

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF
THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2018

SUMMARY OF BILL

For this bill, estimates totaling \$32,598,496,000 in new obligational authority are provided for the programs and activities of the agencies and bureaus of the Department of the Interior, except the Bureau of Reclamation, and the following related agencies:

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

MAJOR CHANGES RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

This bill includes revisions to the budget estimate for the 2018 fiscal year.

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

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with budget estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
Bureau of Land Management	1,073,572	1,236,070	+ 162,498
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	1,302,619	1,479,341	+ 176,722
National Park Service	2,553,446	2,942,133	+ 388,687
United States Geological Survey	922,168	1,085,167	+ 162,999
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management	114,166	99,166	– 15,000
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	115,011	109,240	– 5,771
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	129,439	252,283	+ 122,844
Bureau of Indian Affairs	2,488,059	2,867,314	+ 379,255
Departmental Offices	443,220	469,955	+ 26,735
Department-wide Programs	1,474,227	1,631,709	+ 157,482
Total, Title I—Department of the Interior	10,615,927	12,172,378	+ 1,556,451
TITLE II—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY			
Science and Technology	450,812	634,029	+ 183,217
Environmental Programs and Management	1,717,484	2,480,543	+ 763,059
Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund	3,674	3,674	.....
Office of Inspector General	37,475	40,000	+ 2,525
Buildings and Facilities	39,553	34,467	– 5,086
Hazardous Substance Superfund	762,063	1,090,735	+ 328,672
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	47,429	91,941	+ 44,512
Inland Oil Spill Program	15,717	18,209	+ 2,492
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	2,933,467	3,553,041	+ 619,574
WIFIA	20,000	30,000	+ 10,000
Total, Title II—Environmental Protection Agency	5,655,000	7,908,965	+ 2,253,965
TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES			
Department of Agriculture: Forest Service	4,716,560	5,802,106	+ 1,085,546
Department of Health and Human Services:			
Indian Health Service	4,739,291	5,040,886	+ 301,595
National Institutes of Health: National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	59,607	77,349	+ 17,742
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	62,000	74,691	+ 12,691
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality	2,994	3,000	+ 6
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board	9,420	11,000	+ 1,580
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	14,970	14,970	.....
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	11,596	9,835	– 1,761
Smithsonian Institution	947,000	878,444	– 68,556
National Gallery of Art	147,000	156,525	+ 9,525
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	36,740	36,740	.....
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	7,474	10,500	+ 3,026
National Endowment for the Arts	29,019	149,849	+ 120,830
National Endowment for the Humanities	42,307	149,848	+ 107,541
Commission of Fine Arts	2,600	2,762	+ 162
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs .....	.....	2,000	+ 2,000
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	6,400	6,400	.....
National Capital Planning Commission	7,948	7,948	.....
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum	54,000	57,000	+ 3,000
Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission	86,800	16,800	– 70,000
Women's Suffrage Centennial Commission .....	.....	1,000	+ 1,000
World War I Centennial Commission	7,000	3,500	– 3,500
Total, Title III—Related Agencies	10,989,882	12,513,153	+ 1,523,271
Grand Total	27,260,809	32,598,496	+ 5,337,687

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

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

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2017 enacted	Budget request (Discretionary)	In this bill
Land and Water Conservation Fund	400,000	64,040	400,000
State and Local Programs	160,806	11,524	150,638
National Park Service State Assistance	110,006	3,043	124,000
Coop. Endangered Species Conservation Fund	30,800	.....	19,638
Rescission .....	.....	.....	- 3,000
American Battlefield Protection Act	10,000	8,481	10,000
Highlands Conservation Act	10,000	.....	.....
Forest Legacy Program	62,347	.....	58,920
Rescission	12,002	.....	.....
Federal Land Acquisition	177,849	50,997	180,200
Bureau of Land Management	31,416	3,609	24,916
Rescission .....	.....	.....	- 1,769
Fish and Wildlife Service	49,995	17,051	55,439
Rescission .....	.....	.....	- 4,572
National Park Service	42,023	14,856	46,199
Rescission .....	.....	.....	- 4,500
Forest Service	54,415	7,000	69,487
Rescission .....	.....	.....	- 5,000
Department of the Interior Valuation Services	11,000	10,000	10,242

WILDLAND FIRE BUDGETING REFORMS

The bill provides a total of \$3,609,304,000 for wildland fire-fighting programs for the Forest Service and Department of the Interior, including a total amount of \$1,953,000,000 for wildland fire suppression activities of which \$506,776,000 is provided with an emergency designation for additional suppression resources in the event the 10-year average appropriated is not sufficient to cover the costs of wildfire suppression. The recommendation also includes an important reform proposal that amends the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112-25) to allow certain wildland fire suppression activities to be funded through a disaster cap adjustment consistent with other natural disasters, and is included in title V. Under congressional budgeting rules, this bill cannot both create a new cap adjustment to the statutory discretionary spending limits and appropriate funding under that cap. Therefore, no funds are recommended through the disaster cap adjustment.

Historically, appropriations for wildland firefighting is determined by the 10-year average of suppression costs. The proposal continues this practice and only provides access to the cap adjustment when regular fire suppression amounts are exhausted. The funding provided in this bill, the disaster cap proposal and the \$506,776,000 in additional suppression resources should allow the agencies to execute their budgets more effectively because the threat of fire borrowing has been reduced.

The Committee notes that in order for the cap adjustment for wildland fire suppression to end the practice of fire borrowing, there must be sufficient amounts available for disaster response under the current disaster relief cap adjustment established by the Budget Control Act. The Budget Process chapter of the Analytical

Perspectives volume accompanying the President's 2018 Budget notes that, "the allowable adjustment for disaster relief funding is declining to levels that approximate average annual Federal disaster assistance budget requests (which supports previously declared catastrophic disasters, future non-catastrophic disasters, and a limited amount of above-average future disaster activity). This amount will soon likely be insufficient to support the costs of future Presidentially declared disasters . . . The Administration will continue to review potential options for addressing the declining cap adjustment and looks forward to working with the Congress on disaster funding needs." In light of the Administration's desire to work with Congress to both provide for disaster funding needs and to address longstanding concerns regarding how budgeting occurs for wildland fire suppression, the Committee's proposal to fix wild-fire funding with a cap adjustment presupposes enactment of a mechanism to address the declining cap adjustment. Absent that, enacting a cap adjustment for wildland fire suppression would result in amounts available for disaster response that would not be sufficient to fund both state and local recovery obligations and to provide reliable funding for extraordinary wildfire suppression costs. This could mean that the agencies charged with fighting wildland fires would still potentially be vulnerable to the fire borrowing that the cap adjustment is intended to fix.

The Committee expects imminent enactment of a supplemental appropriations bill to repay the Forest Service \$526,500,000 for amounts borrowed from non-fire accounts to cover wildfire suppression costs for fiscal year 2017. Additionally, the supplemental will provide \$50,000,000 for the Department of the Interior to repay amounts transferred from the Department to the Forest Service for wildland fire suppression costs for fiscal year 2017.

MULTI-AGENCY DIRECTIVES

Wildlife Data Coordination.—The Department of the Interior and U.S. Forest Service are expected to prioritize continued coordination with other Federal agencies and State wildlife agencies to utilize State fish and wildlife data and analyses as an applicable source to inform land use, land planning, and related natural resource decisions. Federal agencies should not unnecessarily duplicate raw data, but when appropriate, evaluate existing analysis of data prepared by the States and reciprocally, share data with State wildlife managers, to ensure that the most complete data set is available for decision support systems.

Land Grants, Acequias and Community Ditches.—The Secretaries of the Interior and 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.

White Nose Bat Syndrome.—The Forest Service, the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the United States Geological Survey are to be commended for their respective roles in bat conservation and in the fight against white-nose syndrome in bats. These agencies must continue to play an important role in the implementation of the National Science Strategy on white-nose syndrome. Within the

funds provided, these agencies are expected to prioritize research on, and efforts to address, white-nose syndrome in bats and also to work with other Federal, State, and private organizations to implement the North American Bat Monitoring Program.

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

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

Land and Water Conservation Fund [LWCF].—The Committee's recommendation for fiscal year 2018 is \$400,000,000, equal to the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. Consistent with the directive contained in division G of the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 115–31, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2017, the Department of the Interior and the U.S. Forest Service provided ranked prioritized lists of Federal land acquisition projects to the Committee on July 19, 2017. The Committee utilized these lists as ranked by the agencies in priority order to include projects and funding levels for LWCF programs in this recommendation.

The agencies are directed to continue their longstanding process of identifying and prioritizing potential Federal land acquisition projects in anticipation of program appropriations. As consistent with previous years and as part of the annual budget process, the Committee directs each agency to submit a comprehensive list of ranked projects to the Committee within 30 days of the submission of the fiscal year 2019 budget or March 1, 2018, whichever comes first. The comprehensive list is expected to be comprised of projects for which a willing seller has been identified, an appraisal or market research has been initiated, and the projects have been deemed by management units and regional or state offices to meet resource management goals or the parcel is part of an exchange, inholding, or donation. To the extent that the President's Budget includes funding for land acquisition projects, the prioritization of projects should be consistent with the comprehensive list of ranked projects provided to the Committee.

Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act [ANILCA] Training.—The Department of the Interior and the Forest Service shall conduct annual ANILCA training for all employees with any oversight, regulatory, or managerial duties or responsibilities for the State of Alaska. Additionally, the Department of the Interior

and the Forest Service shall conduct annual ANILCA training in a village within a conservation system unit for all land managers stationed within the State of Alaska.

Paper Reduction Efforts.—The Committee is concerned about the millions of taxpayer dollars spent on wasteful printing practices each year and the lack of clear printing policies within each of the agencies. While progress has been made to better utilize the cloud and digitize records, little progress has been made to reform in-house printing practices. The Committee urges each agency funded by this bill to work with the Office of Management and Budget to reduce printing and reproduction by 34 percent and directs each agency to submit a report to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act on what steps have been taken to reduce printing volume and costs. The report should specifically identify how much money each agency will be saving.

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

Fleet Management Practices.—Agencies shall provide supporting documentation on their methods for determining their optimal fleet inventories and justification for any deviation from GSA's Federal Property Management Regulations. Agency OIGs shall be responsible for doing yearly audits of fleet management practices and be made publicly available.

Invasive Species.—The Committee recognizes the critical importance of early detection and rapid response [EDRR] of invasive species as a strategy to mitigate the threats and impacts of invasive species and expects the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service to prioritize EDRR and control of invasive species that imperil endangered, threatened, or candidate species. In particular, the Committee supports efforts to prioritize EDRR in areas with large populations of invasive species. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the agencies shall provide the Committee with a report on their efforts to prioritize EDRR as part of their expected program of work for fiscal year 2018, including detail on how the agencies plan to protect specific native species and natural resource values on public lands across the Nation.

Executive Order 13658.—The Committee continues to be concerned about the impacts of Executive Order 13658 on outfitters operating on public lands and urges the affected agencies funded by this act to work with the Department of Labor to seek an alternative remedy to implementing the 2014 rule.

Cooper Landing Bypass.—The Committee directs the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service to work with the Department of Transportation to complete an Environmental Impact Statement [EIS] to relocate a 15-mile segment of Alaska Highway 1 along the Kenai River near Cooper Landing. As they work to complete the EIS, the agencies should prioritize the protection of salmon from road runoff and hazardous materials and seek to avoid construction

delays that may occur as the result of significant new bridge construction over river crossings. Within 30 days of enactment of this act, the agencies shall provide the Committee with a status update on their progress including a detailed schedule for completion of the EIS.

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

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

Navajo Generating Station.—The Committee is concerned that the Navajo Generating Station [NGS] is currently slated to close in 2019. Changes in operation at the NGS will drastically shift the economy of the Four Corners region, and there has been little planning in the region to prepare for a transition. In this situation, the Federal Government has Tribal trust, fiduciary, and environmental responsibilities related to both the entities engaged at NGS as well as taxpayers. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of the Interior and the EPA Administrator to provide a report to the Committee within 180 days detailing the current status of the consultation with local Tribes, communities and impacted stakeholders. The report should detail what options are being considered for workforce planning and transition and what options exist for future investment in the region, when and if, the NGS and/or other power plants in the region close.

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

REPROGRAMMING GUIDELINES

The Committee retains the reprogramming guidelines contained in the Statement of Managers accompanying the Conference Report for the Fiscal Year 2017 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (Public Law 114–113).

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

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

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriations, 2017	\$1,095,375,000
Budget estimate, 2018	963,163,000
Committee recommendation	1,094,492,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$1,094,492,000 for the Management of Lands and Resources account. This amount is \$883,000 below the enacted level and \$148,312,000 above the request. Program changes to the enacted level are detailed in the following budget activity narratives. Funding levels for each sub-activity can be found in the table that accompanies this statement.

The United States, as an Arctic Nation, has broad interest in the region, which includes meeting security needs, protecting the environment, responsibly managing resources, supporting indigenous communities, promoting scientific research and strengthening international cooperation. The United States assumed chairmanship of the Arctic Council in April of 2015 for a 2-year term. During this period, our Nation had an opportunity to focus on our status as an Arctic Nation and to work toward making significant progress on policy objectives in the 2009 National Security Directive and the 2013 National Strategy for the Arctic Region. The Bureau is directed to focus on enhancing economic opportunities for the people who live and work in the Arctic. While the Committee appreciates the diverse mission of the Arctic Council, it believes that focusing on subsistence and improving the lives of the local communities through economic development is of the utmost importance.

The Bureau is directed to provide information to the Committee within 45 days of enactment of this act detailing efforts resulting from direction contained in the Fiscal Year 2017 Senate Report and Statement of Managers.

Land Resources.—The bill provides \$259,251,000 for land resources, an increase of \$8,559,000 above the enacted level and \$47,023,000 above the request. Within the funds provided for Rangeland Management the Committee provides a \$4,000,000 increase and directs the Bureau to implement the Secretary's directive to adopt more aggressive practices to prevent catastrophic wildfires through robust fuels reduction and pre-suppression techniques, and to manage the spread of invasive plants.

Greater Sage-Grouse.—The Committee encourages the Department to carefully review data produced as part of the draft Environmental Impact Statement [DEIS] published in the Federal Register on December 30, 2016 (Document Number: 2016–31629) dealing with the proposed withdrawal of approximately 10 million acres of Federal locatable minerals on Federal land throughout certain Western states for the purpose of sage-grouse conservation. The Committee recognizes the proposed mineral withdrawal is inconsistent with state conservation plans. Further, the Committee recognizes the Department has stated that mining operations on these lands would directly affect less than 0.1 percent of the sage-grouse occupied range. Additionally, the Committee directs the Department to reconsider Governors' consistency reviews of Sage Grouse Conservation Management Plans and to develop policies that take into account inconsistencies with State plans.

Wild Horses and Burros.—The Committee appreciates the seriousness with which the request takes the on-range overpopulation of wild horses and burros. With on-range wild horse population 270 percent over Appropriate Management Level; on-range wild horse populations doubling roughly every 4 years; adoption numbers steadily decreasing over the last decade, and unlikely to return to historic levels; range conditions inadequate to sustain both wild horses and burros and native wildlife habitat; and significant trespass issues and instances where wild horses are found outside designated Herd Management Areas, the Committee recognizes that bold steps must be taken to put this program on a path to sustainability. The Committee looks forward to the release of the report required by the Statement of Managers accompanying division G of the Omnibus Appropriations Act of 2017 and is hopeful that it will contain a range of humane and politically viable options that can collectively be implemented to drastically reduce on-range populations and a variety of methods to limit unsustainable on-range reproduction and the Committee has provided an additional \$5,000,000 to begin this effort. The Committee again asserts its position that no one solution will resolve this issue and multiple approaches employed together are necessary to controlling the current unsustainable trajectory of wild horse and burro population growth.

Vacant Grazing Allotments.—The bill contains a provision to make vacant grazing allotments available to a holder of a grazing permit or lease when lands covered by the holder of the permit or lease are unusable because of drought or wildfire, or other condition beyond the control of the permittee.

Red Cliffs National Conservation Area.—Regarding Red Cliffs National Conservation Area, the Committee directs the Secretary to clarify that nothing in section 1974(h) of Public Law 111–11 pro-

hibits the authorization of the development of utilities, particularly given the importance of potential utility development to the surrounding communities. Additionally, the Bureau is aware of the long-term transportation needs of Washington County and is directed to work cooperatively with the county and State for the issuance and development of a northern corridor right-of-way in Washington County.

Wildlife and Fisheries.—The bill provides \$113,281,000 for wildlife and fisheries, which is \$2,530,000 below the enacted level and \$26,362,000 above the request. The Committee notes that nearly \$70,000,000 in increases to base funding are held over from fiscal years 2015 through 2017 and are included in the bill for activities related to sage-grouse.

National Seed Strategy.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the National Seed Strategy, particularly in the aftermath of the recent, severe fire season, and directs the Bureau to continue to implement the strategy in a manner that balances the need for a variety of seeds to accomplish immediate and long-term restoration goals.

Recreation Management.—The bill provides \$66,115,000 for recreation management, a decrease of \$5,614,000 below the enacted level and \$3,336,000 above the request. Of the funds provided, \$13,515,000 is for wilderness management and \$52,600,000 is for recreation management activities to reflect the direction of the Committee for the Bureau to prioritize recreation management over the identification of lands to be managed as wilderness. Of the funds made available for wilderness, priority shall be given to activities to improve wilderness habitat and adjoining habitat by managing for noxious weed infestations and fuels management.

Sabinoso Wilderness.—The Committee is aware that the 60-day congressional notification period required by the Wilderness Act has concluded, without objection, for the gift of land in San Miguel County, New Mexico, adjacent to the Sabinoso Wilderness, and expects the Secretary to complete acceptance of the donation by November 1, 2017.

Energy and Minerals Management.—The bill provides \$188,047,000 for oil, gas, coal, and other minerals management, an increase of \$15,201,000 above the enacted level and \$10,648,000 above the request. The detailed allocation of funding by program is included in the table that accompanies this statement. Within the oil and gas programs, funding levels are sufficient to maintain program capacity and to complete the next cluster of legacy well remediation. In light of improvements made to the program coupled with development trends, funds made available for renewable energy are sufficient to meet the demand and needs for the program. The Bureau is directed to brief the Committee on the status of hardrock mining programs and the potential impacts of legislative proposals before Congress within 45 days of enactment of this act.

Soda Ash.—The Committee is concerned about maintaining the United States' global competitiveness in the production of natural soda ash. The United States contains approximately 90 percent of the world's natural soda ash deposits, while many international competitors are producing synthetic soda ash using more energy and generating higher emissions than natural soda ash production.

The Committee recommends a reduction of the Federal royalty rate for soda ash mined on Federal land to allow for competition in the soda ash international market. The Committee directs the Bureau to, within 60 days of enactment, exercise its authority to reduce the Federal royalty rate for soda ash to 2 percent.

Required Reports.—The Committee directs the Bureau to submit the reports for 2016 and 2017 required under 42 U.S.C. 15924(e) no later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act.

Legacy Wells.—The Bureau is directed to develop a long-term strategy to fund and complete the remediation of remaining legacy wells within its jurisdiction.

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

Ambler Mining District.—The Committee is concerned that consideration of the application for the road from the Dalton Highway to the Ambler Mining District is inconsistent with the timelines required in the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act [ANILCA] and expects the Bureau, after local consultation and subsistence impact reviews, to expeditiously complete and finalize environmental reviews, including consideration of the inclusion of broadband infrastructure, if and as requested by the applicant. Additionally, all Federal agencies are expected to consider and make timely decisions within their jurisdiction concurrent with the environmental reviews to ensure all approvals for the project can be completed within the timeframe required in ANILCA.

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

Eastern Interior Planning Area of Alaska.—The Committee is displeased with the Bureau's Regional Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement [RMP/EIS] for the Eastern Interior Planning Area of Alaska. While the Committee recognizes that some parts of the Eastern Interior of Alaska may deserve special protection, the plans make major substantive changes to land management plans that have governed the Eastern Interior of Alaska for over 30 years, which will in turn affect the people who live in or near the area as well as those who travel there. The breadth and scope of the agency action on new designations of "Areas of Critical Environmental Concern" and the retention of a large percentage of existing Public Land Orders originally withdrawn pursuant to section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act are especially problematic. The Committee encourages the Bureau to review and consider reducing the restrictions imposed through the Fortymile Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan.

Realty and Ownership Management.—The bill provides \$73,480,000 for public land realty and ownership management activities, equal to the enacted level and \$13,141,000 above the request. The Committee continues the direction to the Bureau to coordinate with all responsible Federal agencies to expedite the cleanup process of contaminated Alaska Native lands, including the Department of Defense and the Forest Service, so that the lands

meet appropriate environmental standards at the earliest possible date.

Resource Protection and Maintenance.—The bill provides \$107,644,000 for resource protection and maintenance, a decrease of \$6,596,000 below the enacted level and \$23,657,000 above the request. The Bureau is expected to prioritize marijuana eradication programs. The Bureau is encouraged to consider recurring recreational events carefully as land use plans are revised or updated.

Chaco Canyon Oil & Gas.—The Committee commends the Bureau of Land Management and the Bureau of Indian Affairs for conducting the Resource Management Plan [RMP] amendment in the Greater Chaco Canyon area as co-leads and the Committee directs the bureaus to complete joint planning efforts thoroughly and expeditiously and to apply the model where else it makes sense.

Red River Land Ownership.—The Bureau is expected to defer any final decision-making regarding land use plans as part of the Oklahoma, Kansas, and Texas Resource Management Plan Revision until appropriate surveys have been conducted to determine ownership along the Red River or until a legislative solution is enacted.

Transportation and Facilities Maintenance.—The bill provides \$65,826,000 for transportation and facilities maintenance, a decrease of \$2,500,000 below the enacted level and \$3,008,000 above the request.

Workforce and Organizational Support.—The bill provides \$168,707,000 for workforce organization and support, \$1,158,000 below the enacted level and equal to the request.

National Landscape Conservation System.—The bill provides \$31,819,000 for major units of the National Landscape Conservation System, \$5,000,000 below the enacted level and \$4,124,000 above the request. It is the Committee's belief that when developing a plan for a national monument, livestock grazing should continue at historic levels and be considered integral, or inextricably tied, to existing and future conditions of the area.

Mining Law Administration.—The bill provides \$39,696,000 for mining law administration. This amount is equal to the budget request and the enacted level and is fully offset by collections from mining claims fees.

Rio Puerco Watershed.—Congress authorized the Rio Puerco Watershed Committee in 1996 to collaboratively identify and implement projects to restore the watershed. The Committee supports this ongoing collaborative work in this area and encourages the Bureau to continue supporting this important work.

The Omnibus Appropriations Act of 2017 provided for the creation of the Bureau of Land Management Foundation. The Committee expects the Bureau to consult with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriation throughout the establishment process and notes that the intent of the Foundation does not include acquisition of lands, either through purchase or donation, to add to the Federal estate.

LAND ACQUISITION
(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2017	\$31,416,000
Budget estimate, 2018	3,609,000
Committee recommendation	¹ 23,147,000

¹ Includes \$1,769,000 rescission from prior appropriations and unobligated balances.

The bill provides \$24,916,000 for land acquisition, including a rescission of \$1,769,000 from prior appropriations and unobligated balances for a total of \$23,147,000 for this activity. The Committee provides \$8,000,000 for recreational access, equal to the enacted level. The amount provided within this bill is available for the following distribution of funds and projects as ranked and provided by the administration:

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
[In thousands of dollars]

State	Project	Budget estimate	Bill (Discretionary)
ID	Upper Snake/South Fork Snake Area of Critical Environmental Concern/Special Recreation Management Area		1,800
OR	North Umpqua Wild and Scenic River		1,500
CA	Mojave Trails National Monument		1,400
WY	North Platte River Special Recreation Management Area		4,000
NM	Rio Grande del Norte National Monument		900
ID	Salmon River SRMA		700
UT	Red Cliffs National Conservation Area		3,000
	Sportsman/Recreational Access		8,000
	Acquisition Management	1,996	2,000
	Inholdings, Emergencies, and Hardships	1,613	1,616
	Subtotal, Land Acquisition	3,609	24,916
	Rescission of funds		- 1,769
	Total, Land Acquisition		23,147

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Appropriations, 2017	\$106,985,000
Budget estimate, 2018	89,800,000
Committee recommendation	101,431,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$101,431,000 for Oregon and California Grant Lands, a decrease of \$5,554,000 below the enacted level and \$11,631,000 above the request. The Committee appreciates the unique and important role of the Oregon and California Grants Lands within the Bureau. The Committee is concerned about the Bureau's ability to generate an adequate and predictable supply of timber and the resulting county revenues in Western Oregon under the agency's plan that limits sustained yield management to just 20 percent of the forest land. The Committee is concerned that the Bureau's management is inconsistent with the agency's principal obligation under the Oregon and California Act and believes the Bureau should reconsider its current direction. Decreases in funding within this program are for non-timber producing activities. Additionally, the Bureau should focus on reducing

the program’s facilities footprint. No funds are provided for construction of new recreational facilities within the program.

Sudden Oak Death.—The Committee is aware that since 2001, and in partnership with the U.S. Forest Service, funding has been adequate to cover Sudden Oak Death infestations on public lands in Oregon, and the Bureau has been able to treat all of the infestations occurring on its lands within the quarantine area. The Committee expects the funding provided to be adequate to continue to for these efforts.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2017	\$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2018	10,000,000
Committee recommendation	10,000,000

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

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

Appropriations, 2017	\$31,050,000
Offsetting collections	- 31,050,000
Budget estimate, 2018	24,595,000
Offsetting collections	- 24,595,000
Committee recommendation	24,595,000
Offsetting collections	- 24,595,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$24,595,000 for service charges, deposits, and forfeitures. The appropriation is fully offset by the collection of fees to pay for reasonable administrative and other costs.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

Appropriations, 2017	\$24,000,000
Budget estimate, 2018	24,000,000
Committee recommendation	24,000,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$24,000,000 for miscellaneous trust funds, equal to the enacted level.

FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is the principal Federal agency responsible for conserving, protecting and enhancing fish, wildlife and plants and their habitats. The Service manages more than 150 million acres in the National Wildlife Refuge System, which encompasses 566 national wildlife refuges, thousands of small wetlands and other special management areas and Marine National Monuments. It also operates 72 national fish hatcheries, 65 fish and wildlife management offices, and 80 ecological services field stations. The agency enforces Federal wildlife laws, administers the Endangered Species Act, manages migratory bird populations, restores nationally significant fisheries, conserves and restores wildlife habitat such as wetlands, and helps foreign governments with their conservation efforts. It also oversees the Federal Assistance program, which distributes hundreds of millions of dollars in excise

taxes on fishing and hunting equipment to State fish and wildlife agencies.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2017	\$1,258,761,000
Budget estimate, 2018	1,151,129,000
Committee recommendation	1,245,831,000

The bill provides \$1,245,831,000 for resource management. This amount is \$12,930,000 below the fiscal year 2017 enacted level and \$94,702,000 above the administration’s request.

Ecological Services.—\$239,129,000 is provided for Ecological Services activities. Within the ecological services program, funding is provided as follows:

Listing.—\$17,122,000 is provided for endangered species listing activities, as requested. The Committee has provided \$1,498,000 for petition activities, \$501,000 for listing of foreign species, and \$3,270,000 for critical habitat designations. Consistent with the request, legislative caps for petition processing, for listing activities related to foreign species, and for critical habitat designations have been maintained. The Service is directed to brief the Committee on the effectiveness of the legislative caps as a workload management tool prior to submission of the fiscal year 2019 budget request.

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

Transparency of Data.—The Committee remains concerned about the extent to which underlying data used in listing determinations and critical habitat designations is made available to the public. The Committee directs the Service to develop a plan to improve transparency of the underlying data it uses to make determinations for species listings and de-listing activities before the end of fiscal year 2018. The plan should including details on how the Service will publish all data and materials used in listing determinations on the Internet.

Traditional Knowledge.—Secretarial Order #3206 guides the Service’s work with Tribal governments related to the Endangered Species Act [ESA]. It emphasizes that use of traditional knowledge can be an important factor that can supplement and shed light on scientific evidence used to make decisions related to listing decisions and habitat management. While that is the case, the Committee is concerned that there has been a lack of incorporation of traditional knowledge in implementation of the ESA. Therefore, when appropriate, the Committee expects the Service to make every effort to incorporate traditional knowledge as it implements the ESA. Further, the Committee expects the Service to engage in additional outreach to Tribal governments in circumstances where traditional knowledge may provide valuable information. The Serv-

ice should brief the Committee on its efforts regarding traditional knowledge within 60 days of enactment of this act.

Planning and Consultation.—The bill provides \$104,079,000 for planning and consultation, \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2017 level. The increase should be used to assist the Service with National Environmental Policy Act [NEPA] compliance and specifically avoid delays in permitting energy development and infrastructure projects. Within planning and consultation, \$4,000,000 is provided for Gulf Coast Restoration activities to ensure that the Service has the resources necessary to avoid delays in projects related to the *Deepwater Horizon* incident. This is consistent with the amount provided in fiscal year 2017. Because the Committee has provided the Service with substantial resources for Gulf Coast Restoration, the Committee expects the Service to move forward with project reviews in a timely manner.

Conservation and Restoration.—The bill provides \$32,396,000 for conservation and restoration. This is equal to the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

Recovery.—\$85,532,000 is provided for recovery, an increase of \$1,500,000 over the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. The bill eliminates all funding for cooperative recovery, as proposed by the administration, because the Service has indicated that the highest priority activities have been achieved. The bill provides an additional \$1,373,000 to the Service to move forward with the highest priority recovery activities. The Service should focus its resources on delisting and downlisting of species that have met articulated conservation goals and should use funding to propose or finalize rules for species with completed 5-year review status reviews that recommend delisting and downlisting. There are at least 49 species that fit into that category.

Within the funds provided, \$3,000,000 is for the State of the Birds program. Additionally, the Service is directed to use \$1,000,000 of the amount provided to reinstate the wolf-livestock loss demonstration program as authorized by Public Law 111–11. States with de-listed wolf populations shall continue to be eligible for funding, provided that those States continue to meet the eligibility criteria contained in Public Law 111–11.

California Condor and Aplomado Falcon.—The Service is directed to prioritize the recovery of the California condor and the aplomado falcon. The bill provides \$1,500,000 to enable the long-standing public-private partnership to continue to support the wild population through captive propagation, releases, and management, as the Service and the States work to address the continued environmental threats to the species, including lead. The Service is directed to provide the Committee with a report on the effectiveness of such partnerships within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act.

American Burying Beetle.—The Committee is aware that the Service is currently undertaking a required status review of the American Burying Beetle to determine whether listing as an endangered species is still warranted. Within funds provided, the Service is directed to propose a rule by the end of the fiscal year to delist or downlist the American Burying Beetle should the status review make a finding that delisting or downlisting is warranted.

North Carolina Red Wolf.—The Committee acknowledges the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission's request that the Service end the Red Wolf recovery program and declare the Red Wolf extinct. The program has failed to meet population goals for the Red Wolf and has impacted North Carolina landowners and the populations of several other native species. The Committee encourages the Service to consider ending the program in fiscal year 2018 and expects the Service to work closely with the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission during fiscal year 2018 as it determines further actions on this matter.

Eider Recovery Efforts.—The Service is directed to continue its support of captive propagation of the spectacled and Stellar's eiders and fund it at not less than the fiscal year 2017 level.

Subsistence Activities.—The Committee is closely monitoring the Service's efforts to implement an agreement between the United States and the Russian Federation on management of the Alaska-Chukotka Polar Bear Population. The Service should seek the most current science on this matter as it works to implement the agreement and should incorporate traditional knowledge from Alaska Natives. The Committee believes successful management of the population can only occur with the engagement of the Alaska Natives and expects the Service to consult with Alaska Native Organizations on matters related to subsistence, which are culturally important and a primary source of their nutritional needs. The Committee expects the Service to work with Alaska Native organizations and other wildlife management organizations with expertise in subsistence to implement a civil-based, co-management regime.

Habitat Conservation.—The bill provides \$63,684,000 for habitat conservation, a decrease of \$1,467,000 from the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. The Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program is funded at \$50,309,000. Funding is not provided for cooperative recovery, as requested, because the Service has indicated its highest priority projects have been completed. Funding is provided for nutria eradication at not less than the fiscal year 2017 level.

National Wildlife Refuge System.—\$483,927,000 is provided for the National Wildlife Refuge System, equal to the fiscal year 2017 level.

Within that amount, \$234,085,000 has been provided for wildlife and habitat management, an increase of \$2,242,000 over fiscal year 2017. A general program increase of \$7,000,000 has been provided so that the Service can focus on its highest priority needs within the Refuge system. Funding for cooperative recovery has been eliminated, as requested. Funding for the subsistence program is funded at \$2,835,000, and \$9,726,000 has been provided for invasive species, including nutria eradication activities and invasive species activities within the Everglades. Additionally, the bill provides \$1,500,000 for the Pacific Marine National Monuments.

Refuge Visitor Services has been provided \$74,319,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 over fiscal year 2017. Additionally, deferred maintenance has been provided with \$42,901,000, an increase of \$1,281,000.

Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the Canaan Valley National Wildlife Ref-

uge, and understands the need raised by the community for a new visitor's center at the refuge to help promote conservation, education, and visitors services in the Canaan Valley. The Committee also understands the Service prioritizes and invests limited construction resources based on Department-wide criteria. The Committee urges the Service to prioritize funding for the Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge and consider submitting a request for a new visitor center in its fiscal year 2019 budget.

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

Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge.—The Committee is concerned that years of deferred maintenance at Don Edwards Refuge has left the levee system that provides flood protection to San Jose and surrounding communities at risk of failure. The Service should prioritize repairs of the Refuge's water control structures.

Green River National Wildlife Refuge.—The Committee appreciates the efforts of the Service regarding a potential national wildlife refuge consisting of approximately 24,000 acres—to be acquired willingly from landowners—in the Green River Bottoms area near the confluence of the Green River and Ohio River in Henderson County, Kentucky. The Committee directs the Service to establish the Green River National Wildlife Refuge in that area to provide high-quality hunting and sportfishing opportunities; opportunities for environmental education, interpretation, and wildlife-oriented recreation; and habitat for waterfowl, nongame birds, fish, and wildlife. As the Service establishes the refuge, the Committee encourages the Service to look for opportunities to partner with other Federal, State, local, and non-governmental entities, including potential partnership opportunities related to environmental mitigation for interstate bridge construction projects in the area. The Committee is aware that the I-69 interstate bridge corridor selection process is ongoing. The Service is directed to wait to establish final boundaries of the refuge until the new interstate bridge corridor is selected. Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Service is directed to report to the Committee on its progress toward establishment of the refuge.

Historic Plane on Atka.—The Committee is aware of a historic World War II plane located within the World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument on Atka Island in Alaska. The Committee directs the Service to provide a briefing within 90 days of enactment of this act on options for preserving the aircraft.

Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge.—The Committee acknowledges the increasing number of visitors at Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge and the need to upgrade the visitor experience through a number of public use enhancements. The Committee urges the Service to consider moving forward with enhancements at the Refuge, including new trails, visitor center exhibits, and other infrastructure priorities. The Service is encouraged to work with local stakeholders and should prioritize improvements at the Refuge in its internal budget processes.

Conservation and Enforcement.—\$140,236,000 has been provided for Conservation and Enforcement, which is \$1,262,000 above the enacted level in fiscal year 2017.

Within Conservation and Enforcement, the bill includes \$48,376,000 for the migratory bird management program. This includes \$2,000,000 for aviation management to continue the Service's efforts on aviation safety and training for pilots.

Double-Crested Cormorants.—The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017, directed the Service to expedite the review process to authorize take of double-crested cormorants. The Committee remains concerned about the impact of cormorants on aquaculture producers and free swimming fish populations, and reiterates the need for depredation permits to help manage problematic members of the species. The Committee understands the Service will publish a draft Environmental Impact Statement [EIS] that allows for depredation permits in the near future and directs the Service to use the resources necessary to publish a final EIS as soon as possible, not later than the end of fiscal year 2018. While finalizing this review, the Service should explore any and all viable alternatives to assist impacted aquaculture producers, including through the issuance of individual predation permits. The Service should also continue stakeholder engagement and data collection to inform its next steps on addressing cormorant impacts to wild fish through an Environmental Impact Statement.

Further, \$76,053,000 is included for law enforcement activities to help combat illegal global wildlife trafficking and for implementation of the Lacey Act, an increase of \$1,000,000 over the enacted level.

Additionally, the bill includes \$15,816,000 for international affairs, which is equal to the administration's request. Within that funding, \$550,000 is included to support the Arctic Council.

Wildlife Trafficking.—The Service plays a critical role in the ongoing effort to combat the global crisis of wildlife poaching and trafficking, which is driven by demand for high-value illegal wildlife products and facilitated by sophisticated criminal networks profiting from this multi-billion dollar black market industry. Poaching of rhinoceros and elephants has reached unprecedented levels, and illegal trade is undermining the conservation of scores of other species. The Committee continues to support government-wide efforts to combat wildlife trafficking and has provided significant resources to that effort. These resources will support the Service in continuing to strengthen its forensic capabilities to disrupt smuggling networks, improve collaboration with other Federal, State, local, and foreign governments, and promote international wildlife conservation.

The Committee is aware that the Service has awarded a contract for an independent study and analysis of the wildlife inspection program to evaluate current Service efforts to facilitate the legal trade and detect and deter the illegal import/export of wildlife. The Service is expected to complete the study as expeditiously as possible and to use the additional funding provided to law enforcement operations to expand the number of designated ports served by wildlife inspectors if warranted by the study. The Service should use additional funds to increase staffing at ports without current

personnel to deter the illegal activities and to ensure that legal trade is not significantly slowed because of a lack of Service personnel.

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

Fish and Aquatic Conservation.—\$154,660,000 is provided for Fish and Aquatic Conservation, a decrease of \$550,000 below the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. Adequate funding is provided to ensure that no fish hatcheries will close in fiscal year 2018.

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

National Fish Hatchery System Operations.—\$55,418,000 is provided for National Fish Hatchery System Operations, equal to the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

It is recognized that the Service has entered into reimbursable agreements with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Department of Interior's Central Utah Project, and the Bonneville Power Administration in order to ensure the continued operation of mitigation hatcheries. So that operations at these hatcheries are not disrupted, future budget requests must ensure that Federal partners have committed to making sufficient funding available to reimburse the Service before the Service proposes to eliminate funding for mitigation hatcheries.

Maintenance and Equipment.—\$22,920,000 is provided for maintenance and equipment expenses related to the National Fish Hatchery System, equal to the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. A portion of the funding provided for National Fish Hatchery Maintenance and Equipment should be allocated to hatcheries where partner agencies fund mitigation work.

Aquatic Habitat and Species Conservation.—\$76,322,000 is provided for aquatic habitat and species conservation, a decrease of \$550,000 below the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. Within aquatic habitat and species conservation, funding is provided as follows:

—*Habitat Assessment and Restoration.*—\$28,987,000 is provided for habitat assessment and restoration activities. As requested, funding has not been provided for the youth program. Within this amount, \$3,000,000 has been provided for work related to implementation of the Klamath Basin Restoration Agreement and related settlement agreements. The Committee also provides \$13,998,000 for fish passage improvements.

—*Population Assessment and Cooperative Management.*—\$30,075,000 is provided for population assessment and cooperative management activities. As requested, funding for cooperative recovery has not been provided. Fisheries subsistence is

funded at \$9,554,000, equal to the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

—*Aquatic Invasive Species*.—\$17,260,000 is provided for aquatic invasive species activities, an increase of \$600,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

Asian Carp.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the work conducted by the Fish and Wildlife Service to combat the serious threat of Asian carp to the ecosystem and fisheries of the Great Lakes and provides \$9,000,000 to be used specifically on Asian carp activities. To prevent Asian carp from entering the Great Lakes, the Committee recommends the Aquatic Invasive Species program create a dedicated funding source to increase the intensity and geographic scope of efforts to combat Asian carp.

Invasive Species.—The Committee is aware that work is ongoing in several regions to address the threats posed by aquatic invasive species and directs the Service to continue to make available competitive grant funding for projects to eliminate these destructive, non-native species, which include Asian carp, quagga-zebra mussels, and variable-leaf watermilfoil. The Committee encourages the Service to support research, monitoring, and mitigation efforts, as well as efforts to disseminate such work, in all regions.

Sea Lamprey.—Within the Resource Management account, the Committee has provided the Service with \$1,200,000 to administer and implement its work on the Lake Champlain Sea Lamprey Control Program.

Cooperative Landscape Conservation.—Cooperative landscape conservation is funded at \$12,988,000, equal to the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. Within that amount, \$1,000,000 is provided for Gulf Coast restoration.

Science Support.—\$12,267,000 is provided for science support. This represents a decrease of \$4,718,000 from fiscal year 2017. Adaptive science is funded at \$6,517,000, of which \$931,000 is for Gulf Coast restoration activities. Service science is funded at \$5,750,000.

Within Service science, \$3,500,000 is provided for white-nose syndrome research. In addition to these funds, the Service is encouraged to continue dedicating at least \$2,000,000 of funds appropriated for species recovery to white-nose syndrome work. The Service should also continue, along with the United States Geological Survey, to lead and implement the North American Bat Monitoring Program in association with other Federal natural resource management agencies and offices, States, and non-governmental partners.

General Operations.—\$138,940,000 is provided for general operations, a decrease of \$6,564,000 below the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. Funding for central and regional operations is provided at the requested level. Funding for the National Conservation Training Center is maintained at the fiscal year 2017 level of \$25,014,000. Funding for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation is maintained at the fiscal year 2017 level of \$7,022,000.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2017	\$18,615,000
Budget estimate, 2018	15,800,000
Committee recommendation	16,540,000

A total appropriation of \$16,540,000 has been provided for the Construction account. This amount is \$2,075,000 below the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

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

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Project	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
OK	Wichita Mountains NWR	3,800	3,800
AK	Alaska Maritime NWR	2,235	2,235
IL	Crab Orchard NWR	300	300
MO	Mingo Job Corps Center	800	800
GA	Okefenokee NWR	80	80
ID	Bear Lake NWR	50	50
WA	Inland Northwest NWR Complex	70	70
MI	Pendillis Creek NFH	1,043	1,043
*	HQ Branch of Dam Safety	215	215
*	HQ Branch of Dam Safety	250	250
*	HQ Information Resources & Technology Management	250	250

LAND ACQUISITION

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2017	\$59,995,000
Budget estimate, 2018	17,051,000
Committee recommendation	¹ 50,867,000

¹ Includes a rescission of \$4,572,000 from unobligated balances.

The bill provides \$55,439,000 for land acquisition including a rescission of \$4,572,000 from unobligated balances for a total of \$50,867,000 for this activity. The Committee provides \$2,500,000 for recreational access. The Committee continues to support the work of the Highlands Conservation Act grants to protect and preserve the priority projects in PA, NJ, NY, and CT and expects the Service to continue to obligate funding from prior years to support eligible projects. The amount provided within this bill is available for the following distribution of funds and projects as ranked and provided by the administration:

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Project	Budget estimate	Bill (Discretionary)
HI	Hakalau Forest NWR .....	.....	7,000
ND/SD	Dakota Grassland Conservation Area .....	.....	5,000
MD	Blackwater NWR .....	.....	1,000
FL	Everglades Headwaters NWR and CA .....	.....	2,500
PA	Cherry Valley NWR .....	.....	2,500
ND/SD	Dakota Tallgrass Prairie Wildlife Management Area .....	.....	2,000
MT	Montana Conservation Areas .....	.....	2,000
FL	St. Marks NWR .....	.....	2,000
IA/MN	Northern Tallgrass Prairie NWR .....	.....	1,000

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Project	Budget estimate	Bill (Discretionary)
CT/ MA/ NH/VT	Silvio O. Conte NF&WR .....	.....	1,750
TX	Neches River NWR .....	.....	1,600
TX	Lower Rio Grande NWR .....	.....	2,500
AR	Cache River NWR .....	.....	2,000
	Acquisition Management	12,749	12,773
	Land Protection Planning	464	465
	Inholdings/Emergencies/Hardships	2,641	5,351
	Exchanges	1,197	1,500
	Sportsman/Recreational Access .....	.....	2,500
	Highlands Conservation .....	.....	.....
	Subtotal, Land Acquisition	17,051	55,439
	Rescission of funds .....	.....	-4,572
	Total, Land Acquisition .....	.....	50,867

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2017	\$53,495,000
Budget estimate, 2018	19,303,000
Committee recommendation	¹ 34,333,000

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

The Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund program has been provided \$37,333,000, including a rescission of \$3,000,000 from unobligated balances, for a total of \$34,333,000 for this activity. Funds are to be distributed as follows: \$7,508,000 for endangered species conservation grants to States and territories; \$7,485,000 for habitat conservation planning grants, and \$19,638,000 for habitat conservation land acquisition grants. The Committee also includes a rescission of \$3,000,000 from unobligated balances resulting in a total of \$16,638,000 for habitat conservation land acquisition grants.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

Appropriations, 2017	\$13,228,000
Budget estimate, 2018 .....	.....
Committee recommendation	13,228,000

The National Wildlife Refuge Fund has been provided \$13,228,000. This amount is equal to the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2017	\$38,145,000
Budget estimate, 2018	33,600,000
Committee recommendation	40,000,000

The North American Wetlands Conservation Fund program has been provided \$40,000,000. This amount is \$1,855,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2017	\$3,910,000
Budget estimate, 2018	3,900,000
Committee recommendation	3,910,000

The recommendation for the neotropical migratory bird conservation fund is \$3,910,000, equal to the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2017	\$11,061,000
Budget estimate, 2018	9,000,000
Committee recommendation	11,061,000

The multinational species conservation fund programs have been provided \$11,061,000, equal to the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. Funds are distributed as follows: \$2,582,000 for African elephant conservation; \$3,440,000 for rhinoceros and tiger conservation; \$1,557,000 for Asian elephant conservation; \$1,975,000 for great ape conservation; and \$1,507,000 for marine turtle conservation.

STATE AND TRIBAL WILDLIFE GRANTS

Appropriations, 2017	\$62,571,000
Budget estimate, 2018	52,836,000
Committee recommendation	63,571,000

The State and Tribal Wildlife Grants program has been provided \$63,571,000. This amount is \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. The recommended level provides \$53,000,000 for State and Tribal apportioned grants; \$4,209,000 for competitive grants for Tribes; and \$6,632,000 for competitive grants for States.

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

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The bill continues several administrative provisions from previous years.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Appropriations, 2017	\$2,425,018,000
Budget estimate, 2018	2,225,485,000
Committee recommendation	2,411,791,000

The Committee recommends \$2,411,791,000 for the operation of the national park system, an increase of \$186,306,000 above the budget request. The Committee does not agree with the reductions as proposed in the budget request that would substantially diminish visitor services and hamper program operations. Within budgetary constraints, the Committee has focused on maintaining services and the physical infrastructure at the Nation's parks in order to preserve the visitor experience. Program changes are detailed below and in the table that accompanies the Committee report.

Resource Stewardship.—The Committee recommends \$328,955,000 for resource stewardship, equal to the fiscal year 2017 enacted level and \$27,027,000 above the budget request. All proposed reductions from the enacted level are restored, including the cut of \$652,000 proposed for the Everglades restoration efforts and \$1,500,000 to complete landscape restoration projects at newly established park units. The recommendation also assumes an increase of \$500,000 for cave and karst ecosystem research within the natural resource stewardship program.

Visitor Services.—The Committee recommends \$252,103,000 for visitor services which is equal to the enacted level and \$28,318,000 above the budget request. The Committee has restored all reductions proposed in the request.

Facility Operations and Maintenance.—The Committee recommends \$768,892,000 for facility operations and maintenance, a decrease of \$9,692,000 below the fiscal year 2017 enacted level and \$82,993,000 above the budget request. The Committee has accepted the Service's proposal to eliminate the Flex Park program in order to focus resources on critical park operations and programs but has restored all other critical funds proposed for elimination in the request. For example, the Committee has retained the \$25,000,000 increase for repair and rehabilitation projects and the \$13,689,000 increase for cyclic maintenance needs included in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017. The Committee believes it is critical to maintain these funds to address chronic deferred maintenance needs.

Park Support.—The Committee recommends \$529,826,000 for park support, an increase of \$1,760,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level and \$33,723,000 above the budget request. The increase above the enacted level is to fully fund all new park units such as the Freedom Riders, Castle Mountains, and Birmingham Civil Rights units and to address critical new responsibilities at various units. The recommendation restores proposed cuts to park units that received additional funding in fiscal year 2017, such as the Manhattan Project National Historical Park and Honouliuli units, as well the Partnership Wild and Scenic River program. Those units are funded at their fiscal year 2017 level. Funding for the Roosevelt-Campobello International Park shall also be maintained at the current level.

The Committee understands that the Service is engaged in discussion with Natchez, MS to accept a donation of the Natchez Visitor Reception Center. The Committee encourages the agency to reach agreement on such a donation which could enhance visitor services for this important Park Unit.

Park Protection.—The Committee recommends \$352,443,000 for park protection, a \$4,200,000 decrease below the fiscal year 2017 level. The reduction is for non-recurring expenses related to the Presidential Inauguration.

External Administrative Costs.—The Committee recommends \$179,572,000 for external administrative costs which is equal to the request.

National Park Service Local Hire Implementation.—Section 121 of Public Law 112–74 enhanced certain local hire authorities under the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act [ANILCA]. Within 90 days of enactment of this act, the Committee directs the Service in cooperation with other relevant agencies to provide a report on numbers of employees hired in Alaska with this authority.

Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park.—Commensurate with the recommendation to restore funding for all park units, the Committee supports funding for the Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park at no less than the fiscal year 2017 level, with the expectation that the Service will continue to make funds available to the local coordinating entity to maintain staffing and capacity to assist in management of the park, as authorized in Public Law 113–291.

Cape Lookout National Seashore.—The Committee understands that the National Park Service is reviewing the Cape Lookout National Seashore’s Off-Road Vehicle Management Plan. The Committee expects the National Park Service to adopt the least restrictive land use option that allows adequate access to the Seashore while maintaining sufficient protections for wildlife and natural resources.

National Trails System.—The Committee understands the importance of providing adequate funding to develop and maintain the National Trails System for future generations to enjoy. In preparation for the National Trails System’s 50-year anniversary in 2018, the Committee urges the National Park Service to renew its efforts to support construction and maintenance projects and volunteer coordination efforts, including activities in support of non-unit National Scenic Trails.

Bottled Water Ban.—In recent reports, the Committee expressed its concern over Policy Memorandum 11–03 commonly referred to as the “Water Bottle Ban.” While this policy may have been well intentioned it suffered from serious drawbacks in implementation as well as resulting in numerous unintended consequences. The Service discontinued the policy on August 16, 2017. The Committee believes that recycling plastic of all kinds in the national parks is sound policy and understands that the Service will continue to promote the recycling of disposable plastic bottles. The Committee expects the agency to keep it apprised of its efforts.

Biscayne National Park Marine Reserve Zone.—The Committee is pleased with recent efforts by Biscayne National Park [BNP] to re-establish open dialogue and productive coordination with Congress

and the State of Florida's Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission [FWC] regarding special rulemaking for the no-fishing marine reserve zone that was contentiously included in the BNP's recent General Management Plan [GMP]. The Committee urges NPS to collaborate with FWC to consider fisheries regulations and management actions outlined in BNP's current Fisheries Management Plan [FMP] as necessary to fully address fishery management needs within the no-fishing marine reserve zone prior to promulgating and implementing any special rules. Such efforts shall include review and consideration of less restrictive management actions that could achieve the intent of Biscayne's GMP in lieu of a blanket fishing moratorium. The Committee also urges NPS to strongly consider the inclusion of scientifically rigorous monitoring and an adaptive management framework to guide data collection and future management as part of any special rules and regulations promulgated and implemented to govern the protection of coral reef resources within the no-fishing marine reserve zone. Such monitoring should include well-planned, extensive, and scientifically rigorous baseline data from appropriate fish and coral communities, collected prior to the establishment of a blanket fishing moratorium. The Committee recommends BNP to re-establish the Memorandum of Understanding [MOU] with FWC that until its recent expiration had guided a productive Federal-state partnership for the protection of Biscayne's iconic resources. The Committee also recommends Biscayne National Park to re-establish a Fisheries Working Group that includes local representatives from the recreational and commercial fishing communities, and the businesses and nonprofit organizations that support those communities, to engage this user community in the development and implementation of consensus special rules and regulations that achieve the intent of Biscayne's GMP in lieu of a blanket fishing moratorium. The Committee notes that FWC retains all authorities to implement fishing restrictions in state regulated waters of Biscayne National Park.

Director's Order 21.—Given the National Park Service budget constraints of the last decade and the need to find other revenue sources, Congress provided NPS authority to expand its donor acknowledgement policies as part of Public Law 113–291. Within 90 days of enactment, the Service shall report to the Committee on the steps that it has taken or is planning to take in fiscal year 2018 to implement the law.

Coltsville National Historical Park.—Bill language is included in Title I, General Provisions to provide a technical correction to Section 3032 of Public Law 113–291 in order to facilitate establishing Coltsville National Historical Park as a unit of the National Park System. It allows the requirement for the donation of at least 10,000 square feet of space for park administration and visitor services in the East Armory to be met by the donation of such space in any structure in the Colt Armory Complex. This technical change will enable the Service to accept the donation of structures adjacent to the East Armory that are better suited to park purposes than is the East Armory building itself. Visitor access to the dome of the East Armory building should be assured as part of the agreement between the Service and the building's owner.

Jay S. Hammond Wilderness.—Bill language is included in Title I, General Provisions to designate 2.6 million acres of National Wilderness Preservation land located within the Lake Clark National Park and Preserve as the “Jay S. Hammond Wilderness.”

Oklahoma City National Memorial & Museum.—The Committee notes that Congress previously authorized \$5,000,000 for the Oklahoma City National Memorial and Museum. This was to be matched with non-Federal funds raised or received by the Memorial. To date, the Memorial has not received the fully authorized amount. The Committee strongly encourages the Service to make the remaining \$1,000,000 available for this important Memorial and Museum. Within 30 days of enactment of this act, the Committee directs the Service to provide a report to the Committee indicating what amounts have been allocated to the Memorial and funding options to provide the remaining authorized amount.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

Appropriations, 2017	\$62,638,000
Budget estimate, 2018	37,001,000
Committee recommendation	63,049,000

The Committee recommends \$63,049,000 for national recreation and preservation programs, an increase of \$26,048,000 above the budget request and \$411,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

Natural Programs.—The Committee recommends \$13,581,000 for natural programs equal to the enacted level. All proposed reductions are restored, including funds for the Chesapeake Gateways and Trails program and Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance.

Cultural Programs.—The Committee recommends \$25,062,000 for cultural programs, an increase of \$500,000 above the enacted level. The increase above the enacted level is provided pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 4451(b) for grants to nonprofit organizations or institutions for the purpose of supporting programs for Native Hawaiian or Alaska Native culture and arts development. The Committee directs the Department to consider funding the establishment of the Northwest Coast arts program as outlined by the memorandum of agreement between the Institute of American Indian Arts and the Sealaska Heritage Institute. This program is a good example of a multi-state, multi-organizational collaboration as envisioned under the American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Culture and Art Development Act. Other cultural programs, including grants to preserve and interpret Japanese American Confinement Sites, are continued at their fiscal year 2017 levels.

Grants Administration.—The recommendation does not include the proposed transfer of grants administration to cultural programs, as proposed in the request.

Heritage Partnership Programs.—The Committee recommends \$20,321,000 for heritage partnership programs, which is \$500,000 above the enacted level. This level of funding provides \$19,339,000 for grants to national heritage areas and \$982,000 to administer the program. The Committee believes that Heritage areas serve an important purpose in support of historical and cultural education, preservation and tourism activities. The Committee continues to

encourage individual heritage areas to develop plans for long-term sufficiency and supports longstanding efforts to develop and implement a new distribution formula that provides additional resources for newer areas while maintaining the robust capabilities of more established areas. The Committee is aware that progress has been made towards this goal but understands that more work is still needed to develop a consensus among the Service and all congressionally authorized areas on an equitable funding distribution. Accordingly, the Committee expects the Service to continue its work with currently authorized areas to develop and implement a sustainable, long-term funding solution for the program. In the meantime, the Committee directs NPS to continue Heritage Partnership Program grants in the same manner as fiscal year 2017, except that the \$500,000 increase above the enacted level shall be equally distributed to Tier 1 areas of Tier 2 areas currently receiving the minimum funding levels of \$150,000 and \$300,000 respectively.

Muscle Shoals National Heritage Area.—The Committee recognizes the benefits provided by the relationship between the Muscle Shoals Regional Center and the University of North Alabama, and encourages the continued partnership between the two entities.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2017	\$80,910,000
Budget estimate, 2018	51,100,000
Committee recommendation	77,910,000

The Committee recommends \$77,910,000 for the historic preservation fund, an increase of \$26,810,000 above the budget request and \$3,000,000 below the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. Program changes are detailed below and in the comprehensive table that accompanies the Committee report.

The Committee recommendation provides \$47,925,000 for grants-in-aid to states and territories and \$10,485,000 for grants-in-aid to Tribes, which is equal to the enacted level for both programs.

The Committee has provided \$13,000,000 to continue the Civil Rights in America portion of the Centennial Initiative. These funds are available to protect and preserve the history and sites associated with the Civil Rights movement, with priority given to projects focused on the near-decade of the Movement from August 1955 to July 1963 that have not received appropriate attention to date. The recommendation also provides \$3,000,000 to fund preservation grants for Historically Black Colleges and Universities and continues \$500,000 in grants for underserved populations.

The Committee has provided \$3,000,000 in new funding for preservation grants to revitalize historic properties of national, State and local significance in order to restore, protect and foster economic development of rural villages and downtown areas. Grants shall be made available to States, local governments, Tribes, or community non-profit organizations for the purpose of making subgrants to eligible projects. Priority shall be given to applicants with a demonstrated capacity for allocating similar awards for preservation of such sites. The Committee recommends that applicants cap their administrative costs at no more than 5 percent. The Service shall provide a spend plan for the Committee's review no later than

60 days after the enactment of this act and shall distribute grants expeditiously.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2017	\$209,353,000
Budget estimate, 2018	226,529,000
Committee recommendation	221,704,000

The bill includes \$221,704,000 for construction requirements for the national park system, which is \$12,351,000 above the enacted level, and \$4,825,000 below the request. Changes from the request include the following. Construction planning is provided \$12,711,000 which is \$4,742,000 below the request and \$4,745,000 above the enacted level. The Service has indicated that this is the most it can effectively spend on planning activities this fiscal year. The Committee is willing to work with the Service to increase capacity in this function at a greater rate when it can be demonstrated that funds can be spent effectively.

General management planning has been provided an additional \$1,860,000 above the request in order to facilitate the completion of recently authorized special resource studies.

North Shore Road.—The Service recently announced an agreement to release \$4,000,000 in prior year appropriations intended to satisfy, in part, a settlement agreement between the Department of the Interior and Swain County, North Carolina related to the promised construction of a road along the North Shore of Fontana Lake. The Committee is aware that there remains an outstanding amount due of approximately \$35,000,000 under the terms of the settlement agreement and urges the Department to continue efforts to work with the relevant stakeholders to address this longstanding matter.

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

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CONSTRUCTION

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Project	Budget request	Committee recommendation
DC	George Washington Memorial Pkwy, Arlington Memorial Bridge rehabilitation	18,200	18,200
DC	National Mall & Memorial Parks, Jefferson Memorial roof repairs	21,371	21,371
MA	Lowell NHP, Boott Mill Museum renovations	4,177	4,177
MA	Cape Cod NS, upgrade Herring Cove Beach Access	5,442	5,442
WY	Yellowstone NP, Mammoth Hotel rehabilitation	21,264	21,264
CA	Fort Point NHS, Fort Point rehabilitation	5,996	5,996
CA	Channel Islands NP, crane system replacement	3,922	3,922
SD	Mt. Rushmore NM, rehabilitate visitor center	8,937	8,937
MS	Vicksburg NMP, earthworks stabilization	5,909	5,909
AK	Glacier Bay NP, hydroelectric intertie construction	7,545	7,545
TN	Great Smoky Mountains NP, Elkmont wastewater system rehabilitation	2,594	2,594
PA	Valley Forge NHP, visitor center rehabilitation	10,030	10,030
NM	Old Sante Fe Trail Building, rehabilitation	2,822	2,822
AZ	Lake Mead NRA, water supply improvements	1,976	1,976
CA	Death Valley NP, restore Scotty's Castle visitor center	5,394	5,394
NM	Carlsbad Caverns NP, replace electrical infrastructure	3,432	3,432
	Total	129,011	129,011

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND
(RESCISSION)

Appropriations, 2017	-\$28,000,000
Budget estimate, 2018	- 28,020,000
Committee recommendation	- 28,020,000

The bill includes a rescission of \$28,020,000 in annual contract authority provided by 16 U.S.C. 460l-10a. This authority has not been used in recent years and there are no plans to use it in fiscal year 2018.

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE
(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2017	\$162,029,000
Budget estimate, 2018	26,380,000
Committee recommendation	¹ 175,699,000

¹ Includes a rescission of \$4,500,000 from unobligated balances.

The bill provides \$180,199,000 for land acquisition and State assistance including a rescission of \$4,500,000 for a total of \$51,699,000 for land acquisition and \$124,000,000 for State assistance. The Committee provides \$2,000,000 for a recreational access activity for the Park Service. The Committee is aware of efforts by non-Federal agencies in helping the Federal Government leverage funds in order to maximize funding for the management and acquisition of lands for the Ice Age, North Country, and New England Scenic Trails. The funding provided by the Committee for recreation access may be available to acquire land to close gaps in the National Scenic Trails. The Committee urges the Service to consider geographic distribution to ensure investments for the trail system are reflected in project prioritization. It is the Committee's understanding that donation projects, such as the Vicksburg National Military Park listed on the NPS project list for fiscal year 2018, are eligible to be funded from the amounts included for donation projects. The amount provided within this bill is available for the following distribution of funds and projects as ranked and provided by the administration:

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
[In thousands of dollars]

State	Project	Budget estimate	Bill (Discretionary)
NY	Appalachian National Scenic Trail .....	.....	2,000
GA	Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area .....	.....	1,218
AZ	Saguaro National Park .....	.....	600
OH	Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park .....	.....	450
WA	Lake Chelan National Recreation Area .....	.....	1,000
CA	Redwood National Park .....	.....	6,000
TN	Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area .....	.....	217
NM	Valles Caldera National Preserve .....	.....	531
MI	North Country National Scenic Trail .....	.....	3,472
HI	Haleakala National Park .....	.....	6,000
AK	Katmai National Park and Preserve .....	.....	2,545
TN	Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail .....	.....	387
TN	Obed Wild and Scenic River .....	.....	810
	Acquisition Management	8,716	9,679

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Project	Budget estimate	Bill (Discretionary)
	Emergencies, Hardships, Relocations and Deficiencies	3,071	3,928
	Inholdings, Exchanges, Donations	3,069	5,362
	American Battlefield Protection Grant Program	8,481	10,000
	Sportsman/Recreational Access		2,000
	Subtotal, Land Acquisition	23,337	56,199
	Rescission of funds		– 4,500
	Total, Land Acquisition		51,699
	State Assistance Grants, Discretionary		100,000
	State Assistance Grants, Competitive		20,000
	Administrative Expenses	3,043	4,000
	Total, State Assistance		124,000
	Total, Land Acquisition and State Assistance	26,380	175,699

CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE

Appropriations, 2017	\$20,000,000
Budget estimate, 2018	14,971,000
Committee recommendation	20,000,000

The recommendation includes \$20,000,000, equal to the fiscal year 2017 level for the Centennial Challenge program. From amounts in the Centennial Challenge account, the Committee encourages the Department to make \$2,000,000 available for critical programs and projects, pursuant to 54 U.S.C. 1011 Subchapter II, subject to terms and conditions outlined in Title IV of Public Law 114–289. This funding will be used to continue a program begun under Public Law 110–161 that provides dedicated Federal funding to leverage partnerships for signature projects and programs for the national park system, including critical infrastructure investments. The Committee expects that these funds will be used primarily as an additional tool for the Service to address its backlog maintenance issues. While a 1-to-1 matching requirement is required by law for projects to qualify for these funds, the Service is urged to give preference to projects that demonstrate additional leveraging capacity from its partners.

ENERGY AND MINERALS

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Established in 1879, the U.S. Geological Survey [USGS] serves as the Earth and natural science research bureau for the Department of the Interior and is the only integrated natural resources research bureau in the Federal Government. USGS conducts research, monitoring, and assessments to contribute to understanding America's lands, water, and biological resources. Its research and data products support the Department's resource and land management needs and also provide the water, biological, energy, and mineral resources information needed by other Federal,

State, Tribal, and local government agencies to guide planning, management, and regulatory programs. More than 9,000 scientists, technicians, and support staff of the USGS are located in nearly 400 offices in every State and in several foreign countries throughout the world. The USGS leverages its resources and expertise in partnership with more than 2,000 agencies of Federal, State, local, and Tribal governments; the academic community; nongovernmental organizations; and the private sector.

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2017	\$1,085,167,000
Budget estimate, 2018	922,168,000
Committee recommendation	1,085,167,000

The bill provides \$1,085,167,000 for the U.S. Geological Survey, equal to the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. General program reductions to the operations of each sub-activity have been accepted as proposed and other changes that accompany these are detailed in the table included at the end of the report. While the USGS appears to be adapting to new demands by expanding its research capacity in other program areas the Committee continues to encourage the Survey to take a balanced approach towards implementing its program areas.

Ecosystems.—The bill provides \$154,129,000 for Ecosystems programs, which is a decrease of \$5,603,000 below the 2017 enacted level. Decreases of \$1,600,000 for museum curation, \$500,000 in fisheries program research, \$1,500,000 for whooping crane propagation, and \$450,000 for ecosystem services tool development have been taken. Within the wildlife program, an additional \$500,000 is provided to continue White Nose Syndrome studies; funds appropriated shall continue to help lead and implement the North American Bat Monitoring Program in association with other Federal natural resource management agencies and offices, States, and nongovernmental partners. The Committee expects the base funding of \$5,620,000 to continue to be used to address Asian Carp issues in the Great Lakes and Upper Mississippi River.

The Committee is aware of the work the Survey is performing in critical landscapes such as the Arctic, Puget Sound, California Bay Delta, Everglades, Great Lakes, Columbia River, and the Chesapeake Bay, and encourages this work to continue. The Committee also appreciates the research that USGS is conducting regarding the Columbia River's flow regimes and understands the value of such research in light of the Columbia River Treaty. The Committee urges such flow regime research to be conducted in partnership with academic partners that have an advanced-technology observation and prediction system in this Estuary.

Climate and Land Use Change.—The bill provides \$147,907,000, a \$1,368,000 decrease below the enacted level, for the Climate and Land Use Change program and the Committee does not accept the proposed budget restructure for this activity. A reduction of \$8,996,000 has been taken for satellite operations and small program adjustments have been made to fully fund the Landsat system to stay on track with the NASA Landsat operation and plan. The Committee is aware of the Survey's obligations to deliver the ground system for Landsat 9 on time while maintaining support

functions for other program areas; therefore, the Committee again directs the Survey to provide a spending plan in 60 days after enactment of this act on how to meet future year obligations under the current funding levels for the Climate and Land Use Change activity.

Energy, Minerals and Environmental Health.—The bill provides \$97,530,000 for Energy, Minerals, and Environmental Health programs, an increase of \$3,219,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. The Committee acknowledges the high quality of research that USGS performs for all relevant Interior agencies, but is concerned that some scientific activities are reaching into non-traditional program areas at a rapid pace while not devoting enough resources to program areas that would reduce our Nation's dependence on foreign minerals. The Committee encourages the Survey to continue to work on the U.S. domestic mineral base survey and includes \$1,000,000 towards this effort. The Committee also includes \$5,200,000 for the implementation of Secretarial Order #3352.

The Committee continues to encourage additional work for geophysical and remote sensing activities. Geologic and geophysical mapping and the understanding they provide are the basis for resource discovery and without them the mineral potential is largely unknown; therefore, the Committee directs the Survey to continue to spend \$1,500,000 on airborne geophysical mapping of the Arctic mineral belts until mapping is complete at a useful scale for mineral resource assessments which should include the Yukon Tanana Uplands. The Committee also expects the Survey to work collaboratively with State geological surveys to focus resources toward completing the core task of geologic mapping where there are regions of the country that have high quality mineral and energy resources that remain unmapped at a useable scale. The Committee's expectation includes that the Survey will consult with State geological surveys to update and conduct new evaluations of oil and gas resources in low-permeability reservoirs. The Committee accepts the proposed decrease of \$1,550,000 for the toxic substances hydrology program.

Natural Hazards.—The bill includes \$143,773,000 for Natural Hazards programs, a decrease of \$1,240,000 from the enacted level. Within the Earthquake Hazards program, the Committee continues to support the early earthquake warning event characterization activity and expects the base level of \$10,200,000 for an earthquake early warning prototype to continue. The Committee is concerned about the lack of knowledge and real time instrumentation available for the Cascadia subduction zone and the continued development of a system for Cascadia will help prepare for and mitigate the negative human and economic impacts in the region in the event of a major seismic event.

Earthquakes have enormous potential to cause catastrophic casualties, damage, economic loss, and disruption. Many remote and urbanized areas across the country, including in the Pacific Northwest, Alaska, and California, are at particular risk of substantial damage should a significant earthquake occur. The Committee understands the National Science Foundation [NSF] has supported temporary seismometer deployments across the United States for the EarthScope USAArray project and that once the project is com-

plete in a specific area the seismometers may then be available for regional networks, States, and other entities to adopt after the project concludes. The Committee has expressed support for the adoption of these seismic stations through the direction of implementation plans and reports and again instructs the Survey to include an implementation plan for the adoption of future seismic stations to be included in the proposed 2019 budget proposal. The Committee does not accept the proposed cut of \$1,000,000 to the regional seismic networks which are working to incorporate and use Earthscope data and expects this funding to continue according to the same methodology used in fiscal year 2017.

The Committee is encouraged by the work to restore monitoring networks on high-threat volcanoes and the Committee includes an additional \$500,000 to the base level of \$6,950,000 to be continued for this activity in 2018 so that the Volcano Hazards Program [VHP] will be maintained. Funding is to be used to continue deferred network maintenance of volcano hazard monitoring stations for the highest risk volcanoes which, must include a plan for upgrading the telemetry at the networks from analog to digital and replacing analog seismometers with new, more sensitive, digital seismometers. The Committee continues to be concerned that a significant number of instruments within the VHP are not in compliance with the National Telecommunications and Information Administration [NTIA] radio spectrum guidelines and therefore directs the Survey to report back to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act with a funding plan that includes how many stations are out of compliance and the cost of bringing those stations into compliance.

The Committee remains concerned that systems and equipment used to monitor, detect, and warn the public of volcanic and seismic hazards, including lahars and earthquakes on high-threat volcanoes, are outdated and inadequate to address the substantial risks posed by those natural hazards. The Survey is directed to report back to the Committee within 1 year of enactment of this act on the agency's plan to repair, upgrade, and expand monitoring, detection, and warning systems and equipment on high-threat volcanoes.

The Committee is also concerned about the potential landslide risk to certain communities and directs the Survey to report back to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this act outlining a research strategy to identify at-risk communities in each State.

Water Resources.—The bill includes \$213,189,000 for Water Resources, a decrease of \$1,565,000 below the current year enacted level. Program increases include \$1,148,000 for groundwater resource studies within the Mississippi River Alluvial Plain and \$300,000 to begin research on shallow and fractured bedrock terrain. The Committee expects the Survey to report back with 60 days of enactment of this act on a research strategy regarding the understanding of groundwater contamination threats. The Committee also expects the base level of \$1,000,000 for the U.S.-Mexico transboundary aquifer project to continue and the groundwater monitoring network to be continued at \$3,600,000.

The Committee expects the Survey to fund streamgages on transboundary rivers at \$120,000. The Committee directs the Survey to enter into a formal partnership with local Tribes and other Federal agencies as necessary in the area to develop a water quality strategy for the transboundary rivers. The Taku, Stikine, and Unuk watersheds are the cultural and economic lifeblood of Southeast Alaska and span almost 30,000 square miles of remote and difficult to access terrain. Within 180 days of the enactment of this act, the Committee directs the Survey to identify and report back to the Committee on the work and resources necessary to collect, analyze, and assess ecological and water quantity/quality data that is needed to document baseline conditions and to assess potential impacts to water quality and/or aquatic resources related to hard rock copper and gold mining projects in British Columbia for the Taku, Stikine, and Unuk transboundary watershed.

The Water Resources Research Act remains at the enacted fiscal year level of \$6,500,000.

Core Science Systems.—The bill includes \$113,618,000 for Core Science Systems, a decrease of \$2,432,000 from the current year enacted level. Program increases include \$1,500,000 for 3D Elevation: National Enhancement and the Committee expects the base level of \$7,772,000 to be continued for the 3D Elevation: Alaska Mapping and Map Modernization. Reductions to the Federal Geographic Data Committee functions in the amount of \$2,700,000 have been taken.

Science Support.—The bill includes \$102,828,000 for Science Support programs, \$2,783,000 below the enacted level. A reduction of \$1,500,000 has been taken to the information services program.

Facilities.—The bill includes \$112,193,000 for facilities, deferred maintenance and capital improvement, an increase of \$11,772,000 above the current year enacted level. The Committee has provided the proposed increase for the Menlo Park facility transition, but remains concerned about the cost of this transition as well as the deteriorating conditions at other facilities. The Committee directs the Survey to complete a facility assessment and report back to the Committee on the facilities in need of repair along with cost estimates and innovative proposals for resolving potential issues.

The Committee supports the USGS's National Wildlife Health Center [NWHC] and its important role in detecting novel pathogens and emerging infectious diseases, developing rapid diagnostic tests, conducting disease surveillance, and designing vaccines used to control these diseases. The current location of NWHC provides critical collaboration opportunities that enhances the work of the center. The Committee is aware of preliminary agency plans regarding the future of NWHC. No final decision on possible relocation of the center shall be made this fiscal year. Within 90 days of enactment of this act, the Committee requests a report on how USGS future budget planning will support the infrastructure needs at NWHC.

BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management is responsible for resource evaluation, environmental review, leasing activities, and

lease management for the Nation's offshore energy and minerals resources.

OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2017	\$169,560,000
Budget estimate, 2018	171,000,000
Committee recommendation	171,000,000

The bill provides \$171,000,000 for the Ocean Energy Management account, equal to the request. This amount will be partially offset with the collection of offsetting rental receipts and cost recovery fees totaling \$56,834,000.

The Committee notes the continued decline in rental receipts in fiscal year 2018, and the budget fails to offer a corrective action plan to mitigate this loss in revenue. The Committee rescinds \$15,000,000 in unobligated prior year balances in order to partially offset the need for increased discretionary spending.

Renewable Energy.—The bill provides \$21,676,000 for renewable energy activities, as detailed in the request. The Bureau should continue to work with the Department of Energy to identify and permit a national offshore wind test site and to exchange information with the Department and the coastal States about the development of new technology related to the structural material, environmental, and design safety criteria, as well as design and performance standards, of transitional depth and floating wind turbines. The Bureau is also expected to continue working with coastal States and other stakeholders to study new wind energy areas, including in shallow, transitional, and deep (over 200 feet) waters.

The Committee expects the review and approval process for offshore renewable energy projects, including wind, to remain consistent with the legal rights of current leaseholders.

Conventional Energy.—The bill provides \$58,123,000 for conventional energy activities, equal to the request. The Committee strongly supports the Bureau's efforts to initiate a new Five-Year Outer Continental Shelf [OCS] oil and gas leasing program to replace the 2017–2022 program and has fully funded the request to support these activities. The Bureau is reminded to continue to provide quarterly reports on the status of exploration and development plans to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations as required under the approval of the reorganization of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement.

Environmental Assessment.—The bill provides \$73,834,000 for environmental assessment activities, equal to the request.

Executive Direction.—The bill provides \$17,367,000 for executive direction of the Bureau, including the Office of the Director, equal to the enacted level.

The Committee rejects the Administration's proposal to divert outer continental shelf oil and gas revenues from Gulf of Mexico coastal communities. The Committee finds this proposal to be in direct contradiction to current law, the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–432). Since 2006, Gulf of Mexico OCS revenues have served a necessary purpose for coastal conservation, restoration, and hurricane protection. The Committee di-

rects the Department to distribute revenues consistent with existing law.

North Carolina Wind Leases.—According to information provided by the Bureau to the Committee, no lease sales will be held for offshore areas of North Carolina for wind energy during fiscal year 2018. The Committee directs the Bureau to follow this commitment and to continue to work with local stakeholders, industry, and State task forces to address local concerns related to the visual impacts of any proposed leasing activity in subsequent fiscal years.

BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

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

OFFSHORE SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2017	\$189,772,000
Budget estimate, 2018	192,182,000
Committee recommendation	186,411,000

The bill provides \$186,411,000 for the Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement account, commensurate with the enacted level. This amount will be partially offset with the collection of offsetting rental receipts, cost recovery fees, and inspection fees, totaling \$77,871,000.

Operations, Safety and Regulation.—The bill provides \$148,454,000 for operations, safety, and regulation activities, equal to the request.

Administrative Operations.—The bill provides \$16,768,000 for administrative operations equal to the request.

Executive Direction.—The bill provides \$16,736,000 for executive direction of the Bureau, including the Office of the Director equal to the enacted level.

The Committee has taken a rescission of \$12,000,000 of unobligated balances prior year balances to partially offset declining offsetting rental receipts.

The Committee is pleased with recent actions taken by the Bureau, including its timely issuance of the Continuous Operations Rule which became effective on June 9, 2017 following congressional direction contained in the Consolidated Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2017. This rule will increase safety in the OCS while reducing costs for industry and regulators.

The Committee also notes that the Department is reviewing the Well Control Rule pursuant to the Presidential Executive Order Implementing an America-First Offshore Energy Strategy. This rulemaking was the most technically complex OCS regulation ever promulgated. Prior to its issuance, the Committee noted its concern that the Bureau did not have an ideal process in place that captured the full technical capability of industry scientists and engineers. The Committee is hopeful that the review of this rule will allow for a more comprehensive discussion between industry pro-

fessionals and regulators that will ensure that the best information is available for making sound policy decisions.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2017	\$14,899,000
Budget estimate, 2018	12,700,000
Committee recommendation	12,700,000

The bill provides \$12,700,000 for oil spill research, as requested.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement [OSMRE] was established in 1977 to oversee and carry out the requirements of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act [SMCRA] in concert with States and Indian Tribes. OSMRE's primary objectives are to ensure coal mining activities are conducted in a manner that protects citizens and the environment during mining, ensure the land is properly reclaimed, and mitigate effects of past mining by reclaiming abandoned coal mines. OSMRE addresses its mission with a mix of grants to States and Tribes to carry out their own regulatory and reclamation programs, and the administration of OSMRE's regulatory and reclamation programs. The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act Amendments of 2006 (Public Law 109-432) revised the mine reclamation fee distribution mechanism beginning in fiscal year 2008. State and tribal reclamation grants are now provided under mandatory appropriations instead of through this bill.

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2017	\$121,017,000
Budget estimate, 2018	109,432,000
Committee recommendation	115,804,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$115,804,000 for Regulation and Technology, \$5,231,000 below the fiscal year 2017 enacted level and \$6,372,000 above the budget request. The bill maintains State regulatory grants at \$68,590,000, which is equal to the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

Approximate Original Contours.—With respect to any legal actions being taken against an entity for violations of Approximate Original Contour policies and regulations, when appropriate, the Committee encourages OSMRE to discontinue any case in which it lost the initial administrative court case on the merits of that case.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Appropriations, 2015	\$132,163,000
Budget estimate, 2017	20,007,000
Committee recommendation	136,479,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$136,479,000 for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, \$4,316,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. Of the funds provided, \$21,479,000 shall be derived from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, and \$115,000,000 shall be derived from the General Fund.

The Committee provides a total of \$115,000,000 for grants to States and Tribes for the reclamation of abandoned mine lands in

conjunction with economic and community development and reuse goals. States and Tribes shall use these funds to accelerate the remediation of AML sites with economic and community development end uses in mind. In doing so, the Committee envisions a collaborative partnership between the State and Tribal AML programs and their respective State and local economic and community development programs that will explore ways to return legacy coal sites to productive reuse. The Committee notes that these grants are provided from the General Fund and are therefore separate from the mandatory payments from the Abandoned Mine Land fund in fiscal year 2018.

Assistance to Impacted States.—For fiscal year 2018, \$75,000,000 shall be provided to the three Appalachian States with the largest unfunded needs for the reclamation of Priority 1 and Priority 2 sites as delineated in the Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System. State AML programs, in consultation with State economic and community development authorities, shall develop a list of eligible AML projects in Appalachian counties that have a nexus to economic and community development, and select qualifying AML projects that have the potential to create long-term economic benefits. State AML programs should consider whether a model similar to the Appalachian Regional Commission grants process could streamline project selection, and whether an interagency agreement or other contracting mechanisms could streamline program implementation. Eligible grant recipients are limited to State and local governmental entities who may subcontract project-related activities as appropriate.

Consistent with fiscal year 2017, the Committee provides an additional \$30,000,000 for the next three Appalachian States with the largest unfunded needs for the reclamation of Priority 1 and Priority 2 sites as delineated in the Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System. The \$30,000,000 shall be divided equally among the next three States. Eligible grant recipients for the \$30,000,000 are also limited to State and local governmental entities who may subcontract project-related activities as appropriate.

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

The Committee expects that the efforts of all States and Tribes under this pilot program will inform future policy discussions, possibly under a reauthorization of SMCRA, which the Committee supports.

Coal Act.—The Committee believes OSMRE should avoid taking any action that would place in jeopardy the mandatory benefits for eligible United Mine Workers of America [UMWA] health beneficiaries, including those who receive benefits because of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017, as well as mandatory funds provided to states and Indian Tribes. It has also been brought to the attention of the Committee that certain businesses in rural areas may face job losses because of affiliate liability for healthcare that is unrelated to the benefits enacted in the Consolidated Appro-

priations Act, 2017. Given the disproportionate impact of job losses in rural areas, the Committee is concerned about those job losses. The Committee urges stakeholders to find a solution that would both avoid job losses in rural areas and is consistent with other potential needs for the mandatory funds overseen by OSMRE.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION

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

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

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2017	\$2,339,346,000
Budget estimate, 2018	2,082,506,000
Committee recommendation	2,365,373,000

The bill provides a total of \$2,365,373,000 for the Operations of Indian Programs account, an increase of \$26,027,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. The Committee has included fixed costs and internal transfers as proposed along with the following instructions. The Committee would like to remind the Bureau of the importance of meeting reporting requirements. The addition of programs to the Government Accountability Office’s [GAO] 2017 high risk list (GAO–17–317) indicate there are several challenges to overcome in order to improve the Federal management of programs that serve Tribes and their members. The Committee stands ready to work with the Bureau’s to implement the GAO recommendations necessary changes to make these improvements and strongly encourages the Bureau to timely submit the reporting requirements and directives contained in this report.

A detailed funding allocation table at the end of this report has been expanded to include additional funding lines for the Bureau of Indian Education and Public Safety and Justice.

Tribal Government.—The bill provides \$316,007,000 for Tribal government programs, an increase of \$7,822,000 over the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. The recommendation supports \$4,448,000 for small and needy Tribes. This funding will enable all small and

needy Tribes to receive the maximum base level provided by the Bureau to run Tribal governments. The recommendation supports \$160,000 for new Tribes and notes the challenge of reconciling the timing of the Tribal recognition process with the annual budget formulation process. If additional Tribes are recognized during fiscal year 2018 beyond those contemplated in the budget request, the Bureau is urged to support their capacity building efforts to the extent feasible. The Committee is also aware that new Tribes seeking Tribal recognition are often met with delay. The Committee expects the Bureau to efficiently administer the Tribal recognition process and strongly encourages action on pending requests. The Committee also provides \$33,653,000 for road maintenance. The Committee is concerned about the future funding of the Road Maintenance account, the backlog for deferred maintenance of roads in Indian Country, and the implementation of roads data in the National Tribal Transportation Facility Inventory; therefore, the Committee directs the Bureau to report back to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act on how the Bureau plans to allocate the funds provided in the bill and the progress being made to implement the GAO recommendations outlined in the report GAO-17-423. Within the program increase for road maintenance, \$1,000,000 is to be directed towards the implementation of the NATIVE Act of 2016.

The Committee is concerned about the Consolidated Tribal Government Program TPA internal transfer of \$1,733,000 and has included the fiscal year 2017 enacted level of \$75,429,000 for this program. The Committee requests the Bureau report back to the Committee within 30 days of enactment of this act with a description of the number of Tribes that use this program and how increases for this program compare to others that offer similar services.

Human Services.—The bill includes \$161,063,000 for human services programs, an increase of \$1,902,000 above the enacted level. The recommendation includes funding to continue the Tiwahe Initiative at the enacted levels. The Committee believes this initiative is a way to help strengthen Tribal communities by leveraging programs and resources; however, it is important to measure program effectiveness. The Committee directs the Bureau to report back in 90 days of enactment of this act on the performance measures being used to monitor and track the initiative's effectiveness in Indian country. The Committee also includes additional funding to support a program level of \$76,000,000 for welfare assistance. The Committee is concerned about the funding distribution for welfare assistance and directs the Bureau to report back to the Committee upon enactment of this act on how this funding would be distributed. The Committee also recommends to continue the Housing Program at the enacted level of \$9,708,000.

Trust—Natural Resources Management.—The recommendation includes \$203,935,000 for trust and natural resources programs, an increase of \$2,943,000 above the enacted level. Program increases for irrigation operations and maintenance are included as requested. Within the amounts, \$11,297,000 is provided for the Tribal Management/Development Program. The recommendation does not include the proposed cuts to the rights protection implementa-

tion program [RPI] or the invasive species program. It is the Committee's understanding the Bureau has entered into cooperative agreements with Ahtna Inter Tribal Resource Commission and the Kuskokwim River Inter-Tribal Fisheries Commission with other organizations interested in establishing similar agreements; therefore, it is the Committee's expectation that within the funding provided, pilot projects and programs for Alaska subsistence will continue.

Within the amounts provided for Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, the Committee includes \$545,000 for substantially producing Tribal hatcheries in BIA's Northwest Region currently not receiving annual BIA hatchery operations funding and it is the Committee's expectation this funding will be included in the base amount.

The Committee directs the Bureau to enter into a formal partnership with local Tribes and the United States Geological Survey to help develop a water quality strategy for transboundary rivers.

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

The Committee is aware the Indian Irrigation Fund was passed as part of the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act, which became Public Law 114-322. This law authorized the creation of an Indian irrigation fund within the United States Treasury in order to address the deferred maintenance and water storage needs of irrigation projects. The Committee understands the significant infrastructure needs of Indian irrigation systems and strongly supports finding a way to provide a reliable water infrastructure source for Tribes, the Committee requests the Bureau report back to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act on the progress of establishing this fund and the estimated costs of deficiencies of the current inventory of irrigation systems.

The Committee directs the Bureau to coordinate with the Office of Wildland Fire submit a report describing how the Department determines the use of wildfire suppression and rehabilitation resources, prioritizes Indian forest land, and the title to which is held by the United States in trust.

Trust-Real Estate Services.—The bill includes \$128,371,000, for trust-real estate services programs, an increase of \$5,279,000 from the enacted level. Within the amounts provided, programs are expected to be continued at the enacted level with fixed costs and internal transfers included unless otherwise stipulated below. The Committee has restored the proposed budget cuts to the Alaska Native programs and included an increase of \$80,000 in order to sustain a program level of \$450,000 for the certification of historical places and cultural sites, including ANSCA sites. Within the amounts provided, the Committee also expects funding of \$1,500,000 to continue for rights protection litigation support. A program increase of \$3,000,000 has been included for the plugging of abandoned wells not under Bureau of Land Management authority. The Committee directs the Bureau to conduct an inventory of wells for which BIA is responsible to reclaim, including cost esti-

mates, for submission to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act.

Education.—The bill includes \$888,856,000 for education programs, a decrease of \$2,657,000 below the enacted level. The detail allocation table provided at the end of this report has been expanded in order to fully outline program levels. The Committee fully supports making much needed reforms to the Bureau of Indian Education [BIE] in order to improve the quality of education offered to address the performance gap of student's education at BIE-funded schools. The first phase of the current reform effort was approved in 2015; however, the Committee has not received any updated information on the next phase nor has the Bureau complied with Committee directives to report on the status of multiple programs as part of the fiscal year 2017 appropriations process. Over the past 3 years, the GAO has issued several reports (GAO-13-774, GAO-15-121, GAO-17-447, GAO-17-421, and GAO-16-313) outlining management challenges at the Bureau and there are still outstanding open recommendations to address as well as additional issues outlined in the high risk report (GAO-17-317). The Committee is fully supportive of efforts to reform and better the system, but concerns about how the Bureau manages funding, tracks school conditions, and manages the overall school system remain. The Committee stands ready to work with the administration on the appropriate steps forward and directs the Office of the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs to report back within 60 days of enactment of this act on the progress made towards implementing all the GAO recommendations and the current status of the reform effort.

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

Within the funds provided for education program enhancements, \$2,000,000 is directed to continue native language immersion grants. The Bureau is expected to report within 60 days of enactment of this act regarding the status of fiscal year 2017 funds and the planned distribution of funds in this act.

The Committee remains concerned about the distribution methodology of the Johnson O'Malley [JOM] assistance grants and requests the Bureau report back to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on the status of updating the JOM counts and the methodology used to determine the new counts. The Committee would like the Bureau to include what, if any, barriers there are to providing updates to the JOM count.

The Committee strongly supports the work that Tribal colleges and universities do to provide high quality, affordable higher education opportunities to Native students. The Committees provided sufficient funding to forward fund Tribal Technical Colleges in fiscal year 2017 and continues to believe there should be parity in the way that all Tribal colleges receive assistance and are funded.

Therefore, the Committee includes \$11,844,000 toward the forward funding of Haskell Indian Nations University and Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute [SIPI] and directs the Bureau report back in 30 days of enactment of this act on a phased approach with funding levels in order to accomplish the goal of having all colleges on the same funding schedule. The Committee also recognizes that many Tribal colleges have significant unfunded needs and directs the Bureau to work with Tribal leaders and other stakeholders to develop a consistent methodology for determining Tribal college operating needs to inform future budget requests. The Committee expects the methodology to address operating and infrastructure needs including classrooms and housing.

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

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

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

For the Early Childhood and Family Development Program, the Committee expects the Bureau to utilize prior year unobligated funds to support the Family and Child Education [FACE] programs. The Committee continues to support these types of programs and the program decrease as shown in the table is not a reflection of the program's goals, but of the accrued balance from previous years that should be spent as expeditiously, efficiently, and as soon as possible. Amounts provided are sufficient to fund all currently operating FACE programs at their fiscal year 2017 levels.

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

Public Safety and Justice.—The bill includes \$393,588,000 for public safety and justice programs, an increase of \$7,853,000 above the enacted level. The detail allocation table at the end of this report has been expanded in order to fully outline program levels.

Within the funding provided for criminal investigations and police services, \$1,000,000 is to be continued for the implementation of Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. The Committee also expects the recidivism initiative administered within the Office of Justice Services to be continued at current levels.

The Committee does not accept the proposed decrease for Tribal justice support and restores this amount to ensure \$10,000,000 remains available to address the needs of Public Law 83–280 States. The Committee remains concerned about the Tribal courts needs as identified in the Indian Law and Order Commission’s November 2013 report which notes Federal investment in Tribal justice for Public Law 83–280 States has been more limited than elsewhere in Indian Country. The Committee expects the Bureau to continue to work with Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations to consider options that promote, design, or pilot Tribal court systems for Tribal communities subject to full or partial State jurisdiction under Public Law 83–280.

Within the amounts provided, the Committee has also included an additional \$2,000,000 for the implementation of the Violence Against Women Act [VAWA] for both training and VAWA specific Tribal court needs.

The Committee is concerned the Bureau has not submitted reports required by the Tribal Law and Order Act, Public Law 111–211 on a timely basis. Providing this information would help ensure Tribal governments are receiving funding levels for public safety and justice programs based on need; therefore, the Committee strongly encourages the Bureau submit these reports on time.

The Committee understands that several Tribes who were terminated and then subsequently restored now face significant challenges in securing law enforcement funding through self-determination contracts. The Bureau is directed to work with affected Tribes to assess their law enforcement needs and submit a report to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act that details the amounts necessary to provide sufficient law enforcement capacity for these Tribes.

Community and Economic Development.—The bill provides \$44,047,000 for community and economic development programs, an increase of \$2,203,000 above the enacted level. Within these amounts, the Committee expects the funding for the Tiwahe initiative will continue at enacted levels. The recommendation includes program increases of \$1,000,000 for the implementation of the NATIVE Act of 2016 and \$1,000,000 for the modernization of oil and gas records including the National Indian Oil and Gas Management System [NIOGEMS]. In addition to the funds provided within the Tribal government program for roads, the Committee has provided an additional \$1,000,000 for cooperative agreements to carry out the provisions of the NATIVE Act. The Committee understands the NIOGEMS has been distributed to some Tribes and regional offices and instructs the Bureau to report back within 120 days of enactment of this act on the cost to further expand this system to more reservations and offices.

The recent GAO high risk report found the Bureau does not properly manage Indian energy resources held in trust and thereby

limits opportunities for Tribes and their member to use those resources to create economic benefits in their communities. The Committee requests the Bureau work to make the necessary changes recommended by the GAO report and report back to the Committee outlining any barriers, statutory or regulatory that prohibits or slows the pace of resource development as well as a status update on the open items that still need to be implemented according to the GAO report.

Executive Direction and Administrative Services.—The bill includes \$229,506,000 for executive direction and administrative services, an increase of \$682,000 above the enacted level.

The Committee notes that the Bureau has not yet complied with the fiscal year 2017 directive to provide a report on funding requirements associated with operating and law enforcement needs for congressionally authorized treaty fishing sites on the Columbia River. The Bureau is directed to transmit the report no later than 30 days following enactment of this act. The Bureau is also urged to incorporate unfunded needs for these sites as part of the Bureau’s fiscal year 2019 budget.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

Appropriations, 2017	\$278,000,000
Budget estimate, 2018	241,600,000
Committee recommendation	241,600,000

Contract Support Costs.—The Committee has continued language from fiscal year 2017 establishing an indefinite appropriation for contract support costs estimated to be \$241,600,000 which is a decrease of \$36,400,000 below the fiscal year 2017 level. By retaining an indefinite appropriation for this account, additional funds may be provided by the Bureau if its budget estimate proves to be lower than necessary to meet the legal obligation to pay the full amount due to Tribes. The Committee believes fully funding these costs will ensure that Tribes have the necessary resources they need to deliver program services efficiently and effectively.

CONSTRUCTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2017	\$192,017,000
Budget estimate, 2018	143,262,000
Committee recommendation	206,024,000

The bill includes a total appropriation of \$206,024,000 for the Construction account. This amount is an increase of \$14,007,000 above the enacted level. The Committee has included fixed costs and internal transfers as proposed along with the following instructions: Education Construction program amounts support a level of \$136,268,000 and includes \$45,504,000 for replacement schools, \$11,912,000 for replacement facilities, \$7,574,000 for employee housing, and \$71,278,000 for facility improvement and repair. The Committee expects the increases provided for the facility improvement and repair program shall be used to address deficiencies identified by annual school safety inspections. Public Safety and Justice programs receive \$13,309,000. A program increase of \$2,000,000 has been included for facility improvement and repair. Resources

management receives a total of \$43,080,000 and includes: \$6,181,000 for irrigation projects related to the WIIN Act, \$29,740,000 for dam projects and \$1,016,000 for survey and design. Proposed reductions within resources management are not accepted. Other Program Construction increases include \$263,000 for telecommunications repair, and an additional \$400,000 above the request for construction program management to fully fund the Ft. Peck water system.

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

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

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

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS
PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

Appropriations, 2017	\$45,045,000
Budget estimate, 2018	13,999,000
Committee recommendation	45,045,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$45,045,000 for the Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements account which is equal to the enacted level. The Committee appreciates the importance of settling the numerous land and water settlements and directs the Department to submit a spending plan to the Committee within 90

days of enactment of this act for how it plans to allocate the funds provided by the bill for the specific settlements detailed in the budget request. The Committee understands that several high priority projects critical to the Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project must be funded no later than December 31, 2019 as required by law and expects the operating plan to ensure that the Fruitland-Cambridge Project and the rehabilitation of the Hogback-Cudei Irrigation Project are appropriately funded and deposits to the Navajo Nation Water Resources Development Trust Fund are made.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2017	\$8,757,000
Budget estimate, 2018	6,692,000
Committee recommendation	9,272,000

The bill includes a total appropriation of \$9,272,000 for the Indian Guaranteed Loan account. This amount is an increase of \$2,580,000 above the enacted level.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2017	\$271,074,000
Budget estimate, 2018	123,940,000
Committee recommendation	124,182,000

The bill includes a total appropriation of \$124,182,000 for the Office of the Secretary account. This amount is \$146,892,000 below the enacted level and \$242,000 above the request. The large reduction is explained by moving the Office of Natural Resources Revenue to Department-wide Programs.

Leadership and Administration.—The recommendation includes an appropriation of \$105,405,000 for the leadership and administration activity, equal to the request.

Management Services.—The bill provides an appropriation of \$18,777,000 for the management services activity, \$242,000 above the request. The increase is for the Office of Valuation Services.

Other.—The Committee is concerned by the Department’s hindrance of Tribal energy resource development and the impact this has had throughout Indian Country. The Committee directs the Secretary to provide a report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act on the efforts being made to improve the ability of Tribes to take advantage of the resources on their land. The report should discuss any continuing obstacles, including statutory or regulatory, to full resource utilization.

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

INSULAR AFFAIRS

The Office of Insular Affairs [OIA] was established on August 4, 1995, through Secretarial Order No. 3191, which also abolished the

former Office of Territorial and International Affairs. OIA has administrative responsibility for coordinating Federal policy in the territories of American Samoa, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands [CNMI], and oversight of Federal programs and funds in the freely associated states of the Federated States of Micronesia [FSM], the Republic of the Marshall Islands [RMI], and the Republic of Palau.

Following the expiration of the first Compact of Free Association in 2003, a new Compact of Free Association was negotiated between the United States and the states of FSM and RMI. Under the Compact, the status of free association recognizes each Freely Associated State as a sovereign state with the capacity to conduct foreign affairs consistent with the terms of the Compact. The Compact places full responsibility for defense with the United States. The Compact also provides grant funds and Federal program assistance, principally through the Department of the Interior.

U.S. Virgin Islands Hurricane Impacts.—The Committee is concerned about the catastrophic impacts of Hurricane Irma to the U.S. Virgin Islands, especially in light of financial solvency issues coupled with the anticipated amount of time before government, industry, and utilities are able to fully function and generate revenues. The Committee recognizes that the Office will play an important role in disaster recovery in both the near and long-term, and that additional funding will likely be necessary once the scope of the disaster recovery is known and initial recovery efforts have concluded. The Office is directed to provide information to the Committee on recovery needs not met via Federal Emergency Management Agency assistance or those reported to the office by the government of the U.S. Virgin Islands.

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

Appropriations, 2017	\$91,925,000
Budget estimate, 2018	80,967,000
Committee recommendation	94,236,000

The bill includes \$94,236,000 for assistance to territories, \$2,311,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level and \$13,269,000 above the request.

Within these amounts, the bill includes a total of \$3,000,000 to continue discretionary grants to mitigate the impact of Compact-related migration on affected jurisdictions, as authorized by section 104(e) of Public Law 108–188. This amount is equal to the fiscal year 2017 level. As in previous years, the Department shall allocate these grants in conjunction with other currently authorized mandatory grants in order to help offset educational costs incurred by these jurisdictions. The recommendation also includes a total of \$3,500,000 for brown tree snake removal activities.

The bill recognizes that the Office of Insular Affairs’ most impactful spending is through projects to improve education, drinking water, sanitation, health, safety, transportation, reliability of power, improving availability of technology, including through fiber optics, and economic opportunity and sustainability. The Committee directs these funds to be awarded accordingly. Additionally, the Office of Insular Affairs is directed to continue to award non-

competitive technical assistance funds to support investments in civic education programs for Insular Area students.

American Samoa Operations Grants/American Samoa Construction.—The bill provides \$22,752,000 for grants to American Samoa, equal to the enacted level.

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

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

Appropriations, 2017	\$16,465,000
Budget estimate, 2018	3,286,000
Committee recommendation	16,510,000

The bill includes \$16,510,000 for Compact of Free Association programs, \$45,000 above the enacted level. Within the funds provided, the Committee has provided \$550,000 for Enewetak support.

Language has been included in the title I General provisions section to fully fund the Compact of Free Association with the Republic of Palau, contingent upon enactment of authorization for such payment.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2017	\$65,769,000
Budget estimate, 2018	65,675,000
Committee recommendation	65,675,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$65,675,000 for the Office of the Solicitor, equal to the budget request.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2017	\$50,047,000
Budget estimate, 2018	49,952,000
Committee recommendation	49,952,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$49,952,000 for the Office of Inspector General, equal to the budget request.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

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

FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2017	\$139,029,000
Budget estimate, 2018	119,400,000
Committee recommendation	119,400,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$119,400,000 for the “Federal Trust Programs” account, equal to the fiscal year 2017 level.

The recommendation includes a total appropriation of \$18,990,000 for historical accounting activities.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The Department’s Wildland Fire Management account funds fire prevention, readiness, suppression, and rehabilitation activities performed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service.

Appropriations, 2017	\$1,007,671,000
Budget estimate, 2018	873,518,000
Committee recommendation	¹ 949,681,000

¹ Includes \$11,594,000 for suppression designated as emergency.

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$949,681,000 for wildland fire management, \$76,163,000 above the request. This includes \$11,594,000 provided with an emergency designation, for additional suppression resources in the event the appropriated 10-year average is insufficient to cover the costs of wildland fire suppression. As previously noted, this bill includes a proposal for a permanent fix to end fire borrowing. Funding levels for each sub-activity can be found in the table at the end of this statement and in the following budget activity narrative.

Fire Operations.—The bill provides \$733,784,000 for wildfire preparedness and suppression. This amount includes \$332,784,000 for preparedness and \$401,000,000 for fire suppression operations. As noted, the bill provides \$11,594,000, with an emergency designation, for additional suppression resources that the Department can access in lieu of the cap adjustment proposal to provide this amount within the disaster cap. These emergency funds are only available if discretionary funds for suppression are exhausted.

Other Operations.—The bill provides \$215,897,000 for other wildland fire management operations. This includes \$184,000,000 for hazardous fuels reduction, \$20,470,000 for burned area rehabilitation, \$8,427,000 for fire facilities, and \$3,000,000 for joint fire science.

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

Appropriations, 2017	\$10,010,000
Budget estimate, 2018	2,000,000
Committee recommendation	10,010,000

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

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

Appropriations, 2017	\$7,767,000
Budget estimate, 2018	4,600,000
Committee recommendation	7,767,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$7,767,000 for the Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund, an amount equal to the enacted level. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table at the end of this explanatory report.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Appropriations, 2017	\$67,100,000
Budget estimate, 2018	59,472,000
Committee recommendation	61,994,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$61,994,000 for the Working Capital Fund. This amount is \$2,522,000 above the request.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

Appropriations, 2017	\$465,000,000
Budget estimate, 2018	396,880,000
Committee recommendation	465,000,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$465,000,000 for Payments in Lieu of Taxes [PILT]. This amount is equal to the enacted level and sufficient to fully fund estimated payments for the fiscal year.

OFFICE OF NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE

Appropriations, 2017 .....	.....
Budget estimate, 2018	\$137,757,000
Committee recommendation	137,757,000

The bill provides \$137,757,000 for the Office of Natural Resources Revenue which is equal to the request.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Title I of the bill includes “General Provisions, Department of the Interior”, which are various legislative provisions affecting the Department. Several of these provisions have been carried in previous years and others are newly proposed this year. The provisions are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 108. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to continue the reorganization of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement.

SEC. 109. Provides the Secretary of the Interior with authority to enter into multi-year cooperative agreements with nonprofit organizations for long-term care of wild horses and burros.

SEC. 110. Addresses the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's responsibilities for mass marking of salmonid stocks.

SEC. 111. Extends a provision requiring the exhaustion of administrative review before litigants may file in federal court.

SEC. 112. Continues prohibition on Secretarial Order No. 3310.

SEC. 113. Allows the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education to more efficiently and effectively perform reimbursable work.

SEC. 114. Addresses the issuance of rules for sage-grouse.

SEC. 115. Provides for the humane transfer of excess wild horses.

SEC. 116. Extends authorization for certain payments to the Republic of Palau for fiscal year 2018 and provides the remaining payments pursuant to the compact of Free Association requirements.

SEC. 117. Provides authority for the Department of the Interior to enter into cooperative agreements with nonprofit organizations designated under the Older Americans Act.

SEC. 118. Provides technical correction for the Coltsville National Historical Park.

SEC. 119. Designates 2,600,000 acres of national wilderness preservation land located within the Lake Clark National Park and Preserve as the "Jay S. Hammond Wilderness."

SEC. 120. Requires reissuance of final rules regarding the gray wolf.

SEC. 121. Prohibits funds from being used to list the lesser prairie chicken as a threatened or endangered species.

SEC. 122. Addresses National Heritage Areas.

SEC. 123. Incorporates by reference sections: 4640 (Repeal of prior limitation on compensation of the Secretary of Interior), 7130 (Modification of the Second Division Memorial), section 7134 (Ste. Genevieve National Historical Park).

SEC. 124. Provides for mineral withdrawal of certain lands subject to valid existing rights.

SEC. 125. Addresses the protection of critical infrastructure information related to the Trans-Alaska pipeline system.

TITLE II
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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

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

Air.—The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 authorize a national program of air pollution research, regulation, prevention, and enforcement activities.

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

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

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

EPA's responsibilities and authorities to manage hazardous waste were greatly expanded under the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984. Not only did the regulated universe of wastes and facilities dealing with hazardous waste increase significantly, but past mismanagement practices, in particular prior releases at inactive hazardous and solid waste management units,

were to be identified and corrective action taken. The 1984 amendments also authorized a regulatory and implementation program directed to owners and operators of underground storage tanks.

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

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

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

Toxic Substances.—The Toxic Substances Control Act establishes a program to stimulate the development of adequate data on the effects of chemical substances on health and the environment, and institute control action for those chemicals which present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment. The act's coverage affects more than 60,000 chemicals currently in commerce, and all new chemicals.

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

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

Brownfields.—The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 as amended by the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act of 2002 establishes a national program to assess, cleanup, and provide support to States, tribes, local communities, and other stakeholders to work together to develop Brownfields.

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks.—The Leaking Underground Storage Tank [LUST] Program addresses petroleum releases from federally regulated underground storage tanks. It was created in 1986 when Congress amended subtitle I of the Solid Waste Disposal Act. EPA implements the LUST response program

primarily through cooperative agreements with the States. In 2005, the Energy Policy Act expanded eligible uses of the Trust Fund to include certain leak prevention activities.

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

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2017	\$706,473,000
Budget estimate, 2018	450,812,000
Committee recommendation	634,029,000

The bill provides \$634,029,000 for science and technology activities with an additional \$15,496,000 to be paid from Hazardous Substance Superfund to fund ongoing research activities authorized by the Comprehensive Environmental, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended. This amount is \$72,444,000 below the fiscal year 2017 enacted level and \$183,217,000 above the budget request. A detailed allocation of funding by program is included in the table that accompanies this report. Additional changes to the request are detailed below

Indoor Air and Radiation.—\$5,997,000 is provided for indoor air and radiation activities, equal to the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. The proposed elimination of radon activities has been rejected and the program is funded at not less than the fiscal year 2017 level.

Operations and Administration.—The bill provides \$79,334,000 for operations and administration, as requested. The bill concurs with the Agency's proposed allocation of resources for workforce reshaping through buyouts and voluntary separation agreements offered to employees.

Pesticides Licensing.—\$6,027,000 is provided for pesticide program activities. This amount is equal to the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability.—\$111,635,000 is provided for the chemical safety and sustainability program. This amount is a reduction of \$15,295,000 below the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. Funding for the endocrine disruptor program and for computational toxicology are maintained at the fiscal year 2017 level. The Committee has not provided funding for the Integrated Risk Information System [IRIS] program, which has been on the Government Accountability Office's [GAO] High-Risk list since 2008. In order to ensure that important chemical assessment work is completed, the Committee has transferred resources within the Agency from IRIS to help implement the Lautenberg Chemical Safety Act.

Research: National Priorities.—The bill provides \$4,100,000, which shall be used for extramural research grants, independent of the Science to Achieve Results [STAR] grant program, to fund high-priority water quality and availability research by not-for-profit organizations who often partner with the Agency. Because these grants are independent of the STAR grant program, the Agency should strive to award grants in as large an amount as is possible to achieve the most scientifically significant research. Funds shall be awarded competitively with priority given to part-

ners proposing research of national scope and who provide a 25-percent match. The Agency is directed to allocate funds to grantees within 180 days of enactment of this act.

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

National Air Toxics Trends Station Network.—The Committee recognizes the importance of maintaining funding for the National Air Toxics Trends Station Network, which tracks air pollution trends at 27 stations around the country.

Computational Toxicology.—The Committee supports Agency's computational toxicology research activities to advance the next generation of risk assessment methods for prioritization, screening and testing under the Lautenberg Chemical Safety Act [LCSA]. The Agency's National Center for Computational Toxicology [NCCT] is encouraged to expand its collaborations with scientific experts outside of the Agency to advance development and use of human biology-based experimental and computational approaches for chemical risk assessments.

The Committee directs EPA to develop the strategic plan on alternative methods and integrated testing and assessment strategies required by the LCSA under the equal leadership of the Director of Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics [OPPT] and the Director of NCCT. The process for developing this strategic plan shall include request for information from the scientific community and the public and two or more public meetings or workshops. EPA shall circulate the draft strategic plan for public review and comment, revise the plan to address comments and then issue the strategic plan, which shall include an appendix documenting response to, and disposition of, public comments. In addition, NCCT and OPPT shall each assign 1 FTE to collaborate on evaluating and demonstrating confidence in computational toxicology, in vitro methods and integrated assessment strategies for specific applications by OPPT for rapid implementation in the LCSA. The Committee requests EPA provide a report on these activities no later than September 30, 2018.

Enhanced Aquifer Use.—The Agency is directed to continue following the guidance contained in Senate Report 114–281.

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

STAR Grants.—The Committee has provided funds to continue the Science to Achieve Results [STAR] program. Within 90 days of enactment, the Committee directs the Agency to provide a briefing on its plans for the program in fiscal year 2018.

Partnership Research.—The Committee encourages the Agency to continue leveraged partnerships with not-for-profit institutions that often partner with the Agency, industry, and affected stakeholders to produce independent science and evaluate the effectiveness of environmental regulations relating to unconventional oil and gas development. The study should be used to provide credible science, of national scope, relating to unconventional oil and gas development. Within available funds, the Agency is directed use at least \$1,000,000 to partner on such a study during fiscal year 2018.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2017	\$2,597,999,000
Budget estimate, 2018	1,717,484,000
Committee recommendation	2,480,543,000

The bill provides \$2,480,543,000 for environmental programs and management activities. This amount is a decrease of \$117,456,000 below the fiscal year 2017 enacted level and \$763,059,000 above the budget request. A detailed allocation of funding by program is included in the table that accompanies this report. Additional changes to the request are detailed below.

Brownfields.—\$25,593,000 has been provided for the Brownfields program. This amount is equal to the fiscal year 2017 enacted level and \$9,511,000 above the budget request.

Clean Air.—The bill provides \$245,797,000 for Clean Air programs. The Committee continues to support the EnergySTAR program and does not terminate the program as proposed. In 2009, the Agency and the Department of Energy [DOE] signed a Memorandum of Understanding [MOU] related to the EnergySTAR Program, which shifted some functions related to home appliance products from the DOE to the EPA. The EPA shall work with the DOE to review the 2009 MOU and report to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress within 90 days after enactment of this act on whether the expected efficiencies for home appliance products have been achieved.

Further, the Committee does not support the proposed termination of voluntary programs, including Natural GasSTAR, AgSTAR, the Combined Heat and Power Partnership, and other partnership programs where EPA works collaboratively with non-governmental entities to identify beneficial methods to reduce emissions, reduce pollution, or increase efficiency. The Committee funds both program areas related to stratospheric ozone at not less than the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

Enforcement.—The bill provides \$216,573,000 for enforcement, \$24,064,000 below the fiscal year 2016 enacted level and \$22,266,000 above the budget request.

Environmental Protection: National Priorities.—The bill provides \$12,700,000 for a competitive grant program to provide technical assistance for improved water quality or safe drinking water, adequate waste water to small systems or individual private well owners. The Agency shall provide \$10,000,000 for Grassroots Rural and Small Community Water Systems Assistance Act, for activities specified under section 1442(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-1(e)(8)). The Agency is also directed to provide \$1,700,000 for grants to qualified not-for-profit organizations for

technical assistance for individual private well owners, with priority given to organizations that currently provide technical and educational assistance to individual private well owners. The Agency is directed to provide on a national and multi-State regional basis, \$1,000,000 for grants to qualified organizations excluding institutions of higher education, 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 \$443,857,000 for Geographic Programs, an increase of \$8,000,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. Funding levels for the specific geographic programs are as follows:

- \$300,000,000 for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.
- \$73,000,000 for the Chesapeake Bay program.
- \$4,819,000 for the San Francisco Bay program.
- \$28,000,000 for the Puget Sound program.
- \$1,704,000 for the South Florida program.
- \$8,000,000 for the Long Island Sound program.
- \$12,542,000 for the Gulf of Mexico program.
- \$8,399,000 for the Lake Champlain program.
- \$5,000,000 for the Southern New England Estuaries program.
- \$948,000 for the Lake Pontchartrain program.

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

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

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

Gulf of Mexico.—The bill provides \$12,542,000 for the Gulf of Mexico Geographic Program where hypoxia is a growing cause for

concern. The Committee directs the Agency to coordinate with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Gulf States, and other state, local and private partners to leverage greater resources toward conservation projects on working-lands within the Gulf Region and Mississippi River Basin. The Agency is directed to distribute funds in the same manner as fiscal year 2017.

Chesapeake Bay.—The Committee recommends \$73,000,000 for the Chesapeake Bay program. From within the amount provided, \$6,000,000 is for nutrient and sediment removal grants and \$6,000,000 is for small watershed grants to control polluted runoff from urban, suburban and agricultural lands.

Lake Champlain.—The Committee recommends \$8,399,000 for the Lake Champlain program. From within the amount provided, \$4,399,000 shall be allocated in the same manner as fiscal year 2017 and \$4,000,000 shall be for otherwise unmet needs necessary to implement the EPA's 2016 Phosphorus Total Maximum Daily Load Plan for Lake Champlain for projects and work identified in the state implementation plan.

Puget Sound.—The Agency is directed to allocate funds in the same manner as directed in House Report 112–331. The Committee directs EPA to expeditiously obligate funds, in a manner consistent with the authority and responsibilities under section 320 and the National Estuary Program.

Northwest Forest Program.—The Committee continues to support the Northwest Forest Program at not less than the fiscal year 2017 funding level.

South Florida Program.—The Committee continues to support the South Florida Program and directs the Agency to allocate funds in the same manner as fiscal year 2017.

Indoor Air and Radiation.—\$27,637,000 has been provided for indoor air and radiation activities, equal to the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. The proposed elimination of the radon program has been rejected and funding should be provided at not less than the fiscal year 2017 level. Funds have been included for the Radiation Protection and Reduce Risks from Indoor Air programs.

Information Exchange/Outreach.—The bill provides \$113,884,000, a reduction of \$12,654,000 below the enacted level. Environmental education is funded at \$7,830,000. Tribal capacity building is funded at not less than the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. The Committee is concerned that the smart skin cancer education program has recently received insufficient attention from the Agency, and therefore the Agency is directed to use environmental education funds for the smart skin cancer education program, similar to prior years. The Committee expects the Agency to continue the Small Minority Business Assistance program.

International Programs.—The bill provides \$15,400,000 for International Programs, which includes funds for the U.S.-Mexico Border program. This is equal to the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

Operations and Administration.—\$490,483,000 is provided for operations and administration. The bill concurs with the Agency's proposed allocation of resources for workforce reshaping through buyouts and voluntary separation agreements offered to employees, but has provided \$6,000,000 less than requested in this account.

Pesticides Licensing.—\$109,323,000 is provided for pesticides licensing activities, an increase of \$6,960,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.—The bill provides \$104,877,000, equal to the fiscal year 2017 enacted level and \$31,784,000 above the request. Of funds provided under this section, not less than \$6,000,000 should be allocated for the purpose of developing and implementing a Federal permit program for the regulation of coal combustion residuals in nonparticipating states, as authorized under section 4005(d)(2)(B) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(2)(B)). Additionally, the Committee continues the Waste Minimization and Recycling program. The Agency is encouraged to use funds from within that program to help public entities demonstrate community anaerobic digester applications to municipal solid waste streams and farm needs such as capturing excess phosphorus.

Toxics Risk Review and Prevention.—\$98,159,000 is provided for toxics risk review and prevention activities, an increase of \$5,638,000 above the fiscal year 2017 level. Within funding provided to the Agency, EPA is required to maintain funding for the Chemical Risk Review and Reduction program project at not less than the fiscal year 2014 level. The funding increase has been provided to help implement the Lautenberg Chemical Safety Act. Additionally, the proposed eliminations of the Pollution Prevention program and the Lead Risk Reduction program are not accepted.

Water: Ecosystems.—\$47,788,000 has been provided for water ecosystem programs, equal to the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. Within the amount provided, \$26,723,000 has been provided for National Estuary Program grants as authorized by section 320 of the Clean Water Act. This amount is sufficient to provide each of the 28 national estuaries in the program with a grant of at least \$600,000. In addition, the Committee recommends \$21,065,000 for the Wetlands program, equal to the enacted level and \$2,950,000 above the request. The Committee directs EPA to use the funds provided to accelerate the processing of mining permits with the Corps of Engineers. The Committee appreciates the reports from the Agency, in consultation with the Corps of Engineers, on the number of section 404 permits under review, but does not require them to continue in fiscal year 2018.

Water: Human Health Protection.—\$88,821,000 has been provided for water-related human health protection activities. The proposed elimination of the beach program has been rejected and funding is provided at the fiscal year 2017 level.

Water Quality Protection.—\$190,392,000 has been provided for water quality protection. This is \$20,025,000 below the fiscal year 2017 enacted level and \$15,417,000 above the request. The Committee rejects the proposed elimination of the WaterSENSE program, and provides not less than the fiscal year 2017 level. Within that amount, \$3,000,000 has been provided for a pilot project to assist communities successfully implement plans under EPA's Integrated Planning Initiative. The Committee expects the Agency to continue the Marine Pollution program.

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

Chesapeake Bay.—The Committee notes that agreements signed by the Agency, the State of Maryland, the commonwealths of Virginia and Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, and the Chesapeake Bay Commission included commitments to locate a Chesapeake Bay Liaison Office in Annapolis, Maryland to facilitate coordination among each jurisdiction and from participating Federal agencies in support of the Chesapeake Bay Program. Currently, the Chesapeake Bay Program Office is located in Annapolis, per the agreement, and houses staff from the Chesapeake Bay Program, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Fish and Wildlife service, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Geological Survey, National Park Service, and 35 non-Federal partners. The Committee is aware that the current lease expires in 2019 and that the EPA is planning to relocate the office. Because the program seeks to facilitate coordination, the Agency should seek to ensure that any future office space will continue to accommodate all of the current Chesapeake Bay Program Office participants. The Agency should seek to continue locating the office in Annapolis or as close as practicable, in compliance with the signed agreements.

Ecolabels for Federal Procurement.—Multiple forest certification systems have been recognized throughout the Federal Government as supporting the use of sustainable products in building construction and other uses. The Committee is concerned that the Agency's efforts have not acknowledged many of these certification systems and are therefore, limiting the procurement of some products that may be sustainable. The Committee understands that the Agency's Wood/Lumber product category recommendation is currently under review. The Committee directs the Agency to align its Wood/Lumber recommendation with the certifications listed in the ASTM 7612–10 standard.

Elk River.—The Committee encourages the Agency, in coordination with the Department of State and other Federal agencies, to work with State, local, and Tribal partners on efforts to reduce selenium, sulfates, nitrates and other harmful contaminants in the Kootenai Watershed, to which the Elk River is a tributary. The Agency is directed to brief the Committee on its efforts within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act.

Executive Order 13781.—The Committee understands that the Agency has been reviewing organizational functions and considering process improvements in accordance with the directives in Executive Order 13781. The Agency is encouraged to submit plans or other supplemental information to the Committee prior to the completion of the fiscal year 2018 appropriations process if proposals could realize efficiencies, improve management processes, or program performance in fiscal year 2018.

Flood Control.—In November 2007, the Army Corps of Engineers announced a flood control plan to finalize a comprehensive flood risk management system in the lower Mississippi Valley. In August 2008, the Agency formally disapproved of the Corps' flood risk management system. Since that disapproval, numerous floods have occurred in the lower Mississippi Valley at a cost of more than

\$500,000,000 to taxpayers. In August 2014, the Corps requested that the Agency independently review its 2008 disapproval and work toward a solution on a flood control system. In October 2014, the Agency declined to do so. The Committee remains concerned about flooding that has occurred in the region and is concerned that a flood risk management system is not in place. Because that is the case, and because the Agency has not yet worked with the Corps to independently review its disapproval or to provide alternative plans, the Committee has included bill language to address this issue.

Fish Grinding.—Under a Clean Water Act general permit, on-shore seafood processors in Alaska are allowed to grind and discharge of seafood waste. The permit requires that all seafood waste be ground to a size of no more than one-half inch in any dimension. Unfortunately, in some instances, the best available technology is unable to achieve a half inch grind dimension on a consistent basis due to the malleable nature of fish waste. The Agency should develop a policy to ensure that fish processors using the best available technology and/or best conventional practice will be considered in compliance. Additionally, processing vessels operating in waters off-shore of Alaska are subject to the same one-half inch grinding requirement even though there are no documented water quality issues that require such grinding. The Agency should exempt off-shore processing vessels from the requirement.

Gliders.—The Committee understands the Agency has announced plans to revisit portions of its Phase 2 Greenhouse Gas [GHG] Emissions and Fuel Efficiency Standards for Medium- and Heavy-Duty Engines following concerns related to stakeholders in the trailer and glider industry. The Committee believes that the Agency's decision to classify glider kits as new motor vehicles raises a number of valid concerns and urges the Agency to complete its review expeditiously. Upon completion of the review, the Agency is directed to brief the Committee on the matter.

Interagency Consultations.—Several provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act [FIFRA] require the Agency and the United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] to coordinate activities related the products regulated under the law. USDA has a robust history of collecting and analyzing data related to agricultural economics and the environmental impacts of farming tools and practices, including crop protection and pest management. However, there have been instances in which the USDA has not been consulted or informed of key regulatory actions and decisions by the EPA as prescribed by FIFRA. The Committee directs the Administrator of the EPA to consult with the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture on economic analyses, rules and other regulatory actions that impact products currently approved under FIFRA.

Integrated Planning.—The Committee supports the Agency's use of an integrated planning approach to enhance flexibility for communities struggling to meet compliance costs mandated under the Clean Water Act [CWA] as well as the Agency's efforts to consider a community's ability to pay for compliance costs when determining permitting actions under the CWA. The Agency is directed to maintain technical assistance and outreach to communities seeking to

develop and implement an integrated planning approach to meeting Clean Water Act requirements. Further, the Committee urges the Agency to implement integrated planning measures through a flexible permit process rather than enforcement actions and consent decrees.

Coal Refuse-Fired Electrical Generating Units.—In its rulemaking on New Source Performance Standards [NSPS], the Agency found that, because of the unique environmental benefits that coal refuse-fired electrical generating units [EGUs] provide, these units warrant special consideration so as to prevent the amended NSPS from discouraging the construction and operation of coal refuse-fired EGUs in the United States. In the NSPS, the Agency provided a separate subcategory for SO₂ emissions standards for owners and operators of affected coal refuse-fired facilities combusting 75 percent or more coal refuse on an annual basis. In the subsequent rulemaking, “National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units,” (the MATS rule) the Agency failed to provide a separate subcategory for coal refuse-fired EGUs. The Committee believes that the NSPS standard appropriately recognizes the multimedia environmental benefits provided by coal refuse-fired EGUs and that the high sulfur content present in coal refuse presents economic and technical difficulties in achieving the same acid gas standards as for coal. The Agency should revise the MATS Rule as soon as practicable to provide a separate category for coal refuse-fired EGUs for purposes of the acid gas requirement and its SO₂ surrogate consistent with the NSPS.

Lead Test Kit.—In 2008, EPA adopted the Lead Renovation, Repair and Painting rule which included criteria by which the Agency could certify a test kit that contractors could use onsite to comply with the rule. The Committee is concerned that 8 years later, no kit has been developed that meets these standards. The Committee is concerned that this action is not adequate and is concerned that progress is not being made to identify a solution to this issue. If no solution is reached by the end of the fiscal year, EPA should reopen the rule and determine whether it is possible to include an opt-out provision until a test kit is certified that can comply with the rule.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards.—The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017, directed the Agency to provide the Committee with a report on potential administrative options to provide regulatory relief to help States implement ozone air quality standards. The Committee appreciates the work of the Agency to provide those options, but remains concerned about the impact of the 2015 standard for ground-level ozone. The Committee is concerned that the standard of 70 parts per billion is likely to bring additional areas of the country into non-attainment, which may have adverse economic consequences.

Official Reception and Representation Expenses.—The Committee has provided \$19,000 for official reception and representation expenses, a \$10,000 increase over fiscal year 2017. The increase is provided to fund the annual Commission on Environmental Cooperation meeting in fiscal year 2018.

Pesticide Registration Improvement Act.—The Committee appreciates the work of the Agency and its partners to implement a sensible registration service fee system for applications for pesticide registration. The Committee has provided funding to meet the statutory minimum of \$128,300,000. As such, the Committee expects the Agency to ensure that its review of applications complies with the predictable evaluation process and specific decision review periods contemplated in the legislation.

Public Access to Research.—The Agency released 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 directs the Agency to provide an update on its efforts in its fiscal year 2019 budget request.

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

Small Refinery Relief.—The Committee continues the directive contained in Senate Report 114–281 related to small refinery relief. The Agency is reminded that, regardless of the Department of Energy’s recommendation, additional relief may be granted if the Agency believes it is warranted.

Small Remote Incinerators.—The Committee believes the Agency’s efforts to regulate small remote incinerators [SRIs] will have negative impact on remote areas in Alaska where traditional waste disposal methods are unavailable. Because SRIs in Alaska are used to manage food waste, elimination of SRIs would result in the inability to dispose of food waste in a timely manner—a situation that creates an attraction to wildlife and increases the potential for potentially lethal human—wildlife contact. Additionally, many Alaska sites have no road connection to landfills so waste will often have to be flown via fixed and rotary wing aircraft to landfills as far away as 65 miles. In its original efforts to regulate SRIs, the Agency recognized these issues and exempted SRIs in Alaska. Following the Agency’s decision to reverse course because of a court decision, the Committee and stakeholders have attempted to work with the Agency for at least 3 years. Unfortunately, those efforts have not resulted in any relief for users of SRIs in Alaska. Because that is the case, the bill includes language delaying enforcement as the Committee, stakeholders, and the Agency work toward a solution.

Significant New Alternatives Policy [SNAP] Program.—The Committee reiterates the direction contained within the explanatory statement associated with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 to consider harmonizing the status of any previously approved refrigerant or foam-blowing agent with other domestic and international programs for refrigeration and commercial air condi-

tioning applications, and corresponding deadlines for military, space- and aeronautics-related applications.

Toxic Substances Control Act Modernization.—The Committee notes that legislation to modernize the Toxic Substances Control Act [TSCA] was enacted in 2016. This bill includes language that will enable the EPA to collect and spend new fees to conduct additional chemical reviews, consistent with TSCA modernization legislation. Those fees are expected to be \$10,000,000 per year once the program is fully implemented. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that in fiscal year 2018, fee collections will begin several months after the beginning of the fiscal year and will total \$10,000,000. This bill also includes language ensuring that new fee collections will supplement, not supplant, appropriated resources for these activities.

HAZARDOUS WASTE ELECTRIC MANIFEST SYSTEM FUND

Appropriations, 2017	\$3,178,000
Budget estimate, 2018	3,674,000
Committee recommendation	3,674,000

The bill provides \$3,674,000 which is expected to be fully offset by fees for a net appropriation of \$0. The Committee continues to support the expeditious development of a system that would allow for the electronic tracking of hazardous waste shipments pursuant to Public Law 112–195.

The Committee realizes EPA is transitioning from the developmental phase to the implementation phase for the E-Manifest System. Therefore, the Committee urges the Agency to use an adequate portion of funding to begin the implementation of the Application Program Interface System which will allow hazardous waste treatment, storage, transport and disposal facilities to interface their computer systems with those of EPA to upload and download manifest and other important information related to full scale implementation of the system.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2017	\$41,489,000
Budget estimate, 2018	37,475,000
Committee recommendation	40,000,000

The bill provides \$40,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General, which is \$1,489,000 below the fiscal year 2017 enacted level and \$2,525,000 above the budget request.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2017	\$34,467,000
Budget estimate, 2018	39,553,000
Committee recommendation	34,467,000

The bill provides \$34,467,000 for buildings and facilities programs. This amount is equal to the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2017	\$1,088,769,000
Budget estimate, 2018	762,063,000
Committee recommendation	1,090,735,000

The bill provides \$1,090,735,000 for Superfund programs. This amount is an increase of \$1,966,000 above the enacted level. A detailed allocation of funding by program is included in the table that accompanies this report. Additional changes to the request are detailed below.

Enforcement.—\$166,375,000 is provided for Superfund enforcement, equal to the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. The Committee does not concur with the proposed elimination of financial support to the Department of Justice [DOJ]. The Agency is directed to continue financial support of the DOJ in fiscal year 2017 at a level that will ensure the DOJ can continue to initiate and prosecute civil, judicial, and administrative site remediation cases and ensure that responsible parties perform cleanup actions at sites where they are liable.

IT/Data Management/Security.—\$11,399,000 is provided for IT/Data Management/Security, a reduction of \$3,086,000 below the fiscal year 2017 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

Operations and Administration.—Operations and Administration is funded at \$101,942,000, a reduction of \$26,163,000 and equal to the budget request. The bill concurs with the Agency's proposed allocation of resources for workforce reshaping through buyouts and voluntary separation agreements offered to employees. While that is the case, the Committee expects that the Agency will ensure that its efforts eliminate inefficiencies and streamline processes do not result in unintended delays in cleanup of Superfund sites.

Superfund Cleanup.—\$747,296,000 is provided for Superfund cleanup activities, an increase of \$28,734,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. The Agency is directed to factor community acceptance into its Superfund remedial cleanup remedy selection process and, when supported by a community, consider remedial cleanup remedies that provide green space as part of a remedial action that is protective of human health and the environment.

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

Financial Assurance.—The Committee remains concerned that, as a result of a 2009 court order, the Agency is moving forward with a rule on financial assurance for hardrock mining based on a statute that was signed into law before modern mining regulations and financial assurance programs were enacted. In the nearly 40 years between passage of the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 [CERCLA] and the release of the proposed rule in January 2017, Federal agencies like the Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have created and updated financial assurance requirements for reclamation and closure of hardrock mining facilities. Similarly, States have developed financial assurance programs for mining activities occurring on private and State lands. Because the Federal and States' finan-

cial assurance programs address the CERCLA response categories in the proposed rule, the Committee believes the risk associated with modern hardrock mining projects does not justify the Agency's proposed rule.

Additionally, the Committee is concerned the proposed rule relies heavily on legacy mining information instead of the highly regulated modern hardrock mining industry. Although there are remaining environmental issues at pre-regulation legacy sites, the proposed rule's financial assurance program cannot be used at these old sites because its application is restricted to currently authorized mining projects.

The existing Federal and States' financial assurance programs provide environmental protection and financial assurance that is "consistent with the degree and duration of risk associated with the production, transportation, treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous substances" pursuant to the directive in CERCLA. As the Agency works on its rule, the Committee directs the Agency to consider the actions of States and other Federal agencies to determine how these programs address the "degree and duration of risk" and whether additional financial assurance is necessary.

Privacy for Agricultural Producers.—The Committee is concerned with the recent requirement that farmers and ranchers report odors from animal waste to the Environmental Protection Agency, Coast Guard, and local emergency responders under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 [CERCLA] and the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act [EPCRA]. This widespread collection and dissemination of data has the potential to put the privacy and safety of agriculture producers at risk, as individuals will have access to farm location data. Many of the families who manage livestock operations live on their farms, and would therefore be required to submit location data related to their home—a potential violation of the Privacy Act of 1974. In order to protect American farmers and ranchers, the committee directs the Agency and Coast Guard to preserve the privacy of agricultural operations who are required to report their continuous releases under CERCLA and EPCRA, in compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act, the Privacy Act of 1974, and section 1170 of the Food Security Act of 1985.

Sediment Guidance.—When implementing the recommendations of the Superfund Task Force, the Agency should consider additional improvements that will address an inconsistent application of sediment guidance among regions. At sites expected to exceed \$50,000,000, the Committee encourages the Agency to include the Contaminated Sediment Technical Advisory Committee [CSTAG] and the National Remedy Review Board [NRRB] throughout the process and to ensure that their technical review and remedy recommendations are included in the final remedy. Additionally, the Committee encourages the Agency to set achievable cleanup goals, broaden the use of adaptive management and early actions, explore the utility of public-private partnerships similar, expand stakeholder participation, and promote cost-effectiveness, redevelopment, and sustainability in the Superfund process.

Superfund Task Force.—The Committee is encouraged by the Agency's efforts to improve the implementation of the Superfund

program, including the creation of a Superfund Task Force, which released 42 recommendations that aim to foster a more data-driven, safe and timely cleanup process at sediment sites. The Committee urges the Agency to expeditiously implement these recommendations, and integrate them into remedies for sites currently undergoing investigation or where remedies have been selected in the last 5 years.

Contaminants of Emerging Concern.—The Committee recommends \$181,306,000 for Emergency Response and Removal activities. These activities should include collaborative work with State, Tribal, and local governments to help communities address contaminants of emerging concern. Furthermore, the Committee recommends that the Agency expeditiously remediate Superfund sites contaminated by these emerging contaminants, and provide technical assistance and support to States and Tribes during the remedial cleanup process.

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

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND

Appropriations, 2017	\$91,941,000
Budget estimate, 2018	47,429,000
Committee recommendation	91,941,000

The bill provides \$91,941,000 for leaking underground storage tank trust fund activities, equal to the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. A detailed allocation of funding by program is included in the table that accompanies this statement.

INLAND OIL SPILL PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2017	\$18,209,000
Budget estimate, 2018	15,717,000
Committee recommendation	18,209,000

The bill provides \$18,209,000 for inland oil spill programs, equal to the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. A detailed allocation of funding by program is included in the table that accompanies this statement.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Appropriations, 2017	\$3,527,161,000
Budget estimate, 2018	2,933,467,000
Committee recommendation	3,553,041,000

The bill provides \$3,553,041,000 for State and Tribal assistance grants. This amount is \$25,880,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level and \$619,574,000 above the budget request. A detailed allocation of funding by program is included in the table that accompanies this statement. Additional changes to the request are detailed below.

Infrastructure Assistance.—\$2,462,000,000 has been provided for infrastructure assistance. The amount provided increases funding for State Revolving Fund programs. The bill includes \$1,394,000,000 for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund [CWSRF] program and \$864,000,000 for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund [DWSRF] program.

Use of Iron and Steel.—As occurred in fiscal year 2017, the Committee has included a provision affording a procurement preference for iron and steel products produced in the United States. The provision applies to the State Revolving Funds and applies to loans made under the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act.

Targeted Airshed Grant.—\$30,000,000 has been provided for Targeted Airshed Grants. These grants shall be distributed on a competitive basis to nonattainment areas that EPA determines are ranked as the top five most polluted areas relative to annual ozone or particulate matter 2.5 standards as well as the top five areas based on the 24-hour particulate matter 2.5 standard where the design values exceed the 35 mg/m³ standard. To determine these areas, the Agency shall use the most recent design values calculated from validated air quality data. The Committee notes that these funds are available for emission reduction activities deemed necessary for compliance with national ambient air quality standards and included in a State Implementation Plan submitted to EPA. Not later than the end of fiscal year 2018, EPA should provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations that includes a table showing how fiscal year 2016 and 2017 funds were allocated. The table should also include grant recipients and metrics for anticipated or actual results.

Animas River Spill.—The Committee welcomes and agrees with the Agency's recent decision to reconsider its previous determination to deny claims for damages from the Animas River Spill by invoking the discretionary act exemption in the Federal Tort Claims Act, but is concerned that the Agency is applying or may apply an inconsistent standard that discriminates against certain claimants. The Committee expects the Agency and the Federal Government to take a clear and consistent position on the question of whether they are responsible for damages caused to others by the Gold King Mine release. The Committee supports paying out all legitimate claims from the Judgment Fund, consistent with the Federal Tort Claims Act, and communicating all relevant aspects of the claims process clearly to all affected communities, State, local and Tribal governments, along with the Committee. Within 30 days of enactment, the Agency shall provide to the Committee a written report detailing the current process underway for processing claims, the status of all claims, the Agency's complete plan for processing all claims, and any other future planned actions related to current or future claims. Finally, the bill provides \$4,000,000 for a long-term water quality monitoring program, as authorized by Public Law 114–322. The Agency is directed to continue to work in consultation with affected States and Tribes on that effort.

Assistance to Small and Disadvantaged Communities.—The Committee has provided \$20,000,000 to begin grant program to help small and disadvantaged communities develop and maintain adequate water infrastructure. The program was created in section

2104 of Public Law 114–322. The Agency is directed to brief the Committee prior to publishing its request for applications related to this new grant program.

Categorical Grants.—For categorical grants to States and other environmental partners for the implementation of delegated programs, the bill provides \$1,091,041,000, an increase of \$25,000,000 over the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. The Committee continues to reject the elimination of the Radon program and the Beaches Protection program and funding is provided at fiscal year 2017 enacted levels for both programs.

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

Categorical Grant: Multipurpose Grants.—Because the States are expected to take a leading role in compliance with environmental cleanup, the contains \$10,000,000 for Multipurpose grants to States and Tribes. The Committee was disappointed with the Agency’s funding formula in fiscal year 2016 because it did not provide the flexibility that Congress expected and instead gave preference to air programs. In fiscal year 2018, the Agency is directed to give maximum flexibility to states, so that states, not the Agency, may determine where funds from this grant program are of most value.

Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319).—The Committee has provided \$170,915,000 in Nonpoint Source grants, equal to the fiscal year 2017 level. The Committee expects the Agency to examine the allocation formula to ensure that resources are being spent in areas with the most pressing need.

Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106).—The bill provides \$235,806,000 for pollution control grants to help States maintain adequate programs for the prevention and control of surface and groundwater from point and nonpoint sources. This is an increase of \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2017 level.

Categorical Grant State and Local Air Quality Management.—The bill provides \$238,219,000 for State and Local Air Quality Management Grants, an increase of \$10,000,000. The Agency is directed to allocate funds for this program using the same formula as fiscal year 2015. The Committee understand the Office of Air and Radiation was able to provide some additional funds to the States in fiscal year 2016 using balances. The Committees encourage the Agency to do the same in fiscal year 2018 and to provide those additional funds to the regions with the highest need. Should the Agency seek to change the formula, it should submit a proposal in its fiscal year 2019 budget justification for consideration by the Committee.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE AND INNOVATION PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2017	\$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2018	20,000,000
Committee recommendation	30,000,000

The bill provides \$30,000,000 for the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act [WIFIA] Program. This level is equal to

the fiscal year 2017 level when compared to funding provided from both the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (Public Law 115–31) and the Further Continuing and Security Assistance Appropriations Act (Public Law 114–254). From within the amount provided, the Committee directs \$5,000,000 to assist with the administrative expenses for the WIFIA program.

Greater investment in the replacement of aging infrastructure will help mitigate nationwide issues the Committee is tracking related to contaminants such as lead and arsenic, help address Combined Sewer Overflows and Sanitary Sewer Overflows, and allow systems to improve water delivery for residents. Of the recommended amount, \$25,000,000 is provided for direct loan subsidization which may translate into a potential loan capacity in excess of \$3,000,000,000 to eligible entities for water infrastructure projects. The Committee expects that EPA will issue loans for the first time in fiscal year 2018 and the Committee intends to closely monitor implementation.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER AND RESCISSIONS OF FUNDS)

The bill continues several administrative provisions from previous years.

TITLE III
RELATED AGENCIES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

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

The Committee has expressed a desire for the Service's budget to better reflect management needs for our Nation's forests, but the historic budgeting practices have resulted in what the Service routinely refers to as "stove-piping" of funding within the agency. This lack of collaborative budgeting has left the Service in the modern era without a modern, responsive budget. Over the last several years, the Committee and the Service have been working together to improve transparency and confidence in the Service's management of its programs and activities.

An important aspect of those efforts is to streamline appropriated program dollars to the accounts that best align with program goals. For example, while Fire Plan Research and Development has been funded from within the Wildland Fire Management Account, it was routinely transferred to the Forest and Rangeland Research Account. This bill appropriates Fire Plan Research and Development directly within the Forest and Rangeland Research account to minimize unnecessary transfers and increase transparency. Several similar changes have been made to accounts within the Service. In those instances, it is noted within the summary of the account.

The Forest Service has been utilizing Cost Pools to pay for certain costs associated with personnel, administrative activities, facilities, and other expenses, rather than out of program dollars or utilizing an administrative account. The previously noted collaborative efforts to improving budgeting have led the Committee to determine that ending the practice of Cost Pools in favor of more direct accounting for costs previously covered by Cost Pools is in the best interest of the agency and the taxpayer. The Committee is committed to giving the Service the opportunity to present options for replacing Cost Pools. Therefore, the Service is directed to develop a plan for transition away from Cost Pools, with the exception of Cost Pool 9, that will occur not later than the beginning of fiscal year 2020, and provide that plan to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 180 days of enactment of this

act. Additionally, the Service is directed to provide regular updates on the progress of transition planning.

After consultation with the Service, the Committee has decided to end the use of Cost Pool 9 for fiscal year 2018. Cost Pool 9 is an assessment against agency accounts for facilities maintenance work in addition to amounts appropriated specifically to the budget line item for facilities in the Capital Improvement and Maintenance account. The Committee believes Cost Pool 9 is duplicative and not a transparent way to reflect actual spending on the Service's facilities. Cost Pool 9 assessments were \$65,000,000 agency-wide in fiscal year 2017 and the following table illustrates the percentage of funds historically removed from each line item:

BLI Description	Percent of BLI historically dedicated to CP09
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	1.8
Facilities	1.5
Legacy Roads and Trails	0.8
Roads	1.7
Trails	1.9
Forest & Rangeland Research	1.7
Land Acquisition—Acq Mgmt	1.5
Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring	2.1
Landownership and Access Management	1.8
Minerals and Geology Management	2.2
Grazing Management	2.7
Recreation, Heritage & Wilderness	2.2
Forest Products	2.3
Vegetation and Watershed Mgmt	1.7
Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Mgmt	2.1
Forest Health Mgmt—Cooperative Lands	0.5
Forest Health Mgmt—Federal Lands	1.3
Forest Stewardship	0.3
Urban and Community Forestry	0.2
Cooperative Fire Protection	0.1
Hazardous Fuels Reduction	1.4
Preparedness	1.5

As displayed above, assessment of Cost Pool 9 rendered amounts appropriated for specific programs to appear inflated in comparison with actual funds available for activities within that program.

The Committee believes that in the spirit of transparency, all facilities projects should be accounted for and prioritized for funding in the specific line item dedicated to facilities. The Committee recommendations for fiscal year 2018 reflect the movement of funds to the dedicated facilities account, and in many cases where there appear to be decreases for a program, actual available programs dollars are increased. For example, while the Forest Products line is less than fiscal year 2017, ending the Cost Pool 9 assessment will increase available dollars by roughly \$2,000,000.

The Committee recommendation does not provide an increase for facilities equal to the Cost Pool 9 assessment. The Service should look for ways to decrease its facilities footprint, through both square footage and number of buildings, to reflect a modern and more streamlined, collaborative agency, particularly in areas where management functions can be combined while still comprehensively serving the geographic area.

Should the Service identify shortfalls to critical facilities maintenance activities, the Service is directed to submit a reprogramming request to the Committee for consideration and approval. In future fiscal years, the Service is directed to provide the Committee with a list of any proposed construction project above \$1,000,000 along with the budget request.

Fire Spending Review.—The fiscal year 2017 fire season will constitute the most expensive season in the agency’s history. Much like the aftermath of the fire season of 2000 that spurred the development of the National Fire Plan, the Committee expects an evaluation of how the Federal Government manages our national forests for optimum health and risk-management. Despite more than \$5,000,000,000 in investments in hazardous fuels mitigation since the development of the National Fire Plan, the Forest Service has not been able to keep pace with the disastrous curve on wildfires. The Committee is aware that the Forest Service and the Office and Management and Budget are working together to review wildfire-associated spending practices and trends, particularly in light of the drastic jump in spending for fiscal year 2017 when compared to previous fiscal years. The Forest Service is directed to share the data provided to and conclusions reached with OMB with the Committee. The Committee is also aware that at the time of the development of the National Fire Plan, approximately 34 million acres were identified as having a high risk of fire. The Committee is troubled that after significant investments in hazardous fuels management since the development of the National Fire Plan, there are now about 80 million acres at a high risk of fire. This troubling trend will not reverse itself if the Service continues to operate under the status quo. The Committee believes that the Service should more precisely and effectively target management activities to reduce the threat of catastrophic wildfires, improve management of the national forest system, and assist in protection of other Federal, State, and private lands from the ravages of catastrophic fire. This is a function of both prioritization and budgeting practices. The Service is directed to provide the Committee with a plan to develop risk-mapping for high fire-prone areas and describe the resources that would be necessary to treat the highest risk areas on an annual basis. The Service should cooperatively work with universities, such as the University of California, and the University of Nevada, that have expertise in this area, as well as the Department of the Interior. The Forest Service is directed and expected to use all authorities available to harvest salvage timber, decrease the risk of fires around communities, and secure safe access to national forest system lands for the public.

The end of the Integrated Resource Restoration program reflects the Committee’s instructions to budget collaboratively across the agency while maintaining a reflection of the priorities of Congress, as dictated by amounts appropriated across accounts.

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2017	\$288,514,000
Budget estimate, 2018	259,000,000
Committee recommendation	282,420,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$282,420,000 for forest and rangeland research. This amount is \$6,094,000 below the enacted level and \$23,420,000 above the request.

Forest Inventory and Analysis.—The bill provides \$77,000,000 for forest inventory and analysis, equal to the enacted level.

Research and Development Programs.—The bill provides \$185,500,000 for base research activities, including Fire Plan Research and Development. Within the funds provided, the Forest Service is expected to give strong consideration to research lines of work formerly funded through the Joint Fire Science Program that significantly contribute to understanding wildfire regimes in unique environments, such as boreal forests and tundra ecosystems.

The Committee is concerned about the prioritization of research dollars within the Forest Service. Given the limited resources available for research, the Committee believes the agency should focus on key areas where the Service's management responsibilities will benefit the most. This includes forest land management, research to improve the sustainability of the domestic forest products industry, and collaborations to solve real-time problems facing our nation's forests. The Committee is aware that the research program relies heavily on securing funding outside of the Forest Service to conduct research. While this can be an important tool to extend available resources, the Committee is concerned that this places the Forest Service in a position to direct research efforts where the outside funding is most likely to be awarded, and not necessarily to the highest priority needs of the mission of the agency and improving our Nation's forests.

The Committee directs the Service to enhance coordination on forest related research and development for enhanced relevance, global competitiveness, and effective coordination. The Service should work with the National Institute of Food and Agriculture, Department of Energy, and National Science Foundation to help avoid the duplication that often proceeds from Federal agencies working in silos.

The Committee recognizes the threat of Sudden Oak Death and expects the Forest Service to continue its efforts relating to the disease.

Forest Products Laboratory.—Of the funds available to the Forest Products Laboratory, not less than \$1,000,000 is to sustain funding with existing academic partners focused on research and technology development to create new and expanded markets and to advanced high-value, high-volume wood markets from restorative actions on the Nation's public and private forests. Additionally, no less than \$1,000,000 is to develop a wood bridge demonstration program in conjunction with non-Federal partners to support rural infrastructure needs through research, development, and demonstration to stimulate new market development, as well as education and technical assistance to governmental agencies, industry, and research institutions. Additionally, \$600,000 is provided for bottomland hardwoods research, to expand research efforts on hardwood plantation management, associated wildlife management, flooding effects to forests, forest health, and threatened and endangered plants and animals.

Rapid Ohia Death.—The Committee applauds the collaborative work occurring relating to Ceratocystis in Hawai'i and believes it is a model within the agency for the importance of applied science and collaboration with Federal partners to address real time management needs for the Service.

Bighorn Sheep.—The Committee is aware that the Forest Service uses the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies' occupied bighorn habitat maps, telemetry data, and recent bighorn observations in conducting Risk of Contact analyses and that risk of contact models are currently being run on a State-wide basis where sufficient data exists to do so. The Committee expects the agency to continue to transparently and promptly 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. This will ensure the inclusion of the most directly affected interests in a common understanding of the Risk-of-Contact analysis, the search for suitable alternative allotments, and the development of options for wild and domestic sheep. The Forest Service is further directed to continue to engage the Agricultural Research Service, research institutions, state wildlife agencies, and other scientific entities to ensure the best professional scientific understanding of the risk of disease transmission between domestic and bighorn sheep is known before making management decisions that impact permittees.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Appropriations, 2017	\$228,923,000
Budget estimate, 2018	118,010,000
Committee recommendation	306,546,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$306,546,000 for State and private forestry programs, an increase of \$77,623,000 above the enacted level and \$188,536,000 above the request. Program changes to the enacted level are detailed in the following budget activity narratives and funding levels for each subactivity can also be found in the table at the end of this report. Within the funds provided, \$1,000,000 shall be made available for the Forest Ecosystem Monitoring Cooperative for Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine and New York.

Ceratocystis Disease.—As noted previously, the Committee applauds the collaborative work occurring relating to Ceratocystis in Hawai'i and believes it is a model for the importance of applied science and collaboration with Federal partners within the agency on its priorities. The Committee also notes the Forest Service's report, "Risk and pathway assessment for the introduction of exotic insects and pathogens that could affect Hawai'i's native forests," and directs the Forest Service to continue its collaboration to treat and develop recommended actions based on the findings of the report to respond to the emergence of Ceratocystis disease in Hawai'i and Florida.

Forest Ecosystem Services Research.—The Committee directs the Service to continue to utilize existing partnerships with research institutions and states to fund research to establish methods, tools, and standard protocols that help quantify forest ecosystem services,

particularly carbon, in natural forested regions as a resource that can be managed by forest landowners for ecological and economic benefit.

Landscape Scale Restoration [LSR].—The bill provides an appropriation of \$12,000,000 for landscape scale restoration, an amount \$2,000,000 below the enacted level and \$12,000,000 above the request. The Committee directs the Service to include outcomes produced from the LSR program in the previous fiscal year in the future budget submissions. Funds available for LSR should be focused on state and national priority projects that have significant, measurable impact on these priorities.

Forest Health Management.—The bill provides \$93,500,000 for forest health management activities, an amount \$1,000,000 below the enacted level and \$3,110,000 above the request. This includes \$55,500,000 for activities on Federal lands and \$38,000,000 on cooperative lands.

Cooperative Forestry.—The bill provides \$100,046,000 for cooperative forestry activities, a decrease of \$12,377,000 below the enacted level. This includes \$18,036,000 for forest stewardship, \$2,050,000 for community forest and open space conservation, and \$21,040,000 for urban and community forestry. When funding decisions are made regarding investigating and addressing tree mortality, strong consideration should be given to Spruce beetle infestations in Region 10. The Committee is aware of the economic losses caused by bark beetles throughout the Southeast and directs the Service to provide additional assistance to affected landowners in Region 8.

Forest Stewardship.—The bill provides an appropriation of \$18,036,000 for Forest Stewardship, \$2,000,000 below the enacted level. The Committee recommends the Service consider developing outcome-based reporting for this program and urges the Service to reevaluate whether allocating program funding using the current allocation formula is the most effective use of program resources.

Forest Legacy.—The bill provides \$58,920,000 for the forest legacy program, an increase of \$8,575,000 above the enacted level. The amount provided within this bill is available for the following distribution of funds and projects as ranked and provided by the administration:

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Project	Budget estimate	Bill (Discretionary)
GA	Hilliard .....	.....	6,000
FL	Coastal Longleaf .....	.....	2,300
CA	Mailliard Working Forest .....	.....	6,205
MA	West Quabbin Woods .....	.....	2,895
MT	Whitefish Watershed .....	.....	4,000
WA	South Puget Sound .....	.....	5,100
FL	Wakulla Caves .....	.....	2,540
WY	Grand Canyon of the Black Hills .....	.....	6,000
OR	Hood River Forest .....	.....	3,800
WA	Dewatto Headwaters .....	.....	2,000
HI	Kamehamehenui .....	.....	4,000
PR	Guanica State Forest .....	.....	1,375
NY	Fort Ann .....	.....	710
AL	Coastal Headwaters .....	.....	2,750
CA	Grizzly Creek .....	.....	995

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Project	Budget estimate	Bill (Discretionary)
VA	Nottoway Pinelands .....	.....	1,850
	Administration .....	.....	6,400
	Subtotal, Forest Legacy Program .....	.....	.....
	Total, Forest Legacy Program .....	.....	58,920

International Forestry.—The bill provides \$8,000,000 for international forestry activities, an amount equal to the enacted level.

Technical Assistance.—The Committee is aware of the recently announced agreement between Australia and Timor-Leste to establish a permanent maritime boundary. The Committee recognizes the increased development that will likely occur and encourages the Forest Service to seek to provide technical assistance, as appropriate, to Timor-Leste to protect the unique biodiversity of the region while facilitating robust economic development.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Appropriations, 2017	\$1,513,318,000
Budget estimate, 2018	1,747,442,000
Committee recommendation	1,881,319,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$1,881,319,000 for national forest system operations, an increase of \$368,001,000 above the enacted level. Program changes to the enacted level are detailed in the following budget activity narratives and funding levels for each subactivity can also be found in the table at the end of this statement. As previously noted, in many cases where accounts are provided with less funding than the enacted level, more program dollars are available because of the discontinuation of Cost Pool 9. For example, funds provided for fiscal year 2018 for Forest Products results in roughly \$2,000,000 more in availability within the subactivity. Likewise, funds provided for Recreation will result in roughly \$2,000,000 more in availability within the subactivity.

Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring.—The bill provides \$176,000,000 for Land Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring, a decrease of \$6,928,000 below the enacted level and \$11,000,000 above the request.

Grazing Management.—The bill provides \$56,856,000 for grazing management programs, equal to the enacted level and \$6,256,000 above the request.

Grazing Fee Rates.—The Service is directed to provide information to the Committee detailing the implications on grazing fee calculations if the Service adopted the definition of Western States, as defined by Public Law 95–514.

Vacant Grazing Allotments.—As previously noted, the bill includes a provision to make vacant grazing allotments available to a holder of a grazing permit or lease when lands covered by the holder of the permit or lease are unusable because of drought or wildfire. The Committee recognizes the importance of grazing on Forest Service lands not only because of its economic impacts and

ability to be used as management tool, but also for its role in the heritage of the Western States.

Forest Products.—The bill provides \$365,500,000 for forest products, \$2,305,000 below the enacted level and \$6,379,000 above the request. Funds made available for Forest Products shall not be used for restoration projects that are not tied to the offering or completion of a timber sale or in association with a stewardship contracting process. Additionally, the Service is directed to utilize timber sales whenever possible and appropriate to address issues relating to tree mortality.

Agency Timber Target.—The Forest Service is directed to provide information within 90 days of enactment of this act detailing the resources necessary to increase the agency's timber target to 4 billion board feet, annually; including the geographic regions most likely to contribute to the increase in forest product production should a new timber target be implemented, as well as any barriers to achieving the higher target level. Additionally, the Forest Service is directed to meet timber target goals using commercial products and excluding personal use firewood from accomplishment reporting.

Tongass National Forest.—The Committee remains opposed to the plan to transition the timber program in Region 10 to a young growth-based timber program in 16 years, more rapidly than considered in the 2008 Forest Plan. The Committee strongly believes that without a comprehensive stand-level inventory the transition plan lacks the scientific basis needed for success. The Committee remains concerned that the transition plan cannot be implemented in a manner that preserves a viable timber industry and reminds the Service that this requires a reliable economic supply of both old and young growth timber from the national forest system.

The Committee expects the Forest Service to meet the requirements of section 705(a) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 539d(a)). The Committee expects the Forest Service to continue funding the comprehensive inventory of young growth it has underway with the State of Alaska, to include the stand-level field work and financial analysis, recommended by the Tongass Advisory Committee and provides no less than \$1,000,000 to accomplish this work.

The Committee understands that it is technically impossible for the young-growth transition strategy contained in the Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan Amendment, dated December 9, 2016, to be fully implemented. The Forest Service is directed to initiate either a plan revision or new plan amendment and is provided \$700,000 to begin this effort. The Committee strongly believes the plan revision or plan amendment should include a timber management program sufficient to preserve a viable timber industry in the region. Until the 2016 Forest Plan is either amended or revised, the Service is directed to apply the 2008 Forest Plan with respect to the timber program.

Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness.—The bill provides \$262,595,000 for recreation, heritage, and wilderness, \$2,000,000 below the enacted level and \$9,715,000 above the request. The Committee has become aware that the majority of special-use permitting activities take place in the Landownership and Access

Management subactivity, previously known as Landownership Management. Given the importance of special-use permitting activities to users of our National Forests, \$3,000,000 of the funds provided shall be transferred to Landownership and Access Management to facilitate access to these public lands. With those funds, the Service is directed to increase the pace of evaluation of special-use permits, particularly in high demand regions, such as Regions 6 and 10.

Recommended Wilderness.—The Committee recognizes that management of Forest Service land recommended as wilderness in Forest Plans is not consistent across all regions. The Committee recognizes the Forest Service is required by statute to protect the characteristics that provide the basis for wilderness recommendation. The Committee encourages the Service to allow existing uses if such uses do not prevent the protection and maintenance of the social and ecological characteristics that provide the basis for wilderness designation. The Committee also encourages the Forest Service to reconsider historic uses that have been prevented in recommended wilderness that do not prevent the protection and maintenance of the social and ecological characteristics that provide the basis for wilderness designation.

Within the funds provided, \$500,000 is made available to support infrastructure and trails development, and to build the capacity of local user groups and partnership organizations for all National Recreation Areas administered by the Forest Service established after 1997.

Hazardous Fuels.—The bill provides an appropriation of \$392,500,000 for Hazardous Fuels, \$2,500,000 above the enacted level and \$38,212,000 above the request. In accordance with the fiscal year 2018 budget request, the bill provides funding for Hazardous Fuels from within National Forest System. The Forest Service is directed to prioritize hazardous fuels removal projects that are critical to protecting public safety in high hazard areas in National Forests facing significant tree mortality. Of the funds made available, \$3,000,000 is for implementation of section 5(d)(J) of Public Law 106–506. The Committee urges the Forest Service to increase cross-boundary collaboration with landowners near National Forest System lands, and encourages the use of hazardous fuels funding for work across ownerships.

Uinta National Forest.—The Committee is concerned about the number of dead and dying trees in the Mirror Lake Scenic Byway region in the Uinta National Forest and urges the Forest Service to evaluate the risk of wildfire to the area and target management practices accordingly.

Biomass Utilization.—Of the funds provided for hazardous fuels reduction, the Committee recommendation includes \$15,000,000 for biomass utilization grants, which the Forest Service is expected to use for the development of bioenergy and bio-based products, such as nanotechnology, that will expand commercial markets for low value wood to facilitate increased removal of biomass beyond traditional fuels treatment. Investing in the research and development of advanced woody biomass uses will help reduce excessive hazardous fuels on our Nation's forestlands while creating new economic markets and opportunities.

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

Vegetation and Watershed Management.—The bill provides \$181,000,000 for vegetation and watershed management activities \$3,716,000 below the enacted level and \$6,600,000 above the request. The Committee continues to be concerned with the pace and scale of the Forest Service's use of the authorities granted by section 8204 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 to perform critically needed treatments of insect and disease infested trees on National Forests, particularly in light of the recent severe fire season. The Committee expects the Forest Service to fully and promptly implement this authority. Additionally, the Service is directed to include in the fiscal year 2019 budget submission specific information regarding geographic locations where the Service intends to take advantage of this authority. Within the funds made available, the Service is directed to give priority consideration for funding implementation of section 5(a) of Public Law 106–506.

Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management.—The bill provides \$136,000,000 for wildlife and fish habitat management, \$4,446,000 below the enacted level and \$11,000,000 above the request.

Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund.—The bill provides \$39,285,000 for collaborative forest landscape restoration projects, \$715,000 below the enacted level and \$39,285,000 above the request.

Minerals and Geology Management.—The bill provides \$74,200,000 for minerals and geology management, \$1,369,000 below the enacted level and \$6,200,000 above the request. Within the funds provided, the Committee expects adequate funding to be dedicated to expeditiously process pending mine permit applications and final approvals in Region 1.

Landownership and Access Management.—The bill provides \$70,730,000 for landownership and access management, \$3,000,000 below the enacted level and \$1,730,000 above the request. The Committee changed the name of this Budget Line Item [BLI] from “Landownership Management” to “Landownership and Access Management” to better reflect the activities undertaken using the funds provided. Landownership and Access Management not only funds much of the agency's special use permitting activities, but is critical to national and rural infrastructure and rights-of-way hosted by national forest system lands.

The Forest Service is commended for undertaking action to improve online permitting by providing a contemporary, consistent online permitting system and actively working to simplify and improve the experience for the public, and expects the agency to continue these efforts.

Law Enforcement.—The bill provides \$126,653,000 for law enforcement activities equal to the enacted level and \$2,500,000 below the request. The Committee is deeply concerned by reports of significant illegal marijuana grows on public lands, particularly

those linked to transnational criminal organizations. The Committee directs Forest Service Law Enforcement to prioritize working more closely with local law enforcement to identify, eradicate, and clean up illegal marijuana grows on public lands, particularly in those states that have legalized recreational marijuana.

Good Neighbor Authority.—The Committee directs the Forest Service, to the greatest extent possible, to make the Federal and State Cooperative Watershed Restoration and Protection authority (as amended by section 417, division G, of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (Public Law 113–76; 128 Stat. 341)) widely available for treatment of insect infested trees, reduction of hazardous fuels, and other activities, including for removal of timber.

The Service is expected to prioritize the implementation of Public Law 106–506, as amended, and is directed to provide the Committee with a priority funding list that developed in consultation with States, local governments, and other stakeholders.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2017	\$364,014,000
Budget estimate, 2018	99,693,000
Committee recommendation	401,162,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$401,162,000 for capital improvement and maintenance programs, an increase of \$37,148,000 above the enacted level. As previously noted, Cost Pool 9 has been discontinued. The significantly increased funds provided for facilities are intended to cover costs across the Forest Service. As in previous years, this amount is offset with a \$15,000,000 scoring credit related to the Roads and Trails Fund.

Facilities.—The bill provides \$106,515,000 and increase of \$35,125,000 above the enacted level and \$94,765,000 above the request. As previously outlined, the increase is a result of ending the use of Cost Pool 9.

Roads.—The bill provides \$213,094,000, including \$18,000,000 for Legacy Road remediation.

Trails.—The bill provides \$81,553,000, including \$2,000,000 for Legacy Trail remediation.

Legacy Roads and Trails.—The Committee appreciates the need for remediation of Legacy Roads and Trails and believes funding provided for these activities should compete from within the broader Capital Improvement and Maintenance program. The Service is directed to prioritize the highest priority road and trail projects, without a set-aside for Legacy Roads and Trails, and provide information to the Committee where these projects rank within the overall need for roads and trails construction and maintenance.

Green Mountain and Finger Lakes National Forests.—The Committee urges the Forest Service to address longstanding National Forest capital improvement projects in the Eastern Region’s Green Mountain and Finger Lakes National Forests, particularly those that will save the Forest Service money while also improving the public’s access and use of these National Forests. The Committee directs the Forest Service to submit within 60 days of enactment of this act a report describing the prioritization level of the Green

Mountain and Finger Lakes National Forests Capital Improvement Projects for the Manchester Ranger Office energy retrofit and the Supervisor’s Office site preparation among its other national priorities.

Smokejumper Bases.—The Committee finds that repairs, maintenance, and upgrades are needed for the smokejumper bases operated by the Forest Service. Funds are provided within Capital Improvement and Maintenance account to address the backlog of repairs, maintenance and needed upgrades of its smokejumper bases in order to help keep bases in operational status.

LAND ACQUISITION

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2017	\$54,415,000
Budget estimate, 2018	7,000,000
Committee recommendation	¹ 64,487,000

¹ Includes a rescission of \$5,000,000 from unobligated balances.

The bill provides \$69,487,000 for land acquisition including a rescission of \$5,000,000 from unobligated balances, for a total of \$64,487,000 for this activity.

The Committee has provided \$4,700,000 for recreational access and the Forest Service is directed to prioritize recreational access projects that significantly enhance access to existing public lands that have inadequate access for hunting, fishing, and other recreational activities. The Committee remains concerned about the prioritization of projects and the ability to allocate funds once appropriated. The Committee strongly encourages the Service to quickly close projects once funds have been made available and a willing seller has been identified, an appraisal has been completed, and a purchase contract has been agreed to. The Service is expected to use the Critical Inholdings/Wilderness account to acquire high priority lands, such as wilderness and lands of significant value in designated conservation units, to consolidate Federal ownership.

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

(In thousands of dollars)

State	Project	Budget estimate	Bill (Discretionary)
CA	Trinity Divide .....	.....	5,000
MT	Clearwater-Blackfoot Project .....	.....	5,000
MN	Minnesota School Trust Lands .....	.....	4,000
MS	Mississippi Black Water Legacy .....	.....	1,000
WA	Washington Cascades/Yakima River Watershed .....	.....	5,000
AK	Admiralty Island National Monument Cube Cove .....	.....	4,235
CA	Red Hill .....	.....	2,600
VA	Chesapeake Bay Headwaters .....	.....	5,000
MT	Green Mountain National Trails .....	.....	1,000
TN	Tennessee Mountain Trails and Waters .....	.....	2,500
OH	Appalachian Foothills .....	.....	1,800
VT	Rolston Rest .....	.....	1,800
FL	Florida Longleaf Pine .....	.....	3,000
AZ	Doll Baby Ranch .....	.....	2,900
NM	Heart Bar Ranch .....	.....	2,500
OR	Pacific Northwest Streams/Rogue River-Siskiyou NF .....	.....	1,100

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Project	Budget estimate	Bill (Discretionary)
OR	Pacific Northwest Streams/Mount Hood NF .....	.....	2,500
NC	North Carolina Threatened Treasures/Pisgah NF .....	.....	1,150
NC	North Carolina Threatened Treasures/Uwharrie NF .....	.....	600
SC	South Carolina's Conservation Legacy/Francis Marion NF .....	.....	1,800
	Acquisition Management	7,000	7,552
	Cash Equalization .....	.....	750
	Critical Inholdings/Wilderness .....	.....	2,000
	Sportsman/Recreational Access .....	.....	4,700
	Subtotal, Land Acquisition	7,000	69,487
	Rescission of funds .....	.....	- 5,000
	Total, Land Acquisition .....	.....	64,487

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS, SPECIAL ACTS

Appropriations, 2017	\$950,000
Budget estimate, 2018	850,000
Committee recommendation	850,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$850,000, \$100,000 below the enacted level. These funds are derived from receipts at certain forests.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

Appropriations, 2017	\$216,000
Budget estimate, 2018	192,000
Committee recommendation	192,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$192,000, \$24,000 below the enacted level. This amount is derived from funds deposited by State, county, and municipal governments or public school authorities pursuant to the act of December 4, 1967, as amended (16 U.S.C. 484a).

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

Appropriations, 2017	\$2,320,000
Budget estimate, 2018	2,065,000
Committee recommendation	2,065,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$2,065,000, which is equal to the request. This amount is for range rehabilitation, protection, and improvement, and is derived from fees received for livestock grazing on national forests pursuant to section 401(b)(1) of Public Law 94-579, as amended.

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2017	\$45,000
Budget estimate, 2018	45,000
Committee recommendation	45,000

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

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

Appropriations, 2017	\$2,500,000
Budget estimate, 2018	2,225,000
Committee recommendation	2,500,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$2,500,000, equal to the enacted level and \$275,000 above the request. This account provides for carrying out the Forest Service's responsibilities for subsistence under the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2017	\$3,175,415,000
Budget estimate, 2018	2,495,038,000
Committee recommendation	12,875,520,000

¹ Includes \$495,182,000 for suppression designated as emergency.

Fire Operations.—The bill provides \$2,875,520,000 for wildfire preparedness and suppression, \$380,482,000 above the request. Of the funds provided, \$1,552,630,000 is for Suppression and represents the 10-year average of wildfire suppression costs and additional emergency funds provided. \$1,323,520,000 is for Preparedness and reflects a \$16,000,000 decrease compared to the request that would have otherwise been assessed for Cost Pool 9 is appropriated within Capital Improvement and Maintenance. As noted, the bill provides \$495,182,000 with an emergency designation, for additional suppression resources that the Forest Service can access in lieu of the proposed disaster cap adjustment. These emergency funds are only available if discretionary funds for suppression are exhausted. In an effort to improve transparency and streamline the allocation of dollars to programs not directly involved in preparing for or fighting wildland fire, the Committee has moved various line items out of Wildland Fire Management into other accounts. Most notably, the hazardous fuels program has been moved to the National Forest System account in an effort to allow more efficient and effective planning and execution of programs and projects that address active forest health management. The Committee will monitor this move closely and expects this to result in better forest health management without the loss of the ecological underpinnings of the hazardous fuels program.

Of the funds provided, \$2,200,000 is for the Southwest Ecological Restoration Institutes to continue to enhance the Forest Service's capacity to execute science-based forest restoration treatments to reduce the risk of wildfires and improve the health of dry forest ecosystems.

Unmanned Aircraft for Wildfire Firefighting and Safety.—The Committee recognizes the potential of safely integrating commercial Unmanned Aircraft Systems [UAS] into wildland firefighting to aid decisionmaking and provide an additional mechanism to ensure the safety of firefighters. Within amounts made available for wildland fire management, no less than \$1,000,000 is made available for the Forest Service to work with the Federal Aviation Administration [FAA] Center of Excellence on Unmanned Aerial Systems to evaluate the potential of integrating this additional tool into the firefighting mission.

The severity of this fire season demonstrates the need to further integrate technological advances into combating wildland fire. The severity of the fiscal year 2017 fire season demonstrates the need to further integrate technological advances into combating wildland fire. Programs such as AlertTahoe, which employs emerging technologies such as fire cameras, can increase the likelihood of early detection and controlling a wildfire, and can serve as a model for integrating technology into wildfire suppression. Of the funds provided for preparedness, no less than \$500,000 is to collaborate with AlertTahoe, and any other similar initiatives, to demonstrate if widespread expansion and deployment of such technology would enhance the agency's ability to effectively fight fire, increase safety for firefighting personnel, and reduce the cost of fire suppression. Of the funds provided for preparedness, no less than \$500,000 is to collaborate with AlertTahoe, and any other similar initiatives, to demonstrate if widespread expansion and deployment of such technology would enhance the agency's ability to effectively fight fire, increase safety for firefighting personnel, and reduce the cost of fire suppression.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The bill continues several administrative provisions from previous years and includes a provision to end the utilization of Cost Pool 9.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

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

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

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Appropriations, 2017	\$3,694,462,000
Budget estimate, 2018	3,574,365,000
Committee recommendation	3,759,258,000

The Committee recommends \$3,759,258,000 for clinical services programs of the Indian Health Service. This is an increase of \$65,596,000 above the enacted level and \$184,893,000 above the budget request. Program changes are detailed below and in the table that accompanies the Committee report.

While the Committee must live within statutory budget constraints, it has restored proposed decreases in the budget request for high priority programs designed to address some of the most difficult issues facing Indian Country such as suicide and alcohol and substance abuse, as well as funds to address the ongoing issues associated with the loss of Medicare or Medicaid agreements with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services [CMS].

Following the release of the fiscal year 2018 budget, the Committee became aware that the request did not include sufficient staffing funds for facilities expected to open in fiscal year 2018 including Red Tail Hawk Health Center (Arizona), Phoenix Indian Medical Center (Arizona), Fort Yuma Health Center (California), and the Muskogee Creek Choctaw Nation Health Center (Oklahoma). The additional amount over the budget request required for staffing costs associated with these facilities for fiscal year 2018 is \$50,542,000. The Committee has a longstanding policy of providing sufficient staffing funds for all facilities that are expected to open during the fiscal year. Without such a policy, the Service could not fulfill its commitments to Tribes that have constructed facilities, including through the joint venture partnership program. Moreover, failing to fully fund staffing costs in a given fiscal year also creates a large backlog that jeopardizes staffing funds for facilities opening in subsequent years. In this case, it would mean that staffing requirements for facilities such as Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation hospital in Bethel, Alaska and the Northern California Youth Regional Treatment Center expected to open in fiscal year 2019 would be at risk. The Committee finds this situation simply unacceptable. Accordingly, the committee has provided these needed staffing funds across the appropriate programs within the Services and Facilities appropriations accounts. The Committee expects the Service to do a better job of estimating these costs and including them in their budget request in future years.

Funds for the staffing of new facilities are provided solely to support facilities on the Health Care Facilities Construction Priority System and Joint Venture construction projects that have opened in fiscal year 2017 or will open in fiscal year 2018. None of these funds may be allocated to a facility until such facility has achieved beneficial occupancy status.

Hospitals and Health Clinics.—The recommendation includes \$1,982,312,000 for hospitals and health clinics, an increase of \$47,134,000 above the enacted level and \$111,907,000 above the budget request. The increase above the enacted level is for staffing packages noted above and \$1,000,000 for the teleophthalmology program for retinal camera upgrades. Proposed reductions are re-

stored and unless otherwise noted, programs shall be maintained at current levels. For example, the recommendation includes \$11,000,000 for the village built clinics leasing program and the \$4,000,000 increase for the domestic violence prevention initiative provided in fiscal year 2017 is included.

The Committee strongly disagrees with the Service's request to virtually eliminate funding for accreditation emergencies when this has proven to be such a persistent problem that jeopardizes necessary healthcare delivery at numerous locations. The Committee has maintained funding for accreditation emergencies at the fiscal year 2017 level of \$29,000,000. The Committee remains extremely concerned with the potential loss of Medicare or Medicaid agreements with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services [CMS] at any facility. This has been a particular problem in the Great Plains region and the Committee expects the Service to use these funds in order to correct problems at those facilities and to keep the Committee apprised of its progress.

Dental Health.—The recommendation includes \$189,790,000 for dental health, an increase of \$7,193,000 above the enacted level. The increase is for staffing costs. The Service is encouraged to coordinate with the Bureau of Indian Education [BIE] to integrate preventive dental care at schools within the BIE system.

Mental Health.—The recommendation includes \$97,201,000 for mental health programs, an increase of \$3,121,000 above the enacted level. The increase is for staffing costs. All proposed reductions have been restored including the increases provided in fiscal year 2017 of \$6,946,000 for the behavioral health integration Initiative to better integrate treatment programs for mental health and substance abuse problems and \$3,600,000 for the suicide prevention initiative.

Alcohol and Substance Abuse.—The recommendation includes \$219,655,000 for alcohol and substance abuse programs, an increase of \$1,302,000 above the enacted level. The increase is for staffing costs. All proposed reductions have been restored including the increases provided in fiscal year 2017 of \$6,500,000 for the Generation Indigenous initiative; \$1,800,000 for the youth pilot project; and \$2,000,000 to fund essential detoxification related services provided by the Service's public and private partners to IHS beneficiaries. The Committee expects the Service to continue its partnership with the Na'Nizhoozhi Center in Gallup, NM as directed by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017, and to distribute funds provided for detoxification services in the same manner as fiscal year 2017.

The Committee is concerned that alcoholism and opioid addiction continue to be one of the most severe public health and safety problems facing American Indian and Alaska Native [AI/AN] individuals, families, and communities. To address the problems of alcoholism and opioid addiction, the Committee encourages the Service to employ the full spectrum of medication assisted treatments [MAT] for alcoholism and opioid addiction, including non-narcotic treatment options that are less subject to diversion combined with counseling services.

Purchased/Referred Care.—The recommendation includes \$930,484,000 for purchased/referred care, an increase of \$2,454,000 above the enacted level. The increase is for staffing costs.

Public Health Nursing.—The recommendation includes \$82,546,000 for public health nursing, an increase of \$3,845,000 above the enacted level. The increase is for staffing costs.

Health Education.—The recommendation includes \$19,193,000 for health education, an increase of \$530,000 above the enacted level for staffing costs.

Urban Indian Health.—The recommendation includes \$47,768,000 for the Urban Indian Health program, \$2,937,000 above the request and equal to the enacted level. The Committee strongly supports this program and does not concur with the proposal to reduce the program.

Indian Health Professions.—The recommendation includes \$49,345,000 for the Indian Health Professions program, an increase of \$6,003,000 above the request and equal to the enacted level. The Committee believes this is a critical program and the recommendation has restored the \$1,000,000 increase provided in fiscal year 2017 for the program. Within funds, the recommendation includes funding for the Quentin N. Burdick American Indians into Nursing Program, Indians into Medicine Program, and American Indians into Psychology Program at no less than fiscal year 2017 levels.

Extension Services.—The Committee continues to be concerned about the urgent need for skilled health providers in AI/AN communities and is encouraged by the success of the University of New Mexico's Project ECHO—Extension for Community Healthcare Outcomes—in delivering timely care to underserved communities. The Service shall consider how Project ECHO could support existing Indian Health Service providers, and how potential partnerships with Project ECHO could aid in the recruitment and retention of healthcare providers to IHS sites, thereby expanding the provider network and improving access to care.

Patient Wait Times.—The Committee is encouraged by the Service's recent focus on improving wait times for patients seeking primary and urgent care, including the August 2017 publication of Circular No. 17-11 and related efforts to track, report, and improve patient wait times. The Committee directs the Service to provide a report to the Committee on the status of these efforts no later than 90 days after enactment of this act. This report shall include a clear explanation of how these efforts will address GAO's recommendation in report number GAO-16-333 of setting and monitoring Agency-wide standards for patient wait times in federally operated facilities and an analysis of any potential barriers to continued monitoring of wait times caused by IT infrastructure limitations or incompatibility.

Quality of Care.—The Committee is extremely concerned about the lack of access to quality healthcare for Tribes around the Nation, including the ongoing healthcare quality problems in the Great Plains. In order to address these issues, the Committee recommendation includes a pilot program and related directives to improve access to quality health services and to improve recruitment and retention of qualified medical personnel as detailed below:

- Housing Improvements.*—In addition to funds provided for staffing quarters within the Facilities Appropriation, the administrative provisions section of the bill also contains new language allowing for a program to provide a housing subsidy to medical personnel at facilities operated by the Indian Health Service. The Committee is concerned that the lack of affordable and available housing plays a significant role in the agency’s personnel vacancy rates and contributes to lowering the quality of care. The Committee expects the Service to provide a plan within 90 days of enactment of this Act that details how the agency plans to use this authority in fiscal year 2018, including the measures it will use to determine whether the authority is successful and how it should be expanded in future years. The Committee notes that it has restored funds for accreditation emergencies that could be made available for this purpose. The Committee also directs the Service to work with Tribes and with the Department of Housing and Urban Development to develop a long-term strategy to address professional housing shortages in Indian Country and to ensure that the Service and its partner agencies are fully utilizing existing authorities to improve the availability of housing stock.
- Workforce Development.*—The Committee believes that expanded workforce development training for all Service personnel—including non-clinical personnel—must be part of efforts to improve healthcare quality. In addition to continuing skills development opportunities, the Committee believes that IHS should expand its efforts to provide education to all staff and Federal employee management training to facility and area leadership that will provide employees a better understanding of their obligations to report failures in quality of care.
- Title 38 Personnel Authorities.*—The Committee is aware of significant differences between the personnel authorities used by the Service versus the Department of Veterans Affairs under Title 38 of the United States Code. The Committee believes that an analysis of these differences—which include hiring and benefits authorities—may provide strategies for recruiting and retaining qualified personnel in the same rural and remote locations as the VA. The Committee directs the Service to work with the Department of Health and Human Services to analyze the differences between the two agencies’ personnel authorities and to submit a report no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act that details the differences and makes specific legislative recommendations as appropriate to provide parity between the two agencies.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

Appropriations, 2017	\$800,000,000
Budget estimate, 2018	717,970,000
Committee recommendation	717,970,000

The Committee has continued language from fiscal year 2017 establishing an indefinite appropriation for contract support costs estimated to be \$717,970,000, which is equal to the request. By retaining an indefinite appropriation for this account additional

funds may be provided by the Agency if its budget estimate proves to be lower than necessary to meet the legal obligation to pay the full amount due to Tribes. The Committee believes fully funding these costs will ensure Tribes have the necessary resources they need to deliver program services efficiently and effectively.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2017	\$545,424,000
Budget estimate, 2018	446,956,000
Committee recommendation	563,658,000

The Committee recommends \$563,658,000 for health facilities operations of the Indian Health Service. This amount is \$18,234,000 above the enacted level and \$116,702,000 above the budget request. All proposed reductions have been restored. Increases above the enacted level include \$5,963,000 for the staffing of new facilities; \$1,782,000 for facilities maintenance and improvement; and \$10,489,000 for healthcare facilities construction for the small ambulatory clinic program. Of the increase for healthcare facilities construction which is provided \$5,000,000 is for the small ambulatory clinic program for a total amount of \$10,000,000, and \$5,489,000 is for quarters which is provided in addition to the \$6,000,000 included in fiscal year 2017 to assist with housing shortages across the Service. The Committee expects the Service to continue following its existing interpretation of criteria for the funding of new, improved, or replacement sanitation facilities.

The Committee believes that additional funds for quarters is essential to help resolve the widespread housing shortages which have contributed to high vacancy rates for medical personnel throughout the system, particularly in rural areas. These funds have been used in areas with chronic housing shortages like Alaska and the Great Plains in order to ameliorate these problems. The Committee expects a report from the Service within 60 days of enactment of this act on the distribution of funds.

The Committee notes its strong support for the small ambulatory clinic program. As the Service testified before the Committee, this program provides another critical tool for addressing facilities maintenance and construction backlogs throughout the nation. The stipulations included in the “Indian Health Services” account regarding the allocation of funds for the staffing of new facilities pertain to the funds in this account as well.

The Committee is pleased that the Service has followed congressional direction to work with Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium to formulate options for facilities upgrades and ultimately a replacement facility at Mt. Edgecombe in Sitka. The Committee understands that discussions are ongoing and that the parties are hopeful that a path forward is possible for a new facility. Within 90 days of enactment of this act, the Service shall submit a report to the Committee on the status of these negotiations.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, an agency within the National Institutes of Health, was authorized in

section 311(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended, to conduct multidisciplinary research and training activities associated with the Nation’s Hazardous Substance Superfund program, and in section 126(g) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1968, to conduct training and education of workers who are or may be engaged in activities related to hazardous waste removal or containment or emergency response.

Appropriations, 2017	\$77,349,000
Budget estimate, 2018	59,607,000
Committee recommendation	77,349,000

The bill provides \$77,349,000 for the operations of the “National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences” account. This amount is equal to the enacted level.

AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry [ATSDR], an agency of the Public Health Service, was created in section 104(i) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980. The ATSDR’s primary mission is to conduct surveys and screening programs to determine relationships between exposure to toxic substances and illness. Other activities include the maintenance and annual update of a list of hazardous substances most commonly found at Superfund sites, the preparation of toxicological profiles on each such hazardous substance, consultations on health issues relating to exposure to hazardous or toxic substances, and the development and implementation of certain research activities related to ATSDR’s mission.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH

Appropriations, 2017	\$74,691,000
Budget estimate, 2018	62,000,000
Committee recommendation	74,691,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$74,691,000 for the operations of the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry account. This amount is equal to the enacted level.

Birth Cohort Study.—The bill provides funding for continuation of the birth cohort study on the Navajo Nation. The Committee supports the study to better understand the relationship between uranium exposures, birth outcomes, and early developmental delays on the Navajo Nation.

OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

The Council on Environmental Quality [CEQ] and the Office of Environmental Quality [OEQ] were established by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 [NEPA] and the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970, respectively. The Council serves as a source of environmental expertise and policy analysis for the

White House, Executive Office of the President, and other Federal agencies. CEQ promulgates regulations binding on all Federal agencies to implement the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act and resolves interagency environmental disputes informally and through issuance of findings and recommendations.

Appropriations, 2017	\$3,000,000
Budget estimate, 2018	2,994,000
Committee recommendation	3,000,000

The bill provides \$3,000,000 for the operations of the Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality account. This amount is equal to the enacted level.

CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD

The Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board was authorized by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 to investigate accidental releases of certain chemicals substances that result in, or may cause, serious injury, death, substantial property damage, or serious adverse effects on human health. It became operational in fiscal year 1998.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2017	\$11,000,000
Budget estimate, 2018	9,420,000
Committee recommendation	11,000,000

The bill provides \$11,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, equal to the fiscal year 2017 level. The Board has the important responsibility of independently investigating industrial chemical accidents and collaborating with industry and professional organizations to share safety lessons that can prevent catastrophic incidents and the Committee expects this work to continue.

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

The Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation was established by Public Law 93–531. The Office is charged with planning and conducting relocation activities associated with the settlement of land disputes between the Navajo Nation and Hopi Tribe.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2017	\$15,431,000
Budget estimate, 2018	14,970,000
Committee recommendation	14,970,000

The bill provides \$14,970,000 for the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, a decrease of \$461,000 below the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

The Committee again directs the Office of Navajo and Hopi Relocation [OHNIR], in consultation with the Secretary of Interior, to report back to the Committee within 90 days after enactment of this act detailing the functions of the OHNIR that could be transferred to the Department of Interior. It is the Committee’s expectation this report include any costs associated with a potential trans-

fer and any costs to maintain ongoing activities of the OHNIR. This report should also include a legal analysis examining whether any potential office closure would require enacting legislation to transfer or maintain any identified functions to another agency or organization.

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT

The Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development [IAIA] was originally founded in 1962 as a Bureau of Indian Affairs [BIA] high school. The Institute was moved out of the BIA in 1988 to become a federally chartered 4-year college governed by a board of trustees appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. Its mission is to serve as the national center of research, training, language, and scholarship for Native Americans and Alaska Natives through the dedicated study, creative application, preservation, and care of Native cultures and arts. In addition to its academic programs, the IAIA houses the National Collection of Contemporary Indian Art and carries the designation as the National Repository for Native Languages. The IAIA’s operations are funded by direct Federal support and a diversified private sector approach to foundations, corporations, Tribes, and individual donors.

PAYMENT TO THE INSTITUTE

Appropriations, 2017	\$15,212,000
Budget estimate, 2018	11,596,000
Committee recommendation	9,835,000

The recommendation provides \$9,835,000 for the Institute of American Indian Arts, a decrease of \$5,377,000 below the enacted level. The increase enacted as part of the 2017 appropriation was used to complete the Institute’s transition to forward funding. Amounts provided for fiscal year 2018 represent the Institute’s need for fixed costs and academic program requirements.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Congress established the Smithsonian Institution in 1846 to administer a large bequest left to the United States by James Smithson, an English scientist, for the purpose of establishing in Washington, DC, an institution “. . . for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.” The act establishing the Smithsonian provided for the administration of the trust, independent of the Government itself, by a Board of Regents and a Secretary, who were given broad discretion in the use of these funds. The board was to be composed of both private citizens and members of all three branches of the Federal Government in order to ensure “the wise and faithful use” of the Institution’s funds. The trust funds were permanently loaned to the U.S. Treasury to be maintained in a separate account, with the interest from that money used for the operation of the Institution. Construction of the Smithsonian Castle was completed in 1855 and collections that the Government had accepted on behalf of the Institution were moved into the building. Today, the Smithsonian Institution is the world’s largest museum

and research complex, housing approximately 144 million objects and specimens, and receiving an estimated 25 million visitors annually.

Its facilities include 19 museums and galleries, the National Zoo, and nine research facilities—most located in or near Washington, DC, with others in Massachusetts, New York, Florida, Arizona, Hawaii, and the Republic of Panama. The Smithsonian’s growth continues as construction proceeds on the National Museum of African American History and Culture, authorized by Congress in 2003 and scheduled to open to the public in 2017.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2017	\$729,444,000
Budget estimate, 2018	719,000,000
Committee recommendation	729,444,000

The bill provides \$729,444,000 for salaries and expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, equal to the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. Unless otherwise provided, increases above the fiscal year 2017 level account for fixed costs for the Institution’s programs.

The Committee understands the role the Institution has played as a source of learning and inspiration, and appreciates the challenges the Institution must overcome to keep the museums open and available to the public. The Committee also understands the importance of collaboration and partnerships and strongly encourages areas, such as the National Zoological Park, to work with external sources to provide support in pathological research, services, and training to augment the existing needs of the National Zoo.

The Committee provides a total of \$303,641,000 for Facilities Services, of which \$77,045,000 is for Facilities Maintenance and \$226,596,000 is for Facilities Operations, Security and Support. Within the amounts provided for salaries and expenses, the National Museum of African American History and Culture [NMAAHC] is fully funded.

The creation of a Museum of the American Latino within the Smithsonian Institution at some future date continues to be a strongly supported priority. Until such time, the Smithsonian Latino Center, which was formed in 1997 with the goal of promoting the inclusion of Latino contributions in the Institution’s exhibitions, collections and public outreach programs, should continue this important work. In accordance with the recommendations provided to Congress and the President of the United States in the May 2011 report by the National Museum of the American Latino Commission (created by Public Law 110–229), the Committee urges collaboration between the Smithsonian and appropriate Federal and local organizations to increase Latino programming, exhibitions, collections, and outreach at the Institution. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, Public Law 115–31, provided additional funding for the Institutions Latino and Asian Pacific initiatives. Within the funds provided, the Committee expects these initiatives to continue and strongly encourages the Institution to find innovative ways to share the contributions these individuals have contributed to the American experience.

FACILITIES CAPITAL

Appropriations, 2017	\$133,903,000
Budget estimate, 2018	228,000,000
Committee recommendation	149,000,000

The bill includes \$149,000,000 for the Smithsonian Institution’s Facilities Capital program, \$15,097,000 above the current year enacted level. Within these funds, \$127,350,000 is provided for revitalization efforts, \$11,650,000 for planning and design efforts, and \$10,000,000 is provided for construction. Funding has been included for the National Air and Space Museum [NASM] and additional amounts provided for revitalization should be for high priority projects.

The Committee understands the Institution is in the process of a multi-year, multi-phase renovation project for the National Air and Space Museum [NASM], including the necessary replacement of the building’s facade. The Committee has included the \$10,000,000 to support the construction of a storage facility at Udvar-Hazy to facilitate the upcoming renovation and \$90,000,000 for the first phase of NASM’s renovation, both as requested. The Committee recognizes NASM is a popular stop for visitors and it is important to ensure the public has access to the collection of artifacts; however, the Committee is also concerned the estimated \$700,000,000 cost for the renovations will limit the ability to modernize and make repairs to other facilities while also hampering the ability to keep pace with anticipated salary and expense increases. The fiscal year 2017 Consolidated Appropriations Act, Public Law 115–131, contained a directive requesting the Institution report back to the Committee about the scope, scheduling, phasing, and overall projected costs for the Committees and requested the GAO review and analyze estimates. The Committee is concerned this report has not been completed and received; therefore, encourages the Institution to compile this information for review as quickly as possible to determine whether the estimates are comprehensive, accurate, and credible.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

The National Gallery of Art was created in 1937 by a joint resolution of Congress accepting Andrew W. Mellon’s gift to the Nation of his art collection. The generosity of the Mellon family also provided the funds to construct the Gallery’s two landmark buildings, the West Building, designed by Alexander Pope and completed in 1941, and the East Building, designed by I.M. Pei and completed in 1978. In 1999, an outdoor sculpture garden was created with funding from the Cafritz Foundation. Today, these two buildings and the Sculpture Garden form a museum complex that houses one of the world’s premier art collections. Since the Gallery’s founding, Federal funds have been appropriated to ensure the operation, maintenance, protection, and care of its collection. Private contributions are used by the Gallery for art acquisition and conservation, scholarly and scientific research, exhibitions, and educational outreach programs.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2017	\$132,961,000
Budget estimate, 2018	130,000,000
Committee recommendation	133,961,000

The bill provides \$133,961,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Gallery of Art. This amount is \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2017 enacted level and \$3,961,000 above the request. The distribution of funds among the Gallery's various activities is displayed in the table that accompanies this report.

REPAIR, RESTORATION, AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriations, 2017	\$22,564,000
Budget estimate, 2018	17,000,000
Committee recommendation	22,564,000

The bill provides \$22,564,000 for major repairs, restoration and renovation of the Gallery's buildings. This amount is equal to the enacted level and \$5,564,000 above the request.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

Originally established in 1958 as the National Cultural Center, an independently administered bureau of the Smithsonian Institution, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts was designated as a living memorial to President Kennedy in 1964. The Kennedy Center building was constructed with a combination of private contributions, Federal matching funds and long-term revenue bonds held by the U.S. Department of the Treasury. Since 1972, Congress has provided funds for the operations and repair of the presidential monument, initially through the National Park Service and since 1995 to the Kennedy Center Board of Trustees. Approximately 87 percent of the Center's total annual operating budget is derived from nonappropriated funds such as ticket sales, auxiliary income, investment income and private contributions that support performing arts programming and administrative activities.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriations, 2017	\$22,260,000
Budget estimate, 2018	23,740,000
Committee recommendation	23,740,000

The bill provides \$23,740,000 for the operations and maintenance of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, the same amount as the administration's fiscal year 2018 request.

CAPITAL REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 2017	\$14,140,000
Budget estimate, 2018	13,000,000
Committee recommendation	13,000,000

The bill provides \$13,000,000 for the Kennedy Center's capital repair and restoration program, equal to the administration's request.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars is the living national memorial to President Wilson established by Congress in 1968 and headquartered in Washington, DC. Its mission is to commemorate the ideals and concerns of the former president by providing a link between the world of ideas and the world of policy; and by fostering research, study, discussion, and collaboration among a full spectrum of individuals concerned with policy and scholarship in national and world affairs. The Woodrow Wilson Center is a nonpartisan institution that is supported by a combination of public and private funds.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2017	\$10,500,000
Budget estimate, 2018	7,474,000
Committee recommendation	10,500,000

The bill provides \$10,500,000 for salaries and expenses of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, the same amount as the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. The Committee does not concur with the administration’s proposal to end the Federal commitment to the Center and expects operations to be maintained as in previous years. The Committee believes the Center provides an important mission that serves U.S. policy makers.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

Established in 1965 as an independent agency of the Federal Government, the National Endowment for the Arts [NEA] is the official arts organization of the United States Government. As the largest annual funder of the arts in the United States, the NEA has helped to create regional theater, opera, ballet, symphony orchestras, museums and other arts organizations that Americans now enjoy. Since its founding, the National Endowment for the Arts has awarded more than 120,000 grants that have brought the arts to Americans in communities both large and small. The NEA, through its competitive, peer-reviewed grants process, uses the majority of its annual operating funds to award grants to nonprofit organizations for arts education, arts outreach, artistic excellence and partnership agreements. In addition to those activities, State and jurisdictional arts agencies are awarded 40 percent of the Endowment’s funds.

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2017	\$149,849,000
Budget estimate, 2018	29,019,000
Committee recommendation	149,849,000

The bill provides \$149,849,000 for grants and administration of the National Endowment for the Arts, equal to the fiscal year enacted level. The NEA is to be commended for its efforts related to Creative Forces: NEA Military Healing Arts Network, to serve unique needs of patients and families of military and veterans di-

agnosed with Traumatic Brain Injuries and associated psychological health conditions. The Committee supports the NEA’s continued efforts to expand upon this successful program to embed Creative Arts Therapies at the core of integrative care efforts in clinical settings, advance collaboration among clinical and community arts providers to support wellness and reintegration efforts for affected families, and advance research to improve our understanding of impacts of these interventions in both clinical and community settings. The Committee also encourages State arts agencies to explore how they can contribute to expanding arts programs for service members and their families at the local level. The distribution of funds among the agency’s various activities is displayed in the table that accompanies this statement.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

The National Endowment for the Humanities [NEH] was established by the 1965 National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act as an independent Federal agency of the United States Government dedicated to supporting research, education, preservation, and public programs in the humanities. Today, it is the largest funder of humanities programs in the Nation. NEH’s long-standing tradition of a peer-reviewed competitive grant process is designed to ensure that the most meritorious projects are funded. Typically, NEH grants are used to support cultural institutions, such as museums, archives, libraries, colleges, universities, public television and radio, and individual scholars. The NEH, through its State-Federal partnership, also provides grants to State humanities councils in all 50 States and the 6 territories.

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2017	\$149,848,000
Budget estimate, 2018	42,307,000
Committee recommendation	149,848,000

The bill provides \$149,848,000 for grants and administration of the National Endowment for the Humanities, equal to the fiscal year 2017 enacted level. The Committee understands the NEH has continued two components of the popular “We the People” initiative grant opportunities, the National Digital Newspapers Program [NDNP] and the Landmarks of American History and Culture workshops. The Committee encourages NEH to continue providing support to projects that focus on our Nation’s history and culture. The distribution of funds among the agency’s various activities is displayed in the table that accompanies this statement.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

The Commission of Fine Arts was established in 1910 to fill the need for a permanent agency whose members would be qualified to make available to the Government expert opinion on questions of art and architecture. The Commission’s mission, as design proposals are brought before it, is to safeguard and improve the appearance and symbolic significance of the city as a capital. The Commission provides knowledgeable advice on matters pertaining to architecture, landscape architecture, sculpture, painting, and the

decorative arts to all branches and departments of the Federal and District of Columbia governments when such matters affect the National Capital. The Commission also must approve of the site and design of all commemorative works and memorials erected in the District. The Commission advises on the design of circulating and commemorative coinage and must approve the siting and design for national memorials, both in the United States and on foreign soil, in accordance with the American Battle Monuments Act and the Commemorative Works Act.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2017	\$2,762,000
Budget estimate, 2018	2,600,000
Committee recommendation	2,762,000

The bill provides \$2,762,000 for salaries and expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts, equal to the fiscal year 2017 enacted level and \$162,000 above the request.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

The National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program was established by Public Law 99–190 to provide grants for general operating support to District of Columbia nonprofit arts and other cultural organizations. In fiscal year 1988, administrative responsibility for the program was transferred from the National Endowment for the Humanities to the Commission of Fine Arts. Currently, this program helps support more than 20 nationally renowned organizations in the Nation’s Capital by providing funding for operating expenses, jobs, exhibits, and performances that might not have been possible otherwise.

Appropriations, 2017	\$2,000,000
Budget estimate, 2018	2,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,000,000

The bill provides \$2,000,000, the same amount as the fiscal year 2017 appropriation, to continue support for the National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program administered by the Commission of Fine Arts. Grant funds should be distributed consistent with the established formula and eligibility requirements used in fiscal year 2017.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation as an independent Federal agency. The Council’s mission is to promote the preservation, enhancement, and productive use of our Nation’s historic resources, and advise the President and Congress on national historic preservation policy. It also provides a forum for discussion of Federal activities, programs, and policies that affect historic properties. One of the principal responsibilities of the Council is to implement Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, which requires that the Council be given an opportunity to comment on the impacts of projects or actions undertaken by other Federal agencies on sites or structures eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Appropriations, 2017	\$6,493,000
Budget estimate, 2018	6,400,000
Committee recommendation	6,400,000

The bill provides \$6,400,000 for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, a decrease of \$93,000 below the enacted level.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

The National Capital Planning Commission [NCPC] was established in 1924 as a park planning agency. Two years later, the agency’s role was expanded to included more comprehensive planning. The National Capital Planning Act of 1952 designated the NCPC as the central planning agency for the Federal Government in the National Capital Region. Today, major functions and responsibilities of the NCPC include comprehensive and coordinated planning for the Nation’s Capital; an annual assessment of all proposed Federal capital improvements in the National Capital region; the review of proposed Federal development projects; and representation of the Federal interest in local and regional planning initiatives.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2017	\$8,099,000
Budget estimate, 2018	7,948,000
Committee recommendation	7,948,000

The bill provides \$7,948,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Capital Planning Commission, \$151,000 below the fiscal year 2017 enacted level.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum was created by Congress in 1980 through Public Law 96–388 with the mandate to operate and maintain a permanent living memorial museum to the victims of the Holocaust; provide appropriate ways for the Nation to commemorate the victims of the Holocaust through the annual national civic observances known as the Days of Remembrance; and carry out the recommendations of the President’s Commission on the Holocaust. The building that houses the museum was constructed with private funds and opened to the public in 1993. Since that time, the museum has attracted four to five times the number of expected visitors and has been highly successful in its fund-raising efforts. With private contributions comprising nearly 50 percent of its annual operating budget, the Holocaust Memorial Museum serves as a model for the public-private partnership.

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Appropriations, 2017	\$57,000,000
Budget estimate, 2018	54,000,000
Committee recommendation	57,000,000

The bill provides \$57,000,000 for operations of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, equal to the enacted level and \$3,000,000 above the request.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2017	\$1,600,000
Budget estimate, 2018	1,800,000
Committee recommendation	1,800,000

The bill provides \$1,800,000 for salaries and expenses of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission, equal to the enacted level.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2017	\$45,000,000
Budget estimate, 2018	85,000,000
Committee recommendation	15,000,000

The Committee recommend \$15,000,000 for construction. Language has also been included in the bill under title IV, General Provisions, that extends the memorial’s site authority to September 30, 2018.

Due to budget constraints the Committee was unable to provide the remainder of funding necessary to complete construction. However, the Committee is pleased with the Commission’s progress and will maintain a robust level of support to complete the project on schedule.

WOMEN’S SUFFRAGE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2017	\$2,000,000
Budget estimate, 2018 .....	.....
Committee recommendation	1,000,000

The bill includes \$1,000,000 for the new Women’s Suffrage Centennial Commission, as authorized by title VII of Public Law 115–31. The Commission shall plan, execute and coordinate programs and activities in honor of the 100th anniversary of the passage and ratification the Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which guaranteed women the right to vote.

WORLD WAR I CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

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

Appropriations, 2017 .....	.....
Budget estimate, 2018	\$7,000,000
Committee recommendation	3,500,000

The bill provides \$3,500,000 for salaries and expenses of the World War I Centennial Commission and bill language, as requested.

TITLE IV
GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Title IV of the bill includes the following general provisions:

SEC. 401. Provides that appropriations available in the bill shall not be used to produce literature or otherwise promote public support of a legislative proposal or regulation on which action is not complete or for publicity or propaganda purposes in support of administration policies except to the executive branch or Congress.

SEC. 402. Continues a provision providing for annual appropriations unless expressly provided otherwise in this act.

SEC. 403. Continues a provision providing restrictions on departmental assessments unless approved by the Committees on Appropriations.

SEC. 404. Retains the mining patent moratorium carried in previous years.

SEC. 405. Continues a provision regarding the payment of contract support costs.

SEC. 406. Provides that only certain amounts provided in this act may be used to fund contract support costs.

SEC. 407. Continues a provision providing that the Secretary of Agriculture shall not be considered in violation of certain provisions of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act solely because more than 15 years have passed without revision of a forest plan, provided that the Secretary is working in good faith to complete the plan revision within available funds.

SEC. 408. Prohibits oil, natural gas, and mining-related activities within current national monument boundaries, except where such activities are allowed under the presidential proclamation establishing the monument.

SEC. 409. Restricts funding appropriated for acquisition of land or interests in land from being used for declarations of taking or complaints in condemnation.

SEC. 410. Addresses timber sales involving Alaska western red and yellow cedar.

SEC. 411. Restricts awards of no-bid contracts.

SEC. 412. Requires the public disclosure of certain reports.

SEC. 413. Continues a provision which delineates the grant guidelines for the National Endowment for the Arts.

SEC. 414. Continues a provision which delineates the program priorities for the National Endowment for the Arts.

SEC. 415. Retains certain reporting requirements regarding the status of appropriations balances.

SEC. 416. Continues prohibition of any rules that would require the regulation of emissions from livestock.

SEC. 417. Continues prohibition on EPA using funds to implement a mandatory greenhouse gas reporting system for manure management systems.

SEC. 418. Modification of authorities for the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission.

SEC. 419. Continues prohibition on regulation of fishing tackle and ammunition under the Toxic Substances Control Act.

SEC. 420. Continues a provision authorizing the Secretary of Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to consider local contractors when awarding contracts for certain activities on public lands.

SEC. 421. Extends the Chesapeake Bay Initiative.

SEC. 422. Continues provision regarding grazing permits on Forest Service lands.

SEC. 423. Prohibits the use of funds to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

SEC. 424. Prohibits the use of funds to require permits for the discharge of dredged or fill material for certain agriculture activities.

SEC. 425. Extends authorities relating to disposal of Forest Service facilities.

SEC. 426. Continues standards for the use of American iron and steel for certain infrastructure projects.

SEC. 427. Prohibits destruction of certain structures on Midway Island.

SEC. 428. Provision related to carbon emissions from forest biomass.

SEC. 429. John F. Kennedy Center 1 year reauthorization.

SEC. 430. Makes available vacant allotments for permittees impacted by drought or wildland fire.

SEC. 431. Addresses consultation requirements for forest management activities.

SEC. 432. Provides authority for the Secretary of the Interior to enter into training agreements and to transfer excess equipment and supplies for wildfires.

SEC. 433. Addresses flood control on the Lower Mississippi River.

SEC. 434. Addresses the waters of the United States rule.

SEC. 435. Addresses the use of small remote incinerators in the State of Alaska.

SEC. 436. Extends current authorities for operations of Indian Health Service programs in Alaska.

SEC. 437. Addresses payments to certain hospitals.

SEC. 438. Extends existing authority to collect recreation fees for 1 year.

TITLE V

WILDFIRE DISASTER FUNDING

Title V of the bill includes language to create a new cap adjustment to the statutory discretionary spending limits for wildland fire suppression activities, to combat the most severe, complex, and threatening fires, and to serve as a contingency reserve. This mechanism is critically needed to provide certainty for the Federal agencies tasked with preventing and responding to the increasing incidence of catastrophic wildfires throughout the country. In addition, the language requires specific reporting and cost containment by the agencies utilizing this new cap adjustment. Further explanation can be found in the front matter of this statement. Also included are forest management reforms intended to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire and improve the health and management of national forests.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Rule XVI, paragraph 7 requires that every report on a general appropriation bill filed by the Committee must identify each recommended amendment which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.

Those items are as follows:

- Sums provided to the Bureau of Land Management for management of lands and resources, land acquisition, construction and maintenance, and loans to States.
- Sums provided to the Bureau of Land Management to inventory, manage, and improve rangelands for domestic livestock grazing pursuant to Public Law 95-514, the Public Rangeland Improvement Act of 1978.
- \$239,129,000 for the endangered species program, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- Sums provided to the Fish and Wildlife service for coastal wetlands planning, protection, and restoration.
- Sums provided for the Yukon River Restoration and Enhancement Fund, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, pursuant to the Fisheries Act of 1995.
- Sums provided to the Fish and Wildlife Service for the conservation and protection of marine mammals pursuant to Public Law 103-238, the Marine Mammal Protection Act Amendments of 1994.
- Sums provided for Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration grants.
- Sums provided to the Fish and Wildlife Service pursuant to the Klamath River Basin Fishery Resources Restoration Act; Fisheries Restoration Irrigation Mitigation Act; and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act.
- Sums provided to the U.S. Geological Survey for the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program.
- Sums provided to the Bureau of Indian Affairs pursuant to The Tribal Colleges or Universities Assistance Act of 1978; The Indian Tribal Justice Act; Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Act; and The No Child Left Behind Act.
- \$1,090,735,000 for the Hazardous Substance Superfund.
- \$20,000,000 for State and Tribal assistance grants: Alaska Native Villages.
- \$1,394,000,000 for State and Tribal assistance grants: Clean Water SRF.
- \$864,000,000 for State and Tribal assistance grants: Drinking Water SRF.

- Sums provided pursuant to the Clean Air Act, Radon Abatement Act, Clean Water Act, BEACH Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, Solid Waste Disposal Act [RCRA], Toxic Substances Control Act, Pollution Prevention Act, and the Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act.
- \$3,000,000 for matching funds for projects of the National Forest Foundation, U.S. Forest Service.
- \$149,849,000 for the National Endowment for the Arts.
- \$149,848,000 for the National Endowment for the Humanities.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7(c), RULE XXVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Pursuant to paragraph 7(c) of rule XXVI, on _____, 2017, the Committee ordered favorably reported an original bill (S. 0000) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2018, and for other purposes, provided, that the bill be subject to amendment and that the bill be consistent with its budget allocation, and provided that the Chairman of the Committee or his designee be authorized to offer the substance of the original bill as a Committee amendment in the nature of a substitute to the House companion measure, by a recorded vote of 00–00, a quorum being present. The vote was as follows:

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include “(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee.”

In compliance with this rule, the following changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italic; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2017 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2017 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
Management of Lands and Resources					
Land Resources:					
Soil, water and air management	43,609	27,034	43,609	.....	+ 16,575
Rangeland management	79,000	67,753	83,000	+ 4,000	+ 15,247
Forestry management	10,076	10,135	10,135	+ 59	.....
Riparian management	21,321	20,222	21,321	.....	+ 1,099
Cultural resources management	16,131	16,365	16,131	.....	- 234
Wild horse and burro management	80,555	70,719	85,055	+ 4,500	+ 14,336
Subtotal	250,692	212,228	259,251	+ 8,559	+ 47,023
Wildlife and Fisheries:					
Wildlife management	103,281	75,107	101,281	- 2,000	+ 26,174
Fisheries management	12,530	11,812	12,000	- 530	+ 188
Subtotal	115,811	86,919	113,281	- 2,530	+ 26,362
Threatened and endangered species	21,567	20,322	20,322	- 1,245	.....
Recreation Management:					
Wilderness management	18,264	15,515	13,515	- 4,749	- 2,000
Recreation resources management	53,465	47,234	52,600	- 865	+ 5,366
Subtotal	71,729	62,749	66,115	- 5,614	+ 3,366
Energy and Minerals:					
Oil and gas management	67,574	75,927	85,947	+ 18,373	+ 10,020
Oil and gas permit processing	6,365	5,737	7,365	+ 1,000	+ 1,628

Oil and gas inspection and enforcement	48,000	48,385	48,385	+ 385	.....
Subtotal, Oil and gas	121,939	130,049	141,697	+ 19,758	+ 11,648
Coal management	10,868	19,015	17,015	+ 6,147	- 2,000
Other mineral resources	10,978	12,043	12,043	+ 1,065	.....
Renewable energy	29,061	16,292	17,292	- 11,769	+ 1,000
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals	172,846	177,399	188,047	+ 15,201	+ 10,648
Realty and Ownership Management:					
Alaska conveyance	22,000	14,447	22,000	.....	+ 7,553
Cadastral, lands, and realty management	51,480	45,892	51,480	.....	+ 5,588
Subtotal	73,480	60,339	73,480	.....	+ 13,141
Resource Protection and Maintenance:					
Resource management planning	52,125	38,437	46,437	- 5,688	+ 8,000
Abandoned mine lands	20,036	9,062	20,036	.....	+ 10,974
Resource protection and law enforcement	26,616	25,708	25,708	- 908	.....
Hazardous materials management	15,463	10,780	15,463	.....	+ 4,683
Subtotal	114,240	83,987	107,644	- 6,596	+ 23,657
Transportation and Facilities Maintenance:					
Annual maintenance	39,125	36,344	39,125	.....	+ 2,781
Deferred maintenance	29,201	26,474	26,701	- 2,500	+ 227
Subtotal	68,326	62,818	65,826	- 2,500	+ 3,008
Workforce and Organizational Support:					
Administrative support	51,139	50,368	50,368	- 771	.....
Bureauwide fixed costs	92,649	93,176	93,176	+ 527	.....
Information technology management	26,077	25,163	25,163	- 914	.....
Subtotal	169,865	168,707	168,707	- 1,158	.....
National landscape conservation system, base program	36,819	27,695	31,819	- 5,000	+ 4,124
Communication site management	2,000	2,000	2,000	.....	.....
Offsetting collections	- 2,000	- 2,000	- 2,000	.....	.....
Subtotal, Management of lands and resources	1,095,375	963,163	1,094,492	- 883	+ 131,329

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2017 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2017 appropriation	Budget estimate
Mining Law Administration:					
Administration	39,696	39,696	39,696		
Offsetting collections	-55,000	-56,696	-56,696	-1,696	
Subtotal, Mining Law Administration	-15,304	-17,000	-17,000	-1,696	
Total, Management of Lands and Resources	1,080,071	946,163	1,077,492	-2,579	+131,329
Land Acquisition					
Land acquisition	19,800		13,300	-6,500	+13,300
Emergencies, hardships, and inholdings	1,616	1,613	1,616		+3
Acquisition management	2,000	1,996	2,000		+4
Recreational access	8,000		8,000		+8,000
Subtotal	31,416	3,609	24,916	-6,500	+21,307
Rescission			-1,769	-1,769	-1,769
Total, Land acquisition	31,416	3,609	23,147	-8,269	+19,538
Oregon and California Grant Lands					
Western Oregon resources management	94,445	81,353	93,000	-1,445	+11,647
Western Oregon information and resource data systems	1,798	1,313	1,313	-485	
Western Oregon transportation & facilities maintenance	9,628	6,087	6,087	-3,541	
Western Oregon construction and acquisition	335	351	335		-16
Western Oregon national monument	779	696	696	-83	
Total, Oregon and California Grant Lands	106,985	89,800	101,431	-5,554	+11,631

Range Improvements							
Current appropriations	10,000	10,000	10,000				
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures							
Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures	31,050	24,595	24,595	-6,455			
Offsetting fees	-31,050	-24,595	-24,595	+6,455			
Total, Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures							
Miscellaneous Trust Funds and Permanent Operating Funds							
Current appropriations	24,000	24,000	24,000				
TOTAL, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	1,252,472	1,073,572	1,236,070	-16,402			+162,498
UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE							
Resource Management							
Ecological Services:							
Listing							
Planning and consultation	20,515	17,122	17,122	-3,393			
Conservation and restoration	103,079	98,755	104,079	+1,000			+5,324
(National Wetlands Inventory)	32,396	29,775	32,396				+2,621
(Coastal Barrier Resources Act)	(3,471)	(3,464)	(3,471)				(+7)
Recovery	(1,390)	(1,387)	(1,390)				(+3)
	84,032	79,563	85,532	+1,500			+5,969
Subtotal	240,022	225,215	239,129	-893			+13,914
Habitat conservation:							
Partners for fish and wildlife	51,776	45,884	50,309	-1,467			+4,425
Coastal programs	13,375	11,970	13,375				+1,405
Subtotal	65,151	57,854	63,684	-1,467			+5,830
National Wildlife Refuge System:							
Wildlife and habitat management	231,843	224,893	234,085	+2,242			+9,192
Visitor services	73,319	71,091	74,319	+1,000			+3,228
Refuge law enforcement	38,054	37,929	36,054	-2,000			-1,875
Conservation planning	2,523			-2,523			
Refuge maintenance	136,188	136,196	139,469	+1,281			+3,273

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2017 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2017 appropriation	Budget estimate
Subtotal	483,927	470,109	483,927	.....	+ 13,818
Conservation and Enforcement:					
Migratory bird management	48,105	44,001	48,367	+ 262	+ 4,366
Law enforcement	75,053	73,002	76,053	+ 1,000	+ 3,051
International affairs	15,816	14,183	15,816	.....	+ 1,633
Subtotal	138,974	131,186	140,236	+ 1,262	+ 9,050
Fish and Aquatic Conservation:					
National fish hatchery system operations	55,418	51,942	55,418	.....	+ 3,476
Maintenance and equipment	22,920	19,882	22,920	.....	+ 3,038
Aquatic habitat and species conservation	76,872	64,589	76,322	- 550	+ 11,733
Subtotal	155,210	136,413	154,660	- 550	+ 18,247
Cooperative landscape conservation	12,988	.....	12,988	.....	+ 12,988
Science Support:					
Adaptive science	10,517	.....	6,517	- 4,000	+ 6,517
Service science	6,468	.....	5,750	- 718	+ 5,750
Subtotal	16,985	.....	12,267	- 4,718	+ 12,267
General Operations:					
Central office operations	40,569	36,965	36,965	- 3,604	.....
Regional office operations	37,722	33,574	33,574	- 4,148	.....
Service-wide bill paying	35,177	36,365	36,365	+ 1,188	.....
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	7,022	5,009	7,022	.....	+ 2,013
National Conservation Training Center	25,014	18,439	25,014	.....	+ 6,575
Subtotal	145,504	130,352	138,940	- 6,564	+ 8,588

Total, Resource Management	1,258,761	1,151,129	1,245,831	- 12,930	+ 94,702
Construction					
Construction and rehabilitation:					
Line item construction projects	9,482	9,093	9,093	- 389	.....
Bridge and dam safety programs	1,972	1,232	1,972	.....	+ 740
Nationwide engineering service	7,161	5,475	5,475	- 1,686	.....
Total, Construction	18,615	15,800	16,540	- 2,075	+ 740
Land Acquisition					
Acquisitions	27,406	.....	32,850	+ 5,444	+ 32,850
Emergencies, hardships, and inholdings	5,351	2,641	5,351	.....	+ 2,710
Exchanges	1,500	1,197	1,500	.....	+ 303
Acquisition management	12,773	12,749	12,773	.....	+ 24
Highlands Conservation Act Grants	10,000	.....	.....	- 10,000	.....
Recreational access	2,500	.....	2,500	.....	+ 2,500
Land protection planning	465	464	465	.....	+ 1
Subtotal	59,995	17,051	55,439	- 4,556	+ 38,388
Rescission .....	.....	.....	- 4,572	- 4,572	- 4,572
Total, Land Acquisition	59,995	17,051	50,867	- 9,128	+ 33,816
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund					
Grants and administration:					
Conservation grants	10,508	10,487	7,508	- 3,000	- 2,979
HCP assistance grants	9,485	6,518	7,485	- 2,000	+ 967
Administration	2,702	2,298	2,702	.....	+ 404
Subtotal	22,695	19,303	17,695	- 5,000	- 1,608
Land acquisition:					
Species recovery land acquisition	11,162	.....	.....	- 11,162	.....
HCP land acquisition grants to states	19,638	.....	19,638	.....	+ 19,638
Subtotal	30,800	.....	19,638	- 11,162	+ 19,638
Subtotal, Cooperative Endangered Species Fund	53,495	19,303	37,333	- 16,162	+ 18,030

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2017 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2017 appropriation	Budget estimate
Rescission			-3,000	-3,000	-3,000
Total, Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	53,495	19,303	34,333	-19,162	+15,030
Payments in lieu of taxes					
National Wildlife Refuge Fund	13,228		13,228		+13,228
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	38,145	33,600	40,000	+1,855	+6,400
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation	3,910	3,900	3,910		+10
Multinational Species Conservation Fund					
African elephant conservation fund	2,582	2,101	2,582		+481
Rhinceros and tiger conservation fund	3,440	2,798	3,440		+642
Asian elephant conservation fund	1,557	1,267	1,557		+290
Great ape conservation fund	1,975	1,607	1,975		+368
Marine turtle conservation fund	1,507	1,227	1,507		+280
Total, Multinational Species Conservation Fund	11,061	9,000	11,061		+2,061
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants					
State wildlife grants (formula)	52,000	48,919	53,000	+1,000	+4,081
State wildlife grants (competitive)	6,362		6,362		+6,362
Tribal wildlife grants	4,209	3,917	4,209		+292
Total, State and tribal wildlife grants	62,571	52,836	63,571	+1,000	+10,735

TOTAL, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	1,519,781	1,302,619	1,479,341	- 40,440	+ 176,722
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
Operation of the National Park System					
Park Management:					
Resource stewardship	328,955	301,928	328,955	.....	+ 27,027
Visitor services	252,103	223,785	252,103	.....	+ 28,318
Park protection	356,643	338,198	352,443	- 4,200	+ 14,245
Facility operations and maintenance	778,584	685,899	768,892	- 9,692	+ 82,993
Park support	528,066	496,103	529,826	+ 1,760	+ 33,723
Subtotal	2,244,351	2,045,913	2,232,219	- 12,132	+ 186,306
External administrative costs	180,667	179,572	179,572	- 1,095	.....
Total, Operation of the National Park System	2,425,018	2,225,485	2,411,791	- 13,227	+ 186,306
National Recreation and Preservation					
Recreation programs	589	.....	.....	- 589	.....
Natural programs	13,581	12,089	13,581	.....	+ 1,492
Cultural programs	24,562	22,408	25,062	+ 500	+ 2,654
International park affairs	1,648	1,310	1,648	.....	+ 338
Environmental and compliance review	433	385	433	.....	+ 48
Grant administration	2,004	.....	2,004	.....	+ 2,004
Heritage Partnership Programs	19,821	809	20,321	+ 500	+ 19,512
Total, National Recreation and Preservation	62,638	37,001	63,049	+ 411	+ 26,048
Historic Preservation Fund					
State historic preservation offices	47,925	42,134	47,925	.....	+ 5,791
Tribal grants	10,485	8,966	10,485	.....	+ 1,519
Competitive grants	13,500	.....	13,500	.....	+ 13,500
Save America's Treasures grants	5,000	.....	.....	- 5,000	.....
Historic Revitalization grants .....	.....	.....	3,000	+ 3,000	+ 3,000
Grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities	4,000	.....	3,000	- 1,000	+ 3,000
Total, Historic Preservation Fund	80,910	51,100	77,910	- 3,000	+ 26,810

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2017 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2017 appropriation	Budget estimate
Construction					
General Program:					
Line item construction and maintenance	131,992	137,011	137,011	+ 5,019	.....
Emergency and unscheduled	3,855	3,848	3,848	- 7	.....
Housing	2,200	2,200	2,200	.....	.....
Dam safety	1,248	1,247	1,247	- 1	.....
Equipment replacement	13,500	13,474	13,474	- 26	.....
Planning, construction	7,966	17,453	12,711	+ 4,745	- 4,742
Construction program management	36,771	40,656	38,713	+ 1,942	- 1,943
General management plans	11,821	10,640	12,500	+ 679	+ 1,860
Total, Construction	209,353	226,529	221,704	+ 12,351	- 4,825
Land and Water Conservation Fund (rescission of contract authority)	-28,000	-28,020	-28,020	- 20	.....
Land Acquisition and State Assistance					
Assistance to States:					
State conservation grants (formula)	94,000	.....	100,000	+ 6,000	+ 100,000
State conservation grants (competitive)	12,000	.....	20,000	+ 8,000	+ 20,000
Administrative expenses	4,006	3,043	4,000	- 6	+ 957
Subtotal	110,006	3,043	124,000	+ 13,994	+ 120,957
National Park Service:					
Acquisitions	21,488	.....	25,230	+ 3,742	+ 25,230
Recreational access	2,000	.....	2,000	.....	+ 2,000
American Battlefield Protection Program	10,000	8,481	10,000	.....	+ 1,519
Emergencies, hardships, relocations, and deficiencies	3,928	3,071	3,928	.....	+ 857
Acquisition management	9,679	8,716	9,679	.....	+ 963

Inholdings, donations, and exchanges	4,928	3,069	5,362	+ 434	+ 2,293
Subtotal	52,023	23,337	56,199	+ 4,176	+ 32,862
Subtotal, Land Acquisition and State Assistance	162,029	26,380	180,199	+ 18,170	+ 153,819
Rescission			- 4,500	- 4,500	- 4,500
Total, Land Acquisition and State Assistance	162,029	26,380	175,699	+ 13,670	+ 149,319
Centennial Challenge	20,000	14,971	20,000		+ 5,029
TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	2,931,948	2,553,446	2,942,133	+ 10,185	+ 388,687
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY Surveys, Investigations, and Research					
Ecosystems:					
Status and trends	20,473	16,834	18,628	- 1,845	+ 1,794
Fisheries: Aquatic and endangered resources	21,136	15,846	20,343	- 793	+ 4,497
Wildlife: Terrestrial and endangered resources	46,007	35,471	44,412	- 1,595	+ 8,941
Terrestrial, Freshwater and marine environments	37,415	29,342	36,500	- 915	+ 7,158
Invasive species	17,330	17,297	17,170	- 160	- 127
Cooperative research units	17,371	17,338	17,076	- 295	- 262
Total, Ecosystems	159,732	132,128	154,129	- 5,603	+ 22,001
Climate and Land Use Change (FY 2017 Structure):					
Climate Variability:					
Climate science centers	25,335		25,145	- 190	+ 25,145
Climate research and development	19,295		19,295		+ 19,295
Carbon sequestration	8,959		8,959		+ 8,959
Subtotal	53,589		53,399	- 190	+ 53,399
Land Use Change:					
Land remote sensing	85,794		84,758	- 1,036	+ 84,758
Land change science	9,892		9,750	- 142	+ 9,750
Subtotal	95,686		94,508	- 1,178	+ 94,508

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2017 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2017 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, Climate and Land Use Change	149,275	.....	147,907	-1,368	+147,907
Land Resources (Proposed FY 2018 Structure):					
National Land Imaging .....	.....	76,127	.....	.....	-76,127
Land change science .....	.....	19,285	.....	.....	-19,285
National and regional climate adaptation science centers .....	.....	17,435	.....	.....	-17,435
Total, Land Resources .....	.....	112,847	.....	.....	-112,847
Energy, Minerals, and Environmental Health:					
Mineral and Energy Resources:					
Minerals resources	48,371	48,279	48,635	+264	+356
Energy resources	24,695	26,125	29,558	+4,863	+3,433
Subtotal	73,066	74,404	78,193	+5,127	+3,789
Environmental Health:					
Contaminant biology	10,197	8,230	10,039	-158	+1,809
Toxic substances hydrology	11,048	8,876	9,298	-1,750	+422
Subtotal	21,245	17,106	19,337	-1,908	+2,231
Total, Energy, Minerals, and Environmental Health	94,311	91,510	97,530	+3,219	+6,020
Natural Hazards:					
Earthquake hazards	64,303	51,388	63,627	-676	+12,239
Volcano hazards	28,121	22,432	28,228	+107	+5,796
Landslide hazards	3,538	3,531	3,478	-60	-53
Global seismographic network	6,653	4,986	6,612	-41	+1,626

Geomagnetism	1,888			1,888			+ 1,888
Coastal/Marine Hazards and Resources	40,510	35,774		39,940	-570		+ 4,166
Total, Natural Hazards	145,013	118,111		143,773	-1,240		+ 25,662
Water Resources:							
Water Availability and Use Science Program	45,052	30,413		45,514	+462		+ 15,101
Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program	72,673	68,159		71,795	-878		+ 3,636
National Water Quality Program	90,529	74,470		89,380	-1,149		+ 14,910
Water Resources Research Act Program	6,500			6,500			+ 6,500
Total, Water Resources	214,754	173,042		213,189	-1,565		+ 40,147
Core Science Systems:							
Science, synthesis, analysis, and research	24,299	18,753		24,051	-248		+ 5,298
National cooperative geological mapping	24,397	22,281		24,107	-290		+ 1,826
National Geospatial Program	67,354	51,935		65,460	-1,894		+ 13,525
Total, Core Science Systems	116,050	92,969		113,618	-2,432		+ 20,649
Science Support:							
Administration and management	81,981	69,379		80,881	-1,100		+ 11,502
Information services	23,630	19,989		21,947	-1,683		+ 1,958
Total, Science Support	105,611	89,368		102,828	-2,783		+ 13,460
Facilities:							
Rental payments and operations & maintenance	93,141	104,927		104,927	+ 11,786		
Deferred maintenance and capital improvement	7,280	7,266		7,266	-14		
Total, Facilities	100,421	112,193		112,193	+ 11,772		
TOTAL, UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	1,085,167	922,168		1,085,167			+ 162,999
BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT							
Ocean Energy Management		21,676					- 2,211
Renewable energy	23,887						

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2017 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2017 appropriation	Budget estimate
Conventional energy	58,963	58,123	58,123	- 840	.....
Environmental assessment	68,045	73,834	73,834	+ 5,789	.....
Executive direction	18,665	17,367	17,367	- 1,298	.....
Subtotal	169,560	171,000	171,000	+ 1,440	.....
Offsetting rental receipts	- 88,487	- 55,374	- 55,374	+ 33,113	.....
Cost recovery fees	- 6,457	- 1,460	- 1,460	+ 4,997	.....
Subtotal, offsetting collections	- 94,944	- 56,834	- 56,834	+ 38,110	.....
Rescission .....	.....	.....	- 15,000	- 15,000	- 15,000
TOTAL, BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT	74,616	114,166	99,166	+ 24,550	- 15,000
BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT					
Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement					
Environmental enforcement	8,314	4,453	4,453	- 3,861	.....
Operations, safety and regulation	144,954	151,061	148,454	+ 3,500	- 2,607
Administrative operations	18,268	18,350	16,768	- 1,500	- 1,582
Executive direction	18,236	18,318	16,736	- 1,500	- 1,582
Subtotal	189,772	192,182	186,411	- 3,361	- 5,771
Offsetting rental receipts	- 37,922	- 23,732	- 23,732	+ 14,190	.....
Inspection fees	- 53,000	- 62,000	- 50,000	+ 3,000	+ 12,000
Cost recovery fees	- 5,608	- 4,139	- 4,139	+ 1,469	.....
Subtotal, offsetting collections	- 96,530	- 89,871	- 77,871	+ 18,659	+ 12,000

Rescission	- 25,000			- 12,000	+ 13,000	- 12,000
Total, Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement	68,242	102,311	96,540	28,298		- 5,771
Oil Spill Research						
Oil spill research	14,899	12,700	12,700	- 2,199		
TOTAL, BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT	83,141	115,011	109,240	26,099		- 5,771
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT						
Regulation and Technology						
Environmental protection	90,138	82,185	88,562	- 1,576		+ 6,377
Permit fees	40	40	40			
Offsetting collections	- 40	- 40	- 40			
Technology development and transfer	15,205	12,801	12,801	- 2,404		
Financial management	505	510	505			- 5
Executive direction	15,169	13,936	13,936	- 1,233		
Civil penalties (indefinite)	100	100	100			
Subtotal	121,117	109,532	115,904	- 5,213		+ 6,372
Civil penalties (offsetting collections)	- 100	- 100	- 100			
Total, Regulation and Technology	121,017	109,432	115,804	- 5,213		+ 6,372
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund						
Environmental restoration	9,480	6,272	7,744	- 1,736		+ 1,472
Technology development and transfer	3,544	2,087	2,087	- 1,457		
Financial management	6,396	5,182	5,182	- 1,214		
Executive direction	7,743	6,466	6,466	- 1,277		
State grants	105,000		115,000	+ 10,000		+ 115,000
Total, Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	132,163	20,007	136,479	+ 4,316		+ 116,472
TOTAL, OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT	253,180	129,439	252,283	- 897		+ 122,844

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2017 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2017 appropriation	Budget estimate
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION					
Operation of Indian Programs					
Tribal Budget System					
Tribal Government:					
Aid to tribal government	27,118	25,127	28,698	+ 1,580	+ 3,571
Consolidated tribal government program	75,429	72,224	75,429		+ 3,205
Self governance compacts	162,346	156,634	165,069	+ 2,723	+ 8,435
New tribes	160	160	160		
Small and needy tribes	4,448		4,448		+ 4,448
Road maintenance	30,307	28,148	33,653	+ 3,346	+ 5,505
Tribal government program oversight	8,377	8,014	8,550	+ 173	+ 536
Subtotal	308,185	290,307	316,007	+ 7,822	+ 25,700
Human Services:					
Social services	52,343	34,987	52,832	+ 489	+ 17,845
Welfare assistance	74,773	70,794	76,000	+ 1,227	+ 5,206
Indian Child Welfare Act	18,946	14,918	19,080	+ 134	+ 4,162
Housing improvement program	9,708		9,708		+ 9,708
Human services tribal design	254	243	263	+ 9	+ 20
Human services program oversight	3,137	3,007	3,180	+ 43	+ 173
Subtotal	159,161	123,949	161,063	+ 1,902	+ 37,114
Trust—Natural Resources Management:					
Natural resources, general	4,953	4,829	4,882	- 71	+ 53
Irrigation operations and maintenance	12,905	14,009	14,009	+ 1,104	
Rights protection implementation	39,661	28,625	39,850	+ 189	+ 11,225
Tribal management/development program	11,266	9,276	11,297	+ 31	+ 2,021
Endangered species	2,685	1,302	2,693	+ 8	+ 1,391

Cooperative landscape conservation	9,956	.....	9,956	.....	+ 9,956
Integrated resource information program	2,966	2,815	2,971	- 25	+ 156
Agriculture and range	30,769	28,822	31,095	+ 326	+ 2,273
Forestry	54,155	49,013	54,732	+ 577	+ 5,719
Water resources	10,450	8,534	10,581	+ 131	+ 2,047
Fish, wildlife and parks	15,203	12,414	15,805	+ 602	+ 3,391
Resource management program oversight	5,993	5,823	6,064	+ 71	+ 241
Subtotal	200,992	165,462	203,935	+ 2,943	+ 38,473
Trust—Real Estate Services	123,092	112,046	128,371	+ 5,279	+ 16,325
Education:					
Elementary and secondary programs (forward funded)	575,155	520,044	567,495	- 7,660	+ 47,451
ISEP formula funds	(400,223)	(376,775)	(402,906)	(+ 2,683)	(+ 26,131)
ISEP program adjustments	(5,412)	(2,986)	(5,457)	(+ 45)	(+ 2,471)
Education program enhancements	(12,201)	(6,311)	(12,248)	(+ 47)	(+ 5,937)
Student transportation	(55,995)	(50,674)	(56,285)	(+ 290)	(+ 5,611)
Early childhood development	(18,659)	(7,931)	(7,931)	(- 10,728)	(+ 5,797)
(Tribal grant support costs)	(80,165)	(74,371)	(80,168)	(+ 3)	(+ 1,504)
Tribal education departments	(2,500)	(996)	(2,500)	.....	(+ 1,504)
Elementary and secondary programs	140,540	123,871	141,563	+ 1,023	+ 17,692
Facilities operations	(66,219)	(60,218)	(66,608)	(+ 389)	(+ 6,390)
Facilities maintenance	(59,043)	(53,501)	(59,552)	(+ 509)	(+ 6,051)
Johnson O'Malley Assistance grants	(14,778)	(10,152)	(14,903)	(+ 125)	(+ 4,751)
Juvenile Detention Center Education	(500)	.....	(500)	.....	(+ 500)
Post secondary programs (forward funded)	77,207	72,689	89,142	+ 11,935	+ 16,453
Tribal Colleges and Universities	(69,793)	(66,177)	(69,793)	.....	(+ 3,616)
Tribal technical colleges (ff)	(7,414)	(6,512)	(7,505)	(+ 91)	(+ 993)
HASKELL and SIPI (ff) .....	.....	.....	(11,844)	(+ 11,844)	(+ 11,844)
Post secondary programs	63,561	45,721	64,171	+ 610	+ 18,450
Haskell & SIPI	(22,117)	(19,350)	(22,513)	(+ 396)	(+ 3,163)
Tribal Colleges & Universities Supplements	(1,219)	(1,157)	(1,220)	(+ 1)	(+ 63)
Tribal technical colleges (UTTC, NTC)	(34,783)	(25,214)	(34,996)	(+ 213)	(+ 9,782)
Scholarships & adult education	(2,992)	.....	(2,992)	.....	(+ 2,992)
Special Higher Education Scholarships	(2,450)	.....	(2,450)	.....	(+ 2,450)
Science Post Graduate Scholarship Fund	35,050	24,047	26,485	- 8,565	+ 2,438
Education management	(24,763)	(16,188)	(16,188)	(- 8,575)	(+ 2,438)
Education program management	(10,287)	(7,859)	(10,297)	(+ 10)	(+ 2,438)
Education IT .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2017 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2017 appropriation	Budget estimate
Subtotal, Education	891,513	786,372	888,856	-2,657	+102,484
Public Safety and Justice:					
Law enforcement	353,556	325,965	361,387	+7,831	+35,422
Criminal investigation & police services	(202,000)	(190,826)	(205,000)	(+3,000)	(+14,174)
Detention/corrections	(96,507)	(941,743)	(99,056)	(+2,549)	(-842,687)
Inspections/internal affairs	(3,475)	(3,317)	(3,510)	(+35)	(+193)
Law enforcement special initiatives	(10,319)	(7,335)	(10,368)	(+49)	(+3,033)
Indian police academy	(4,862)	(4,642)	(4,902)	(+40)	(+260)
Tribal justice support	(17,250)	(7,226)	(19,264)	(+2,014)	(+12,038)
VAVA			(2,000)	(+2,000)	(+2,000)
PL 280 Courts			(10,000)	(+10,000)	(+10,000)
Law enforcement program management	(5,978)	(5,894)	(6,030)	(+52)	(+136)
Facilities operations & maintenance	(13,165)	(12,552)	(13,257)	(+92)	(+705)
Tribal courts	30,753	21,984	30,618	-135	+8,634
Fire protection	1,426	1,365	1,583	+157	+218
Subtotal	385,735	349,314	393,588	+7,853	+44,274
Community and economic development	41,844	39,464	44,047	+2,203	+4,583
Executive direction and administrative services	228,824	215,592	229,506	+682	+13,914
(Amounts available until expended, account-wide)	(49,122)	(35,434)	(49,122)		(+13,688)
Total, Operation of Indian Programs	2,339,346	2,082,506	2,365,373	+26,027	+282,867
Contract Support Costs					
Contract support costs	273,000	236,600	236,600	-36,400	
Indian self-determination fund	5,000	5,000	5,000		
Total, Contract Support Costs	278,000	241,600	241,600	-36,400	

Construction								
Education	133,257	80,187	136,268	+ 3,011	+ 56,081			
Public safety and justice	11,306	10,416	13,309	+ 2,003	+ 2,893			
Resources management	36,513	40,696	43,080	+ 6,567	+ 2,384			
General administration	10,941	11,963	13,367	+ 2,426	+ 1,404			
Total, Construction	192,017	143,262	206,024	+ 14,007	+ 62,762			
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians								
Land Settlements:								
White Earth Land Settlement Act (Admin) (Public Law 99-264)		624			- 624			
Hopai-Yurok Settlement Act (Public Law 100-580)		250			- 250			
Water Settlements:								
Pyramid Lake Water Rights Settlement (Public Law 101-618)		142			- 142			
Navajo Water Resources Development Trust Fund (Public Law 111-11)		4,000			- 4,000			
Navajo-Gallup Water Supply Project (Public Law 111-11)		7,783			- 7,783			
Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians Water Rights Settlement Act (Public Law 114-322)		400			- 400			
Blackfeet Water Rights Settlement (Public Law 114-322)		800			- 800			
Unallocated	45,045		45,045		+ 45,045			
Total, Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	45,045	13,999	45,045		+ 31,046			
Indian guaranteed loan program account	8,757	6,692	9,272	+ 515	+ 2,580			
Administrative Provisions	- 3,400			+ 3,400				
Rescission	2,859,765	2,488,059	2,867,314	+ 7,549	+ 379,255			
TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND INDIAN EDUCATION								
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES								
Office of the Secretary								
Leadership and administration	124,112	105,405	105,405	- 18,707				
Management services	20,475	18,535	18,777	- 1,698	+ 242			
Office of Natural Resources Revenue	126,487			- 126,487				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2017 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2017 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, Office of the Secretary	271,074	123,940	124,182	-146,892	+242
Insular Affairs					
Assistance to Territories					
Territorial Assistance:					
Office of Insular Affairs	9,448	9,430	9,430	-18	+3,113
Technical assistance	16,784	14,671	17,784	+1,000	+2,977
Maintenance assistance fund	4,000	1,023	4,000	.....	+663
Brown tree snake	3,500	2,837	3,500	.....	+1,004
Coral reef initiative	1,250	946	1,950	+700	+1,289
Empowering Insular Communities	3,471	2,811	4,100	+629	+3,000
Compact impact	3,000	.....	3,000	.....	.....
Subtotal, Territorial Assistance	41,453	31,718	43,764	+2,311	+12,046
American Samoa operations grants	22,752	21,529	22,752	.....	+1,223
Northern Marianas covenant grants	27,720	27,720	27,720	.....	.....
Total, Assistance to Territories	91,925	80,967	94,236	+2,311	+13,269
Compact of Free Association					
Compact of Free Association—Federal services	2,818	2,813	2,813	-5	.....
Enewetak support	500	473	550	+50	+77
Subtotal, Compact of Free Association	3,318	3,286	3,363	+45	+77
Compact payments, Palau (Title I, General Provision)	13,147	.....	13,147	.....	+13,147
Total, Compact of Free Association	16,465	3,286	16,510	+45	+13,224

Total, Insular Affairs	108,390	84,253	110,746	+ 2,356	+ 26,493
Office of the Solicitor					
Legal services	59,091	58,951	58,951	-140	.....
General administration	4,940	4,982	4,982	+ 42	.....
Ethics	1,738	1,742	1,742	+ 4	.....
Total, Office of the Solicitor	65,769	65,675	65,675	- 94	.....
Office of Inspector General					
Audit and investigations	37,538	37,467	37,467	- 71	.....
Administrative services and information management	12,509	12,485	12,485	- 24	.....
Total, Office of Inspector General	50,047	49,952	49,952	- 95	.....
Office of Special Trustee for American Indians Federal Trust Programs					
Program operations, support, and improvements	136,998	119,400	119,400	- 17,598	.....
(Office of Historical Accounting)	(18,688)	(18,990)	(18,990)	(+ 302)	.....
Executive direction	2,031	.....	.....	- 2,031	.....
Total, Office of Special Trustee for American Indians	139,029	119,400	119,400	- 19,629	.....
TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES	634,309	443,220	469,955	- 164,354	+ 26,735
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS					
Wildland Fire Management					
Fire Operations:					
Preparedness	332,784	322,179	332,784	.....	+ 10,605
Fire suppression	395,000	389,406	389,406	- 5,594	.....
(Emergency appropriations) .....	.....	.....	11,594	+ 11,594	+ 11,594
Subtotal, Fire suppression	395,000	389,406	401,000	+ 6,000	+ 11,594
Subtotal, Fire operations	727,784	711,585	733,784	+ 6,000	+ 22,199
Other Operations:					
Fuels management	180,000	149,466	184,000	+ 4,000	+ 34,534
Burned area rehabilitation	20,470	9,467	20,470	.....	+ 11,003

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018—Continued
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Item	2017 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2017 appropriation	Budget estimate
Fire facilities	8,427	.....	8,427	.....	+ 8,427
Joint fire science	5,990	3,000	3,000	- 2,990	.....
Subtotal, Other operations	214,887	161,933	215,897	+ 1,010	+ 53,964
Total, Wildland fire management	942,671	873,518	949,681	+ 7,010	+ 76,163
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Account					
FLAME wildfire suppression reserve account (emergency)	65,000	.....	.....	- 65,000	.....
Total, all wildland fire accounts	1,007,671	873,518	949,681	- 57,990	+ 76,163
Appropriations	(942,671)	(873,518)	(938,087)	(- 4,584)	(+ 64,569)
Emergency appropriations	(65,000)	.....	(11,594)	(- 53,406)	(+ 11,594)
Central Hazardous Materials Fund					
Central hazardous materials fund	10,010	2,000	10,010	.....	+ 8,010
Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund					
Damage assessments	2,000	1,500	2,000	.....	+ 500
Program management	2,192	1,000	2,192	.....	+ 1,192
Restoration support	2,575	1,900	2,575	.....	+ 675
Oil Spill Preparedness	1,000	200	1,000	.....	+ 800
Total, Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund	7,767	4,600	7,767	.....	+ 3,167
Working Capital Fund	67,100	59,472	61,494	- 5,606	+ 2,022
Office of Natural Resources Revenue					
Natural Resources Revenue .....	.....	137,757	137,757	+ 137,757	.....

	465,000	396,880	465,000		+ 68,120
Payments to local governments in lieu of taxes					
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS					
Appropriations	1,557,548	1,474,227	1,631,709	+ 74,161	+ 157,482
Rescissions	(1,492,548)	(1,474,227)	(1,620,115)	(+ 127,567)	(+ 145,888)
Emergency appropriations	(65,000)		(11,594)	(- 53,406)	(+ 11,594)
TOTAL, TITLE I, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Appropriations	12,251,927	10,615,927	12,172,378	- 79,549	+ 1,556,451
Rescissions	(12,243,327)	(10,643,947)	(12,229,645)	(- 13,682)	(+ 1,585,698)
Rescissions of contract authority	(- 28,400)		(- 40,841)	(- 12,441)	(- 40,841)
Emergency appropriations	(65,000)	(- 28,020)	(- 28,020)	(- 20)	
			(11,594)	(- 53,406)	(+ 11,594)
TITLE II—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY					
Science and Technology					
Clean Air	116,541	85,708	104,886	- 11,655	+ 19,178
(GHG reporting program)	(8,018)		(7,210)	(- 808)	(+ 7,210)
Enforcement	13,669	10,444	10,444		
Homeland security	33,122	23,097	33,122		
Indoor air and Radiation	5,997	3,339	5,997		
IT / Data management / Security	3,089	2,725	2,725		
Operations and administration	68,339	79,334	79,334		
Pesticide licensing	6,027	4,996	6,027		
Research: Air and energy	91,906	30,592	82,715	- 9,191	+ 52,123
Research: Chemical safety and sustainability	126,930	84,189	111,635	- 15,295	+ 27,446
Research: Computational toxicology	(21,409)	(17,165)	(21,409)		(+ 4,244)
(Research: Endocrine disruptor)	(16,253)	(10,122)	(16,253)		(+ 6,131)
Research: National priorities	4,100		4,100		+ 4,100
Research: Safe and sustainable water resources	106,257	68,520	95,631	- 10,626	+ 27,111
Research: Sustainable and healthy communities	134,327	54,211	120,894	- 13,433	+ 66,683
Water: Human health protection	3,519	3,657	3,519		- 138
Subtotal, Science and Technology	713,823	450,812	661,029	- 52,794	+ 210,217
Rescission	- 7,350		- 27,000	- 19,650	- 27,000
Total, Science and Technology	706,473	450,812	634,029	- 72,444	+ 183,217
(By transfer from Hazardous Substance Superfund)	(15,496)	(12,435)	(15,496)		(+ 3,061)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2017 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2017 appropriation	Budget estimate
Environmental Programs and Management					
Brownfields	25,593	16,082	25,593	.....	+9,511
Clean air	273,108	143,167	245,797	-27,311	+102,630
(GHG reporting program)	(95,436)	(13,580)	(85,895)	(-9,541)	(+72,315)
Compliance	101,665	86,431	86,431	-15,234	.....
Enforcement	240,637	194,307	216,573	-24,064	+22,266
(Environmental justice)	(6,737)	.....	(6,063)	(-674)	(+6,063)
Environmental protection: National priorities	12,700	.....	12,700	.....	+12,700
Geographic programs:					
Great Lakes Restoration Initiative	300,000	.....	300,000	.....	+300,000
Chesapeake Bay	73,000	.....	73,000	.....	+73,000
San Francisco Bay	4,819	.....	4,819	.....	+4,819
Puget Sound	28,000	.....	28,000	.....	+28,000
Long Island Sound	8,000	.....	8,000	.....	+8,000
Gulf of Mexico	8,542	.....	12,542	+4,000	+12,542
South Florida	1,704	.....	1,704	.....	+1,704
Lake Champlain	4,399	.....	8,399	+4,000	+8,399
Lake Pontchartrain	948	.....	948	.....	+948
Southern New England Estuaries	5,000	.....	5,000	.....	+5,000
Other geographic activities	1,445	.....	1,445	.....	+1,445
Subtotal	435,857	.....	443,857	+8,000	+443,857
Homeland security	10,195	8,498	10,195	.....	+1,697
Indoor air and radiation	27,637	2,257	27,637	.....	+25,380
Information exchange / Outreach	126,538	83,295	113,884	-12,654	+30,589
(Children and other sensitive populations: Agency coordination)	(6,548)	(2,018)	(5,893)	(-655)	(+3,875)
(Environmental education)	(8,702)	.....	(7,832)	(-870)	(+7,832)
International programs	15,400	4,051	15,400	.....	+11,349
IT / Data management / Security	90,536	82,066	82,066	-8,470	.....

Legal/science/regulatory/economic review	111,414	98,446	100,272	- 11,142	+ 1,826
Operations and administration	480,751	496,483	490,483	+ 9,732	- 6,000
Pesticide licensing	102,363	85,526	109,323	+ 6,960	+ 23,797
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	104,877	73,093	104,877	.....	+ 31,784
Toxics risk review and prevention	92,521	65,036	98,159	+ 5,638	+ 33,123
(Endocrine disruptors)	(7,553)	.....	(7,553)	.....	(+ 7,553)
Underground storage tanks (UST / UST)	11,295	5,612	11,295	.....	+ 5,683
Water: Ecosystems:					
National estuary program / Coastal waterways	26,723	.....	26,723	.....	+ 26,723
Wetlands	21,065	18,115	21,065	.....	+ 2,950
Subtotal	47,788	18,115	47,788	.....	+ 29,673
Water: Human health protection	98,507	80,044	88,821	- 9,686	+ 8,777
Water quality protection	210,417	174,975	190,392	- 20,025	+ 15,417
Subtotal, Environmental Programs and Management	2,619,799	1,717,484	2,521,543	- 98,256	+ 804,059
Rescission	- 21,800	.....	- 41,000	- 19,200	- 41,000
Total, Environmental Programs and Management	2,597,999	1,717,484	2,480,543	- 117,456	+ 763,059
Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund					
E-Manifest System Fund	3,178	3,674	3,674	+ 496	.....
Offsetting Collections .....	.....	- 3,674	- 3,674	- 3,674	.....
Total, Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund	3,178	.....	.....	- 3,178	.....
Office of Inspector General					
Audits, evaluations, and investigations	41,489	37,475	40,000	- 1,489	+ 2,525
(By transfer from Hazardous Substance Superfund)	(8,778)	(3,900)	(8,778)	.....	(+ 4,878)
Buildings and Facilities					
Homeland security: Protection of EPA personnel and infrastructure	6,676	6,176	6,676	.....	+ 500
Operations and administration	27,791	33,377	27,791	.....	- 5,586
Total, Buildings and Facilities	34,467	39,553	34,467	.....	- 5,086

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2017 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2017 appropriation	Budget estimate
Hazardous Substance Superfund					
Audits, evaluations, and investigations	8,778	3,900	8,778	.....	+ 4,878
Compliance	995	605	995	.....	+ 390
Enforcement	166,375	99,287	166,375	.....	+ 67,088
Homeland security	32,616	16,999	32,616	.....	+ 15,617
Indoor air and radiation	1,985	.....	1,985	.....	+ 1,985
Information exchange / Outreach	1,328	.....	1,328	.....	+ 490
IT /data management/security	838	11,399	11,399	- 3,086	.....
Legal/science/regulatory/economic review	14,485	349	1,253	.....	+ 904
Operations and administration	1,253	101,942	101,942	- 26,163	.....
Research: Chemical safety and sustainability	2,824	5,305	5,305	+ 2,481	.....
Research: Sustainable communities	11,463	5,655	11,463	.....	+ 5,808
Superfund cleanup:					
Superfund: Emergency response and removal	181,306	147,212	181,306	.....	+ 34,094
Superfund: Emergency preparedness	7,636	7,216	7,636	.....	+ 420
Superfund: Federal facilities	21,125	19,553	21,125	.....	+ 1,572
Superfund: Remedial	508,495	341,803	537,229	+ 28,734	+ 195,426
Subtotal	718,562	515,784	747,296	+ 28,734	+ 231,512
Total, Hazardous Substance Superfund	1,088,769	762,063	1,090,735	+ 1,966	+ 328,672
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund (LUST)					
Enforcement	620	559	620	.....	+ 61
Operations and administration	1,352	1,346	1,352	.....	+ 6
Research: Sustainable communities	320	320	320	.....	.....
Underground storage tanks (LUST / UST)	89,649	45,204	89,649	.....	+ 44,445
(LUST/UST)	(9,240)	(6,364)	(9,240)	.....	(+ 2,876)
(LUST cooperative agreements)	(55,040)	(38,840)	(55,040)	.....	(+ 16,200)

(Energy Policy Act grants)	(25,369)	47,429	(25,369)	.....	(+ 25,369)
Trust Fund	91,941	47,429	91,941	.....	+ 44,512
Inland Oil Spill Program					
Compliance	139	124	139	.....	+ 15
Enforcement	2,413	2,266	2,413	.....	+ 147
Oil	14,409	12,144	14,409	.....	+ 2,265
Operations and administration	584	680	584	.....	- 96
Research: Sustainable communities	664	503	664	.....	+ 161
Total, Inland Oil Spill Program	18,209	15,717	18,209	.....	+ 2,492
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)					
Alaska Native villages	20,000	.....	20,000	.....	+ 20,000
Brownfields projects	80,000	69,000	80,000	.....	+ 11,000
Clean water state revolving fund [SRF]	1,393,887	1,393,887	1,394,000	.....	+ 113
Diesel emissions grants	60,000	10,000	40,000	.....	+ 30,000
Drinking water state revolving fund [SRF]	863,233	863,233	864,000	.....	+ 767
Mexico border	10,000	.....	10,000	.....	+ 10,000
Targeted airshed grants	30,000	.....	30,000	.....	+ 30,000
Water quality monitoring (Public Law 114-322)	4,000	.....	4,000	.....	+ 4,000
Assistance for small and disadvantaged communities (Public Law 114-322)	.....	.....	20,000	.....	+ 20,000
Subtotal, Infrastructure assistance grants	2,461,120	2,336,120	2,462,000	.....	+ 880
Categorical grants:					
Beaches protection	9,549	.....	9,549	.....	+ 9,549
Brownfields	47,745	33,358	47,745	.....	+ 14,387
Environmental information	9,646	6,739	9,646	.....	+ 2,907
Hazardous waste financial assistance	99,693	69,652	99,693	.....	+ 30,041
Lead	14,049	.....	14,049	.....	+ 14,049
Nonpoint source (Sec. 319)	170,915	.....	170,915	.....	+ 170,915
Pesticides enforcement	18,050	11,050	18,050	.....	+ 7,000
Pesticides program implementation	12,701	8,874	12,701	.....	+ 3,827
Pollution control (Sec. 106)	230,806	161,257	235,806	.....	+ 74,549
(Water quality monitoring)	(17,848)	(12,470)	(17,848)	.....	(+ 5,378)
Pollution prevention	4,765	.....	4,765	.....	+ 4,765
Public water system supervision	101,963	71,238	101,963	.....	+ 30,725
Radon	8,051	.....	8,051	.....	+ 8,051

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2017 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2017 appropriation	Budget estimate
State and local air quality management	228,219	159,450	238,219	+ 10,000	+ 78,769
Toxics substances compliance	4,919	3,437	4,919		+ 1,482
Tribal air quality management	12,829	8,963	12,829		+ 3,866
Tribal general assistance program	65,476	45,746	65,476		+ 19,730
Underground injection control (UIC)	10,506	7,340	10,506		+ 3,166
Underground storage tanks	1,498		1,498		+ 1,498
Wetlands program development	14,661	10,243	14,661		+ 4,418
Multipurpose grants			10,000	+ 10,000	+ 10,000
Subtotal, Categorical grants	1,066,041	597,347	1,091,041	+ 25,000	+ 493,694
Total, State and Tribal Assistance Grants	3,527,161	2,933,467	3,553,041	+ 25,880	+ 619,574
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program					
Administrative Expenses	2,000	3,000	5,000	+ 3,000	+ 2,000
Direct Loan Subsidy	8,000	17,000	25,000	+ 17,000	+ 8,000
Total, Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program	10,000	20,000	30,000	+ 20,000	+ 10,000
Administrative Provisions					
Rescission	- 61,198	- 369,000	- 64,000	- 2,802	+ 305,000
TOTAL, TITLE II, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY					
Appropriations	8,058,488	5,655,000	7,908,965	- 149,523	+ 2,253,965
Rescissions	(8,148,836)	(6,024,000)	(8,040,965)	(- 107,871)	(+ 2,016,965)
(By transfer)	(- 90,348)	(- 369,000)	(- 132,000)	(- 41,652)	(+ 237,000)
	(24,274)	(16,335)	(24,274)		(+ 7,939)

TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
FOREST SERVICE					
Under Secretary for Natural Resources and the Environment					
Forest and Rangeland Research					
Forest inventory and analysis	77,000	77,000	77,000		
Research and development programs	211,514	182,000	185,500	-26,014	+3,500
Fire plan research and development			19,920	+19,920	+19,920
Total, Forest and rangeland research	288,514	259,000	282,420	-6,094	+23,420
State and Private Forestry					
Landscape scale restoration	14,000		12,000	-2,000	+12,000
Forest Health Management:					
Federal lands forest health management	55,500	54,205	55,500		+1,295
Cooperative lands forest health management	39,000	36,185	38,000	-1,000	+1,815
Subtotal	94,500	90,390	93,500	-1,000	+3,110
Cooperative Fire Assistance					
State Fire Assistance			93,000	+93,000	+93,000
Volunteer Fire Assistance			(78,000)	(+78,000)	(+78,000)
Subtotal			(15,000)	(+15,000)	(+15,000)
Cooperative Forestry:					
Forest stewardship	20,036	20,500	18,036	-2,000	-2,464
Forest legacy	62,347		58,920	-3,427	+58,920
Rescission	-12,002			+12,002	
Community forest and open space conservation	2,000		2,050	+50	+2,050
Urban and community forestry	28,040		21,040	-7,000	+21,040
Subtotal, Cooperative Forestry	100,421	20,500	100,046	-375	+79,546
International forestry	8,000	7,120	8,000		+880
Total, State and Private Forestry	216,921	118,010	306,546	+89,625	+188,536
National Forest System					
Land management planning, assessment and monitoring	182,928	165,000	176,000	-6,928	+11,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2017 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2017 appropriation	Budget estimate
Recreation, heritage and wilderness	264,595	252,880	262,595	-2,000	+9,715
Grazing management	56,856	50,600	56,856	.....	+6,256
Hazardous Fuels .....	.....	354,288	392,500	+392,500	+38,212
(Hazardous Fuels Base Program) .....	.....	.....	(337,500)	(+337,500)	(+337,500)
(Biomass Grants) .....	.....	.....	(15,000)	(+15,000)	(+15,000)
Forest products	367,805	359,121	365,500	-2,305	+6,379
Vegetation and watershed management	184,716	174,400	181,000	-3,716	+6,600
Wildlife and fish habitat management	140,466	125,000	136,000	-4,466	+11,000
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund	40,000	.....	39,285	-715	+39,285
Minerals and geology management	75,569	68,000	74,200	-1,369	+6,200
Land ownership management	73,730	69,000	70,730	-3,000	+1,730
Law enforcement operations	126,653	129,153	126,653	.....	-2,500
General decrease (House floor) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, National Forest System	1,513,318	1,747,442	1,881,319	+368,001	+133,877
Capital Improvement and Maintenance					
Facilities	71,390	11,750	106,515	+35,125	+94,765
Roads	175,094	75,243	213,094	+38,000	+137,851
Legacy Road Remediation .....	.....	.....	(18,000)	(+18,000)	(+18,000)
Trails	77,530	12,700	81,553	+4,023	+68,853
Legacy Trail Remediation .....	.....	.....	(2,000)	(+2,000)	(+2,000)
Legacy road and trail remediation	40,000	.....	.....	-40,000	.....
Subtotal, Capital improvement and maintenance	364,014	99,693	401,162	+37,148	+301,469
Deferral of road and trail fund payment	-16,000	-15,000	-15,000	+1,000	.....
Total, Capital improvement and maintenance	348,014	84,693	386,162	+38,148	+301,469

Land Acquisition									
Acquisitions	39,413								
Acquisition management	7,552	7,000	54,485	+ 15,072	7,552	+ 54,485			+ 54,485
Cash equalization	750		750						+ 750
Recreational access	4,700		4,700						+ 4,700
Critical inholdings/wilderness	2,000		2,000						+ 2,000
Rescission			(5,000)						(5,000)
Total, Land Acquisition	54,415	7,000	64,487	+ 10,072	64,487	+ 57,487			+ 57,487
Acquisition of land for national forests, special acts	950	850	850	(100)					
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges	216	192	192	(24)					
Range betterment fund	2,320	2,065	2,065	(255)					
Gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research	45	45	45						
Management of national forest lands for subsistence uses	2,500	2,225	2,500						+ 275
Wildland Fire Management									
Fire operations:									
Wildland fire preparedness	1,082,620	1,339,620	1,323,520	+ 240,900					(16,100)
Wildland fire suppression operations	1,248,000	1,056,818	1,056,818	(191,182)					(191,182)
Wildland fire management (emergency)			495,182	+ 495,182					+ 495,182
Subtotal, Wildland fire suppression	1,248,000	1,056,818	1,552,000	+ 304,000					+ 495,182
Subtotal, Fire operations	2,330,620	2,396,438	2,875,520	+ 544,900					+ 479,082
Other operations:									
Hazardous fuels	390,000			(390,000)					
(Hazardous Fuels Base Program)	(375,000)			(375,000)					
(Biomass Grants)	(15,000)			(15,000)					
Fire plan research and development	19,795	17,600	17,600	(19,795)					(17,600)
State fire assistance	78,000	69,400	78,000	(8,600)					(8,600)
Volunteer fire assistance	15,000	11,600	15,000	(3,400)					(3,400)
Subtotal, Wildland Fire Management	2,833,415	2,495,038	2,875,520	+ 42,105					+ 380,482
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Account									
FLAME wildfire suppression reserve account (emergency)	342,000			(342,000)					
Total, all wildland fire accounts	3,175,415	2,495,038	2,875,520	(299,895)					+ 380,482

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2017 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2017 appropriation	Budget estimate
Appropriations	(2,833,415)	(2,495,038)	(2,380,338)	(-453,077)	(-114,700)
Emergency appropriations	(342,000)	.....	(495,182)	(+153,182)	(+495,182)
Total, Forest Service without Wildland Fire Management	2,427,213	2,221,522	2,926,586	+499,373	+705,064
Administrative Provisions					
Rescission	-6,315	.....	.....	+6,315	.....
TOTAL FOREST SERVICE					
Appropriations	5,596,313	4,716,560	5,802,106	+205,793	+1,085,546
Rescissions	(5,272,630)	(4,716,560)	(5,311,924)	(+39,294)	(+595,364)
Emergency appropriations	(-18,317)	.....	(-5,000)	(+13,317)	(-5,000)
.....	(342,000)	.....	(495,182)	(+153,182)	(+495,182)
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE					
Indian Health Services					
Clinical Services:					
Hospital and health clinics	1,935,178	1,870,405	1,982,312	+47,134	+111,907
Dental health	182,597	179,751	189,790	+7,193	+10,039
Mental health	94,080	82,654	97,201	+3,121	+14,547
Alcohol and substance abuse	218,353	205,593	219,655	+1,302	+14,062
Purchased/referred care	928,830	914,139	930,484	+1,654	+16,345
Subtotal	3,359,038	3,252,542	3,419,442	+60,404	+166,900
Preventive Health:					
Public health nursing	78,701	77,498	82,546	+3,845	+5,048
Health education	18,663	18,313	19,193	+530	+880
Community health representatives	60,325	58,906	60,325	.....	+1,419

	2,041	1,950	2,058	+ 17	+ 108
Immunization (Alaska)					
Subtotal	159,730	156,667	164,122	+ 4,392	+ 7,455
Other services:					
Urban Indian health	47,678	44,741	47,678		+ 2,937
Indian health professions	49,345	43,342	49,345		+ 6,003
Tribal management grant program	2,465	2,465	2,465		+ 2,465
Direct operations	70,420	72,338	70,420		- 1,918
Self-governance	5,786	4,735	5,786		+ 1,051
Subtotal	175,694	165,156	175,694		+ 10,538
Total, Indian Health Services	3,694,462	3,574,365	3,759,258	+ 64,796	+ 184,893
Contract Support Costs					
Contract support	800,000	717,970	717,970	- 82,030	
Indian Health Facilities					
Maintenance and improvement	75,745	60,000	77,527	+ 1,782	+ 17,527
Sanitation facilities construction	101,772	75,423	101,772		+ 26,349
Health care facilities construction	117,991	100,000	128,480	+ 10,489	+ 28,480
Facilities and environmental health support	226,950	192,022	232,913	+ 5,963	+ 40,891
Equipment	22,966	19,511	22,966		+ 3,455
Total, Indian Health Facilities	545,424	446,956	563,658	+ 18,234	+ 116,702
TOTAL, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE	5,039,886	4,739,291	5,040,886	+ 1,000	+ 301,595
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH					
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	77,349	59,607	77,349		+ 17,742
AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY					
Toxic substances and environmental public health	74,691	62,000	74,691		+ 12,691
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	5,191,926	4,860,898	5,192,926	+ 1,000	+ 332,028

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2017 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2017 appropriation	Budget estimate
OTHER RELATED AGENCIES					
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality	3,000	2,994	3,000	.....	+6
CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD					
Salaries and expenses	11,000	9,420	11,000	.....	+1,580
Rescission of no-year funds (Public Law 108-199, Public Law 108-447) .....	.....	- 844	.....	.....	+ 844
OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION					
Salaries and expenses	15,431	14,970	14,970	-461	.....
INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT					
Payment to the Institute	15,212	11,596	9,835	-5,377	-1,761
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION					
Salaries and Expenses					
Museum and Research Institutes:					
National Air and Space Museum	19,693	19,693	20,110	+257	+417
Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory	24,383	24,450	24,593	+200	+143
Major scientific instrumentation	4,118	4,118	4,118	.....	.....
Universe Center	184	184	184	.....	.....
National Museum of Natural History	49,205	49,407	49,789	+584	+382
National Zoological Park	27,232	26,864	27,566	+314	+702
Smithsonian Environmental Research Center	4,171	4,193	4,227	+56	+34
Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute	14,344	14,386	14,486	+142	+100
Biodiversity Center	1,530	1,543	1,543	+13	.....
Arthur M. Sackler Gallery/Freer Gallery of Art	6,197	6,228	6,273	+76	+45
Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage	3,039	3,178	3,084	+45	-94
Copper-Hewitt, National Design Museum	5,005	4,897	5,061	+56	+164

Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden	4,627	4,344	4,687	+ 60	+ 343
National Museum of African Art	4,576	4,554	4,654	+ 78	+ 100
World Cultures Center	792	284	792		+ 508
Anacostia Community Museum	2,329	2,336	2,355	+ 26	+ 19
Archives of American Art	1,909	1,916	1,933	+ 24	+ 17
National Museum of African American History and Culture	41,564	32,987	33,079	- 8,485	+ 92
National Museum of American History	26,036	24,902	26,504	+ 468	+ 1,602
National Museum of the American Indian	32,341	32,235	32,671	+ 330	+ 436
National Portrait Gallery	6,460	6,382	6,556	+ 96	+ 174
Smithsonian American Art Museum	10,115	9,958	10,239	+ 124	+ 281
American Experience Center	596	601	600	+ 4	- 1
Subtotal, Museums and Research Institutes	290,636	279,640	285,104	- 5,532	+ 5,464
Mission enabling:					
Program support and outreach:					
Outreach	9,214	9,284	9,333	+ 119	+ 49
Communications	2,632	2,644	2,663	+ 31	+ 19
Institution-wide programs	14,784	13,284	14,784		+ 1,500
Office of Exhibits Central	3,057	3,143	3,154	+ 97	+ 11
Museum Support Center	1,890	1,891	1,906	+ 16	+ 15
Museum Conservation Institute	3,320	3,337	3,359	+ 39	+ 22
Smithsonian Institution Archives	2,316	2,406	2,408	+ 92	+ 2
Smithsonian Institution Libraries	11,146	11,150	11,273	+ 127	+ 123
Subtotal, Program support and outreach	48,359	47,139	48,880	+ 521	+ 1,741
Office of Chief Information Officer	51,371	52,546	51,967	+ 596	- 579
Administration	35,756	35,545	36,314	+ 558	+ 769
Inspector General	3,499	3,512	3,538	+ 39	+ 26
Facilities services:					
Facilities maintenance	76,327	76,568	77,045	+ 718	+ 477
Facilities operations, security and support	223,496	224,050	226,596	+ 3,100	+ 2,546
Subtotal, Facilities services	299,823	300,618	303,641	+ 3,818	+ 3,023
Subtotal, Mission enabling	438,808	439,360	444,340	+ 5,532	+ 4,980
Total, Salaries and expenses	729,444	719,000	729,444		+ 10,444

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2017 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2017 appropriation	Budget estimate
Facilities Capital					
Revitalization	73,603	191,000	127,350	+ 53,747	- 63,650
Facilities planning and design	20,300	27,000	11,650	- 8,650	- 15,350
Construction	40,000	10,000	10,000	- 30,000	.....
Total, Facilities Capital	133,903	228,000	149,000	+ 15,097	- 79,000
TOTAL, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION					
.....	863,347	947,000	878,444	+ 15,097	- 68,556
NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART					
Salaries and Expenses					
Care and utilization of art collections	44,778	43,593	44,778	.....	+ 1,185
Operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds	34,554	34,042	34,554	.....	+ 512
Protection of buildings, grounds and contents	23,495	22,793	24,495	+ 1,000	+ 1,702
General administration	30,134	29,572	30,134	.....	+ 562
Total, Salaries and Expenses	132,961	130,000	133,961	+ 1,000	+ 3,961
Repair, Restoration and Renovation of Buildings					
Base program	22,564	17,000	22,564	.....	+ 5,564
TOTAL, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART	155,525	147,000	156,525	+ 1,000	+ 9,525
JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS					
Operations and maintenance	22,260	23,740	23,740	+ 1,480	.....
Capital repair and restoration	14,140	13,000	13,000	- 1,140	.....

TOTAL, JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS	36,400	36,740	36,740	+ 340	.....
WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS					
Salaries and expenses	10,500	7,474	10,500	.....	+ 3,026
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES					
National Endowment for the Arts					
Grants and Administration					
Grants:					
Direct grants	63,906	.....	63,019	- 887	+ 63,019
Challenge America grants	7,600	.....	7,600	.....	+ 7,600
Subtotal	71,506	.....	70,619	- 887	+ 70,619
State partnerships:					
State and regional	37,517	.....	37,052	- 465	+ 37,052
Underserved set-aside	10,154	.....	10,028	- 126	+ 10,028
Subtotal	47,671	.....	47,080	- 591	+ 47,080
Subtotal, Grants	119,177	.....	117,699	- 1,478	+ 117,699
Program support	1,950	.....	1,950	.....	+ 1,950
Administration	28,722	29,019	30,200	+ 1,478	+ 1,181
Total, Arts	149,849	29,019	149,849	.....	+ 120,830
National Endowment for the Humanities					
Grants and Administration					
Grants:					
Special Initiative: The Common Good	7,230	.....	.....	- 7,230	.....
Federal/State partnership	46,000	.....	46,000	.....	+ 46,000
Preservation and access	14,385	.....	18,000	+ 3,615	+ 18,000
Public programs	12,730	.....	14,000	+ 1,270	+ 14,000
Research programs	13,755	.....	15,000	+ 1,245	+ 15,000
Education programs	12,000	.....	12,750	+ 750	+ 12,750
Program development	500	.....	850	+ 350	+ 850
Digital humanities initiatives	4,600	.....	4,600	.....	+ 4,600

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2017 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2017 appropriation	Budget estimate
Subtotal, Grants	111,200	.....	111,200	.....	+ 111,200
Matching Grants:					
Treasury funds	2,200	.....	2,200	.....	+ 2,200
Challenge grants	8,500	12,400	8,500	.....	- 3,900
Subtotal, Matching grants	10,700	12,400	10,700	.....	- 1,700
Administration	27,948	29,907	27,948	.....	- 1,959
Total, Humanities	149,848	42,307	149,848	.....	+ 107,541
TOTAL, NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES	299,697	71,326	299,697	.....	+ 228,371
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS					
Salaries and expenses	2,762	2,600	2,762	.....	+ 162
NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS					
Grants	2,000	.....	2,000	.....	+ 2,000
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION					
Salaries and expenses	6,493	6,400	6,400	- 93	.....
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses	8,099	7,948	7,948	- 151	.....
UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM					
Holocaust Memorial Museum	57,000	54,000	57,000	.....	+ 3,000
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses	1,600	1,800	1,800	+ 200	.....

Construction	45,000	85,000	15,000	- 30,000	- 70,000
Total, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL COMMISSION	46,600	86,800	16,800	- 29,800	- 70,000
WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses	2,000		1,000	- 1,000	+ 1,000
WORLD WAR I CENTENNIAL COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses		7,000	3,500	+ 3,500	- 3,500
TOTAL, TITLE III, RELATED AGENCIES	12,323,305	10,989,882	12,513,153	+ 189,848	+ 1,523,271
Appropriations	(11,999,622)	(10,990,726)	(12,022,971)	(+ 23,349)	(+ 1,032,245)
Rescissions	(- 18,317)	(- 844)	(- 5,000)	(+ 13,317)	(- 4,156)
Emergency appropriations	(342,000)		(495,182)	(+ 153,182)	(+ 495,182)
TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Wind turbine funding limitation (Sec. 438)			4,000	+ 4,000	+ 4,000
Treatment of certain hospitals (Sec. 437)					
TOTAL, TITLE IV, GENERAL PROVISIONS			4,000	+ 4,000	+ 4,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2018—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2017 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2017 appropriation	Budget estimate
GRAND TOTAL					
Appropriations	32,633,720	27,260,809	32,598,496	- 35,224	+ 5,337,687
Rescissions	(32,391,785)	(27,658,673)	(32,297,581)	(- 94,204)	(+ 4,638,908)
Rescissions of contract authority	(- 137,065)	(- 369,844)	(- 177,841)	(- 40,776)	(+ 192,003)
Emergency appropriations	(- 28,000)	(- 28,020)	(- 28,020)	(- 20)
(By transfer)	(407,000)	(506,776)	(+ 99,776)	(+ 506,776)
	(24,274)	(16,335)	(24,274)	(+ 7,939)

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