paul Johansen, Chair of the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies Fish & Wildlife Health Committee; Section Chief, West Virginia Division of Natural Resources Wildlife, Chair of the Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study housed at the University of Georgia; Dr. Peter Larsen, Assistant Professor, Department of Veterinary and Biomedical Sciences, University of Minnesota; William Werkheiser, Chair of the Chronic Wasting Disease Working Group Science; Advisor to the Secretary, Department of the Interior
Feb. 5, 2020	Strengthening Community Recycling.	Peter Wright, Assistant Administrator for the Office of Land and Emergency Management (OLEM); Ms. Elizabeth Biser, Vice President of Public Affairs, The Recycling Partnership; Daniel Corona, Mayor, West Wendover, Nevada; Michael Gajewski, Managing Director, Closed Loop Partners; Adam Ortiz, Director, Montgomery County Department of Environmental Protection
Feb. 6, 2020	Public Witness Day hearing (morning).	David Jonas Bardin, Geomagnetism; Pamela (Pam) Breaux, President and CEO, National Assembly of State Arts Agencies; Kristen Brengel, Senior Vice President of Government Affairs, National Parks Conservation Association; Tom Cassidy, Vice President for Government Relations and Policy, National Trust for Historic Preservation; Kathy DeCoster, Advocacy & Policy Coordinator, Partnership for the National Trails System; Stephanie Eriacho, student veteran, Jefferson Community College; Ben Folds, Americans for the Arts; Beth Kane, grantee, National Endowment for the Humanities and the state humanities councils; Rebecca Knuffke, Officer, Restore America's Parks, The Pew Charitable Trusts; Adam Kolton, Executive Director, Alaska Wilderness Action; Katie Kraska, Senior Manager of Federal Legislation, ASPCA; Kya Marienfeld, Wildlands Attorney, Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance; Michael Messmer, Ocean Advocate, Oceana; Jim Ogsbury, Executive Director, Western Governors' Association; Kameran Onley, Director of U.S. Government Relations, The Nature Conservancy; John M. Palatiello, 3DEP Coalition; Don Simpson, Vice President, Public Lands Foundation; Mary Ellen Sprengel, President and CEO, The Corps Network; Tim Stretton, policy analyst, Project On Government Oversight (POGO); Kathryn Van Waes, Executive Director, American Hiking Society; Amanda Wheelock, Policy & Communications Manager, Continental Divide Trail Coalition; Kasey White; Director for Geoscience Policy, Geological Society of America

Date	Title of Hearing	Witnesses
Feb. 6, 2020	Public Witness Day hearing (afternoon).	Dan Ashe, President and CEO, Association of Zoos and Aquariums; Jonathan Asher, Director of Government Relations, The Wilderness Society; Terry Baker, CEO, Society of American Foresters; Caroline Brouwer, Vice President of Government Affairs, National Wildlife Refuge Association; Bill Durkin, President, The Friends of Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge, Laura Forero, Legislative Representative, League of Conservation Voters; Justin Hall, Board President, Friends of Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge Complex; Steve Holmer, Vice President of Policy, American Bird Conservancy, Rich Innes, Senior Policy Director, Association of National Estuary Programs; Miles Keogh, Executive Director, National Association of Clean Air Agencies; Dr. Sumita Khatri MD, MS, Vice Chair—Mission Programs; Chair of the Public Policy Committee, American Lung Association; Ken Leinbach, Executive Director, Urban Ecology Center; Jacob Malcom, director of the Center for Conservation Innovation, Defenders of Wildlife; Ann Mesnikoff, Federal Legislative Director, Environmental Law & Policy Center; Alexandra A. Murdoch Esq., Vice President of Policy, American Forests; David O'Neill, Chief Conservation Officer and Senior Advisor to the CEO, National Audubon Society; John Rumpler, Senior Director, Clean Water Program, Environment America; Tim Schaeffer, Chair, Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Legislative & Federal Budget Committee; Erin K Sexton, Senior Scientist, University of Montana, Flathead Lake Biological Station; Kate Wall, Senior Legislative Manager, International Fund for Animal Welfare; Mandy Warner; Senior Manager, Climate & Air Policy, Environmental Defense Fund
Feb. 11, 2020	American Indian/Alaska Native Public Witnesses (morning).	Chantel Greene, Nez Perce Tribe; Aaron Payment, Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians; William Harris, Catawba Indian Nation; Donovan White, Cisseton Wahpeton; Robert Miguel, Ak-Chin Indian Community; Victoria Kitcheyan, National Indian Health Board; April Kyle, SouthCentral Foundation; Teresa Sanchez, Riverside-San Bernardino County Indian Health; Maureen Rosette, National Council of Urban Indian Health; Greg Abrahamson, Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board; Esther Lucero, Seattle Indian Health Board; Shaquita Bell, MD, FAAP, American Academy of Pediatrics; Charlene Nelson, Shoalwater Bay Tribe; Timothy J. Greene Sr, Makah Indian Tribe; Michael Williams, Akiak Native Community; Robin Sigo, Suquamish Tribe; Gina James, Quinault Indian Tribe; Ladd Edmo, Shoshone-Bannock Tribes; Maulian Dana, Penobscot Nation; Willie Frank III, Nisqually Tribe; Rodney Cawston, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation
Feb. 11, 2020	American Indian/Alaska Native Public Witnesses (afternoon).	Ned Norris, Jr., Tohono O'odham Nation; Shaun Chapoose, Ute Tribe of Unitah and Ouray; Shannon Holsey, Stockbridge Munsee Mohican Community; Hon. Fred Fox, Mandan, Hidatsa, Arikara Nation; Kevin DuPuis, Fond du Lac Band of Lake Owigibwe Tribe; Valerie Grussing, Nat. Tribal Historic Preservation Officers Assn; Reggie Wassana, Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes; Bryan T. Newland, Chippewa Ottawa Resource Authority; Ed Johnstone, North West Indian Fisheries Commission; Jeremy Red Star Wolf, Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission; Mic Isham, Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission; Bill Whitehead, Assiniboine and Sioux Rural Water Supply System; Kirk Francis, Untd. South & Eastern Tribes Sovereignty Prot. Fund; Ervin Carlson, Inter-Tribal Buffalo Council; Cody Desautel, Intertribal Timber Council

Date	Title of Hearing	Witnesses
Feb. 12, 2020	American Indian/Alaska Native Public Witnesses (morning).	Terry Rambler, San Carlos Apache Tribe; Timothy Nuvangyaoma, Hopi Tribe; Tamra Truett Jerue, Alaska Native Women's Resource Center; Michelle Demmert, Central Council Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes; Rodney Bordeaux, Rosebud Sioux Tribe; David Bean, Puyallup Indian Tribe; Richard Peterson, Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa; Tracey Treppa, Habematolel Pomo of Upper Lake; Kevin Allis, National Congress of American Indians; Jamie Henio, Ramah Navajo; Abigail Echo-Hawk, Urban Indian Health Institute; Louie Ungaro, Muckleshoot Tribe; Stephen Roe Lewis, Gila River Indian Community; Marita Hinds, National Indian Education Association; Ben Woody, Dziłth-Na-O-Dith-Hle Community Grant School; Sylvia Largo, Dine' Grant Schools Association, Inc.; Marlene Watashe, Ramah Navajo School Board, Inc.; Charles Cuny Jr., Oglala Lakota Nation Education Coalition; Carrie L. Billy, American Indian Higher Education Consortium; Laurie Harper, Tribal Education Departments National Assembly; Lawrence Mirabal, The Institute of American Indian Arts; Ryan Wilson, Oglala Sioux Tribe
Feb. 12, 2020	American Indian/Alaska Native Public Witnesses (afternoon).	Darrell G. Seki, Sr., Red Lake Nation; Tehassi Tasi Hill, Oneida Nation; Cheryl Andrews-Maltais, Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head Aquinnah; W. Ron Allen, Jamestown Skallam Tribe; Brandon Mauai, Standing Rock Sioux Tribe; Julian Bear Runner, Oglala Sioux Tribe; Jonathan M. Nez, Navajo Nation; Martin Harvier, Salt River Pima-Maricopa I; David Hill, Muscogee (Creek) Nation; Gerald Gray, Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians; Floyd Azure, Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes of Fort Peck Reservation; Kat Brigham, Confed. Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Tilford Denver, Bishop Paiute Tribe; Aurene Martin, National Indian Child Welfare Association; Melanie Fourkiller, Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma; Otto Tso, Navajo Hopi Land Commission; Lloyd B. Miller, National Tribal Contract Support Costs Coalition
Feb. 27, 2020	Forest Service FY21 budget oversight hearing.	Victoria Christiansen, Chief, USDA Forest Service; Supporting Witness—John Rapp, Director, Strategic Planning, Budget and Accountability, USDA Forest Service
Mar. 3, 2020	National Gallery of Art FY21 budget oversight hearing.	Kaywin Feldman; Director, National Gallery of Art
Mar. 4, 2020	Environmental Protection Agency FY21 budget oversight hearing.	Andrew Wheeler, Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; David Bloom, Acting CFO, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Mar. 10, 2020	Members of Congress Witness Day hearing.	Rep. Elissa Slotkin, Rep. Rodney Davis, Rep. H. Morgan Griffith, Rep. GT Thompson, Rep. Jim McGovern, Rep. Jennifer Gonzalez-Colon, Rep. Lori Trahan, Rep. Sean Casten, Rep. Aumua Amata C. Radewagen, Rep. Joe Cunningham, Rep. Tom Suozzi, Rep. Kim Schrier, Rep. Bradley Schneider, Rep. Garret Graves, Rep. Deb Haaland, Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee
Mar. 11, 2020	Department of the Interior FY21 budget oversight hearing.	David Bernhardt, Secretary, Department of the Interior
June 11, 2020	Indian Health Service Covid Oversight Hearing.	Rear Adm. Michael D. Weahkee, Director, Indian Health Service; Stacy A. Bohlen, Chief Executive Officer, National Indian Health Board; Francys Crevier, JD, Executive Director, NCIH

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY

The following table provides the amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by account.

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 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:					
Rangeland management.....	105,921	94,648	107,218	+1,297	+12,570
Forestry management.....	10,135	10,280	10,280	+145	---
Cultural resources management.....	18,631	15,304	20,350	+1,719	+5,046
Wild horse and burro management.....	101,555	116,810	102,620	+1,065	-14,190
Subtotal.....	236,242	237,042	240,468	+4,226	+3,426
Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management:					
Wildlife habitat management.....	130,848	83,469	133,998	+3,150	+50,529
Threatened and endangered species.....	(21,587)	(11,097)	(23,567)	(+2,000)	(+12,470)
Aquatic habitat management.....	55,656	31,695	56,172	+516	+24,477
Subtotal.....	186,504	115,164	190,170	+3,666	+75,006
Recreation Management:					
Wilderness management.....	18,264	16,639	18,502	+238	+1,863
Recreation resources management.....	57,465	59,037	60,037	+2,572	+1,000
Subtotal.....	75,729	75,676	78,539	+2,810	+2,863

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Energy and Minerals:					
Oil and Gas					
Oil and gas management.....	90,947	89,560	86,560	-4,387	-3,000
Oil and gas permit processing.....	---	---	---	---	---
Oil and gas inspection and enforcement.....	48,925	49,613	49,613	+688	---
Subtotal, Oil and Gas.....	139,872	139,173	136,173	-3,699	-3,000
Coal management.....	15,868	18,895	15,146	-722	-3,749
Other mineral resources.....	12,303	11,771	11,771	-532	---
Renewable energy.....	29,061	29,471	34,471	+5,410	+5,000
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals.....	197,104	199,310	197,561	+457	-1,749
Realty and Ownership Management:					
Alaska conveyance.....	22,797	22,464	22,464	-333	---
Cadastral, lands, and realty management.....	51,328	55,050	55,050	+3,722	---
Subtotal.....	74,125	77,514	77,514	+3,389	---
Resource Protection and Maintenance:					
Resource management planning.....	67,125	48,129	48,129	-18,996	---
Resource protection and law enforcement.....	27,616	27,200	28,200	+584	+1,000
Abandoned minelands and hazardous materials management.....	38,500	27,812	27,812	-10,688	---
Subtotal.....	133,241	103,141	104,141	-29,100	+1,000

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Transportation and Facilities Maintenance:					
Annual maintenance.....	40,000	40,056	40,056	+56	---
Deferred maintenance.....	75,000	45,494	60,494	-14,506	+15,000
Subtotal.....	115,000	85,550	100,550	-14,450	+15,000
Workforce and Organizational Support:					
Administrative support.....	58,694	51,875	51,875	-6,819	---
Bureauwide fixed costs.....	90,480	94,503	91,822	+1,342	-2,681
Information technology management.....	26,077	24,444	24,444	-1,633	---
Subtotal.....	175,251	170,822	168,141	-7,110	-2,681
National landscape conservation system, base program..	43,819	37,634	49,341	+5,522	+11,707
Communication site management.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---
Offsetting collections.....	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000	---	---
Subtotal, Management of lands and resources.....	1,237,015	1,101,853	1,206,425	-30,590	+104,572
Mining Law Administration:					
Administration.....	40,196	39,696	39,696	-500	---
Offsetting collections.....	-61,000	-63,000	-63,000	-2,000	---
Subtotal, Mining Law Administration.....	-20,804	-23,304	-23,304	-2,500	---
General Rescission - Management of Lands and Resources	-19,000	---	-17,000	+2,000	-17,000
Total, Management of Lands and Resources.....	1,197,211	1,078,549	1,166,121	-31,090	+87,572

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Construction					
Rescission.....	-5,400	---	---	+5,400	---
Land Acquisition					
Acquisitions.....	13,300	---	---	-13,300	---
Acquisition Management.....	2,500	---	---	-2,500	---
Recreational Access.....	13,000	3,000	---	-13,000	-3,000
Emergencies, Hardships, and Inholdings.....	3,500	---	---	-3,500	---
Subtotal.....	32,300	3,000	---	-32,300	-3,000
Rescission.....	-2,367	-8,000	-2,000	+367	+6,000
Total, Land Acquisition.....	29,933	-5,000	-2,000	-31,933	+3,000
Oregon and California Grant Lands					
Western Oregon resources management.....	98,540	101,977	101,977	+3,437	---
Oregon and California grant lands management.....	---	---	---	---	---
Western Oregon information and resource data systems...	1,798	---	1,798	---	+1,798
Western Oregon transportation & facilities maintenance...	10,642	9,712	10,712	+70	+1,000
Western Oregon construction and acquisition.....	335	335	335	---	---
Western Oregon national monument.....	779	785	785	+6	---
Total, Oregon and California Grant Lands.....	112,094	112,809	115,607	+3,513	+2,798

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Range Improvements					
Current appropriations.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures					
Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures.....	26,000	28,000	28,000	+2,000	---
Offsetting fees.....	-26,000	-28,000	-28,000	-2,000	---
Rescission.....	---	---	-20,000	-20,000	-20,000
Total, Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures..	---	---	-20,000	-20,000	-20,000
Miscellaneous Trust Funds and Permanent Operating Funds					
Current appropriations.....	26,000	26,000	26,000	---	---
TOTAL, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.....	1,369,838	1,222,358	1,295,728	-74,110	+73,370
(Mandatory).....	(36,000)	(36,000)	(36,000)	---	---
(Discretionary).....	(1,333,838)	(1,186,358)	(1,259,728)	(-74,110)	(+73,370)

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE					
Resource Management					
Ecological Services:					
Listing.....	20,318	9,375	21,037	+719	+11,662
Planning and consultation.....	109,016	107,818	111,202	+2,186	+3,384
Conservation and restoration.....	33,696	28,586	34,661	+965	+6,075
(National Wetlands Inventory).....	(3,471)	---	(3,471)	---	(+3,471)
(Coastal Barrier Resources Act).....	(1,390)	---	(1,390)	---	(+1,390)
Recovery.....	102,982	98,368	111,408	+8,426	+13,040
Subtotal.....	266,012	244,147	278,308	+12,296	+34,161
Habitat conservation:					
Partners for fish and wildlife.....	56,951	57,241	57,488	+537	+247
Coastal programs.....	13,375	12,913	13,534	+159	+621
Subtotal.....	70,326	70,154	71,022	+696	+868
National Wildlife Refuge System:					
Wildlife and habitat management.....	238,612	249,465	243,461	+4,849	-6,004
Visitor services.....	74,227	86,819	76,304	+2,077	-10,515
Refuge law enforcement.....	41,000	44,067	41,625	+625	-2,442
Conservation planning.....	2,523	---	2,523	---	+2,523
Refuge maintenance.....	146,042	144,970	146,929	+887	+1,959
Subtotal.....	502,404	525,321	510,842	+8,438	-14,479

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Conservation and Enforcement:					
Migratory bird management.....	47,457	48,993	49,498	+2,041	+505
Law enforcement.....	82,053	77,478	83,942	+1,889	+6,464
International affairs.....	18,826	18,893	23,230	+4,404	+4,337
Subtotal.....	148,336	145,364	156,670	+8,334	+11,306
Fish and Aquatic Conservation:					
National fish hatchery system operations.....	64,272	55,989	64,920	+648	+8,931
Maintenance and equipment.....	25,846	26,111	25,953	+107	-158
Aquatic habitat and species conservation.....	115,359	74,014	116,034	+675	+42,020
Subtotal.....	205,477	156,114	206,907	+1,430	+50,793
Cooperative landscape conservation.....	12,500	---	6,000	-6,500	+6,000
Science Support:					
Adaptive science.....	10,517	---	6,017	-4,500	+6,017
Service science.....	6,750	---	6,750	---	+6,750
Subtotal.....	17,267	---	12,767	-4,500	+12,767
General Operations:					
Central office operations.....	20,758	28,280	26,874	+6,116	-1,406
Management and Administration.....	49,166	45,989	45,542	-3,624	-447
Regional office operations.....	---	---	---	---	---
Service-wide bill paying.....	35,770	35,748	35,748	-22	---
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.....	7,022	5,000	7,022	---	+2,022

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
National Conservation Training Center.....	26,014	21,860	26,337	+323	+4,477
Aviation Management.....	3,237	3,240	3,239	+2	-1
Subtotal.....	141,967	140,117	144,762	+2,795	+4,645
Subtotal, Resource Management.....	1,364,289	1,281,217	1,387,278	+22,989	+106,061
Rescission.....	---	---	-1,000	-1,000	-1,000
Total, Resource Management.....	1,364,289	1,281,217	1,386,278	+21,989	+105,061
Construction					
Construction and rehabilitation:					
Line item construction projects.....	9,093	5,398	5,398	-3,695	---
Bridge and dam safety programs.....	1,232	2,427	2,427	+1,195	---
Nationwide engineering service.....	5,368	5,467	5,513	+145	+46
Deferred maintenance.....	14,011	---	5,000	-9,011	+5,000
Total, Construction.....	29,704	13,292	18,338	-11,366	+5,046
Land Acquisition					
Acquisitions.....	31,250	---	---	-31,250	---
Acquisition Management.....	13,000	9,598	---	-13,000	-9,598
Recreational Access.....	8,000	3,000	---	-8,000	-3,000
Emergencies, Hardships, and Inholdings.....	6,500	338	---	-6,500	-338
Exchanges.....	1,500	---	---	-1,500	---
Land Protection Planning.....	465	---	---	-465	---

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Highlands Conservation Act Grants.....	10,000	---	---	-10,000	---
Subtotal.....	70,715	12,936	---	-70,715	-12,936
Rescission.....	-3,628	-2,000	---	+3,628	+2,000
Total, Land Acquisition.....	67,087	10,936	---	-67,087	-10,936
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund					
Grants and Administration:					
Conservation grants.....	13,000	---	13,000	---	+13,000
HCP assistance grants.....	8,000	---	8,000	---	+8,000
Administration.....	2,702	---	2,702	---	+2,702
Subtotal.....	23,702	---	23,702	---	+23,702
Land Acquisition:					
Species recovery land acquisition.....	11,162	---	---	-11,162	---
HCP land acquisition grants to states.....	19,638	---	---	-19,638	---
Subtotal.....	30,800	---	---	-30,800	---
Subtotal, Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund.....	54,502	---	23,702	-30,800	+23,702
Rescission.....	-18,771	-8,000	-11,000	+7,771	-3,000
Total, Cooperative Endangered Species Fund.....	35,731	-8,000	12,702	-23,029	+20,702

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
National Wildlife Refuge Fund					
Payments in lieu of taxes.....	13,228	---	13,228	---	+13,228
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund					
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund.....	46,000	40,000	46,500	+500	+6,500
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation					
Migratory bird grants.....	4,910	3,900	4,910	---	+1,010
Multinational Species Conservation Fund					
African elephant conservation fund.....	3,450	1,401	4,370	+920	+2,969
Asian elephant conservation fund.....	2,110	845	2,670	+560	+1,825
Rhinoceros and tiger conservation fund.....	4,650	1,865	5,890	+1,240	+4,025
Great ape conservation fund.....	2,700	1,071	3,420	+720	+2,349
Marine turtle conservation fund.....	2,090	818	2,650	+560	+1,832
Total, Multinational Species Conservation Fund..	15,000	6,000	19,000	+4,000	+13,000

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants					
State wildlife grants (formula).....	55,000	29,286	64,750	+9,750	+35,464
State wildlife grants (competitive).....	7,362	2,000	7,362	---	+5,362
Tribal wildlife grants.....	5,209	---	6,209	+1,000	+6,209
Total, State and tribal wildlife grants.....	67,571	31,286	78,321	+10,750	+47,035
=====					
TOTAL, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE.....	1,643,520	1,378,631	1,579,277	-64,243	+200,646
=====					
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
Operation of the National Park System					
Park Management:					
Resource stewardship.....	342,033	326,889	366,674	+24,641	+39,785
Visitor services.....	257,645	243,174	287,684	+30,039	+44,510
Park protection.....	372,370	366,188	408,711	+36,341	+42,523
Facility operations and maintenance.....	859,175	844,151	945,481	+86,306	+101,330
Park support.....	552,182	539,123	572,129	+19,947	+33,006
Subtotal.....	2,383,405	2,319,525	2,580,679	+197,274	+261,154

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
External administrative costs.....	193,687	197,165	195,963	+2,376	-1,202
Total, Operation of the National Park System.....	2,576,992	2,516,690	2,776,642	+199,650	+259,952
National Recreation and Preservation					
Natural programs.....	15,757	11,478	15,963	+206	+4,485
Cultural programs.....	31,127	20,648	31,938	+811	+11,290
International park affairs.....	1,903	1,000	1,924	+21	+924
Environmental and compliance review.....	435	400	443	+8	+43
Grant administration.....	---	---	---	---	---
Heritage Partnership Programs.....	21,944	398	24,024	+2,080	+23,626
Total, National Recreation and Preservation.....	71,166	33,924	74,292	+3,126	+40,368
Historic Preservation Fund					
State historic preservation offices.....	52,675	26,934	55,675	+3,000	+28,741
Tribal grants.....	13,735	5,738	15,000	+1,265	+9,262
Competitive grants.....	18,750	---	23,250	+4,500	+23,250
Save America's Treasures grants.....	16,000	---	25,000	+9,000	+25,000
Historic Revitalization grants.....	7,500	---	7,500	---	+7,500
Grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities	10,000	8,000	10,000	---	+2,000
Total, Historic Preservation Fund.....	118,660	40,672	136,425	+17,765	+95,753

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Construction					
General Program:					
Line item construction and maintenance.....	282,956	131,788	131,788	-151,168	---
Emergency and unscheduled.....	3,848	4,839	3,848	---	-991
Housing.....	2,922	---	2,922	---	+2,922
Dam safety.....	1,247	---	1,247	---	+1,247
Equipment replacement.....	13,474	---	13,474	---	+13,474
Planning, construction.....	29,453	15,183	15,183	-14,270	---
Construction program management.....	45,180	35,157	45,180	---	+10,023
General management plans.....	10,265	5,682	10,265	---	+4,583
General program increase.....	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Construction.....	389,345	192,649	223,907	-165,438	+31,258
Land Acquisition and State Assistance					
Assistance to States:					
State conservation grants (formula).....	110,000	---	---	-110,000	---
State conservation grants (competitive).....	25,000	---	---	-25,000	---
Administrative expenses.....	5,000	---	---	-5,000	---
Subtotal.....	140,000	---	---	-140,000	---
National Park Service:					
Acquisitions.....	28,400	---	---	-28,400	---
Acquisition Management.....	10,500	8,626	---	-10,500	-8,626
Recreational Access.....	7,000	4,000	---	-7,000	-4,000

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Energencies, Hardships, Relocations, and Deficiencies.....	4,000	---	---	-4,000	---
Inholdings, Donations, and Exchanges.....	5,500	---	---	-5,500	---
American Battlefield Protection Program.....	13,000	5,000	---	-13,000	-5,000
Subtotal.....	68,400	17,626	---	-68,400	-17,626
Subtotal, Land Acquisition and State Assistance.	208,400	17,626	---	-208,400	-17,626
Rescission.....	-2,279	-9,000	-2,000	+279	+7,000
Total, Land Acquisition and State Assistance....	206,121	8,626	-2,000	-208,121	-10,626
Centennial Challenge.....	15,000	---	15,000	---	+15,000
TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.....	3,377,284	2,792,561	3,224,266	-153,018	+431,705
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
Surveys, Investigations, and Research					
Ecosystems:					
Environmental Health:					
Contaminant biology.....	---	---	10,397	+10,397	+10,397
Toxic substances hydrology.....	---	---	13,098	+13,098	+13,098
Subtotal.....	---	---	23,495	+23,495	+23,495

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Species Management Research.....	---	39,993	54,729	+54,729	+14,736
Land Management Research.....	---	37,937	57,408	+57,408	+19,471
Biological Threats Research.....	---	28,541	---	---	-28,541
Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research...	---	---	37,666	+37,666	+37,666
Climate Adaptation Science Centers.....	---	20,866	---	---	-20,866
Climate Adaptation Science Centers and Land Change Science:					
National and Regional Climate Adaptation Science Centers.....	---	---	41,335	+41,335	+41,335
Land Change Science.....	---	---	21,624	+21,624	+21,624
Subtotal.....	---	---	62,959	+62,959	+62,959
Status and trends.....	16,706	---	---	-16,706	---
Fisheries: Aquatic and endangered resources.....	22,136	---	---	-22,136	---
Wildlife: Terrestrial and endangered resources.....	45,957	---	---	-45,957	---
Terrestrial, freshwater and marine environments.....	38,415	---	---	-38,415	---
Invasive species.....	23,330	---	---	-23,330	---
Cooperative research units.....	24,000	---	25,000	+1,000	+25,000
Total, Ecosystems.....	170,544	127,337	261,257	+90,713	+133,920

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Land Resources:					
National Land Imaging.....	98,894	---	---	-98,894	---
Land change science.....	29,045	---	---	-29,045	---
National and Regional Climate Adaptation Science Centers.....	38,335	---	---	-38,335	---
Total, Land Resources.....	166,274	---	---	-166,274	---
Energy and Mineral Resources:					
Mineral resources.....	---	---	60,664	+60,664	+60,664
Energy resources.....	---	---	30,517	+30,517	+30,517
Total, Energy and Mineral Resources.....	---	---	91,181	+91,181	+91,181
Energy, Minerals, and Environmental Health:					
Mineral and Energy Resources:					
Mineral resources.....	59,869	60,664	---	-59,869	-60,664
Energy resources.....	30,172	30,517	---	-30,172	-30,517
Subtotal.....	90,041	91,181	---	-90,041	-91,181

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Environmental Health:					
Contaminant biology.....	10,397	---	---	-10,397	---
Toxic substances hydrology.....	13,098	---	---	-13,098	---
Subtotal.....	23,495	---	---	-23,495	---
Total, Energy, Minerals, and Environmental Health.....	113,536	91,181	---	-113,536	-91,181
Natural Hazards:					
Earthquake hazards.....	84,903	60,310	86,539	+1,636	+26,229
Volcano hazards.....	30,266	27,611	30,695	+429	+3,084
Landslide hazards.....	4,038	3,607	4,091	+53	+484
Global seismographic network.....	7,153	5,397	7,189	+36	+1,792
Geomagnetism.....	4,000	4,139	4,025	+25	-114
Coastal/Marine hazards and resources.....	40,510	36,935	41,049	+539	+4,114
Total, Natural Hazards.....	170,870	137,999	173,588	+2,718	+35,589
Water Resources:					
Water Resources Availability Program.....	---	71,857	---	---	-71,857
Water Observing Systems Program.....	---	108,952	---	---	-108,952
Water Availability and Use Science Program.....	47,487	---	46,051	-1,436	+46,051
Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program.....	84,173	---	85,752	+1,579	+85,752
National Water Quality Program.....	92,460	---	94,640	+2,180	+94,640
Water Resources Research Act Program.....	10,000	---	11,000	+1,000	+11,000
Total, Water Resources.....	234,120	180,809	237,443	+3,323	+56,634

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Core Science Systems:					
National Land Imaging Program.....	---	85,913	---	---	-85,913
National Land Imaging.....	---	---	107,218	+107,218	+107,218
(Satellite Operations).....	---	---	(84,337)	(+84,337)	(+84,337)
Science, synthesis, analysis, and research.....	24,051	24,264	24,273	+222	+9
National cooperative geologic mapping.....	34,397	21,757	40,685	+6,288	+18,928
National Geospatial Program.....	79,454	80,115	80,115	+661	---
Total, Core Science Systems.....	137,902	212,049	252,291	+114,389	+40,242
Science Support:					
Administration and Management.....	74,881	24,617	75,128	+247	+50,511
Information Services.....	21,947	69,556	22,117	+170	-47,439
Total, Science Support.....	96,828	94,173	97,245	+417	+3,072
Facilities:					
Rental payments and operations & maintenance.....	104,719	116,062	109,718	+4,999	-6,344
Deferred maintenance and capital improvement.....	76,164	11,575	70,264	-5,900	+58,689
Total, Facilities.....	180,883	127,637	179,982	-901	+52,345
TOTAL, UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.....	1,270,957	971,185	1,292,987	+22,030	+321,802

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT					
Ocean Energy Management					
Renewable energy.....	23,325	26,465	29,465	+6,140	+3,000
Conventional energy.....	62,961	60,487	58,487	-4,474	-2,000
Environmental assessment.....	82,457	75,875	72,875	-9,582	-3,000
Marine Minerals.....	5,729	8,781	8,781	+3,052	---
Executive direction.....	17,139	17,207	17,207	+68	---
Subtotal.....	191,611	188,815	186,815	-4,796	-2,000
Offsetting rental receipts.....	-58,000	-61,055	-61,055	-3,055	---
Cost recovery fees.....	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000	---	---
Subtotal, offsetting collections.....	-60,000	-63,055	-63,055	-3,055	---
Rescission.....	---	---	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000
TOTAL, BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT.....	131,611	125,760	121,760	-9,851	-4,000
BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT					
Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement					
Environmental enforcement.....	4,758	5,135	5,135	+377	---

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Operations, safety and regulation.....	151,811	154,076	155,576	+3,765	+1,500
Administrative operations.....	18,150	18,538	18,538	+388	---
Executive direction.....	18,093	18,537	18,537	+444	---
Subtotal.....	192,812	196,286	197,786	+4,974	+1,500
Offsetting rental receipts.....	-23,000	-26,000	-26,000	-3,000	---
Inspection fees.....	-43,479	-43,000	-43,000	+479	---
Cost recovery fees.....	-3,000	-4,647	-4,647	-1,647	---
Subtotal, offsetting collections.....	-69,479	-73,647	-73,647	-4,168	---
Rescission.....	-4,788	-5,000	-10,000	-5,212	-5,000
Total, Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement.....	118,545	117,639	114,139	-4,406	-3,500
Oil Spill Research					
Oil spill research.....	14,899	12,700	14,899	---	+2,199
TOTAL, BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT.....	133,444	130,339	129,038	-4,406	-1,301

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT					
Regulation and Technology					
Environmental protection.....	88,562	66,319	70,806	-17,756	+4,487
Permit fees.....	40	40	40	---	---
Offsetting collections.....	-40	-40	-40	---	---
Technology development and transfer.....	14,765	13,288	13,288	-1,477	---
Financial management.....	505	502	502	-3	---
Executive direction.....	13,936	12,993	12,993	-943	---
Civil penalties (indefinite).....	100	100	100	---	---
Subtotal.....	117,868	93,202	97,689	-20,179	+4,487
Civil penalties (offsetting collections).....	-100	-100	-100	---	---
Total, Regulation and Technology.....	117,768	93,102	97,589	-20,179	+4,487
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund					
Environmental restoration.....	9,480	8,181	8,076	-1,404	-105
Technology development and transfer.....	3,576	3,608	3,565	-11	-43
Financial management.....	5,191	5,277	5,191	---	-86
Executive direction.....	6,466	5,998	5,979	-487	-19
Subtotal.....	24,713	23,064	22,811	-1,902	-253

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
State grants.....	115,000	---	115,000	---	+115,000
Subtotal.....	139,713	23,064	137,811	-1,902	+114,747
Rescission.....	---	---	-13,000	-13,000	-13,000
Total, Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund.....	139,713	23,064	124,811	-14,902	+101,747
TOTAL, OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT.....	257,481	116,166	222,400	-35,081	+106,234

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Operation of Indian Programs

Tribal Government:					
Aid to tribal government.....	27,441	27,101	26,831	-610	-270
Consolidated tribal government program.....	75,681	81,686	80,978	+5,297	-708
Self governance compacts.....	180,065	178,229	176,359	-3,706	-1,870
New tribes.....	1,281	1,464	1,464	+183	---
Small and needy tribes.....	5,000	4,900	5,000	---	+100
Road maintenance.....	36,063	35,226	37,360	+1,297	+2,134
Tribal government program oversight.....	8,648	8,745	8,895	+247	+150
Subtotal.....	334,179	337,351	336,887	+2,708	-464

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Human Services:					
Social services.....	51,474	51,375	53,995	+2,521	+2,620
Welfare assistance.....	74,734	16,862	78,000	+3,266	+61,138
Indian child welfare act.....	14,431	15,837	19,636	+5,205	+3,799
Housing improvement program.....	11,708	---	11,708	---	+11,708
Human services tribal design.....	273	290	290	+17	---
Human services program oversight.....	3,065	3,126	3,126	+61	---
Subtotal.....	155,685	87,490	166,755	+11,070	+79,265
Trust - Natural Resources Management:					
Natural resources, general.....	9,241	4,607	12,344	+3,103	+7,737
Irrigation operations and maintenance.....	14,031	14,087	14,087	+56	---
Rights protection implementation.....	41,743	40,311	41,811	+68	+1,500
Tribal management/development program.....	13,146	11,187	13,387	+241	+2,200
Endangered species.....	3,698	1,008	6,708	+3,010	+5,700
Cooperative landscape conservation.....	14,956	---	17,956	+3,000	+17,956
Integrated resource information program.....	2,976	1,983	2,983	+7	+1,000
Agriculture and range.....	35,314	25,420	36,215	+901	+10,795
Forestry.....	55,473	54,076	54,537	-936	+461
Water resources.....	12,625	10,694	13,694	+1,069	+3,000
Fish, wildlife and parks.....	16,490	14,440	19,440	+2,950	+5,000
Minerals and Mining.....	---	25,706	---	---	-25,706
Resource management program oversight.....	7,126	6,207	7,207	+81	+1,000
Subtotal.....	226,819	209,726	240,369	+13,550	+30,643
Trust - Real Estate Services.....	138,097	124,190	144,321	+6,224	+20,131

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Public Safety and Justice:					
Law enforcement:					
Criminal investigations and police services.....	215,926	216,358	223,670	+7,744	+7,312
Detention/corrections.....	105,338	104,807	108,424	+3,086	+3,617
Inspections/internal affairs.....	3,538	3,590	3,590	+52	-
Law enforcement special initiatives.....	14,942	18,033	16,604	+1,662	-1,429
Indian police academy.....	4,939	4,735	5,485	+546	+750
Tribal justice support.....	25,774	22,285	25,785	+11	+3,500
VAWA.....	(3,000)	-	(3,000)	-	(+3,000)
PL 280 courts.....	(14,000)	-	(14,000)	-	(+14,000)
Law enforcement program management.....	6,568	6,732	6,732	+164	-
Facilities operations and maintenance.....	18,203	13,843	19,047	+844	+5,204
Tribal courts.....	37,507	31,730	44,380	+6,873	+12,650
Fire protection.....	1,591	1,609	1,629	+38	+20
Subtotal.....	434,326	423,722	455,346	+21,020	+31,624
Community and economic development.....	52,529	27,472	54,382	+1,853	+26,910
Executive direction and administrative services.....	235,475	236,743	243,026	+7,551	+6,283
(Amounts available until expended, account-wide).....	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Operation of Indian Programs.....	1,577,110	1,446,694	1,641,086	+63,976	+194,392

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Contract Support Costs					
Contract support costs.....	266,000	330,000	330,000	+64,000	---
Indian self-determination fund.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---
Total, Contract Support Costs.....	271,000	335,000	335,000	+64,000	---
Payments for Tribal Leases					
Tribal Sec. 105(l) leases.....	---	21,593	21,593	+21,593	---
Construction					
Education.....	---	---	---	---	---
Public safety and justice.....	42,811	10,441	42,811	---	+32,370
Resources management.....	71,258	36,219	71,408	+150	+35,189
General administration.....	14,522	13,099	14,599	+77	+1,500
Subtotal.....	128,591	59,759	128,818	+227	+69,059
Rescission.....	-2,000	---	---	+2,000	---
Total, Construction.....	126,591	59,759	128,818	+2,227	+69,059

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians					
Unallocated.....	45,644	43,904	45,644	---	+1,740
Total, Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians.....	45,644	43,904	45,644	---	+1,740
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account					
Indian guaranteed loan program account.....	11,779	931	11,797	+18	+10,866
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	2,032,124	1,907,881	2,183,938	+151,814	+276,057
Bureau of Indian Education					
Operation of Indian Education Programs					
Elementary and secondary programs (forward funded):					
ISEP formula funds.....	415,351	409,589	431,325	+15,974	+21,736
ISEP program adjustments.....	5,489	5,585	5,681	+192	+96
Education program enhancements.....	14,303	10,101	14,599	+296	+4,498
Tribal education departments.....	2,500	---	5,000	+2,500	+5,000
Student transportation.....	56,991	57,113	58,295	+1,304	+1,182
Early child and family development.....	18,852	19,254	21,516	+2,664	+2,262
Tribal grant support costs.....	83,407	83,567	83,567	+160	---
Subtotal.....	596,893	585,209	619,983	+23,090	+34,774

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Post secondary programs (forward funded):					
Haskill & SIPI.....	23,748	20,647	26,258	+2,510	+5,611
Tribal colleges and universities.....	74,282	69,782	76,510	+2,228	+6,728
Tribal technical colleges.....	7,914	7,514	8,151	+237	+637
Subtotal.....	105,944	97,943	110,919	+4,975	+12,976
Subtotal, forward funded education.....	702,837	683,152	730,902	+28,065	+47,750
Elementary and secondary programs:					
Facilities operations.....	74,897	67,585	70,673	-4,224	+3,088
Facilities maintenance.....	60,906	60,749	64,092	+3,186	+3,343
Juvenile detention center education.....	500	503	556	+56	+53
Johnson O'Malley assistance grants.....	20,335	14,640	23,234	+2,899	+8,594
Subtotal.....	156,638	143,477	158,555	+1,917	+15,078
Post secondary programs:					
Tribal colleges and universities supplements.....	1,220	---	1,220	---	+1,220
Scholarships & adult education.....	34,333	---	34,833	+500	+34,833
Special higher education scholarships.....	2,992	---	3,492	+500	+3,492
Science post graduate scholarship fund.....	2,450	---	2,950	+500	+2,950
Subtotal.....	40,995	---	42,495	+1,500	+42,495

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Education management:					
Education program management.....	32,300	33,686	34,364	+2,064	+678
Education IT.....	10,307	15,344	15,381	+5,074	+37
Subtotal.....	42,607	49,030	49,745	+7,138	+715
Total, Operation of Indian Education Programs...	943,077	875,659	981,697	+38,620	+106,038
Education Construction					
Replacement/School Construction.....	115,504	---	115,504	---	+115,504
Replacement Facility Construction.....	23,935	---	23,935	---	+23,935
Replacement/New Employee Housing.....	---	1,000	1,000	+1,000	---
Employee Housing Repair.....	13,578	5,066	13,581	+3	+8,515
Facilities Improvement and Repair.....	95,240	62,819	95,257	+17	+32,438
Total, Education Construction.....	248,257	68,885	249,277	+1,020	+180,392
Total, Bureau of Indian Education.....	1,191,334	944,544	1,230,974	+39,640	+286,430
Bureau of Trust Funds Administration					
Program operations, support, and improvements.....	---	106,633	---	---	-106,633
(Office of Historical Accounting).....	---	(17,940)	---	---	(-17,940)
Executive direction.....	---	1,766	---	---	-1,766
Total, Bureau of Trust Funds Administration.....	---	108,399	---	---	-108,399

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of Special Trustee for American Indians					
Federal Trust Programs					
Program operations, support, and improvements.....	---	---	106,905	+106,905	+106,905
(Office of Historical Accounting).....	---	---	(17,911)	(+17,911)	(+17,911)
Executive direction.....	---	---	1,494	+1,494	+1,494
Total, Office of Special Trustee for American Indians.....	---	---	108,399	+108,399	+108,399
TOTAL, INDIAN AFFAIRS.....	3,223,458	2,960,824	3,523,311	+299,853	+562,487
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES					
Office of the Secretary					
Leadership and administration.....	102,356	99,473	99,473	-2,883	---
Management services.....	29,476	28,465	20,275	-9,201	-8,190
Public Land Corps.....	---	---	5,000	+5,000	+5,000
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	131,832	127,938	124,748	-7,084	-3,190

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Insular Affairs					
Assistance to Territories					
Territorial Assistance:					
Office of Insular Affairs.....	9,491	9,553	9,657	+166	+104
Technical assistance.....	20,800	14,671	22,800	+2,000	+8,129
Maintenance assistance fund.....	4,375	1,023	4,375	---	+3,352
Brown tree snake.....	3,500	2,837	3,500	---	+663
Coral reef initiative and Natural Resources.....	2,625	946	2,625	---	+1,679
Empowering Insular Communities.....	6,250	2,811	12,000	+5,750	+9,189
Compact impact.....	4,000	---	4,000	---	+4,000
Subtotal, Territorial Assistance.....	51,041	31,841	58,957	+7,916	+27,116
American Samoa operations grants.....					
Northern Marianas covenant grants.....	24,120	21,529	24,620	+500	+3,091
	27,720	27,720	27,720	---	---
Total, Assistance to Territories.....	102,881	81,090	111,297	+8,416	+30,207
(discretionary).....	(75,161)	(53,370)	(83,577)	(+8,416)	(+30,207)
(mandatory).....	(27,720)	(27,720)	(27,720)	---	---
Compact of Free Association					
Compact of Free Association - Federal services.....					
Enewetak support.....	7,813	2,636	7,813	---	+5,177
	650	473	650	---	+177
Subtotal, Compact of Free Association.....	8,463	3,109	8,463	---	+5,354

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Payments to Marshall Islands.....	---	5,000	---	---	-5,000
Total, Compact of Free Association.....	8,463	8,109	8,463	---	+354
Total, Insular Affairs.....	111,344	89,199	119,760	+8,416	+30,561
(discretionary).....	(83,624)	(61,479)	(92,040)	(+8,416)	(+30,561)
(mandatory).....	(27,720)	(27,720)	(27,720)	---	---
Office of the Solicitor					
Legal services.....	59,240	59,765	59,765	+525	---
General administration.....	5,029	5,713	5,713	+684	---
Ethics.....	2,547	19,475	19,475	+16,928	---
FOIA Office.....	---	1,860	1,860	+1,860	---
Total, Office of the Solicitor.....	66,816	86,813	86,813	+19,997	---
Office of Inspector General					
Audit and investigations.....	42,605	45,000	47,500	+4,895	+2,500
Administrative services and information management.....	13,381	14,342	14,342	+961	---
Total, Office of Inspector General.....	55,986	59,342	61,842	+5,856	+2,500
Office of Special Trustee for American Indians					
Federal Trust Programs					
Program operations, support, and improvements.....	109,843	---	---	-109,843	---

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
(Office of Historical Accounting).....	(19,016)	---	---	(-19,016)	---
Executive direction.....	1,697	---	---	-1,697	---
Subtotal.....	111,540	---	---	-111,540	---
Rescission.....	-3,000	---	---	+3,000	---
Total, Federal Trust Programs.....	108,540	---	---	-108,540	---
TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES.....	474,518	363,292	393,163	-81,355	+29,871
(Mandatory).....	(27,720)	(27,720)	(27,720)	---	---
(Discretionary).....	(446,798)	(335,572)	(365,443)	(-81,355)	(+29,871)
(Appropriations).....	(449,798)	(335,572)	(365,443)	(-84,355)	(+29,871)
(Rescissions).....	(-3,000)	---	---	(+3,000)	---
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS					
Wildland Fire Management					
Fire Operations:					
Preparedness.....	332,784	368,068	338,030	+5,246	-30,038
Fire suppression.....	383,657	383,657	383,657	---	---
Subtotal, Fire operations.....	716,441	751,725	721,687	+5,246	-30,038

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Other Operations:					
Fuels Management.....	194,000	227,895	227,895	+33,895	---
Burned area rehabilitation.....	20,470	20,470	20,470	---	---
Fire facilities.....	18,427	---	18,427	---	+18,427
Joint fire science.....	3,000	3,000	3,000	---	---
Subtotal, Other operations.....	235,897	251,365	269,792	+33,895	+18,427
Subtotal, Wildland fire management.....	952,338	1,003,090	991,479	+39,141	-11,611
Total, Wildland fire management.....	952,338	1,003,090	991,479	+39,141	-11,611
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund.....	300,000	310,000	310,000	+10,000	---
Total, Wildland Fire Management with cap adjustment.....	1,252,338	1,313,090	1,301,479	+49,141	-11,611
Central Hazardous Materials Fund					
Central hazardous materials fund.....	22,010	1,874	10,010	-12,000	+8,136
Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund					
Damage assessments.....	2,000	1,500	2,000	---	+500
Program management.....	2,100	1,089	2,100	---	+1,011

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Restoration support.....	2,667	1,920	2,667	---	+747
Oil Spill Preparedness.....	1,000	200	1,000	---	+800
Total, Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund...	7,767	4,709	7,767	---	+3,058
Working Capital Fund					
Working Capital Fund.....	55,735	78,513	64,798	+9,063	-13,715
Office of Natural Resources Revenue					
Natural Resources Revenue.....	147,330	148,474	148,474	+1,144	---
Payment in Lieu of Taxes					
Payments to local governments in lieu of taxes.....	---	441,976	---	---	-441,976
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS.....	1,485,180	1,988,636	1,532,528	+47,348	-456,108

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
General Provisions					
Decommissioning BOEM account (Sec. 117).....	---	1,000	---	---	-1,000
Payments to local governments in lieu of taxes (PILT) ..	500,000	---	515,000	+15,000	+515,000
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
TOTAL, TITLE I, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.....	13,867,291	12,050,752	13,829,458	-37,833	+1,778,706
Appropriations.....	(13,845,103)	(12,000,554)	(13,825,260)	(-19,843)	(+1,824,706)
Rescissions.....	(-61,233)	(-32,000)	(-78,000)	(-16,767)	(-46,000)
Fire Suppression Cap Adjustment.....	(300,000)	(310,000)	(310,000)	(+10,000)	---
Offsetting Collections.....	(-216,579)	(-227,802)	(-227,802)	(-11,223)	---
(Mandatory).....	(63,720)	(63,720)	(63,720)	---	---
(Discretionary without cap adjustment).....	(13,503,571)	(11,677,032)	(13,455,738)	(-47,833)	(+1,778,706)
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE II - ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY					
Science and Technology					
Clean Air.....	116,064	90,383	123,539	+7,475	+33,156
(Atmospheric Protection Program).....	(7,772)	---	(8,018)	(+246)	(+8,018)
Enforcement.....	13,592	11,723	14,500	+908	+2,777
Homeland security.....	33,089	33,774	35,483	+2,394	+1,709
Indoor air and Radiation.....	5,149	5,214	5,149	---	-65
IT / Data management / Security.....	3,072	2,890	2,890	-182	---
Operations and administration.....	65,372	67,908	67,908	+2,536	---
Pesticide licensing.....	5,886	5,743	5,743	-143	---
Research: Air and energy.....	94,496	33,543	98,000	+3,504	+64,457
Research: Chemical safety and sustainability.....	126,268	91,646	130,769	+4,501	+39,123
(Research: Computational toxicology).....	(21,409)	(18,181)	(21,409)	---	(+3,228)
(Research: Endocrine disruptor).....	(16,253)	(10,775)	(16,253)	---	(+5,478)
Research: National priorities.....	6,000	---	7,000	+1,000	+7,000
Research: Safe and sustainable water resources.....	110,890	78,948	114,500	+3,610	+35,552
Research: Sustainable and healthy communities.....	132,477	58,597	135,500	+3,023	+76,903
Water: Human health protection.....	4,094	4,364	4,364	+270	---
Total, Science and Technology.....	716,449	484,733	745,345	+28,896	+260,612
(by transfer from Hazardous Substance Superfund)	(30,747)	(19,075)	(30,755)	(+8)	(+11,680)

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Environmental Programs and Management					
Brownfields.....	23,647	17,816	24,647	+1,000	+6,831
Clean Air.....	273,108	163,802	300,037	+26,929	+136,235
(Atmospheric Protection Program).....	(95,436)	(14,512)	(100,572)	(+5,136)	(+86,060)
Compliance.....	101,665	95,649	104,000	+2,335	+8,351
Enforcement.....	240,637	225,113	271,038	+30,401	+45,925
(Environmental Justice).....	(9,554)	(2,729)	(14,120)	(+4,566)	(+11,391)
Environmental protection: National priorities.....	17,700	---	18,000	+300	+18,000
Geographic programs:					
Great Lakes Restoration Initiative 1 /.....	320,000	320,000	335,000	+15,000	+15,000
Chesapeake Bay.....	85,000	7,300	90,500	+5,500	+83,200
San Francisco Bay.....	5,922	---	15,000	+9,078	+15,000
Puget Sound.....	33,000	---	38,000	+5,000	+38,000
Long Island Sound.....	21,000	---	30,400	+9,400	+30,400
Gulf of Mexico.....	17,553	---	17,560	+7	+17,560
South Florida.....	4,845	3,206	4,850	+5	+1,644
Lake Champlain.....	13,390	---	13,400	+10	+13,400
Lake Pontchartrain.....	1,442	---	1,450	+8	+1,450
Southern New England Estuaries.....	5,400	---	6,000	+600	+6,000
Columbia River Basin.....	1,236	---	1,250	+14	+1,250
Other geographic activities.....	1,488	---	1,500	+12	+1,500
Subtotal.....	510,276	330,506	554,910	+44,634	+224,404

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Homeland security.....	10,013	10,024	10,467	+454	+443
Indoor air and radiation.....	24,951	4,820	24,951	---	+20,131
Information exchange / Outreach.....	118,828	94,905	119,960	+1,132	+25,055
(Children and other sensitive populations: Agency coordination).....	(6,173)	(2,704)	(6,500)	(+327)	(+3,796)
(Environmental education).....	(8,660)	---	(8,800)	(+220)	(+8,800)
International programs.....	14,611	10,628	15,216	+605	+4,588
IT / Data management / Security.....	87,816	93,076	93,076	+5,260	---
Legal/science/regulatory/economic review.....	104,243	118,754	108,896	+4,653	-9,858
Operations and administration.....	455,321	489,559	489,559	+34,238	---
Pesticide licensing.....	107,046	89,382	107,046	---	+17,664
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).....	112,789	89,778	118,900	+6,111	+29,122
Toxics risk review and prevention.....	90,715	69,004	92,818	+2,103	+23,814
(Endocrine disruptors).....	(7,533)	---	(7,533)	---	(+7,533)
Underground storage tanks (LUST / UST).....	10,750	6,863	10,750	---	+3,887
Water: Ecosystems:					
National estuary program / Coastal waterways.....	29,823	---	31,882	+2,059	+31,882
Wetlands.....	19,241	22,604	19,241	---	-3,363
Subtotal.....	49,064	22,604	51,123	+2,059	+28,519
Water: Human health protection.....	102,487	97,462	107,000	+4,513	+9,538
Water quality protection.....	207,689	206,479	224,282	+16,593	+17,803

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Energy Star (legislative proposal).....	---	46,000	---	---	-46,000
Offsetting collections, Energy Star (legislative proposal).....	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal, Environmental Programs and Management.....	2,663,356	2,282,224	2,846,676	+183,320	+564,452
Total, Environmental Programs and Management.....	2,663,356	2,282,224	2,846,676	+183,320	+564,452
Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund					
E-Manifest System Fund.....	8,000	8,000	8,000	---	---
Offsetting Collections.....	-8,000	-8,000	-8,000	---	---
Total, Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund.....	---	---	---	---	---
Office of Inspector General					
Audits, evaluations, and investigations.....	41,489	39,825	45,100	+3,611	+5,275
(by transfer from Hazardous Substance Superfund).....	(11,586)	(9,747)	(11,586)	---	(+1,839)
Buildings and Facilities					
Homeland security: Protection of EPA personnel and infrastructure.....	6,676	6,176	6,676	---	+500
Operations and administration.....	26,922	33,377	33,000	+6,078	-377
Total, Buildings and Facilities.....	33,598	39,553	39,676	+6,078	+123

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Hazardous Substance Superfund					
Audits, evaluations, and investigations.....	11,586	9,747	11,586	---	+1,839
Compliance.....	995	1,004	1,500	+505	+496
Enforcement.....	168,375	179,625	180,625	+12,250	+1,000
Homeland security.....	32,616	34,369	34,494	+1,878	+125
Indoor air and radiation.....	1,985	2,122	1,985	---	-137
Information exchange / Outreach.....	1,328	1,293	1,328	---	+35
IT /data management/security.....	14,485	18,956	14,485	---	-4,471
Legal/science/regulatory/economic review.....	1,253	608	1,336	+83	+728
Operations and administration.....	128,105	130,882	130,882	---	---
Research: Chemical safety and sustainability.....	12,824	6,159	12,824	---	+6,665
Research: Sustainable and healthy communities.....	16,463	11,448	16,463	---	+5,015
Superfund cleanup:					
Superfund: Emergency response and removal.....	189,306	170,748	192,250	+2,944	+21,502
Superfund: Emergency preparedness.....	7,636	7,700	7,700	+64	---
Superfund: Federal facilities.....	21,125	21,621	22,603	+1,478	+982
Superfund: Remedial.....	576,673	482,329	591,753	+15,080	+109,424
Subtotal.....	794,740	682,398	814,306	+19,566	+131,908
Total, Hazardous Substance Superfund.....					
(transfer out to Inspector General).....	1,184,755	1,078,611	1,221,814	+37,059	+143,203
(transfer out to Science and Technology).....	(-11,586)	(-9,747)	(-11,586)	---	(-1,839)
	(-30,747)	(-19,075)	(-30,755)	(-8)	(-11,680)

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund (LUST)					
Enforcement.....	620	541	620	---	+79
Operations and administration.....	1,352	1,384	1,384	+32	---
Research: Sustainable communities.....	320	304	320	---	+16
Underground storage tanks (LUST / UST).....	89,649	45,989	90,219	+570	+44,230
(LUST/UST).....	(9,240)	(7,149)	(9,810)	(+570)	(+2,661)
(LUST cooperative agreements).....	(55,040)	(38,840)	(55,040)	---	(+16,200)
(Energy Policy Act grants).....	(25,369)	---	(25,369)	---	(+25,369)
Total, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund.....	91,941	48,218	92,543	+602	+44,325
Inland Oil Spill Program					
Compliance.....	139	---	150	+11	+150
Enforcement.....	2,413	2,462	2,462	+49	---
Oil.....	15,700	12,965	17,000	+1,300	+4,035
Operations and administration.....	665	682	682	+17	---
Research: Sustainable communities.....	664	522	664	---	+142
Total, Inland Oil Spill Program.....	19,581	16,631	20,958	+1,377	+4,327
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)					
Clean water state revolving fund (SRF).....	1,638,826	1,119,778	1,638,826	---	+519,048
Drinking water state revolving fund (SRF).....	1,126,088	863,235	1,126,088	---	+262,853
Mexico border.....	25,000	---	25,000	---	+25,000

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Alaska Native villages.....	29,186	3,000	29,186	---	+26,186
Brownfields projects.....	89,000	80,000	90,000	+1,000	+10,000
Diesel emissions grants.....	87,000	10,000	90,000	+3,000	+80,000
Targeted airshed grants.....	56,306	---	56,306	---	+56,306
Water quality monitoring (P.L. 114-322).....	4,000	---	4,000	---	+4,000
Small and Disadvantaged Communities.....	25,408	---	26,000	+592	+26,000
Lead testing in schools.....	26,000	15,000	26,000	---	+11,000
Reducing Lead in Drinking Water.....	19,511	20,000	20,000	+489	---
Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability.....	3,000	2,000	4,000	+1,000	+2,000
Technical assistance for treatment works.....	12,000	7,500	13,000	+1,000	+5,500
Sewer overflow control grants.....	28,000	61,450	56,700	+28,700	-4,750
Water infrastructure workforce development.....	1,000	1,000	3,000	+2,000	+2,000
Healthy schools (legislative proposal).....	---	50,000	---	---	-50,000
School drinking fountain replacement.....	---	10,000	---	---	-10,000
Subtotal, Infrastructure assistance grants.....	3,170,325	2,242,963	3,208,106	+37,781	+965,143
Categorical grants:					
Beaches protection.....	9,238	---	10,000	+762	+10,000
Brownfields.....	46,190	31,791	46,200	+10	+14,409
Environmental information.....	9,332	6,422	9,340	+8	+2,918
Hazardous waste financial assistance.....	96,446	66,381	107,000	+10,554	+40,619
Lead.....	14,049	10,000	14,500	+451	+4,500
Nonpoint source (Sec. 319).....	172,348	---	188,000	+15,652	+188,000
Pesticides enforcement.....	24,000	10,531	19,000	-5,000	+8,469
Pesticides program implementation.....	12,287	8,457	12,300	+13	+3,843
Pollution control (Sec. 106).....	223,289	153,683	248,000	+24,711	+94,317
(Water quality monitoring).....	(17,848)	(11,884)	(18,000)	(+152)	(+6,116)

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Pollution prevention.....	4,610	---	4,650	+40	+4,650
Public water system supervision.....	106,250	67,892	117,000	+10,750	+49,108
Radon.....	7,789	---	7,800	+11	+7,800
State and local air quality management.....	228,219	151,961	253,000	+24,781	+101,039
Toxic substances compliance.....	4,759	3,276	4,760	+1	+1,484
Tribal air quality management.....	12,829	8,963	14,000	+1,171	+5,037
Tribal general assistance program.....	65,476	44,233	72,500	+7,024	+28,267
Underground injection control (UIC).....	10,164	6,995	10,700	+536	+3,705
Underground storage tanks.....	1,449	---	1,500	+51	+1,500
Wetlands program development.....	14,183	9,762	14,200	+17	+4,438
Multipurpose grants.....	13,000	10,000	---	-13,000	-10,000
Nutrients and Harmful Algal Blooms.....	---	15,000	---	---	-15,000
Subtotal, Categorical grants.....	1,075,907	605,347	1,154,450	+78,543	+549,103
Total, State and Tribal Assistance Grants.....	4,246,232	2,848,310	4,362,556	+116,324	+1,514,246
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program					
Administrative Expenses.....	5,000	5,023	1,023	-3,977	-4,000
Direct Loan Subsidy.....	55,000	20,000	70,000	+15,000	+50,000
Rescission.....	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program.....	60,000	25,023	71,023	+11,023	+46,000

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Administrative Provisions					
Rescission.....	---	-159,057	-70,000	-70,000	+89,057
Total, Administrative Provisions.....	---	-159,057	-70,000	-70,000	+89,057
=====					
TOTAL, TITLE II, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	9,057,401	6,704,071	9,375,691	+318,290	+2,671,620
Appropriations.....	(9,057,401)	(6,863,128)	(9,445,691)	(+388,290)	(+2,582,563)
Rescissions.....	---	(-159,057)	(-70,000)	(-70,000)	(+89,057)
(By transfer).....	(42,333)	(28,822)	(42,341)	(+8)	(+13,519)
(Transfer out).....	(-42,333)	(-28,822)	(-42,341)	(-8)	(-13,519)
=====					

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE III - RELATED AGENCIES					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Under Secretary for Natural Resources and the Environment.....	875	875	875	---	---
FOREST SERVICE					
Forest Service Operations.....	---	---	---	---	---
Forest and Rangeland Research					
Forest inventory and analysis.....	77,000	78,454	80,954	+3,954	+2,500
Research and development programs.....	228,000	170,876	230,876	+2,876	+60,000
Total, Forest and rangeland research.....	305,000	249,330	311,830	+6,830	+62,500
State and Private Forestry					
Landscape scale restoration.....	14,000	14,004	14,004	+4	---
Forest Health Management:					
Federal lands forest health management.....	56,000	50,879	56,879	+879	+6,000
Cooperative lands forest health management.....	44,000	33,757	44,257	+257	+10,500
Subtotal.....	100,000	84,636	101,136	+1,136	+16,500

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Cooperative Fire Assistance:					
State fire assistance (National Fire Capacity)....	82,000	81,147	83,000	+1,000	+1,853
Volunteer fire assistance (Rural Fire Capacity)....	18,000	17,000	19,000	+1,000	+2,000
Subtotal.....	100,000	98,147	102,000	+2,000	+3,853
Cooperative Forestry:					
Forest stewardship (Working Forest Lands).....	21,000	20,656	21,156	+156	+500
Forest legacy.....	63,990	---	---	-63,990	---
Community forest and open space conservation.....	4,000	---	4,000	---	+4,000
Urban and community forestry.....	32,000	---	40,000	+8,000	+40,000
Subtotal.....	120,990	20,656	65,156	-55,834	+44,500
International Programs and Trade Compliance.....	12,000	---	18,000	+6,000	+18,000
Subtotal, State and Private Forestry.....	346,990	217,443	300,296	-46,694	+82,853
Unobligated balances: Forest legacy (rescission).....	---	---	---	---	---
Total, State and Private Forestry.....	346,990	217,443	300,296	-46,694	+82,853
National Forest System					
Land management planning, assessment and monitoring...	180,000	179,864	180,601	+601	+737
Recreation, heritage and wilderness.....	262,000	263,629	269,410	+7,410	+5,781
Grazing management.....	57,000	58,223	58,367	+1,367	+144
Hazardous Fuels.....	445,310	510,000	510,000	+64,690	---
Forest products.....	373,000	385,000	383,051	+10,051	-1,949

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Vegetation and watershed management.....	182,000	183,849	187,698	+5,698	+3,849
Wildlife and fish habitat management.....	138,000	139,619	142,808	+4,808	+3,189
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund.....	40,000	---	40,000	---	+40,000
Minerals and geology management.....	74,200	75,618	75,618	+1,418	---
Landownership management (Land Use Authorization and Access).....	75,000	76,009	76,549	+1,549	+540
Law enforcement operations.....	131,000	133,251	133,251	+2,251	---
Total, National Forest System.....	1,957,510	2,005,062	2,057,353	+99,843	+52,291
Capital Improvement and Maintenance					
Facilities.....	154,000	152,501	157,501	+3,501	+5,000
Roads.....	220,000	221,864	223,864	+3,864	+2,000
Trails.....	81,000	78,808	84,808	+3,808	+6,000
Subtotal, Capital improvement and maintenance...	455,000	453,173	466,173	+11,173	+13,000
Deferral of road and trail fund payment.....	-15,000	---	-15,000	---	-15,000
Total, Capital improvement and maintenance.....	440,000	453,173	451,173	+11,173	-2,000
Land Acquisition					
Acquisitions.....	57,639	---	---	-57,639	---
Acquisition Management.....	8,000	---	---	-8,000	---
Recreational Access.....	9,500	---	---	-9,500	---

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Critical Inholdings/Wilderness.....	3,500	---	---	-3,500	---
Cash Equalization.....	259	---	---	-259	---
Subtotal.....	78,898	---	---	-78,898	---
Rescission.....	-2,000	---	---	+2,000	---
Total, Land Acquisition.....	76,898	---	---	-76,898	---
Acquisition of land for national forests, special acts	700	---	700	---	+700
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges.....	150	---	150	---	+150
Range betterment fund.....	2,000	2,017	2,017	+17	---
Gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland	45	45	45	---	---
research.....				---	---
Management of national forest lands for subsistence	2,500	2,322	2,537	+37	+215
uses.....					
Wildland Fire Management					
Fire operations:					
Wildland fire preparedness.....	1,339,620	1,398,444	1,374,608	+34,988	-23,836
Wildland fire suppression operations.....	1,011,000	1,011,000	1,011,000	---	---
Total, all wildland fire accounts.....	2,350,620	2,409,444	2,385,608	+34,988	-23,836
Wildfire Suppression Operations Reserve Fund.....	1,950,000	2,040,000	2,040,000	+90,000	---
Total, Wildland Fire Management with cap	4,300,620	4,449,444	4,425,608	+124,988	-23,836
adjustment.....					

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Communications Site Administration.....	1,000	---	---	-1,000	---
Offsetting Collections.....	---	-1,000	-1,000	-1,000	---
Forest Service Spending of Fees.....	---	1,000	1,000	+1,000	---
Total, Forest Service without Wildland Fire Management.....	3,132,793	2,929,392	3,126,101	-6,692	+196,709
TOTAL, FOREST SERVICE.....	7,433,413	7,378,836	7,551,709	+118,296	+172,873
Forest Service without cap adjustment.....	(5,483,413)	(5,338,836)	(5,511,709)	(+28,296)	(+172,873)
Forest Service Suppression Cap Adjustment...	(1,950,000)	(2,040,000)	(2,040,000)	(+90,000)	---
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE					
Indian Health Services					
Clinical Services:					
Hospital and health clinics.....	2,324,606	2,432,384	2,366,089	+41,483	-66,295
Electronic Health Record System.....	8,000	125,000	61,000	+53,000	-64,000
Dental health.....	210,590	219,380	222,027	+11,437	+2,647
Mental health.....	108,933	128,228	132,740	+23,807	+4,512
Alcohol and substance abuse.....	245,603	235,745	259,937	+14,334	+24,192
Purchased/referred care.....	964,819	964,783	1,011,933	+47,114	+47,150

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Indian Health Care Improvement Fund.....	72,280	72,280	73,451	+1,171	+1,171
Subtotal.....	3,934,831	4,177,800	4,127,177	+192,346	-50,623
Preventive Health:					
Public health nursing.....	91,984	95,353	96,251	+4,267	+898
Health education.....	20,568	---	20,807	+239	+20,807
Community health representatives.....	62,888	---	63,151	+263	+63,151
Community health.....	---	44,109	---	---	-44,109
Immunization (Alaska).....	2,127	2,165	2,174	+47	+9
Subtotal.....	177,567	141,627	182,383	+4,816	+40,756
Other services:					
Urban Indian health.....	57,684	49,636	66,127	+8,443	+16,491
Indian health professions.....	65,314	51,683	72,299	+6,985	+20,616
Tribal management grant program.....	2,465	---	2,477	+12	+2,477
Direct operations.....	71,538	81,480	83,856	+12,318	+2,376
Self-governance.....	5,806	4,887	5,878	+72	+991
Subtotal.....	202,807	187,686	230,637	+27,830	+42,951
Total, Indian Health Services.....	4,315,205	4,507,113	4,540,197	+224,992	+33,084
Contract support costs:					
Contract support costs.....	820,000	916,000	916,000	+96,000	---

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Payments for Tribal Leases					
Tribal Sec. 105(l) leases.....	---	101,000	101,000	+101,000	---
Indian Health Facilities					
Maintenance and improvement.....	168,952	167,948	171,284	+2,332	+3,336
Sanitation facilities construction.....	193,577	192,931	196,265	+2,688	+3,334
Health care facilities construction.....	259,290	124,918	262,763	+3,473	+137,845
Facilities and environmental health support.....	261,983	259,763	270,707	+8,724	+10,944
Equipment.....	28,087	23,895	33,975	+5,888	+10,080
Total, Indian Health Facilities.....	911,889	769,455	934,994	+23,105	+165,539
TOTAL, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE.....					
	6,047,094	6,293,568	6,492,191	+445,097	+198,623
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH					
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences...	81,000	73,688	83,000	+2,000	+9,312
AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY					
Toxic substances and environmental public health.....	76,691	62,000	79,000	+2,309	+17,000
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES...					
	6,204,785	6,429,256	6,654,191	+449,406	+224,935

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 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.....	2,994	3,500	2,994	---	-506
CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD					
Salaries and expenses.....	12,000	10,200	12,000	---	+1,800
OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION					
Salaries and expenses.....	7,500	4,000	4,000	-3,500	---
Rescission.....	---	---	-15,000	-15,000	-15,000
Total, Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation....	7,500	4,000	-11,000	-18,500	-15,000
INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT					
Payment to the Institute.....	10,458	10,710	10,772	+314	+62

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION					
Salaries and Expenses					
Museum and Research Institutes:					
National Air and Space Museum.....	20,110	21,240	21,240	+1,130	---
Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory.....	24,745	25,431	25,431	+686	---
Major scientific instrumentation.....	4,118	4,118	4,118	---	---
Universe Center.....	184	184	184	---	---
National Museum of Natural History.....	49,789	52,130	52,130	+2,341	---
National Zoological Park.....	28,066	30,105	30,105	+2,039	---
Smithsonian Environmental Research Center.....	4,357	4,670	4,670	+313	---
Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute.....	14,702	15,543	15,543	+841	---
Biodiversity Center.....	1,543	1,543	1,543	---	---
Arthur M. Sackler Gallery/Freer Gallery of Art.....	6,273	6,541	6,541	+268	---
Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage.....	3,484	3,600	3,600	+116	---
Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum.....	5,086	5,235	5,235	+149	---
Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden.....	4,544	5,051	5,051	+507	---
National Museum of African Art.....	4,854	5,022	5,022	+168	---
World Cultures Center.....	792	792	792	---	---
Anacostia Community Museum.....	2,405	2,723	2,723	+318	---
Archives of American Art.....	1,933	2,011	2,011	+78	---
National Museum of African American History and Culture.....	33,117	34,023	34,023	+906	---
National Museum of American History.....	25,478	26,899	26,899	+1,421	---
National Museum of the American Indian.....	33,648	34,982	34,982	+1,334	---
National Portrait Gallery.....	6,646	7,060	7,060	+414	---

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
National Postal Museum.....	1,581	1,865	1,865	+284	---
Smithsonian American Art Museum.....	10,389	11,089	11,089	+700	---
American Experience Center.....	600	600	600	---	---
Subtotal, Museums and Research Institutes.....	288,444	302,457	302,457	+14,013	---
Mission enabling: Program support and outreach:					
Outreach.....	9,333	9,804	9,804	+471	---
Communications.....	2,839	2,947	2,947	+108	---
Institution-wide programs.....	23,284	23,284	25,284	+2,000	+2,000
Office of Exhibits Central.....	3,169	3,308	3,308	+139	---
Museum Support Center.....	1,906	1,967	1,967	+61	---
Museum Conservation Institute.....	3,359	3,503	3,503	+144	---
Smithsonian Libraries and Archives.....	14,458	15,292	15,292	+834	---
Subtotal, Program support and outreach.....	58,348	60,105	62,105	+3,757	+2,000
Office of Chief Information Officer.....	54,247	56,110	56,110	+1,863	---
Administration.....	37,324	38,714	38,714	+1,390	---
Inspector General.....	4,077	4,231	4,231	+154	---
Facilities services:					
Facilities maintenance.....	114,545	115,999	115,999	+1,454	---
(Deferred maintenance).....	(35,000)	---	(35,000)	---	(+35,000)
Facilities operations, security and support.....	236,673	242,697	242,697	+6,024	---
Subtotal, Facilities services.....	351,218	358,696	358,696	+7,478	---

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Subtotal, Mission enabling.....	505,214	517,856	519,856	+14,642	+2,000
Total, Salaries and expenses.....	793,658	820,313	822,313	+28,655	+2,000
Facilities Capital					
Revitalization.....	224,400	239,100	200,700	-23,700	-38,400
Facilities planning and design.....	29,300	50,900	37,000	+7,700	-13,900
Total, Facilities Capital.....	253,700	290,000	237,700	-16,000	-52,300
TOTAL, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.....	1,047,358	1,110,313	1,060,013	+12,655	-50,300

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

Salaries and Expenses

Care and utilization of art collections.....	49,214	46,539	49,989	+775	+3,450
Operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds....	36,398	35,749	36,998	+600	+1,249
Protection of buildings, grounds and contents.....	27,838	32,675	31,896	+4,058	-779
General administration.....	33,572	32,211	34,359	+787	+2,148
Total, Salaries and Expenses.....	147,022	147,174	153,242	+6,220	+6,068

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Repair, Restoration and Renovation of Buildings					
Base program.....	26,203	14,413	26,203	---	+11,790
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
TOTAL, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART.....	173,225	161,587	179,445	+6,220	+17,858
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS					
Operations and maintenance.....	25,690	26,400	26,400	+710	---
Capital repair and restoration.....	17,800	14,000	14,000	-3,800	---
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
TOTAL, JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS.....	43,490	40,400	40,400	-3,090	---
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS					
Salaries and expenses.....	14,000	8,211	14,800	+800	+6,589

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES					
National Endowment for the Arts					
Grants and Administration					
Grants:					
Direct grants.....	70,160	---	74,810	+4,650	+74,810
Challenge America grants.....	7,600	---	7,600	---	+7,600
Subtotal.....	77,760	---	82,410	+4,650	+82,410
State partnerships:					
State and regional.....	40,798	---	43,238	+2,440	+43,238
Underserved set-aside.....	11,042	---	11,702	+660	+11,702
Subtotal.....	51,840	---	54,940	+3,100	+54,940
Subtotal, Grants.....	129,600	---	137,350	+7,750	+137,350
Program support:					
Administration.....	1,950	---	1,950	---	+1,950
	30,700	30,175	30,700	---	+525
Total, Arts.....	162,250	30,175	170,000	+7,750	+139,825

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
National Endowment for the Humanities					
Grants and Administration					
Grants:					
Special Initiatives.....	4,172	---	6,000	+1,828	+6,000
Federal/State partnership.....	50,028	---	52,206	+2,178	+52,206
Preservation and access.....	19,000	---	19,000	---	+19,000
Public programs.....	13,500	---	14,000	+500	+14,000
Research programs.....	14,500	---	14,500	---	+14,500
Education programs.....	12,250	---	13,094	+844	+13,094
Program development.....	500	---	500	---	+500
Digital humanities initiatives.....	4,600	---	5,000	+400	+5,000
Subtotal, Grants.....	118,550	---	124,300	+5,750	+124,300
Matching Grants:					
Treasury funds.....	2,000	---	2,000	---	+2,000
Challenge grants.....	12,500	---	14,000	+1,500	+14,000
Subtotal, Matching grants.....	14,500	---	16,000	+1,500	+16,000

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Administration.....	29,200	33,420	29,700	+500	-3,720
Total, Humanities.....	162,250	33,420	170,000	+7,750	+136,580
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
TOTAL, NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES.....	324,500	63,595	340,000	+15,500	+276,405
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS					
Salaries and expenses.....	3,240	3,240	3,240	---	---
NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS					
Grants.....	5,000	---	5,000	---	+5,000
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION					
Salaries and expenses.....	7,378	7,400	7,400	+22	---
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	8,124	8,124	8,124	---	---

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM					
Holocaust Memorial Museum.....	60,388	60,388	62,388	+2,000	+2,000
PRESIDIO TRUST					
Operations.....	10,000	-1,000	20,000	+10,000	+21,000
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,800	---	220	-1,580	+220
WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,000	1,000	---	-1,000	-1,000
WORLD WAR I CENTENNIAL COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	7,000	6,000	6,000	-1,000	---

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
ALYCE SPOTTED BEAR AND WALTER SOBOLEFF COMMISSION ON NATIVE CHILDREN					
Salaries and expenses.....	500	---	---	-500	---
TOTAL, TITLE III, RELATED AGENCIES.....	15,379,028	15,306,635	15,968,571	+589,543	+661,936
Appropriations.....	(15,381,028)	(15,307,635)	(15,984,571)	(+603,543)	(+676,936)
Rescissions.....	(-2,000)	---	(-15,000)	(-13,000)	(-15,000)
TITLE IV - GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Extend FTCA coverage to Urban Indian Organizations (Sec. 428).....	---	3,000	---	---	-3,000
FTCA coverage for IHS volunteers (Sec. 432).....	---	1,000	---	---	-1,000
Communications Site Administration (rescission).....	-1,000	---	---	+1,000	---
TOTAL, TITLE IV, GENERAL PROVISIONS.....	-1,000	4,000	---	+1,000	-4,000

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE V - ADDITIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENTS					
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Bureau of Indian Education					
Education Construction:					
Replacement/School Construction (emergency).....	---	---	350,000	+350,000	+350,000
Replacement/New Employee Housing (emergency).....	---	---	50,000	+50,000	+50,000
Facilities Improvement and Repair (emergency).....	---	---	100,000	+100,000	+100,000
Total, Education Construction.....	---	---	500,000	+500,000	+500,000
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY					
Office of Inspector General					
Audits, evaluations, and investigations (emergency)...	---	---	40,000	+40,000	+40,000
Hazardous Substance Superfund					
Superfund cleanup:					
Superfund: Emergency response and removal (emergency).....	---	---	150,000	+150,000	+150,000
Superfund: Federal facilities (emergency).....	---	---	50,000	+50,000	+50,000
Superfund: Remedial (emergency).....	---	---	800,000	+800,000	+800,000
Total, Hazardous Substance Superfund.....	---	---	1,000,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)					
Clean water state revolving fund (SRF) (emergency)....	---	---	6,355,000	+6,355,000	+6,355,000
Drinking water state revolving fund (SRF) (emergency)....	---	---	3,855,000	+3,855,000	+3,855,000
Brownfields projects (emergency).....	---	---	350,000	+350,000	+350,000
Diesel emissions grants (emergency).....	---	---	450,000	+450,000	+450,000
Small and Disadvantaged Communities (emergency).....	---	---	50,000	+50,000	+50,000
Reducing Lead in Drinking Water (emergency).....	---	---	500,000	+500,000	+500,000
Sewer Overflow Control Grants (emergency).....	---	---	400,000	+400,000	+400,000
Total, State and Tribal Assistance Grants.....	---	---	11,960,000	+11,960,000	+11,960,000
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE					
Indian Health Facilities:					
Maintenance and Improvement (emergency).....	---	---	200,000	+200,000	+200,000
Health care facilities construction (emergency)...	---	---	1,250,000	+1,250,000	+1,250,000
Equipment (emergency).....	---	---	50,000	+50,000	+50,000
Total, Indian Health Facilities.....	---	---	1,500,000	+1,500,000	+1,500,000
Total, title V - Additional Infrastructure Investments.....	---	---	15,000,000	+15,000,000	+15,000,000

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
GRAND TOTAL.....	38,302,720	34,055,458	54,173,720	+15,871,000	+20,108,262
Appropriations.....	(36,116,953)	(31,906,515)	(51,986,720)	(+15,869,767)	(+20,080,205)
Rescissions.....	(-64,233)	(-191,057)	(-163,000)	(-98,767)	(+28,057)
Rescissions of Contract Authority.....	---	---	---	---	---
Emergency appropriations.....	---	---	(15,000,000)	(+15,000,000)	(+15,000,000)
Fire suppression cap adjustment.....	(2,250,000)	(2,350,000)	(2,350,000)	(+100,000)	---
(By transfer).....	(42,333)	(28,822)	(42,341)	(+8)	(+13,519)
(Transfer out).....	(-42,333)	(-28,822)	(-42,341)	(-8)	(-13,519)
(Discretionary total).....	(38,239,000)	(34,001,738)	(54,110,000)	(+15,871,000)	(+20,108,262)

MINORITY VIEWS

The Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, 2021, includes much needed funding to conserve our nation's natural, cultural, and environmental resources, and to increase the federal commitment to honor our treaties and trust agreements with American Indians and Alaska Natives. We appreciate the sincere efforts of the Subcommittee and Full Committee Chairs to produce a fiscal year 2021 bill that accommodates many bipartisan priorities and addresses concerns of Members on both sides of the aisle. We also commend Chair McCollum for the thoughtful way she has handled the business of the Subcommittee during this unprecedented year.

We are pleased to see that the bill fully funds the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program, prioritizes funding to maintain our national parks, and supports efforts to stop illegal trafficking of endangered wildlife. The bill also includes significant funding for wildfire suppression and hazardous fuels activities, which will be critical in what could be an especially challenging wildland fire year.

The bill also includes initiatives to protect the Great Lakes by reducing harmful algal blooms, addressing coastline erosion, and eradicating invasive Asian carp. Lastly, we are pleased the bill helps Tribal communities across Indian Country with critical healthcare, education, and law enforcement needs, among others. We are especially pleased to see critical funding is included to reduce violence against women.

Still, in spite of the many important programs funded across the bill, we are unable to support it as written due to concerns about policies and funding levels. The bill adds several new controversial riders, administrative provisions, and report language directives that are aimed at limiting responsible natural resource development and preventing the Administration from reducing regulatory burdens. The bill also eliminates several long-standing, common-sense provisions that have enjoyed historical, bipartisan support. Adding these provisions back will be essential to reaching a bipartisan agreement.

Another area of concern is energy. Several provisions and proposed funding levels in the bill curtail our nation's energy independence by limiting conventional energy development. It is critical that we continue to support both conventional and renewable energy development as America advances its energy independence. An all-of-the-above energy strategy protects American jobs, reduces energy costs, and grows our economy.

A final area of concern is the spending proposed in this bill. While we have an obligation to protect our environment and public lands for future generations, we also have an obligation to be good stewards of our tax dollars, which will also have a profound impact on the generations to come. In that respect, this legislation falls

short. The bill benefits from off-budget, emergency funding provided in other bills. And, instead of using the savings from the assumed passage of the Great American Outdoors Act to offset the costs, the bill reallocates those funds.

The bill also includes a new title with \$15,000,000,000 in emergency infrastructure funding that the Majority included without input from the Minority. No doubt there are infrastructure programs in this bill that are deserving of funds, but that alone does not give the Federal Government license to continue to borrow and spend without an overarching plan for fiscal responsibility.

Despite our concerns with the policy and funding issues discussed above, we pledge to continue to work together to resolve these differences. The Subcommittee has a long-standing tradition of bipartisanship, and we will continue to work in good faith with Chair McCollum, Chairwoman Lowey, and our other colleagues to craft an Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill that can receive broad, bipartisan support.

KAY GRANGER.
DAVID P. JOYCE.

