

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

SUMMARY OF BILL

For this bill, estimates totaling \$38,218,720,000 in new obligational authority, including \$2,350,000,000 in funds made available for the wildland fire suppression cap adjustment, are provided for the programs and activities of the agencies and bureaus of the Department of the Interior, except the Bureau of Reclamation, and the following related agencies:

Environmental Protection Agency

Department of Agriculture:

Undersecretary for Natural Resources and the Environment  
Forest Service

Department of Health and Human Services:

Indian Health Service  
National Institute for Environmental Health Sciences  
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

Other Related Agencies:

Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental  
Quality

Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board

Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation

Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts  
Development

Smithsonian Institution

National Gallery of Art

John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities:

Commission of Fine Arts

National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

National Capital Planning Commission

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission

World War I Centennial Commission

Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native  
Children

Fiscal year 2020 levels cited in this explanatory statement reflect the enacted amounts in Public Law 116–94, the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 and do not include fiscal year 2020

supplemental appropriations. Accordingly, any comparisons to fiscal year 2020 do not reflect fiscal year 2020 supplemental appropriations. Fiscal year 2020 supplemental appropriations are included in the comparative statement of new budget authority at the end of this explanatory statement under the heading “Other Appropriations”.

#### MAJOR CHANGES RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

This bill includes revisions to the budget estimate for fiscal year 2021.

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
<b>TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</b>			
Bureau of Land Management .....	1,222,358	1,340,945	118,587
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service .....	1,378,631	1,550,176	171,545
National Park Service .....	2,792,561	3,122,347	329,786
United States Geological Survey .....	971,185	1,265,902	294,717
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management .....	125,760	134,760	9,000
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement .....	130,339	126,664	– 3,675
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement .....	116,166	252,599	136,433
Indian Affairs .....	2,960,824	3,445,107	484,283
Departmental Offices .....	363,292	375,653	12,361
Department-Wide Programs .....	1,988,636	1,519,193	– 469,443
PILT .....	441,976	515,000	73,024
<b>Total, Title I—Department of the Interior .....</b>	<b>12,050,752</b>	<b>13,648,346</b>	<b>1,597,594</b>
<b>TITLE II—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY</b>			
Science and Technology .....	484,733	717,649	232,916
Environmental Programs and Management .....	2,282,224	2,680,626	398,402
Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund .....	8,000	8,000	.....
Office of Inspector General .....	39,825	41,489	1,664
Buildings and Facilities .....	39,553	33,598	– 5,955
Hazardous Substance Superfund .....	1,078,611	1,184,755	106,144
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund .....	48,218	91,941	43,723
Inland Oil Spill Programs .....	16,631	19,581	2,950
State and Tribal Assistance Grants .....	2,242,963	4,283,732	2,040,769
WIFIA .....	25,023	60,000	34,977
<b>Total, Title II—EPA .....</b>	<b>6,704,071</b>	<b>9,085,371</b>	<b>2,381,300</b>
<b>TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES</b>			
Department of Agriculture .....	.....	.....	.....
Undersecretary for Natural Resources and the Environment .....	875	875	.....
Forest Service .....	7,378,836	7,452,341	73,505
Department of Health and Human Services .....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Health Service .....	6,293,568	6,210,198	– 83,370
National Institutes of Health: National Institute of Environmental Health Science .....	73,688	81,500	7,812
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry .....	62,000	76,691	14,691
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality .....	3,500	3,500	.....
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board .....	10,200	12,000	1,800
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation .....	4,000	4,000	.....

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with budget estimate
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development .....	10,710	10,710	.....
Smithsonian Institute .....	1,110,313	982,221	- 128,092
National Gallery of Art .....	161,587	175,825	14,238
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts .....	40,400	43,490	3,090
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars .....	8,211	14,000	5,789
National Endowment for the Arts .....	30,175	162,250	132,075
National Endowment for the Humanities .....	33,420	162,250	128,830
Commission of Fine Arts .....	3,240	3,240	.....
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs .....	.....	5,000	5,000
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation .....	7,400	7,400	.....
National Capital Planning Commission .....	8,124	8,124	.....
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum .....	60,388	60,888	500
Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission .....	1,000	1,000	.....
World War I Centennial Commission .....	6,000	7,000	1,000
Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children .....	.....	500	500
Total, Title III—Related Agencies .....	15,306,635	15,485,003	178,368
TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS			
Legislative Proposals .....	4,000	.....	- 4,000
GRAND TOTAL .....	34,065,458	38,218,720	4,153,262

#### ALLOCATION OF FUNDS: NATIONAL PARKS AND PUBLIC LAND LEGACY RESTORATION FUND

The National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund [Fund] was created by the Great American Outdoors Act (Public Law 116–152) [GAOA] to address the maintenance backlog of the National Park Service, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service, and the Bureau of Indian Education. The Fund provides up to \$1,900,000,000 in mandatory funding annually for fiscal years 2021–2025. Enactment of GAOA was the result of collaborative efforts between Congress and the President. Implementation of GAOA should be undertaken in the same spirit.

The Committee acknowledges the receipt of project lists required by GAOA for deferred maintenance prepared by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture. The Committee is disappointed by the lack of specific bureau and project-level information contained in the submissions and believes additional details regarding proposed projects are necessary for Congress to exercise its right to modify the Administration's proposal through an alternate allocation prior to the obligation of funding, as outlined in section 200402 of title 54, United States Code.

The Committee is aware that the Department of the Interior and Forest Service keep records of deferred maintenance needs and were able to develop very broad estimates by jurisdiction to meet the deadline for submission of a list for fiscal year 2021 outlined in GAOA. The Committee understands that the information provided was developed quickly and is subject to change, but believes

that is insufficient reason to withhold more specific costs by project. The Committee stands ready to work with the Secretaries to provide adequate ability to complete projects for which funding is estimated. The Committee understands that the Department of Agriculture plans to make more specific project information available, and the Committee directs the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior to modify their lists to provide specific project information, including estimated costs by project, as soon as possible, as the Committee intends to provide an allocation of resources for the Fund for fiscal year 2021 as part of the final appropriations Act. The Committee also expects that the submission with the fiscal year 2022 President's Budget will contain detailed cost information by project.

#### ALLOCATION OF FUNDS: LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

The Great American Outdoors Act (Public Law 116–152) [GAOA] provides for permanent, dedicated funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund [LWCF]. The Committee notes that the Administration did not comply with the 90-day deadline to provide land acquisition project lists for fiscal year 2021 as required by GAOA. In the absence of the GAOA lists, the Committee utilized the ranked project lists provided to both the House and Senate Appropriations Committees as required by Public Law 116–94. The following table is the allocation of LWCF funds by project and activity.

#### ALTERNATE ALLOCATION FOR THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Project	Budget estimate	Senate
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT			
ID	Lower Salmon River Special Management Recreation Area .....		4,000
CA	Bodie Hills .....		1,150
ID	Upper Snake/South Fork Snake River Special Management Recreation Area .....		4,450
MT	Lower Mussleshell River Conservation Project .....		10,000
AK	Beaver Creek Wild and Scenic River .....		650
MT	Blackfoot River Watershed .....		3,300
	Acquistion Management .....		4,500
	Recreational Access .....	\$3,000	20,500
	Emergencies, Hardships, and Inholdings .....		5,500
	Total, Land Acquisition .....		54,050
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE			
KY	Green River National Wildlife Refuge .....		4,000
IA/MN	Northern Tallgrass Prairie National Wildlife Refuge .....		500
LA	Bayou Sauvage National Wildlife Refuge .....		2,000
WV	Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge .....		3,500
WA	Willapa National Wildlife Refuge .....		2,000
FL	St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge .....		2,000
TX	Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge .....		4,500
IA/IL/ MN/ WI	Upper Mississippi River National Wildlife and Fish Refuge .....		750
FL	Everglades Headwaters National Wildlife Refuge and Conservation Area .....		2,000
ND/SD	Dakota Grassland Conservation Area .....		4,000

ALTERNATE ALLOCATION FOR THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND FEDERAL LAND  
ACQUISITION—Continued  
[In thousands of dollars]

State	Project	Budget estimate	Senate
CT/MA/ ME/NH/ NY/RI	Great Thicket National Wildlife Refuge .....		1,750
ID/UT/ WY	Bear River Watershed Conservation Area .....		1,000
CT/MA/ ME/NH/ NY/RI	Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge .....		2,750
KS	Flint Hills Legacy Conservation Area .....		1,000
CA	Sacramento River National Wildlife Refuge .....		1,000
AR	Cache River National Wildlife Refuge .....		2,000
CA	San Diego National Wildlife Refuge .....		1,000
HI	Hakalua Forest National Wildlife Refuge .....		3,125
NV	Stillwater National Wildlife Refuge .....		3,000
IL/WI	Hackmatack National Wildlife Refuge .....		500
CO/NM	San Luis Valley Conservation Area .....		1,000
WA	Turnbull National Wildlife Refuge .....		1,500
AR	Felsenthal National Wildlife Refuge .....		2,000
MT	Montana National Wildlife Refuges and Conservation Area .....		2,000
	Acquisition Management .....	9,598	15,000
	Land Protection Planning .....		465
	Emergencies/Hardships/Inholdings .....	338	8,500
	Exchanges .....		1,500
	Sportsman/Recreational Access .....	3,000	15,500
	<b>Total, Land Acquisition .....</b>		<b>89,840</b>
	<b>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE</b>		
LA/MS	Vicksburg National Military Park .....		1,453
MO	Sainte Genevieve National Historical Park .....		563
VA	Petersburg National Battlefield .....		341
TN	Shiloh National Military Park .....		558
TX	Palo Alto Battlefield National Historical Park .....		3,500
KY/TN	Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area .....		1,037
KY	Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument .....		425
AK	Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve .....		3,500
MULTI	Battlefield Parks .....		2,000
MS	Natchez National Historical Park .....		400
WI	Ice Age National Scenic Trail .....		2,043
GA	Ocmulgee Mounds National Historical Park .....		2,865
VA	Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park .....		931
CA	Mojave National Preserve .....		1,525
ID	City of Rocks National Reserve .....		350
ME	Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument .....		380
TN	Fort Donelson National Battlefield .....		559
VA	Appalachian National Scenic Trail .....		645
FL	Big Cypress National Preserve .....		311
CA	Sanata Monica Mountains National Recreation Area .....		4,804
CA	Death Valley National Park .....		5,100
MI	River Basin National Battlefield Park .....		1,100
CO	Dinosaur National Monument .....		850
TN	Stones River National Battlefield .....		243
OH	Cuyoga Valley National Park .....		3,800
OH	William Howard Taft National Historic Site .....		1,900
SD	Missouri National Recreation River .....		725
AK	Katmai National Park and Preserve .....		275
KS	Fort Scott National Historic Site .....		525
ME	Acadia National Park .....		600
	Acquisition Management .....	8,626	12,500

ALTERNATE ALLOCATION FOR THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND FEDERAL LAND  
ACQUISITION—Continued  
[In thousands of dollars]

State	Project	Budget estimate	Senate
	Emergencies, Hardships, Relocations and Deficiencies .....		4,000
	Inholdings, Exchanges, Donations .....		7,500
	Sportsman/Recreational Access .....	4,000	14,500
	Total, Land Acquisition .....		81,808
	FOREST SERVICE		
ID	Panther Creek Watershed .....		915
MT	Miller Lake Valley .....		8,000
MN	School Trust I .....		4,000
MT	Lolo Trails .....		6,000
AK	Snow River Wetlands .....		300
CA	Little Castle Lake .....		2,600
CA	Sanhedrin Tract Phase III .....		5,000
NM	Rio Bonito Corridor I .....		3,100
CO	Sweetwater Lake .....		8,500
OR	Wasson Forest .....		3,298
WV	Rhodes .....		2,180
OR	Crooked River Gorge .....		975
NC	North Carolina Threatened Treasures I .....		2,484
GA	Chattahoochee-Oconee NF I .....		1,800
WA	Washington Cascades I .....		3,700
VT	White Rocks Gateway .....		950
WI	Wisconsin Northwoods I .....		375
NM	Valley of the Spirit Ranch I .....		1,267
TN	Tennessee Mountains, Trails, & Waters .....		920
NE	Sand Creek .....		895
VA/WV	George Washington & Jefferson NF I .....		1,400
SC	Promise of the Piedmont I .....		3,000
SC	Persimmon Mountain Tract .....		2,000
CA	Rose Valley Creek I .....		1,000
OR	Elk Creek .....		1,100
NM	Rio Nutria .....		2,940
WY	Little Rock Creek .....		1,400
AL	Alabama's Wild Wonders I .....		600
NM	Tampico Springs III .....		2,560
SD	Slicker-Wabash Springs .....		1,235
MN	School Trust I .....		4,000
NM	Rio Bonito Corridor II .....		1,900
GA	Chattahoochee-Oconee NF II .....		445
WA	Washington Cascades II .....		1,800
NM	Valley of the Spirit Ranch II .....		951
VA/WV	George Washington & Jefferson NF II .....		3,536
	Cash Equalization .....		259
	Acquisition Management .....		10,000
	Critical Inholdings/Wilderness .....		5,500
	Sportsman/Recreational Access .....		17,000
	Total, Land Acquisition .....		119,885
	APPRAISAL AND VALUATION SERVICES OFFICE		
	Land Acquisition Appraisals .....		24,417
	TOTAL, FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITION .....		370,000
	STATE ASSISTANCE		
	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE		
	State Assistance Grants, Discretionary .....		280,000
	State Assistance Grants, Competitive .....		84,000

ALTERNATE ALLOCATION FOR THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND FEDERAL LAND  
ACQUISITION—Continued  
[In thousands of dollars]

State	Project	Budget estimate	Senate
	Administrative Expenses .....		7,000
	TOTAL, STATE ASSISTANCE .....		371,000
	ADDITIONAL ALLOCATION OF FUNDS		
	FOREST LEGACY		
GA	Ceylon .....		7,000
ME	East Grand/Weston .....		4,950
MT	Kootenai Forestlands Conservation Project .....		6,000
AR	Hot Springs Forest .....		2,025
MT	Bad Rock Canyon Conservation Project .....		4,000
HI	Na Wai Eha Forest Watershed .....		3,000
VA	Roanoke River Working Forest .....		2,500
TN	Myers Cove .....		1,800
MO	Chilton Creek Forest .....		4,000
AZ	The Sonoita Creek Wildlife Corridor .....		475
WV	South Fork Lost River .....		2,100
NH	Dundee Forest .....		2,300
WA	Dewatto Headwaters Forest Phase III .....		5,640
WY	Munger Mountain Corridor Initiative .....		5,100
OR	Spence Mountain Forest .....		2,500
CA	Travis Forest Conservation Easement .....		2,850
FL	Wolfe Creek Forest .....		3,750
HI	Hawaii Koa Forest .....		4,000
MD	Upper Potomac Shale Barrens .....		735
OH	Little Smokies - Sunshine .....		780
VT	Chateaugay Forest Project .....		2,410
OR	Arch Cape Watershed .....		2,500
FL	Wakulla Caves Forest .....		2,600
WA	Yacolt Forest Phase II .....		3,600
ID	Prichard Creek .....		1,730
LA	Old Spanish Trail Preserve .....		2,130
VT	Worcester Woods III .....		5,200
MA	Emeral Forest Borderlands .....		2,435
ID	Moyie River Corridor .....		1,475
	Administration .....		8,615
	Total, Forest Legacy Program .....		98,200
	COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES FUND		
	Species Recovery .....		11,162
	Habitat Conservation Plans .....		19,638
	Total, Cooperative Endangered Species Fund .....		30,800
	AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD PROGRAM		
	American Battlefield Protection Grant Program .....	10,000	20,000
	HIGHLANDS GRANT PROGRAM		
	Highlands Conservation .....		10,000
	TOTAL, ADDITIONAL ALLOCATION .....		159,000
	TOTAL, LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND .....		900,000

MULTI-AGENCY DIRECTIVES

*Payments for Tribal Leases.*—The Committee has consistently included report language surrounding the uncertainty surrounding the cost estimates for lease agreements pursuant to section 105(l) of the Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act (Public Law 93–638) [ISDEAA] for the last few fiscal years, includ-

ing how these costs have inserted a high level of unpredictability into the budget process. The Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–94) included a directive for the Indian Health Service and the Department of the Interior to consult with tribes, the Department of Justice, and the Office of Management and Budget, as well as the relevant House and Senate Committees, to formulate both budget and legislative strategies to address this situation. The fiscal year 2021 budget request includes a proposal to create a separate appropriation account for these costs along with several legislative proposals intended to provide statutory and regulatory limitations on lease costs. The recommendation incorporates a separate appropriation account along with a general provision directing both the Department of Interior and the Indian Health Service to develop policy guidelines regarding lease costs instead of the proposed legislative changes. The Committee strongly encourages both Departments to engage in a meaningful dialogue with one another and tribes to coalesce around a process to develop policy guidance. The Committee also notes that payments for 105(l) leases directly resulting from decisions in the case of *Maniilaq Ass’n v. Burwell* in both 2014 (72 F. Supp. 3d 227 (D.D.C. 2014)) and 2016 (70 F. Supp. 3d 243 (D.D.C. 2016)) appear to create an entitlement to compensation for 105(l) leases that is typically not funded through discretionary appropriations, and the Committee encourages discussions regarding the funding classification to continue.

*Wildlife Data Coordination.*—The Department of the Interior and the Forest Service are expected to prioritize continued coordination with other Federal agencies and State wildlife agencies to utilize State fish and wildlife data and analyses as an applicable source to inform land use, land planning, and related natural resource decisions. Federal agencies should not unnecessarily duplicate raw data, but when appropriate, evaluate existing analysis of data prepared by the States and, reciprocally, share data with State wildlife managers to ensure that the most complete data set is available for decision support systems. Agencies are also encouraged to coordinate with the Western Governors’ Association on collaborative conservation efforts benefitting wildlife and the lands they rely on.

*Land Grants, Acequias and Community Ditches.*—The Secretaries of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture are urged to recognize the traditional use of State-recognized community land grants, acequias, and community ditches in the American Southwest during the land use planning process. The Department of the Interior and the Forest Service shall, in accordance with applicable law, consider and, as appropriate, provide for within land management plans the traditional-historic uses by an acequias or land grant merced recognized by the State of New Mexico.

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



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

*Land and Water Conservation Fund [LWCF].*—The Committee notes passage of GAOA (Public Law 116–152), which provides \$900,000,000 in new mandatory funding for land and water conservation programs. The Committee reminds the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service that GAOA requires the Department to provide ranked, prioritized lists of Federal land acquisition projects as part of the annual budget submission to Congress. As such, the agencies are directed to continue their longstanding process of identifying and prioritizing potential Federal land acquisition projects in order to fulfill this requirement and in anticipation of alternate program allocations. The recommendation includes bill language reiterating that the comprehensive list is expected to be robust and 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. As provided by GAOA, the recommendation also includes an alternate allocation for the distribution of land and water conservation funding.

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

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

The Committee further recognizes the importance of Alaska Public Land Information Centers [APLIC] as a tool to educate the public regarding Alaska’s unique public lands. The Department of the Interior and the Forest Service are important APLIC partners and are encouraged to look for opportunities to strengthen these critical partnerships.

*50th Anniversary of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.*—The Self-Determination Act (Public Law 93–638) defines “Indian

tribe” as “any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaska Native village or regional or village corporation as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act [ANCSA] (43 U.S.C.A 1601 et seq.) which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.” The Committee highlights this definition as the 50th anniversary of the enactment of the ANCSA, which settled aboriginal land claims in Alaska, approaches. Through ANCSA, Congress left behind the system of reservation lands used in the Lower 48 and followed a new model by creating Native corporations at the village and regional levels in Alaska. Funding provided in this annual appropriations bill for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Indian Education, and the Indian Health Service has been provided with full recognition that all tribes, regardless of location or structure, have the right to manage a wide range of activities for their Native communities as that particular community has elected. This is a matter of Indian self-determination and tribal self-governance. Programs that address community services, support economic development, and fulfill trust responsibilities are delivered by direct services and through self-determination contracting and self-governance compacting processes for tribes. The Committee notes that in Alaska, under an order of priority, regional corporations established by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) are vested with Tribal Authority under the Self-Determination Act and in certain communities are the only tribal entity in the community. These corporations perform critical functions in helping to deliver (or authorizing tribal organizations to deliver) welfare, childcare, mental health services, and general assistance. When Congress passed ANCSA, it clarified that Alaska Natives shall remain eligible for all Federal Indian programs on the same basis as other Native Americans. Additionally, Alaska’s tribes created regional tribal consortia under the Self-Determination Act years ago to achieve economies of scale in service delivery and the continued participation of tribes in their authorized consortia is a sovereign choice of each tribe. As this anniversary approaches, the Committee encourages Federal agencies to prioritize any outstanding issues with the implementation of ANCSA. Further, given Alaska’s service delivery system is a unique arrangement and may appear to be different from for Lower 48 tribes, the Committee directs the agencies to conduct ANCSA training for all Federal employees with any oversight, regulatory, and managerial duties or responsibilities for ANCSA. It is the Committee’s hope greater understanding of the Alaska Native corporations created by law will lead to a better public awareness that while different from the Lower 48, the essential functions benefiting the community are the same.

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

*Transparency of Information.*—Federal agencies funded under this act shall clearly state within the text, audio, or video used for

advertising or educational purposes, including emails or Internet postings, that the communication is printed, published, or produced and disseminated at U.S. taxpayer expense. The funds used by a Federal agency to carry out this requirement shall be derived from amounts made available to the agency for advertising or other communications regarding the programs and activities of the agency.

*Invasive Species.*—The Committee recognizes the critical importance of early detection and rapid response [EDRR] of invasive species as a strategy to mitigate the threats and impacts of invasive species and expects the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service to prioritize EDRR and control of invasive species that imperil endangered, threatened, or candidate species. In particular, the Committee supports efforts to prioritize EDRR in areas with large populations of invasive species. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the agencies shall provide the Committee with a report on their efforts to prioritize EDRR as part of their expected program of work for fiscal year 2021, including detail on how the agencies plan to protect specific native species and natural resource values on public lands across the Nation.

*Public Land Orders.*—The Committee urges the Department of the Interior to lift Public Land Orders [PLOs] in the State of Alaska. Many of these orders were imposed in the 1970s and their purposes have long been fulfilled, yet they remain in effect and serve to withdraw tens of millions of acres of land from general use and selection and conveyance to the State and Alaska Native corporations. In 2004, Congress passed the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act (Public Law 108–452) to provide for the expedited conveyance of outstanding land selections prior to the 50th anniversary of statehood in 2009. More than a decade later, the Department of the Interior has only recently begun making progress in lifting PLOs in Alaska, and that progress remains limited. The Committee directs the Department to prioritize the lifting of PLOs in Alaska, particularly PLO 5150, and to submit a plan to Congress within 120 days of enactment of this act to fulfill this longstanding promise to Alaskans within 5 years of enactment of this act.

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

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

*Domestic Production of Critical Minerals.*—The Committee supports the Administration’s “Executive Order on a Federal Strategy to Ensure Secure and Reliable Supplies of Critical Minerals,” issued on December 20, 2017, and the related Interior Secretarial Order No. 3359, issued on December 21, 2017. The United States is not only reliant upon foreign sources for many of the raw mate-

rials needed for our economic and national security, but is also attracting a decreasing share of global investment in this important sector. These trends have serious and negative implications for the domestic mineral supply chains for technological innovation, modern infrastructure, and national security. The Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Forest Service are directed to work collaboratively to reverse such trends in a timely manner. Consistent and concurrent with these changes, the Forest Service is encouraged to align its regulations governing hardrock mineral production on Federal land with those in place at the Bureau of Land Management.

*Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan.*—The Committee acknowledges the unique opportunity for Miami-Dade County to assist in land purchases and swaps to protect a vital project footprint to implement the Bird Drive Basin Conveyance, Seepage Collection, and Recharge concept and to achieve the goals of the original Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan [CERP] Bird Drive Recharge Area project. The Committee encourages the Department to work with the Federal and state partners to make progress towards completing this important element of the CERP. Additionally, the Committee expects the National Park Service to complete and transmit the final design package for the Tamiami Trail Next Steps Final Phase to the Florida Department of Transportation no later than February 28, 2021.

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

*Dead and Downed Trees.*—The Committee is concerned by the substantial increase in the number of dead and downed trees as a result of drought and invasive pests on public lands in the West managed by the Forest Service, National Park Service, and Bureau of Land Management. Given the increased potential for devastating wildfires, the Committee directs the Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and Bureau of Land Management to work with State and local governments to facilitate the prompt removal of these trees and to prioritize funding for projects that reduce fire threats to communities, drinking water supplies, and utilities.

*Harassment-Free Workplace.*—The Department of the Interior, Forest Service, and Environmental Protection Agency are directed to continue reporting annually on agency actions to address harassment of employees, including plans to improve monitoring, training, and enforcement, and to implement policies that prevent retaliation. The report should include a detailed list of any actions taken or expected to be taken during fiscal years 2021 and 2022.

*Deferred Maintenance.*—The Committee has made a concerted effort in recent years to address the backlog maintenance needs on our public lands. The National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund [Fund], created upon the enactment of GAOA, provides for \$1,900,000,000 annually to invest in the maintenance backlog on public lands. In addition to the amounts allocated for the Fund, the Committee continues to provide discretionary funding for deferred maintenance in an effort to prevent future deferred maintenance. The Department of the Interior and Forest Service

are directed to maintain updated 5-year deferred maintenance plans that, to the extent practicable, include a list of all outstanding deferred maintenance needs, and to provide them to the Committee quarterly.

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

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

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

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

*Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act.*—The Committee directs the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service to annually post on a centralized agency website the list of Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (Public Law 108–447) projects performed in each fiscal year, which should include a project title, description, location, and amount obligated for each project, beginning with fiscal year 2020.

*Conservation Partnerships.*—Funds are available for land management agencies to enter into agreements with youth and veterans organizations as authorized by the John McCain 21st Century Service Corps Act (Public Law 116–9). 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.

*Travel by Agency Personnel to Alaska Native Communities.*—The Committee notes that many rural and predominately Alaska Native communities lack the health infrastructure needed to adequately handle surges in illnesses. Federal agencies are directed to be mindful of this and are encouraged to conduct all agency actions in Alaska Native and rural communities virtually, where appropriate. If in-person activities are required, agencies are directed to consult with the relevant community prior to any travel by Agency personnel, in an effort to prevent the spread of illness in those communities.

*Denali Commission.*—The creation of the Denali Commission in 1998 was a recognition of the necessity for interagency cooperation to provide critical utilities, infrastructure, and economic support in Alaska’s remote communities. The Committee encourages the agencies funded by this act to partner with the Denali Commission, as appropriate, to address the unique challenges for which it was created.

*Chaco Canyon.*—On May 28, 2019, the Secretary announced that the Department will refrain from oil and gas leasing within the 10-mile radius of Chaco Culture National Historical Park pending completion of planning activities and tribal consultation. Subsequently, Congress provided funding through the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–94) for the Department to contract with interested Tribes and Tribal organizations to perform a cultural resources investigation to identify culturally and historically significant areas and sites in areas of high energy development potential within the region. The Committee is aware that the Department allocated funding to affected Tribes and Tribal organizations in September 2020, and that the Tribes are initiating their work on these investigations. The Committee is also aware that the Department elected to make multiple awards with the funds provided in fiscal year 2020 and that the affected Tribes and Tribal organizations require additional funding to complete their work. The Committee has included a total of \$600,000 within the budget of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for this purpose. The Committee continues to expect that the Department will not conduct any oil and gas leasing activities authorized by section 17 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 226) in the withdrawal area identified on the map of the Chaco Culture National Historical

Park prepared by the Bureau of Land Management and dated April 2, 2019, until the completion of the investigations. Nothing in these directives prohibits an Indian tribe or individual member of an Indian Tribe or allottee from developing mineral rights under the Indian Mineral Leasing Act.

*COVID-19.*—The Committee is aware of the impact the COVID-19 pandemic has had on agency operations across the Federal Government. To date, Congress has provided over \$2,900,000,000,000 in emergency supplemental relief in order to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID-19. The Committee continues to monitor agency needs directly related to COVID-19 and, to the extent necessary, will seek to address them in future supplemental appropriations vehicles. Accordingly, funding recommended in the Committee’s regular fiscal year 2021 appropriations bills is focused on annual funding needs unrelated to the COVID-19 pandemic.

#### REPROGRAMMING GUIDELINES

The following are the procedures governing reprogramming actions for programs and activities funded in the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. The agencies funded by this act are reminded that no reprogramming shall be implemented without the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in accordance with the procedures included in this act. The agencies funded in this act are reminded that these reprogramming guidelines are in effect, and must be complied with, until such time as the Committees modify them through bill or report language.

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

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

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

Agencies are reminded that this recommendation continues long-standing General Guidelines for Reprogramming that require agencies funded by this act to submit reorganization proposals for the Committees’ review prior to their implementation. It is noted that such reprogramming guidelines apply to proposed reorganizations, workforce restructure, reshaping, transfer of functions, or bureau-wide downsizing and include closures, consolidations, and relocations of offices, facilities, and laboratories. In addition, no agency

shall implement any part of a reorganization that modifies regional or State boundaries for agencies or bureaus that were in effect as of the date of enactment of this act unless approved consistent with the General Guidelines for Reprogramming procedures specified herein. Any such reprogramming request submitted to the Committees on Appropriations shall include a description of anticipated benefits, including anticipated efficiencies and cost-savings, as well as a description of anticipated personnel impacts and funding changes anticipated to implement the proposal.

*General Guidelines for Reprogramming.*—

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) With regard to the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA], the Committees do not require reprogramming requests associated with the States and Tribes Partnership Grants or up to a cumulative total of \$5,000,000 from carryover balances among the individual program areas delineated in the Environmental Programs and Management account, with no more than \$1,000,000 coming from any individual program area. No funds, however, shall be reallocated from individual Geographic Programs.

(c) With regard to the National Park Service, the Committees do not require reprogramming requests associated with the park base within the Park Management activity in the Operation of the National Park System Account. The Service is required to brief the House and Senate Committees on Appro-



priations on spending trends for the park base within 60 days of enactment of this act.

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

(a) No assessment shall be levied against any program, budget activity, subactivity, budget line item, or project funded by the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act unless such assessment and the basis therefore are presented to the Committees in the budget justifications and are subsequently approved by the Committees. The explanation for any assessment in the budget justification shall show the amount of the assessment, the activities assessed, and the purpose of the funds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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, 2020 .....	\$1,197,211,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	1,078,549,000
Committee recommendation .....	1,198,251,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$1,198,251,000 for the Management of Lands and Resources account. This amount is \$1,040,000 above the enacted level and \$119,702,000 above the request. Program changes to the enacted level are detailed in the following budget activity narratives. Funding levels for each sub-activity can be found in the table that accompanies this statement.

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

*Land Resources.*—The bill provides \$250,432,000 for Land Resources, an increase of \$14,190,000 above the enacted level and \$13,390,000 above the request. Within the funds provided for Rangeland Management, the Committee expects the Bureau to continue to implement the Secretary’s directive to adopt more aggressive practices to prevent catastrophic wildfires through robust fuels reduction and pre-suppression techniques, and to manage the spread of invasive plants. Additionally, the Bureau is directed, to the greatest extent practicable, to make vacant grazing allotments available to a holder of a grazing permit or lease when lands cov-

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

*Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands.*—The Committee notes an expectation that an adequate and predictable timber supply from Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands is generated by holding regular timber sales. The Committee urges the Bureau to report its timber sale accomplishments for sales that have been sold and awarded, and expects the Bureau to ensure that county payments are made in accordance with the Coos Bay Wagon Road Act (Public Law 76–85). The Committee expects that Sudden Oak Death treatments will continue at current levels.

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

*Wild Horses and Burros.*—In fiscal year 2020, the Committees provided the Bureau with a \$21,000,000 increase to create and implement an aggressive, non-lethal population control strategy to address the current unsustainable trajectory of on-range wild horse and burro population growth. The Bureau was required to provide the Committees with a comprehensive plan meeting the directives included in House Report 116–100 and Senate Report 116–123, and the Bureau provided the plan to Congress on May 15, 2020. The Committee appreciates the effort of the Bureau and Department in crafting the plan and acknowledges that the plan largely follows the House and Senate fiscal year 2020 directives. In support of implementation of the non-lethal framework included in the plan, the Committee includes a \$14,190,000 increase to the Wild Horse and Burro Program for fiscal year 2021. While the Committee notes its support for the framework of the plan, the Bureau is directed to keep the Committee well apprised of the plan’s implementation and of the logistical details of the strategy. Further, The Committee is concerned over the Bureau’s lack of action to secure cheaper and longer-term off-range holding facilities and pastures even though the Bureau plans an increase in on-range removals. In accordance with House Report 116–100, Senate Report 116–123, and the Bureau’s own strategy, the Committee urges the Bureau to address the issue of providing adequate off-range holding facilities and pastures. The Committee directs the Bureau to follow the directives contained in House Report 116–100 and Senate Report 116–123 in operating the Program under the plan. The Committee further directs the Bureau to brief the Committee on planned fiscal year 2021 efforts within 45 days of enactment of this act and quarterly thereafter.

*Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management.*—The bill provides \$190,504,000 for Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management, \$4,000,000 above the enacted level and \$75,340,000 above the re-

quest. The Committee expects that no less than \$21,567,000 will be spent on activities previously covered under the threatened and endangered species standalone budget line item. The Committee provides a \$4,000,000 increase for sage-grouse conservation, for a total of no less than \$68,000,000, within the Wildlife Habitat Management subactivity.

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

*Recreation Management.*—The bill provides \$75,729,000 for Recreation Management, equal to the enacted level and \$53,000 above the request. Of the funds provided, \$18,264,000 is for Wilderness Management and \$57,465,000 is for Recreation Resources Management activities. Of the funds made available for Wilderness Management, priority shall be given to activities to improve wilderness habitat and adjoining habitat by addressing noxious weed infestations and fuel loads.

*Wild and Scenic River Flow Studies.*—The Committee recognizes that Congress has authorized flow studies for Wild and Scenic rivers, which transect Bureau lands and which exhibit scenic, geologic, recreation, fish habitat, wildlife, culture, water quality, and riparian values. The Committee notes the recent 50th anniversary of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (Public Law 90-542) and acknowledges the Bureau's responsibility under the Act to enhance and protect those values.

*Energy and Minerals Management.*—The bill provides \$201,104,000 for oil, gas, coal, renewable, and other minerals management, an increase of \$4,000,000 above the enacted level and \$1,794,000 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 continue progress toward clean-up of the next cluster of legacy wells in need of remediation. The Committee continues the directive for the Bureau to conduct a pilot program to incorporate technology to remotely manage permitting workloads in up to two high-volume offices. The Committee is aware of the difficulty the Bureau has in recruiting and maintaining personnel in some areas where demand for permitting activities is greatest. The Committee believes that the utilization of certain data files, such as those containing high definition video and/or Global Positioning System location data, provided at the expense of the permittee, may allow the Bureau to more efficiently utilize time and resources within the program by obviating the need for site visits. The goal of the pilot should be to utilize personnel in remote field offices and demonstrate the utility of using advancements in technology to validate compliance with permit conditions.

*Soda Ash.*—The Committee is concerned about maintaining the United States' global competitiveness in the production of natural soda ash and supports a reduction in the Federal royalty rate for soda ash mined on Federal land to a minimum of 2 percent, which

is consistent with current law. The Committee encourages the Bureau to work with soda ash producers to assist them in reducing royalty rates and directs the Bureau to take the necessary steps to reduce the Federal royalty rate for soda ash as appropriate.

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

*Legacy Wells.*—The Bureau is directed to provide the Committee, within 90 days of enactment of this act, with a detailed strategy for funding completion of remediation of the remaining legacy wells within its jurisdiction within the next 10 years. Further, the Committee encourages the Bureau to closely coordinate its efforts with applicable state and local regulators, including the Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission, and to contract for this work in a way that accounts for the uncertainty inherent in operating conditions and the nature of complex well remediation.

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

*Placer Mining Reclamation Activities.*—The Bureau is instructed, within 180 days of enactment of this act, to utilize existing revegetation standards to approve reclamation for riparian areas and uplands where evidence of regrowth exists. In the Fortymile Mining District in Alaska, applicable revegetation standards are described in the Placer Mining Final Cumulative Environmental Impact Statements ordered by the U.S. District Court (Alaska District) in *Sierra Club v. Penfold*.

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

*Competitive Leasing Rule.*—The Committee is disappointed that the Department did not act upon the direction in Senate Report 116–123 related to the December 19, 2016, rule entitled “Competitive Processes, Terms, and Conditions for Leasing Public Lands for Solar and Wind Energy Development and Technical Changes and Corrections.” The Committee expects the Department to allow a limited set of projects, those that applied for a right-of-way under section 501 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1761) on or before December 19, 2016, at their request, to return to the fair market rents and fees established as part of Instructional Memorandum in effect at the time of their ap-

proval. The Bureau is directed to brief the Committee on this matter within 30 days of enactment of this act.

*Geothermal Energy Permitting.*—The Department is directed to expand the list of categorical exclusions currently available for geothermal energy to include those available for oil and gas exploration activities under Section 390 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15942).

*Federal Helium Reserve.*—The Committee notes the Bureau's plan to dispose of the Federal Helium System in accordance with the intent of the Helium Stewardship Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–40). The Committee will continue to monitor this issue to ensure progress toward an orderly disposal of Federal helium assets continues.

*Realty and Ownership Management.*—The bill provides \$80,125,000 for public land realty and ownership management activities, \$6,000,000 above the enacted level and \$2,611,000 above the request. Of the increase provided, \$3,000,000 shall be for implementing section 1119 of Public Law 116–9 and \$3,000,000 shall be for priority broadband development actions as detailed in the budget request. The Committee continues the direction to the Bureau to coordinate with all responsible Federal agencies, including the Department of Defense and the Forest Service, to expedite the cleanup process of contaminated Alaska Native lands so that the lands meet appropriate environmental standards at the earliest possible date. The Committee further directs the Bureau to submit a list of contaminated lands that remain under their jurisdiction in Alaska within 1 year of enactment of this act.

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

*Alaska Native Vietnam Veterans.*—The Committee appreciates the work that the Bureau has done to implement Section 1119 of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act of 2019 (Public Law 116–9). The Committee is concerned, however, that the study required to be completed within 1 year under Section 1119(c) of the Act has yet to be submitted to Congress. The Committee directs the Department to complete and submit the study and findings to the Committees on Energy and Natural Resources and Appropriations within 30 days of enactment of this Act.

*Resource Protection and Maintenance.*—The bill provides \$133,241,000 for Resource Protection and Maintenance, equal to the enacted level and \$30,100,000 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.

*Eastern Interior Planning Area of Alaska.*—The Committee appreciates the Department of the Interior's partial revocation of seven Public Land Orders within the Fortymile Subunit of the Eastern Interior of Alaska. The land conveyances resulting from

this action will significantly alter the inventory of Federal lands in the region, and the Committee instructs the Bureau to initiate the process of replacing the Fortymile Resource Management Plan with a management document that reflects the new ownership landscape. Any new management documents should address and reduce the restrictions imposed through the current Fortymile Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan, which continue to impact the people who live in and near the area.

*Bonneville Salt Flats.*—The Committee expects the Department to implement cooperative agreements with the State of Utah to restore the Bonneville Salt Flats utilizing funding provided within the Resource Management Planning subactivity. The Committee directs the Department to brief the Committee on this effort within 45 days of enactment of this act.

*Transportation and Facilities Maintenance.*—The bill provides \$77,669,000 for Transportation and Facilities Maintenance, \$37,331,000 below the enacted level and \$7,881,000 below the request.

*Workforce and Organizational Support.*—The bill provides \$168,432,000 for Workforce Organization and Support, \$6,819,000 below the enacted level and \$2,390,000 below the request. The Committee supports efforts to invest in Service First initiatives to increase efficiency and provide better service to the public.

*National Landscape Conservation System.*—The bill provides \$43,819,000 for the National Landscape Conservation System, equal to the enacted level and \$6,185,000 above the request. Funding for the Iditarod National Historic Trail should be maintained at not less than the enacted level.

*California Desert Protection and Recreation Act.*—The Committee is concerned that the October 3, 2019, Implementation Guidance on Section 1453 of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act of 2019 (Public Law 116–9) as it relates to the bipartisan legislation’s intended purpose to prohibit certain uses of public land administered within the California Desert Conservation Area, and directs the Bureau to provide a briefing on implementation within 30 days of enactment of this act.

*Turn Point Lighthouse.*—The Committee notes that the Turn Point Lighthouse, cooperatively managed by the Bureau as a part of the San Juan Islands National Monument, carries significant historical importance and recreational access to visitors. The Committee directs the Bureau to brief the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act on existing and planned future efforts to support the Turn Point Lighthouse.

*Alaska Fire Service.*—The Committee recognizes the importance of the Alaska Fire Service [AFS] and directs the Bureau to partner with Federal agencies, such as the Denali Commission, to provide training opportunities that both meet the needs of AFS and provide jobs in rural communities.

*Mining Law Administration.*—The bill provides \$40,196,000 for Mining Law Administration. This amount is \$500,000 above the budget request and equal to the enacted level, and is fully offset by collections from mining claims fees.



LAND ACQUISITION  
(RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$29,933,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	- 5,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	- 5,400,000

Due to new mandatory funding available in the Land and Water Conservation Fund for these activities, the bill does not provide additional discretionary spending and includes a rescission of \$5,400,000 in unobligated balances from prior fiscal years. The Committee identified the rescission based upon a review of projects that either have a remaining balance due to a cost savings from previously appropriated funds or those projects that no longer have a willing seller. The Committee is concerned about the length of time the Bureau is spending to approve projects and encourages the Bureau to complete the review and closing of projects on a timely basis.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$112,094,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	112,809,000
Committee recommendation .....	112,094,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$112,094,000 for Oregon and California Grant Lands, equal to the enacted level. The Committee appreciates the unique and important role of the Oregon and California Grant Lands within the Bureau. The Committee is concerned about the Bureau's ability to generate an adequate and predictable supply of timber and the resulting impact on county revenues in Western Oregon under the agency's plan that limits sustained yield management to just 20 percent of the forest land. The Committee encourages the Bureau to regularly report its timber sale accomplishments for sales that have been sold and awarded, rather than merely offered for sale.

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

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	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, 2020 .....	\$26,000,000
Offsetting collections .....	- 26,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	28,000,000
Offsetting collections .....	- 28,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	28,000,000
Offsetting collections .....	- 28,000,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$28,000,000 for service charges, deposits, and forfeitures. The appropriation is fully offset by the collection of fees to pay for reasonable administrative and other costs.

#### MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$26,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	26,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	26,000,000

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

### FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS

#### U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

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

#### RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$1,364,289,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	1,281,217,000
Committee recommendation .....	1,371,572,000

The bill provides \$1,371,572,000 for resource management. This amount is \$7,283,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. All funding levels account for internal transfers related to the departmental ethics office.

*Ecological Services.*—\$265,916,000 is provided for Ecological Services activities. Within the ecological services program, funding is provided as follows:

*Listing.*—\$20,267,000 is provided for endangered species listing activities. The Service is directed to brief the Committee on its work plan for this funding as it relates to petition activities, listing of foreign species, and critical habitat designations.

*Lesser Prairie-Chicken [LPC].*—The Committee continues the direction regarding Lesser Prairie-Chicken contained in the explanatory statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (Public Law 116–6) and further, the Committee directs the Service to continue to collaborate with local and regional stake-

holders on improving voluntary solutions to conserve the species with the goal of avoiding the necessity of listing the LPC under the Endangered Species Act [ESA] (Public Law 91–135).

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

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

*Traditional Knowledge.*—The Committee remains concerned that the Service has not fully incorporated traditional Tribal knowledge in its implementation of the ESA. When appropriate, the Committee expects the Service to make every effort to incorporate traditional knowledge in ESA decisions. The Committee also expects the Service to engage in additional outreach to Tribal governments in circumstances where traditional knowledge may provide valuable information, including for species like the northern sea otter.

*Planning and Consultation.*—The bill provides \$108,751,000 for planning and consultation. Funding increases are continued and should continue to be used to assist the Service with National Environmental Policy Act [NEPA] (Public Law 91–190) compliance and specifically avoid delays in permitting energy development and infrastructure projects. Within planning and consultation, \$4,000,000 is provided for Gulf Coast Restoration activities to ensure that the Service has the resources necessary to avoid delays in projects related to the Deepwater Horizon incident. This is consistent with the amount provided in fiscal year 2020. Because the Committee has provided the Service with substantial resources for Gulf Coast Restoration, the Committee expects the Service to move forward with project reviews in a timely manner.

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

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

the initiation of construction critical elements of the CEPP in fiscal year 2021.

*Conservation and Restoration.*—The bill provides \$34,117,000 for conservation and restoration. The recommendation also includes \$500,000 for a complete survey and stock assessment report of the northern sea otters in Southeast Alaska. Agencies require more information to assess this population relative to the optimum sustainable level, improve management strategies, and to document the ecological impacts of sea otters.

*Recovery.*—\$102,781,000 is provided for recovery. The Service should focus its resources on delisting and downlisting of species that have met articulated conservation goals, and should use funding to propose or finalize rules for species with completed 5-year review status reviews that recommend delisting and downlisting. Within the funds provided, \$730,000 is for the Upper Colorado River Endangered Fish Recovery Program.

Within the funds provided, \$7,000,000 is provided for Recovery Challenge matching grants to increase partnerships with agencies and organizations implementing high priority recovery activities as prescribed in recovery plans, 5-year reviews, Species Status Assessments, or other Federal or State species conservation planning documents. Of this amount, \$3,000,000 is for longstanding partnerships that were funded prior to the creation of these grants in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (Public Law 116–6), including for the northern aplomado falcon, California condor, and Stellar’s eider. The remaining \$4,000,000 shall be spent in accordance with the instructions in the explanatory statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (Public Law 116–6). Funding is continued in the amount of \$3,250,000 for the State of the Birds program. The Committee directs the Service to develop a multi-year funding cycle for the State of the Birds program that includes appropriate considerations for the contingency of future funding, and to brief the Committee no later than 90 days after enactment on the plan and timeline for implementation.

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

*Ozark Hellbender.*—The Committee is aware a highly infectious disease has been found in the Missouri populations of the Ozark Hellbender and encourages the Service to support recovery efforts.

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

*American Burying Beetle.*—The Committee is aware that the Service proposed to downlist the American burying beetle from endangered to threatened under the ESA in May 2019 and has announced the reopening of the public comment period on the proposed rule. Within funds provided, the Service is directed to final-

ize a rule by the end of the fiscal year that will provide regulatory certainty to the public while contributing to the conservation of the American burying beetle.

*Grizzly Bears.*—Congress recognizes the conservation efforts taken by Western States to provide for the full recovery of the Grizzly bear. The Fish and Wildlife Service is urged to fully consider State conservation efforts and management plans and the best scientific and commercial data available while conducting the 5-year status review of the Grizzly bear, and to expeditiously issue a new rule, if warranted, following the conclusion of the review.

*Florida Grasshopper Sparrow.*—The Committee directs the Service to continue to support the Florida Grasshopper Sparrow recovery efforts and maintains the increases provided in fiscal year 2020. Furthermore, the Committee is encouraged by the success of the Service's captive breeding program as managed by its conservation partners and notes that augmenting the wild population with captive bred releases as early as this year will mark an important new phase in the species' recovery. The Committee notes that the disease and health studies necessary to understand and combat captive bred sparrow mortality may have important benefits to the recovery of other endangered birds including the Cape Sable Seaside Sparrow.

*Sea Otters.*—The Committee recognizes that sea otters play a critical ecological role in the marine environment as a keystone species that significantly affects the structure and function of the surrounding ecosystem. However, sea otters were effectively eliminated from the Pacific Coast of the United States by hunters and traders during the 1700s and 1800s. The Committee directs the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to study the feasibility and cost of reestablishing sea otters on the Pacific Coast of the contiguous United States, and to report to Congress on the results of such a study within 1 year of passage of this bill.

*American Red Wolves.*—The Committee supports the Service's recovery efforts of the American Red Wolf. The Committee recognizes the tremendous vulnerability of this species and encourages the Service to continue to partner with institutions that have expertise in ex-situ breeding and care, access to multi-acreage for research, and controlled habitat for breeding, which will help avoid negative impacts to landowners and other native species.

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

*Subsistence Activities.*—The Committee believes marine mammal subsistence harvest management and enforcement decisions should be, to the extent practicable, led by Alaska Native Organizations at the local level, with Federal agencies working in partnership

with Alaska Native Organizations. The Committee expects the Service to finalize a co-management agreement with the Alaska Nannut Co-Management Council [ANCC], and in the interim, to work closely with ANCC on enforcement actions that may arise in relation to subsistence uses of polar bears. The Service is directed to provide funding to Alaska Native Organizations with which it co-manages marine mammals at no less than fiscal year 2020 levels. Within 120 days of the enactment of this act, the Service shall submit a report on its efforts to work collaboratively with other Federal agencies on activities related to marine mammal subsistence harvests.

*Habitat Conservation.*—The bill provides \$70,219,000 for habitat conservation. The Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program is funded at \$56,859,000. Funding is provided for nutria eradication at not less than the fiscal year 2020 level of \$1,750,000, \$5,132,000 is maintained for Klamath River habitat restoration, and \$3,000,000 is included for Urban Wildlife Conservation. Funds are continued for habitat restoration needs associated with the anticipated removal of the four mainstream dams on the Klamath River in 2022.

*National Wildlife Refuge System.*—\$501,853,000 is provided for the National Wildlife Refuge System. Within this amount, \$238,568,000 is provided for wildlife and habitat management. Funding for the subsistence program is maintained at \$2,835,000, and \$11,925,000 is continued for invasive species with an emphasis on invasive species activities within the Everglades. Additionally, \$500,000 has been provided to help refuges improve water efficiency in order to maintain, improve, replace, and upgrade refuge infrastructure on areas such as the Quivira National Wildlife Refuge. The Committee is aware of the Service's efforts to improve the water management on this refuge and expects the Service to work with local stakeholder to reach a collaborative, voluntary, and non-regulatory solution in the Refuge.

The bill provides \$1,500,000 for the Pacific Marine National Monuments and \$1,750,000 for nutria eradication in the Chesapeake Bay. Refuge Visitor Services are provided \$74,033,000 and refuge maintenance is funded at \$145,822,000. The Committee encourages the Secretary to fill long vacant staffing positions in refuges that have not had a full time Refuge Manager in at least 3 years.

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

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

*Rio Mora National Wildlife Refuge.*—The Committee appreciates the Service's efforts to support staffing and educational programming at Rio Mora National Wildlife Refuge. As the refuge transitions from nonprofit to Federal support, consistent with the long-term vision for the refuge, the bill includes funds to complete the conversion of staff positions. The Service is urged to open the positions to applicants from both inside and outside the Federal Government.

*Polar Bear Tourism.*—The Committee is aware of significant concerns among residents in Kaktovik, Alaska, related to the Service's program for polar bear viewing. While tourism has increased significantly in recent years, the Committee has received reports of bears becoming less fearful of humans as a result of tourism, leading to more human encounters with bears within the village. In addition, tourism has reportedly made it more difficult for local residents to travel to and from Kaktovik, given the limited availability of air service. The Committee instructs the Service to review its program for polar bear tourism, consult and incorporate the views of Kaktovik residents in its decisions related to the program, and explore cooperative management of the Beaufort polar bear population with Native peoples in the village.

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

*National Wildlife Refuge System.*—The Committee directs the National Wildlife Refuge System to continue to work in cooperation with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to support research, management, and education for existing marine national monuments off the continental United States.

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

*Corolla Wild Horses.*—The Corolla Wild Horses are a unique piece of America's history that can be traced back over 400 years to the arrival of Spanish explorers on the Outer Banks of North Carolina. Due to economic development in Currituck County, North Carolina, the herd size has diminished, resulting in lack of genetic diversity and consequently threatening the entire herd. Because the horses roam on private and Service lands, a management plan is needed between the Service, the State of North Carolina, Currituck County, North Carolina, and the Corolla Wild Horses Fund that allows for the herd size to be grown to no fewer than 110 and no greater than 130 horses, which may be achieved through the introduction of horses from a related herd. The Committee expects this management plan be entered into between the four parties no later than 180 days after enactment of this act, and the Committee expects the Corolla Wild Horses Fund to continue to pay all costs associated with managing the Corolla horses.

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

*Conservation and Enforcement.*—\$153,025,000 has been provided for Conservation and Enforcement. Within Conservation and Enforcement, the bill includes \$47,373,000 for the migratory bird management program and \$86,860,000 is included for law enforcement activities to help combat illegal global wildlife trafficking and implement the Lacey Act, as amended (Public Law 110–246). The Committee remains concerned about the global health risk from wildlife to human disease transmission, which has been heightened by the recent national health emergencies and includes an additional \$3,500,000 for increased port inspections and \$1,500,000 for intelligence efforts.

The recommendation maintains \$3,500,000 for the Service's work with the Indian Arts and Crafts Board to combat international trafficking of counterfeit arts and crafts, and to conduct criminal investigations of alleged violations of the Indian Arts and Crafts Act (Public Law 101–644).

Additionally, the bill includes \$18,792,000 for international affairs. The Committee is aware that while the United States is no longer chairing the Arctic Council, prioritization of work in the Arctic is still critical and significant work remains for coordination with other member countries. Funding is provided to continue these efforts.

The Committee is aware that a comprehensive scientific research application has been submitted by certain American Zoological Association [AZA] facilities to the Service that could contribute to the scientific knowledge about polar bear biology and reproduction, thereby enhancing conservation efforts. The Committee encourages the timely consideration of this application.

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



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

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

*International Affairs.*—The Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–94) included language directing the Department of the Interior, in consultation with the United States Agency for International Development [USAID], to develop policies and procedures for the execution and oversight of programs from funds made available by transfer from USAID to ensure that agreements for the obligation of funds between implementing partners and the Department include provisions requiring that: (1) information detailing the proposed project and potential impacts is shared with local communities and the free, prior, and informed consent of affected indigenous communities is obtained in accordance with international standards; (2) the potential impacts of the proposed project on existing land or resource claims by affected local communities or indigenous peoples are considered and addressed in any management plan; (3) any eco-guards, park rangers, and other law enforcement personnel authorized to protect biodiversity will be properly trained and monitored; and (4) effective grievance and redress mechanisms for victims of human rights violations and other misconduct exist. The Committee expects the Director to promptly consult with the Department of Interior, as required by Public Law 116–94, on the development of such policies and procedures. The recommendation also includes bill language regarding the obligation and distribution of funds.

*Fish and Aquatic Conservation.*—\$208,825,000 is provided for Fish and Aquatic Conservation and funding is provided to ensure that no fish hatcheries will close in fiscal year 2021. The Committee encourages the Service to include adequate support for mitigation activities at National Fish Hatcheries in future budget submissions. Additionally, funds are maintained at the enacted levels for the improvements to aquatic habitat through the removal of

locks and dams, and the recommendation continues enacted funding for Klamath Basin restoration and monitoring activities. The Service is directed to work with the affected Tribes on fish restoration activities. Further, \$4,700,000 is continued for implementation of the Pacific Salmon Treaty, and the Service is directed to work in cooperation with State fish and game agencies. This includes funding for anadromous salmonids and \$1,556,000 for implementation of the Yukon River Salmon Agreement.

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

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

*National Fish Hatchery System Operations.*—\$65,551,000 is provided for National Fish Hatchery System Operations, including an additional \$1,394,000 for fish hatchery operations as requested. The bill continues the enacted funding and direction on Klamath Basin Restoration activities.

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

*National Fish Habitat Program.*—The Committee understands that the Service has worked to reduce administrative costs in the National Fish and Habitat Program and directs the Service to report back within 30 days of enactment of this act with an explanation of the actions taken.

*Maintenance and Equipment.*—\$25,822,000 is provided for maintenance and equipment expenses related to the National Fish Hatchery System. 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.*—\$117,452,000 is provided for aquatic habitat and species conservation. Within aquatic habitat and species conservation, funding is provided as follows:

—*Habitat Assessment and Restoration.*—\$44,501,000 is provided for habitat assessment and restoration activities. Within the funds provided, Klamath Basin restoration activities are maintained at the enacted levels and the Service is directed to work with the affected Tribes on fish restoration activities. Funding is also maintained in the amount of \$9,700,000 for activities associated with the Delaware River Basin Conservation Act (Public Law 114–322). The Service is encouraged to support the Delaware River Basin Restoration Program's existing, successful practice of allowing cash or in-kind contributions of

services or materials to be used for the non-Department of the Interior share of the cost of a project funded under the grant program. The Committee also provides \$20,098,000 for fish passage improvements, an increase of \$1,500,000. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Southeast Region and Kentucky Field Office is to be commended for its ongoing efforts to work with Federal, State, and local partners to remove deauthorized and defunct locks and dams on the Green River and a key tributary, the Barren River. Removal of additional dams will provide important ecological, safety, and public access improvements, benefiting local communities and a growing outdoor recreation economy, and the Committee encourages these efforts. The Committee urges the completion of a report on the feasibility of the removing of the Warren Mill Dam for fish passage.

—*Population Assessment and Cooperative Management.*—\$31,792,000 is provided for population assessment and cooperative management activities. Within these funds, fisheries subsistence is funded at \$9,554,000, equal to the fiscal year 2020 enacted level, \$818,000 is provided for the Lake Champlain Sea lamprey program, and enacted levels are provided for the Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Grants. The Service is directed to fully fund its contributions under the Coded Wire Tag Program. Additionally, the Population Assessment and Cooperative Management program supports critical work to restore Great Lakes fisheries and inform management decisions through sound science. This includes the Great Lakes Mass Marking Program, which is essential to assessing hatchery production and supporting a robust fishery. Within funds provided, the Service is encouraged to support these important efforts.

—*Aquatic Invasive Species.*—\$41,159,000 is provided for aquatic invasive species activities, an increase of \$700,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. Within these funds, the enacted level has been provided to implement section 5(d)(2) of the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (Public Law 114–322), an additional \$500,000 is provided for mussel eradication, as well as an additional \$200,000 for research on hydrilla, eel, and milfoil invasive grasses. Given that efforts to prevent introductions of aquatic invasive species are usually much more efficient than efforts to mitigate or respond to widespread invasions, the Committee requests that prevention activities, including inspection and decontamination efforts at points of entry to regions that are largely uncontaminated but susceptible to new introductions, are given high priority by the Service. Within 120 days of enactment of this act, the Service shall submit a report describing its current efforts to prevent the introduction of invasive species to uninvaded ecosystems.

*Non-Intrusive Zebra Mussel Elimination.*—The Committee provides an additional \$500,000 for zebra mussel eradication. The Committee is aware of the environmental and economic threat posed by invasive quagga and zebra mussels. The Committee directs the Service to pursue technologies to aid in the elimination, mitigation, or control of aquatic nuisance species and invasive spe-

cies, with an emphasis on methods that do not result in the addition of chemical agents to the ecosystem and that do not result in harmful secondary by-products, such as algal blooms, taste and odor concerns, and toxic by-products. Of particular interest are those technologies that can be implemented without extensive infrastructure modification and those that show immediate economic benefit as compared to the currently used methods of control, such as periodic physical removal and ongoing or periodic chemical treatment.

*Asian Carp.*—The Committee recognizes the importance of the work conducted by the Service to combat the serious threat of Asian carp and maintains the enacted level of \$25,000,000 provided in fiscal year 2020 for Asian carp activities. This significant increase in funding is aimed at protecting and enhancing Asian carp activities in the Great Lakes to prevent them from entering and establishing in the Great Lakes and for Asian carp activities in the Mississippi River and its tributaries, including its sub-basins. Increased funding should be used to control Asian carp in the Mississippi River and its Sub-basins, including the Upper Mississippi River Sub-basin; Missouri River Sub-basin; Arkansas-Red-White River Sub-basin; Lower Mississippi River Sub-basin; Tennessee Cumberland Sub-basin; and Ohio River Sub-basin, including in Kentucky Lake, Lake Barkley, and the Ohio River. The Service should consider the utility of creating a dedicated funding source to increase the intensity and geographic scope of efforts to prevent entry into the Great Lakes and control in areas where Asian carp are currently located. Additionally, \$4,400,000 is included for implementation of State Aquatic Nuisance Species management plans to help control the spread of Asian carp.

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

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

*Cooperative Landscape Conservation.*—Cooperative landscape conservation is funded at \$12,500,000, equal to the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. Within that amount, \$1,000,000 is provided for Gulf Coast restoration. The Committee is aware of the changes made to the Landscape Conservation Cooperatives [LCC] program in consultation with States, and is disappointed that the Service did not follow the Committee's explicit reprogramming guidelines that re-

quire that any deviation from the budget justification must be transparent and officially presented to the Appropriations Committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The Committee is also disappointed that the Service has failed to submit the report required by the Joint Explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 116–94, which was due no later than February 18, 2020. Pursuant to that requirement, \$1,000,000 of the funding provided for General Operations, Central Office Operations, continues to be unavailable for obligation until the report is submitted. The report is required to provide details on what the Service is doing, and plans to do, to ensure there is collaborative conservation efforts on a landscape scale in fiscal year 2020, as well as an explanation of how the Service will engage in areas where LCCs have been diminished or dismantled, including how the Service will engage previous stakeholders and how conservation efforts are aligned with partners. The Committee directs the Service to promptly submit the required report so that Congress can consider the next steps for the program in fiscal year 2021.

*Science Support.*—The Committee has provided \$17,267,000 for the science support program. Adaptive science is funded at \$10,517,000, of which \$931,000 is for Gulf Coast restoration activities. Service science is funded at \$6,750,000.

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

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

*General Operations.*—\$141,967,000 is provided for general operations. Funding for central and regional operations accounts for the internal transfer due to budget restructure. Funding for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation is maintained at the fiscal year 2020 level of \$7,022,000.

#### CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$29,704,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	13,292,000
Committee recommendation .....	18,193,000

The bill provides \$18,193,000 for Construction. Due to the new mandatory funding available for deferred maintenance, the recommendation includes \$5,000,000 in additional discretionary spending for these activities, principally at national fish hatcheries

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

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

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Project	Budget estimate	Committee Recommendation
TX .....	Buffalo Lake National Wildlife Refuge .....	1,800	1,800
SC .....	Bears Bluff National Fish Hatchery .....	1,000	1,000
WA .....	Makah National Fish Hatchery .....	1,000	1,000
N/A .....	Branch of Dam Safety .....	250	250
N/A .....	Branch of Dam Safety .....	200	200
N/A .....	Information Resources & Technology .....	250	250
WY .....	Saratoga National Fish Hatchery .....	458	458
AK .....	Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge .....	380	380
AZ .....	Williams Creek National Fish Hatchery .....	60	60

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$67,087,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	10,936,000
Committee recommendation .....	

Due to new mandatory funding available in the LWCF for these activities, the bill does not provide additional discretionary spending and removes the appropriation account. The Committee strongly encourages the Service to continue to provide outreach to all units of the National Wildlife Refuge System, including both Clarks and Cahaba River, to ensure these refuges are aware of all funding opportunities available to fulfill the vision of Secretarial Order 3356. The Committee is also aware that the Green River National Wildlife Refuge is a newly established refuge and is eligible for funding under the recreational access, inholding, and other lines included in the alternate allocation detail table; therefore, the Committee encourages the Service to continue to use these additional funding tools to purchase parcels as they become available.

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$35,731,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	- 8,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	23,702,000

The bill provides \$23,702,000 in discretionary spending and \$30,800,000 in mandatory funding through the Land and Water Conservation Fund for the Cooperative Endangered Species Con-

servation Fund program. Discretionary funding is to be distributed as follows: \$13,000,000 for endangered species conservation grants to States and territories; and \$8,000,000 for habitat conservation planning grants. The Committee is aware there is currently a substantial unobligated balance for this program and has rescinded \$10,000,000 from this balance. The Committee remains very concerned about the obligation of funds and overall management of the program.

#### NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$13,228,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	
Committee recommendation .....	13,228,000

The National Wildlife Refuge Fund has been provided \$13,228,000. This amount is equal to the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

#### NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$46,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	40,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	46,000,000

The North American Wetlands Conservation Fund program has been provided \$46,000,000. This amount is equal to the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

#### NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$4,910,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	3,900,000
Committee recommendation .....	4,910,000

The recommendation for the neotropical migratory bird conservation fund is \$4,910,000, equal to the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

#### MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$15,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	6,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	15,000,000

The multinational species conservation fund programs are provided \$15,000,000, equal to the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. Funds are distributed as follows: \$3,450,000 for African elephant conservation; \$4,650,000 for rhinoceros and tiger conservation; \$2,110,000 for Asian elephant conservation; \$2,700,000 for great ape conservation; and \$2,090,000 for marine turtle conservation.

#### STATE AND TRIBAL WILDLIFE GRANTS

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$67,571,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	31,286,000
Committee recommendation .....	67,571,000

The State and Tribal Wildlife Grants program is provided \$67,571,000, equal to the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. The recommended level provides \$55,000,000 for State and Wildlife formula grants; \$5,209,000 for competitive grants for Tribes; and \$7,362,000 for competitive grants for States.

The Committee directs the Service to provide a report within 120 days of enactment of this act that examines the allocation of State and Tribal Wildlife grants for each State over time. The report should provide data for each of the past 10 years on (1) the amount of funding provided to each state for both (a) the formula grants and (b) the competitive grants, and (2) the number of listed species present in each State.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The bill continues several administrative provisions from previous years.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

With the enactment of the Great American Outdoors Act (Public Law 116–152), the Service has an unprecedented opportunity to make investments into addressing backlog maintenance of critical park infrastructure. The Committee is cognizant of the need to continue to invest in regular maintenance and construction and the recommendation reflects this belief.

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

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$2,576,992,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	2,516,690,000
Committee recommendation .....	2,648,603,000

The Committee recommends \$2,648,603,000 for the operation of the national park system, an increase of \$71,611,000 above the enacted level. The Committee continues to prioritize funding focused on maintaining services and physical infrastructure at the Nation’s parks in order to preserve the visitor experience. Additionally, the Committee appreciates the Service’s interest in expanding opportunities for recreational access, including those to increase accessibility in our national park units. The Committee directs the Service to focus on these efforts within the funds provided, in addition to any specific funding provided, and to report back to the Committee within 45 days of enactment on investments planned for fiscal year 2021 to improve recreational access.

The bill continues the Committee’s longstanding commitment to funding requested increases for new responsibilities at existing and newly authorized park units, and has provided a total increase of \$8,316,000 as requested within the programs below. This funding



will address a number of new requirements at national park units across the country, including new funding for the National Mall and Memorial Parks to assume operating responsibility for the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial (D.C.); support initial operations at St. Genevieve National Historical Park (MO); make investments to improve visitor access to Pecos National Historical Park (NM); support visitor services and resource management needs at First State National Historical Park (DE); and expand recreational access and security at El Malpais and El Morro National Monuments (NM).

Additional program changes are detailed below and in the table that accompanies the Committee explanatory statement.

*Resource Stewardship.*—The Committee recommends \$346,459,000 for resource stewardship, an increase of \$4,426,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$19,570,000 above the budget request. Within the Resource Stewardship program, \$800,000 is provided for cave and karst ecosystem research; \$2,000,000 is provided to address active forest management at national parks; \$3,000,000 is provided to address quagga and zebra mussels; \$12,316,000 is for natural resources projects and \$400,000 to fund Alaska subsistence activities. A total of \$10,282,000 is provided for Everglades restoration. Funding for the partnership wild and scenic river program is maintained at the fiscal year 2020 level. The Service is urged to include full funding for cave and karst research in future budget requests.

*Visitor Services.*—The Committee recommends \$263,937,000 for visitor services, which is \$6,292,000 above the enacted level and \$20,763,000 above the budget request, and includes funding for the National Capital Performing Arts program at the enacted level. The recommendation includes no less than \$2,600,000 for efforts to expand recreational fishing, camping, and instruction focusing on introductory recreation experiences in parks throughout the year in a variety of recreational activities such as paddling, climbing, hiking, cycling, snowshoeing, and surfing.

The bill maintains enacted level for funding volunteers in parks programs, interpretation and education programs, and youth partnership programs. The recommendation also includes \$2,400,000, as requested, to support the 2021 Presidential Inauguration and \$700,000 for the Indian Youth Service Corps.

*Park Protection.*—The Committee recommends \$387,872,000 for park protection, a \$15,502,000 increase above the fiscal year 2020 level. Within the amounts provided, the Committee provides \$950,000 for veterans' fire corps and \$500,000 for the ProRanger program.

*United States Park Police.*—The Park Police has a unique role in policing Federal lands in major metropolitan areas, including the National Mall and other Federal lands in the Washington, D.C., region, as well providing mutual aid to other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies. This role requires the Park Police to protect the public and secure historic and symbolic national monuments and properties while allowing citizens to exercise constitutional freedoms, including the right to demonstrate peacefully. The Committee notes the Department has yet to comply with the direc-

tive in Senate 116–123 regarding the Park Police and directs the Department to do so within 90 days of enactment of this act.

*Facility Operations and Maintenance.*—The Committee recommends \$893,917,000 for facility operations and maintenance, an increase of \$34,742,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$49,766,000 above the budget request. The Committee recognizes the importance of investing in cyclic maintenance to maintain park infrastructure and prevent future backlogs, and provides a \$34,609,000 increase above the enacted level, as requested, as well as \$135,980,000 for repair and rehabilitation projects.

*Park Support.*—The Committee recommends \$554,877,000 for park support, an increase of \$2,695,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$15,754,000 above the budget request. This amount includes an allocation within the funds provided for New Parks and Critical Responsibilities of \$2,817,000.

Except as detailed below, increases requested in the budget request are not included in the recommendation. The bill again provides \$5,000,000 in matching program funds for the National Park Foundation within the Operation of the National Park System. The recommendation includes funding for the Service’s Chesapeake Bay Office at the fiscal year 2020 level and retains funding provided in fiscal year 2020 for the Honouliuli units and Coltsville National Historic Park. Funding for the Roosevelt-Campobello International Park shall also be maintained at the fiscal year 2020 enacted level, and the Service is directed to follow the direction contained in the explanatory statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114–113) concerning budget submissions for the park.

Within the funds provided for Park Support, the Committee continues to provide \$580,000 to support operations at the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument. The Service is directed to continue its collaborative work to ensure the development of a Management Plan for the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument that addresses the concerns of affected stakeholders, including, but not limited to, local communities and businesses.

The Committee has provided the requested funding to address needs at newly established park units, including Sainte Genevieve National Historical Park. The Committee directs the Service to work as expeditiously as possible with relevant stakeholders to ensure that the establishment of the Sainte Genevieve National Historical Park occurs without delay.

Within the funds provided, the Committee recommends \$8,000,000 for the Semiquincentennial Commission to be spent in accordance with the Semiquincentennial Commission Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–196). The Semiquincentennial Commission is directed to provide the Committee with quarterly reports detailing spending by activity to continue to help the Committee understand the Semiquincentennial Commission’s funding needs.

*External Administrative Costs.*—The Committee recommends \$199,541,000 for external administrative costs, which is a \$5,954,000 increase above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

*Blackstone River Valley National Historical Park.*—The recommendation restores the proposed reduction to the Blackstone Valley National Historical Park and directs the Service to use a

portion of the increase provided within Park Support for new and existing park responsibilities to provide additional funding to support expanded operational costs for the park associated with meeting the statutory requirements of Public Law 113–291. As part of this directive, the Committee expects that the Service will continue to make funds available to the local coordinating entity, consistent with funding levels provided in fiscal year 2020, in order to maintain staffing and capacity to assist in management of the park, as authorized in Public Law 113–291. The Service is directed to continue its work to complete a General Management Plan for the Park, as required by Public Law 113–291, and to prioritize activities that will advance development of the Park, including the establishment of boundaries and the acquisition of key sites as outlined in the law. The Committee believes the acquisition of Slater Mill, including its historic dam, will contribute positively to the cultural, natural, and recreational resource base of the Park. The Service shall brief the Committee on its plan to fulfill this directive within 90 days of enactment of this act.

*Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park.*—The Committee is concerned that the Federal Advisory Commission for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park has not had a scheduled meeting since the first quarter of 2017, and the Committee expects the Commission to schedule a public meeting within 90 days of enactment of this act and to notify the Committee once such a meeting has been scheduled. The Committee is also aware that the Service is working with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on a project known as the “C&O Canal Re-Watering” project in Cumberland, Maryland, and encourages the Service to continue these collaborative efforts as decisions are made regarding future ownership of the project.

*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 2021, the Committee urges the Service to continue its efforts to support construction and maintenance projects and volunteer coordination efforts, including activities in support of non-unit National Scenic Trails.

*Trail Building.*—The Committee recognizes the need for trail building and repair and commends the Service on its work to engage and support volunteers who contribute thousands of hours each year toward completing this work. The Committee encourages the Service to support the trail design, project planning, and volunteer coordination necessary to facilitate use of volunteer hours on non-unit National Scenic Trails.

*Director’s Order 21.*—Given the Service’s budget constraints of the last decade and the need to find other revenue sources, Congress provided the Service authority to expand its donor acknowledgement policies as part of Public Law 113–291. Within 90 days of enactment of this act, the Service shall report to the Committee on the steps that it has taken or is planning to take in fiscal year 2021 to implement the law.

*Oklahoma City National Memorial & Museum.*—The Oklahoma City National Memorial is critical educational asset that honors the

lives lost and affected in the tragic domestic terror event of April 19, 1995, at the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City. The Committee is committed to working with the Department and other stakeholders to provide the remaining funds authorized by Congress for the Oklahoma City National Memorial Foundation.

*Digitization Partnerships.*—The Committee continues to support the Service's continued efforts to increase outreach and work to develop partnerships and programs with Hispanic Serving Institutions and Historical Black Colleges and Universities by focusing on public-private partnerships. These collaborative efforts will allow our nationally recognized parks to disseminate critical and historically significant information, such as the National Underground Railroad collection, to the public through digital means.

*Denali National Park Road.*—The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall submit to Congress a recommendation on a long-term plan to reroute or rebuild the Denali National Park Road [Road] within 30 days of enactment of this act. That recommendation shall include cost estimates for the options under consideration and a preferred option. With respect to the preferred option, the recommendation should also include an estimated project timeline. The Department shall continue to collaborate with the U.S. Geological Survey, Federal Highway Administration, and Army Corps of Engineers to further monitor, predict, and respond to geohazard threats along the road. The multidisciplinary team shall continue to develop both long and short-term plans to incorporate their findings regarding geohazards into road maintenance, repair, reconstruction, and potential reroute planning. Any findings of such an evaluation shall be included in the quarterly briefings to the Committees on Appropriations.

*Pearl Harbor National Memorial.*—The Committee recognizes the unique responsibilities of the Pearl Harbor National Memorial to educate and interpret the history of World War II and to serve as a solemn memorial to the members of the United States military who lost their lives at the site. The Service is directed to use a portion of the increase provided for New and Critical Responsibilities within Park Support for additional support for park operations, including security and visitor service needs. The Committee directs the Service to provide a report within 120 days of enactment of this act that describes the amount provided and how these funds will be used.

*Appalachian National Scenic Trail.*—The Committee recognizes the cooperative partnership between the Service and the Appalachian Trail Conservancy in the management and operation of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail and accepts the proposed funding increase for the Trail included as part of the New and Critical Responsibilities initiative. The Committee is aware that the Trail is experiencing increased visitation and encourages the Service to include sufficient resources in future budget requests to meet its expanded visitor services, law enforcement, compliance, and land acquisition requirements.

*African-American Heritage in Appalachia.*—The Committee is aware of efforts by the Park Service to work with Marshall University and regional partners to tell the story of African-American history and culture in Appalachia, including efforts to preserve and in-

terpret significant historical sites and promote heritage tourism opportunities. The Service is encouraged to continue and expand these efforts, including working with existing National Park Service units, such as the Carter G. Woodson Home National Historical Site, to create additional preservation opportunities and to evaluate the feasibility of establishing a new heritage center.

*Valles Caldera National Preserve.*—The recommendation retains funding for Valles Caldera National Preserve at the fiscal year 2020 level, including funds provided for stewardship activities within the Preserve’s base budget. The Committee expects the Service to prioritize the replacement of the Preserve’s temporary facilities in a manner appropriate to the natural setting and historical character of the area in order to adequately meet the demands of the visiting public. The Service is directed to brief the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this act regarding future facilities options for the preserve.

*White Sands National Park.*—The Committee notes that Public Law 116–92, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, re-designated White Sands National Monument as a National Park, and the Committee expects the Service to ensure that the park has the resources and facilities its needs to accommodate the expected increase in visitation and public interest.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$71,166,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	33,924,000
Committee recommendation .....	73,987,000

The Committee recommends \$73,987,000 for national recreation and preservation programs, an increase of \$2,821,000 above the fiscal year enacted level and \$40,063,000 above the request.

*Natural Programs.*—The Committee recommends \$15,963,000 for natural programs, an increase of \$206,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. Funding is maintained at the enacted level for the Chesapeake Gateways and Trails program and Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance.

*Cultural Programs.*—The Committee recommends \$31,709,000 for cultural programs, an increase of \$582,000 above the enacted level. Funding is maintained for grants to nonprofit organizations or institutions for the purpose of supporting programs for Native Hawaiian or Alaska Native culture and arts development at a total program level of \$1,250,000. This program is a good example of a multi-State, multi-organizational collaboration as envisioned under the American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian Culture and Art Development Act (20 U.S.C. Ch. 56). Other cultural programs, including grants to preserve and interpret Japanese American Confinement Sites and Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (Public Law 101–601) grants, are continued at their fiscal year 2020 levels.

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

*Heritage Partnership Programs.*—The Committee recommends \$21,944,000 for heritage partnership programs, equal to the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. This level of funding provides \$20,962,000

for grants to national heritage areas and \$982,000 to administer the program. The Committee continues to encourage 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, funding is maintained to continue Heritage Partnership Program grants in the same manner as fiscal year 2020, which provides that the increase above the fiscal year 2017 funding level shall be equally distributed to Tier 1 areas or Tier 2 areas currently receiving the minimum funding levels, including newly authorized areas.

#### HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$118,660,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	40,672,000
Committee recommendation .....	138,000,000

The Committee recommends \$138,000,000 for the historic preservation fund, an increase of \$97,238,000 above the budget request and \$19,340,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. Program changes are detailed below and in the comprehensive table that accompanies the Committee explanatory statement.

The Committee recommendation provides \$57,000,000 for grants-in-aid to States and territories and \$16,000,000 for grants-in-aid to Tribes.

The Committee has provided \$17,000,000 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, as well as recently discovered sites and stories of the transatlantic slave trade. The recommendation also provides \$10,250,000 to fund preservation grants for Historically Black Colleges and Universities and continues \$750,000 in grants for underserved populations.

The Committee continues to provide \$7,500,000 for the Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization Grant program and retains the guidance for the program included in Senate Report 116–123.

*National Register of Historic Places.*—The Committee is concerned by the March 1, 2019, proposal by the Service to modify the long-standing procedure used to nominate properties for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (84 Fed. Reg. 6996). The Committee spoke to this concern in the explanatory statement to accompany Public Law 116–94, and directed the Department to complete meaningful government-to-government consultation with Tribes pursuant to Executive Order 13175 and consult with other Federal land management agencies, State and tribal historic preservation officers, or other key stakeholders prior to finalizing or implementing the rule. The Committee is not aware of any subsequent efforts by the Department to comply with the Committee's directives and expects the Department to comply with the directive from fiscal year 2020 prior to implementation of the rule.

*Semiquincentennial Preservation Grants.*—The Committee is aware that there are many publicly owned and operated historic sites and structures that commemorate the Revolutionary War and the creation of the United States that are in need of preservation. To better prepare for the upcoming Semiquincentennial celebration and to celebrate the Nation's history, the Committee has included

bill language to create a new, \$10,000,000 competitive grant program within the Historic Preservation Fund to support restoration of State-owned historic sites and structures that honor and interpret the country’s founding, including Revolutionary War battle and commemorative monuments. A site must be listed on the National Register of Historic Places in order to be eligible to compete for funding.

The Save America’s Treasures program is provided \$16,500,000. The recommendation supports this program because of its important role in providing preservation and conservation assistance to nationally significant historical properties and collections, including historic courthouses. The Committee expects the Service use a portion of the funds provided to give priority consideration to sacred sites and churches listed on the National Register of Historic places in need of restoration, and to provide assistance for State-owned nationally significant sites.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$389,345,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	192,649,000
Committee recommendation .....	248,974,000

The bill includes \$248,974,000 for construction requirements, for the national park system, which is \$140,371,000 below the enacted level and \$56,325,000 above the request. As noted previously, this amount will be supplemented by significant mandatory funding provided by the GAOA (Public Law 116–69). It is estimated that the Service will receive a total of \$1,330,000,000 to address urgent deferred maintenance needs in fiscal year 2021. Within the funds provided, the requested level of \$138,788,000 is provided for line item construction projects. Requests for reprogramming will be considered pursuant to the guidelines in the front of this explanatory statement. Within 180 days of enactment of this act, the Secretary is directed to submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a formal evaluation of the National Park Service’s Capital Investment Strategy, including any assessment of performance metrics and opportunities for investment.

The Committee is aware that unprecedented rainfall in certain regions of the country has resulted in significant damages to national military parks and cemeteries operated and maintained by the National Park Service. To address this situation, as well as other unanticipated needs, the Committee invests an additional \$3,000,000 in funding for emergency and unscheduled projects. The Committee believes investments such as this will assist the Service in preventing future backlogs.

*Ft. Vancouver National Historic Site.*—The Committee understands that the Department has not yet been able to fulfill the directive included in the statement accompanying Public Law 116–94, which required a briefing for the Committee on alternative uses for the Fort Vancouver National Historic Site. The Committee is aware that the site requires significant rehabilitation and that discussions with stakeholders regarding optimal uses for the site con-

tinue. The Committee requests that the Service provide the required briefing within 30 days of enactment of this act.

*Natchez Trace Bridge Barrier Coalition.*—The Committee is aware of the work of the Natchez Trace Bridge Barrier Coalition and directs the Service to prioritize efforts to work with regional leadership and stakeholders to explore options for adding a barrier to the Double Arch Bridge.

*Special Resource Study of Thurgood Marshall School.*—The Committee encourages the Secretary to continue efforts to carry out the Congressionally-authorized special resource study to evaluate the national significance of an area in West Baltimore, Maryland, that includes the school attended by Justice Thurgood Marshall, and to determine its suitability to serve as a future a unit of the national park system.

*Fletcher’s Cove Boathouse.*—The Committee encourages the National Park Service to continue working with the Friends of Fletcher’s Cove on suitable short-term and long-term solutions to address the increased sedimentation that is prohibiting access to the Potomac River. The Park Service is also encouraged to identify appropriate funding sources to implement the necessary solutions.

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

(RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$206,121,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	8,626,000
Committee recommendation .....	–2,217,000

Due to new mandatory funding available in the Land and Water Conservation Fund for these activities the bill does not provide additional discretionary spending and includes a rescission of \$2,217,000 in unobligated funding from prior fiscal years. Funding for recreation access may be available to acquire land to close gaps in the National Scenic Trails. The Committee urges the Service to consider geographic distribution to ensure investments for the trail system are reflected in project prioritization. The Committee is aware of concerns related to State assistance grant conversion and improvement applications and directs the Service to make every effort to work with applicants to expedite the approval of applications that improve or increase accessibility to recreational facilities and open space. The Committee directs the Service to evaluate the totality of an application and work to address concerns regarding historic management to allow the Service to approve the application. Further, the Committee directs the Service to submit a report within 180 days of enactment of this act detailing the recommendations developed by a working group of interested stakeholders to assist States in addressing their obligations and compliance responsibilities, which the Committee discussed in Senate Report 116–123.

CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$15,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	15,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	



The recommendation includes \$15,000,000, equal to the fiscal year 2020 level for the Centennial Challenge program. The Committee expects that these funds will be used primarily as an additional tool for the Service to address its backlog maintenance issues. While a 1-to-1 matching requirement is required by law for projects to qualify for these funds, the Service is urged to give preference to projects that demonstrate additional leveraging capacity from its partners. The Committee further encourages the Service to support deferred maintenance priorities that support recreational and education opportunities relating to urban and underserved youth.

ENERGY AND MINERALS

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Established in 1879, the U.S. Geological Survey [the Survey] 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. The Survey 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 Survey are located in nearly 400 offices in every State and in several foreign countries throughout the world. The Survey 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, 2020 .....	\$1,270,957,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	971,185,000
Committee recommendation .....	1,265,902,000

The bill provides \$1,265,902,000 for the U.S. Geological Survey the Survey, which is \$5,055,000 below the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. The Survey’s budget displays activity realignments within the Ecosystems and Core Science mission areas, which the Survey is adopting for fiscal year 2021 with the Committee’s consent. Such changes are noted in the narrative below and in the detail table at the end of this explanatory statement.

*Ecosystems.*—The Committee provides \$258,227,000 for new and existing Ecosystems programs. The recommendation includes \$53,914,000 for the new Species Management Research program, which combines activities from the former Status and Trends, Fisheries, Wildlife, and Environments programs; \$56,681,000 for the new Land Management Research program, which combines activities from the former Status and Trends, Fisheries, Wildlife, and Environments programs; \$41,149,000 for the new Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research program, which combines activities from the former Fisheries, Wildlife, and Invasive Species

programs; \$57,488,000 for the new Climate Adaptation Science Center and Land Change Science program, which combines activities from the former National and Regional Climate Adaptation Science Centers and Land Change Science programs; and \$24,000,000 for the existing Cooperative Research Units program. Also included in the recommendation is \$24,995,000 to realign the former Environmental Health mission area into the restructured Ecosystems mission area.

*Species Management Research Program.*—The Committee provides \$53,914,000 for the new Species Management Research program, which combines activities from the former Status and Trends, Fisheries, Wildlife, and Environments programs.

The Committee recognizes the need for increased water quality and fishery health research in southern Lake Superior around unique Great Lakes archipelagos. The Committee directs the Survey to report within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act on how current facilities affect the scope and efficiency of this work and how it could be extended through community involvement and additional laboratory capacity, including financial estimates for facilities and personnel.

The Committee is aware of long-term hydrological and ecological challenges associated with saline lakes in the Great Basin States, and the Survey is encouraged to consider addressing related science needs.

The Committee provides \$500,000 to continue competitively awarding grants for applied research to develop a system for integrating sensors. The Committee's expectation remains that by working with partners, such as academic institutions, small businesses, and other government research organizations to submit innovative proposals to perform complementary development of technologies, the Survey can develop a convergent platform that enables existing and future sensor technologies to be deployed in extreme environments where real-time information is required. Additionally, the Committee reminds the Survey of the directive contained in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (Public Law 116-6) regarding partnerships for the integration of sensors and encourages submission of this delayed report.

*Land Management Research Program.*—The Committee provides \$56,681,000 for the new Land Management Research program, which combines activities from the former Status and Trends, Fisheries, Wildlife, and Environments programs.

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 expects this work to continue.

*Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research Program.*—The Committee provides \$41,149,000 for the new Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research program, which combines activities from the former Fisheries, Wildlife, and Invasive Species programs.

Of the funds provided for the new Biological Threats and Invasive Species Research program, the Committee recommends maintaining funding at the fiscal year 2020 enacted level of \$3,748,000 for White-nose syndrome [WNS] research. The Survey shall utilize best practices developed in response to WNS and apply

such response to other new and emerging high-risk wildlife diseases. The Committee maintains enacted funding of \$10,620,000, which shall continue to be used to address Asian Carp issues in the Great Lakes and Upper Mississippi River Basin. In order to effectively control the spread of Asian Carp, the Committee expects all six sub basins of the Mississippi River Basin will be included in funding opportunities.

Within the funds provided, the Committee expects a total of \$500,000 to be devoted to Coral Disease Research, Detection, and Response as a result of concerns that emerging coral diseases have proven to be a major source of coral mortality, especially along the Florida Reef Tract, and pose significant obstacles to coral reef restoration efforts. The Committee encourages the Department of the Interior to work with other Federal partners, as well as State and territorial government partners, to support coral monitoring, research, and restoration efforts in highly impacted and high priority coral reef habitats in U.S. waters, including in Biscayne National Park and Dry Tortugas National Park.

The Committee recommends an additional \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level to research the predominant pathways and mechanisms of the transmission of chronic wasting disease in wild, captive, and farmed populations of cervids in North America. In carrying out this research, the Survey may consult, partner, or contract with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, the National Academy of Sciences, State and Federal public and private entities, and any chronic wasting disease task forces and working groups. In particular, the Committee encourages research and investment into carcass disposal methods to mitigate the spread of chronic wasting disease, and the Committee urges the Survey to consult with the Environmental Protection Agency, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and States to develop recommendations for carcass disposal methods that are compliant with relevant Federal clean air and water and solid waste regulations. The Committee also encourages the Survey to work in collaboration with the Fish and Wildlife Service to aid State wildlife agencies in the application of existing human dimensions research to the management and prevention of chronic wasting disease.

The Committee notes the grave ecological threats and public nuisance posed by many invasive species and directs the Survey to prioritize research, detection, and response efforts on invasive species with extremely high impacts on public lands and natural resources, including Burmese Pythons in the Florida Everglades and Big Cypress Swamp, as well as Lionfish in the Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean, and South Atlantic waters.

*Climate Adaptation Science Center and Land Change Science Program.*—The Committee provides \$57,488,000 for the new Climate Adaptation Science Center and Land Change Science program, which combines activities from the former National and Regional Climate Adaptation Science Centers and Land Change Science programs. Of the amount recommended for the new Climate Adaptation Science Center and Land Change Science program, \$38,335,000 is provided for National and Regional Climate Adaptation Science Centers activities and \$19,153,000 is provided for Land Change Science activities.

The Survey is directed to maintain operational and functional capacity at all nine regional Climate Adaptation Science Centers [CASC]. As evidenced by funding provided in fiscal year 2020 for a ninth regional center, the Committee remains supportive of the invaluable, actionable science that is produced by the CASC program. However, the Committee remains concerned that resources approved for regional centers face unnecessary delays and directs the Survey to prioritize such Centers' funding needs and distribute funds in an expeditious manner. The Committee expects distribution of funds to remain consistent with the allocation methodology used in previous years to ensure all Centers remain open and operational.

*Cooperative Research Units Program.*—The Committee rejects the proposed elimination of the Cooperative Research Units [CRUs] program and instead provides \$24,000,000 to maintain the fiscal year 2020 enacted funding level. The Committee notes that CRUs have served as a cooperative network with Interior partners to improve and increase youth involvement and graduate education in science and resources management. The Committee recognizes the value of these programs in building the workforce of tomorrow and strongly encourages the Survey to develop a plan and address open research positions at research institutions and fill open positions at CRUs as quickly as practicable to support the educational pipeline. The Committee continues to provide \$250,000 for research into the causes and possible mitigation of the dramatic decline in moose populations in the southern portions of that animal's New England range.

*Environmental Health Program.*—The Committee provides \$24,995,000 to realign activities from the existing Environmental Health mission area to the restructured Ecosystems mission area. Within the new Environmental Health program, \$10,397,000 is provided for Contaminant Biology activities and \$14,598,000 is provided for Toxic Substances Hydrology activities.

The Committee recommends an increase of \$1,700,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level to support efforts to examine and analyze the transmission of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances in watersheds and aquifers.

*Energy and Minerals Resources.*—The Committee recommends \$90,041,000 for Energy and Mineral Resources, of which \$30,172,000 is provided for the Energy Resources Program to continue implementation of Secretarial Order 3352 and conduct research of the underlying geological, geophysical, and geothermal conditions of undiscovered, technically recoverable energy resources.

The Committee recommends \$59,869,000 for the Mineral Resources Program. Of this amount, resources provided in fiscal year 2020 for the Earth Mapping Resources Initiative [Earth MRI] shall be maintained in support of a prioritized nationwide program of topographic, geologic, and geophysical mapping to enhance understanding of the Nation's mineral resource potential to better manage the supply of critical minerals. In support of continued implementation of Executive Order 13817 and Secretarial Order 3359 to improve topographic, geological, and geophysical mapping, the

Committee continues funding of \$10,598,000 for such critical minerals initiative.

The Survey, in consultation with the Department of Defense and the Department of Energy, is directed to provide a report to the Committee within 270 days of the date of enactment of this act on potential initiatives to increase the supply of critical minerals. Such report shall examine barriers to producing, processing, recycling, stockpiling, and identifying critical minerals alternatives or substitutes, as well as examine possible obstacles for securing appropriate funding for these projects, and include ways in which the Survey, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Energy can assist in mitigating such barriers. The report shall also include an assessment of the need and feasibility of creating critical minerals stockpiles and provide a list of critical minerals, and the Nation's associated dependence on the imports of such critical minerals, while examining potential domestic sources of such minerals.

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

*Natural Hazards.*—The Committee provides includes \$175,009,000 for Natural Hazards programs. The Committee recommends maintaining the fiscal year 2020 enacted level of \$84,903,000 for the Earthquake Hazards program. Within this amount, \$25,700,000 is provided to complete the earthquake early warning demonstration project and ensure operational capacity for the West Coast. This recommendation provides funding to ensure all the regional networks receive the fiscal year 2020 enacted funding level for operations and maintenance, including earthquake early warning and the Central and Eastern U.S. Network [CEUSN]. Within these amounts, the Committee directs that regional networks, which recently acquired the USArray stations from the National Science Foundation, receive \$3,000,000 for the operations and maintenance as these networks work to incorporate and use all Earthscope data. The Committee is also concerned that the updates to the national seismic hazard maps do not consistently include all 50 States, and directs the Survey to update these maps for all 50 States, not just the lower 48, and continues funding for this effort.

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

The Committee recommends \$30,266,000 for Volcano Hazards, which maintains programs at the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. The Committee remains concerned that systems and equipment used to monitor, detect, and warn the public of volcanic and seismic hazards, including lahars and earthquakes on high-threat volcanoes, are outdated and inadequate to address the substantial risks

posed by those natural hazards. The Committee continues funding of \$1,672,000 for early warning of volcanic hazards with a focus on high-threat volcanoes, \$1,000,000 for next generation lahar detection capabilities, and \$4,145,000 for next generation lahar detection systems.

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

The Committee provides an additional \$4,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level to address concerns that the potential for a major landslide and subsequent tsunami exists in Prince William Sound, Alaska. The Committee directs the Survey to conduct data collection and analysis to develop a site-specific landslide hazard assessment and recommendations to support a long-term monitoring strategy. Additionally, the Survey is directed to work with area stakeholders, the Department of Homeland Security, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Forest Service, and other relevant Federal, State, and local agencies to develop an emergency early warning system to alert of impending or actual landslide that could result in a tsunami.

The Committee provides the requested funding to continue efforts to complete a magnetotelluric survey of the earth’s electric and magnetic fields on a regular grid across the conterminous United States.

*Water Resources.*—The Committee provides \$265,820,000 for Water Resources. The Committee provides \$1,000,000 to continue the U.S.-Mexico transboundary aquifer project; \$6,000,000 for the Mississippi Alluvial plain project; and \$300,000 for shallow and fractured bedrock terrain research to continue. The groundwater monitoring network is to be maintained at enacted levels. As water resources become increasingly scarce, sound management of groundwater requires a detailed understanding of aquifers’ relationships with surface water sources. The Water Availability and Use Science Program supports research and projects that advance the goal of improving our understanding of water budget components at the national and regional level. Such research is especially important in fully appropriated basins, when water is proposed to be transferred outside of the basin.

The Committee supports the Survey’s continued efforts in piloting the Next Generation Water Observing System [NGWOS] and encourages the Survey to partner, where appropriate, with State and local government officials and with the academic research community. The Committee supports the NGWOS pilot in the Dela-

ware River Basin and encourages the Survey to continue to study and monitor surface water and groundwater in the lower basin of the Delaware River and to provide geologic mapping of the basin in support of the pilot through the National Geologic Mapping Program.

The Committee provides an additional \$1,200,000 to continue work to examine and test per- and polyfluoroalkyl [PFAS] compounds in estuaries, lakes, streams, springs, wells, wetlands, soil, and aquifers, with priority given to sampling at sources of drinking water near locations with known or suspected releases of perfluorinated compounds. The Committee directs the Survey to consult with States and Tribes to determine priority mapping areas for PFAS contamination.

Of the total funds provided, an additional \$9,500,000 is to continue utilizing and implementing the best available technology to develop advanced modeling tools, state-of-the-art forecasts, and decision support systems into daily water operations at the new Hydrologic Instrumentation Facility.

The Committee includes \$1,500,000 for the Survey to install streamgages on certain transboundary rivers, including in the Kootenai watershed, and an additional \$1,500,000 for implementation of the baseline strategy for transboundary rivers, as outlined by the Survey's Water Quality Baseline Assessment for Transboundary Rivers. The Committee directs the Survey to continue to expand its streamgage monitoring of transboundary watersheds and to work with the Environmental Protection Agency to ensure the relevant equipment is deployed to the Kootenai watershed to support the agency's work to evaluate and reduce transboundary pollution. The Committee continues the direction that the Survey enter into a formal partnership with local Tribes and other Federal agencies as necessary in the area to develop a water quality strategy for the transboundary rivers. The Committee also expects the \$120,000 for the streamgage on the Unuk River to be continued.

The Committee provides \$500,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level to install a new super gage and maintain operational capacity within the existing super-gage network along the Ohio River in basins containing unique geology, distinct soils, and a significant agricultural presence.

The recommendation also includes an additional \$16,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level to increase staffing levels and to proceed with the Next Generation Water Observing System in conjunction with the new Hydrologic Instrumentation Facility. An additional \$4,500,000 is provided for grants to universities and other partners for the development of innovative water resource sensor technologies that are scalable to regional and national monitoring network operations.

The Water Resources Research Act (Public Law 88-379) and Cooperative Matching Funds Programs are funded consistent with fiscal year 2020 enacted levels.

*Core Science Systems.*—The Committee provides \$246,688,000 for programs and activities within the realigned and restructured Core Science Systems mission area. The recommendation includes \$106,865,000 for the realignment of the existing National Land Imaging Program and certain activities of the Land Change Science

program from the former Land Resources mission area; \$25,972,000 for the inclusion of activities of the former Land Change Science program with the existing Science Synthesis, Analysis, and Research program; \$34,397,000 for the existing National Cooperative Geological Mapping program; and \$79,454,000 for the existing National Geospatial program.

Programs are to be maintained at the enacted levels including the 3D Elevation Program [3DEP]; the Committee provides the fiscal year 2020 enacted level of \$7,722,000 for the 3D Elevation: Alaska Mapping and Map Modernization. The Committee supports the continued operations of the Alaska Mapping Executive Committee and encourages 3DEP funds to be used to support implementation of the Presidential Memorandum on Ocean Mapping of the United States Exclusive Economic Zone and the Shoreline and Nearshore of Alaska.

Within funds provided, the Survey should consider collaborative research to develop a scalable, automated system that is capable of rapidly identifying emerging hazard threats and their potential impacts using remote sensing data.

The Committee rejects the budget proposal to reduce satellite operations and fully funds Landsat 9. The Committee also recognizes the value of the AmericaView State grant program and directs the Survey to continue funding the AmericaView State grant program at the fiscal year 2020 enacted levels to ensure the ongoing viability of the program nationwide.

*Science Support.*—The recommendation includes \$98,234,000 for Science Support programs, an increase of \$1,406,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. The Committee accepts the proposal to realign and consolidate costs related to ethics and includes an additional amount of \$2,500,000 to support the virtual telecommunications modernization initiative.

*Facilities.*—The Committee provides \$131,883,000 for facilities, deferred maintenance, and capital improvement.

The Committee provides \$8,000,000 to continue renovations at the National Wildlife Health Center. The Committee supports the work of the National Wildlife Health Center and its important role in zoonotic research for detecting novel pathogens and emerging infectious diseases, developing rapid diagnostic tests, conducting disease surveillance, and designing vaccines used to control these diseases. State-of-the-art improvements to the facility at its current location should include substantial testing resources that will provide surge capacity for processing tests during pandemics, as well as dedicated space for research and emergency response capacity across Federal “One Health” agencies.

#### BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

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



## OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$191,611,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	188,815,000
Committee recommendation .....	197,815,000

The bill provides \$197,815,000 for the Ocean Energy Management account, \$9,000,000 above the request and \$6,204,000 above the enacted level. This amount will be partially offset with the collection of offsetting rental receipts and cost recovery fees totaling \$63,055,000.

*Renewable Energy.*—The bill provides \$28,465,000 for renewable energy activities, \$5,140,000 above the enacted level and \$2,000,000 above 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 \$62,487,000 for conventional energy activities, \$2,000,000 above the request. The Bureau is reminded to continue to provide quarterly reports on the status of exploration and development plans to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations as required under the approval of the reorganization of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement.

*Environmental Assessment.*—The bill provides \$77,875,000 for environmental assessment activities, \$2,000,000 above the request.

*Marine Minerals.*—The bill provides \$11,781,000 for marine minerals activities, \$6,052,000 above the enacted level and \$3,000,000 above the request. Of the increase provided, no less than \$3,000,000 shall go to activities which jointly implement Executive Order 13817, “A Federal Strategy to Ensure Secure and Reliable Supplies of Critical Minerals,” and the Presidential Memorandum regarding ocean mapping issued on November 19, 2019, and which also support the Bureau’s National Outer Continental Shelf [OCS] Critical Mineral Inventory. Within 45 days of enactment of this act, the Bureau is directed to provide a briefing and a spend plan to the Committee on new Marine Minerals Program activities for fiscal year 2021. The Committee continues funding for the Bureau’s work on an OCS Critical Mineral Inventory and is encouraged by the Bureau’s decision to make critical minerals a focal area for the Marine Minerals Program.

*Executive Direction.*—The bill provides \$17,207,000 for executive direction of the Bureau, including the Office of the Director, equal to the request.

*Offshore Wind Permitting.*—The Committee continues to be encouraged by the demonstrated interest in offshore wind lease sales

and the potential of offshore wind development to create jobs and further strengthen America’s energy independence. The Committee supports expeditious and responsible development of offshore wind projects. The Committee is concerned that unreliable schedules for permit processing and environmental reviews have created uncertainty for the long-term viability of offshore wind development, and this bill provides an increase of \$5,140,000 to improve the Bureau’s permit processing capacity. Accordingly, the Department is directed to ensure timely permitting and a predictable regulatory environment for offshore wind development. The Committee further supports rigorous stakeholder consultation and consideration of fisheries, commercial and recreational fisherman, and other overlapping uses and stakeholders at each stage of the leasing and development process.

*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 2021. 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

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$192,812,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	196,286,000
Committee recommendation .....	192,812,000

The bill provides \$192,812,000 for the Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement account, equal to the enacted level. This amount will be partially offset with the collection of offsetting rental receipts, cost recovery fees, and inspection fees, totaling \$73,647,000. The bill includes a \$7,400,000 rescission of unobligated balances.

*Operations, Safety and Regulation.*—The bill provides \$151,811,000 for operations, safety, and regulation activities, equal to the enacted level.

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

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

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$14,899,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	12,700,000
Committee recommendation .....	14,899,000

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

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement [OSMRE] was established in 1977 to oversee and carry out the requirements of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (Public Law 95–87) in concert with States and Indian Tribes. OSMRE’s primary objectives are to ensure coal mining activities are conducted in a manner that protects citizens and the environment during mining, ensure the land is properly reclaimed, and mitigate effects of past mining by reclaiming abandoned coal mines. OSMRE addresses its mission through grants to States and Tribes to carry out their own regulatory and reclamation programs and the administration of OSMRE’s regulatory and reclamation programs. The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act Amendments of 2006 (Public Law 109–432) revised the mine 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, 2020 .....	\$117,768,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	93,102,000
Committee recommendation .....	117,768,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$117,868,000 for Regulation and Technology, equal to the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. The bill maintains State regulatory grants at \$68,590,000, which is equal to the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$139,713,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	23,064,000
Committee recommendation .....	139,831,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$139,831,000 for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, \$118,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. The bill includes a \$5,000,000 rescission of unobligated funds. Of the funds provided, \$24,831,000 shall be derived from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund and \$115,000,000 shall be derived from the General Fund.

The Committee provides a total of \$115,000,000 for grants to States and federally recognized Indian Tribes for the reclamation of abandoned mine lands in conjunction with economic and community development and reuse goals. States and Tribes shall use these funds to accelerate the remediation of Abandoned Mine Land [AML] sites with economic and community development end uses in mind. In doing so, the Committee envisions a collaborative partnership between the State and Tribal AML programs and their respective State and local economic and community development programs that will explore ways to return legacy coal sites to productive reuse. The Committee notes that these grants are provided from the General Fund and are therefore separate from the mandatory payments from the AML fund in fiscal year 2021.

*Assistance to Impacted States.*—For fiscal year 2021, \$75,000,000 shall be provided to the three Appalachian States with the largest unfunded needs for the reclamation of Priority 1 and Priority 2 sites as delineated in the AML Inventory System. State AML programs, in consultation with State economic and community development authorities, shall develop a list of eligible AML projects in Appalachian counties that have a nexus to economic and community development and select qualifying AML projects that have the potential to create long-term economic benefits. State AML programs should consider whether a model similar to the Appalachian Regional Commission grants process could streamline project selection and whether an interagency agreement or other contracting mechanisms could streamline program implementation. Eligible grant recipients are limited to State and local governmental entities who may subcontract project-related activities as appropriate.

Consistent with fiscal year 2020, the Committee provides an additional \$30,000,000 for the next three Appalachian States with the largest unfunded needs for the reclamation of Priority 1 and Priority 2 sites as delineated in the AML Inventory System. The \$30,000,000 shall be divided equally among the next three States. Eligible grant recipients for the \$30,000,000 are also limited to State and local governmental entities that may subcontract project-related activities as appropriate.

The Committee provided funds for Tribes for the first time in fiscal year 2018 and continues to believe that Tribes can contribute to the success of the pilot. For fiscal year 2021, the Committee has provided \$10,000,000 for grants to federally recognized Indian Tribes. Eligible grant recipients for the \$10,000,000 are also limited to Tribal governmental entities who may subcontract project-related activities as appropriate.

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

## INDIAN AFFAIRS

### BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

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

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

mentation 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, 2020 .....	\$1,577,110,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	1,446,694,000
Committee recommendation .....	1,605,469,000

The recommendation provides a total of \$1,605,469,000 for the Operation of Indian Programs account, an increase of \$28,359,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. Funding reductions proposed in the request are not included unless specifically mentioned in the details that follow. The Committee has included fixed costs and internal transfers as proposed along with the following instructions. The Committee would also like to remind the Bureau of the importance of meeting reporting requirements.

The addition of many Bureau programs to the Government Accountability Office's [GAO] 2020 high risk list [GAO-17-317] indicate there remain several challenges to overcome in order to improve the Federal management of programs that serve Tribes and their members. The Committee stands ready to work with the Bureau to implement the GAO recommendations and strongly encourages the necessary changes be made to be removed from the GAO high risk list.

*Tribal Government.*—The bill provides \$340,371,000 for Tribal government programs, an increase of \$6,192,000 over the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. The recommendation supports \$5,000,000 for Small and needy Tribes and this funding amount ensures all Small and needy Tribes receive the maximum base level. The Committee is aware some eligible Tribes did not receive the maximum amount available even though previous funding and report language have been explicit. Therefore, Committee expects the Department of the Interior to provide helpful oversight to the Bureau to ensure this program distributes the funding accurately and on time. The recommendation supports \$1,624,000 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 2021 beyond those contemplated in the budget request, the Bureau is urged to support their capacity building efforts to the extent feasible. The Committee is aware the newly recognized Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians in Montana has worked with the Bureau to finalize the enrollment data and continues to work with the Department to establish future funding needs. The Committee expects updated information will be finalized and provided to the Committee, as well as reflected in future budget requests. The Committee also notes 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 provides \$36,296,000 for road maintenance. The Committee is concerned about the obligation of road maintenance funding given the balances and backlog for de-

ferred maintenance of roads in Indian Country; therefore, the Committee again directs the Bureau to report back to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act on the progress being made to implement the GAO recommendations outlined in the report GAO-17-423, as well as an explanation on how the funds provided in this bill will be allocated along with an explanation and the process for the distribution of funds.

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

*Human Services.*—The bill includes \$160,226,000 for human services programs, an increase of \$4,541,000 above the enacted level. The Committee remains concerned about previous transfers in funding for welfare assistance, social services, and the Indian Child Welfare Act (Public Law 95-608), and directs the Bureau to brief staff within 30 days of enactment of this act regarding the formula and funding allocation for these activities. The recommendation includes funding to continue the Tiwahe Initiative at current pilot sites. The Committee believes this initiative has helped strengthen Tribal communities by leveraging programs and resources; however, it is important to accurately track the funding going to pilot sites and others to measure overall program effectiveness, to ensure funding is not diverted for other purposes, and to properly evaluate the initiative. The Committee is concerned that funding for the Tiwahe initiative has not been properly documented; therefore, the Committee again directs the Bureau to produce a comprehensive report on funding levels and distribution with an outline of recipients since the initiative began in 2014. Within the amounts provided for Tiwahe, at least \$300,000 is to be used to support women and children's shelters that are serving the needs of multiple Tribes or Alaska native Villages in the areas served by Tiwahe pilot sites. The recommendation also provides an additional \$1,000,000 in one-time funding for human services program oversight to award and distribute competitive mental health grants for those communities impacted by the recent national health emergency.

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

*Trust-Natural Resources Management.*—The recommendation includes \$254,142,000 for trust and natural resources programs, an increase of \$27,323,000 above the enacted level, and accepts the budget proposal to move the mineral and mining activity to this sub activity. Within the amounts, \$1,000,000 is for bison herd management and \$13,187,000 is provided for the Tribal Management/Development Program. It is the Committee's understanding the Bureau has entered into cooperative agreements with Ahtna Inter Tribal Resource Commission, the Kuskokwim River Inter-Tribal Fisheries Commission, and similar agreements with other organizations. Therefore, it is the Committee's expectation that within the funding provided, pilot projects and programs for Alaska sub-

sistence will continue. Further, the Committee directs the Bureau to report back within 60 days of enactment of this act regarding the distribution methodology. The recommendation maintains the enacted level for the implementation of the Pacific Salmon Treaty and for the Tribal climate resilience activities. The Bureau is expected to prioritize the needs of Tribal communities that face significant threats to public safety, sacred sites, and natural resource values, including threats to endangered or threatened species. BIA should also continue to work with Tribes and other Federal partners to leverage resources necessary to support mitigation and relocation efforts where necessary. Funding for the agriculture and range program, including for the invasive species program, are maintained at the fiscal year 2020 level.

The recommendation maintains the increase provided in fiscal year 2020 and includes an additional \$500,000 to support expanded resources for in-lieu and treaty fishing access sites along the Columbia River. The Committee is aware that the Bureau is in the process of analyzing additional funding requirements needed to support the sites and implement the Columbia River In-Lieu and Treaty Fishing Access Sites Improvement Act (Public Law 116–99), and expects the Bureau to provide a report within 90 days of enactment that details how the increased funds provided by Congress in fiscal years 2020 and 2021 were allocated and what additional resources are necessary to ensure adequate infrastructure, security, and sanitation at the sites in future fiscal years.

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

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

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

The Committee notes that BIA has not yet complied with a directive included in Senate Report 116–123 to produce and make publicly available a list of Tribes that have established fishing rights and operate fish hatcheries but do not currently receive fish hatchery operations funding. The Committee expects the Bureau to transmit such list to the Committees within 60 days of enactment of this act. The Bureau is urged to continue to work with the Tolowa Dee-Ni’ Tribe and the State of California regarding a reserved fishing right. The recommendation includes \$600,000 for the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs to support ongoing Tribal cultural resource investigations in the Chaco Canyon region of the

Southwest, as provided by the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–94).

*Trust-Real Estate Services.*—The bill includes \$139,463,000, for trust-real estate services programs, an increase of \$1,366,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. Within the amounts provided, all programs are expected to be continued at the fiscal year 2020 enacted level with fixed costs and internal transfers included. The Committee has restored the proposed budget cuts to the Alaska Native programs and directs a program level of \$450,000 for the certification of historical places and cultural sites, including Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (Public Law 92–203) [ANCSA] sites. Within the amounts provided, the Committee also expects funding of \$1,500,000 to continue for litigation support and attorney fees. The Committee directs the Bureau to conduct an inventory of wells for which BIA is responsible to reclaim, including cost estimates, for submission to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act. The Committee is concerned that recruitment and retention challenges for positions related to Trust Real Estate Services negatively impact the ability of the Department in carrying out its duties as a Trustee for Indian trust lands and interfere with Tribal economic development opportunities. In addition to the agency-wide staffing and vacancies report, the Bureau is directed to brief the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this act regarding pay disparities for real estate and appraisal personnel between the Bureau and other Federal agencies. The Committee is aware of ongoing process issues concerning the receipt of paperwork to the Office of Trust Services. It is the Committee’s understanding that the Office of Trust Service has no standard procedure for how it receives inter-agency or external documentation via mail. The lack of procedure has resulted in the loss and re-issuance of timely transfer paperwork needed for Tribal development. Given these ongoing issues, the BIA shall report to the Committee within 90 days on the standard procedure being established to confirm receipt of paperwork received through the mail and ensure it is forwarded to the appropriate recipient. Additionally, the report shall cover any inter-agency coordination that is being updated to comply with the new procedure.

*Public Safety and Justice.*—The bill includes \$445,452,000 for public safety and justice programs, an increase of \$11,126,000 above the enacted level. Within the funding provided for criminal investigations and police services, \$1,000,000 is to be continued for the implementation of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (Public Law 101–601). The Committee also expects the recidivism initiative administered through the Tiwahe initiative to be continued at current levels with this funding going to those pilot sites.

The Committee provides \$15,000,000 to address the needs of States under the jurisdiction of Public Law 83–280. The Committee remains concerned about the Tribal courts needs as identified in the Indian Law and Order Commission’s November 2013 report, which notes Federal investment in Tribal justice for Public Law 83–280 States has been more limited than elsewhere in Indian Country. The Committee expects the Bureau to continue to work with Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations to consider options



that promote, design, or pilot Tribal court systems for Tribal communities subject to full or partial State jurisdiction under Public Law 83-280.

Within the amounts provided, the Committee continues \$3,000,000 for the implementation of the Violence Against Women Act [VAWA] (Public Law 103-322) for both training and VAWA-specific Tribal court needs.

To help better address Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, the recommendation includes an additional \$4,000,000 through the special initiatives activities to focus on unsolved missing and murdered cases throughout Indian country, with \$3,000,000 as requested and an additional \$1,000,000 for equipment. Additionally, within the funds provided for law enforcement, \$1,000,000 is maintained to perform background check investigations to help with the hiring process, an additional \$2,000,000 is included for cold case offices, and \$2,000,000 is maintained for detention and corrections staff. Within 90 days of enactment of this act, the Bureau shall brief the Committees on the status of law enforcement vacancies in each Bureau region, as well as the number of law enforcement checks pending as of the date of enactment. The Bureau shall provide detail on how the \$1,000,000 increase provided in fiscal year 2020 and continued in this bill is being used to expedite these investigations.

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

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

provides \$4,985,000 for the Indian Police Academy. Within 120 days of enactment of this act, the Bureau is directed to brief the Committee on enrollment and matriculation data from the Academy.

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

The Committee understands the \$7,000,000 provided in previous fiscal years for opioid addiction was not used solely for this purpose, but used to hire additional drug enforcement officers to assist with all drug related issues on Tribal lands. The Committee continues this funding without the designation of opioid funding. The Committee directs the Bureau to include Tiwahe funding provided under this activity be included in the directive under Social Services. The Tiwahe initiative is funded at enacted levels.

*Community and Economic Development.*—The bill provides \$25,972,000 for community and economic development programs, a decrease of \$26,557,000 below the enacted level. This decrease is directly attributable to minerals and mining activities being moved to the natural resources sub activity as part of the budget restructure. The recommendation continues \$3,400,000 for cooperative agreements to carry out the provisions of the NATIVE Act (Public Law 114–221) of 2016, including activities related to technical assistance, improved data collection, and analysis of Tribal tourism. The Committee also continues \$1,000,000 for the modernization of oil and gas records, including the National Indian Oil and Gas Management System [NIOGEMS]. The recent GAO high risk report found the Bureau does not properly manage Indian energy resources held in trust and thereby limits opportunities for Tribes and their members to use those resources to create economic benefits in their communities. The Committee requests that the Bureau work to make the necessary changes recommended by the GAO report and report back to the Committee outlining any barriers, statutory or regulatory, that prohibit or slow the pace of resource development, along with a status update on the open items that still need to be implemented according to the GAO report.

The Committee understands the importance of preserving native languages for all Tribal communities. The Committee previously

appropriated funds to the Bureau of Indian Education to build capacity for language immersion programs or to create new programs; however, those States that have federally recognized Tribes without Bureau-funded schools have been prevented from participating in this program, even though eligibility for these grants have included potential applicants beyond the Bureau of Education school system. The Committee maintains \$3,000,000 in funding under this subactivity for language immersion grants. The Committee expects any private nonprofit, or Tribal organization in those States without Bureau-funded schools that are also interested in further enhancing or creating native language immersion programs to be eligible.

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

*Executive Direction and Administrative Services.*—The bill includes \$239,843,000 for executive direction and administrative services, an increase of \$4,368,000 above the enacted level, with \$400,000 included for the implementation of the Progress Act (Public Law 116–180).

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

#### CONSTRUCTION

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$126,591,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	59,759,000
Committee recommendation .....	128,773,000

The Committee recommends \$128,773,000 for construction programs. Public Safety and Justice programs receive \$42,811,000, equal to the enacted level. The recommendation provides \$25,500,000 for the facilities replacement and construction program; \$4,494,000 for employee housing; \$9,372,000 for facilities improvement and repair; \$171,000 for fire safety coordination; and \$3,274,000 for fire protection. Resources management receives a total of \$71,408,000 and includes: \$28,706,000 for irrigation projects, of which \$3,410,000 is for the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project and at least \$10,000,000 for projects authorized by the WIIN Act (Public Law 114–322); \$38,371,000 for dam projects; \$1,016,000 for survey and design; \$2,659,000 for engineering and supervision; and \$656,000 for Federal power compliance. The Committee expects the funds designated for WIIN Act (Public Law 114–322) activities will be deposited into the Indian Irrigation Fund and fund those projects authorized by Public Law 114–322. General administration or other Program Construction receives \$14,544,000 and includes \$1,419,000 for telecommunications repair; \$9,216,000 for construction program management, which includes full funding for the Ft. Peck water system; and \$3,919,999 for facilities improvement and repair.

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

The Committee understands the demand for public safety and construction funding remains high and the backlog to replace these facilities has grown exponentially. The Committee is aware there are many condemned facilities across the country including the Hopi, White Mountain Apache, and San Carlos Apache detention and justice facilities. For this reason, the Committee directed the Bureau to submit a report back with a comprehensive list of condemned facilities that need to be replaced; however, this report has not been received. Therefore, the Committee once again directs the Bureau to report back within 30 days of enactment of this act with a list of public safety facilities in Indian Country that have been condemned. Additionally, the Bureau is directed to provide a briefing on its long-term plans for the replacement of the “Building 86” public safety facility operated by the San Carlos Apache Tribe within 90 days of enactment of this act.

The Committee is concerned about recent issues with diversion calculations and other management decisions by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Reclamation which impacted Colorado River Indian Tribes access to water resources in fiscal year 2020. The Committee expects the Bureau to improve coordination with the Bureau of Reclamation and with Colorado River Indian Tribes, and to finalize new standard operating procedures for the Colorado River Irrigation Project by no later than December 31, 2020, to ensure that the projected year-end diversions are consistent and based upon the best available data so that the Tribe may make use of its full water allocation.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$271,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	335,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	335,000,000

*Contract Support Costs.*—The Committee has continued language from fiscal year 2020 establishing an indefinite appropriation for contract support costs estimated to be \$335,000,000, which is an increase of \$64,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 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.

## PAYMENTS FOR TRIBAL LEASES

Appropriations, 2020 .....	
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	\$21,593,000
Committee recommendation .....	21,593,000

*105 (l) Lease payments.*—The Committee recommends establishing a new, separate appropriation account for payments for Tribal leases estimated to be \$21,593,000 for fiscal year 2021. This includes \$8,000,000 transferred from the Operation of Indian Education Programs appropriation.

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS  
PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$45,644,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	43,904,000
Committee recommendation .....	45,644,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$45,644,000 for the Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements account. The Committee appreciates the importance of settling the numerous land and water settlements and directs the Department to submit a spending plan to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act for how it plans to allocate the funds provided by the bill for the specific settlements detailed in the budget request.

## INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$11,779,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	931,000
Committee recommendation .....	11,779,000

The bill includes a total appropriation of \$11,779,000 for the Indian Guaranteed Loan account, which is equal to the enacted level.

## BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION

## OPERATION OF INDIAN EDUCATION PROGRAMS

## (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$943,077,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	875,659,000
Committee recommendation .....	945,173,000

*Education.*—The bill includes \$945,173,000 for education programs, which includes fixed costs and internal transfers. The Committee notes there is an \$8,000,000 internal transfer from facilities operations to the new appropriation account established for the payment of Tribal leases. The Committee fully supports making the needed reforms to the Bureau of Indian Education [Bureau] in order to improve the quality of education offered to address the performance gap of students' education at BIE-funded schools. The first phase of the current reform effort was approved in 2015 and the Committee directs the Bureau to regularly inform the Committee on progress. Over the past 3 years, the GAO has issued several reports (GAO-13-774, GAO-15-121, GAO-17-447, GAO-17-421, and GAO-16-313) outlining management challenges at the Bureau and there are still outstanding open recommendations to address as well as additional issues outlined in the high risk report

(GAO-17-317). The Committee is fully supportive of efforts to reform and better the system, but concerns about how the Bureau manages funding, tracks school conditions, and manages the overall school system remain. The Committee stands ready to work with the administration on the appropriate steps forward and directs the Office of the Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs to report back within 60 days of enactment of this act on the progress made towards implementing all of the GAO recommendations, as well as the current status of the reform effort and Congressional directives.

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

The Committee fully supports broadening access to Native language and culture programs, which have been linked to higher academic achievement for Native youth. The Committee expects the Individual Student Equalization Program to 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, \$4,000,000 continues native language immersion grants with the understanding the recipients of these grants are Bureau-funded schools. The Bureau is expected to report within 60 days of enactment of this act regarding the status of fiscal year 2020 funds and the planned distribution of funds in this act.

The Committee remains concerned about the distribution methodology of the Johnson O'Malley [JOM] assistance grants and is aware Congress enacted the Johnson O'Malley Modernization Act (Public Law 115-404) in 2018. In addition to a report detailing its compliance with the Act, the Committee once again requests that the Department include estimates of necessary appropriations levels to provide per pupil funding levels equal to the fiscal year 2018 level per pupil levels for all newly reported eligible students. The recommendation maintains the \$2,500,000 included in fiscal year 2020 for one-time funding for capacity building. The Committee notes this is not new base funding, but is to be considered a surge to help with the estimates. The Committee directs the Bureau to report back within 30 days of enactment of this act regarding how the fiscal year 2020 funding was distributed and how any new funding would be allocated.

The Committee reminds the Bureau that it has yet to comply with the reporting requirements for school safety inspections included in Senate Report 116-123. The Committee expects to receive the report within 30 days of enactment of this act.

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 that BIE take steps to improve its data collection on the cause of student absences, including data on road and weather conditions, and 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 notes that BIE is required to compensate teachers and counselors at a pay rate that is consistent with the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act, as provided by 25 U.S.C. 201. The Committee directs the Bureau to clearly display funding amounts required to comply with Department of Defense Education Activity (Public Law 86-91, as amended) pay rates as part of future budget justifications and encourages the Bureau to include sufficient funding in its budget request to fully fund these requirements.

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

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

The Committee reiterates its concerns regarding BIE compliance with certain provisions of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (Public Law 107-110) and the Individuals with Disabilities Act (Public Law 101-476) and expects to receive the report on compliance directed by Senate Report 116-123 within 30 days of enactment of this act.

EDUCATION CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$248,257,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	68,885,000
Committee recommendation .....	243,277,000

The bill includes a total appropriation of \$243,277,000 for the education construction account, a decrease of \$4,980,000 from the enacted level. Funding amounts support a level of \$115,504,000 for replacement schools; \$23,935,000 for replacement facilities; \$13,581,000 for employee housing, both new and repair; and \$90,257,000 for facility improvement and repair.

Due to new mandatory funding for deferred maintenance provided by the Great America Outdoors Act, the recommendation reduces the discretionary funding for facilities improvement and repair by \$5,000,000 and includes bill language to set aside

\$25,000,000 of discretionary funds for Tribal colleges and universities.

The Committee 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 colleges operating and maintenance needs to inform future budget requests. The Committee included directives under the Bureau of Education Operation of Indian Programs in previous appropriation bills directing the Bureau to develop a methodology regarding the operating and infrastructure needs for Tribal colleges, but the Bureau has not yet complied with the directive and submitted the methodology. With the addition of mandatory money for deferred maintenance for these activities, the Committee again directs the Bureau to conduct an assessment of Tribal colleges facility needs and develop a distribution methodology to address these needs. The Committee also directs the Bureau to report back within 60 days of enactment of this act on how it conducts student counts at Tribal colleges and how funding is provided to address facilities operation, maintenance, and construction needs.

The Committee expects that the discretionary funding for the facility improvement and repair program will continue to be used to address deficiencies identified by annual school safety inspections. The Committee remains concerned about the deferred maintenance projects at schools and directs the Bureau to submit the allocation plan as required by Public Law 115–31. The Committee is encouraged to learn that BIA and BIE continue to work together to ensure annual safety inspections are completed for all BIE school facilities. However, the Committee is concerned that, as noted by the GAO in report GAO–16–313, BIA and BIE have not developed concrete tracking and capacity-building systems to ensure safety issues flagged by these inspections are addressed in a timely manner. Furthermore, the Committee is concerned by reports from Tribally-operated BIE schools that BIE does not provide timely access to or training about the Facilities Improvement and Repair Program and other available emergency maintenance funding. The Committee reminds the Bureau that it has yet to comply with the reporting requirements for school safety inspections included in Senate Report 116–123, and that expects to receive the report within 30 days of enactment of this act.

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



## BUREAU OF TRUST FUNDS ADMINISTRATION

Consistent with direction from Congress to phase out the former Office of the Special Trustee, the recommendation supports the budget request to transfer certain function to the new Bureau of Trust Funds Administration. Language is provided as requested to facilitate the transition. Within 90 days of enactment of this act, the Bureau is directed to report back to the Committee with an organizational chart and workforce plan detailing roles and responsibilities for the newly established Bureau. It is critical that no services are disrupted during the transition.

## FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2020 .....	
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	\$108,399,000
Committee recommendation .....	108,399,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$108,399,000 for the Federal Trust Programs account for the new Bureau. The recommendation includes a total appropriation of \$17,940,000 for historical accounting activities and \$1,766,000 for executive direction.

The Committee has previously included report language and funding for the eventual closure of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation [ONHIR] under the Office of the Special Trustee and still expects the Department, working with the new Bureau, and with the Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Affairs, to submit a comprehensive plan that addresses the transfer of all outstanding records and services, including rangeland activities, to other bureaus and agencies before the closure of the Office. The Committee remains concerned about the closure of OHNIR and directs the new Bureau to continue to work with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and ONHIR to immediately consult with affected Tribes on matters related to the closure and transition.

## DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

## DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$131,832,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	127,938,000
Committee recommendation .....	120,832,000

The bill includes a total appropriation of \$120,832,000 for the Office of the Secretary account. This amount is \$11,000,000 below the enacted level and \$7,106 below the request. The recommendation maintains the direction from previous fiscal years to maintain the Office of Native Hawaiian Relations within the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management, and Budget.

*Leadership and Administration.*—The recommendation includes an appropriation of \$91,356,000 for the leadership and administration activity, \$11,000,000 below the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

*Management Services.*—The bill provides an appropriation of \$29,476,000 for the management services activity, equal to the enacted level.

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

*Freedom of Information Act [FOIA].*—Within the funds provided, the Committee includes an \$860,000 increase to continue support for staff positions to increase the processing capacity of the Department's Freedom of Information Act [FOIA] program and reduce the Department's FOIA request backlog. These amounts are in addition to the amounts provided to the Office of the Solicitor to implement other changes to the FOIA program. The Committee continues to be concerned about the Department's chronic and significant backlog of FOIA requests and the potential for the backlog to impede the American public's right to obtain timely information about the Department's programs and activities. The Committee expects funds provided to exclusively support career staff positions within the Department's "Departmental FOIA Office," established by Secretarial Order No. 3378 on January 7, 2020. Within 3 months of the date of enactment of this act, and on a biannual basis thereafter, the Department is directed to provide a report on the number and status of positions funded by this initiative; the duties and functions for each staff position, including details about any role they play in the development of FOIA-related rules, guidance, or memoranda; and metrics showing the status of the Department's FOIA request backlog, including whether these additional resources are helping to reduce average response times for requestors or otherwise reduce Department's FOIA request backlog.

*International Conservation Programs.*—The Committee is disappointed that the Department failed to consult with the Committee and other Federal partners to develop a path forward to obligate funds that support on-the-ground conservation efforts to strengthen wildlife management and protect iconic species, pursuant to the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 116–94. The Committee notes that precedents for safeguards are in place for other Federal programs and available for the Department to use as a resource as it develops standards required by this act. The Committee directs the Department to provide a briefing within 30 days of enactment of this act to provide information on compliance with development of such standards.

*Appraisals and Valuations Services Office.*—Funding for appraisals and valuations is provided by mandatory funding under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Alternate Allocation rather than through discretionary funds from the Office of the Secretary. Incorporating funds for these activities under the Land and Water Conservation Fund is consistent with historical practice. Additionally, of the funds provided, funding is included for preliminary appraisal and valuation work for potential land acquisitions and exchanges in high-priority conservation areas, such as the Bristol Bay ecosystem.

#### 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], as well as 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.

#### ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$102,881,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	81,090,000
Committee recommendation .....	102,943,000

The bill includes \$102,943,000 for assistance to territories, \$62,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$21,853,000 above the request. Funding levels for each subactivity can be found in the table at the end of this statement.

Within these amounts, the bill includes a total of \$4,000,000 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 2020 level. As in previous years, the Department shall allocate these grants in conjunction with other currently authorized mandatory grants in order to help offset educational costs incurred by these jurisdictions.

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

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

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

#### COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$8,463,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	8,109,000
Committee recommendation .....	8,463,000

The bill includes \$8,463,000 for Compact of Free Association programs, equal to the enacted level, and \$354,000 above the request.

Within the funds made available, the Committee has provided \$650,000 for Enewetak support.

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

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$66,816,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	86,813,000
Committee recommendation .....	86,429,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$86,429,000 for the Office of the Solicitor, \$19,613,000 above the enacted level and \$384,000 below the budget request, which moved funding for ethics related activities out of individual bureaus and into the Office of the Solicitor.

*Freedom of Information Act [FOIA] Processing.*—The recommendation supports requested resources to expand FOIA processing within the Office of the Solicitor. These amounts are supplemented by funds provided within the Office of the Secretary, and the Office is expected to follow guidance on FOIA provided within that account.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$55,986,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	59,342,000
Committee recommendation .....	56,986,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$56,986,000 for the Office of Inspector General, \$1,000,000 above the enacted level.

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 National Park Service.

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$1,252,338,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	1,313,090,000
Committee recommendation .....	1,313,672,000

The bill provides a total appropriations of \$1,313,672,000 for wildland fire management, which includes \$310,000,000 in fire cap adjustment funding. This amount is \$61,334,000 above the enacted level and \$582,000 above the request.

*Fire Operations.*—The bill provides \$742,671,000 for Wildfire Preparedness and Suppression. This amount includes \$359,014,000

for preparedness, \$383,657,000 for fire suppression operations, and \$310,000,000 in fire cap adjustment funding.

*Other Operations.*—The bill provides \$261,001,000 for other wildland fire management operations. This includes \$219,104,000 for hazardous fuels management, \$20,470,000 for burned area rehabilitation, \$18,427,000 for fire facilities, and \$3,000,000 for joint fire science. Prior to the Committee accepting the proposal to require individual bureaus to fund their respective fire facilities, the Department must provide an analysis of the impact to individual bureaus and the line items through which the Department expects those facilities to be funded.

*Transforming the Firefighting Workforce.*—The Committee appreciates the proposal to create a year-round, firefighting workforce that integrates both fire suppression and fuels management activities and provides \$57,284,000 towards this effort, of which \$12,000,000 is allocated within hazardous fuels management and \$35,284,000 is allocated from within preparedness. Beginning 60 days after enactment, the Department is directed to provide the Committee with quarterly updates on the progress of development of an integrated fuels management framework, along with detailed information regarding FTEs associated with the increased funding investments made by this bill.

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

WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS RESERVE FUND

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$300,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	310,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	310,000,000

The bill recommends a total of \$310,000,000 in cap adjustment funding for the Department of the Interior for fiscal year 2021, \$10,000,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request.

Division O of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–141) created a budget cap adjustment, to be made available in fiscal year 2021, for extraordinary wildfire suppression costs. The cap adjustment is available to both the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior for suppression costs above the fiscal year 2015 10-year average for the respective agencies. This important tool helps to will stabilize agency budgets and provide for better oversight of program investments.

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$22,010,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	1,874,000
Committee recommendation .....	10,010,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$10,010,000 for the Central Hazardous Materials Fund, which is \$12,000,000 below the enacted level and \$8,136,000 above the request.

## NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

## NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$7,767,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	4,709,000
Committee recommendation .....	7,767,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$7,767,000 for the Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund [NRDAR], an amount equal to the enacted level and \$3,058,000 above the request. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table at the end of this explanatory statement.

*Program Management.*—The Committee commends the innovative approaches instituted by Program Management, such as interactive maps showcasing current sites and the assessment and restoration process, and encourages NRDAR to continue with these initiatives.

*Restoration Fund Balances.*—The Committee urges NRDAR to reduce the growing balance of restoration funds, including through greater partnerships with State trustees, performance based contracts, and other appropriate actions.

## WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$55,735,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	78,513,000
Committee recommendation .....	56,735,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$56,735,000 for the Working Capital Fund. This amount is \$1,000,000 above the enacted level and \$21,778,000 below the request. The increase is provided to support the Financial and Business Management System migration activities detailed in the request. Of the funds provided, no less than \$1,200,000 is provided for the Invasive Species Council.

## OFFICE OF NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$147,330,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	148,474,000
Committee recommendation .....	148,407,000

The bill provides \$148,407,000 for the Office of Natural Resources Revenue, which is \$1,077,000 above the enacted level. The Committee rescinds \$17,398,000 of unobligated balances.

*Offshore Revenues.*—The Committee directs the Department to distribute revenues from Gulf of Mexico operations in a manner consistent with the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–432).

## PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$500,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	441,976,000
Committee recommendation .....	515,000,000

The bill includes full funding for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes [PILT] program for fiscal year 2021 in section 114 of title I, General Provisions, which is estimated to be \$515,000,000 for the fiscal year.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 111. Provides authority for the Department of the Interior to enter into cooperative agreements with nonprofit organizations designated under the Older Americans Act (Public Law 89-73).

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

Sec. 113. Provides the Secretary of the Interior the ability to transfer funds among and between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Indian Education.

Sec. 114. Provides funding for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes [PILT] program.

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

Sec. 116. Directs notification of any deviation in procedure or equipment.

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 five departments and independent agencies.

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### PROGRAMMATIC GUIDANCE

The bill provides \$9,085,371,000 for the EPA. The bill does not support reductions proposed in the budget request unless explicitly noted.

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

*Reprogramming.*—The Committee does not expect the Agency to consolidate or close any regional offices in fiscal year 2021. The Agency must follow the reprogramming directives as provided in the front of this explanatory statement. It is noted that such reprogramming directives apply to proposed reorganizations, workforce restructure, reshaping, transfer of functions, or downsizing, especially those of significant national or regional importance, and include closures, consolidations, and relocations of offices, facilities, and laboratories.

Further, the Agency may not use any amount of deobligated funds to initiate a new program, office, or initiative without the prior approval of the Committee. Within 30 days of enactment of this act, the Agency is directed to submit to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations its annual operating plan for fiscal year 2021, which shall detail how the Agency plans to allocate funds at the program project level.

*PFAS and Contaminants of Emerging Concern.*—The Committee provides no less than \$64,500,000 for the Agency to continue to take action on PFAS, including addressing contamination, conducting research, and undertaking needed regulatory actions. This amount is an increase of \$25,400,000 above the amount outlined in the explanatory statement accompanying the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–94). Of this total, \$20,000,000 is provided for support to States to address PFAS through remediation and cleanup. Within 60 days of enactment of this act, the Agency is directed to brief with the Committee on planned fiscal year 2021 PFAS-related actions and provide the

Committee with a spend plan which details funding at the program project level.

*Combination of Separate Fiscal Year Grant Funding.*—The Committee is concerned over instances in which the Agency combines separate fiscal year grant appropriations and puts out a multi-year Request for Application without consulting the Committee beforehand. The Agency is directed to brief the Committee before publishing a multi-year Request for Application of grant funding.

#### SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$716,449,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	484,733,000
Committee recommendation .....	717,649,000

The bill provides \$717,649,000 for science and technology activities with an additional \$30,747,000 to be paid from Hazardous Substance Superfund to fund ongoing research activities authorized by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Public Law 96–510), as amended. This amount is \$1,200,000 above the enacted level.

*Indoor Air and Radiation.*—\$5,149,000 is provided for indoor air and radiation activities, equal to the enacted level. The proposed elimination of radon activities is rejected and the program is funded at not less than the fiscal year 2020 level.

*Pesticides Licensing.*—\$5,886,000 is provided for pesticide program activities. This amount is equal to the enacted level.

*Research: Air and Energy.*—\$93,696,000 is provided, \$800,000 below the enacted level. Of this amount, up to \$3,700,000 shall be used to continue the study under the heading “Partnership Research” contained in the explanatory statement of Public Law 115–141.

*Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability.*—\$126,268,000 is provided for the chemical safety and sustainability program, equal to the enacted level. Funding for the endocrine disruptor program and for computational toxicology are maintained at the enacted level.

*Research: National Priorities.*—The bill provides \$8,000,000, which shall be used for extramural research grants, independent of the Science to Achieve Results [STAR] grant program, to fund high-priority water quality and availability research by not-for-profit organizations who often partner with the Agency. Because these grants are independent of the STAR grant program, the Agency should strive to award grants in as large an amount as is possible to achieve the most scientifically significant research. Funds shall be awarded competitively with priority given to partners proposing research of national scope and who provide a 25-percent match. The Agency is directed to allocate funds to grantees within 180 days of enactment of this act.

*PFAS/Perfluorooctanoic Acid [PFOA].*—Of the funds provided to the Office of Research and Development, no less than \$17,400,000 shall be for priority actions supporting “Increasing Research to Reduce Risks” under the PFAS Action Plan. Of such funds, no less than \$2,400,000 shall come from the Science and Technology appropriation and no less than \$15,000,000 shall come from a transfer from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation.

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

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

*Enhanced Aquifer Use.*—The Agency is directed to continue following the guidance contained in Senate Report 114–281. Further, from the funds provided to Research: Safe and Sustainable Waters, \$2,000,000 shall be for research for Enhanced Aquifer Use and Recharge. The Agency shall distribute funds to appropriate Research Centers to carry out research activities that would directly support groundwater research on Enhanced Aquifer Recharge, including support of sole source aquifers; to work collaboratively with U.S. Geological Survey to carry out these activities; and to partner, through cooperative agreements, contracts, or grants, with universities, Tribes, and water related institutions for planning, research, monitoring, outreach, and implementation in furtherance of Enhanced Aquifer Recharge research.

*Integrated Risk Information System [IRIS].*—The Agency is directed to continue following the guidance contained in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 115–141. Further, given the Committee’s noted concerns of the IRIS program in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 115–141, the Committee directs that the Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention and other Agency program offices maintain the responsibility for development of risk assessments consistent with previous fiscal years and in accordance with relevant statutory programs. The Committee notes that in 2016 Congress approved on a bipartisan basis amendments to the Toxic Substances Control Act (Public Law 94–469) requiring the Agency to conduct chemical assessments utilizing the best available scientific evidence. The Committee expects the Agency to meet the standards of the applicable statutory programs in all risk assessments.

*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.

*Science to Achieve Results [STAR] Grants.*—The Committee provides funds to continue the STAR program, and the Committee directs the Agency to distribute grants consistent with fiscal year 2020. The Committee directs that funding for Children’s Environmental Health and Disease Prevention is continued at not less than \$1,900,000, consistent with prior years of funding by EPA. The Committee supports the efforts of the Agency to focus this funding on research related to early life stage, including prenatal, vulnerabilities to environmental stressors. The Agency is directed

to brief the Committee on the program within 60 days of enactment of this act. Further, the Committee encourages the Agency to implement a mechanism for the submission of unsolicited, principle investigator-initiated proposals within STAR in order to capture innovative research ideas that may exist outside of the Agency but which also conform to the mission needs of the Agency.

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

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

*Microplastics.*—The Committee supports EPA’s ongoing efforts to develop standards for microplastics analysis. The Committee directs the Agency to brief the Committee on these efforts within 60 days of enactment of this act.

*MOVES Model.*—The Committee notes that the Agency’s Motor Vehicle Emissions Simulator [MOVES] emission modeling system is used to estimate emissions for mobile sources at the national, county, and project level for criteria air pollutants, greenhouse gases, and air toxics. The Committee is aware that the last study to update the underlying data used in the MOVES model was conducted in 2013. As the motor vehicle and fuel industries continually evolve, the Agency is directed to brief the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act on the underlying data used to create the 2014 model, the cost of updating the model, and whether there is a need to update the model.

*Inorganic Arsenic.*—The Committee understands that a revised risk assessment of inorganic arsenic is currently under development by the Agency. The Committee notes the importance of a robust evaluation of all relevant scientific data, including mode of action data. The Committee directs the Agency to brief the Committee if and when the revised risk assessment is completed.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$2,663,356,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	2,282,224,000
Committee recommendation .....	2,680,626,000

The bill provides \$2,680,626,000 for environmental programs and management activities. This amount is \$17,270,000 above the enacted level.

*Clean Air.*—The Committee provides funding for Clean Air programs equal to the enacted level. The Committee continues to support the EnergySTAR program at the fiscal year 2020 level. The

Committee does not support the proposed termination of voluntary programs, including Natural GasSTAR, AgSTAR, the Combined Heat and Power Partnership, and other partnership programs where EPA works collaboratively with non-governmental entities to identify beneficial methods to reduce emissions, reduce pollution, or increase efficiency. The Committee encourages EPA to inform States of applicable tools, such as output-based regulations, that will encourage fuel efficiency as an air pollution prevention measure and assist states in meeting environmental and energy goals. The Committee funds both program areas related to stratospheric ozone at not less than the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

*Electric Pathway.*—Within the funds provided to Clean Air and Climate, not less than \$500,000 shall be for processing applications under the Renewable Fuels Pathway II rule for the electric pathway. The Committee notes the backlog of applications under the Renewable Fuels Pathway II rule finalized in 2014. No applications for the electric pathway, which could help support rural agricultural communities, have been approved since the rule went into effect. The Agency shall take action on the existing applications within 90 days of the enactment of this act.

*Environmental Justice.*—The bill provides the enacted level for Environmental Justice. The Committee directs EPA to continue publishing the Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool [EJSCREEN]. The Committee notes the importance of EJSCREEN having the capacity to produce maps and reports by geographical area. Further, the Committee expects the Agency to publish online within 90 days of enactment of this act the planned funding breakdown of Environmental Justice Small Grants among the three programs for fiscal year 2021.

*Environmental Protection: National Priorities.*—The bill provides \$21,700,000, an increase of \$4,000,000 above the enacted level, for a competitive grant program for qualified non-profit organizations 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 \$19,000,000 for Grassroots Rural and Small Community Water Systems Assistance Act (Public Law 114–98), for activities specified under section 1442(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-1(e)(8)). The Agency is also directed to provide \$1,700,000 for grants to qualified not-for-profit organizations for technical assistance for individual private well owners, with priority given to organizations that currently provide technical and educational assistance to individual private well owners. The Agency is directed to provide on a national and multi-State regional basis, \$1,000,000 for grants to qualified organizations for the sole purpose of providing on-site training and technical assistance for wastewater systems. The Agency shall require each grantee to provide a minimum 10 percent match, including in kind contributions. The Agency is directed to allocate funds to grantees within 180 days of enactment of this act.

The Committee remains concerned that the Agency made a decision to put out a multi-year Request for Applications for fiscal year 2017 and 2018 without the express approval of the Committee. The

Agency is directed to obtain Committee approval for any similar activity in the future.

*Geographic Programs.*—The bill provides \$513,496,000 for Geographic Programs, an increase of \$3,220,000 above the enacted level. Funding levels for the specific geographic programs are as follows:

- \$320,000,000 for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.
- \$85,000,000 for the Chesapeake Bay program.
- \$5,922,000 for the San Francisco Bay program.
- \$33,000,000 for the Puget Sound program.
- \$4,845,000 for the South Florida program.
- \$21,000,000 for the Long Island Sound program.
- \$19,163,000 for the Gulf of Mexico program.
- \$15,000,000 for the Lake Champlain program.
- \$5,400,000 for the Southern New England Estuaries program.
- \$1,442,000 for the Lake Pontchartrain program.
- \$1,236,000 for the Columbia River Basin Restoration program.

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

Additionally, the Committee urges the Environmental Protection Agency and Great Lakes Interagency Taskforce to provide continued attention and resources towards building the capacity of on-the-ground partners, including States and Tribes, as ongoing partners in the stewardship of the Great Lakes. The Committee recognizes the importance of Tribal self-governance and encourages the Agency to continue to work with Tribal governments and the Bureau of Indian Affairs on a distinct GLRI Tribal program through which GLRI funds are 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.

The Committee encourages agency funds to be made available to expand breakwaters and advance local shoreline mitigation measures, which provide much needed protection for Great Lakes shorelines threatened by rising lake levels.

*Gulf of Mexico.*—The bill provides \$19,163,000 for the Gulf of Mexico Geographic Program, an increase of \$1,610,000 above the enacted level. The Committee notes that hypoxia continues to be a growing cause for concern. The Committee directs the Agency to coordinate with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Gulf States, and other State, local, and private partners to leverage greater resources toward conservation projects on working-lands within the

Gulf Region and Mississippi River Basin. The Agency is directed to distribute funds in the same manner as fiscal year 2020.

*Chesapeake Bay.*—The Committee recommends \$85,000,000 for the Chesapeake Bay program, equal to the enacted level. From within the amount provided, \$9,000,000 is for nutrient and sediment removal grants; \$9,000,000 is for small watershed grants to control polluted runoff from urban, suburban, and agricultural lands; and \$6,000,000 is for State-based implementation in the most effective basins.

*Lake Champlain.*—The Committee recommends \$15,000,000 for the Lake Champlain program, an increase of \$1,610,000 above the enacted level. From within the amount provided, \$6,000,000 shall be directed to support significant, impactful projects identified in the State of Vermont implementation plan that will make measurable progress towards meeting the phosphorus reduction targets of the EPA's 2016 Phosphorus Total Maximum Daily Load Plan for Lake Champlain. Funds appropriated above \$6,000,000 shall be allocated through the Lake Champlain Basin Program Process.

*Puget Sound.*—The bill provides \$33,000,000 for the Puget Sound program, equal to the enacted level. The Agency shall follow the direction under this heading in House Report 116–100.

*Northwest Forest Program.*—The Committee continues to support the Northwest Forest Program at not less than the fiscal year 2020 funding level.

*South Florida Program.*—The Committee has provided \$4,845,000 for the South Florida program, equal to the enacted level. Within the funds provided, the Committee provides at least \$1,000,000 to monitor coral health in South Florida; \$650,000 to enhance water quality and seagrass monitoring in the Caloosahatchee Estuary and Indian River Lagoon, especially with respect to assessing the impact of Lake Okeechobee discharges and harmful algal blooms; and \$650,000 to enhance water quality and seagrass monitoring in Florida Bay and Biscayne Bay, especially with respect to assessing the impact of Everglades Restoration projects and harmful algal blooms.

*Columbia River Basin Restoration Program.*—The bill provides \$1,236,000 for the Columbia River Basin Restoration Program, equal to the enacted level.

*Southeast New England Coastal Watershed Restoration Program [SNEP].*—The Committee is aware that the Agency has dedicated a significant portion of funding under the SNEP program toward a local capacity building program rather than to projects. The Committee directs the Agency to submit a report no later than 60 days after the enactment of this act detailing the scope of this investment, how it intends to build technical capacity within the area covered by the geographic program, and the metrics for assessing its progress.

*Indoor Air and Radiation.*—\$24,951,000 has been provided for indoor air and radiation activities, equal to the enacted level. The proposed elimination of the radon program is rejected and funding should be provided at not less than the fiscal year 2020 level. Funds have been included for the Radiation Protection and Reduce Risks from Indoor Air programs.



*Information Exchange/Outreach.*—\$118,828,000 is provided for Information Exchange/Outreach programs, equal to the enacted level. Of the funds provided, no less than \$400,000 shall be for priority actions supporting “Ensuring Safety and Understanding PFAS in Commerce: EPA Actions under TRI and TSCA” under the PFAS Action plan. Tribal capacity building is funded at not less than the enacted level. The Committee is concerned that the smart skin cancer education program has recently received insufficient attention from the Agency; therefore, the Agency is directed to use environmental education funds for the smart skin cancer education program, similar to prior years. The Committee directs the Agency to continue the Small Minority Business Assistance program.

The Committee is aware that the Agency is initiating the final year of a Spanish-language radio outreach program to educate farm workers and pesticide handlers about improving worker safety when applying pesticides in agriculture operations. The Committee notes support from outside parties of the radio outreach effort as having materially improved farm workers’ knowledge and ability to reduce exposure risks for themselves and their families, and that research indicates the importance of message repetition over an extended period. The Committee urges the Agency to continue this Spanish-language radio outreach program beyond the final year of the current effort.

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

*IT/Data Management.*—The Committee has provided \$87,816,000 for the program area, equal to funding provided in the Agency’s fiscal year 2020 operating plan.

*Legal/Science/Regulatory/Economic Review.*—The Committee recommends \$104,243,000, equal to the enacted level. Within this amount, Integrated Environmental Strategies is funded at the fiscal year 2020 level so that the Agency can continue to provide locally-led, community-driven technical assistance to localities, States, and other Federal agencies.

*Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (Public Law 94-580).*—The bill provides \$112,789,000, equal to the enacted level. Of funds provided under this section, not less than \$9,000,000 should be allocated for the purpose of operating a Federal permit program for the regulation of coal combustion residuals in nonparticipating States, as authorized under section 4005(d)(2)(B) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6945(d)(2)(B)). Additionally, the Committee continues the Waste Minimization and Recycling program and provides \$2,000,000 to help public entities demonstrate community anaerobic digester applications to municipal solid waste streams and farm needs, such as capturing excess phosphorus. The Committee

directs that grants shall be prioritized to communities and/or States that have statutes mandating removal of food waste and similar organic material from municipal waste streams.

*Toxics Risk Review and Prevention.*—\$90,715,000 is provided for toxics risk review and prevention activities. The bill maintains funding for the Pollution Risk Prevention program and the Lead Risk Reduction program. Of the funds provided, no less than \$1,100,000 shall be for priority actions supporting “Ensuring Safety and Understanding PFAS in Commerce: EPA Actions under TRI and TSCA” under the PFAS Action plan. The Committee supports the Safer Choice program and directs that the program be funded and operated consistent with prior years.

*Water: Ecosystems.*—\$50,114,000 has been provided for water ecosystem programs, an increase of \$1,050,000 above the enacted level and for the National Estuary Program. Within the amount provided, \$30,873,000 has been provided for National Estuary Program grants as authorized by section 320 of the Clean Water Act (Public Law 92–500) [CWA]. This amount is sufficient to provide each of the 28 national estuaries in the program with a grant of at least \$700,000.

*Water: Human Health Protection.*—\$108,487,000 has been provided for water-related human health protection activities, an increase of \$6,000,000 above the enacted level. Of the funds provided, no less than \$6,300,000 shall be for priority actions supporting “Addressing PFAS in Drinking Water” under the PFAS Action plan. Within the funds provided, the Agency should continue work on the next Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey. The proposed elimination of the beach program is rejected and funding is provided at the fiscal year 2020 level. Within available funds, not less than \$3,000,000 is for the Agency’s work within the Underground Injection Control program related to Class VI wells for geologic sequestration to help develop expertise and capacity at the Agency. These funds should be used by the Agency to review and process Class VI primacy applications from States and Tribes and to directly implement the regulation, where States have not yet obtained primacy by working directly with permit applicants. Additionally, the Agency is directed to submit a report and provide a briefing to the Committee not later than 1 year after enactment of this act on recommendations to improve Class VI permitting procedures for commercial and research carbon sequestration projects. The report should be drafted in consultation with the Department of Energy, relevant State agencies, previous permit applicants, and nongovernmental stakeholders. Further, of the funds provided, no less than \$3,000,000 shall be for activities to monitor and bolster physical security and cyber security of the Nation’s water systems. The Committee is concerned of public reports of cyber-attacks on water systems across the world and provides additional funding for the Agency to support the Nation’s water systems from cyber threats. The Agency is directed to provide the Committee with a spend plan within 90 days of enactment of this act on planned actions with the additional \$3,000,000 in funding, and to brief the Committee on existing efforts and associated funding.

*Water Quality Protection.*—\$207,689,000 is provided for water quality protection, equal to the enacted level. Of the funds pro-

vided, no less than \$2,500,000 shall be for priority actions supporting “Addressing PFAS in Drinking Water” under the PFAS Action plan. Within the funds provided, the Agency should continue work on the next Clean Watershed Needs Survey. The Committee rejects the proposed elimination of the WaterSense program and the Urban Waters program, and provides not less than the fiscal year 2020 enacted level for the programs. The Committee supports the WaterSense program, a voluntary program that assists American businesses and families save water through choosing certified water-efficient products and practices. The WaterSense program is one of the most successful public-private partnerships in the Federal Government. More than 1,700 WaterSense partners, including manufacturers, water utilities, building groups, retailers, associations, and communities, have leveraged Federal funding by investing millions of non-Federal dollars to implement water savings solutions. In many parts of the country, water conservation is increasingly critical to enable future job growth and development in the face of water shortage and drought. Since 2006, consumers have saved a cumulative 1.5 trillion gallons of water and created thousands of American jobs supporting water-efficient products, infrastructure, and services.

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

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

*Biointermediates.*—The Agency is directed to continue to follow the guidance contained in Senate Report 116–123 regarding biointermediates. The Committee appreciates the work of the Agency to address the coprocessing of biointermediates. Consistent with the guidance in Senate Report 116–123, the Committee expects the Agency to finalize a rule permitting the production, transfer, and use of biointermediates within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act. The Committee directs the Agency to brief the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act about its plans for action.

*Designating Chitosan as Minimum Risk.*—The Committee continues the direction contained in Senate Report 116–123. The Committee expects the Agency to complete the necessary actions as expeditiously as possible and to notify the Committee when the review has been completed.

*Fish Grinding.*—The Committee appreciates the Agency’s work to ensure that waste grinding requirements for offshore seafood processors are not overly burdensome or of questionable necessity. Under a Clean Water Act (Public Law 92–500) general permit, onshore seafood processors in Alaska are allowed to grind and discharge seafood waste. The permit requires that all seafood waste

be ground to a size of no more than one-half inch in any dimension. Unfortunately, in some instances, the best available technology is unable to achieve an exact half inch grind dimension on a consistent basis due to the malleable and irregular nature of fish waste. The Committee directs the Agency to develop a policy to ensure that fish processors using the best available technology and/or best conventional practice will be considered in compliance. The Agency should brief the Committee on its efforts within 60 days of enactment of this act.

*Great Lakes Invasive Species Program.*—Of the funds appropriated for implementation of the Great Lakes Invasive Species Program, as authorized in the Vessel Incidental Discharge Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–282), not less than \$1,000,000 shall be made available to support implementation for Lake Champlain.

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

*Integrated Planning.*—The Committee supports the Agency’s ongoing activities related to integrated planning, which will be increasingly necessary as States and communities work to meet their myriad clean water obligations while keeping rates affordable for water ratepayers. The Committee directs EPA to move as expeditiously as possible in establishing the Office of Municipal Ombudsman as authorized by Congress and in providing States with additional resources and guidance to issue CWA permits for municipal dischargers that include integrated planning concepts.

*Kootenai Watershed.*—The Committee directs the Agency to continue and expand its work coordinating with Federal, State, local, and Tribal agencies to monitor and reduce transboundary hazardous contaminants in the Kootenai watershed. These efforts should be funded at no less than the enacted level.

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

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

*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 2022 budget request.

*Protection of Resources in Bristol Bay, Alaska.*—The Committee continues to monitor the Federal permitting process for the proposed Pebble mine project in southwest Alaska, including the efforts of the Department of the Interior, EPA, and independent subject matter experts to help protect the world-class ecosystem and salmon fishery in the Bristol Bay region from unavoidable adverse impacts. The Committee concurs with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' [Corps] assessment of August 24, 2020, that "the project, as proposed, cannot be permitted under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act" and appreciates the administration's commitment to a decision guided by sound science. The Committee notes that on August 20, 2020, the Corps separately sent a letter to the Pebble Limited Partnership outlining mitigation requirements for the project. The Corps requested a mitigation plan within 90 days that addresses both in-kind and compensatory requirements, which the Committee believes set an appropriately high bar for this unique project. In the absence of a valid mitigation plan that has received all necessary approvals at the Federal and State levels, the Committee urges the agencies to continue to withhold the applicant's Clean Water Act permit. If the Pebble Limited Partnership is unable to provide a full and functional compensatory mitigation plan that meets all requirements within the Corps' requested 90-day timeframe, the Committee encourages the agencies to proceed to a decision denying the permit for the project.

*Slash and Precommercial Thinnings.*—The Committee recognizes that slash and pre-commercial thinnings from naturally regenerating forests qualify as renewable biomass, and thanks the Agency for clarifying the statutory and regulatory interpretation of pre-commercial thinnings to include all thinnings removed to improve growth and quality in the remaining healthy trees in the stand, provided substantial stock remains in the stand, regardless of the timing of the thinning process or the diameter of the thinned trees. The Agency is directed to report to the Committee, within 180 days of enactment of this Act, on the progress made to engage with other Federal agencies, states, private landowners, and stakeholders on efforts to create markets for low-grade and low-value wood.

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

*Small Remote Incinerators.*—The Committee believes the Agency's efforts to regulate small remote incinerators [SRIs] will have negative impact on remote areas in Alaska where traditional waste disposal methods are unavailable. Because SRIs in Alaska are used to manage food waste, elimination of SRIs would result in the inability to dispose of food waste in a timely manner, resulting in a situation that creates an attraction to wildlife and increases the potential for potentially lethal human-wildlife contact. Additionally, many Alaska sites have no road connection to landfills so waste will often have to be flown via fixed and rotary wing aircraft to

landfills as far away as 65 miles. In its original efforts to regulate SRIs, the Agency recognized these issues and exempted SRIs in Alaska. Following the Agency's decision to reverse course because of a court decision, the Committee and stakeholders have attempted to work with the Agency for at least 4 years. Unfortunately, those efforts have not resulted in any relief for users of SRIs in Alaska. Therefore, the bill includes language delaying enforcement as the Committee, stakeholders, and the Agency work toward a solution. The Committee appreciates the work of the Agency and encourages all parties to find a solution by the end of fiscal year 2021. The Committee directs the Agency to brief the Committee on its progress on a quarterly basis.

*Toxic Substances Control Act Modernization.*—The Committee notes that legislation to modernize the Toxic Substances Control Act [TSCA] (Public Law 114–182) was enacted in 2016. This bill includes language that will enable the EPA to collect and spend fees to conduct additional chemical reviews, consistent with TSCA modernization legislation. Those fees are expected to be \$27,000,000 per year once the program is fully implemented. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that in fiscal year 2021, fee collections will total \$5,000,000. This bill also includes language ensuring that new fee collections will supplement, not supplant, appropriated resources for these activities.

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

*Vehicle Idling Training.*—The Committee notes that diesel vehicle operators and businesses in the private sector have reduced their vehicle fleet costs and improved air quality by participating in programs that offer certifications for idle reduction and fuel efficient driving programs. The Agency is directed to conduct a cross agency analysis to determine which branches of government could achieve savings and improve air quality by engaging in external programs, including University Extension programs that offer this training.

*Ethylene Oxide.*—The Committee recognizes public concerns about ethylene oxide emissions. The Committee notes the actions the Agency recently took to further address ethylene oxide emissions.

*Electric Reliability.*—The Committee notes that as use of renewable generation in regional and national power pools has increased, some system reliability challenges such as intermittency have re-

sulted. The Committee is aware that on December 20, 2018, the Agency requested public comment on potential changes to emission standards established under section 111(b) of the Clean Air Act (Public Law 92–500) to address the use of quick start stationary combustion turbines to respond to system reliability challenges. The Committee expects the Agency to undertake a rulemaking within 180 days of enactment of this act.

*Asbestos.*—The Committee notes that the EPA released a draft risk evaluation for asbestos in March of this year. As the Agency continues to find the high risks associated with exposure to asbestos, the Committee encourages the Agency to finalize the risk evaluation and report to Congress as expeditiously as possible. The Agency must work with Congress to effectively protect communities from further exposure.

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

*Hydrofluorocarbons Report.*—The Committee is concerned with the delay surrounding the release on the projected economic, consumer, and compliance costs associated with the phase down of Hydrofluorocarbons. The Agency is directed to expedite any ongoing review processes and release the report within 60 days of enactment of this act.

*Discharges of Pre-Production Materials into Waterways.*—The Committee is concerned about the discharge or runoff of plastic pellets and other plastic materials into waterways before they become consumer and industrial products. The Committee encourages the Agency to appropriately consider this pre-production material discharge in future Agency actions.

*Reducing the Burden of Waste Collection on State and Local Governments.*—The Committee notes that Federal assistance has been sought to support recycling infrastructure across the United States as product waste has increased and created a financial and logistical burden on local governments and communities, many of which are shutting down recycling collection programs. The Agency is encouraged to consider ways Agency programs can benefit local recycling programs.

HAZARDOUS WASTE ELECTRIC MANIFEST SYSTEM FUND

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$8,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	
Committee recommendation .....	8,000,000

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

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$41,489,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	39,825,000
Committee recommendation .....	41,489,000

The bill provides \$41,489,000 for the Office of Inspector General, which is equal to the enacted level, and \$1,664,000 above the budget request.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$33,598,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	39,553,000
Committee recommendation .....	33,598,000

The bill provides \$33,598,000 for buildings and facilities programs. This amount is equal to the enacted level.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$1,184,755,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	1,078,611,000
Committee recommendation .....	1,184,755,000

The bill provides \$1,184,755,000 for Superfund programs and language to transfer \$11,586,000 to the Office of Inspector General account and \$30,747,000 to the Science and Technology account.

*Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability.*—The bill provides \$12,824,000, equal to the enacted level. Of the funds provided, no less than \$10,000,000 shall be for priority actions supporting “Increasing Research to Reduce Risks” under the PFAS Action Plan. The Agency is directed to include the \$10,000,000 as part of the transfer to the Science and Technology account.

*Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities.*—The bill provides \$16,463,000, equal to the enacted level. Of the funds provided, no less than \$5,000,000 shall be for priority actions supporting “Increasing Research to Reduce Risks” under the PFAS Action Plan. The Agency is directed to include the \$5,000,000 as part of the transfer to the Science and Technology account.

*Enforcement.*—\$168,375,000 is provided for Superfund enforcement, equal to the enacted level. The Agency is directed to continue financial support of the Department of Justice [DOJ] in fiscal year 2021 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.

*Superfund Cleanup.*—The bill provides \$794,740,000 for the Superfund Cleanup program area, equal to the enacted level. Of the funds provided, no less than \$1,800,000 shall be for priority actions supporting “Reducing PFAS Exposure through Cleanups” under the PFAS Action plan.

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

*Contaminants of Emerging Concern.*—The Committee recommends \$189,306,000 for Emergency Response and Removal activities. These activities should include collaborative work with State, Tribal, and local governments to help communities address contaminants of emerging concern. Furthermore, the Committee recommends that the Agency expeditiously remediate Superfund sites contaminated by these emerging contaminants, including per-



and polyfluoroalkyl substances [PFAS], and provide technical assistance and support to States and Tribes during the remedial cleanup process.

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

*Privacy for Agricultural Producers.*—The Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–94) included bill language to provide relief to livestock producers related to emissions reporting under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Public Law 96–510) [CERCLA]. In order to protect American farmers and ranchers, the Committee directs the Agency, consistent with its legal obligations, to maintain efforts to preserve the privacy of agricultural operations who are required to report under other statutes in compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (Public Law 96–511), the Privacy Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–579), and section 1170 of the Food Security Act of 1985 (Public Law 99–198).

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

*Adaptive Management Guidance.*—The Committee is encouraged by the creation of the EPA’s Adaptive Management Task Force to oversee an Adaptive Management Pilot Program at Superfund sites and the subsequent development of an Adaptive Management Guidance that can be consistently applied across EPA Regions. These efforts comport with the EPA’s 2018 Superfund Task Force’s Recommendations [OLEM 9200.3–120) to broaden the use of Adaptive Management, which will protect human health and the environment, expedite cleanup and remediation, and effectively balance costs and benefits, especially at contaminated sediment sites. The Committee expects the Agency to finalize and implement the new guidance, and to integrate it with the Agency’s 2005 Contaminated Sediment Remediation Guidance for Hazardous Waste Sites to ensure consistent application of adaptive management at sediment sites.

*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.

*Polychlorinated Byphenyls [PCB] Contamination.*—The Committee applauds the Agency's addition of Minden, West Virginia to the National Priorities List. The Committee encourages the Agency to report regularly to the West Virginia congressional delegation on the status of its efforts in Minden, including providing the delegation health assessment results and analysis after the completion of any testing.

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

*Radiological Limits.*—The Committee is concerned that EPA Region 4 is creating new standards and limits for setting cleanup goals at sites managed by the Department of Energy. The Agency is reminded of the directives carried in Senate Report 116–123.

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

#### LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$91,941,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	48,218,000
Committee recommendation .....	91,941,000

The bill provides \$91,941,000 for leaking underground storage tank trust fund activities, equal to enacted level.

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

#### INLAND OIL SPILL PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$19,581,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	16,631,000
Committee recommendation .....	19,581,000

The bill provides \$19,581,000 for inland oil spill programs, equal to the enacted level.

#### STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$4,246,232,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	2,848,310,000
Committee recommendation .....	4,283,732,000

The bill provides \$4,283,732,000 for State and Tribal assistance grants. This amount is \$37,500,000 above the enacted level.

*Infrastructure Assistance.*—\$3,198,825,000 has been provided for infrastructure assistance. The Committee is aware that the Agency requires a certified operator in order to release funds for certain water and sanitation funding; however, some communities do not have a community system for either, or access to a certified oper-

ator. Therefore, the Committee directs the Agency to work with the Indian Health Service and those communities that lack water and sanitation systems, as well as a certified operator, to prevent the potential loss of funding and develop a training plan for operator certification.

*Assistance to Small and Disadvantaged Communities.*—The bill provides \$26,408,000 to continue a grant program to assist small and disadvantaged communities develop and maintain adequate water infrastructure, as authorized in section 2104 of Public Law 114–322. The Committee is concerned with the Agency’s funding distribution to States for the grant program, particularly in regard to how the number of small and disadvantaged communities in each State is considered. The Committee expects the Agency to review its funding distribution and brief the Committee on the matter within 90 days of enactment of this act.

*Reducing Lead in Drinking Water.*—The bill provides \$21,511,000 to continue a grant program to provide assistance to eligible entities for lead reduction projects, as authorized in section 2105 of Public Law 114–322.

*Lead Testing in Schools.*—The bill provides \$26,500,000 to continue a grant program for voluntary testing of drinking water for lead contaminants at schools and child care facilities, as authorized in section 2107 of Public Law 114–322.

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

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

*Targeted Airshed Grant.*—\$58,306,000 has been provided for Targeted Airshed Grants. These grants shall be distributed on a competitive basis to nonattainment areas that EPA determines are ranked as the top five most polluted areas relative to annual ozone or particulate matter 2.5 standards, as well as the top five areas

based on the 24-hour particulate matter 2.5 standard where the design values exceed the 35 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 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 2021, EPA should provide a report to the Committee that includes a table showing how fiscal year 2019 and 2020 funds were allocated. The table should also include grant recipients and metrics for anticipated or actual results.

*Animas River Spill.*—The Committee feels strongly that an adequate long-term water quality monitoring program must be in place for the States and Tribes affected following the Gold King Mine Spill into the Animas River that impacted Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and the Navajo Nation. The Committee has, to date, provided \$16,000,000 for four installments of a 5-year total authorization of \$20,000,000 in the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (Public Law 114–322). The Committee provides \$4,000,000 for fiscal year 2021 and directs the EPA to continue to work in consultation with affected States and Tribes on this effort. In addition, the Committee expects the EPA to process all State, tribal, and local requests for reimbursements for costs incurred in an expeditious manner.

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

*Drinking Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Program Grants.*—The Committee provides \$4,000,000 to continue a grant program to increase resilience of drinking water infrastructure to natural hazards, as authorized in section 2005 of Public Law 115–270.

*Technical Assistance for Treatment Works Grants.*—The Committee recommends \$18,000,000 to continue a grant program to provide technical assistance to small, rural, and disadvantaged communities for the planning, design, financing, operation, and maintenance of water treatment infrastructure, as authorized by section 4103 of Public Law 115–270.

*Sewer Overflow Control Grants.*—The Committee recommends \$32,000,000 to continue a grant program to control and treat sewer overflows and stormwater, as authorized in section 4106 of Public Law 115–270. The Committee encourages the Agency to undertake projects that principally address degraded or deficient drainage systems in low lying areas in low- and moderate-income communities that have recently incurred severe flooding events and continue to experience reoccurring localized flooding that is of acute concern to the affected community. The Committee notes the importance of projects that manage, reduce, or capture stormwater, or that otherwise improve municipal wastewater systems, thereby reducing flood risk, protecting public health, and enhancing the economic vitality of the community.

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

*Categorical Grants.*—For categorical grants to States and other environmental partners for the implementation of delegated programs, the bill provides \$1,084,907,000, an increase of \$9,000,000 above the enacted level. The Committee continues to reject the elimination of the Radon program and the Beaches Protection program, and funding is provided at the enacted levels for both programs.

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

*Categorical Grant: Multipurpose Grants.*—Because the States and Tribes are expected to take a leading role in environmental cleanup and compliance, the bill contains \$10,000,000 for Multipurpose Grants to States and Tribes. States and Tribes often undertake primary cleanup and remediation efforts on emerging contaminants like PFAS while the Agency goes through the regulatory process on setting standards for such contaminants. Given the current activities of States and Tribes to address the emerging contaminants of PFAS and others, this funding is expected to aid such regulatory, cleanup and remediation efforts of contaminated water sources, water systems, and lands, and of impacted air quality. The Committee notes that such funds should not be limited to only those activities subject to the Categorical Grants, but should also include any State-led effort that will lead to cleanup and remediation of areas affected by PFAS and other emerging contaminants. The Agency is directed to brief the Committee within 75 days of enactment of this act on how it plans to provide Multipurpose Grants for fiscal year 2021.

*Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319).*—The Committee provides \$176,348,000 in Nonpoint Source grants, \$4,000,000 above the enacted level. The Committee expects the Agency to examine the allocation formula to ensure that resources are spent in areas with the most pressing need.

*Categorical Grant State and Local Air Quality Management.*—The bill provides \$228,219,000 for State and Local Air Quality Management Grants, equal to the enacted level. The Agency is directed to allocate funds for this program using the same formula as fiscal year 2015. The Committee understands the Office of Air and Radiation was able to provide some additional funds to the States in fiscal year 2016 using balances. The Committee encourages the Agency to do the same in fiscal year 2021 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 2022 budget justification for consideration by the Committee.

*Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision.*—The Committee has provided \$110,250,000 in Public Water System Supervision grants, \$4,000,000 above the enacted level. Of the funds provided, \$10,000,000 is to further support States, Territories, and Tribes in addressing PFAS and other contaminants of emerging concern as they carry out their Public Water System Supervision programs.

*Categorical Grant: Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance.*—The bill provides \$99,446,000 for Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance Grants, \$3,000,000 above the enacted level. The bill includes a provision to spend categorical grant funds for the purpose of providing grants to assist States in the development and implementation of state programs for the control of coal combustion residuals under section 2301 of the Water and Waste Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–322), and EPA is directed to allocate \$3,000,000 from the Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance categorical grants program project for this purpose. The Committee notes that funds awarded under the authority provided by this act are not subject to section 3011 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (Public Law 89–272).

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE AND INNOVATION PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$60,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	25,023,000
Committee recommendation .....	60,000,000

The bill provides a total of \$60,000,000 for the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (Public Law 113–121) [WIFIA] Program. From within the amount provided, the Committee directs \$5,000,000 to assist with the administrative expenses for the WIFIA program. Because the Committee has provided significant funding for administrative expenses, the Agency has the resources it needs to avoid any delays in project funding.

Of the amount included, the Committee provides \$5,000,000 for the implementation of the Securing Required Funding for Water Infrastructure Now Act, as authorized by section 4201 of Public Law 115–270.

Greater investment in the replacement of aging infrastructure will help mitigate nationwide issues the Committee is tracking re-

lated to contaminants such as lead and arsenic, address Combined Sewer Overflows and Sanitary Sewer Overflows, and allow systems to improve water delivery for residents. Of the recommended amount, \$55,000,000 is provided for direct loan subsidization.

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

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS AND RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

The bill continues several administrative provisions from previous years.

*Rescission.*—The bill includes a rescission of \$28,000,000 of unobligated balances from the State and Tribal Assistance Grants account. The Committee is aware that the Agency has \$28,000,000 of remaining balances from prior year special project infrastructure grants that grantees could not use or repurpose and therefore returned to the Agency. The bill rescinds these unobligated balances.

TITLE III  
RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$875,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	875,000
Committee recommendation .....	875,000

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

FOREST SERVICE

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

Beginning with the enactment of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (Public Law 115–31), the Committee expressed a desire for greater transparency in the Service's budget. After careful consideration and collaboration with the Service, it became clear to the Committee that to achieve the transparency necessary for the Service to continue to successfully operate their programs, it was necessary for the Service to modernize its budget structure. The Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–94) required the Service to create a Forest Service Operations account to facilitate the orderly transition into a modernized budget structure. The new budget structure provides dedicated funding for salaries and expenses, as well as for shared services and leadership funding, separately from project dollars. The Committee is hopeful this will allow line officers to focus on program execution, rather than on navigating stove-piped funding to try to fund the workforce and provide the Service's executive leadership with the impetus necessary to engage in much-needed strategic workforce planning.

In this new structure, funds provided for Forest Service programs appear substantially different after salaries and expenses and other operational expenses have been removed; however, programs are funded at no less than the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. To illustrate these differences, a breakout of funding for selected Forest Service programs is as follows:



[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Fiscal Year 2020 Enacted Totals	Fiscal Year 2020 Enacted Program Funding	Fiscal Year 2020 Salaries, Expenses, and Operations Funding	Fiscal Year 2021 Program Recommendation
Forest Inventory and Analysis .....	77,000	17,734	59,266	17,734
Forest Health Management—Cooperative Lands .....	44,000	31,430	12,570	31,430
Forest Stewardship .....	21,000	11,915	9,085	11,915
Community Forest & Open Space Conserv ..	4,000	3,647	353	3,647
Urban and Community Forestry .....	32,000	23,926	8,074	23,926
State Fire Assistance .....	82,000	72,490	9,510	72,490
Volunteer Fire Assistance .....	18,000	16,646	1,354	16,646
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration	40,000	12,555	27,445	12,555
Forest Products .....	373,000	35,017	337,983	37,017
Hazardous Fuels .....	445,310	155,268	290,042	157,268
Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness .....	262,000	33,901	228,099	35,241
Subsistence Management .....	2,500	1,093	1,407	1,134
Preparedness .....	1,339,620	193,498	1,146,122	239,109

*Wildfire Suppression.*—The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–141) created a wildfire suppression cap adjustment to fund extraordinary fire suppression costs. Fiscal year 2021 is the second year of availability of this important budgeting tool and the Service is provided with \$2,040,000,000 for this purpose. The Committee expects the Service to continually evaluate the effectiveness of how the Federal Government manages our national forests for optimum health and risk-management. The Committee is hopeful that modernization of the budget structure will allow the Service to make progress toward a more comprehensive approach to the relationship between management of forest lands and wildfire suppression. The Committee continues to believe that the Service should more precisely and effectively target management activities to reduce the threat of catastrophic wildfires, improve management of the National Forest System, and assist in protection of other Federal, State, and private lands from the ravages of catastrophic fire. This is a function of both prioritization and budgeting practices and should include an evaluation of the impacts to non-Federal lands when the Service forgoes initial attack to suppress a fire, especially within proximity to communities.

The Service is directed and expected to use all authorities available to harvest salvage timber, decrease the risk of fires around communities, and secure safe access to national forest system lands for the public. Additionally, the Committee directs the Service to utilize the authorities provided by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (Public Law 116–6) and the Agriculture Improvement Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–334) to perform critically needed restoration treatments on National Forest System lands.

*Western Bark Beetle Initiative.*—The Committee remains concerned about the high rate of tree mortality in National Forests due to insect and disease outbreaks. In many cases throughout the West, bark beetle infestation threatens local communities and non-Federal lands located outside of a National Forest unit. The committee instructs the Forest Service to prioritize the use of funding provided under the Western Bark Beetle Initiative for projects lo-

cated on non-Federal land in cases where their State government partners identify a need related to community wildfire protection.

FOREST SERVICE OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2020 .....	
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	
Committee Recommendation .....	\$1,039,984,000

The bill provides \$1,039,984,000 for a new Forest Service Operations account. This new appropriation constitutes those activities previously supported through the existing cost pool structure, as well as other general activities of the Service. The account divides these activities into facilities maintenance and leases, information technology and centralized processing, organizational services, and salaries and expenses. The detailed allocation of funding by activity is included in the table at the end of this explanatory statement and further description of these changes has been provided above.

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$305,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	249,330,000
Committee recommendation .....	260,801,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$260,801,000 for Forest and Rangeland Research. In this new structure, funds provided for programs appear substantially different after cost pools and salaries and expenses have been removed; however, programs are funded at no less than the fiscal year 2020 level.

*Forest Inventory and Analysis.*—The bill provides \$77,000,000 in program availability for the Forest Inventory and Analysis [FIA] program when coupled with salaries and expenses, equal to the enacted level. The Committee understands that the FIA program is currently working with partners to develop nationally compatible biomass models to meet information needs. The Service is directed to support new and existing academic partnerships to further explore the use of available technologies like remote sensing and methodologies, such as small area estimation, to further refine county- and State-level biomass estimates as outlined in Sec. 8632 of Public Law 115–334.

*Research and Development Programs.*—The bill provides \$43,478,000 for base research activities and \$199,589,000 for salaries and expenses. The Committee expects that funds collected from reimbursable agreements by the research program will be re-invested at the station level into programs of work, rather than used to offset salaries and expenses. Within the funds provided, the Service is expected to adequately fund Fire Plan Research and Development. The bill provides not less than \$3,000,000 to support the Northeastern States Research Cooperative, a collaboration among universities in New York, New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont, sponsoring research to sustain the health of northern forest ecosystems and communities, to develop new forest products and improve forest biodiversity management.

The Service is directed to provide \$3,000,000 to the Joint Fire Science Program for fiscal year 2021.

The Committee appreciates the Service’s engagement on modernizing the research program and remains committed to partnering

with the Service to restructure its research program for fiscal year 2022 to enhance coordination on forest related research and development for improved relevance, global competitiveness, and effective coordination. The Committee continues to note the success and popularity of the Forest Products Laboratory as a model for the type of applied research in which the Committee believes the Service should be engaged. The Committee recognizes the importance of bottomland hardwoods research to expand research efforts on hardwood plantation management, associated wildlife management, flooding effects to forests, forest health, and threatened and endangered plants and animals, and encourages the Service to sustain partnerships aimed at achieving these goals.

The Committee recognizes the important role research stations play across the country. The Pacific Southwest Research Station and the International Institute of Tropical Forestry are critical to addressing issues facing unique western and tropical forests, and the Committee rejects the proposal to close these facilities. Additionally, the Committee recognizes the value of partnerships across geographical divides, such as the partnership between the Rocky Mountain and Southern Research Stations with the National Center for Landscape Fire Analysis and Tall Timbers Research Station, to support landscape-scale fire and fuels strategies that span private and public lands.

*Forest Products Laboratory.*—The Forest Products Laboratory [FPL] provides benefits across a wide range of forest related issues, as demonstrated in part by the requests for FPL participation in a variety of endeavors important to Members of Congress. The Service is encouraged to engage in a program of work that provides economic insights, research, international market analysis, education, and technical assistance that draws on the expertise of the FPL and supports the commercialization of research findings. Of the funds available to the FPL, funding is provided at the fiscal year 2020 enacted level to sustain work with existing academic partners focused on research and technology development to create new and expanded markets and to advance high-value, high-volume wood markets from restorative actions on the Nation's public and private forests. Additionally, \$1,500,000 is continued 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, along with not less than \$2,000,000 for research on Forest-based cellulose nanomaterials, including material forms, manufacturing processes, and technology transfer.

*Downed Timber Research.*—The Committee understands that wood from partially decayed timber has the potential to be utilized in a wide array of novel wood products for which lower wood quality and mechanical strength are not impediments. Within the funds provided, \$2,000,000 shall be made available for cooperative research to develop new products from wood that has traditionally been unusable because of decay. The project should seek to extend the time window for marketing fallen wood.

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

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

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$346,990,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	217,443,000
Committee recommendation .....	245,387,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$245,387,000 for State and Private Forestry programs, of which \$54,710,000 is for salaries and expenses. In this new structure, funds provided for programs appear substantially different after cost pools and salaries and expenses have been removed; however, programs are funded at no less than the fiscal year 2020 level. Program funding levels are detailed in the following budget activity narratives, and funding levels for each sub activity can also be found in the table at the end of this explanatory statement. Within the funds provided, \$1,000,000 shall be made available to support existing academic partnerships in the Northern Forest Region for the Forest Ecosystem Monitoring Cooperative for Maine, New Hampshire, New York, and Vermont. The Committee further recognizes the importance of the Wood Education and Resource Center supporting the forest products industry in the Eastern Hardwood Region through its Wood Energy Technical Assistance Program and provides \$2,000,000 for the Center’s activities.

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

*Landscape Scale Restoration [LSR].*—The bill provides an appropriation of \$13,703,000 for LSR. The Committee directs the Service to include outcomes produced from the LSR program in the previous fiscal year in future budget submissions. Funds available for LSR should be focused on State and national priority projects that have significant, measurable impact on these priorities.

The Forest Service is directed to continue to work with other Federal agencies, States, private landowners, and stakeholders to create markets for low-grade and low-value wood.

*Forest Health Management.*—The bill continues enacted level funding for Forest Health Management program activities, which totals \$47,569,000, and includes \$16,139,000 for activities on Federal lands and \$31,430,000 on cooperative lands.

*Cooperative Forestry.*—The bill continues the enacted level for Cooperative Forestry activities, including Forest Stewardship,

Community Forest and Open Space Conservation, and Urban and Community Forestry.

When funding decisions are made regarding investigating and addressing tree mortality, strong consideration should be given to Spruce beetle infestations in Region 10, especially in light of its rapid spread into Anchorage, the Matanuska-Susitna Valley, and Denali National Park and Preserve and Alaska’s catastrophic fire season. The Committee expects the Service’s partnership with the Alaska Division of Forestry and the University of Alaska Fairbanks Cooperative Extension Service to expand, as needed, to educate and assist private landowners with bark beetle infestations and to work with private and public landowners where infestations occur to manage dead and dying trees in an effort to prevent devastating wildfires.

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

*Forest Legacy.*—Due to new mandatory funding available in the Land and Water Conservation Fund for these activities, the bill does not provide additional discretionary spending and includes a rescission of \$5,809,000 in unobligated balances from prior fiscal years.

*International Forestry and Trade Compliance.*—The bill provides \$6,590,000 for the Forest Service Office of International Programs. The Committee expresses its support for the important work of the office to combat overseas illegal timber harvests that adversely impact domestic timber producers, reduce the market for illegal wood products from protected species, and provide technical assistance to partner countries on sustainable forest management practices. These activities support American forestry by leveling the international playing field for domestic timber producers, protecting U.S. forestlands from invasive species, addressing trade compliance, and promoting healthy forests and rural communities around the world. The Committee expects that funds collected from reimbursable agreements will be reinvested into programs of work, rather than used to offset salaries and expenses.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$1,957,510,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	2,005,062,000
Committee recommendation .....	1,770,470,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$1,770,470,000 for national forest system operations, a decrease of \$187,040,000 below the enacted level and \$234,592,000 below the request. In this new structure, funds provided for programs appear substantially different after cost pools and salaries and expenses have been removed; however, programs are funded at no less than the fiscal year 2020 level.

*Land Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring.*—The bill provides \$16,389,000 for Land Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring.

*Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness.*—The bill provides \$35,241,000 for Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness. Within the funds provided, \$2,000,000 is made available to support infrastructure and trails development and to build the capacity of local user groups and partnership organizations for all National Recreation Areas administered by the Service established after 1997. The bill provides not less than \$1,000,000 for implementation of the NATIVE Act (Public Law 114–221) in conjunction with the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

*Wilderness Climbing.*—The Service is directed to issue general guidance on rock climbing management for National Forest System lands, including the application of the Wilderness Act (Public Law 88–577) for rock climbing and appropriate use of equipment in wilderness areas, within 180 days of enactment of this act.

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

*Grazing Management.*—The bill provides \$5,620,000 for Grazing Management programs.

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

*Hazardous Fuels.*—The bill provides an appropriation of \$157,268,000 for Hazardous Fuels, of which up to \$5,000,000 may be used for implementation of Section 8644 of Public Law 115–334. The Committee directs the Service to prioritize hazardous fuel removal projects that are critical to protecting public safety in high hazard areas in national forests facing significant tree mortality and to increase cross-boundary collaboration with landowners near National Forest System lands, and encourages the use of hazardous fuels funding for this purpose. Of the funds made available, no less than the enacted level is for implementation of section 5 of Public Law 106–506. The Committee urges the Service to increase cross-boundary collaboration with landowners near National Forest System lands and encourages the use of hazardous fuels funding for work across ownerships. The Committee believes that investing in

the research and development of advanced woody biomass uses will help reduce excessive hazardous fuels on our Nation's forestlands while creating new economic markets and opportunity for taxpayers.

Of the funds provided, \$6,000,000 is for the Southwest Ecological Restoration Institutes to continue to enhance the Service's capacity to execute science-based forest restoration treatments to reduce the risk of wildfires and improve the health of dry forest ecosystems.

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

*Forest Products.*—The bill provides \$157,268,000 for Forest Products. Funds made available for Forest Products shall not be used for restoration projects that are not tied to the offering or completion of a timber sale or in association with a stewardship contracting process. Additionally, the Service is directed to utilize timber sales, whenever possible and appropriate, to address issues relating to tree mortality. The additional funds provided for forest products are directed to be used to build the timber program capacity by facilitating necessary planning work and the hiring and training of timber management personnel to deliver increased volume levels. The Service is directed to update the General Technical Report to reflect that dead timber resulting from insect, disease, or other standing dead timber is distinct from "logging slash." The Service is also directed to prioritize implementation of the Tribal Forest Protection Act (Public Law 108–278).

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

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

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

*Vegetation and Watershed Management.*—The bill provides \$28,149,000 for Vegetation and Watershed Management activities. The Committee continues to be concerned with the pace and scale of the Service's use of the authorities granted by section 8204 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–79) to perform criti-

cally needed treatments of insect and disease infested trees on National Forests, particularly in light of the recent severe fire season. The Committee expects the Service to fully and promptly implement this authority. The Service is directed to provide to the Committee within 45 days of enactment of this act specific information regarding geographic locations where the Service intends to take advantage of this authority. Within the funds made available, the enacted level is available for implementation of section 5 of Public Law 106–506.

*Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management.*—The bill provides \$20,397,000 for Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management.

*Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund.*—The bill provides \$12,555,000 for Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration projects, not including the necessary salaries and expenses to execute the program.

*Minerals and Geology Management.*—The bill provides \$14,025,000 for Minerals and Geology Management.

*Landownership and Access Management.*—The bill provides \$7,388,000 for Landownership and Access Management. Given the importance of special-use permitting activities to users of our National Forests, additional funding is made available to spur processing of special-use permits. The Service is directed to use these additional funds to increase the pace of evaluation of special-use permits in high demand regions, such as Regions 6 and 10.

*Law Enforcement.*—The bill provides \$20,178,000 for Law Enforcement activities. The Committee acknowledges the rising cost of Federal land management to States and other parties and encourages the Service to improve coordination with State agencies and local partners in the management, maintenance, and law enforcement expenditures on National Forest System lands, pursuant to the National Forests Law Enforcement Act of 1971 (Public Law 88–657). Additionally, the Committee encourages the Service, within its existing authority under the National Forests Law Enforcement Act of 1971 (Public Law 92–82), to collaborate with State and local governments to increase cooperation with State agencies for the management and maintenance of Federal lands, giving specific attention to such activities as law enforcement and search and rescue missions.

*Tongass National Forest.*—The Committee continues the direction contained in Senate Report 115–276. Additionally, the Committee also encourages the Forest Service to address the workforce and market challenges inherent in a transition to greater young growth management. Funding is included for the Service to continue workforce initiatives developed through the Challenge Cost Share agreement with the State of Alaska utilizing partnerships with other stakeholders. The Committee further expects the Service to invest up to \$1,000,000 in young growth wood product development and pilot projects.

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

*Hurricane Impacts on the Apalachicola National Forest.*—The Committee recognizes the impacts of Hurricane Michael on the re-



gion’s private timber base and encourages the Service to explore opportunities to utilize fast-growing native Slash and Loblolly pines in replanting efforts, and the expanded use of Good Neighbor Agreements between the Federal Government and State to simplify timber contract purchases.

*Tariffs on Timber Exports.*—The Committee is concerned that China’s recent escalation of tariffs against hardwood and softwood timber is negatively impacting domestic producers including in Alaska. The Committee notes that the Administration announced a tariff relief package for certain agriculture commodities to compensate for Chinese retaliation. The Committee urges the Department of Agriculture to include domestic timber products on the list of agriculture commodities covered for tariff relief.

#### CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$440,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	453,173,000
Committee recommendation .....	138,065,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$138,065,000 for Capital Improvement and Maintenance programs. In this new structure, funds provided for Capital Improvement and Maintenance appear substantially different after facilities leases and maintenance have been moved to the new Forest Service Operations account and cost pools and salaries and expenses have been removed. As in previous years, this amount is offset with a \$15,000,000 scoring credit related to the Roads and Trails Fund. Salaries and expenses associated with Capital Improvement and Maintenance have been shifted to the National Forest System as a function of budget modernization. The Committee recognizes that the implementation of the Great American Outdoors Act will augment funding for deferred maintenance for the Service.

*Facilities.*—The bill provides \$52,159,000 for Facilities. The Committee finds that repairs, maintenance, and upgrades are needed for the smokejumper bases operated by the Service. Funds are provided within capital improvement and maintenance to address the backlog of repairs, maintenance, and needed upgrades of its smokejumper bases in order to help keep bases in operational status. Consistent with instructions in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 116–94 that construction of a Green Mountain and Finger Lakes National Forest Supervisor’s Office begin in fiscal year 2020, construction shall continue as needed for a timely completion of the project; the Service shall report to the Committee on its progress within 90 days of enactment of this act. Additionally, the Service has statutory responsibilities to collect, curate, and display historical items from the agency’s history and should explore partnering with nonFederal stakeholders to ensure public access to these collections in repository and exhibition spaces.

*Roads.*—The bill provides \$68,830,000 for Roads and includes funding for Legacy Road remediation activities.

*Heavily Used Roads.*—Forest Service roads are often the only access points to recreational areas for hikers, backpackers, hunters, skiers, and other visitors, and the Committee expects the Service

to prioritize the repair of heavily used roads, especially those which have not been repaired or repaved in the past 20 years.

*Trails.*—The bill provides \$17,076,000 for Trails and includes funding for Legacy Trail remediation activities. Of those funds, \$5,000,000 is made available for National Historic Trails that have been designated as “priority areas” under section 5 of the National Forest System Trails Stewardship Act (Public Law 114–245). The Service should collaborate with regional training centers that provide resources for training trails stewards responsible for the maintenance of trails for public use, and is further encouraged to focus on maintaining geographical diversity in its partnerships in order to sustain and increase the capacity for resilient trail building within the outdoor recreation community.

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

LAND ACQUISITION

(RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$76,898,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	
Committee recommendation .....	– 5,619,000

Due to new mandatory funding available in the Land and Water Conservation Fund for these activities the bill does not provide additional discretionary spending and includes a rescission of \$5,619,000 in unobligated balances from prior fiscal years. 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

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS, SPECIAL ACTS

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$700,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	
Committee recommendation .....	664,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$664,000, \$36,000 below the enacted level and \$664,000 above the request. This amount is derived from funds deposited by State, county, and municipal governments or public school authorities pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 484a, as amended.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$150,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	
Committee recommendation .....	150,000

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

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$2,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	2,017,000
Committee recommendation .....	1,731,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$1,731,000, an amount \$269,000 below the enacted level and \$286,000 below 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, 2020 .....	\$45,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	45,000
Committee recommendation .....	45,000

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

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$2,500,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	2,322,000
Committee recommendation .....	1,134,000

The bill provides an appropriation of \$1,134,000, which when combined with salaries and expenses provided for in other accounts due to budget modernization, is equal to the enacted level and \$178,000 above the request. This account provides for carrying out the Service's responsibilities for subsistence under the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (Public Law 96-487).

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT  
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$4,300,620,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	4,449,444,000
Committee recommendation .....	4,014,529,000

*Fire Operations.*—The bill provides \$4,014,529,000 for wildfire preparedness and suppression operations, which is \$286,091,000 below the enacted level and \$434,915,000 below the request. \$1,011,000,000 is for Wildfire Suppression, \$239,109,000 is provided for Preparedness, and \$724,420,000 is for Salaries and Expenses. As with other accounts, this new structure appears sub-

stantially different after cost pools and salaries and expenses have been removed; however, funds provided are not less than the enacted level. Of the funds made available for Preparedness, funding is not provided for the Land Mobile Radio proposal contained in the budget. The Service is expected to fully implement section 1114 of the Dingell Conservation and Management Act of 2019 (Public Law 116–9). Additionally, the Committee is aware of technologies that will provide for near-real and real-time data collection and analysis that could assist with suppression activities and enhance firefighter safety. The Forest Service is expected to work with Federal and non-Federal partners to expand its use of interoperable technology platforms, including aerial-based technology, to achieve those goals.

WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS RESERVE FUND

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$1,950,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	2,040,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	2,040,000,000

The bill recommends a total of \$2,040,000,000 in cap adjustment funding for the Forest Service, \$90,000,000 above the enacted level and equal to the request.

Division O of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–141) created a budget cap adjustment, to be made available in fiscal year 2021, for extraordinary wildfire suppression costs. The cap adjustment is available to both the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior for suppression costs above the fiscal year 2015 10-year average for the respective agencies. This important tool helps to will stabilize agency budgets and provide for better oversight of program investments.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The bill continues several administrative provisions from previous years.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

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

IHS services are provided directly and through tribally contracted and operated programs in over 600 healthcare facilities located throughout the United States, primarily in rural and isolated areas. Healthcare is also purchased from more than 9,000 private

providers annually. The Federal system consists of 28 hospitals, 61 health centers, and 34 health stations. Through Public Law 93–638, the Indian Self-Determination and Education Act, Tribes and Tribal organizations compact and contract health programs to manage 17 hospitals, 249 health centers, and 70 health stations. In addition, grants to 34 nonprofit urban Indian health organizations provide a variety of health and referral services.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$4,315,205,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	4,507,113,000
Committee recommendation .....	4,266,085,000

The Committee recommends \$4,266,085,000 for Indian Health Services, which is \$49,120,000 below the enacted level; however, this amount includes expected pay and inflation costs with the decrease in funding a result of the establishment of a separate appropriation account for payments for Tribal leases. Program changes are detailed below and in the table that accompanies the explanatory statement.

The Committee recommends \$3,881,130,000 for clinical services programs of the IHS. This is a decrease of \$53,701,000 below the enacted level. The decrease in funding is a direct result of the establishment of a separate appropriation account for Tribal leases and unless otherwise noted, proposed reductions have been restored and programs shall be maintained at current levels.

The Committee has a longstanding policy of providing sufficient staffing funds for all facilities that are expected to open during the fiscal year. Without such a policy, the Service could not fulfill its commitments to Tribes that have newly constructed facilities, including tribally constructed facilities through the joint venture partnership program; therefore, the recommendation includes the updated \$36,589,000 funding estimates requested for the facilities that will open in fiscal year 2021 across all budget lines. Funds for the staffing of new facilities are provided solely to support facilities on the Health Care Facilities Construction Priority System and Joint Venture construction projects that have opened in fiscal year 2020 or will open in fiscal year 2021. None of these funds may be allocated to a facility until such facility has achieved beneficial occupancy status.

*Hospitals and Health Clinics.*—The recommendation includes \$2,246,048,000 for hospitals and health clinics. The recommendation includes the fiscal year 2020 enacted base levels for the village built clinics leasing program and maintains the \$4,000,000 increase for the domestic violence prevention initiative provided in fiscal year 2019. The decrease in funding for this subactivity is directly related to the establishment of a separate appropriation account for the mandatory costs associated with Tribal leases under section 105(l) of the Indian Self-Determination Act (Public Law 93–638). The Committee notes that while a separate account is being established for the lease costs, enacted funding levels have been continued for Village Built Clinics, and the bill language has been amended to reflect the changes necessary for the new structure for Tribal leases payments. The recommendation also includes \$5,841,000 for new Tribes, an amount which reflects adjusted en-

rollment data compared to the request, as provided by the Service to the Committee. The Committee supports the recently recognized Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians in Montana and is aware the Tribe continues to work with the Service to establish future funding needs. The Committee expects any updated information will be reflected in future budget requests. Additionally, \$5,000,000 has been included for the maternal health initiative, as requested. Within the funds provided, \$2,000,000 is to be used for the dental health therapy education program that currently trains students in Alaska, Washington, Idaho, and Oregon. The also Committee directs the Service to continue the cooperative agreement with the National Indian Health Board from within existing funds.

The Committee is aware there is a need for a new electronic health record system to improve the overall interoperability, efficiency, and security of the Service's information technology system and notes \$65,000,000 was provided in fiscal year 2020 supplemental appropriations for this effort. The Committee also notes that the Service has not completed directives on this topic included in previous fiscal years and solicited in hearings. The Committee once again directs the Service to report back within 90 days of enactment of this act with a list of Tribal organizations who currently maintain their own computer system along with a cost estimate regarding how much may be required for Tribes to make any necessary upgrades to a new system. If the Service cannot perform this directive, the Committee directs the Service to provide a written explanation to the Committee as to why this request cannot be fulfilled. Further, the Committee understands many Tribes recently upgraded computer systems for the new Veterans Affairs [VA] system, and it is important these systems are compatible. It is the Committee's expectation that the Service will be able to use the compiled information gathered during this recent effort with Veterans Affairs to inform both the Service and the Committee on which Tribes use their own system and the estimated costs.

The recommendation maintains increases included in fiscal year 2020 for recruitment, retention, and quality. The Committee is concerned the IHS is not able to recruit and retain enough clinical staff to maintain a high quality of care at the Service's federally operated facilities and directs the Service to work with the Office of Management and Budget to expedite creation of market-specific pay scales to ensure the Service is able to offer competitive recruitment packages. Within 180 days of enactment of this act, the IHS shall report on any regulatory or statutory limitations that prohibit the Service from offering incentives, such as scheduling flexibility, that the Service believes hurts its recruitment and retention efforts. The Committee is encouraged by the establishment of the Office of Quality that will hopefully improve access to care and availability of service. The Committee directs the Service to establish measurements for tracking the improvement of patient health rather than defining increased funding alone as the metric for measuring improvements. The Committee also remains very concerned about the sexual abuse reports and directs the Service to keep the Committee apprised of the ongoing investigations into this matter and any policy recommendations for Congress to consider to prevent this from happening again.

The Committee recommendation continues the current budget structure for the Community Health Representatives and maintains the funding provided in fiscal year 2020 for the Community Health Aide program [CHAP] expansion, with instruction that this expansion should not divert funding from the existing CHAP program, and that it shall continue at the current 2020 funding levels. The Committee is supportive of developing a network of partnerships with Tribal colleges and universities that may serve as regional training centers for behavioral, community, and dental health aides, and this network shall include those universities defined under 25 U.S.C. 1801. The Committee also encourages the Service to look at programs similar to the Alaska Comprehensive Forensic Training Academy, which partners with the Council on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault and the University of Alaska, Anchorage, which can help educate community health aides on trauma informed care and collecting medical evidence. This type of training has the potential to help communities address the crisis of missing, trafficked, and murdered indigenous women.

The Committee has maintained funding for accreditation emergencies at the fiscal year 2020 level of \$58,000,000. The Committee remains extremely concerned with the potential loss of Medicare or Medicaid agreements with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services at any facility. This has been a particular problem in the Great Plains region and has also occurred in other regions. The Committee expects the Service to use these funds to correct problems at those facilities and to keep the Committee apprised of its progress.

*Dental Health.*—The recommendation includes \$216,057,000 for dental health, an increase of \$5,467,000 above the enacted level. The Service is encouraged to coordinate with the Bureau of Indian Education [BIE] to integrate preventive dental care at schools within the BIE system.

*Mental Health.*—The recommendation includes \$111,824,000 for mental health programs, an increase of \$2,891,000 above the enacted level. The increases provided in previous fiscal years of \$6,946,000 for the behavioral health integration Initiative to better integrate treatment programs for mental health and substance abuse problems, and \$3,600,000 for the suicide prevention initiative are maintained.

*Alcohol and Substance Abuse.*—The recommendation includes \$249,028,000 for alcohol and substance abuse programs, an increase of \$3,425,000 above the enacted level. The bill also continues \$10,000,000 for opioid abuse and is described below. The bill retains increases provided in previous fiscal years of \$6,500,000 for the Generation Indigenous initiative; and \$1,800,000 for the youth pilot project. The Committee has continued bill language that allocates funding for essential detoxification and related services provided by the Service's public and private partners to IHS beneficiaries. The Committee recognizes the continued need for these services and additional financial burdens on service providers to address substance abuse disorders during national health emergencies. To meet these needs the Committee allocates \$2,500,000 for the Service's public and private partners to adequately support IHS beneficiaries. The Service is directed to report to the Commit-

tees within 60 days of enactment of this act regarding distribution of these funds. The Service shall continue its partnership with Na’Nizhoozhi Center in Gallup, N.M., and work with the Center and other Federal, State, local and Tribal partners to develop a sustainable model for clinical capacity, as provided by the statement to accompany Public Law 115–31.

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

The Committee understands the Service is finishing Tribal consultation for the substance abuse, suicide prevention, and domestic violence funding and encourages the Service to timely complete this phase of the process. The Committee expects the Service to take action within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act.

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

*Purchased/Referred Care.*—The recommendation includes \$977,174,000 for purchased/referred care, an increase of \$12,355,000 above the enacted level.

*Public Health Nursing.*—The recommendation includes \$94,744,000 for public health nursing, an increase of \$2,760,000 above the enacted level.

*Health Education.*—The recommendation includes \$20,677,000 for health education, an increase of \$109,000 above the enacted level.

*Community Health Representatives.*—The bill does not agree to the proposal to reduce the community health representatives program. The recommendation includes \$62,888,000 for the community health representatives program, equal to the fiscal year 2020 level.

*Urban Indian Health.*—The recommendation includes \$59,314,000 for the Urban Indian Health program, \$1,630,000 above 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 \$65,314,000 for the Indian Health Professions program, equal to



the enacted level. The Committee believes this is a critical program, and the recommendation continues the program increase provided in fiscal year 2020 and continues the additional increase of \$195,000 provided in previous fiscal years to expand the Indians into Medicine program to four sites. Within funds, the recommendation also includes funding for the Quentin N. Burdick American Indians into Nursing Program, and American Indians into Psychology Program at no less than fiscal year 2020 levels.

*First Aid Kit Enhancements.*—The Committee is aware that first aid products endorsed by the Department of Defense’s Committee on Tactical Combat Casualty Care [CoTCCC] help to reduce death or trauma as a result of bleeding. The Committee believe these products could help the Service save lives, especially in rural areas where it might take significant time to transport a patient to a hospital and/or healthcare facility for appropriate treatment. Accordingly, the Committee encourages the Service to analyze incorporating CoTCCC’s hemostatic dressing of choice in healthcare facilities and vehicles and to provide a report to the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act.

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

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

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$820,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	916,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	916,000,000

The Committee has continued language from fiscal year 2020 establishing an indefinite appropriation for contract support costs estimated to be \$916,000,000, an increase of \$96,000,000. By retaining an indefinite appropriation for this account, additional funds may be provided by the Agency if its budget estimate proves to be lower than necessary to meet the legal obligation to pay the full amount due to Tribes. The Committee believes that fully funding these costs will ensure Tribes have the resources they need to deliver program services efficiently and effectively.

## PAYMENTS FOR TRIBAL LEASES

Appropriations, 2020 .....	
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	\$101,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	101,000,000

The Committee has established an indefinite appropriation, comparable to the budget request, for the compensation of operating costs associated with facilities leased or owned by Tribes and Tribal organizations for carrying out health programs under ISDEAA contracts and compacts as required by 25 U.S.C. 5324(l).

## INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$911,889,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	769,455,000
Committee recommendation .....	927,113,000

The Committee recommends \$927,113,000 for health facilities operations of the IHS. This amount is \$15,224,000 above the enacted level and includes expected pay and inflation costs.

Program changes are detailed below and in the table that accompanies the explanatory statement, and funding includes enacted levels for staffing quarters. Of the funds provided, \$25,000,000 is for the small ambulatory clinic program, equal to the enacted level. Of the small ambulatory funds, \$5,000,000 is for replacement and expansion projects. 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 also reminds the Service about the directive contained in the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–94) to provide the Committee with report identifying the criteria the agency will use to rank projects funded through demonstration authorities. The bill continues \$5,000,000 for healthcare facilities construction for the Service to enter into contracts with Tribes or Tribal organizations to carry out demonstration projects as authorized under the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (Public Law 94–437, as amended) for construction and renovation of hospitals and health centers.

The health impacts of a lack of sanitation infrastructure remain a public health crisis. The Committee is concerned delayed decisionmaking is jeopardizing these projects and directs the Service to brief the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this act on the status of discussions with other Federal partners involved to ensure funding for these projects are coordinated and completed. Within the funds provided for sanitation, \$3,000,000 is to be used for technical assistance, training, and guidance to American Indian and Alaska Native [AI/AN] sanitation system operators, families, and communities regarding the operation and maintenance of water supply and sewage disposal facilities.

The Committee believes that funds for housing 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, such as Alaska and the Great Plains, in order to ameliorate these problems. The Com-

mittee expects a report from the Service within 60 days of enactment of this act on the distribution of funds.

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

The Committee strongly supports the joint venture program and believes the Service should establish a more consistent competitive cycle between 3 and 5 years. At each competitive cycle, IHS should select a specific number of awards and allow non-selected applications to be eligible to reapply during the next competitive cycle.

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (Public Law 116–6) included a directive to the Service to work with appropriate Tribal organizations and submit a report to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of the act that includes an assessment of updated facility needs in Alaska, as well as recommendations for alternative financing options. The Committee has not received this report and strongly encourages the Service to complete and submit it. Further, if the Service cannot submit this report in a timely manner, the Committee directs the Service to respond in writing with an explanation as to why the directive cannot be completed.

The Committee acknowledges the receipt of the most recent report formulated for facility upgrades and replacement for Mt. Edgecombe in Sitka and directs the Service to work with the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium to update the cost estimates for healthcare needs.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, an agency within the National Institutes of Health, was authorized in section 311(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended (Public Law 115–141), to conduct multidisciplinary research and training activities associated with the Nation’s Hazardous Substance Superfund program. Section 126(g) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1968 (Public Law 99–499) authorizes the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences to conduct training and education of workers who are or may be engaged in activities related to hazardous waste removal or containment or emergency response.

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$81,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	73,688,000
Committee recommendation .....	81,500,000

The bill provides \$81,500,000 for the operations of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences account. This amount is \$500,000 above the enacted level to help meet the demands of the Superfund Research Program and to support research on PFAS and other contaminants of emerging concern. The Institute both leads and supports significant research on PFAS, which will result

in better remediation outcomes. The Committee continues the \$2,000,000 increase provided in fiscal year 2020 as base funds in fiscal year 2021 to further the Institute's work on PFAS and other contaminants of emerging concern. Further, of the funds provided, not less than \$1,750,000 shall be allocated to support risk reduction for Native Americans to hazardous metals mixtures from abandoned uranium mine waste.

#### AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry [ATSDR], an agency of the Public Health Service, was created in section 104(i) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Public Law 96–510). The ATSDR's primary mission is to conduct surveys and screening programs to determine relationships between exposure to toxic substances and illness. Other activities include the maintenance and annual update of a list of hazardous substances most commonly found at Superfund sites, the preparation of toxicological profiles on each such hazardous substance, consultations on health issues relating to exposure to hazardous or toxic substances, and the development and implementation of certain research activities related to ATSDR's mission.

#### TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$76,691,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	62,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	76,691,000

The bill provides a total appropriation of \$76,691,000 for the operations of the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry account. This amount is equal to the enacted level to help meet the demands of the Agency and to support further PFAS and other contaminants of emerging concern research and responding to communities exposed to such chemicals. The Committee continues the \$2,000,000 increase provided in fiscal year 2020 as base funds in fiscal year 2021 to further the Agency's work on PFAS and other contaminants of emerging concern.

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

*Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances [PFAS].*—The Committee recognizes the importance of making information available on PFAS to understand and address the needs of communities exposed to these chemicals, and is aware that the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry [ATSDR] toxicological profile for four PFAS substances prepared pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 9604(i)(2) has been released as a draft for public comment. This information is critically important to Federal and State efforts to respond and strengthen the effectiveness of drinking water advisories or standards for these materials. Therefore, ATSDR is directed to publish to the Federal Register within 15 days of enactment of the final toxicological profile, which includes the chemicals perfluorooctanoic

acid [PFOA], perfluorooctane sulfonic acid [PFOS], perfluorononanoic acid [PFNA], and perfluorohexane sulfonic acid [PFHxS]. Furthermore, within 15 days of enactment of this act, ATSDR is directed to work with the appropriate Federal partners to submit a report to the Committee identifying any changes made after January 30, 2020, to the toxicology profile of the PFAS substances, as well as include ATSDR's recommendations for next steps for addressing health concerns related to PFAS.

*Pediatric Environmental Health Specialty Units.*—The Committee recognizes the importance of the Pediatric Environmental Health Specialty Units [PEHSUs] program and its support from ATSDR in helping to identify environmental risks to the health of children and reproductive-age adults. The Committee encourages ATSDR to expand its support for PEHSUs and to direct PEHSUs to focus on outreach and education to communities affected by pediatric cancer clusters and States with abnormally high incidences of pediatric cancer.

*Areas with High Incidence of Pediatric Cancer.*—The Committee acknowledges that it has received a report from ATSDR that provides details on the geographic variation in pediatric cancer incidence in the United States. The Committee urges the Agency to conduct public outreach and provide education to communities affected by pediatric cancer clusters and States with abnormally high incidences of pediatric cancer. The Committee directs the Agency to brief the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this act regarding its actions to improve awareness by communities of possible contributing factors to pediatric cancer, including environmental factors.

## OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

### EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

#### COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

The Council on Environmental Quality [CEQ] and the Office of Environmental Quality were established by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Public Law 91–190) and the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970 (Public Law 91–224), respectively. The Council serves as a source of environmental expertise and policy analysis for the White House, Executive Office of the President, and other Federal agencies. CEQ promulgates regulations binding on all Federal agencies to implement the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (Public Law 91–190) and resolves interagency environmental disputes informally and through issuance of findings and recommendations.

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$2,994,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	3,500,000
Committee recommendation .....	3,500,000

The bill provides \$3,500,000 for the operations of the Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality account. This amount is \$506,000 above the enacted level.

CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD

The Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board was authorized by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (Public Law 101-549) to investigate accidental releases of certain chemicals substances that result in, or may cause, serious injury, death, substantial property damage, or serious adverse effects on human health. It became operational in fiscal year 1998.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$12,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	10,200,000
Committee recommendation .....	12,000,000

The bill provides \$12,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, equal to the fiscal year 2020 level. The Board has the important responsibility of independently investigating industrial chemical accidents and collaborating with industry and professional organizations to share safety lessons that can prevent catastrophic incidents and the Committee expects this work to continue.

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

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

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$7,500,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	4,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	4,000,000

The bill provides \$4,000,000 for the 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. The Committee supports efforts to close the Office because its primary relocation function has reached its conclusion.

The Committee remains concerned about matters related to the closure and transition of the office, including making sure all financial statements are complete for audit. Additionally, the Committee continues to direct the Office to work with Bureau of Indian Affairs and affected Tribes. The Committee also continues to urge the ONHIR to work with the appropriate congressional authorizing Committee to develop legislation as necessary to affect its closure upon consultation.

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT

The Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development [IAIA] was originally founded in 1962 as a Bureau of Indian Affairs high school. The Institute was moved out of

the BIA in 1988 to become a federally chartered 4-year college governed by a board of trustees appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. Its mission is to serve as the national center of research, training, language, and scholarship for Native Americans and Alaska Natives through the 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, 2020 .....	\$10,458,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	10,710,000
Committee recommendation .....	10,710,000

The recommendation provides \$10,710,000 for the Institute of American Indian Arts, an increase of \$252,000 above the enacted level.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Congress established the Smithsonian Institution in 1846 to administer a large bequest left to the United States by James Smithson, an English scientist, for the purpose of establishing in Washington, DC, an institution “for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.” The act establishing the Smithsonian provided for the administration of the trust, independent of the Government itself, by a Board of Regents and a Secretary, who were given broad discretion in the use of these funds. The board was to be composed of both private citizens and members of all three branches of the Federal Government in order to ensure “the wise and faithful use” of the Institution’s funds. The trust funds were permanently loaned to the U.S. Department of the Treasury to be maintained in a separate account, with the interest from that money used for the operation of the Institution. Construction of the Smithsonian Castle was completed in 1855 and collections that the Government had accepted on behalf of the Institution were moved into the building. Today, the Smithsonian Institution is the world’s largest museum and research complex, housing approximately 144 million objects and specimens and receiving an estimated 25 million visitors annually.

Its facilities include 19 museums and galleries, the National Zoo, and nine research facilities, most located in or near Washington, D.C., with others in Massachusetts, New York, Florida, Arizona, Hawaii, and the Republic of Panama. The Smithsonian’s growth continues as construction proceeds on the National Museum of African American History and Culture, authorized by Congress in 2003 and scheduled to open to the public in 2020.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$793,658,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	820,313,000
Committee recommendation .....	798,521,000

The bill provides \$798,521,000 for salaries and expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, an increase of \$4,863,000 above the 2020 enacted level. Unless otherwise detailed, increases above the fiscal year 2020 level account for fixed and related pay costs for the Institution.

The Committee understands the role the Institution has played as a source of learning and inspiration and appreciates the challenges the Institution must overcome to keep the museums open and available to the public. The Committee understands the importance of collaboration and partnerships and strongly encourages [areas], such as the National Zoological Park [Zoo], to work with external sources to provide support in pathological research, services, and training to augment the existing needs of the Zoo. The recommendation maintains the amounts provided in fiscal year 2020 for the National Museum of African American History and Culture for partnerships activities related to the recent discovery of the last known slave ship to arrive in the United States, the *Clotilda*, and supports educational and community engagement related to the vessel discovery. The Committee also supports collaborations with outside partners to accelerate use of digital technology to develop user-friendly, customizable content and tools to make the Smithsonian's artifacts and collections, specifically including the music and historic collections of the Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage, more accessible for teachers and students so that these resources can enhance school curriculums to deepen understanding of U.S. history and civics education, to foster civic engagement, and to expand much-needed digital access to educational experiences and resources.

The Committee provides a total of \$341,398,000 for Facilities Services, of which \$100,261,000 is for Facilities Maintenance and \$241,137,000 is for Facilities Operations, Security, and Support. The Committee includes a one-time funding level of \$20,000,000 to address deferred maintenance backlog and repair with direction this work is to be performed with contractor support. The Committee notes this is a surge of funding to address priority needs, consistent with other non-recurring funding provided to the Institution in fiscal year 2020, and is not considered a permanent funding level for this activity. Additionally, within the amounts provided for salaries and expenses, the National Museum of African American History and Culture is fully funded and security increases for museums are provided.

The creation of a Museum of the American Latino within the Smithsonian Institution at some future date continues to be a strongly supported priority. Until such time, the Smithsonian Latino Center, which was formed in 1997 with the goal of promoting the inclusion of Latino contributions in the Institution's exhibitions, collections, and public outreach programs, should continue this important work. In accordance with the recommendations provided to Congress and the President of the United States in the May 2011 report by the National Museum of the American Latino Commission, created by Public Law 110-229, the Committee continues to urge collaboration between the Smithsonian and appropriate Federal and local organizations for Latino programming, exhibitions, collections, and outreach at the Institution. The Fur-



ther Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–94) provided additional funding for the Latino and Asian Pacific initiatives, as well as the Women’s Initiative. The recommendation continues the increases enacted in fiscal year 2020 and strongly encourages the Institution to find innovative ways to continue to share the contributions these individuals have contributed to the American experience.

The Committee supports the Institution’s American Women’s History Initiative, launched in 2018, to celebrate and deepen the public’s understanding of the contributions of American women. American women have made invaluable contributions to our country across such diverse fields as government, business, medicine, law, literature, sports, entertainment, the arts, and the military, but there is no comprehensive museum anywhere in the United States dedicated to the full story of women’s history. In 2014, Congress established a Congressional Commission to study the potential for an American museum of women’s history. This commission recommended the establishment of such a museum governed by the Institution. The Committee maintains the \$5,000,000 enacted in fiscal year 2020 to continue the American Women’s History Initiative programming concurrent with efforts to establish a permanent American Women’s History Museum.

The Committee is concerned with the pace of the Smithsonian Institution’s efforts to repatriate human remains, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony pursuant to the National Museum of the American Indian Act [NMAI Act] (Public Law 105–185). Within 90 days of enactment of this act, the Smithsonian Institution shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Such report shall include: (1) efforts undertaken in consultation with federally recognized Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian Organizations [NHO] to expedite the repatriation process and to make cultural affiliation determinations as efficiently and effectively as possible using reasonable and equitable standards of evidence, such as the preponderance of evidence standard included in the NMAI Act; (2) efforts to develop a process for consultation with federally recognized Indian Tribes and NHOs to repatriate Culturally Unidentifiable Human Remains or those human remains or funerary objects for which the National Museum of Natural History is unable to determine a relationship or shared group identity with an Indian Tribe or NHO; (3) efforts to establish an independent administrative appeals process for federally recognized Tribes and NHOs to appeal decisions made by the Repatriation Office, the Repatriation Review Committee, or the Board of Regents; (4) the Smithsonian’s progress toward a completion of a comprehensive inventory of both human remains and associated grave goods, including those which have been acquired since the completion of original inventories; and (5) the Smithsonian’s progress to-date in implementing the NMAI Act, as well as an estimated timeframe for completion of its repatriation responsibilities.

## FACILITIES CAPITAL

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$253,700,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	290,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	183,700,000

The bill includes \$183,700,000 for the Smithsonian Institution's Facilities Capital program, which is \$70,000,000 below the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. The decrease in funding is directly attributable to the decrease in Federal funds necessary for the National Air and Space Museum [NASM] renovation. Within these funds, \$152,100,000 is provided for revitalization efforts with \$31,600,000 designated for planning and design efforts. Funding has been continued for the National Air and Space Museum and other high priority revitalization projects.

The Committee understands the Institution is nearing the end of the multi-year, multi-phase renovation project for the NASM, including the necessary replacement of the building's facade. The Committee includes \$55,000,000 for the NASM's renovation, which is the full amount requested to complete the museum renovation project. The Committee reminds the Institution that when funding was provided for this renovation, the facilities capital account received a 133 percent increase. The Committee routinely provides funding surges to complete large construction projects. Once a project is complete, funding is rebalanced by returning to pre-surge levels. The funding levels provided in this act are consistent with this historic practice.

Within the amounts provided, the Committee supports the request from the Institution for design of a joint art storage facility with the National Gallery of Art. The Committee understands that the agencies are currently negotiating how such a shared facility will operate once constructed and expects the agencies to brief the Committee within 90 days of enactment of this act regarding the details.

## 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, 2020 .....	\$147,022,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	147,174,000
Committee recommendation .....	150,622,000

The bill provides \$150,622,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Gallery of Art. This amount is \$3,600,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level and \$3,448,000 above the request. The distribution of funds among the Gallery's various activities is displayed in the table that accompanies this explanatory statement.

## REPAIR, RESTORATION, AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$26,203,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	14,413,000
Committee recommendation .....	25,203,000

The bill provides \$25,203,000 for major repairs, restoration, and renovation of the Gallery's buildings. This amount is \$1,000,000 below the enacted level and \$10,790,000 above the request. Within the amounts provided, the Committee supports the request from the Gallery for design of a joint art storage facility with the Smithsonian Institution. The Committee understands that the agencies are currently negotiating how such a shared facility will operate once constructed and expects the agencies to brief the Committees within 90 days of enactment regarding the details.

## 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 non-appropriated funds such as ticket sales, auxiliary income, investment income, and private contributions that support performing arts programming and administrative activities.

## OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$25,690,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	26,400,000
Committee recommendation .....	26,400,000

The bill provides \$26,400,000 for the operations and maintenance of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and makes funding available for two fiscal years.

## CAPITAL REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$17,800,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	14,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	17,090,000

The bill provides \$17,090,000 for the Kennedy Center’s capital repair and restoration program. Funds provided above the request are to address critical safety, security, and capital repair and restoration needs.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

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

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$14,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	8,211,000
Committee recommendation .....	14,000,000

The bill provides \$14,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, equal to the request. The Committee believes the Center provides an important mission that serves U.S. policy makers and expects operations to be maintained as in previous years.

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, 2020 .....	\$162,250,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	30,175,000
Committee recommendation .....	162,250,000

The bill provides \$162,250,000 for grants and administration of the National Endowment for the Arts, equal to the enacted level. The NEA is to be commended for its efforts related to Creative

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

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

The National Endowment for the Humanities [NEH] was established by the 1965 National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act (Public Law 89–209) 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 longstanding 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 six territories.

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$162,250,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	33,420,000
Committee recommendation .....	162,250,000

The bill provides \$162,250,000 for grants and administration of the National Endowment for the Humanities, equal to the 2020 enacted level. The Committee includes \$4,172,000 for a new “A More Perfect Union” initiative for the Endowment. The Committee encourages the NEH to incorporate and continue the two popular components of the former “We the People” initiative grant opportunities, the National Digital Newspapers Program, and the Landmarks of American History and Culture workshops as part of the new initiative or with other funds. The Committee encourages NEH to provide support to projects that focus on our Nation’s history and culture, including Russian orthodox sacred sites and churches listed on the National Register of Historic places in need of restoration. Additionally, the Committee urges the Endowment to consider applications which focus on the complex and historically significant narratives of communities tied to recently discovered sites of the transatlantic slave trade, such as the Clotilda, the last known slave ship to arrive in the United States. The distribution

of funds among the agency’s various activities is displayed in the table that accompanies this explanatory 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 (Public Law 106–214).

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$3,240,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	3,240,000
Committee recommendation .....	3,240,000

The bill provides \$3,240,000 for salaries and expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts, equal to the enacted level.

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, 2020 .....	\$5,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	.....
Committee recommendation .....	5,000,000

The bill provides \$5,000,000, for the National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program administered by the Commission of Fine Arts. Grant funds should be distributed consistent with the established formula and eligibility requirements used in fiscal year 2020.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89–665) established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation as an independent Federal agency. The Council’s mission is to pro-

mote the preservation, enhancement, and productive use of our Nation's historic resources, and to advise the President and Congress on national historic preservation policy. It also provides a forum for discussion of Federal activities, programs, and policies that affect historic properties. One of the principal responsibilities of the Council is to implement section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Public Law 89-665), which requires that the Council be given an opportunity to comment on the impacts of projects or actions undertaken by other Federal agencies on sites or structures eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$7,378,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	7,400,000
Committee recommendation .....	7,400,000

The bill provides \$7,400,000 for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

*Railroad Rights-of-Way.*—The Committee recognizes that Section 11504 of the FAST Act (Public Law 114-94) directed the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, by June 2, 2017, to “issue a final exemption of railroad rights-of-way from review under chapter 3061 of title 54 consistent with the exemption for interstate highways approved on March 10, 2005 (70 Fed. Reg. 11,928).” The Committee encourages the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to continue working collaboratively with the Federal Railroad Administration and with project proponents to implement an exemption for railroad rights-of-way consistent with current law to provide the same relief offered to the interstate highway system.

#### NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

The National Capital Planning Commission [NCPC] was established in 1924 as a park planning agency. Two years later, the agency's role was expanded to include more comprehensive planning. The National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (Public Law 592) 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, 2020 .....	\$8,124,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	8,124,000
Committee recommendation .....	8,124,000

The bill provides \$8,124,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Capital Planning Commission, equal to the enacted level.

#### UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum was created by Congress in 1980 through Public Law 96-388 with the mandate to operate and maintain a permanent living memorial museum to the victims of the Holocaust; provide appropriate ways for the Nation

to commemorate the victims of the Holocaust through the annual national civic observances known as the Days of Remembrance; and carry out the recommendations of the President’s Commission on the Holocaust. The building that houses the museum was constructed with private funds and opened to the public in 1993. Since that time, the museum has attracted four to five times the number of expected visitors and has been highly successful in its 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, 2020 .....	\$60,388,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	60,388,000
Committee recommendation .....	60,888,000

The bill provides \$60,888,000 for operations of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, \$500,000 above the enacted level and the request.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$1,800,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	1,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	1,000,000

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

WOMEN’S SUFFRAGE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	.....
Committee recommendation .....	.....

The bill does not include funding for the Women’s Suffrage Centennial Commission, as authorized by title VII of Public Law 115–31, because the work of the Commission is complete, and included 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 (Public Law 112–272) 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. Construction has commenced on the National World War I Memorial at Pershing Park in Washington, DC.



SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$7,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	6,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	7,000,000

The bill provides \$7,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the World War I Centennial Commission, equal to the enacted level and an increase of \$1,000,000 above the request.

ALYCE SPOTTED BEAR NATIVE CHILDREN’S COMMISSION

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$500,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	.....
Committee recommendation .....	500,000

The bill includes \$500,000 for the Alyce Spotted Bear Native Children’s Commission, Public Law 114–244. The Committee continues the direction that the Commission must conduct a comprehensive study of Federal, State, local, and Tribal programs that serve Native children. The Committee understands that due to a delay in receiving initial funding, many meetings could not be organized; therefore, the Committee has made funding available for 2 years in order for meetings necessary to the study to occur.

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. Restricts awards of no-bid contracts.

SEC. 411. Requires the public disclosure of certain reports.

SEC. 412. Continues a provision which delineates the grant guidelines for the National Endowment for the Arts.

SEC. 413. Continues a provision which delineates the program priorities for the National Endowment for the Arts.

SEC. 414. Retains certain reporting requirements regarding the status of appropriations balances.

SEC. 415. Continues provision regarding grazing permits on Forest Service lands.

SEC. 416. Prohibits the use of funds to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

SEC. 417. Addresses the humane transfer of excess animals.

SEC. 418. Extends authorities relating to the disposal of Forest Service facilities.

SEC. 419. Continues standards for the use of American iron and steel for certain infrastructure projects.

SEC. 420. Continues authority for the Secretary of the Interior to enter into training agreements and to transfer excess equipment and supplies for wildfires.

SEC. 421. Extends existing authority to collect recreation fees.

SEC. 422. Provides procedures for reprogramming of funds.

SEC. 423. Continues a provision through fiscal year 2020 authorizing the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to consider local contractors when awarding contracts for certain activities on public lands.

SEC. 424. Extends the authority for the Shasta-Trinity Marina fee for 1 year.

SEC. 425. Extends the authority for the Interpretive Association for 1 year.

SEC. 426. Extends the authority for Puerto Rico Schooling for 1 year.

SEC. 427. Extends the authority for Forest Botanical Products fee collection for 1 year.

SEC. 428. Extends the authority for Alaska Native Regional Health entities for 1 year.

SEC. 429. Extends the authority for the Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act for 1 year.

SEC. 430. Addresses timber sales involving Alaska western red and yellow cedar.

SEC. 431. Continues prohibition of any rules that would require the regulation of emissions from livestock.

SEC. 432. Continues prohibition on EPA using funds to implement a mandatory greenhouse gas reporting system for manure management systems.

SEC. 433. Continues prohibition on regulation of fishing tackle and ammunition under the Toxic Substances Control Act.

SEC. 434. Addresses carbon emissions from forest biomass.

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

SEC. 436. 105(1) Lease Rulemaking requirement.

SEC. 437. Provides funding allocations for projects pursuant to Public Law 116–152.

SEC. 438. General provision regarding expenditure of funds.

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.
- Sums provided appropriated to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for the endangered species program.
- 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.
- \$1,184,755,000 for the Hazardous Substance Superfund.
- \$36,186,000 for State and Tribal assistance grants: Alaska Native Villages.
- \$1,638,826,000 for State and Tribal assistance grants: Clean Water SRF.
- \$1,126,088,000 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.
- \$162,250,000 for the National Endowment for the Arts.
- \$162,250,000 for the National Endowment for the Humanities.

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

Pursuant to paragraph 7(c) of rule XXVI, on September 00, 2020, 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, 2021, 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.”

The Committee bill as recommended contains no such provisions.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021  
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
Management of Lands and Resources					
Land Resources:					
Rangeland management .....	105,921	94,648	105,921		+ 11,273
Forestry management .....	10,135	10,280	10,135		- 145
Cultural resources management .....	18,631	15,304	18,631		+ 3,327
Wild horse and burro management .....	101,555	116,810	115,745	+ 14,190	- 1,065
Subtotal .....	236,242	237,042	250,432	+ 14,190	+ 13,390
Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management:					
Wildlife habitat management .....	130,848	83,469	134,848	+ 4,000	+ 51,379
Threatened and endangered species .....	(21,567)		(21,567)		(+ 21,567)
Aquatic habitat management .....	55,656	31,695	55,656		+ 23,961
Subtotal .....	186,504	115,164	190,504	+ 4,000	+ 75,340
Recreation Management:					
Wilderness management .....	18,264	16,639	18,264		+ 1,625
Recreation resources management .....	57,465	59,037	57,465		- 1,572
Subtotal .....	75,729	75,676	75,729		+ 53
Energy and Minerals:					
Oil and Gas					
Oil and gas management .....	90,947	89,560	92,447	+ 1,500	+ 2,887
Oil and gas inspection and enforcement .....	48,925	49,613	48,925		- 688
Subtotal, Oil and Gas .....	139,872	139,173	141,372	+ 1,500	+ 2,199
Coal management .....	15,868	18,895	16,868	+ 1,000	- 2,027

Other mineral resources .....	12,303	11,771	12,303	.....	+ 532
Renewable energy .....	29,061	29,471	30,561	+ 1,500	+ 1,090
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals .....	197,104	199,310	201,104	+ 4,000	+ 1,794
Realty and Ownership Management:					
Alaska conveyance .....	22,797	22,464	25,797	+ 3,000	+ 3,333
Cadastral, lands, and realty management .....	51,328	55,050	54,328	+ 3,000	- 722
Subtotal .....	74,125	77,514	80,125	+ 6,000	+ 2,611
Resource Protection and Maintenance:					
Resource management planning .....	67,125	48,129	67,125	.....	+ 18,996
Resource protection and law enforcement .....	27,616	27,200	27,616	.....	+ 416
Abandoned mine/lands and hazardous materials management .....	38,500	27,812	38,500	.....	+ 10,688
Subtotal .....	133,241	103,141	133,241	.....	+ 30,100
Transportation and Facilities Maintenance:					
Annual maintenance .....	40,000	40,056	43,000	+ 3,000	+ 2,944
Deferred maintenance .....	75,000	45,494	34,669	- 40,331	- 10,825
Subtotal .....	115,000	85,550	77,669	- 37,331	- 7,881
Workforce and Organizational Support:					
Administrative support .....	58,694	51,875	51,875	- 6,819	.....
Bureauwide fixed costs .....	90,480	94,503	90,480	.....	- 4,023
Information technology management .....	26,077	24,444	26,077	.....	+ 1,633
Subtotal .....	175,251	170,822	168,432	- 6,819	- 2,390
National landscape conservation system, base program .....	43,819	37,634	43,819	.....	+ 6,185
Communication site management .....	2,000	2,000	2,000	.....	.....
Offsetting collections .....	- 2,000	- 2,000	- 2,000	.....	.....
Subtotal, Management of lands and resources .....	1,237,015	1,101,853	1,221,055	- 15,960	+ 119,202
Mining Law Administration:					
Administration .....	40,196	39,696	40,196	.....	+ 500
Offsetting collections .....	- 61,000	- 63,000	- 63,000	- 2,000	.....
Subtotal, Mining Law Administration .....	- 20,804	- 23,304	- 22,804	- 2,000	+ 500

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
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Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
General Rescission—Management of Lands and Resources .....	-19,000			+19,000	
Total, Management of Lands and Resources .....	1,197,211	1,078,549	1,198,251	+1,040	+119,702
Construction					
Rescission .....	-5,400			+5,400	
Land Acquisition					
Acquisitions .....	13,300			-13,300	
Acquisition Management .....	2,500			-2,500	
Recreational Access .....	13,000	3,000		-13,000	-3,000
Emergencies, Hardships, and Inholdings .....	3,500			-3,500	
Subtotal .....	32,300	3,000		-32,300	-3,000
Rescission .....	-2,367	-8,000	-5,400	-3,033	+2,600
Total, Land Acquisition .....	29,933	-5,000	-5,400	-35,333	-400
Oregon and California Grant Lands					
Western Oregon resources management .....	98,540	101,977	98,540		-3,437
Western Oregon information and resource data systems .....	1,798		1,798		+1,798
Western Oregon transportation & facilities maintenance .....	10,642	9,712	10,642		+930
Western Oregon construction and acquisition .....	335	335	335		
Western Oregon national monument .....	779	785	779		-6
Total, Oregon and California Grant Lands .....	112,094	112,809	112,094		-715



Range Improvements								
Current appropriations	10,000	10,000	10,000					
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures								
Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures	26,000	28,000	28,000	+ 2,000				
Offsetting fees	- 26,000	- 28,000	- 28,000	- 2,000				
Total, Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures								
Miscellaneous Trust Funds and Permanent Operating Funds								
Current appropriations	26,000	26,000	26,000					
TOTAL, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	1,369,838	1,222,358	1,340,945	- 28,893				+ 118,587
UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE								
Resource Management								
Ecological Services:								
Listing								
Planning and consultation	20,318	9,375	20,267	- 51				+ 10,892
Conservation and restoration	109,016	107,818	108,751	- 265				+ 933
(National Wetlands Inventory)	33,696	28,586	34,117	+ 421				+ 5,531
(Coastal Barrier Resources Act)	(3,471)		(3,471)					(+ 3,471)
Recovery	(1,390)		(1,390)					(+ 1,390)
	102,982	98,368	102,781	- 201				+ 4,413
Subtotal	266,012	244,147	265,916	- 96				+ 21,769
Habitat conservation:								
Partners for fish and wildlife	56,951	57,241	56,859	- 92				- 382
Coastal programs	13,375	12,913	13,360	- 15				+ 447
Subtotal	70,326	70,154	70,219	- 107				+ 65
National Wildlife Refuge System:								
Wildlife and habitat management								
Visitor services	238,612	249,465	238,568	- 44				- 10,897
Refuge law enforcement	74,227	86,819	74,033	- 194				- 12,786
Conservation planning	41,000	44,067	40,907	- 93				- 3,160
Refuge maintenance	2,523		2,523					+ 2,523
	146,042	144,970	145,822	- 220				+ 852

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Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
Subtotal .....	502,404	525,321	501,853	-551	-23,468
Conservation and Enforcement:					
Migratory bird management .....	47,457	48,993	47,373	-84	-1,620
Law enforcement .....	82,053	77,478	86,860	+4,807	+9,382
International affairs .....	18,826	18,893	18,792	-34	-101
Subtotal .....	148,336	145,364	153,025	+4,689	+7,661
Fish and Aquatic Conservation:					
National fish hatchery system operations .....	64,272	55,989	65,551	+1,279	+9,562
Maintenance and equipment .....	25,846	26,111	25,822	-24	-289
Aquatic habitat and species conservation .....	115,359	74,014	117,452	+2,093	+43,438
Subtotal .....	205,477	156,114	208,825	+3,348	+52,711
Cooperative landscape conservation .....	12,500	.....	12,500	.....	+12,500
Science Support:					
Adaptive science .....	10,517	.....	10,517	.....	+10,517
Service science .....	6,750	.....	6,750	.....	+6,750
Subtotal .....	17,267	.....	17,267	.....	+17,267
General Operations:					
Central office operations .....	20,758	28,280	25,758	+5,000	-2,522
Management and Administration .....	49,166	45,989	44,166	-5,000	-1,823
Service-wide bill paying .....	35,770	35,748	35,770	.....	+22
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation .....	7,022	5,000	7,022	.....	+2,022
National Conservation Training Center .....	26,014	21,860	26,014	.....	+4,154
Aviation Management .....	3,237	3,240	3,237	.....	-3
Subtotal .....	141,967	140,117	141,967	.....	+1,850

Total, Resource Management .....	1,364,289	1,281,217	1,371,572	+ 7,283	+ 90,355
<b>Construction</b>					
Construction and rehabilitation:					
Line item construction projects .....	9,093	5,398	5,398	- 3,695	
Bridge and dam safety programs .....	1,232	2,427	2,427	+ 1,195	
Nationwide engineering service .....	5,368	5,467	5,368		- 99
Deferred maintenance .....	14,011		5,000	- 9,011	+ 5,000
Subtotal .....	29,704	13,292	18,193	- 11,511	+ 4,901
Total, Construction .....	29,704	13,292	18,193	- 11,511	+ 4,901
<b>Land Acquisition</b>					
Acquisitions .....	31,250			- 31,250	
Acquisition Management .....	13,000	9,598		- 13,000	- 9,598
Recreational Access .....	8,000	3,000		- 8,000	- 3,000
Emergencies, Hardships, Inholdings, and Exchanges .....	6,500	338		- 6,500	- 338
Exchanges .....	1,500			- 1,500	
Land Protection Planning .....	465			- 465	
Highlands Conservation Act Grants .....	10,000			- 10,000	
Subtotal .....	70,715	12,936		- 70,715	- 12,936
Rescission .....	- 3,628	- 2,000		+ 3,628	+ 2,000
Total, Land Acquisition .....	67,087	10,936		- 67,087	- 10,936
<b>Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund</b>					
Grants and Administration:					
Conservation grants .....	13,000		13,000		+ 13,000
HCP assistance grants .....	8,000		8,000		+ 8,000
Administration .....	2,702		2,702		+ 2,702
Subtotal .....	23,702		23,702		+ 23,702
Land Acquisition:					
Species recovery land acquisition .....	11,162			- 11,162	
HCP land acquisition grants to states .....	19,638			- 19,638	

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Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
Subtotal .....	30,800	.....	.....	- 30,800	.....
Subtotal, Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund .....	54,502	.....	23,702	- 30,800	+ 23,702
Rescission .....	- 18,771	- 8,000	- 10,000	+ 8,771	- 2,000
Total, Cooperative Endangered Species Fund .....	35,731	- 8,000	13,702	- 22,029	+ 21,702
National Wildlife Refuge Fund					
Payments in lieu of taxes .....	13,228	.....	13,228	.....	+ 13,228
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund					
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund .....	46,000	40,000	46,000	.....	+ 6,000
Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation					
Migratory bird grants .....	4,910	3,900	4,910	.....	+ 1,010
Multinational Species Conservation Fund					
African elephant conservation fund .....	3,450	1,401	3,450	.....	+ 2,049
Asian elephant conservation fund .....	2,110	845	2,110	.....	+ 1,265
Rhinceros and tiger conservation fund .....	4,650	1,865	4,650	.....	+ 2,785
Great ape conservation fund .....	2,700	1,071	2,700	.....	+ 1,629
Marine turtle conservation fund .....	2,090	818	2,090	.....	+ 1,272
Total, Multinational Species Conservation Fund .....	15,000	6,000	15,000	.....	+ 9,000
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants					
State wildlife grants (formula) .....	55,000	29,286	55,000	.....	+ 25,714
State wildlife grants (competitive) .....	7,362	2,000	7,362	.....	+ 5,362

Tribal wildlife grants .....	5,209			5,209		+ 5,209
Total, State and tribal wildlife grants .....	67,571	31,286		67,571		+ 36,285
Administrative Provision						
TOTAL, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE .....	1,643,520	1,378,631		1,550,176		+ 171,545
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE						
Operation of the National Park System						
Park Management:						
Resource stewardship .....	342,033	326,889		346,459		+ 19,570
Visitor services .....	257,645	243,174		263,937		+ 20,763
Park protection .....	372,370	366,188		387,872		+ 21,684
Facility operations and maintenance .....	859,175	844,151		893,917		+ 49,766
Park support .....	552,182	539,123		554,877		+ 15,754
Subtotal .....	2,383,405	2,319,525		2,447,062		+ 127,537
External administrative costs .....	193,587	197,165		199,541		+ 2,376
Medical Services Fund .....				2,000		+ 2,000
Total, Operation of the National Park System .....	2,576,992	2,516,690		2,648,603		+ 131,913
National Recreation and Preservation						
Natural programs .....	15,757	11,478		15,963		+ 4,485
Cultural programs .....	31,127	20,648		31,709		+ 11,061
International park affairs .....	1,903	1,000		1,924		+ 924
Environmental and compliance review .....	435	400		443		+ 43
Grant administration .....				2,004		+ 2,004
Heritage Partnership Programs .....	21,944	398		21,944		+ 21,546
Total, National Recreation and Preservation .....	71,166	33,924		73,987		+ 40,063
Historic Preservation Fund						
State historic preservation offices .....	52,675	26,934		57,000		+ 4,325
Tribal grants .....	13,735	5,738		16,000		+ 2,265
Competitive grants .....	18,750			20,750		+ 2,000

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Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
Save America's Treasures grants .....	16,000	.....	16,500	+500	+16,500
Paul Bruhn Historic Revitalization grants .....	7,500	.....	7,500	.....	+7,500
Grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities .....	10,000	8,000	10,250	+250	+2,250
Semiquincentennial Sites .....	.....	.....	10,000	+10,000	+10,000
Total, Historic Preservation Fund .....	118,660	40,672	138,000	+19,340	+97,328
Construction					
General Program:					
Line item construction and maintenance .....	282,956	131,788	138,788	-144,168	+7,000
Emergency and unscheduled .....	3,848	4,839	6,848	+3,000	+2,009
Housing .....	2,922	.....	2,924	+2	+2,924
Dam safety .....	1,247	.....	1,250	+3	+1,250
Equipment replacement .....	13,474	.....	13,474	.....	+13,474
Planning, construction .....	29,453	15,183	29,453	.....	+14,270
Construction program management .....	45,180	35,157	45,180	.....	+10,023
General management plans .....	10,265	5,682	11,057	+792	+5,375
Total, Construction .....	389,345	192,649	248,974	-140,371	+56,325
Land Acquisition and State Assistance					
Assistance to States:					
State conservation grants (formula) .....	110,000	.....	.....	-110,000	.....
State conservation grants (competitive) .....	25,000	.....	.....	-25,000	.....
Administrative expenses .....	5,000	.....	.....	-5,000	.....
Subtotal .....	140,000	.....	.....	-140,000	.....
National Park Service:					
Acquisitions .....	28,400	.....	.....	-28,400	.....



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Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
Terrestrial, freshwater and marine environments .....	38,415	.....	.....	- 38,415	.....
Invasive species .....	23,330	.....	.....	- 23,330	.....
Cooperative research units .....	24,000	.....	24,000	.....	+ 24,000
Total, Ecosystems .....	170,544	127,337	258,227	+ 87,683	+ 130,890
Land Resources:					
National Land Imaging .....	98,894	.....	.....	- 98,894	.....
Land change science .....	29,045	.....	.....	- 29,045	.....
National and Regional Climate Adaptation Science Centers .....	38,335	.....	.....	- 38,335	.....
Total, Land Resources .....	166,274	.....	.....	- 166,274	.....
Energy and Mineral Resources:					
Mineral resources .....	.....	.....	59,869	+ 59,869	+ 59,869
Energy resources .....	.....	.....	30,172	+ 30,172	+ 30,172
Total, Energy and Mineral Resources .....	.....	.....	90,041	+ 90,041	+ 90,041
Energy, Minerals, and Environmental Health:					
Mineral and Energy Resources:					
Mineral resources .....	59,869	60,664	.....	- 59,869	- 60,664
Energy resources .....	30,172	30,517	.....	- 30,172	- 30,517
Subtotal .....	90,041	91,181	.....	- 90,041	- 91,181
Environmental Health:					
Contaminant biology .....	10,397	.....	.....	- 10,397	.....
Toxic substances hydrology .....	13,098	.....	.....	- 13,098	.....



Subtotal .....	23,495	91,181	.....	.....	- 23,495	.....
Total, Energy, Minerals, and Environmental Health .....	113,536	.....	.....	.....	- 113,536	- 91,181
Natural Hazards:						
Earthquake hazards .....	84,903	60,310	84,903	.....	.....	+ 24,593
Volcano hazards .....	30,266	27,611	30,266	.....	.....	+ 2,655
Landslide hazards .....	4,038	3,607	8,038	.....	+ 4,000	+ 4,431
Global seismographic network .....	7,153	5,397	7,153	.....	.....	+ 1,756
Geomagnetism .....	4,000	4,139	4,139	.....	+ 139	.....
Coastal/Marine hazards and resources .....	40,510	36,935	40,510	.....	.....	+ 3,575
Total, Natural Hazards .....	170,870	137,999	175,009	.....	+ 4,139	+ 37,010
Water Resources:						
Water Resources Availability Program .....	.....	71,857	.....	.....	.....	- 71,857
Water Observing Systems Program .....	.....	108,952	.....	.....	.....	- 108,952
Water Availability and Use Science Program .....	47,487	.....	58,187	.....	+ 10,700	+ 58,187
Groundwater and Streamflow Information Program .....	84,173	.....	105,173	.....	+ 21,000	+ 105,173
National Water Quality Program .....	92,460	.....	92,460	.....	.....	+ 92,460
Water Resources Research Act Program .....	10,000	.....	10,000	.....	.....	+ 10,000
Total, Water Resources .....	234,120	180,809	265,820	.....	+ 31,700	+ 85,011
Core Science Systems:						
National Land Imaging Program .....	.....	85,913	.....	.....	.....	- 85,913
National Land Imaging (Satellite Operations) .....	.....	.....	106,865	.....	+ 106,865	+ 106,865
Science, synthesis, analysis, and research .....	24,051	24,264	(84,337)	.....	(+ 84,337)	(+ 84,337)
National cooperative geologic mapping .....	34,397	21,757	25,972	.....	+ 1,921	+ 1,708
National Geospatial Program .....	79,454	80,115	34,397	.....	.....	+ 12,640
.....	.....	.....	79,454	.....	.....	- 661
Total, Core Science Systems .....	137,902	212,049	246,688	.....	+ 108,786	+ 34,639
Science Support:						
Administration and Management .....	74,881	24,617	73,787	.....	- 1,094	+ 49,170
Information Services .....	21,947	69,556	24,447	.....	+ 2,500	- 45,109
Total, Science Support .....	96,828	94,173	98,234	.....	+ 1,406	+ 4,061

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Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
<b>Facilities:</b>					
Rental payments and operations & maintenance .....	104,719	116,062	104,719		-11,343
Deferred maintenance and capital improvement .....	76,164	11,575	27,164	-49,000	+15,589
Total, Facilities .....	180,883	127,637	131,883	-49,000	+4,246
<b>TOTAL, UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY .....</b>	<b>1,270,957</b>	<b>971,185</b>	<b>1,265,902</b>	<b>-5,055</b>	<b>+294,717</b>
<b>BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT</b>					
<b>Ocean Energy Management</b>					
Renewable energy .....	23,325	26,465	28,465	+5,140	+2,000
Conventional energy .....	62,961	60,487	62,487	-474	+2,000
Environmental assessment .....	82,457	75,875	77,875	-4,582	+2,000
Marine Minerals .....	5,729	8,781	11,781	+6,052	+3,000
Executive direction .....	17,139	17,207	17,207	+68	
Subtotal .....	191,611	188,815	197,815	+6,204	+9,000
Offsetting rental receipts .....	-58,000	-61,055	-61,055	-3,055	
Cost recovery fees .....	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000		
Subtotal, offsetting collections .....	-60,000	-63,055	-63,055	-3,055	
<b>TOTAL, BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT .....</b>	<b>131,611</b>	<b>125,760</b>	<b>134,760</b>	<b>+3,149</b>	<b>+9,000</b>
<b>BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT</b>					
<b>Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement</b>					
Environmental enforcement .....	4,758	5,135	4,758		-377

Operations, safety and regulation .....	151,811	154,076	151,811	.....	-2,265
Administrative operations .....	18,150	18,538	18,150	.....	-388
Executive direction .....	18,093	18,537	18,093	.....	-444
Subtotal .....	192,812	196,286	192,812	.....	-3,474
Offsetting rental receipts .....	-23,000	-26,000	-26,000	-3,000	.....
Inspection fees .....	-43,479	-43,000	-43,000	+479	.....
Cost recovery fees .....	-3,000	-4,647	-4,647	-1,647	.....
Subtotal, offsetting collections .....	-69,479	-73,647	-73,647	-4,168	.....
Rescission .....	-4,788	-5,000	-7,400	-2,612	-2,400
Total, Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement .....	118,545	117,639	111,765	-6,780	-5,874
Oil spill research .....	14,899	12,700	14,899	.....	+2,199
TOTAL, BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT .....	133,444	130,339	126,664	-6,780	-3,675
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT					
Regulation and Technology					
Environmental protection .....	88,562	66,319	88,562	.....	+22,243
Permit fees .....	40	40	40	.....	.....
Offsetting collections .....	-40	-40	-40	.....	.....
Technology development and transfer .....	14,765	13,288	14,765	.....	+1,477
Financial management .....	505	502	505	.....	+3
Executive direction .....	13,936	12,993	13,936	.....	+943
Civil penalties (indefinite) .....	100	100	100	.....	.....
Subtotal .....	117,868	93,202	117,868	.....	+24,666
Civil penalties (offsetting collections) .....	-100	-100	-100	.....	.....
Total, Regulation and Technology .....	117,768	93,102	117,768	.....	+24,666
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund					
Environmental restoration .....	9,480	8,181	9,480	.....	+1,299
Technology development and transfer .....	3,576	3,608	3,608	+32	.....

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Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
Financial management .....	5,191	5,277	5,277	+ 86	.....
Executive direction .....	6,466	5,998	6,466	.....	+ 468
Rescission .....	.....	.....	-5,000	-5,000	-5,000
Subtotal .....	24,713	23,064	19,831	-4,882	-3,233
State grants .....	115,000	.....	115,000	.....	+115,000
Total, Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund .....	139,713	23,064	139,831	+118	+116,767
TOTAL, OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT .....	257,481	116,166	252,599	-4,882	+136,433
INDIAN AFFAIRS					
Bureau of Indian Affairs					
Operation of Indian Programs					
Tribal Government:					
Aid to tribal government .....	27,441	27,101	27,241	-200	+140
Consolidated tribal government program .....	75,681	81,686	82,096	+6,415	+410
Self governance compacts .....	180,065	178,229	179,379	-686	+1,150
New tribes .....	1,281	1,464	1,464	.....	.....
Small and needy tribes .....	5,000	4,900	5,000	.....	+100
Road maintenance .....	36,063	35,226	36,296	+233	+1,070
Tribal government program oversight .....	8,648	8,745	8,895	+247	+150
Subtotal .....	334,179	337,351	340,371	+6,192	+3,020
Human Services:					
Social services .....	51,474	51,375	51,195	-279	-180
Welfare assistance .....	74,734	16,862	76,000	+1,266	+59,138
Indian child welfare act .....	14,431	15,837	16,907	+2,476	+1,070

Housing improvement program	11,708	290	11,708	.....	+ 11,708
Human services tribal design	273	.....	290	.....	+ 17
Human services program oversight	3,065	3,126	4,126	+ 1,061	+ 1,000
Subtotal	155,685	87,490	160,226	+ 4,541	+ 72,736
Trust—Natural Resources Management:					
Natural resources, general	9,241	4,607	9,107	- 134	+ 4,500
Irrigation operations and maintenance	14,031	14,087	14,087	+ 56	.....
Rights protection implementation	41,743	40,311	42,311	+ 568	+ 2,000
Tribal management/development program	13,146	11,187	13,187	+ 41	+ 2,000
Endangered species	3,698	1,008	3,708	+ 10	+ 2,700
Cooperative landscape conservation	14,956	.....	14,956	.....	+ 14,956
Integrated resource information program	2,976	1,983	2,983	+ 7	+ 1,000
Agriculture and range	35,314	25,420	35,520	+ 206	+ 10,100
Forestry	55,473	54,076	54,636	- 837	+ 560
Water resources	12,625	10,694	12,694	+ 69	+ 2,000
Fish, wildlife and parks	16,490	14,440	16,440	- 50	+ 2,000
Minerals and Mining	.....	25,706	26,706	+ 26,706	+ 1,000
Resource management program oversight	7,126	6,207	7,807	+ 681	+ 1,600
Subtotal	226,819	209,726	254,142	+ 27,323	+ 44,416
Trust—Real Estate Services	138,097	124,190	139,463	+ 1,366	+ 15,273
Public Safety and Justice:					
Law enforcement:					
Criminal investigations and police services	215,926	216,358	220,558	+ 4,632	+ 4,200
Detention/corrections	105,338	104,807	106,907	+ 1,569	+ 2,100
Inspections/internal affairs	3,538	3,590	3,590	+ 52	.....
Law enforcement special initiatives	14,942	18,033	19,013	+ 4,071	+ 980
Indian police academy	4,939	4,735	4,985	+ 46	+ 250
Tribal justice support	25,774	22,285	26,785	+ 1,011	+ 4,500
YAWA	(3,000)	.....	(3,000)	.....	(+ 3,000)
PL 280 courts	(14,000)	.....	(15,000)	(+ 1,000)	(+ 15,000)
Law enforcement program management	6,568	6,732	6,732	+ 164	.....
Facilities operations and maintenance	18,203	13,843	18,293	+ 90	+ 4,450
Tribal courts	37,507	31,730	36,980	- 527	+ 5,250
Fire protection	1,591	1,609	1,609	+ 18	.....
Subtotal	434,326	423,722	445,452	+ 11,126	+ 21,730
Community and economic development	52,529	27,472	25,972	- 26,557	- 1,500

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 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Continued  
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Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
Executive direction and administrative services .....	235,475	236,743	239,843	+ 4,368	+ 3,100
Total, Operation of Indian Programs .....	1,577,110	1,446,694	1,605,469	+ 28,359	+ 158,775
Contract Support Costs					
Contract support costs .....	266,000	330,000	330,000	+ 64,000	.....
Indian self-determination fund .....	5,000	5,000	5,000	.....	.....
Total, Contract Support Costs .....	271,000	335,000	335,000	+ 64,000	.....
Payments for Tribal Leases					
Tribal Sec. 105(f) leases .....	.....	21,593	21,593	+ 21,593	.....
Construction					
Public safety and justice .....	42,811	10,441	42,811	.....	+ 32,370
Resources management .....	71,258	36,219	71,408	+ 150	+ 35,189
General administration .....	14,522	13,099	14,554	+ 32	+ 1,455
Subtotal .....	128,591	59,759	128,773	+ 182	+ 69,014
Rescission .....	- 2,000	.....	.....	+ 2,000	.....
Total, Construction .....	126,591	59,759	128,773	+ 2,182	+ 69,014
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians					
Unallocated .....	45,644	43,904	45,644	.....	+ 1,740
Total, Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians .....	45,644	43,904	45,644	.....	+ 1,740

	11,779	931	11,779			+ 10,848
Indian guaranteed loan program account .....	2,032,124	1,907,881	2,148,258		+ 116,134	+ 240,377
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs .....						
Bureau of Indian Education						
Operation of Indian Education Programs						
Elementary and secondary programs (forward funded):						
ISEP formula funds .....	415,351	409,589	420,838		+ 5,487	+ 11,249
ISEP program adjustments .....	5,489	5,585	5,585		+ 96	
Education program enhancements .....	14,303	10,101	14,451		+ 148	+ 4,350
Tribal education departments .....	2,500		2,500			+ 2,500
Student transportation .....	56,991	57,113	57,643		+ 652	+ 530
Early child and family development .....	18,852	19,254	19,184		+ 332	- 70
Tribal grant support costs .....	83,407	83,567	83,407			- 160
Subtotal .....	596,893	585,209	603,608		+ 6,715	+ 18,399
Post secondary programs (forward funded):						
Haskell & SJI .....	23,748	20,647	24,647		+ 899	+ 4,000
Tribal colleges and universities .....	74,282	69,782	74,282			+ 4,500
Tribal technical colleges .....	7,914	7,514	7,914			+ 400
Subtotal .....	105,944	97,943	106,843		+ 899	+ 8,900
Subtotal, forward funded education .....	702,837	683,152	710,451		+ 7,614	+ 27,299
Elementary and secondary programs:						
Facilities operations .....	74,897	67,585	67,785		- 7,112	+ 200
Facilities maintenance .....	60,906	60,749	61,999		+ 1,093	+ 1,250
Juvenile detention center education .....	500	503	503		+ 3	
Johnson O'Malley assistance grants .....	20,335	14,640	20,140		- 195	+ 5,500
Subtotal .....	156,638	143,477	150,427		- 6,211	+ 6,950
Post secondary programs:						
Tribal colleges and universities supplements .....	1,220		1,220			+ 1,220
Scholarships & adult education .....	34,333		34,333			+ 34,333
Special higher education scholarships .....	2,992		2,992			+ 2,992

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Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
Science post graduate scholarship fund .....	2,450	.....	2,450	.....	+ 2,450
Subtotal .....	40,995	.....	40,995	.....	+ 40,995
Education management:					
Education program management .....	32,300	33,686	32,956	+ 656	- 730
Education IT .....	10,307	15,344	10,344	+ 37	- 5,000
Subtotal .....	42,607	49,030	43,300	+ 693	- 5,730
Total, Operation of Indian Education Programs .....	943,077	875,659	945,173	+ 2,096	+ 69,514
Education Construction					
Replacement/School Construction .....	115,504	.....	115,504	.....	+ 115,504
Replacement Facility Construction .....	23,935	.....	23,935	.....	+ 23,935
Replacement/New Employee Housing .....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	- 1,000
Employee Housing Repair .....	13,578	5,066	13,581	+ 3	+ 8,515
Facilities Improvement and Repair .....	95,240	62,819	90,257	- 4,983	+ 27,438
Total, Education Construction .....	248,257	68,885	243,277	- 4,980	+ 174,392
Total, Bureau of Indian Education .....	1,191,334	944,544	1,188,450	- 2,884	+ 243,906
Bureau of Trust Funds Administration					
Program operations, support, and improvements .....	.....	106,633	106,633	+ 106,633	.....
(Office of Historical Accounting) .....	.....	(17,940)	(17,940)	(+ 17,940)	.....
Executive direction .....	.....	1,766	1,766	+ 1,766	.....
Subtotal, Federal Trust Programs .....	.....	108,399	108,399	+ 108,399	.....



Total, Bureau of Trust Funds Administration .....	108,399	108,399	+ 108,399	.....
Office of Special Trustee for American Indians Federal Trust Programs .....				
TOTAL, INDIAN AFFAIRS .....	3,223,458	2,960,824	+ 221,649	+ 484,283
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES				
Office of the Secretary				
Leadership and administration .....	102,356	99,473	- 11,000	- 8,117
Management services .....	29,476	28,465		+ 1,011
Total, Office of the Secretary .....	131,832	127,938	- 11,000	- 7,106
Insular Affairs				
Assistance to Territories				
Territorial Assistance:				
Office of Insular Affairs .....	9,491	9,553		
Technical assistance .....	20,800	14,671		+ 6,129
Maintenance assistance fund .....	4,375	1,023		+ 3,352
Brown tree snake .....	3,500	2,837		+ 663
Coral reef initiative and Natural Resources .....	2,625	946		+ 1,679
Empowering Insular Communities .....	6,250	2,811		+ 3,439
Compact impact .....	4,000			+ 4,000
Subtotal, Territorial Assistance .....	51,041	31,841	+ 62	+ 19,262
American Samoa operations grants .....	24,120	21,529		+ 2,591
Northern Marianas covenant grants .....	27,720	27,720		
Total, Assistance to Territories .....	102,881	81,090	+ 62	+ 21,853
(Discretionary) .....	(75,161)	(53,370)	(- 62)	(+ 21,853)
(Mandatory) .....	(27,720)	(27,720)		
Compact of Free Association—Federal services .....	7,813	2,636		+ 5,177

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Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
Enewetak support .....	650	473	650		+ 177
Payments to Marshall Islands .....		5,000			- 5,000
Total, Compact of Free Association .....	8,463	8,109	8,463		+ 354
Total, Insular Affairs .....	111,344	89,199	111,406	+ 62	+ 22,207
Office of the Solicitor					
Legal services .....	59,240	59,765	59,765	+ 525	.....
General administration .....	5,029	5,713	5,329	+ 300	- 384
Ethics .....	2,547	19,475	19,475	+ 16,928	.....
FOIA Office .....		1,860	1,860	+ 1,860	.....
Total, Office of the Solicitor .....	66,816	86,813	86,429	+ 19,613	- 384
Office of Inspector General					
Audit and investigations .....	42,605	45,000	43,605	+ 1,000	- 1,395
Administrative services and information management .....	13,381	14,342	13,381		- 961
Total, Office of Inspector General .....	55,986	59,342	56,986	+ 1,000	- 2,356
Office of Special Trustee for American Indians Federal Trust Programs					
Program operations, support, and improvements .....	109,843				.....
(Office of Historical Accounting) .....	(19,016)			- 109,843	.....
Executive direction .....	1,697			(- 19,016)	.....
Subtotal .....	111,540			- 111,540	.....

Rescission .....	- 3,000				+ 3,000	
Total, Federal Trust Programs .....	108,540				- 108,540	
TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES .....	474,518	363,292	375,653		- 98,865	+ 12,361
DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS						
Wildland Fire Management						
Fire Operations:						
Preparedness .....	332,784	368,068	359,014		+ 26,230	- 9,054
Fire suppression .....	383,657	383,657	383,657			
Subtotal .....	383,657	383,657	383,657			
Subtotal, Fire operations .....	716,441	751,725	742,671		+ 26,230	- 9,054
Other Operations:						
Fuels Management .....	194,000	227,895	219,104		+ 25,104	- 8,791
Burned area rehabilitation .....	20,470	20,470	20,470			
Fire facilities .....	18,427		18,427			+ 18,427
Joint fire science .....	3,000	3,000	3,000			
Subtotal, Other operations .....	235,897	251,365	261,001		+ 25,104	+ 9,636
Total, Wildland fire management .....	952,338	1,003,090	1,003,672		+ 51,334	+ 582
Fire suppression cap adjustment .....	300,000	310,000	310,000		+ 10,000	
Total, Wildland Fire Management with cap adjustment .....	1,252,338	1,313,090	1,313,672		+ 61,334	+ 582
Central Hazardous Materials Fund						
Central hazardous materials fund .....	22,010	1,874	10,010		- 12,000	+ 8,136
Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund						
Damage assessments .....	2,000	1,500	2,000			+ 500
Program management .....	2,100	1,089	2,100			+ 1,011
Restoration support .....	2,667	1,920	2,667			+ 747
Oil Spill Preparedness .....	1,000	200	1,000			+ 800

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Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund .....	7,767	4,709	7,767	.....	+ 3,058
Working Capital Fund					
Working Capital Fund .....	55,735	78,513	56,735	+ 1,000	- 21,778
Office of Natural Resources Revenue .....	147,330	148,474	148,407	+ 1,077	- 67
Rescission .....	.....	.....	- 17,398	- 17,398	- 17,398
Payment in Lieu of Taxes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Payments to local governments in lieu of taxes .....	.....	441,976	.....	.....	- 441,976
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS .....	1,485,180	1,988,636	1,519,193	+ 34,013	- 469,443
General Provisions					
Payments to local governments in lieu of taxes (PILT) .....	500,000	.....	515,000	+ 15,000	+ 515,000
Sec. 117 .....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	- 1,000
TOTAL, TITLE I, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR .....	13,867,291	12,050,752	13,648,346	- 218,945	+ 1,597,594
Appropriations .....	(13,845,143)	(12,005,594)	(13,613,603)	( - 231,540)	( + 1,608,009)
Rescissions .....	( - 61,233)	( - 37,000)	( - 47,415)	( + 13,818)	( - 10,415)
(Fire suppression cap adjustment) .....	(300,000)	(310,000)	(310,000)	( + 10,000)	.....
TITLE II—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY					
Science and Technology					
Clean Air .....	116,064	90,383	116,064	.....	+ 25,681
(Atmospheric Protection Program) .....	(7,772)	.....	(7,772)	.....	( + 7,772)
Enforcement .....	13,592	11,723	13,592	.....	+ 1,869

Homeland security .....	33,089	33,774	33,089	33,089	.....	.....	.....	- 685	
Indoor air and Radiation .....	5,149	5,214	5,149	5,149	.....	.....	.....	- 65	
IT / Data management / Security .....	3,072	2,890	3,072	3,072	.....	.....	.....	+ 182	
Operations and administration .....	65,372	67,908	65,372	65,372	.....	.....	.....	- 2,536	
Pesticide licensing .....	5,886	5,743	5,886	5,886	.....	.....	.....	+ 143	
Research: Air and energy .....	94,496	33,543	93,696	93,696	.....	.....	.....	+ 60,153	
Research: Chemical safety and sustainability .....	126,268	91,646	126,268	126,268	.....	.....	.....	+ 34,622	
Research: Computational toxicology .....	(21,409)	(18,181)	(21,409)	(21,409)	.....	.....	.....	(+ 3,228)	
Research: Endocrine disruptor .....	(16,253)	(10,775)	(16,253)	(16,253)	.....	.....	.....	(+ 5,478)	
Research: National priorities .....	6,000	.....	8,000	8,000	.....	.....	.....	+ 8,000	
Research: Safe and sustainable water resources .....	110,890	78,948	110,890	110,890	.....	.....	.....	+ 31,942	
Research: Sustainable and healthy communities .....	132,477	58,597	132,477	132,477	.....	.....	.....	+ 73,880	
Water: Human health protection .....	4,094	4,364	4,094	4,094	.....	.....	.....	- 270	
Subtotal, Science and Technology .....	716,449	484,733	717,649	717,649	.....	.....	.....	+ 232,916	
Total, Science and Technology .....	716,449	484,733	717,649	717,649	.....	.....	.....	+ 232,916	
(By transfer from Hazardous Substance Superfund) .....	(30,747)	(19,075)	(30,747)	(30,747)	.....	.....	.....	(+ 11,672)	
Environmental Programs and Management									
Brownfields .....	23,647	17,816	23,647	23,647	.....	.....	.....	+ 5,831	
Clean Air .....	273,108	163,802	273,108	273,108	.....	.....	.....	+ 109,306	
(Atmospheric Protection Program) .....	(95,436)	(14,512)	(95,436)	(95,436)	.....	.....	.....	(+ 80,924)	
Compliance .....	101,665	95,649	101,665	101,665	.....	.....	.....	+ 6,016	
Enforcement .....	240,637	225,113	240,637	240,637	.....	.....	.....	+ 15,524	
(Environmental justice) .....	(9,554)	(2,729)	(9,554)	(9,554)	.....	.....	.....	(+ 6,825)	
Environmental protection: National priorities .....	17,700	.....	21,700	21,700	.....	.....	.....	+ 21,700	
Geographic programs:					.....	.....	.....		
Great Lakes Restoration Initiative <sup>1</sup> .....	320,000	320,000	320,000	320,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Chesapeake Bay .....	85,000	7,300	85,000	85,000	.....	.....	.....	+ 77,700	
San Francisco Bay .....	5,922	.....	5,922	5,922	.....	.....	.....	+ 5,922	
Puget Sound .....	33,000	.....	33,000	33,000	.....	.....	.....	+ 33,000	
Long Island Sound .....	21,000	.....	21,000	21,000	.....	.....	.....	+ 21,000	
Gulf of Mexico .....	17,553	.....	19,163	19,163	.....	.....	.....	+ 19,163	
South Florida .....	4,845	3,206	4,845	4,845	.....	.....	.....	+ 1,639	
Lake Champlain .....	13,390	.....	15,000	15,000	.....	.....	.....	+ 15,000	
Lake Pontchartrain .....	1,442	.....	1,442	1,442	.....	.....	.....	+ 1,442	
Southern New England Estuaries .....	5,400	.....	5,400	5,400	.....	.....	.....	+ 5,400	
Columbia River Basin .....	1,236	.....	1,236	1,236	.....	.....	.....	+ 1,236	

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Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
Other geographic activities .....	1,488	.....	1,488	.....	+ 1,488
Subtotal .....	510,276	330,506	513,496	+ 3,220	+ 182,990
Homeland security .....	10,013	10,024	10,013	.....	- 11
Indoor air and radiation .....	24,951	4,820	24,951	.....	+ 20,131
Information exchange / Outreach .....	118,828	94,905	118,828	.....	+ 23,923
(Children and other sensitive populations: Agency coordination) .....	(6,173)	(2,704)	(6,173)	.....	(+ 3,469)
(Environmental education) .....	(8,580)	.....	(8,580)	.....	(+ 8,580)
International programs .....	14,611	10,628	14,611	.....	+ 3,983
IT / Data management / Security .....	87,816	93,076	87,816	.....	- 5,260
Legal/science/regulatory/economic review .....	104,243	118,754	104,243	.....	- 14,511
Operations and administration .....	455,321	489,559	455,321	.....	- 34,238
Pesticide licensing .....	107,046	89,382	107,046	.....	+ 17,664
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) .....	112,789	89,778	112,789	.....	+ 23,011
Toxics risk review and prevention .....	90,715	69,004	90,715	.....	+ 21,711
(Endocrine disruptors) .....	(7,533)	.....	(7,533)	.....	(+ 7,533)
Underground storage tanks (UST / UST) .....	10,750	6,863	13,750	+ 3,000	+ 6,887
Water: Ecosystems: .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
National estuary program / Coastal waterways .....	29,823	.....	30,873	+ 1,050	+ 30,873
Wetlands .....	19,241	22,604	19,241	.....	- 3,363
Subtotal .....	49,064	22,604	50,114	+ 1,050	+ 27,510
Water: Human health protection .....	102,487	97,462	108,487	+ 6,000	+ 11,025
Water quality protection .....	207,689	206,479	207,689	.....	+ 1,210
Energy Star (legislative proposal) .....	.....	46,000	.....	.....	- 46,000
Subtotal, Environmental Programs and Management .....	2,663,356	2,282,224	2,680,626	+ 17,270	+ 398,402

	2,663,356	2,282,224	2,680,626	+ 17,270	+ 398,402
Total, Environmental Programs and Management .....					
Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund					
E-Manifest System Fund .....	8,000	8,000	8,000		
Offsetting Collections .....	-8,000	-8,000	-8,000		
Total, Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund .....					
Office of Inspector General					
Audits, evaluations, and investigations .....	41,489	39,825	41,489		+ 1,664
(By transfer from Hazardous Substance Superfund) .....	(11,586)	(9,747)	(11,586)		(+ 1,839)
Buildings and Facilities					
Homeland security: Protection of EPA personnel and infrastructure .....	6,676	6,176	6,676		+ 500
Operations and administration .....	26,922	33,377	26,922		- 6,455
Total, Buildings and Facilities .....	33,598	39,553	33,598		- 5,955
Hazardous Substance Superfund					
Audits, evaluations, and investigations .....	11,586	9,747	11,586		+ 1,839
Compliance .....	995	1,004	995		- 9
Enforcement .....	168,375	179,625	168,375		- 11,250
Homeland security .....	32,616	34,369	32,616		- 1,753
Indoor air and radiation .....	1,985	2,122	1,985		- 137
Information exchange / Outreach .....	1,328	1,293	1,328		+ 35
IT /data management/security .....	14,485	18,956	14,485		- 4,471
Legal/science/regulator/economic review .....	1,253	608	1,253		+ 645
Operations and administration .....	128,105	130,882	128,105		- 2,777
Research: Chemical safety and sustainability .....	12,824	6,159	12,824		+ 6,665
Research: Sustainable and healthy communities .....	16,463	11,448	16,463		+ 5,015
Superfund cleanup:					
Superfund: Emergency response and removal .....	189,306	170,748	189,306		+ 18,558
Superfund: Emergency preparedness .....	7,636	7,700	7,636		- 64
Superfund: Federal facilities .....	21,125	21,621	21,125		- 496
Superfund: Remedial .....	576,673	482,329	576,673		+ 94,344
Subtotal .....	794,740	682,398	794,740		+ 112,342
Total, Hazardous Substance Superfund .....	1,184,755	1,078,611	1,184,755		+ 106,144

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
(Transfer out to Inspector General)	(-11,586)	(-9,747)	(-11,586)		(-1,839)
(Transfer out to Science and Technology)	(-30,747)	(-19,075)	(-30,747)		(-11,672)
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund (LUST)					
Enforcement	620	541	620		+79
Operations and administration	1,352	1,384	1,352		-32
Research: Sustainable communities	320	304	320		+16
Underground storage tanks (LUST / UST)	89,649	45,989	89,649		+43,660
(LUST/UST)	(9,240)	(7,149)	(9,240)		(+2,091)
(LUST cooperative agreements)	(55,040)	(38,840)	(55,040)		(+16,200)
(Energy Policy Act grants)	(25,369)		(25,369)		(+25,369)
Total, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	91,941	48,218	91,941		+43,723
Inland Oil Spill Program					
Compliance	139		139		+139
Enforcement	2,413	2,462	2,413		-49
Oil	15,700	12,965	15,700		+2,735
Operations and administration	665	682	665		-17
Research: Sustainable communities	664	522	664		+142
Total, Inland Oil Spill Program	19,581	16,631	19,581		+2,950
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)					
Clean water state revolving fund (SRF)	1,638,826	1,119,778	1,638,826		+519,048
Drinking water state revolving fund (SRF)	1,126,088	863,235	1,126,088		+262,853
Mexico border	25,000		30,000	+5,000	+30,000
Alaska Native villages	29,186	3,000	36,186	+7,000	+33,186
Brownfields projects	89,000	80,000	89,000		+9,000





COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Continued  
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, State and Tribal Assistance Grants .....	4,246,232	2,848,310	4,283,732	+ 37,500	+ 1,435,422
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program					
Administrative Expenses .....	5,000	5,023	5,000	.....	-23
Direct Loan Subsidy .....	55,000	20,000	55,000	.....	+ 35,000
Total, Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program .....	60,000	25,023	60,000	.....	+ 34,977
Administrative Provisions					
Rescission .....	.....	- 159,057	- 28,000	- 28,000	+ 131,057
Total, Administrative Provisions .....	.....	- 159,057	- 28,000	- 28,000	+ 131,057
TOTAL, TITLE II, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY .....	9,057,401	6,704,071	9,085,371	+ 27,970	+ 2,381,300
Appropriations .....	(9,057,401)	(6,863,128)	(9,113,371)	(+ 55,970)	(+ 2,250,243)
Rescissions .....	.....	(- 159,057)	(- 28,000)	(- 28,000)	(+ 131,057)
(By transfer) .....	(42,333)	(28,822)	(42,333)	.....	(+ 13,511)
TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Under Secretary for Natural Resources and the Environment .....	875	875	875	.....	.....
FOREST SERVICE					
Forest Service Operations .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Facilities Maintenance and Leases .....	.....	.....	165,429	+ 165,429	+ 165,429
Information Technology and Centralized Processing .....	.....	.....	450,222	+ 450,222	+ 450,222
Organizational Services .....	.....	.....	87,191	+ 87,191	+ 87,191

Salaries and expenses .....			337,142	+ 337,142	+ 337,142
Total, Forest Service Operations .....			1,039,984	+ 1,039,984	+ 1,039,984
Forest and Rangeland Research					
Forest inventory and analysis .....	77,000	78,454		- 59,266	- 60,720
Research and development programs .....	228,000	170,876		- 184,522	- 127,398
Salaries and expenses .....			199,589	+ 199,589	+ 199,589
Total, Forest and rangeland research .....	305,000	249,330	260,801	- 44,199	+ 11,471
State and Private Forestry					
Landscape scale restoration .....	14,000	14,004	13,703	- 297	- 301
Forest Health Management:					
Federal lands forest health management .....	56,000	50,879	16,139	- 39,861	- 34,740
Cooperative lands forest health management .....	44,000	33,757	31,430	- 12,570	- 2,327
Subtotal .....	100,000	84,636	47,569	- 52,431	- 37,067
Cooperative Fire Assistance:					
State fire assistance (National Fire Capacity) .....	82,000	81,147	72,490	- 9,510	- 8,657
Volunteer fire assistance (Rural Fire Capacity) .....	18,000	17,000	16,646	- 1,354	- 354
Subtotal .....	100,000	98,147	89,136	- 10,864	- 9,011
Cooperative Forestry:					
Forest stewardship (Working Forest Lands) .....	21,000	20,656	11,915	- 9,085	- 8,741
Forest legacy .....	63,990			- 63,990	
Community forest and open space conservation .....	4,000		3,647	- 353	+ 3,647
Urban and community forestry .....	32,000		23,926	- 8,074	+ 23,926
Subtotal .....	120,990	20,656	39,488	- 81,502	+ 18,832
International forestry and trade compliance .....	12,000		6,590	- 5,410	+ 6,590
Salaries and expenses .....			54,710	+ 54,710	+ 54,710
Subtotal, State and Private Forestry .....	346,990	217,443	251,196	- 95,794	+ 33,753
Unobligated balances: Forest legacy (rescission) .....			- 5,809	- 5,809	- 5,809

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Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, State and Private Forestry .....	346,990	217,443	245,387	-101,603	+27,944
National Forest System					
Land management planning, assessment and monitoring .....	180,000	179,864	16,389	-163,611	-163,475
Recreation, heritage and wilderness .....	262,000	263,629	35,241	-226,759	-228,388
Grazing management .....	57,000	58,223	5,620	-51,380	-52,603
Hazardous Fuels .....	445,310	510,000	157,268	-288,042	-352,732
Forest products .....	373,000	385,000	37,017	-335,983	-347,983
Vegetation and watershed management .....	182,000	183,849	28,149	-153,851	-155,700
Wildlife and fish habitat management .....	138,000	139,619	20,397	-117,603	-119,222
Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund .....	40,000	.....	12,555	-27,445	+12,555
Minerals and geology management .....	74,200	75,618	14,025	-60,175	-61,593
Landownership management .....	75,000	76,009	7,388	-67,612	-68,621
Law enforcement operations .....	131,000	133,251	20,178	-110,822	-113,073
Salaries and expenses .....	.....	.....	1,416,243	+1,416,243	+1,416,243
Total, National Forest System .....	1,957,510	2,005,062	1,770,470	-187,040	-234,592
Capital Improvement and Maintenance					
Facilities .....	154,000	152,501	52,159	-101,841	-100,342
Roads .....	220,000	221,864	68,830	-151,170	-153,034
Trails .....	81,000	78,808	17,076	-63,924	-61,732
Subtotal, Capital improvement and maintenance .....	455,000	453,173	138,065	-316,935	-315,108
Deferral of road and trail fund payment .....	-15,000	.....	-15,000	.....	-15,000
Total, Capital improvement and maintenance .....	440,000	453,173	123,065	-316,935	-330,108

Land Acquisition							
Acquisitions	57,639						-57,639
Acquisition Management	8,000						-8,000
Recreational Access	9,500						-9,500
Critical Inholdings/Wilderness	3,500						-3,500
Cash Equalization	259						-259
Subtotal	78,898						-78,898
Rescission	-2,000						-3,619
Total, Land Acquisition	76,898						-82,517
Acquisition of land for national forests, special acts	700				664		+664
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges	150				150		+150
Range betterment fund	2,000			2,017	1,731		-269
Gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research	45			45	45		
Management of national forest lands for subsistence uses	2,500			2,322	1,134		-1,366
Wildland Fire Management							
Fire operations:							
Wildland fire preparedness	1,339,620		1,398,444		239,109		-1,100,511
Wildland fire suppression operations	1,011,000		1,011,000		1,011,000		
Salaries and expenses					724,420		+724,420
Total, all wildland fire accounts	2,350,620		2,409,444		1,974,529		-376,091
Fire suppression cap adjustment	1,950,000		2,040,000		2,040,000		+90,000
Total, Wildland Fire Management with cap adjustment	4,300,620		4,449,444		4,014,529		-286,091
Communications Site Administration	1,000						-1,000
Offsetting Collections			-1,000		-1,000		-1,000
Forest Service Spending of Fees			1,000		1,000		+1,000
Total, Forest Service without Wildland Fire Management	3,132,793		2,929,392		3,437,812		+305,019
TOTAL, FOREST SERVICE	7,433,413		7,378,836		7,452,341		+18,928
Forest Service without cap adjustment	(5,483,413)		(5,338,836)		(5,412,341)		(-71,072)

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 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Continued  
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Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
Fire suppression cap adjustment .....	(1,950,000)	(2,040,000)	(2,040,000)	(+ 90,000)	.....
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE					
Indian Health Services					
Clinical Services:					
Hospital and health clinics .....	2,324,606	2,432,384	2,246,048	- 78,558	- 186,336
Electronic Health Record System .....	8,000	125,000	8,000	.....	- 117,000
Dental health .....	210,590	219,380	216,057	+ 5,467	- 3,323
Mental health .....	108,933	128,228	111,824	+ 2,891	- 16,404
Alcohol and substance abuse .....	245,603	235,745	249,028	+ 3,425	+ 13,283
Purchased/referred care .....	964,819	964,783	977,174	+ 12,355	+ 12,391
Indian Health Care Improvement Fund .....	72,280	72,280	72,999	+ 719	+ 719
Subtotal .....	3,934,831	4,177,800	3,881,130	- 53,701	- 296,670
Preventive Health:					
Public health nursing .....	91,984	95,353	94,744	+ 2,760	- 609
Health education .....	20,568	.....	20,677	+ 109	+ 20,677
Community health representatives .....	62,888	.....	62,888	.....	+ 62,888
Community health .....	.....	44,109	.....	.....	- 44,109
Immunization (Alaska) .....	2,127	2,165	2,165	+ 38	.....
Subtotal .....	177,567	141,627	180,474	+ 2,907	+ 38,847
Other services:					
Urban Indian health .....	57,684	49,636	59,314	+ 1,630	+ 9,678
Indian health professions .....	65,314	51,683	65,314	.....	+ 13,631
Tribal management grant program .....	2,465	.....	2,465	.....	+ 2,465

Direct operations .....	71,538	81,480	71,582	+ 44	- 9,898
Self-governance .....	5,806	4,887	5,806		+ 919
Subtotal .....	202,807	187,686	204,481	+ 1,674	+ 16,795
Total, Indian Health Services .....	4,315,205	4,507,113	4,266,085	- 49,120	- 241,028
<b>Contract Support Costs</b>					
Contract support .....	820,000	916,000	916,000	+ 96,000	
Payments for Tribal Leases .....		101,000	101,000	+ 101,000	
Indian Health Facilities					
Maintenance and improvement .....	168,952	167,948	170,741	+ 1,789	+ 2,793
Sanitation facilities construction .....	193,577	192,931	198,459	+ 4,882	+ 5,528
Health care facilities construction .....	259,290	124,918	262,412	+ 3,122	+ 137,494
Facilities and environmental health support .....	261,983	259,763	267,157	+ 5,174	+ 7,394
Equipment .....	28,087	23,895	28,344	+ 257	+ 4,449
Total, Indian Health Facilities .....	911,889	769,455	927,113	+ 15,224	+ 157,658
TOTAL, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE .....	6,047,094	6,293,568	6,210,198	+ 163,104	- 83,370
<b>NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH</b>					
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences .....	81,000	73,688	81,500	+ 500	+ 7,812
<b>AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY</b>					
Toxic substances and environmental public health .....	76,691	62,000	76,691		+ 14,691
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES .....	6,204,785	6,429,256	6,368,389	+ 163,604	- 60,867
<b>OTHER RELATED AGENCIES</b>					
<b>EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT</b>					
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality .....	2,994	3,500	3,500	+ 506	
<b>CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD</b>					
Salaries and expenses .....	12,000	10,200	12,000		+ 1,800

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Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION					
Salaries and expenses .....	7,500	4,000	4,000	-3,500	
Total, Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation .....	7,500	4,000	4,000	-3,500	
INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT					
Payment to the Institute .....	10,458	10,710	10,710	+252	
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION					
Salaries and Expenses					
Museum and Research Institutes:					
National Air and Space Museum .....	20,110	21,240	20,945	+835	-295
Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory .....	24,745	25,431	25,226	+481	-205
Major scientific instrumentation .....	4,118	4,118	4,118		
Universe Center .....	184	184	184		
National Museum of Natural History .....	49,789	52,130	51,142	+1,353	-988
National Zoological Park .....	28,066	30,105	32,221	+4,155	+2,116
Smithsonian Environmental Research Center .....	4,357	4,670	4,616	+259	-54
Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute .....	14,702	15,543	15,266	+564	-277
Biodiversity Center .....	1,543	1,543	1,543		
Arthur M Sackler Gallery/Freer Gallery of Art .....	6,273	6,541	6,461	+188	-80
Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage .....	3,484	3,600	3,565	+81	-35
Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum .....	5,086	5,235	5,190	+104	-45
Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden .....	4,544	5,051	4,651	+107	-400
National Museum of African Art .....	4,854	5,022	4,972	+118	-50
World Cultures Center .....	792	792	792		
Anacostia Community Museum .....	2,405	2,723	2,548	+143	-175
Archives of American Art .....	1,933	2,011	1,987	+54	-24
National Museum of African American History and Culture .....	33,117	34,023	33,751	+634	-272



National Museum of American History .....	25,478	26,899	26,220	+ 742	- 679
National Museum of the American Indian .....	33,648	34,982	34,654	+ 1,006	- 328
National Portrait Gallery .....	6,646	7,060	6,825	+ 1,79	- 235
National Postal Museum .....	1,581	1,865	1,854	+ 273	- 11
Smithsonian American Art Museum .....	10,389	11,089	10,738	+ 349	- 351
American Experience Center .....	600	600	600		
Subtotal, Museums and Research Institutes .....	288,444	302,457	300,069	+ 11,625	- 2,388
Mission enabling:					
Program support and outreach:					
Outreach .....	9,333	9,804	9,530	+ 197	- 274
Communications .....	2,839	2,947	2,915	+ 76	- 32
Institution-wide programs .....	23,284	23,284	23,284		
Office of Exhibits Central .....	3,169	3,308	3,266	+ 97	- 42
Museum Support Center .....	1,906	1,967	1,949	+ 43	- 18
Museum Conservation Institute .....	3,359	3,503	3,459	+ 100	- 44
Smithsonian Libraries and Archives .....	14,458	15,292	14,906	+ 448	- 386
Subtotal, Program support and outreach .....	58,348	60,105	59,309	+ 961	- 796
Office of Chief Information Officer .....	54,247	56,110	55,845	+ 1,598	- 265
Administration .....	37,324	38,714	37,716	+ 392	- 998
Inspector General .....	4,077	4,231	4,184	+ 107	- 47
Facilities services:					
Facilities maintenance .....	114,545	115,999	100,261	- 14,284	- 15,738
(Deferred maintenance) .....	(35,000)		(20,000)	(- 15,000)	(+ 20,000)
Facilities operations, security and support .....	236,673	242,697	241,137	+ 4,464	- 1,560
Subtotal, Facilities services .....	351,218	358,696	341,398	- 9,820	- 17,298
Subtotal, Mission enabling .....	505,214	517,856	498,452	- 6,762	- 19,404
Total, Salaries and expenses .....	793,658	820,313	798,521	+ 4,863	- 21,792
Facilities Capital					
Revitalization .....	224,400	239,100	152,100	- 72,300	- 87,000
Facilities planning and design .....	29,300	50,900	31,600	+ 2,300	- 19,300
Total, Facilities Capital .....	253,700	290,000	183,700	- 70,000	- 106,300

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Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
TOTAL, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION .....	1,047,358	1,110,313	982,221	- 65,137	- 128,092
NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART					
Salaries and Expenses					
Care and utilization of art collections .....	49,214	46,539	49,239	+ 25	+ 2,700
Operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds .....	36,398	35,749	36,398	.....	+ 649
Protection of buildings, grounds and contents .....	27,838	32,675	31,438	+ 3,600	- 1,237
General administration .....	33,572	32,211	33,547	- 25	+ 1,336
Total, Salaries and Expenses .....	147,022	147,174	150,622	+ 3,600	+ 3,448
Repair, Restoration and Renovation of Buildings					
Base program .....	26,203	14,413	25,203	- 1,000	+ 10,790
TOTAL, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART .....	173,225	161,587	175,825	+ 2,600	+ 14,238
JOHN F KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS					
Operations and maintenance .....	25,690	26,400	26,400	+ 710	.....
Capital repair and restoration .....	17,800	14,000	17,090	- 710	+ 3,090
TOTAL, JOHN F KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS .....	43,490	40,400	43,490	.....	+ 3,090
WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS					
Salaries and expenses .....	14,000	8,211	14,000	.....	+ 5,789

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES					
National Endowment for the Arts					
Grants and Administration					
Grants:					
Direct grants	70,160	70,160			+ 70,160
Challenge America grants	7,600	7,600			+ 7,600
Subtotal	77,760	77,760			+ 77,760
State partnerships:					
State and regional	40,798	40,798			+ 40,798
Underserved set-aside	11,042	11,042			+ 11,042
Subtotal	51,840	51,840			+ 51,840
Subtotal, Grants	129,600	129,600			+ 129,600
Program support	1,950	1,950			+ 1,950
Administration	30,700	30,700	30,175		+ 525
Total, Arts	162,250	162,250	30,175		+ 132,075
National Endowment for the Humanities					
Grants and Administration					
Grants:					
Special Initiatives	4,172	4,172			+ 4,172
Federal/State partnership	50,028	50,028			+ 50,028
Preservation and access	19,000	19,000			+ 19,000
Public programs	13,500	13,500			+ 13,500
Research programs	14,500	14,500			+ 14,500
Education programs	12,250	12,250			+ 12,250
Program development	500	500			+ 500
Digital humanities initiatives	4,600	4,600			+ 4,600
Subtotal, Grants	118,550	118,550			+ 118,550
Matching Grants:					
Treasury funds	2,000	2,000			+ 2,000

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				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
Challenge grants .....	12,500	.....	12,500	.....	+ 12,500
Subtotal, Matching grants .....	14,500	.....	14,500	.....	+ 14,500
Administration .....	29,200	33,420	29,200	.....	- 4,220
Total, Humanities .....	162,250	33,420	162,250	.....	+ 128,830
TOTAL, NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES .....	324,500	63,595	324,500	.....	+ 260,905
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS					
Salaries and expenses .....	3,240	3,240	3,240	.....	.....
NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS					
Grants .....	5,000	.....	5,000	.....	+ 5,000
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION					
Salaries and expenses .....	7,378	7,400	7,400	+ 22	.....
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses .....	8,124	8,124	8,124	.....	.....
UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM					
Holocaust Memorial Museum .....	60,388	60,388	60,888	+ 500	+ 500
PRESIDIO TRUST					
Operations .....	10,000	- 1,000	.....	- 10,000	+ 1,000
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses .....	1,800	1,000	1,000	- 800	.....

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses .....	1,000			-1,000	
WORLD WAR I CENTENNIAL COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses .....	7,000	6,000	7,000		+1,000
ALYCE SPOTTED BEAR AND WALTER SOBOLEFF COMMISSION ON NATIVE CHILDREN					
Salaries and expenses .....	500		500		+500
TOTAL, TITLE III, RELATED AGENCIES .....	15,379,028	15,306,635	15,485,003	+105,975	+178,368
Appropriations .....	(15,381,028)	(15,307,635)	(15,497,431)	(+116,403)	(+189,796)
Rescissions .....	(-2,000)		(-11,428)	(-9,428)	(-11,428)
(Fire suppression cap adjustment) .....	(1,950,000)	(2,040,000)	(2,040,000)	(+90,000)	
TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Extend FICA coverage to Urban Indian Organizations (Sec. 428) .....		3,000			-3,000
FICA coverage for IHS volunteers (Sec. 432) .....		1,000			-1,000
Communications Site Administration (rescission) .....	-1,000			+1,000	
TOTAL, TITLE IV, GENERAL PROVISIONS .....	-1,000	4,000		+1,000	-4,000
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS					
USMCA SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019 (PUBLIC LAW 116-113, Title IX)					
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
United States Fish and Wildlife Service					
Resource Management (emergency) .....	4,000			-4,000	
Environmental Protection Agency					
Environmental Programs and Management (emergency) .....	4,000			-4,000	
(Commission for Environmental Cooperation) .....	(4,000)			(-4,000)	
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (Mexico Border) (emergency) .....	300,000			-300,000	
Total, Environmental Protection Agency .....	304,000			-304,000	
Total, USMCA Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2019 .....	308,000			-308,000	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Continued  
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
H.R. 6201—FAMILIES FIRST CORONAVIRUS RESPONSE ACT (PUBLIC LAW 116-127) DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES Indian Health Service	64,000			-64,000	
Total, H.R. 6201 FAMILIES FIRST CORONAVIRUS RESPONSE ACT	64,000			-64,000	
H.R. 748—CARES ACT (PUBLIC LAW 116-136) DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR INDIAN AFFAIRS Bureau of Indian Affairs	453,000			-453,000	
Operation of Indian Programs (emergency)					
Operation of Indian Education Programs (emergency)	69,000			-69,000	
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES Office of the Secretary	158,400			-158,400	
Office of the Secretary (emergency)	55,000			-55,000	
Assistance to Territories (emergency)					
Total, Department of the Interior	735,400			-735,400	
Environmental Protection Agency					
Science and Technology (emergency)	2,250			-2,250	
Environmental Programs and Management (emergency)	3,910			-3,910	

Buildings and Facilities (emergency) .....	300				-300	
Hazardous Substance Superfund (emergency) .....	770				-770	
Total, Environmental Protection Agency .....	7,230				-7,230	
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
Forest Service						
Forest and Rangeland Research (emergency) .....	3,000				-3,000	
National Forest System (emergency) .....	34,000				-34,000	
Capital Improvement and Maintenance (emergency) .....	26,800				-26,800	
Wildland Fire Management (emergency) .....	7,000				-7,000	
Total, Forest Service .....	70,800				-70,800	
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES						
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE						
Indian Health Services (emergency) .....	1,032,000				-1,032,000	
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry						
Toxic Substances and Environmental Public Health (emergency) .....	12,500				-12,500	
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development						
Payment to the Institute (emergency) .....	78				-78	
Smithsonian Institute						
Salaries and Expenses (emergency) .....	7,500				-7,500	
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts						
Operations and Maintenance (emergency) .....	25,000				-25,000	
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES						
National Endowment for the Arts						
Grants and Administration (emergency) .....	75,000				-75,000	
National Endowment for the Humanities						
Grants and Administration (emergency) .....	75,000				-75,000	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Continued  
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, H.R. 748 CARES ACT .....	2,040,508			-2,040,508	
Total, Other Appropriations .....	2,412,508			-2,412,508	
GRAND TOTAL .....	40,715,228	34,065,458	38,218,720	-2,496,508	+4,153,262
Appropriations .....	(36,341,572)	(32,148,357)	(36,192,405)	(-149,167)	(+4,044,048)
Rescissions .....	(-64,233)	(-196,057)	(-86,843)	(-22,610)	(+109,214)
Emergency appropriations .....	(2,412,508)			(2,412,508)	
Fire suppression cap adjustment .....	(2,250,000)	(2,350,000)	(2,350,000)	(+100,000)	
(By transfer) .....	(42,333)	(28,822)	(42,333)		(+13,511)