

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND  
RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 2014

\_\_\_\_\_, 2013.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the  
Union and ordered to be printed

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

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. ]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014. The bill provides regular annual appropriations for the Department of the Interior (except the Bureau of Reclamation and the Central Utah Project), the Environmental Protection Agency, and for other related agencies, including the Forest Service, the Indian Health Service, the Smithsonian Institution, and the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

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## INTRODUCTION

The Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2014 totals \$24,278,000,000. This amount reflects a \$5,549,000,000 reduction from the amount appropriated in fiscal year 2013 (defined as the amount provided within Public Law 113–6 and excluding the 251A sequester and any other adjustments imposed by the Office of Management and Budget pursuant to section 3004 of Public Law 113–6) and a \$5,691,657,000 reduction from the budget request. Overall spending is reduced by 18.6 percent from fiscal year 2013 and 19 percent below the budget request.

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

#### BUDGET AUTHORITY RECOMMENDED IN BILL BY TITLE

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 2014	Committee bill, fiscal year 2014	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Title I, Department of the Interior:			
New budget authority .....	\$10,749,292,000	\$8,116,897,000	– \$2,632,395
Title II, Environmental Protection Agency:			
New budget authority .....	8,153,000,000	5,519,993,000	– 2,633,007,000
Title III, Related Agencies:			
New budget authority .....	10,949,365,000	8,007,476,000	– 2,941,889,000
Title IV, General Provisions:			
New budget authority .....	0	0	0
Grand total, New budget authority .....	29,969,657,000	24,278,000,000	– 5,691,657,000

#### BILL OVERVIEW

The Committee has made extremely difficult choices in fashioning its budget recommendations. Members of Congress provided considerable input; in total, 276 Members submitted nearly 2,600 programmatic requests relating to multiple agencies and programs. The Committee recommendation makes a clear attempt to delineate the critical “must do” priorities from other priorities in this bill. Funding reductions and terminations are necessary in order to provide critical funding for higher priority human health, public safety, and treaty obligations and responsibilities throughout the bill.

The Committee recommendation reflects the challenges inherent in achieving deficit reduction solely through reductions in discretionary spending. Significantly reducing the Federal budget deficit and the national debt, however, will not occur until mandatory savings are achieved.

In fiscal year 2013, sequestration reduced funding for activities and programs within this bill by \$1.9 billion. Compounding this challenge, the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2013 was never enacted into law. As a result, funding levels for the fiscal year were based on priorities at least one year out of date, or through agency operating plans that, in some instances, did not reflect the clearly stated goals and priorities of the Congress.

#### OVERSIGHT

The Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Subcommittee takes seriously its oversight responsibility and conducted 18 budget hearings and briefings this year (including seven hearings involving the public and American Indians and Alaska Natives) to carefully review the programs and budgets under its jurisdiction. The Subcommittee held the following oversight hearings:

Indian Education oversight hearing—February 27, 2013

Department of the Interior briefing with Secretary Ken Salazar—  
March 6, 2013

Water Infrastructure Financing oversight hearing—March 13,  
2013

Indian Health Service oversight hearing—March 19, 2013  
 Department of the Interior FY14 budget oversight hearing—April 11, 2013  
 National Park Service FY14 budget oversight hearing—April 12, 2013  
 Public Witnesses—April 16, 2013 (morning)  
 Public Witnesses—April 16, 2013 (afternoon)  
 Public Witnesses—April 17, 2013 (morning)  
 Fish and Wildlife Service FY14 budget oversight hearing—April 18, 2013  
 American Indian/Alaska Native Public Witnesses—April 24, 2013 (morning)  
 American Indian/Alaska Native Public Witnesses—April 24, 2013 (afternoon)  
 American Indian/Alaska Native Public Witnesses—April 25, 2013 (morning)  
 American Indian/Alaska Native Public Witnesses—April 25, 2013 (afternoon)  
 U.S. Forest Service FY14 budget oversight hearing—April 26, 2013  
 Bureau of Land Management FY14 budget oversight hearing—May 7, 2013  
 Environmental Protection Agency FY14 budget oversight hearing—May 8, 2013  
 Department of the Interior briefing with Secretary Sally Jewell—May 17, 2013  
 Cobell Settlement briefing with Department of the Interior—June 5, 2013

In total, 158 individuals representing the Executive Branch, the U.S. Congress, State and local governments, the public, and American Indians/Alaska Natives testified before the Subcommittee. In addition to those who testified personally, over 140 individuals and organizations have provided written testimony for the permanent hearing record. These hearings are contained in eight published volumes totaling over 10,000 pages which are publicly available online.

#### OPERATING PLANS AND REPROGRAMMING GUIDELINES

Consistent with other Appropriations Acts, the Committee has included within Title IV General Provisions (Sec. 404) bill language establishing the procedures governing reprogramming actions for programs, projects, and activities funded in the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. Incorporated into the section is requested language relating to assessments. The section also includes a requirement that each agency submit an operating plan to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations not later than 60 days following enactment of this Act to establish the baseline for application of reprogramming for the current fiscal year. In addition to the Committee recommendations and directives contained herein, the Committee directs each department and agency funded in this bill to submit an operating plan at the program, project, and activity level pursuant to section 404.

## COST OF WILDFIRE

The Committee is deeply concerned about the impact of wildfire on the budget of the Forest Service and other Federal land management agencies. Wildfire-related costs now make up the majority of the Forest Service's budget, leaving the agency with inadequate funding to manage national forests and prevent future catastrophic wildfires. Further, the Forest Service urgently needs to update its aging fleet of heavy airtankers to provide safe and effective wildfire suppression.

The Committee recognizes the importance of preventing fire borrowing (borrowing from non-fire accounts that occurs when agencies have exhausted appropriated suppression funds). This is essential to implementing effective fire prevention efforts and allowing agencies to continue day-to-day activities on national forests and public lands without interruption. To that end, the Committee included an additional \$513 million in the second fiscal year 2013 continuing resolution to address anticipated fire borrowing in fiscal year 2013 and reimburse the Forest Service for the remainder of its fire borrowing in fiscal year 2012. Unfortunately, this funding was not included in the final, full year fiscal year 2013 continuing resolution.

The Committee is also astonished that the fiscal year 2014 budget request dramatically cut hazardous fuels funding for both the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior. Hazardous fuels funding is an essential, proven tool for reducing the risk and cost of catastrophic wildfires that threaten resources, property, and lives. The wholly inadequate fiscal year 2014 budget request for fire-related accounts ensures that the cost of wildfire suppression will continue to rise in the future and perpetuates the funneling of funds from non-fire public lands and national forest priorities, to pay for wildfire suppression.

Recognizing the value and cost effectiveness of preventing wildfires versus fighting them, the Committee has made available an additional \$248 million to the Forest Service for hazardous fuels reduction efforts and two next generation aircraft to efficiently and safely fight wildfires. Further, the Committee has provided an additional \$94 million for the Department of the Interior for hazardous fuels and burned area rehabilitation and re-vegetation.

The Committee has also provided full funding for both DOI and Forest Service fire suppression accounts at the 10-year average level. Further, the Committee has provided the Forest Service an additional \$600 million in fire suppression funding in an effort to address fire-borrowing. Due to the extraordinary, critical nature of these fire suppression requirements, the unforeseen severity of the present fire season, and the inadequacy of the budget request, fire suppression funds are provided in fiscal year 2014 on an emergency basis.

## PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES (PILT)

The Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program provides compensation to local governments for the loss of tax revenue resulting from the presence of Federal land in their county or State. In 2013, 49 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands received PILT payments.

Mandatory funding for PILT payments is scheduled to expire on September 30, 2013. At the time of the markup of the fiscal year 2014 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations bill, much uncertainty remained over this expiring mandatory authorization being extended. The Committee has included bill language extending by one year the mandatory authorization for full PILT funding for fiscal year 2014.

The Committee urges the authorizing committees to extend mandatory PILT payments by the time House and Senate conferees on the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations bill complete work on the fiscal year 2014 conference report.

#### REC FEE PROGRAM

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

The authority for FLREA is scheduled to sunset in December 2014 which will result in agencies no longer having explicit recreation fee authority. This would impact the estimated annual collection of roughly \$200 million per year within the Department of the Interior alone. In 2012, the rec fee program collected nearly \$220 million of which the National Park Service collected more than \$195 million. An extension of rec fee authority is necessary for land managers to plan for upcoming seasons including selling annual passes, hiring seasonal employees, planning projects, organizing volunteers, and accepting reservations.

The budget request includes a legislative proposal for the committees of jurisdiction to continue the authorization for the program. In order to prevent the expiration of the authority and allow the authorizing committees of jurisdiction ample time to consider extending and perhaps modifying this proposal, the Committee has included within Title IV General Provisions a one-year extension of the current rec fee authority.

#### COST OF LITIGATION

The Committee continues to be concerned that many of the legitimate goals of the Forest Service, the Department of the Interior, and other agencies under the Committee's jurisdiction—as well as the work of this Committee—are undermined by litigation filed in an effort to shift land management decisions from the agencies tasked by Congress with those responsibilities to the courts, regardless of merit. As litigation costs siphon funding away from critical priority programs, agencies are forced to divert budgets intended for effective land management away from carrying out activities associated with their congressionally-directed missions.

The budgetary challenges that the Committee currently faces only exacerbate these problems. Litigation is a huge unbudgeted cost for land management agencies. The Committee is concerned that, as budgets shrink, agencies are forced to settle lawsuits

quickly because they don't have funds available to complete court-imposed work. In addition, the courts are not concerned whether agencies have funding necessary to meet court mandates. As a result, the courts are playing an increasing role in determining how and where agencies use their funding.

Given continued concern about this issue, the Committee is not only continuing reporting requirements included in the FY12 conference report and the FY13 House report, but is also taking additional steps to address the costs of litigation. The Committee again directs the Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Forest Service to provide to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and make publicly available, no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, and with each agency's annual budget submission thereafter, the following information: detailed reports on the amount of program funds used; the names of the fee recipients; the names of the Federal judges; the disposition of the applications (including any appeal of action taken on the applications); the hourly rates of attorney and expert witnesses stated in the applications that were awarded as a result of litigation; and a brief summary of the case. Each of the agencies is directed to incorporate the information listed above into fiscal year 2015 budget justifications.

## TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

#### MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	\$950,757,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	980,228,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	893,107,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	– 57,650,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	– 87,121,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$893,107,000 for Management of Lands and Resources, \$57,650,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$87,121,000 below the budget request.

*Land Resources.*—The Committee recommends \$177,476,000 for Land Resources, \$67,008,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$79,869,000 below the budget request.

The Committee does not provide funding for Landscape Conservation Cooperatives and prohibits the Bureau from using any funds for LCCs. The Committee questions the purpose and effectiveness of LCCs and believes agencies can and should coordinate and cooperate without LCCs.

*Range Management.*—The Committee recommends \$85,392,000 for the Range Management program, \$5,208,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$10,290,000 above the budget request. The Committee rejects the Bureau's proposal to charge one dollar per animal unit month and directs the Bureau to instead report to the Committee on potential cost recovery based on permit administration costs, not animal unit months.

Within funding provided, the Committee directs the Bureau to improve its completion of grazing permit renewals, hire seasonal employees to ensure timely turn-out of livestock, conduct annual

and trend monitoring of grazing allotments, and improve the quality of Bureau work on environmental and other documents related to livestock grazing.

The Committee includes bill language addressing range management in Title I General Provisions including: (1) Section 114 permanently requiring would-be litigants to exhaust administrative review before bringing a civil action against the Bureau on grazing decisions; and, (2) Section 119 exempting the trailing of livestock across public land from the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for fiscal years 2014 and 2015. The Committee includes bill language addressing range management in Title IV General Provisions (applying to both the Bureau and the Forest Service) including Section 411 which makes permanent the grazing permit renewal general provision carried each year allowing permits to be renewed under the same terms and conditions if NEPA review has not yet been completed; Section 434 allowing the maximum term of a grazing permit to be 20 years; Section 453 making vacant allotments available for permittees adversely impacted by wildland fire or drought; and, Section 455 prohibiting the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management from requiring relinquishment of all or a portion of water rights as a condition for permit renewals (this includes all permits issued by the Bureau and the Forest Service and is not limited to grazing permits).

*Forestry Management.*—The Committee recommends \$9,838,000 for the Forestry Management program, as requested, and \$3,621,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level.

*Wildlife and Fisheries.*—The Committee recommends \$66,065,000 for Wildlife and Fisheries, \$1,525,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$1,292,000 below the budget request.

*Sage-Grouse.*—The Committee fully funds the Bureau's proposal for sage-grouse conservation and related resource management plan amendments. The Committee also directs the Bureau to provide assistance to States for the implementation of State sage-grouse conservation plans to prevent the listing of the bird. The Committee recognizes that States have taken important proactive steps to recover sage-grouse and prevent listing as an endangered species. Partnership between the States and the Federal government is critical to the success of this effort. The Committee directs the Bureau to give adequate consideration to State management proposals and plans as it revises and amends resource management plans.

The Committee continues to be concerned about the threat wild-fire poses to the sage-grouse and directs the agency to use resources made available under the Bureau of Land Management and the Department of the Interior's Wildland Fire Program to reduce and mitigate catastrophic fire.

*Bighorn Sheep Research.*—The Bureau of Land Management is directed to work with the Agriculture Research Service (ARS) and the Forest Service to provide any information requested for research and analysis of bighorn sheep and domestic sheep. The Committee addresses at length the management of domestic sheep with regard to bighorn sheep later in the report (Forest Service, Forest and Rangeland Research, Bighorn Sheep Research).



*Threatened and Endangered Species.*—The Committee recommends \$21,458,000 for Threatened and Endangered Species, as requested, \$484,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level.

*Energy and Minerals.*—The Committee recommends \$136,935,000 for Energy and Minerals, \$22,352,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$40,994,000 above the budget request.

The Committee notes that production of oil and gas from Federal lands has decreased despite the overall increase of oil and gas production in the United States from State and private lands. The Committee is concerned that the production of oil and gas on Federal lands has been hurt by the perception of tremendous regulatory uncertainty in operating on Federal lands. The Committee reminds the Bureau that when investment capital moves to non-Federal lands that the result is a reduction in revenue over time to Federal and State treasuries.

*Oil and Gas.*—The Committee recommends \$97,693,000 for the Oil and Gas program, \$22,869,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$50,994,000 above the budget request. The Committee rejects the budget proposal to impose new inspection fees on onshore oil and gas producers.

The Committee continues the Oil and Gas Leasing Internet Program through fiscal year 2014 in Title I General Provisions. The Committee also includes in Title I General Provisions language allowing the Bureau of Land Management to pay petroleum engineers and technicians a higher rate of pay to incentivize filling vacancies in these positions and encourage retention of such employees.

*Coal Management.*—The Committee recommends \$9,595,000 for the Coal Management program, as requested, and \$1,622,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level.

*Other Mineral Resources.*—The Committee recommends \$10,586,000 for the Other Mineral Resources program, as requested, and \$1,260,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level.

*Realty and Ownership Management.*—The Committee recommends \$69,315,000 for Realty and Ownership Management, \$3,623,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$2,000,000 below the request.

*Alaska Conveyance.*—The Committee recommends \$16,976,000 for the Alaska Conveyance program, as requested, and \$1,465,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level.

*Resource Protection and Maintenance.*—The Committee recommends \$104,513,000 for Resource Protection and Maintenance, \$4,489,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$2,044,000 below the request.

*Transportation and Facilities Maintenance.*—The Committee recommends \$74,061,000 for Transportation and Facilities Maintenance, as requested, and \$3,717,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level.

*Mining Law Administration.*—The Committee recommends \$39,696,000 for Mining Law Administration, as requested. There continues to be a growing awareness in Congress about the need for a coherent minerals policy to ensure availability of minerals essential to the manufacturing supply chain. Currently, less than half of the mineral needs of U.S. manufacturing are met from domestically mined resources. To ensure access to the minerals that

are vital to our national and economic security, the Bureau must address the role that delays in permitting of mining activities, including the Department's overly cumbersome Federal Register clearance process, play in hindering the ability to develop domestic resources.

The Committee is concerned that the Department has delayed the publication of various Land Use Analysis documents and Environmental Impact Statements in the Federal Register associated with Federal mineral lease applications submitted to the Bureau of Land Management. The Committee directs the Secretary of the Interior to provide within 30 days of enactment of this Act a detailed report on all land use analysis or environmental impact statements that have been prepared for review by the Office of Management and Budget but have not yet been published, as well as the anticipated date of publication.

*Freedom of Information Act Request Reporting.*—The Committee is concerned that some Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests to the Bureau are being submitted for the purpose of consuming agency resources and delaying important agency actions. While the Committee strongly supports the right of American citizens to access Federal government information under FOIA, the Committee recognizes the need to monitor for potential abuses of FOIA. The Committee directs the Bureau to provide the Committee, within 90 days of enactment of this Act, a report on the following: (1) the amount of funding and FTE resources required to administer agency FOIA requests, from FY 2008 to FY 2012, displayed by State office and field office; (2) a list of each FOIA request submitted to the Bureau (and whether FOIA fees were waived or paid), from FY 2008 to FY 2012, with the name of the requesting entity or person and the information requested, displayed by State office and field office; and, (3) a detailed description of how the Bureau makes decisions on applying fees and waiving fees for FOIA requests.

*Seed Procurement Procedures.*—The Committee is concerned that seed procurement procedures and priorities are duplicative and add unnecessary costs to Bureau programs. The Committee instructs the Bureau to establish a system to publicly communicate its yearly estimated seed needs by variety. The Committee also recommends the Bureau give a higher priority to the most cost-effective and readily available seed varieties in its purchasing decisions where appropriate. The Bureau is encouraged to coordinate with the Plant Material Centers at the Natural Resources Conservation Service and Agricultural Research Service in making such determinations.

*Administrative Provisions.*—The Committee retains language prohibiting any funds from being used for the slaughter of wild horses and burros in Administrative Provisions and allowing the Bureau to enter into long-term contracts for holding wild horses and burros in Title I General Provisions.

*Wild Lands.*—The Committee retains a prohibition of funds for Secretarial Order Number 3310 in Title I General Provisions.

*Hunting and Recreational Shooting.*—The Committee includes bill language in Title IV General Provisions prohibiting the use of appropriated funds to close areas open to recreational hunting and shooting as of January 1, 2013.

## LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 2013 *	\$22,344,000
Budget estimate, 2014	32,618,000
Recommended, 2014	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	- 22,344,000
Budget estimate, 2014	- 32,618,000

\* FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$0 for Land Acquisition, \$22,344,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$32,618,000 below the budget request in order to provide critical funding for higher priority human health, public safety, and treaty obligations and responsibilities throughout the bill.

## OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Appropriation enacted, 2013 *	\$111,863,000
Budget estimate, 2014	115,543,000
Recommended, 2014	114,467,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	+2,604,000
Budget estimate, 2014	- 1,076,000

\* FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$114,467,000 for the Oregon and California Grant Lands, \$2,604,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$1,076,000 below the budget request.

*Resource Management.*—The Committee recommends \$102,464,000, as requested, and \$4,566,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level.

The Committee supported the Secretary's Western Oregon strategy pilot projects in fiscal year 2012, but notes that these projects have not resulted in realistic long-term solutions to the management of O&C lands. Contrary to the original purpose of the pilots to ecologically restore thousands of acres, projects have resulted in very few acres treated at a very high cost. The Committee is deeply troubled by new resource management plan initiatives for O&C lands after \$18,000,000 was spent over five years to develop the last plan.

The Committee believes a comprehensive review and change of current policies is necessary to meet the goals of the O&C Lands Act of 1937. The Committee notes that the law directs that these lands be managed "for permanent forest production . . . with the principle of sustained yield for the purpose of providing a permanent source of timber supply, protecting watersheds, regulating stream flow, and contributing to the economic stability of local communities and industries, and providing recreational facilities" (43 U.S.C. Sec. 1181a). Based on current information from the Bureau, the Committee is hard pressed to believe the new planning efforts will comply with the O&C Lands Act of 1937.

## RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

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

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation estimated to be \$32,465,000 for Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures, as requested.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

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

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The Committee recommendation includes the requested Administrative Provisions.

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

The mission of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is to conserve, protect and enhance fish and wildlife and their habitats for the continuing benefit of people. The Service has responsibility for migratory birds, threatened and endangered species, certain marine mammals, and land under Service control.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	\$1,213,915,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	1,295,085,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	999,115,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	- 214,800,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	- 295,970,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$999,115,000 for Resource Management, \$214,800,000 (18 percent) below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$295,970,000 below the budget request. The Committee-recommended level is commensurate with the overall funding reduction in the bill and with funding reductions to other agencies in order to fund higher priority human health, public safety, and treaty obligations and responsibilities elsewhere in this bill.

*Greater sage-grouse.*—The Committee is aware that the Service has entered into settlement agreements that require the Service to make a determination by fiscal year 2015 whether to list the greater sage-grouse pursuant to the Endangered Species Act. The 11 Western States (States) potentially impacted by such listing determination are deeply concerned that such a decision would have far-reaching negative economic and social impacts. The States are also concerned that there has not been enough time to write and implement State management plans that would potentially prevent the listing and that Federal agencies have not been working hand-in-hand with the States on the development of these plans. Finally, the agencies have not been forthcoming regarding the scientific review process and the raw data used in the science fundamental to the listing decision. The Committee believes that such an important decision should not be forced by an arbitrary deadline but instead should rest on a solid foundation of scientific evidence (available to the public) once that foundation is formed.

To that end, the Committee directs the Secretary, acting on behalf of both the Service and the U.S. Geological Survey, to publicly

release the underlying data and related information, including peer-reviews, accompanying Garton et al. (2009, unpublished) and Garton et al. (2011).<sup>1</sup> The Committee notes that the Service partially funded these studies and heavily relied upon them in its 12-Month Finding (75 Fed. Reg. 13910) and in its Conservation Objectives Final Report.<sup>2</sup> In order to encourage more transparency in the Federal government's funding and use of information to make regulatory decisions, the Committee has included bill language ensuring that any data and supporting information from future studies funded in whole or in part by the Service are made available on the Service's public website.

In the meantime, the Committee encourages the Service to continue its partnership efforts through the Northern Rocky Mountain Multispecies Conservation Agreements initiative to conserve greater sage-grouse and other species in that ecosystem. The Committee recognizes the monumental task being undertaken and that additional time and resources are needed in order for the partners to continue their work.

Therefore, in light of the questions surrounding the scientific evidence and in light of the partnership efforts currently underway, the Committee has included a section in Title I General Provisions to delay any potential Endangered Species Act listing decision on greater sage-grouse until fiscal year 2016.

*State Wildlife Data.*—The following instructions apply to the Department of the Interior and its bureaus and the Forest Service. The Committee is concerned that the agencies are not maximizing the opportunity to save funds on data management, analysis and accessibility that is possible by coordinating with State wildlife agencies, since the State agencies retain primary jurisdiction over most wildlife on Federal, State and private lands. The Committee directs the Federal agencies to cooperatively engage with State wildlife agencies to ensure that they use State fish and wildlife data and analyses as a principal source to inform their land use, land planning and related natural resource decisions. The agencies should not duplicate analysis of raw data previously prepared by the States. Federal agencies should also provide their data to State wildlife managers to ensure that the most complete data is available to be incorporated into all decision support systems.

*Northern Spotted Owl.*—The Committee directs the Service to devote sufficient funds from within Consultation to assure timely Biological Opinions on the northern spotted owl to other Federal land management agencies in addition to technical assistance review and “no take letters” to small landowners seeking approval to implement harvest plans.

*Wolf-Livestock Demonstration Project Grant Program.*—In response to supportive testimony by diverse groups of constituents, the Committee recommends \$1,000,000 to restore the program, as authorized by P.L. 111–11. The Committee urges the Administra-

<sup>1</sup>Garton, E.O., J.W. Connelly, J.S. Horne, C.A. Hagen, A. Moser, and M. Schroeder. 2011. Greater sage-grouse population dynamics and probability of persistence. Pp. 293–382 in S.T. Knick and J.W. Connelly (eds). Greater Sage-Grouse: ecology and conservation of a landscape species and its habitats. Studies in Avian Biology (vol. 38). University of California Press, Berkeley, CA.

<sup>2</sup>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2013. Greater Sage-grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*) Conservation Objectives: Final Report. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Denver, CO. February 2013.

tion and interested parties to seek funding for this program through the Department of Agriculture in future years.

*Salmon and Trout.*—The Committee recommendation continues a General Provision in Title I (section 111) requiring the mass marking of salmonids. The Committee recognizes the differences of opinion about the policy among the affected parties. The Committee therefore requests that the Government Accountability Office report to the Congress on the effect of the mass marking policy on the recovery of threatened and endangered salmonids.

*Partnerships.*—The Committee urges the Service to continue its efforts with non-governmental partners to recover northern aplomado falcons, California condors, and other listed species.

The Committee supports the growing efforts by landowners to partner with the Service to conserve wildlife and habitat on private lands. The Committee urges the Service and interested parties to seek reauthorization of the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program.

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

*Invasive Species.*—The Committee remains concerned about the rapid spread of quagga and zebra mussels in the West. As the Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force stated in its February 2010 Quagga-Zebra Mussel Action Plan for Western U.S. Waters, “Without increased and immediate action, quagga and zebra mussels will cause irreparable ecological damage to western waters and long-term costs will be in the billions.” The Committee therefore recommends not less than \$3 million to implement one or more of the Highest Priority Actions identified in the Action Plan, and directs the Service to transfer funds to other Federal member agencies of the Task Force if necessary to implement these Actions. These additional funds are intended to supplement existing funds already budgeted by Task Force member agencies for fiscal year 2014.

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

The Committee encourages the Service through its National Wildlife Refuge System to establish an Invasive Species Strike Team to cover the Gulf Coast Region, as it has with other regions of the United States. The Gulf Coast Region represents the geographic crossroads of movement and/or introduction of invasive species primarily due to major maritime and land-based ports of entry.

*International Wildlife.*—The Committee is concerned that Africa and Asia are experiencing a surge in wildlife poaching and illicit wildlife trafficking, particularly of elephant ivory and rhino horn in sub-Saharan Africa, and that these activities are providing a significant source of financing for armed insurgencies and groups with links to transnational organized crime and terrorism. The Committee notes the negative consequences to U.S. interests in regional security, development, and biodiversity conservation. The Committee supports Service programs in particular that focus on: (1) site-based law enforcement protection in Africa for the most at-risk populations of forest and savannah elephants; (2) development and implementation of regional wildlife law enforcement networks in Africa and Asia; and (3) training local park guards and other wildlife law enforcement officers. These programs should be carried out in coordination with other U.S. agencies, local governments and international conservation partners. The Committee encourages coordination between the Service and the Department of Homeland Security at U.S. ports of entry and recommends efforts by the Service to reduce consumer demand for ivory, rhino horn and other illegal wildlife products.

The Committee urges the Service to work with partners to determine whether and how to reintroduce Dama Gazelle (*Gazella dama*), Scimitar Horned Oryx (*Oryx dammah*), and Addax (*Addax nasomaculatus*) to their native ranges in Africa from captive populations in the United States, and, if feasible, to request funding for fiscal year 2015.

The Committee recommendation includes funding to increase enforcement of the Lacey Act in order to combat illegal logging in developing countries.

*Mitigation Hatcheries.*—The Committee recommendation includes the requested funding to make up for any shortfalls in reimbursements from other Federal agencies for mitigation hatcheries, along with bill language prohibiting the use of funds to terminate operations or to close mitigation hatcheries.

*Endangered Species Listing and Recovery.*—The Committee recommendation includes bill language capping funds for Endangered Species Act listings, critical habitat designations, and petitions, as requested. In light of the overall reduction to the Resource Management account and the potential reductions to the Endangered Species activity, the Committee directs the Service to re-evaluate its workplans implementing the 2011 multispecies litigation settlements in order to focus its listing considerations on only those iconic species considered by a majority of the affected States to be central to the States' natural history and heritage, and to file the requisite workplan amendments with the court. Regardless of the pressing and arbitrary deadlines contained in those workplans, the Committee reminds the Service that those deadlines do not absolve the Service of its statutory responsibilities to be thorough in its

economic impact analyses, to provide fair public notice and opportunity to comment, to base any decisions upon the best available scientific evidence, and to be exceptionally transparent with the information upon which its decisions are made. The Committee is unconvinced that the settlement workplan as presented properly balances those responsibilities.

It is the sense of the Committee that one of the Service’s top priorities, bureau-wide, must be to recover and de-list species with the greatest recovery potential, and to do so in a way that incentivizes non-Federal partners making good-faith efforts to help. The recovery and de-listing of the gray wolf is an example; the Committee commends the Service and the States for their efforts to date, and urges the Service to reconsider the proposed subspecies designation of the “Mexican wolf” and to finalize the de-listing rule.

The Committee’s recommendations for the allocation of Resource Management funds in this report are minimal so as to enable the Director of the Service to develop an operating plan, pursuant to section 404 of the bill, outlining a role for each of the Service’s programs, in pursuit of this priority. The Committee supports the Cooperative Recovery strategy contained in the Service’s budget proposals for fiscal years 2013 and 2014, which incentivizes cross-programmatic recovery efforts and increases accountability, but strongly disagrees with the premise that such strategy can only be applied to new funding. Similarly, the Committee disagrees with the Service’s budget proposal for fiscal year 2014 that any new Recovery funding will follow a more transparent approach to allocation, and directs the Service to apply a more transparent approach to all of its Recovery funds.

The Committee further directs the Service to report to the Committee on its efforts to implement the recommendations contained in Government Accountability Office report 05–211. Finally, the Committee directs the Service to include in its next Recovery Report to Congress an update on whether each species is more or less numerous, or unknown, since the species was listed, the recovery plan was finalized, or the latest 5-year status review was completed, whichever is more recent.

*Landscape Conservation Cooperatives.*—The Committee does not provide funding for Landscape Conservation Cooperatives and includes bill language prohibiting the use of funds for LCCs. The Committee notes a recent Inspector General report on LCCs, finding “areas of concern that could potentially place millions of dollars at risk and jeopardize future funding and support for the LCC’s activities.” It has been the experience of the Committee that State and other non-Federal support for LCCs remains lukewarm at best, and is conditional upon new funding rather than cuts to existing programs.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	\$19,136,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	15,722,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	– 19,136,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	– 15,722,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.



The Committee recommends \$0 for Construction, \$19,136,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$15,722,000 below the budget request. The Committee questions the Service's decision to revise its fiscal year 2013 Operating Plan in order to spend \$6,300,000 on constructing a new visitor center despite the fact that the visitor center project has never appeared in the Service's five-year construction plan.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	\$54,632,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	70,833,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	- 54,632,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	- 70,833,000

\* FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$0 for Land Acquisition, \$54,632,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$70,833,000 below the budget request, in order to provide funding for higher priority health, safety, security, and treaty responsibilities elsewhere in the bill.

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

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

Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	\$47,681,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	56,000,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	38,690,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	- 8,991,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	- 17,310,000

\* FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$38,690,000 for the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund, \$8,991,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$17,310,000 below the budget request. The Committee expects the Service to focus on helping State and local partners complete and implement Habitat Conservation Plans so as to minimize the negative economic impacts of the Endangered Species Act.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

This program makes payments in lieu of taxes based on their fair market value to counties in which Service lands are located. Payments to counties are estimated to be \$18,228,000 in fiscal year 2014, with \$13,228,000 derived from this appropriation and \$5,000,000 from the net refuge receipts estimated to be collected in fiscal year 2013.

Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	\$13,958,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	0
Recommended, 2014 .....	13,228,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	- 730,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	+13,228,000

\* FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$13,228,000 for the National Wildlife Refuge Fund, \$730,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$13,228,000 above the budget request. The Committee-recommended level is equal to the fiscal year 2013 enacted level post-sequestration. The Committee questions the Service's claim that national wildlife refuges generate tax revenue for communities in excess of that which was lost with Federal acquisition of the land. To a community, taxation and land use are a local issue, such that national or even State-wide statistics are meaningless. The Committee notes that the Service failed to provide community-level documentation supporting their claim. The Committee further notes the inconsistency between the Administration's recommendation of full funding for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program and their recommendation of no appropriations for the National Wildlife Refuge Fund.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

The North American Wetlands Conservation Act of 1989 provided for grants to carry out wetlands conservation projects in the United States, Canada, and Mexico for the benefit of wetlands-associated migratory birds and other wildlife. Additional program funding comes from fines, penalties, and forfeitures collected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918; from Federal fuel excise taxes on small gasoline engines, as directed by amendments to the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act of 1950, to benefit coastal ecosystem projects; and from interest accrued on the fund established under the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act of 1937. In fiscal year 2013 these other sources provided almost \$31.5 million in additional grant funds. Authorization of appropriations expired in fiscal year 2012.

Appropriation enacted, 2013*	\$35,497,000
Budget estimate, 2014	39,425,000
Recommended, 2014	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	- 35,497,000
Budget estimate, 2014	- 39,425,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$0 for the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund, \$35,497,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$39,425,000 below the budget request, in order to provide funding for higher priority human health, public safety, and treaty responsibilities elsewhere in the bill. Additional sources of Federal funding as noted above are estimated to be \$52,400,000 in fiscal year 2014.

NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION

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

Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	\$3,786,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	3,786,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	-3,786,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	-3,786,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$0 for the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation program, \$3,786,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and the budget request, in order to provide funding for higher priority human health, public safety, and treaty responsibilities elsewhere in the bill.

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

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

Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	\$9,466,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	9,787,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	7,667,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	-1,799,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	-2,120,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$7,667,000 for the Multinational Species Conservation Fund, \$1,799,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$2,120,000 below the budget request. The Committee recognizes that international wildlife trafficking has national security implications and therefore supports the Service's interagency and international cooperative efforts. The Committee further urges the Service and other interested parties to seek to reauthorize these programs.

STATE AND TRIBAL WILDLIFE GRANTS

The State and Tribal Wildlife Grants Program provides Federal grant funds to the States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the territories, and tribes, to develop and implement programs for the benefit of fish and wildlife that are not under Federal jurisdiction. By doing so, in theory, the Nation avoids the costly and time-consuming process entered into through the Endangered Species Act or other regulatory processes.

Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	\$61,323,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	61,323,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	-61,323,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	-61,323,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$0 for State and Tribal Wildlife Grants, \$61,323,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$61,323,000 below the budget request, in order to provide funding for higher priority human health, public safety, and treaty responsibilities elsewhere in the bill.

The Committee recognizes the States' long-held position that principal management responsibility for fish and wildlife resides with the States and not with the Federal government. The Committee therefore encourages the States to continue to implement their Wildlife Action Plans in order to conserve their most at-risk species so as to prevent costly Federal intervention through the Endangered Species Act.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The mission of the National Park Service (Service) is to preserve unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. Established in 1916, the National Park Service has stewardship responsibilities for the protection and preservation of the heritage resources of the national park system. The system, consisting of 401 separate and distinct units, is recognized globally as a leader in park management and resource preservation. The national park system represents much of the finest the Nation has to offer in terms of scenery, historical and archeological relics, and cultural heritage. Through its varied sites, the National Park Service attempts to explain America's history, interpret its culture, preserve examples of its natural ecosystems, and provide recreational and educational opportunities for U.S. citizens and visitors from all over the world. In addition, the National Park Service provides support to tribal, local, and State governments to preserve culturally significant, ecologically important, and public recreational lands.

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

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Appropriation enacted, 2013*	\$2,214,202,000
Budget estimate, 2014	2,284,920,000
Recommended, 2014	2,121,202,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	- 93,000,000
Budget estimate, 2014	- 163,718,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$2,121,202,000 for Operation of the National Park System (ONPS), \$93,000,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$163,718,000 below the budget request. The level provided is \$24,000,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level (post-sequestration) for ONPS.

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

*Park Operations.*—Funding to maintain visitor services is a core responsibility of the Service. The Committee believes that funding of park operations ought to remain the highest priority of the Service. Proposed funding reductions to other Service accounts are necessary in the current budget climate in order to provide critical priority funding to park operations. The Committee strongly opposes any efforts to pay for fixed costs through a reduction in park base operations.

*Service Supplemental Funds.*—As the Service prepares to celebrate its centennial, the Committee is encouraged by discussions between the Service and park partners on developing potential new revenue sources for the Service to supplement Federal appropriations. The Committee encourages the Service to carefully evaluate the myriad of proposed recommendations for funding partnerships, working with park partners, and identifying those meritorious proposals with the best chance of implementation and long-term success.

*Wild Bison.*—The Committee recognizes that the wild bison that inhabit Yellowstone National Park and seasonally migrate beyond the Park's borders are a unique and irreplaceable national treasure. The Committee encourages the National Park Service, as well as State and local officials, to utilize sound management practices in association with Yellowstone's wild bison herds that are developed in consultation with American Indian Tribes. The Committee also recognizes the cultural connection of these wild bison with American Indian Nations. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Secretary of the Interior to continue to consult with American Indian Nations to develop an updated conservation and management plan for Yellowstone bison in a timely manner.

*Quagga and Zebra Mussel Management.*—The Committee remains concerned about the rapid spread of quagga and zebra mussels in the West. The Committee directs the Park Service to provide no less than \$2,000,000 for quagga and zebra mussel containment, prevention, and enforcement as prescribed in the February 2010 Quagga-Zebra Mussel Action Plan for Western U.S. Waters.

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

*Park Partnerships.*—In recent years, the Committee has encouraged the use of public-private partnerships as an important tool in the successful operation of land management agencies. These partnerships, which leverage Federal dollars with State, local, non-profit, and philanthropic entities, have proven effective at achieving partner and Service goals and objectives. Indeed, the Service's own "Call to Action" has identified public-private partnerships as one of the keys to the future of the national park system.

It has come to the Committee's attention, however, that the Department of the Interior has, in some instances, narrowed its inter-

pretation of certain partnership policies and implemented review processes for philanthropy that discourage partnerships. The effect of these changes is the inefficient use of public and private funds, especially those targeted to the design and construction of projects that benefit both the public and the Service. In this era of limited government funding, the Department and the Service are strongly encouraged to facilitate and incentivize philanthropic support of park projects and programs.

The Committee believes the Department and the Service have in the past correctly interpreted that the Service has the necessary legal authority to enter into agreements with non-profit organizations to advance cooperative management of land, services, and programs within our national parks; to do so with funding provided through both philanthropic and governmental sources; to utilize federal funds and philanthropic funds through the use of cooperative agreements for project design and construction; and to allow for the cost recovery of various programs and services provided by such organizations. The Committee urges the Department and the Service to reassess recent policy interpretations and review procedures to facilitate partnerships that have historically proven beneficial to national parks and partners.

*Civil War Sesquicentennial.*—The Civil War battlefields, sites and monuments provide vital historic and educational opportunities for the millions of Americans that visit each year. The 150th anniversary presents a significant opportunity for Americans to recall and reflect upon the Civil War and its legacy in a spirit of reconciliation and reflection, through exploration, interpretation, and discussion. In keeping with the Service's continued observance of the Sesquicentennial, the Committee continues to support the efforts of the Director to encourage discussion of the historic, social, legal, racial, cultural and political forces that caused the American Civil War and influenced its course and outcomes at events organized and supported by the Service.

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

*Flight 93 Memorial.*—Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, nearly two million people have visited the site of the Flight 93 National Memorial in Shanksville, Pennsylvania. The memorial honors the 40 men and women who died saving the White House or U.S. Capitol from a potentially catastrophic terrorist attack. Phases 1A and 1C of the permanent memorial were dedicated in September 2011. The current phase, focusing on education and including the construction of a visitor center and learning center, are scheduled to be dedicated on September 11, 2015. The Committee remains firmly committed to the timely completion of this project.

In addition, since 2005, the Service has recorded over 2,200 hours of audio interviews involving nearly 790 individuals including family members of the passengers and crew, eyewitnesses, first responders, and others. The Committee strongly encourages the

Service to devote the resources necessary to properly archive, maintain, and preserve these invaluable historical collections.

*U.S. Capitol Concerts.*—The Committee continues its long-standing support for funding for the National Capitol Area Performing Arts Program and directs the Service to maintain funding for the summer concert series staged on the U.S. Capitol grounds at the fiscal year 2012 enacted level.

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

*Everglades Restoration.*—The Committee notes the substantial progress made toward restoration of the Everglades ecosystem and continues to support this multi-year effort to preserve one of the great ecological treasures of the United States.

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

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

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

Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	\$59,879,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	52,035,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	48,502,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	- 11,377,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	- 3,533,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$48,502,000 for National Recreation and Preservation, \$11,377,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$3,533,000 below the budget request.

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

*Heritage Partnership Program.*—Congress has in recent years expanded from 27 to 49 the number of authorized heritage partnerships, creating additional pressure on available funding. The President's budget reduces by nearly one-half its funding request for the

program while simultaneously requesting bill language extending the budget authorities of twelve heritage areas set to expire at the end of fiscal year 2013. The Committee believes these two requests to be inconsistent with one another, and thus has funded the program at the requested level of \$8 million, but has not included requested language to extend the 12 expiring areas' authority by one more year.

Further, the Committee notes that State and local managers of National Heritage Areas continue to rely heavily on Federal funding which was continued in fiscal year 2013. Additional guidance has been provided to participating heritage areas to develop self-sufficiency plans for long-term sustainability. The need for self-sufficiency plans is becoming increasingly apparent in the current budget climate.

The Committee is aware that the Service is conducting evaluations of National Heritage Areas and reiterates its direction to the Service to report back to Congress regarding the Service's future role with respect to each area. To date, very few evaluations have been completed and none have been delivered to the Appropriations Committee. The Committee encourages the Service to continue supporting these areas, at a level no higher than the budget request, whether or not the evaluations have been completed.

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

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

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

*Bill language.*—The Committee has included within Title IV General Provisions bill language extending by one year the Chesapeake Bay Initiative.

URBAN PARK AND RECREATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2013*	\$0
Budget estimate, 2014	10,000,000
Recommended, 2014	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	0
Budget estimate, 2014	- 10,000,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$0 for the Urban Park and Recreation Fund, equal to the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$10,000,000 below the budget request, in order to provide critical funding for higher priority human health, public safety, and treaty obligations and responsibilities throughout the bill.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

The Historic Preservation Fund supports the State historic preservation offices to perform a variety of functions. These include



State management and administration of existing grant obligations; review and advice on Federal projects and actions; determinations and nominations to the National Register; Tax Act certifications; and technical preservation services. The States also review properties to develop data for planning use. Funding in this account also supports direct grants to qualifying organizations for individual preservation projects and for activities in support of heritage tourism and local historic preservation.

Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	\$55,910,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	58,910,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	45,287,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	- 10,623,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	- 13,623,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$45,287,000 for historic preservation, \$10,623,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$13,623,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommends the following changes to the request:

*State and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices.*—The Committee supports the longstanding efforts of State and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices to identify and protect historic and archaeological resources. Given the current budget climate, the Committee recommends \$38,009,000 for State Historic Preservation Offices and \$7,278,000 for Tribal Historic Preservation Offices. The Committee has not included funds or bill language for the creation of a new competitive grant program within the Historic Preservation Fund.

#### CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	\$131,173,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	159,961,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	106,250,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	- 24,923,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	- 53,711,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$106,250,000 for Construction, \$24,923,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$53,711,000 below the budget request.

The Committee supports line-item construction projects, including Tamiami Trail Bridging, within available funds.

The Committee has included bill language providing that a single procurement may be issued which includes the full scope of the project for any project initially funded in FY14 with a future phase indicated in the NPS five-year Line Item Construction program. The solicitation and contract in such procurement shall be subject to availability of funds. Executing a single contract has the potential to increase economies of scale and reduce overall costs.

Further, bill language is included providing that procurements may be issued which include the full scope of the project for the ongoing bridging project to restore water flow to Everglades National Park. Solicitations and contracts in such procurements shall be subject to availability of funds. In addition, the Service may accept other Federal or non-Federal funding; a contract may be awarded only when all funds necessary to cover the full estimated

cost of the contract are covered by a combination of Federal funds and written commitments from non-Federal entities.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

RESCISSION

Appropriation enacted, 2013 *	-\$30,000,000
Budget estimate, 2014	- 30,000,000
Recommended, 2014	- 28,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	2,000,000
Budget estimate, 2014	2,000,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends the rescission of the annual contract authority provided by 16 U.S.C. 4601–10a. This authority has not been used in years and there are no plans to use it in fiscal year 2014. The Committee does not agree with the Administration’s proposal to permanently cancel the authority.

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

Appropriation enacted, 2013 *	\$101,897,000
Budget estimate, 2014	100,391,000
Recommended, 2014	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	- 101,897,000
Budget estimate, 2014	- 100,391,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

The Committee recommends \$0 for Land Acquisition and State Assistance, \$101,897,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$100,391,000 below the budget request, in order to provide critical funding for higher priority human health, public safety, and treaty obligations and responsibilities throughout the bill.

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

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) is the Nation’s largest water, Earth, and biological science and civilian mapping agency. Established on March 3, 1879, the USGS serves the Nation by providing scientific information to describe and understand the Earth; minimize loss of life and property from natural disasters; manage water, biological, energy, and mineral resources; and enhance and protect our quality of life. The USGS programs address increasingly complex societal issues such as the development of alternative and unconventional energy resources, management of critical ecosystems, understanding and adaptation to climate change, and responses to natural and human-induced hazards. For

more than a century, the diversity of scientific expertise has enabled the USGS to carry out large-scale, multi-disciplinary investigations and provide impartial scientific information to resource managers, planners, policymakers, and the public.

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	\$1,068,032,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	1,166,855,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	967,342,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	– 100,690,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	– 199,513,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$967,342,000 for Surveys, Investigations, and Research, \$100,690,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$199,513,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation attempts to minimize reductions to the Survey because much of the Survey's scientific work is vital to human health, public safety, and national security.

*Energy, Minerals, and Environmental Health.*—The Committee encourages the Survey to continue to analyze the distribution and magnitude of endocrine-disrupting chemicals impacting fish and wildlife in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed.

The Committee is concerned that the proposed cut to the Mineral Resources program will adversely affect the ability of the Federal government to track, analyze and better understand the availability of domestic and global mineral resources. The Committee recognizes that the Survey's mineral reports are highly valued by industry and other government agencies. The Committee directs the Survey to consider additional sources of funds to support the work of the office and report back its findings within 120 days of enactment of this Act.

*Natural Hazards.*—The Committee recognizes that, of all natural hazards, earthquakes pose the greatest threat for catastrophe as over 75 million people live in metropolitan areas with significant earthquake risk. The Committee urges the Survey to continue its investments and improvements to the Advanced National Seismic System, research, and outreach efforts both within the Survey and with State and university partners. The Committee also encourages the Survey to continue to develop an earthquake early warning prototype system on the West Coast.

*Water Resources.*—The Committee recommendation includes funding for the National Ground Water Monitoring Network, in order to: (1) provide cost share grants to States to help offset increased costs to upgrade monitoring networks and national network standards; (2) incorporate wells into a National Ground Water Monitoring Network; and (3) to support the additional work necessary for USGS to manage a National Ground Water Monitoring Network and provide data access through an internet web portal.

The Committee recommendation includes funding to implement the Water Resources Research Act. The Committee supports the Survey's efforts to focus this funding on meeting the Survey's strategic goals and objectives, and urges the Survey and interested parties to seek reauthorization of this program.

*Mapping.*—The Committee recommendation includes funding for the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program and the 3-D Elevation Program. The Committee encourages the Survey to use Geiger-mode technologies where practicable.

*White Nose Syndrome in Bats.*—The Committee supports the President’s budget request for research and development of methods to combat white nose syndrome in bats.

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

BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management is responsible for the environmentally and economically sound development of the Nation’s offshore energy and mineral resources. The Bureau’s management of these resources helps meet the Nation’s energy needs by providing access to—and fair return to the American taxpayer for—offshore energy and mineral resources through strategic planning and resource and economic evaluation. Conventional energy activities include development of the Five-Year Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Oil and Gas Leasing Program; assessment of mineral resource potential, tracking of inventories of oil and gas reserves, and development of production projections; and economic evaluation to ensure the receipt of fair value through lease sales and lease terms.

OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 2013 * .....	\$59,696,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	71,549,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	55,742,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	– 3,954,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	– 15,807,000

\* FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$55,742,000 for Ocean Energy Management, \$3,954,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$15,807,000 below the budget request. The collection of offsetting rental receipts and cost recovery fees total \$97,891,000, as requested, \$3,191,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level.

*Conventional Energy.*—The Committee recommends \$50,941,000 for Conventional Energy, as requested, and \$3,696,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level.

*Third Party Contribution.*—The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management is directed to utilize Section 115, Third Party Contribution Authority, to fund Bureau environmental compliance costs. The Committee has provided this language to help supplement reduced appropriations.

The recommendation continues language originally included in Title I General Provisions including: (1) allowing the reorganization of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement only in conformance with Committee reprogramming guidelines (originally enacted in fiscal

year 2011); and, (2) extending higher rates of pay for petroleum engineers, geologists and geophysicists for the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (originally enacted in fiscal year 2012).

The Committee does not provide funding for National Ocean Policy Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning. The Committee also includes bill language prohibiting the use of funds for regulation of non-lease holders.

BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

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

OFFSHORE SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	\$61,376,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	83,263,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	56,357,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	– 5,019,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	– 26,906,000

\* FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$56,357,000 for Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement, \$5,019,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$26,906,000 below the budget request. The collection of offsetting rental receipts, cost recovery fees and inspection fees totals \$123,970,000, as requested, \$2,889,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level.

*Third Party Contribution.*—The Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement is directed to utilize Section 115, Third Party Contribution Authority, to fund Bureau environmental compliance costs. The Committee has provided this language to help supplement reduced appropriations.

The Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act establishes that it is the duty of the holder of a lease or permit to maintain all operations within such lease area or within the area covered by such permit in compliance with regulations intended to protect persons, property, and the environment on the Outer Continental Shelf. The Committee is concerned with the Bureau’s actions to purportedly expand its authority without a change in law or regulation over non-lease holders under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA). The authority and need for this action has not been explained or justified to the Committee, nor how this diversion of limited resources would impact the Bureau’s current mission and ob-

jectives identified in the fiscal year 2014 budget request. The agency is directed to use all the resources provided toward the regulatory efforts presented in the fiscal year 2014 budget request (with the exception of the National Ocean Policy and Marine Spatial Planning). Further, the Committee directs that no funds be expended for other purposes until the agency has fully explained its authority, intentions, and objectives to the Committee and the public through 5 U.S.C. 553.

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

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	\$14,899,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	14,899,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	14,477,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	– 422,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	– 422,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$14,477,000 for Oil Spill Research, \$422,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and the budget request. This funding is derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to conduct oil spill research and financial responsibility and inspection activities associated with the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, Public Law 101–380.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

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

ing for the abandoned coal mine sites as required under the 2006 amendments to the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act.

#### REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriation enacted, 2013 *	\$122,713,000
Budget estimate, 2014	114,955,000
Recommended, 2014	116,390,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	-6,323,000
Budget estimate, 2014	+1,435,000

\* FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$116,390,000 for Regulation and Technology, \$6,323,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$1,435,000 above the budget request. In doing so the Committee maintains funding for the program at the fiscal year 2013 sequestration level. The Committee funds regulatory grants at \$68,590,000, equal to the fiscal year 2013 level. The Committee directs OSM and the Administration to discontinue efforts to push States to raise fees on industry as the bill provides the funds necessary for States to run their regulatory programs. Federal regulatory grants to primacy States results in the highest benefit and the lowest cost to taxpayers, and if a State were to relinquish primacy, OSM would have to hire and train sufficient numbers and types of Federal employees. The cost to implement the Federal program would be significantly higher and as such the Committee summarily rejects the proposal.

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

#### ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2013 *	\$27,399,000
Budget estimate, 2014	28,013,000
Recommended, 2014	25,966,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	-1,433,000
Budget estimate, 2014	-2,047,000

\* FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$25,966,000 for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, \$1,433,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$2,047,000 below the budget request.

#### BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION

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

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

In preparation of the fiscal year 2014 budget, the subcommittee held a special oversight hearing on Indian education, which is discussed in further detail below. In addition, the subcommittee held two days of hearings and received oral or written testimony from nearly 200 witnesses on a variety of topics pertaining to American Indian and Alaska Native programs. The Committee has a legal and moral obligation to provide quality services to American Indians and Alaska Natives. On a bi-partisan basis, the Committee has been attempting to protect and, where possible, strengthen the budgets of those agencies and programs serving Indian Country in this bill to address longstanding needs.

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS  
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	\$2,367,738,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	2,183,774,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	2,159,404,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	- 208,334,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	- 24,370,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$2,159,404,000 for the Operation of Indian Programs, \$208,334,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$24,370,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation attempts to minimize reductions to Operation of Indian Programs in recognition of the Federal government's legal and moral responsibilities to American Indians and Alaska Natives.

*Contract Support Costs.*—The Committee recommendation includes funding to implement the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.) including contract support costs.

*Road Maintenance.*—The Committee recommendation includes funding for road maintenance. Maintenance of roads on tribal lands is important to the daily lives of many Native Americans. Many tribes reside on remote reservations and automobile travel is the only means of traversing large stretches of road both on tribal lands and in surrounding communities.

*Trust-Natural Resources Management.*—The Committee supports the work of the Intertribal Buffalo Council (ITBC) as a federally chartered Indian Organization, and urges the Bureau to request funds to support the ITBC's mission of reestablishing American buffalo herds on Indian lands. The Committee urges the Department and its bureaus to consult and collaborate with the ITBC in efforts to manage and maintain wild, free-ranging American buffalo herds on public lands.

The Committee supports funding for programs that allow for continued treaty harvest management, population assessment, habitat



protection and data gathering for finfish, shellfish, groundfish, wildlife and other natural resource management needs. Funds provide the necessary capacity for the treaty tribes to co-manage the resources with the States.

The Committee supports funding for Fish Hatchery Maintenance. Funding for this program is provided to Tribes nationwide based on the ranking of annual maintenance project proposals. This program has been increased over the last few years to better reflect the tribal need and the backlog of maintenance projects requested for tribal hatcheries.

The Committee supports funding to implement the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST). This will ensure that the Tribes can continue to participate effectively in the bi-lateral PST process. Funding for this program supports the continued implementation and coordination of salmon management in the Pacific Northwest.

*Education.*—The Committee directed the Government Accountability Office (GAO) in 2012 to determine per-pupil expenditures throughout the BIE school system and to compare those to other public and Department of Defense schools. Upon notification in early 2013 of GAO's preliminary findings about the administration of the BIE school system, the Committee held an oversight hearing on February 27, 2013 to discuss the matter in public before the completion of the GAO study in order that the Committee may take appropriate action in the fiscal year 2014 budget.

In response to witness testimony and additional written testimony submitted for the record by numerous Tribes and tribal organizations, the Committee makes the following recommendations. The BIE should:

1. Be a true stand-alone bureau within the Department of the Interior, with control of its own financial, personnel, and other administrative responsibilities.
2. Evaluate the costs and benefits of continuing to purchase administrative services from the BIA and the Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs, and should evaluate the use of similar models across the Department such as that of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement.
3. Develop, publish, and implement a strategic plan to meet the goal of ensuring that programs that serve American Indian students are of the highest quality and provide for not only the basic educational needs, but also the unique educational and culturally related academic needs of the students. The plan should include objectives that are specific, measurable, accountable, realistic, and time-fixed.
4. Align the BIE organizational structure and budget with the strategic plan.
5. Contract with tribal colleges and universities when possible for professional development.
6. Establish a tribal advisory committee to advise the Director on policy issues and budget development for the BIE school system.
7. Publicly release the updated BIE-funded schools in poor condition index and tribal priority construction lists.
8. Re-establish the school replacement construction program.

9. Develop and publish a maintenance, improvement, and replacement plan for all schools in the BIE system so that tribal leaders and school administrators can plan accordingly.

The Committee strongly supports early childhood development models such as the Family and Child Education (FACE) program funded by the Bureau of Indian Education. FACE addresses the achievement gap of Indian children primarily located on rural reservations by teaching preschool Indian children the skills they need to begin school and offering developmental opportunities for parents. The Committee understands that during school year 2013–14 the Bureau of Indian Education will conduct an internal review of early education programs and FACE effectiveness and efficiency in order to explore ways to provide more services to additional children. The Committee commends the Bureau's efforts to invest in and strengthen early childhood education and promote parental involvement to foster a learning environment for the family. The Committee encourages the Bureau to provide updates during the review process.

The Committee directs the Bureau, in coordination with the Department of Education including using existing Department methods if practicable, and in consultation with the Tribes, to biennially update its count of students eligible for the Johnson-O'Malley Program, and to include a discussion of the application of the results in its annual budget request to the Congress. The Committee recommendation includes funding for a full-time Johnson-O'Malley coordinator.

The Committee rejects the President's budget proposal to cut ISEP funding in order to pay for the Turnaround Schools Pilot project. The Committee recognizes that student achievement in BIE schools is disproportionately low, but questions the premise of the Turnaround proposal that BIE educators need to be more committed, or that they need to compete against each other. Rather, it is the opinion of this Committee that BIE schools need to have stronger and more stable budgets so as to ensure that, at a minimum, the students have more healthy, safe, and welcoming schools that foster learning and success. If additional funding is available to incentivize innovative approaches to learning, such as through a competitive grant program, the Committee directs the BIE to consult with tribal leaders well in advance of submitting such a proposal.

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

*P.L. 102–477.*—The Committee remains concerned that the Administration's efforts to implement P.L. 102–477 will add additional costs to Tribes, thereby diverting funds from the important services that this program provides. The Committee notes that there has been no evidence of misuse of these funds since the program's inception 20 years ago. The Committee recognizes the significant efforts made by the P.L. 102–477 Tribal Work Group and the Administration to resolve the issues surrounding the implementation policies, as directed in 2011 by House Report 112–331, and was therefore disappointed when Tribes notified the Com-

mittee that those efforts have ended without fully resolving the issues. The Committee encourages the Work Group and the Administration to submit a joint report to the Committee detailing the remaining unresolved issues, in order to fully inform the Committee so that it may take appropriate action if necessary.

*Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development (OIEED).*—The Committee recommendation includes funding for the OIEED. The Committee expects the Bureau of Indian Affairs to run the OIEED instead of the Department, and to consult with tribal leaders about improving and increasing the use of the one-stop-shop model for expediting energy development on tribal lands. The Committee encourages the Bureau to utilize P.L. 93–638 and similar authorizations to ensure that funds are utilized at the local level.

*Cobell v. Salazar.*—The Committee is hopeful that consolidating highly fractionated lands will open doors to economic development in Indian Country, and supports efforts by tribal leaders and the Department to develop and implement a land buy-back program that attempts to strike a balance between the most fractionated lands and the most willing sellers.

*Indian Arts and Crafts Board.*—The Committee recommendation includes the requested funding to transfer operations of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board from the Department to the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

*Housing Improvement.*—The Committee recommendation includes funding for the Housing Improvement Program and restores the bill language. The Committee is committed to eliminating duplicative programs only when supported by the facts. The Committee therefore requests that the Government Accountability Office evaluate the Housing Improvement Program in comparison to the Department of Housing and Urban Development Native American Housing Block Grant program.

CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

Appropriation enacted, 2013*	\$0
Budget estimate, 2014	231,000,000
Recommended, 2014	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	0
Budget estimate, 2014	– 231,000,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$0 for the proposed new Contract Support Costs account, equal to the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$231,000,000 below the budget request. The Committee does not support the proposal to create a separate account for contract support costs. Instead the Committee recommendation includes funding to implement the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.) including contract support costs within the Operation of Indian Programs account.

## CONSTRUCTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2013 *	\$105,910,000
Budget estimate, 2014	107,124,000
Recommended, 2014	151,575,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	+45,665,000
Budget estimate, 2014	+44,451,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$151,575,000 for Construction, \$45,665,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$44,451,000 above the budget request.

*Education.*—The Committee recommends \$55,000,000 for school replacement construction to restore the program and complete the last three projects on the 2004 priority list. The Committee directs the Bureau to publish an updated priority list and to request funding in fiscal year 2015 to implement projects on the list. The Committee recognizes the Federal government's responsibility for the maintenance, improvement, and eventual replacement of all 183 schools in the Bureau of Indian Education system.

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

*Public Safety and Justice.*—The Committee commends the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation for their initiative in addressing their law enforcement needs by constructing a justice center to house their adult and juvenile detention and rehabilitation center, tribal courts, and police department. The Committee also commends the Bureau of Indian Affairs in its efforts to assist the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes in ensuring that the Center continues to operate effectively. Knowing that work must be done in consultation with Tribes, the Committee continues to encourage the Bureau to consider establishing regional detention centers at new or existing facilities, such as the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes' Justice Center, as it works to combat the crime problem in Indian Country.

The Committee urges the Office of Inspector General to update its 2004 report on Indian detention facilities, including courthouses and an evaluation of the Department of Justice construction program.

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS  
PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

Appropriation enacted, 2013 *	\$32,802,000
Budget estimate, 2014	35,655,000
Recommended, 2014	31,353,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	–1,449,000
Budget estimate, 2014	–4,302,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$31,353,000 for Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians,

\$1,449,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$4,302,000 below the budget request.

#### INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	\$7,103,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	5,018,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	4,412,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	-2,691,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	-606,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$4,412,000 for the Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account, \$2,691,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$606,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation attempts to minimize reductions to the Indian Guaranteed Loan Program because the program has been key to enabling Indian tribes and Native-owned businesses to secure financing for various projects and startup and expansion of business operations.

#### DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

##### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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

#### DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS

Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	\$261,897,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	268,868,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	209,518,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	-52,379,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	-59,350,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$209,518,000 for Departmental Operations, \$52,379,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$59,350,000 below the budget request. The Committee has not provided funding for the Office of Valuation Services. The Committee concurs with the budget request proposal to transfer the Indian Arts and Crafts Board from the Office of the Secretary to the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

*National Monument Designations.*—The Department is directed to work collaboratively with interested parties, including the Congress, States, local communities, tribal governments and others prior to planning, implementing, or making national monument designations.

*Made in America.*—The Committee directs the Department, including the National Park Service, to explore viable ways to encourage the sale of American made products by concessioners which reflect, educate, and celebrate the unique history, spirit, culture, and national treasures of the designated region and indi-

vidual park, either through existing concessioner retail operations or other appropriate agreements. The Committee encourages, to the greatest extent practicable, items made available for sale at facilities funded by this Act to be produced in the United States.

To support this objective, the Department is encouraged to examine the viability of purchasing supplies from Federal Prison Industries (FPI). FPI is a wholly owned U.S. government corporation that uses inmates (who prepare for reentry to society by learning employable skills in manufacturing) from the Federal Bureau of Prisons to produce goods sold to Federal government agencies. Federal purchasing agencies should be aware that FPI manufactures and sells multiple products that otherwise would be manufactured and sold outside the United States. The Committee encourages the Department to the maximum extent possible to consider the purchase of FPI items as existing contracts expire. The Committee directs the Department to report back to the Committee no later than 90 days after enactment of this Act.

*Fleet vehicles.*—The Committee supports strategies that promote petroleum reduction and emissions reductions in an affordable and cost effective manner. The Committee supports the ongoing efforts of the Secretary, as outlined in the Department's Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan, to reduce petroleum use in fleet vehicles. The Committee is pleased that the Department has performed better than many of its peers in this regard. The Committee is also aware that the Department operates more than 33,000 vehicles. Due to the nature of the Department's mission requirements, 65 percent of the fleet consists of trucks. These vehicles have a higher operating cost than passenger vehicles, and higher emissions signatures, particularly when factoring in the age of the vehicle. The Committee notes that idle reduction strategies and technologies currently being utilized by the private sector may offer a net cost savings to the end user, and thus directs the Department to provide the Committee with a report no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act on the potential benefits, cost effectiveness, and role of idle reduction in its Performance Plan for fleet vehicles.

*Bill Language.*—The Committee has continued to include bill language that deducts two percent of State royalties to help cover Federal administrative costs.

The Committee has eliminated bill language from prior years relating to a limitation on personal services. Based on various existing statutory prohibitions imposing limits on the use of funds, the provision is redundant and no longer necessary.

The Committee has included bill language extending mandatory funding of the Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) Program for fiscal year 2014.

*Civil Penalties.*—The Committee has included language under Title I General Provisions making technical corrections to Section 206 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 clarifying that amounts due to States resulting from civil penalties are to be reduced by amounts provided to the States through cooperative agreements to run State and Tribal mineral development audits.

## INSULAR AFFAIRS

## ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

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

Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	84,946,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	88,976,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	79,946,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	- 5,000,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	- 9,030,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$79,946,000 for Assistance to Territories, \$5,000,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$9,030,000 below the budget request.

## COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	\$16,640,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	3,054,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	3,313,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	- 13,147,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	+259,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$3,313,000 for the Compact of Free Association, \$13,147,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$259,000 above the budget request. The Committee expects the Compact will be renegotiated and therefore the discretionary stop-gap funding will not be necessary in fiscal year 2014. Further, the Committee finds insufficient justification to reduce funding for the Enewetak program and maintains funding at the fiscal year 2013 enacted level.

## ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, INSULAR AFFAIRS

Requested bill language to provide the Secretary with authority to redistribute capital improvement funds based upon expenditure rates in the territories has not been included.

## OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	\$66,190,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	65,800,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	51,628,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	- 14,562,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	- 14,172,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$51,628,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, \$14,562,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$14,172,000 below the budget request.

*Bill Language.*—The bill includes modified language in Title I General Provisions addressing the trailing of livestock across public lands. The language modification is necessitated by the Office of the Solicitor providing guidance on bill language to the Committee on Appropriations during development of the fiscal year 2012 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations conference report and subsequently changing its legal interpretation of the language following the bill's enactment.

## OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	\$49,392,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	50,831,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	41,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	- 8,392,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	- 9,831,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$41,000,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the Office of Inspector General, \$8,392,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$9,831,000 below the budget request.

## OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

## FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

## (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

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



Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	\$146,000,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	139,677,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	135,957,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	- 10,043,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	- 3,720,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$135,957,000 for Federal Trust Programs, \$10,043,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$3,720,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation attempts to minimize reductions to the Office of the Special Trustee because of the Federal government's legal obligation to manage the finances of lands held in trust for Tribes and tribal members.

## DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS

### WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS AND RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

The Department's Wildland Fire Management and FLAME wildfire suppression reserve accounts support fire activities for the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	\$741,973,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	684,893,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	778,979,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	+37,006,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	+94,086,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$778,979,000 for Wildland Fire Management at the Department of the Interior, \$37,006,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$94,086,000 above the budget request. The Committee's recommendation, combined with \$92,000,000 recommended in the FLAME wildfire suppression reserve account, fully funds the 10-year fire suppression average expenditures. The Committee notes that the dramatic increase in appropriations compared to the budget request is due to the inadequate funding levels for the hazardous fuels program. The Committee has included an additional \$87,076,000 for hazardous fuels to fund it at fiscal year 2012 enacted levels.

*Wildfire Preparedness.*—The Committee recommends \$281,928,000 for Wildfire Preparedness, as requested, \$2,420,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level. The Department should immediately notify the Committees on Appropriations if it appears that funding shortfalls may limit needed firefighting capacity.

*Wildfire Suppression Operations.*—The Committee recommends \$285,878,000, as requested, for Wildfire Suppression Operations, \$9,370,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level. The Committee recommendation, including the FLAME wildfire suppression reserve fund, fully funds the 10-year fire suppression average expenditures. Due to the extraordinary, critical nature of fire suppression needs, the unforeseen severity of the current fire season, and the inadequacy of the budget request, fire suppression funds are provided in fiscal year 2014 on an emergency basis and are fully offset.

*Hazardous Fuels.*—The Committee recommends \$183,011,000 for the Hazardous Fuels program, \$37,696,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$87,076,000 above the budget request. The Committee continues to be concerned by the management of this program and is deeply concerned about the funding decreases recommended in the budget request.

As stated in the fiscal year 2012 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies conference report, the Committee is aware of the duplication that exists in the Department of the Interior's wildland fire programs (multiple parallel organizations in four bureaus with multiple levels to manage multiple fire activities). The Committee still awaits the report required on the Department's wildland fire programs per the fiscal year 2012 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies conference report. Until this report is received, and its recommendations are approved by the Committee, the Department is directed to maintain the Office of Wildland Fire Coordination at current levels.

The Committee believes there is greater economic and ecological benefit from hazardous fuels and restoration treatments that are designed to restore forest resiliency while simultaneously reducing the unnatural fuels that contribute to dangerous and expensive fire behavior. Treatments provide greater value when strategically placed to protect assets at risk such as the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), critical habitat, and watersheds. Further, modeling shows that treatments placed strategically in the landscape, outside the WUI, can modify the extreme fire behavior that contributes to the largest, most expensive wildland fires.

The Department should implement effective treatments in frequent fire forests that restore forest resiliency and reduce unnatural hazardous fuels. Those treatments should be placed to effectively modify extreme fire behavior and protect life and property. The Department is directed to develop two performance measures to encourage this approach: One that ensures that treatments are effective in restoring forest resiliency while simultaneously reducing hazardous fuels; and, a second that demonstrates that treatments are strategically placed to modify fire behavior and protect assets at risk.

*Burned Area Rehabilitation.*—The Committee recommends \$22,035,000 for the Burned Area Rehabilitation program, \$9,010,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$6,000,000 above the budget request. The Committee directs the Department to use the additional \$6,000,000 for emergency stabilization, rehabilitation and seed to restore areas burned by wildfire with an emphasis on restoring sage-grouse habitat. The Committee notes that funding for emergency stabilization is meant to supplement emergency stabilization funding provided under suppression (generally ten percent), not replace it. The Committee is also concerned by the delay of emergency stabilization and rehabilitation funds to state and/or regional offices and directs the Department to more quickly allocate these funds so that critical work can be completed in a timely manner. Finally, the Department is directed to work with the Bureau of Land Management on the seed procurement direction provided in this report.

## FLAME WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION RESERVE FUND

## (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2013 *	\$91,853,000
Budget estimate, 2014	92,000,000
Recommended, 2014	92,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	+147,000
Budget estimate, 2014	0

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$92,000,000 for the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund, as requested, \$147,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level. As discussed above under the Wildland Fire Management account, the Committee fully funds the 10-year average expenditure for wildfire suppression.

## CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2013	\$10,133,000
Budget estimate, 2014	10,006,000
Recommended, 2014	8,207,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	-1,926,000
Budget estimate, 2014	-1,799,000

The Committee recommends \$8,207,000 for the Central Hazardous Materials Fund, \$1,926,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$1,799,000 below the budget request.

## NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

## NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2013 *	\$6,253,000
Budget estimate, 2014	12,539,000
Recommended, 2014	5,035,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	-1,218,000
Budget estimate, 2014	-7,504,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$5,035,000 for the Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund, \$1,218,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$7,504,000 below the budget request. The Committee-recommended level is commensurate with the overall funding reduction in the bill and with funding reductions to other agencies in order to fund higher priority human health, public safety, and treaty obligations and responsibilities elsewhere in this bill.

## WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2013 *	\$61,920,000
Budget estimate, 2014	62,000,000
Recommended, 2014	46,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	-15,420,000
Budget estimate, 2014	-15,500,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$46,500,000 for the Working Capital Fund, \$15,420,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$15,500,000 below the budget request.

The Committee's recommendation includes \$45,000,000 toward completing the deployment of the Financial and Business and Management System (FBMS). The Committee supports the goals of the Service First initiative and provides \$1,500,000 for this ongoing effort to maximize resource sharing and operational efficiencies across bureaus. The Committee has not included \$2,000,000 for Cultural and Scientific Collections as requested.

*Bill Language.*—The Committee has included bill language from prior years continuing the Department of the Interior's prohibition on establishing reserves in the appropriated Working Capital Fund other than for accrued annual leave and depreciation of equipment without the prior approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

The Committee has continued language from prior years relating to the Department's ability to recover its costs for leasing space and providing for training, professional services and equipment to State, local and tribal government employees at the National Indian Program Training Center in Albuquerque, New Mexico. The National Indian Training Center's mission is to establish partnerships with State, local and tribal governments for providing educational opportunities in support of the Department's trust responsibilities to American Indians. Any funds recovered shall only be available to the National Indian Program Training Center.

The Committee has also included language, as requested, providing authority to enter into grants and cooperative agreements associated with the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) minerals revenue collection and management functions including the State and Tribal Audit Program. ONRR had such authority under the former Bureau of Ocean Energy, Management, Regulation and Enforcement prior to its transfer to the Office of the Secretary.

The Committee has also included an Administrative Provision governing the acquisition of certain aircraft.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

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

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

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

Section 104 continues a provision permitting the transfer of funds between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians.

Section 105 continues a provision authorizing the acquisition of lands for the purpose of operating and maintaining facilities that support visitors to Ellis, Governors, and Liberty Islands, NJ and NY.

Section 106 continues a provision allowing Outer Continental Shelf inspection fees to be collected by the Secretary of the Interior.

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

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

Section 109 makes permanent a provision allowing the Bureau of Indian Education to utilize funds recovered from grants or ISDA contracts to Tribes upon re-assumption of school operations by the Bureau.

Section 110 continues a provision allowing the Bureau of Land Management to enter into long-term cooperative agreements for long-term care and maintenance of excess wild horses and burros on private land.

Section 111 continues a provision dealing with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's responsibilities for mass marking of salmonid stocks.

Section 112 clarifies the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 to ensure states and Indian tribes are reimbursed for natural resource audits.

Section 113 continues a provision providing the Secretary of the Interior certain offshore pay authority.

Section 114 modifies a provision addressing BLM actions regarding grazing on public lands.

Section 115 modifies and extends a provision providing for the Department's acceptance of contributions from private and public sources to conduct work in support of the orderly exploration and development of Outer Continental Shelf resources, including but not limited to, preparation of environmental documents such as impact statements and assessments, studies, and related research.

Section 116 extends by two years the reporting deadline for the Indian Law and Order Commission to complete its report to Congress. The Commission's work was delayed due to a lack of Federal funds.

Section 117 provides the Secretary with certain onshore pay authority.

Section 118 continues a provision prohibiting funds to implement, administer or enforce Secretarial Order 3310 issued by the Secretary of the Interior on December 22, 2010.

Section 119 modifies a provision providing for the trailing of livestock across public lands through fiscal year 2015.

Section 120 prohibits funding for the preparation and issuance of a Proposed Rule to list greater sage-grouse pursuant to the Endangered Species Act before October 1, 2015.

## TITLE II—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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

velopment, establishing environmental standards through the use of risk assessment and cost-benefit, monitoring pollution conditions, seeking compliance through enforcement actions, managing audits and investigations, and providing technical assistance and grant support to States and Tribes, which are delegated authority for much of the program implementation. Under existing statutory authority, the Agency contributes to specific homeland security efforts and may participate in international environmental activities.

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

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended.

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

Toxic Substances Control Act, as amended.

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

Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, as amended.

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

Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

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

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

Clean Air Act, as amended.

Great Lakes Legacy Act of 2002.

Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002.

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

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

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

Pollution Prevention Act of 1990.

Pollution Prosecution Act of 1990.

Pesticide Registration Improvement Act of 2003.

Energy Policy Act of 2005.

Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007.

For fiscal year 2014, the Committee recommends \$5,519,993,000 for the Environmental Protection Agency, \$2,822,953,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$2,633,007,000 below the budget request. Comparison to the budget request and 2013 enacted levels are shown by account in the table at the end of the report. Other than provided herein, the Committee recommendation does not include further directives regarding the allocation of funds, but instead directs the Agency to submit an allocation of funds at the program project level as part of the operating plan requested in Section 404.

*Reprogramming.*—The Agency is held to the reprogramming limitations as delineated in Section 404. Where the Committee has cited funding levels for certain program projects or activities within a program area, the reprogramming limitation continues to apply to those funding levels. Further, the Agency may not use any amount of deobligated funds to initiate a new program, office, or initiative, without the prior approval of the Committee.

*Congressional Budget Justification.*—The Committee directs the Agency to include in future Justifications the following items: (1)

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

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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

Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	\$785,291,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	783,926,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	636,086,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	- 149,205,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	- 147,840,000

\*FY 13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The bill provides \$636,086,000 for Science and Technology, \$149,205,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$147,840,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommends that \$18,613,000 be paid to this account from the Hazardous Substance Superfund account for ongoing research activities. The Committee provides the following additional detail by program area:

*Clean Air and Climate.*—The recommendation provides \$93,525,000. The Committee remains supportive of efforts to accelerate engine certifications within base funds.

*Operations and Administration.*—The Committee continues to support plans to reduce energy utilization rates in order to mitigate rising utility costs.

*Research: Air, Climate and Energy.*—The recommendation provides \$73,556,000. The recommendation includes no funding for the

proposed additional hydraulic fracturing activities with the Department of Energy and the Department of the Interior.

*Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability.*—Within the funds provided, the Committee directs EPA to continue to evaluate real-world exposures to endocrine disrupting chemicals, nanomaterials and other chemicals of concern. The use of high throughput programs like ToxCast and Tox21 will enable the Agency to characterize the risk and effects resulting from exposures to chemicals of concern.

*Research: National Priorities.*—The bill provides \$4,200,000 which shall be used for extramural research grants, independent of the STAR grant program, to fund high-priority water quality and availability research by not-for-profit organizations who often partner with the Agency. Funds shall be awarded competitively with priority given to partners proposing research of national scope and who provide a 25 percent match. The Agency is directed to allocate funds to grantees within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

*Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources.*—Within the funds provided, the Committee supports research to reduce the costs and impacts of combined sewer overflows. The recommendation includes no funding for the proposed additional hydraulic fracturing activities with the Department of Energy and the Department of the Interior as EPA should first complete the 2010 drinking water study. Further, in order to comport with bill language in Title IV, no funds are provided for research that supports a change in the definition of the Waters of the United States.

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

*Endocrine Disruptor Research.*—The Committee has longstanding interest in EPA's effort in determining possible health and environmental effects of chemicals. EPA is directed to provide a report to the Committee that details its current and future efforts to develop approaches to understand the toxicity of chemicals in terms of molecular "groups" or "families" based on the chemical's intrinsic properties. As part of EPA's overall efforts to modernize risk assessment protocols, the Committee encourages EPA to incorporate the various recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences report, "Science and Decisions," and develop a report on the latest scientific literature on low-dose toxicity and non-monotonic dose response curves.

*Hydraulic Fracturing.*—The Committee directs EPA to remain within the original scope of the 2010 Congressionally directed study aimed at determining whether there is a relationship between hydraulic fracturing and drinking water and to submit the study's findings following appropriate public comment as directed in House 112-151 and peer review.

*Independent Science Advisors.*—The Committee is concerned that EPA's process for selecting independent scientific advisors may unnecessarily exclude private sector and state, local, and tribal experts in a manner inconsistent with the Federal Advisory Committee Act and peer review guidelines. The Committee directs EPA to submit a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within nine months from the date of enactment of this Act that includes: (1) a comprehensive review of Agency and Execu-



tive branch policies on peer review, (2) a summary of potential conflicts of interest, including research funding, that were identified during the selection of candidates for research panels in the past year, (3) an analysis describing how conflicts of interest were resolved prior to the selection of or the disqualification of candidates, (4) an assessment of whether panel selection practices are incorporating private sector, state, local, and tribal experts in a consistent manner, and (5) a comparison of current Agency practices to those of the National Academy of Sciences for the selection of independent science advisors.

*Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS).*—The Committee strongly supports the goals of the IRIS program and believes a transparent, robust, and reproducible approach for synthesizing scientific information is an important element of influential Federal scientific assessment programs. However, fundamental improvements are necessary to ensure that the assessments developed are firmly based on up-to-date scientific knowledge, meet the highest of standards of scientific inquiry, and are evaluated in accordance with acceptable scientific approaches. The Committee believes it is imperative that EPA implement the steps recommended by the National Academy of Sciences in its 2011 report on the draft assessment of formaldehyde. To help restore confidence in the IRIS program, EPA must ensure the new draft of the formaldehyde assessment reflects those recommended improvements. Specifically, the Committee directs EPA to adhere to the recommendation in Chapter 7 of the NAS report to ensure that “strengthened, more integrative and more transparent discussions of weight of the evidence are needed.” Conducting a risk assessment for formaldehyde presents many challenges, due largely to the significant database for this compound. Although several evaluations have been conducted, none has formally integrated toxicological and epidemiological evidence. The Committee directs EPA to ensure the forthcoming revised draft IRIS assessment of formaldehyde is a model of transparency and represents an objective and robust integration of the scientific evidence. Further, building from the directives in the fiscal year 2012 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies conference report, the Committee directs the Agency to take the following actions:

(a) For draft and final IRIS assessments released in fiscal year 2014, the Agency shall include documentation describing how the Chapter 7 recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) have been implemented or addressed, including an explanation for why certain recommendations were not incorporated.

(b) The Agency shall issue a progress report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and relevant Congressional authorizing committees no later than March 1, 2014, describing the IRIS program’s implementation of the National Research Council’s Chapter 7 recommendations.

(c) Accordingly, the Committee directs EPA to re-evaluate, using acrylonitrile, formaldehyde and other relevant assessments as case studies, the methods previously used to evaluate and interpret the body of available scientific data, including the weight-of-evidence approach, and include in the report called for in section (b) a chapter on whether there are scientifically more appropriate methods to assess, synthesize and draw conclusions regarding likely human health effects associated with likely exposures to the substances.

*Laboratory Workforce Planning.*—In July 2011, the GAO found that EPA needs a more coordinated approach to managing its laboratories. Of particular concern to the Committee, the GAO’s findings reiterated that the Agency has failed to comprehensively plan for managing its workforce across its laboratories. The Committee is pleased that the Agency has identified a number of science-related positions as mission critical occupations. However, EPA should develop a comprehensive workforce planning process for all laboratories that is based on reliable workforce data in order to identify future needs across all Agency laboratories.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	\$2,651,440,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	2,812,757,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	2,112,220,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	– 539,220,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	– 700,537,000

\*FY 13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The bill provides \$2,112,220,000 for Environmental Programs and Management, \$539,220,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$700,537,000 below the budget request. The Committee provides the following additional detail by program area:

*Brownfields.*—The Committee has not provided funding for the Smart Growth program, a voluntary interagency partnership established in 2009 without a Congressional mandate.

*Clean Air and Climate.*—The recommendation provides \$212,304,000. Within this amount the recommendation includes \$73,081,000 for the Climate Protection Program, \$20,036,000 for Federal Stationary Source Regulations and \$92,310,000 for Federal Support for Air Quality Management. The amount provided does not include funding for the greenhouse gas New Source Performance Standards. Further, EPA’s justification identifies 81 stationary source rules that are presently under development or re-

view, which demonstrates that EPA's regulatory agenda is out of control and it must be reined in. The Committee rejects the President's proposal to add 44 new Federal air quality regulators to this program area.

*Enforcement.*—The recommendation provides \$187,534,000. For fiscal year 2014, EPA continues to propose increases for the enforcement budget despite reductions in the FTE levels.

*Environmental Protection: National Priorities.*—The bill provides \$12,700,000 for a competitive grant program to provide technical assistance for improved water quality or safe drinking water to rural and urban communities or individual private well owners. The Agency is directed to provide \$11,000,000 for grants to qualified not-for-profit organizations, on a national or multi-state regional basis, for on-site training and technical assistance for water systems in rural or urban communities. The Agency is also directed to provide \$1,700,000 for grants to qualified not-for-profit organizations for technical assistance for individual private well owners, with priority given to organizations that currently provide technical and educational assistance to individual private well owners. The Agency shall require each grantee to provide a minimum 10 percent match, including in-kind contributions. The Agency is directed to allocate funds to grantees within 180 days of enactment.

*Geographic Programs.*—The recommendation provides \$143,442,000. The Committee has provided funding for programs that support restoration and protection of our nation's most important water bodies, as protection of these resources continues to be a priority. From within the amount provided, the Committee directs the following:

*Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.*—The recommendation provides \$60,000,000 for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI). The GLRI continues to be the largest single recipient of funds within Geographic Programs and restoration of the Great Lakes continues to be a key priority as the Committee has appropriated more than \$1.3 billion to restore the Great Lakes over the past four years. The Committee directs the Agency to provide a revised spending plan for the Great Lakes program that includes funding levels for the five focus areas at the same time the Agency submits its Operating Plan. Once submitted, changes to the funding amounts for the focus areas are subject to a reprogramming threshold of \$5,000,000. The Agency is further directed to report quarterly to the Committees on Appropriations on changes below the threshold.

The Committee is pleased that EPA has established a non-governmental advisory board to solicit stakeholder input. The Committee reminds EPA and Federal agency partners that GLRI funds are to supplement rather than supplant those funds already being spent on Great Lakes programs prior to the establishment of the initiative. The Committee urges the Agency to review the size and scope of grants to allow for increased funding for individual projects that would address the areas of greatest challenge to the long-term health of the ecosystem even if these projects would result in an unbalanced distribution of funds throughout the Great Lakes States. The Committee directs EPA and the other Federal partners to prioritize action oriented projects in lieu of additional studies, monitoring and evaluations. Sound science should continue

to serve as the backbone for all decisions in the Great Lakes; however, the Committee expects to see measurable results from the funding provided over the last few fiscal years. Lastly, the Committee encourages the Agency and the Bureau of Indian Affairs to explore ways to improve efficient distribution and use of Great Lakes Restoration Initiative funds by eligible Tribes and tribal organizations, such as through the use of mechanisms authorized by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975.

*Chesapeake Bay.*—The recommendation provides \$50,000,000 for the Chesapeake Bay Program. From within the amount provided, \$5,000,000 is for nutrient and sediment removal grants and \$5,000,000 is for small watershed grants to control polluted runoff from urban, suburban and agricultural lands.

*Puget Sound.*—The bill provides \$17,150,000, as requested. Funds shall be allocated in the same manner as directed in House Report 112–331. The Committee directs EPA to expeditiously obligate funds, in a manner consistent with the authority and responsibilities under Section 320 and the National Estuary Program.

*Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE).*—Consistent with fiscal year 2012 and 2013 levels, the Committee provides no funding for the CARE program in fiscal year 2014.

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

*Information Exchange/Outreach.*—The recommendation provides \$96,017,000, which includes \$35,725,000 for Congressional, Intergovernmental, and External Relations. From within this amount, \$2,200,000 has been provided for the Administrator’s Immediate Office. The bill provides \$3,235,000 for the Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations (OCIR). The Committee is acutely aware that a backlog of responses to Congressional letters, questions for the record, and informal questions exists, as Member offices have requested the Committee’s assistance to obtain answers. The consistent lack of responsiveness to Congressional inquiries has been a pervasive concern raised at oversight hearings throughout the year and the pattern suggests a systematic approach to hindering Congressional oversight. The Committee directs OCIR to submit a monthly report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that shows the date when Congressional requests for information were received, a short description of the requested information, number of days since receipt of request, office currently responsible for drafting/reviewing the response (program office, OCIR, OMB) and the number of estimated days before a formal response may be provided to Congress. This report will help to inform the Committees with respect to the workload before OCIR.

*Integrated Planning Pilot.*—The recommendation provides \$2,000,000 for grants to establish a pilot program for the development and implementation of the Integrated Municipal Stormwater and Wastewater Planning Approach Framework. The Administrator shall use these funds to provide financial and technical assistance in the development of integrated plans that address the environmental obligations of the applicant. The Administrator

should select two to three Publicly-owned Treatment Works, Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems, or units of local government in each Region, ensuring geographic and size distribution in selection. If an inadequate number of viable projects exists, in one Region, the Administrator may select additional projects in another Region. The Committee directs EPA to (1) notify Congress once pilot communities are selected, (2) submit a progress report to Congress within 12 months of the date of enactment of this Act on implementation, outlining specific outcomes expected to be achieved that will reduce Clean Water Act-related and other environmental-related compliance costs for these entities, and (3) submit a final report to Congress once all integrated plans developed under this approach are approved. The final report should include an assessment of potential regulatory and statutory reforms that can support greater flexibility with compliance obligations, including integrating and/or extending permit terms under the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Program. The funds awarded to communities shall be on a 50 percent cost-share basis.

*Legal/Science/Regulatory/Economic Review.*—The recommendation provides \$83,484,000. The Committee has not included funding for the Smart Growth Program and the Promoting a Greener Economy Initiative. On average, EPA produces 150 new regulations per year and the process for the regulatory development is overseen by the Office of Regulatory Policy and Management. EPA's regulatory agenda has had a chilling effect on infrastructure investments and the reductions come not only at a critical time for reducing spending but also at a time to reduce the pace of new, costly regulations.

*Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.*—The Committee has consolidated funding to develop the e-manifest system within the new Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund account, and has not included the requested funds in this budget line. The Committee strongly supports efforts to build a cost-effective IT system to manage manifest transactions electronically.

*Water: Ecosystems.*—The recommendation provides \$34,622,000. In order to comport with bill language in Title IV, no funds are provided for the implementation of the National Ocean Policy or the development of a new definition of fill material within this budget line. Further, considering the October 6, 2011, decision by the Federal District Court for the District of Columbia in *NMA v. Jackson* which affirmed a "statutory ceiling" for EPA's involvement in the issuance of Section 404 Clean Water Act permits, the Committee remains concerned with the backlog of mining permits that still need to be approved, particularly in Appalachia. The Committee also remains concerned about the EPA's development of comprehensive guidance for permitting reviews under the CWA and Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act, which has not only circumvented Congressional prerogatives but also unduly hampered States' statutory role in implementing federally approved permitting programs and caused further delays and hardships in obtaining CWA and SMCRA permits. The Committee therefore expects EPA will use the funds provided to accelerate the processing of these mining permits with the Corps of Engineers. Further, the Committee directs EPA, in consultation with the Corps of Engineers, to report monthly on the number of Section 404 permits under review including: the date received, the number of days each

permit has been under review, the “DA number”, the permittee, the project name, the permit type, geographical information (county and State), and where action was taken on a permit, the report should include disposition of each permit, and the date issued or remanded.

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

*Administrator Priorities.*—The Committee notes that EPA has failed to submit the report on Administrator Priorities as directed in the fiscal year 2012 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies conference report. The lack of transparency in budgeting is troubling particularly for these funds that lack known performance metrics. As such, no funds have been provided in the bill, and EPA is directed to submit a report within 90 days of enactment of this Act that identifies how any fiscal year 2011, 2012 and 2013 funding was used, by account, program area, and program project. Each activity funded should include a justification for the effort and any anticipated results.

*Aerial Compliance Monitoring.*—EPA has indicated that the Agency and States have used aerial over-flights as a cost-effective tool to verify compliance with environmental laws in impaired watersheds for nearly a decade. The Committee directs EPA to submit a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 180 days of enactment of this Act that identifies by fiscal year: the amount of funding spent to contract for aerial over-flights, the contractor performing the work, the number of flights performed, and geographical areas (county and State) that the contracted flights surveyed. The report shall include expenditures from fiscal year 2003 to fiscal year 2013. The report shall also include data that identifies by fiscal year the number of enforcement actions where aerial survey information was utilized as contributing evidence, and the outcome of each action.

*Brown Marmorated Stink Bug.*—The Committee continues to encourage EPA’s Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention to work collaboratively with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, including the Agricultural Research Service, the National Institute of Food and Agriculture, and the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, and State partners to expeditiously approve a control program for the brown marmorated stink bug as soon as the appropriate agents are evaluated for release.

*Colony Collapse Disorder.*—The devastating phenomenon affecting bees, referred to as colony collapse disorder (CCD), is impacting the ability of U.S. beekeepers to maintain adequate bee supplies that are essential for the production of honey and for pollination. The Committee notes that honey bees and other pollinators perform a vital function relating to much of our fruit and vegetable production, and the threat of CCD places this production at high risk. Recent research suggests that neonicotinoids may make honey bees more susceptible to parasites and pathogens. Therefore, the Committee directs the Environmental Protection Agency to adopt a comprehensive assessment process that considers the risk of pesticides to honey bees, bumble bees, and solitary bees in all life stages. The Committee encourages the Environmental Protection

Agency take appropriate regulatory action to protect bees from pesticides.

*Confidential Business Information.*—The Committee strongly urges EPA to enhance and update its current guidance on the use and development of structurally-descriptive generic names to be used in lieu of confidential chemical identity.

*Design for the Environment (DfE).*—EPA shall ensure that the baseline for all current DfE alternatives assessments, and any future DfE alternatives assessments, includes a dose response and exposure assessment in order to arrive at a characterization and calculation of risk. In order to ensure that chemical alternatives are safer than those recommended for replacement, the Committee requires that alternative or replacement chemicals also adhere to the same methodology.

*Drinking Water Treatment Compliance Flexibility.*—The Committee recognizes that EPA's Long Term 2 Enhanced Water Treatment Rule presents significant costs and technical challenges for systems serving fewer than 100,000 persons. Nonetheless, the current timeframes present significant challenges for communities seeking to annualize the capital investment. The Committee directs EPA and the States to work as partners with municipalities who are progressing in good faith toward complying with the rule and simply need additional time to minimize volatility in water utility rates for rate payers. The Committee directs EPA to convene a working group of Federal, State, and local stakeholders to discuss options for compliance schedules and report to the Committee within 180 days of enactment of this Act about interim options for ensuring protection of human health and the environment under the rule without the use of an enforcement action or an administrative order.

*Energy STAR.*—The Committee directs EPA to work with the appropriate Federal agencies and standards bodies to develop—to the maximum extent practicable—uniform labeling standards particularly as the labeling requirements apply to Energy STAR lamps.

*Lead Recordkeeping Requirements.*—The Committee appreciates the need for certified contractors to maintain accurate and appropriate records under 40 CFR 745.86. The Committee similarly finds the recordkeeping and reporting requirements contained in the 2008 rule may be potentially duplicative in situations where multiple entities are involved in contracting a renovation project. The Committee directs EPA to review the requirements contained within 40 CFR 745.86 and submit a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that identifies potentially duplicative requirements particularly in situations where multiple entities (home retailers, contractors and subcontractors) are involved in a renovation. The report shall include options for reducing recordkeeping and reporting burdens at large, and address findings of duplication. The report shall be due 120 days after the date of enactment unless the Agency opts to solicit formal public comment wherein the report shall then be due one year following the date of enactment of this Act.

*Personnel and Full Time Equivalents.*—The Committee remains concerned about the distribution of regional FTE to headquarters and the Agency is directed to bring the headquarters FTE in line with the regional FTE. EPA is also directed to cap its FTE level

at no more than the fiscal year 2010 level of 16,594, which is consistent with the direction provided in past Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies conference reports. The Committee believes EPA can achieve this level with the funding provided.

*Regional Haze.*—The Committee believes the process for reviewing State implementation plans would be well-served if EPA, States, and industry worked collaboratively to ensure that dispersion models are continually improved and updated to ensure the most accurate predictions of visibility impacts, as well as a uniform set of cost estimates. The bill includes language directing EPA to initiate an update of its Air Pollution Control Cost Manual, which was last published in 2002. In addition, the Committee encourages EPA to work with all stakeholders to establish other methods to ensure accurate estimates of the cost of compliance, including the costs of new emissions control technology. The bill also includes language directing EPA to formally initiate a necessary dialogue between the Agency, modeling experts, and other stakeholders that may result in updates to EPA's approved modeling techniques. As part of that discussion, the Committee encourages EPA to establish guidelines for how the Agency will analyze future updates of CALPUFF and other dispersion models.

*Renewable Identification Number fraud.*—The Committee notes that to date, the Agency has pursued several separate enforcement actions covering the sale of at least 140 million fraudulent biodiesel Renewable Identification Numbers (RINs). The Committee believes that RIN fraud is damaging to legitimate biodiesel market participants and the value of the biodiesel market. The Committee directs the Agency to continue to make RIN integrity and enforcement a high priority. Additionally, the Committee is aware of allegations of RIN abuse in the biodiesel export market and expects the Agency to collaborate with other appropriate government agencies to closely monitor exported volumes to ensure compliance with the law.

*Reporting of Official Time.*—The Committee notes that official time, as currently reported to the Office of Personnel Management, and as authorized by the Agency for labor unions that are the exclusive representative of Agency employees, has steadily increased from fiscal year 2009. In light of resource constraints, the Committee expects that both official time and the associated support are properly managed and efficiently used. The Agency shall provide a consolidated report on official time which includes: time and attendance data; salaries and expenses; cost estimates for dedicated office space, equipment, information technology services, travel and Per Diem for fiscal year 2013 within 90 days of the end of the fiscal year. Further, the report will reflect information on any authorized full-time union positions.

*Risk Management Plans.*—The Committee directs EPA to maintain its practice of only releasing all Risk Management Plan information pursuant to a FOIA request or in EPA reading rooms.

*State Role in Clean Air Act Implementation.*—The Committee directs EPA to implement the Clean Air Act in a manner that maximizes Congress' intent for the States to play the lead role in relevant air quality regulatory decisions. In addition, EPA is directed to provide this Committee, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, a report that lists, by region, all State im-



plementation plan submittals that are currently before EPA, including descriptions of each such submittal and an indication for each such submittal as to whether such submittal has been before the Agency for longer than the statutory time period for required action.

HAZARDOUS WASTE ELECTRONIC MANIFEST SYSTEM FUND

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

Appropriation enacted, 2013*	\$0
Budget estimate, 2014	2,000,000
Recommended, 2014	3,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	+3,000,000
Budget estimate, 2014	+1,000,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$3,000,000 for the development of an electronic manifest system pursuant to P.L. 112–195. The Committee notes that the President’s budget requested additional funds in the Environmental Programs and Management account, and those funds have been consolidated in this account. The Committee directs EPA to move forward expeditiously with system development.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

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

Appropriation enacted, 2013*	\$41,933,000
Budget estimate, 2014	45,227,000
Recommended, 2014	33,966,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	– 7,967,000
Budget estimate, 2014	– 11,261,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The bill provides \$33,966,000, which is \$7,967,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$11,261,000 below the budget request. In addition, the Committee recommends \$8,050,000 as a payment to this account from the Hazardous Substance Superfund account.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

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

and safety of employees and Agency visitors, and prevent deterioration of structures and equipment.

Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	\$36,370,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	54,364,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	29,460,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	- 6,910,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	- 24,904,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The bill provides \$29,460,000, which is \$6,910,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$24,904,000 below the budget request. The Committee supports the proposed projects that will reduce Agency operational and rent costs. EPA should prioritize projects based on anticipated cost savings and allocate funds accordingly. The Committee does not include requested funding for the design and engineering of new lab space in Las Vegas. EPA and Congress should review the findings of the ongoing lab study prior to proposing major changes to EPA’s laboratory footprint.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

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

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

Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	\$1,176,431,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	1,180,374,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	1,113,268,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	- 63,163,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	- 67,106,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The bill provides \$1,113,268,000 for the Hazardous Substance Superfund program, \$63,163,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$67,106,000 below the budget request. In doing so, the Committee maintains funding for the Superfund program and all program areas therein at the fiscal year 2013 post-sequestration level, with the following detail:

*Enforcement.*—The Committee recommends \$166,695,000, which is \$10,000,000 below the fiscal year 2013 sequestration level and \$18,585,000 below the budget request.

*Superfund Cleanup.*—The Committee recommends \$729,330,000, which is \$10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2013 post-sequestration level and \$32,586,000 above the budget request.

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

*Financial Assurance.*—The Committee directs the Administrator to complete a thorough analysis of the capacity of the financial and credit markets to provide the necessary instruments (surety bonds, letters of credit, insurance, and trusts) for meeting any new financial responsibility requirements pursuant to section 108(b) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9608(b)). The Committee provides no funds for EPA to develop, propose, finalize, implement, enforce, or administer any regulation that would establish any such new financial responsibility requirements until the Administrator demonstrates that such an analysis has been completed.

*Superfund Special Accounts.*—The Committee is encouraged by the steps EPA has taken toward the effective, centralized management of Superfund special accounts. The Committee appreciates the information included as part of the Congressional Justification with respect to Superfund Special Accounts and requests that EPA continue to provide the information as part of the budget request. Further, the Committee directs EPA to report to the Committees on Appropriations within 120 days of enactment of this Act on the practical and legal implications of re-prioritizing funds planned for future-year activities (such as five year reviews) to cleanup activities addressing human health and environmental concerns in the near-term. The report should evaluate alternative uses for these funds, including short-term activities to reduce or eliminate human exposures and groundwater migration.

#### LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND PROGRAM

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

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

expenditures from the trust fund for prevention and inspection activities.

Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	\$104,142,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	99,242,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	84,355,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	- 19,787,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	- 14,887,000

\*FY 13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The bill provides \$84,355,000 for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund Program, \$19,787,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$14,887,000 below the budget request.

*State Formula.*—The Committee directs EPA to allocate funds to States for this program using the same formula as in fiscal year 2012.

#### INLAND OIL SPILL PROGRAMS

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

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

Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	\$18,245,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	21,268,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	14,778,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	- 3,467,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	- 6,490,000

\*FY 13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The bill provides \$14,778,000 for the Inland Oil Spill program, \$3,467,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$6,490,000 below the budget request.

#### STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

The State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) account provides grant funds for programs operated primarily by State, local, tribal and other governmental partners. The account includes two broad types of funds: (1) Infrastructure Assistance, which is used primarily by local governments for projects supporting environmental

protection; and, (2) Categorical Grants, which assist State and tribal governments and other environmental partners with the operation of environmental programs. The account also includes specific program grants such as competitive Brownfields grants and diesel emissions reduction grants.

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

The State Revolving Funds (SRFs) provide Federal financial assistance to protect the Nation's water resources. The Clean Water SRF helps eliminate municipal discharge of untreated or inadequately treated pollutants and thereby helps maintain or restore the country's water to a swimmable and/or fishable quality. The Clean Water SRF provides resources for municipal, inter-municipal, State, and interstate agencies and tribal governments to plan, design, and construct wastewater facilities and other projects, including non-point source, estuary, stormwater, and sewer overflow projects. The Safe Drinking Water SRF finances improvements to community water systems so that they can achieve compliance with the mandates of the Safe Drinking Water Act and continue to protect public health.

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

Appropriation enacted, 2013*	\$3,579,093,000
Budget estimate, 2014	3,153,842,000
Recommended, 2014	1,492,860,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	-2,086,233,000
Budget estimate, 2014	-1,660,982,000

\*FY 13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The bill provides \$1,492,860,000 for the State and Tribal Assistance Grants account, \$2,086,233,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$1,660,982,000 below the budget request. The Committee provides the following additional detail by program area:

*Infrastructure Assistance.*—For infrastructure assistance, the bill provides \$618,911,000, which is \$1,871,369,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$1,399,089,000 below the budget request.

Over the past five years, the Committee has appropriated nearly \$19 billion for water and wastewater infrastructure assistance. The Committee notes that \$7.7 billion was available for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure projects in fiscal year 2012 from appropriated funds, state match contributions, loan repayments and interest. Nevertheless, little—if any—progress has been made to reduce the known water infrastructure gap. The Committee believes that EPA and the States must aggressively allocate existing funds to projects in order to address the pressing infrastructure needs facing the nation as \$2.8 billion in SRF funds remain unobligated and \$3.5 billion remain unspent. In addition, the Committee continues to encourage EPA and water infrastructure stakeholders to promote alternate financing mechanisms for water infrastructure at local, State and Federal levels as it is widely accepted that Federal financing through the State Revolving Funds remains an important yet insufficient tool to address the Nation's water needs. Public-private-partnerships, greater access to financing from private activity bonds and improved asset management are just a few of the mechanisms that the Committee believes could serve to increase investment in a complementary way to Federal appropriations and reduce costs. The Committee is also supportive of efforts in the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee to enact WIFIA legislation, which would also complement SRF funds and open more doors to investment. The bill provides \$600 million for the State Revolving Funds.

The Committee continues bill language to allow EPA and the States to provide additional forms of subsidy to those communities which cannot afford the below market rates provided by an SRF loan. These subsidies will apply to 20 to 30 percent of the funds appropriated for the SRFs. The Committee has continued this authority recognizing that many small, rural and/or disadvantaged communities do not have the resources to borrow from the SRFs with the responsibility to pay back the loan, even with the lower interest rate. The Committee directs the Agency to submit a report within 180 days of enactment of this Act detailing how EPA and the States have used this authority including information on the number and amounts of loans awarded with additional subsidization, recipient communities, and descriptions of projects funded.

*Alaska Native Villages and U.S. Mexico Border.*—The recommendation does not include funding for these grant programs in fiscal year 2014 recognizing that low income and disadvantaged communities may apply for water and wastewater infrastructure funding through the State Revolving Funds. Additional subsidies are available for those communities that may not be able to afford the traditional low-interest SRF loans.

*Brownfields Infrastructure Projects.*—The recommendation does not include funding for this program in fiscal year 2014.

*Diesel Emissions Reductions Grants (DERA).*—The Committee maintains funding for DERA grants at \$18,911,000 which is equivalent to the fiscal year 2013 post-sequestration level. The Com-

mittee notes that this is the only EPA grant program that has been reauthorized by Congress.

*Categorical Grants.*—For categorical grants to States and other environmental partners for the implementation of delegated programs, the Committee recommends \$873,949,000. The Committee supports the work of States to implement delegated programs however at a reduced rate as the recommended level applies a 19 percent reduction to all state grants from the fiscal year 2013 operating plan level. No funds have been provided for the beach grants or the newly requested enforcement grants. Further, no funds have been provided for the greenhouse gas permitting grants, or for the greenhouse gas reporting rule under the State and Local Air Quality Management budget line.

*State and Local Air Quality Management Grant Program.*—The Committee directs EPA to allocate funds for this program using the same formula as fiscal year 2012.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

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

The Committee has not included proposed bill language to allow the use of funds to implement the Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE) projects. Funding has not been provided for the CARE program in fiscal year 2014.

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

The Committee has increased the authorized cap for Title 42 slots from 30 to 50. Upon receiving the authority in fiscal year 2006, EPA was allocated 30 slots and EPA indicates it will fill all 30 positions by the end of fiscal year 2013. Therefore, the Committee finds that an increase in the cap is warranted. EPA should identify where critical talent gaps exist and actively recruit accredited scientists with the knowledge and expertise needed by the Agency. As such, the Committee continues to direct EPA to use Title 42 authority to recruit external talent to the Agency.

The Committee has included language authorizing the transfer of appropriations subject to the requirements in Section 404.

#### TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES

##### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

##### FOREST SERVICE

The U.S. Forest Service manages 193 million acres of National Forests, Grasslands, and a Tallgrass Prairie, including lands in 44 States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and cooperates with States, other Federal agencies, Tribes and private landowners to sustain the Nation's forests and grasslands. The Forest Service administers a wide variety of programs, including forest and rangeland research, State and private forestry assistance, cooperative forest health programs, an international program, National Forest

System, and wildland fire management. The National Forest System (NFS) includes 155 national forests, 20 National grasslands, 20 National recreation areas, a National Tallgrass prairie, six National monuments, and six land utilization projects. The NFS is managed for multiple uses, beginning with wood, water and forage, and expanded under the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act to include recreation, grazing, fish and wildlife habitat management. The Forest Service celebrated its centennial in 2005.

#### FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 2013 *	\$295,300,000
Budget estimate, 2014	310,236,000
Recommended, 2014	150,300,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	- 145,000,000
Budget estimate, 2014	- 159,936,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$150,300,000 for Forest and Rangeland Research, \$145,000,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$159,936,000 below the budget request.

*Forest Inventory and Analysis.*—The Committee recommends \$66,805,000 for the Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) program, as requested, and \$2,536,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level. The Committee notes an additional \$5,000,000 is included under State and Private Forestry for a total of \$71,805,000 for the FIA program. The Committee finds that State forestry agencies and their cooperators are often able to accomplish critical FIA work with equal quality at lower costs than the Forest Service. The Forest Service is directed to work with State foresters to identify ways to more efficiently deliver the program in all States, including timely inventory updates, and should explore opportunities to work with additional State forestry agencies and their cooperators who can accomplish necessary field work at lower cost.

*Localized Needs Research.*—The Committee directs the Forest Service to focus limited funds on localized needs research to assist the management of national forests.

*Wolverine Research.*—The Committee strongly supports the research conducted on interactions between wolverines and winter recreation use and expects the Forest Service to continue to fund robust research on this issue with resources provided under the Forest and Rangeland Research program.

*Bighorn Sheep Research.*—The Committee directs the Forest Service to work diligently with the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) in the development of scientifically defensible analyses, specifically on the probability of sufficient contact for pathogen transmission and, if there is transmission, the probability of disease and spread of the disease to the herd in the wild. The Committee is not convinced that this important step was thoroughly addressed in the Payette National Forest's Final Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision announced on July 28, 2010, and further directs the Forest Service to cooperate fully with the ARS in a review of the risk analysis and assessment portions in that decision, with the objective of assuring a more defensible and sound basis for future decisions in other parts of the West where there are bighorn and domestic sheep conflicts. The Committee directs the Forest Service to brief the Committee on its progress every six months.



*Green Building and Wood Promotion.*—The Committee remains concerned about the increasing costs of forest management, hazardous fuels reduction, and forest restoration, and encourages the Forest Service to focus on strategies to grow markets to offset or alleviate this additional cost. The Committee believes green building markets are a growing opportunity for American-grown wood, and urges the Forest Service to work further, through science and technology in the Forest Products Laboratory, to position wood as a green building material. The Committee directs the Forest Service to report on the green building and wood promotion initiative announced by the Secretary of Agriculture in 2011. In particular, the Committee requests information on the number of buildings the Forest Service has built with wood as the primary structural material, the green building rating systems, if any, that these buildings are certified to, and an account of the investments made by the Forest Service in green building wood promotion in fiscal year 2012 and fiscal year 2013 as part of this initiative.

*Urban Forest Research.*—The Committee supports the urban forest research program through which the Forest Service assists urban communities in monitoring and caring for their forests. The Committee encourages the Forest Service to maintain a vibrant urban forest research program that will assist urban communities in systematically inventorying and assessing the changing conditions and health of urban forests and plan strategic actions to sustainably maintain these urban green spaces.

#### STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Appropriation enacted, 2013 *	\$252,926,000
Budget estimate, 2014	239,954,000
Recommended, 2014	156,628,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	– 96,298,000
Budget estimate, 2014	– 83,326,000

\* FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$156,628,000 for State and Private Forestry, \$96,298,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$83,326,000 below the budget request.

*Landscape Scale Restoration.*—The Committee is supportive of the new line item and recommends \$20,000,000 for Landscape Scale Restoration, as requested. The Committee notes that this line item is simply a consolidation of the competitive funds within State and Private Forestry. Within the funding provided, the Committee encourages the competitive development of modern management tools.

*Forest Health Management.*—The Committee recommends \$104,577,000 for Forest Health Management, as requested, which is \$6,128,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level (including forest health funds under Wildland Fire Management). The Committee is supportive of the transfer of forest health line items from Wildland Fire Management to State and Private Forestry, but expects the funding to be allocated in a manner similar to previous years.

*Forest Stewardship Program.*—The Committee recommends \$22,398,000 for the Forest Stewardship Program, as requested, and \$9,724,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level. The Committee supports efforts of the Forest Stewardship Program to engage

woodland owners, especially those that have not previously been engaged in active forest management and conservation. The Committee believes the program could have a more demonstrated impact and that state forest agencies could more efficiently deliver the program with the use of new tools and approaches to engaging woodland owners and tracking progress and impact over time. The Committee also believes that Forest Action Plans provide an important framework for focusing work with landowners, given the limited resources available. The Committee urges the Forest Service to report on improved delivery of this program, applying new tools and approaches that improve efficiency, as part of the fiscal year 2015 budget justification.

*Forest Legacy.*—The Committee recommends \$0 for Forest Legacy, \$53,303,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$60,000,000 below the budget request, in order to provide critical funding for higher priority human health, public safety, and treaty obligations and responsibilities throughout the bill.

*International Forestry.*—The Committee recommends \$4,653,000 for International Forestry, \$3,334,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$1,000,000 above the budget request. The Committee is supportive of the International Program and recognizes its successful work to advance international trade for U.S. timber producers and forestry interests at international policy deliberations, to protect the U.S. from invasive species that threaten our forests, and to recover U.S. migratory waterfowl in decline. International Forestry enables experts from the Federal government to participate in negotiations for trade agreements and assist with forestry work abroad. This program plays a large role in protecting the U.S. forest products industry by improving the sustainability and legality of timber management overseas thereby reducing the amount of underpriced and illegally harvested timber on the world market. Much of the funding for these activities is provided by other departments or agencies, including the Department of State, the United States Trade Representative, and the U.S. Agency for International Development. Though the program is funded at a low level, it leverages roughly three dollars for every dollar it receives from other funding sources.

#### NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	\$1,536,596,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	1,556,662,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	1,477,406,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	– 59,190,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	– 79,256,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$1,477,406,000 for the National Forest System, \$59,190,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$79,256,000 below the budget request.

The Committee notes, that similar to fiscal years 2013, 2012 and 2011, the budget request includes a major restructuring in which several programs were combined into a new entity, Integrated Resource Restoration (IRR). The Committee has not approved this request but will continue the proof of concept pilot established in the

fiscal year 2012 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies conference report. The Committee continues to be disappointed with the Forest Service's delayed communication on the implementation and progress of IRR. The Committee must see demonstrable results from the program including true management efficiencies, tangible accomplishments, and accountability or this will be the last year of the IRR proof of concept. At this time, the Committee has no intention of expanding IRR nation-wide. As such, the Forest Service is directed to cease its request of nation-wide IRR in its fiscal year 2015 and future budget justifications. Further, the Committee is disappointed that the IRR proposal in the budget request now appears to be an annual gimmick to reduce funding for certain programs with no transparency or explanation as to which programs within IRR are being cut.

*Planning.*—The Committee provides no funding for Planning, \$39,280,000 below the fiscal year 2013 level. The Committee does not accept the proposed merging of the Planning and Inventory and Monitoring line items.

The Committee has significant concerns regarding the modification of wilderness directives under the new planning rule. The expanded wilderness directives require the Forest Service to consider overly-broad areas for potential wilderness that would not otherwise qualify as wilderness under the 1964 Wilderness Act. As such, in Section 407(b) the Committee has prohibited the use of funds for implementing the new wilderness directive and has instead reinstated the previous wilderness directive. The Committee reminds the Forest Service that Congress and only Congress has the authority to designate wilderness areas and that the agency should only recommend wilderness that meets the standards stated in the 1964 Wilderness Act.

The Committee retains language in Title IV General Provisions, Section 407(a), allowing forest management plans to expire if the Service has made a good faith effort to update plans commensurate with appropriated funds.

*Monitoring.*—The Committee encourages the Forest Service to improve its monitoring of grazing permits in allotments where riparian streamside health is a concern for listed or threatened species. The Committee also requests each Forest Service region to increase transparency and reporting on how the limited monitoring resources are used on the ground whether to satisfy the monitoring requirements or for other purposes.

*Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness.*—The Committee recommends \$261,719,000 for Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness, \$14,837,000 below fiscal year 2013 enacted funding and \$923,000 above the budget request.

The Committee believes that management of heritage resources on national forests, including compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act, should be a greater priority for the Forest Service.

*Over-snow Travel Management.*—The Committee includes language in Section 454 of Title IV General Provisions that allows the Forest Service to determine whether to maintain or amend its existing regulations, or promulgate new regulations, while continuing to have the discretion to determine whether, to what extent, and in what manner regulation of over-snow vehicle use is necessary on

National Forest System lands. This language authorizes the Forest Service to continue to implement its current regulation governing over-snow vehicle use, as it did prior to March 29, 2013.

*Pittsburg Landing.*—The Committee is supportive of legislation naming the campground at Pittsburg Landing in the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area the Tracy L. Vallier Campground at Pittsburg Landing. The Committee urges the appropriate authorizing committees to work with the Forest Service to accomplish this goal through an Act of Congress.

*Grazing Management.*—The Committee recommends \$60,663,000 for Grazing Management, \$6,216,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$25,000,000 above the budget request. The Committee rejects the proposed fee of \$1 per animal unit month.

The Committee includes bill language addressing range management in Title IV General Provisions (applying to both the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service) including Section 411 which makes permanent the grazing permit renewal general provision carried each year allowing permits to be renewed under the same terms and conditions if NEPA review has not yet been completed; Section 434 allowing the maximum term of a grazing permit to be 20 years; Section 453 making vacant allotments available for permittees adversely impacted by wildland fire or drought; and, Section 455 prohibiting the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management from requiring relinquishment of all or a portion of water rights as a condition for permit renewals (this includes all permits issued by the Bureau and the Forest Service and is not limited to grazing permits).

*Forest Products.*—The Committee recommends \$342,211,000 for Forest Products, \$6,162,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level.

The Committee has recommended a two percent increase of funding for Forest Products, Vegetation and Watershed Management, and Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management as these programs, in addition to the hazardous fuels program under Wildland Fire Management, provide the largest on-the-ground benefit to national forests. The Committee believes these programs are fundamental to the health and vitality of our national forests and expects the Forest Service to increase its accomplishments in each line item.

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

The Committee expects the Forest Service to increase vegetative and timber management activities to sell not less than three billion board feet in fiscal year 2014, with the expectation of increasing

this target in future fiscal years. This can be accomplished by implementing larger projects and reducing unit costs.

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

*Vegetation and Watershed Management.*—The Committee recommends \$187,646,000 for Vegetation and Watershed Management, \$5,860,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level.

*Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management.*—The Committee recommends \$142,736,000 for Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management, \$4,541,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level. The Committee directs the Service to increase monitoring of threatened and endangered fish and their habitat, especially in grazing allotments, and expects funding from this program to be allocated for this purpose.

*Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund.*—The Committee recommends \$35,000,000, for the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund (CFLR), \$5,000,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$4,851,000 below the budget request. The Committee has been supportive of the CFLR program in the past but is concerned about the lengthy time frame to implement projects and achieve positive outcomes. The Committee directs the Forest Service to report to the Committee within 60 days of enactment of this Act on the implementation of CFLR-funded projects and the outcomes of those projects to date. The report should include performance measures as described in the CFLR 2011 Annual Report accomplishment form available on the Forest Service's website.

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

*Forest Service Decision Making and Appeals Process.*—The Committee has included Section 432 in Title IV General Provisions to return to the policy that existed for Forest Service categorical exclusions prior to March 19, 2012. This language does not grant any new or expanded authority for the use of categorical exclusions by

the Forest Service. The Committee directs the Secretary to require scoping and early notice of upcoming proposals to interested and affected persons for all Forest Service proposed actions, including those that would appear to be categorically excluded from further analysis and documentation in an environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement. Additionally, the Secretary shall give timely notice to interested and affected persons, Federal agencies, State and local governments, and organizations of the availability of environmental and accompanying decision documents. The Secretary will also provide notice and comment as provided for by agency National Environmental Policy Act implementing regulations for projects or activities implementing a land and resource management plan developed under the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604).

*Bill Language.*—The Committee includes other language in Title IV General Provisions including: (1) Section 417 extending the ‘Good Neighbor Cooperative Conservation Authority’ to all states with a national forest or grassland for five years; (2) Section 425 extending cost recovery authorities for the Forest Service regarding special uses; (3) Section 426 streamlining the administration of interpretative associations by the Forest Service; (4) Section 430 extending the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act for one year; (5) Section 431 making corrections to the Service First authority shared by the Forest Service and Department of the Interior; (6) Section 433 extending the Forest Service’s botanical products authority; and (7) Section 438 prohibiting the use of appropriated funds to close areas open to recreational hunting and shooting as of January 1, 2013.

#### CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	\$369,800,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	328,783,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	356,690,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	– 13,110,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	+27,907,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$356,690,000 for Capital Improvement and Maintenance, \$13,110,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$27,907,000 above the budget request.

*Road Maintenance and Construction.*—The Committee recommends \$173,211,000 for Road Maintenance and Construction, equal to the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$27,907,000 above the budget request. Specifically, the Committee recommends \$147,227,000 for road maintenance and \$25,984,000 for road construction.

*Gifford Pinchot National Forest.*—The Committee recognizes that due to budget restraints the Forest Service cannot adequately maintain the 4,078 miles of road and 115 bridges in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. As a result, a number of roads designated as Maintenance Level 2 now pose safety, environmental, and public health threats. Should the Forest Service find it necessary to either reduce the roads to Maintenance Level 1 or to decommission, the Forest Service should give precedence to reduction of the road to

Maintenance Level 1. Maintenance Level 1 reduction should include road stabilization and seeding, culvert removal when necessary, and trail development as appropriate in order to meet public safety, resource protection, and public health goals. Decommissioning should only be done (1) after final plantation restoration work in Late Successional Reserve habitat development, or (2) on a portion of road where resource protection cannot be adequately met by closing and stabilizing.

*Trails.*—The Committee recommends \$82,531,000 for Trails as requested and \$4,250,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level.

*Bill Language.*—The Committee includes language in Title IV General Provisions clarifying the role of forest roads in silvicultural operations as it relates to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

#### LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 2013 *	\$52,521,000
Budget estimate, 2014	57,984,000
Recommended, 2014	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	– 52,521,000
Budget estimate, 2014	– 57,984,000

\* FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$0 for Land Acquisition, \$52,521,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$57,984,000 below the budget request in order to provide critical funding for higher priority human health, public safety, and treaty obligations and responsibilities throughout the bill.

#### ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS SPECIAL ACTS

Appropriation enacted, 2013 *	\$953,000
Budget estimate, 2014	912,000
Recommended, 2014	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	– 953,000
Budget estimate, 2014	– 912,000

\* FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$0 for Acquisition of Lands for National Forests Special Acts, \$953,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$912,000 below the budget request.

#### ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

Appropriation enacted, 2013 *	\$227,000
Budget estimate, 2014	217,000
Recommended, 2014	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	– \$227,000
Budget estimate, 2014	– \$217,000

\* FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$0 for Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges under the Act of December 4, 1967 (16 U.S.C. 484a), \$227,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$217,000 below the budget request.

## RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2013*	\$3,257,000
Budget estimate, 2014	3,000,000
Recommended, 2014	3,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	- 257,000
Budget estimate, 2014	0

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$3,000,000, as requested, for the Range Betterment Fund, to be derived from grazing receipts from national forests (Public Law 94-579) and to be used for range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements including seeding, reseeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement in 16 western States.

## GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 2013*	\$45,000
Budget estimate, 2014	40,000
Recommended, 2014	40,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	- 5,000
Budget estimate, 2014	0

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$40,000 for Gifts, Donations and Bequests for Forest and Rangeland Research, as requested, \$5,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level.

## MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

Appropriation enacted, 2013*	\$2,573,000
Budget estimate, 2014	0
Recommended, 2014	2,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	- 73,000
Budget estimate, 2014	+2,500,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

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

## WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

## (INCLUDING TRANSFERS AND RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2013*	\$2,371,390,000
Budget estimate, 2014	2,046,669,000
Recommended, 2014	2,893,669,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	+522,279,000
Budget estimate, 2014	+847,000,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$2,893,669,000 for Wildland Fire Management, \$522,279,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$847,000,000 above the budget request. The Committee's recommendation, combined with \$315,000,000 recommended in the FLAME wildfire suppression reserve account, fully funds the 10-year fire suppression average expenditures and includes an additional \$600,000,000 to meet fire suppression needs and address anticipated fire-borrowing.



*Wildfire Preparedness.*—The Committee recommends \$1,187,580,000 for Wildfire Preparedness, \$186,849,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$130,000,000 above the budget request. The Committee has provided an additional \$130,000,000 to the Forest Service for the acquisition of two next generation platforms to safely and efficiently fight wildfires.

*Wildfire Suppression Operations.*—The Committee recommends \$1,280,488,000 for Wildfire Suppression Operations, \$742,688,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$600,000,000 above the budget request. The Committee recommendation fully meets the 10-year average expenditure on all emergency and discretionary funded suppression actions and includes an additional \$600,000,000 for expected shortfalls in suppression funding. Due to the extraordinary, critical nature of fire suppression needs, the unforeseen severity of the current fire season, and the inadequacy of the budget request, fire suppression funds are provided in fiscal year 2014 on an emergency basis and are fully offset.

*Hazardous Fuels.*—The Committee recommends \$319,228,000 for hazardous fuels reduction, \$1,644,000 above the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$118,000,000 above the budget request. The recommendation also includes \$5,000,000 for biomass utilization grants.

The Committee is deeply concerned by the Forest Service's proposal to cut hazardous fuels funding by over \$115,000,000. The Committee believes this is irresponsible and notes that the hazardous fuels program helps reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire, protects communities and improves forest health and resiliency. Further, by preventing catastrophic fires, the program helps reduce future wildfire suppression costs.

There is greater economic and ecological benefit from hazardous fuels and restoration treatments that are designed to restore forest resiliency while simultaneously reducing the unnatural fuels that contribute to dangerous and expensive fire behavior. Treatments provide greater value when strategically placed to protect assets at risk such as the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), critical habitat, and watersheds. Further, modeling shows that treatments placed strategically in the landscape, outside the WUI, can modify the extreme fire behavior that contributes to the largest, most expensive wildland fires.

The Forest Service should implement effective treatments in frequent fire forests that restore forest resiliency and reduce unnatural hazardous fuels. Those treatments should be placed to effectively modify extreme fire behavior and protect life and property. The Forest Service is directed to develop two performance measures to encourage this approach: One that ensures that treatments are effective in restoring forest resiliency while simultaneously reducing hazardous fuels; and, a second that demonstrates that treatments are strategically placed to modify fire behavior and protect assets at risk.

*Federal Coordination with State and Local Fire Managers.*—The Committee is aware that the facility housing the Forest Service's Southern California Geographical Coordination Center has been condemned and that it houses a number of fire emergency managers, including the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE). The Committee recognizes the importance

of close Federal coordination with State and local fire managers when fighting wildland fire and the significant role collocation of fire emergency managers can play in facilitating this coordination. The Committee notes that CAL FIRE has expressed its desire to continue this collocation within the new Southern California Geographical Coordination Center. The Committee encourages the Forest Service to continue working with CAL FIRE to collocate their operations at the new Southern California Geographical Coordination Center.

*Fire Retardant Training.*—Within the funds provided, the Committee recommends \$2,000,000 to train fire fighters in the use of fire retardant and other fire chemicals to fight wildfire. The Committee believes this will greatly aid in safer and more efficient fire-fighting techniques.

**FLAME WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION RESERVE FUND**

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	\$315,381,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	315,000,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	315,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	– 381,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	0

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$315,000,000 for the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund, as requested, \$381,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level.

**ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE**

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

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

The Committee has removed reprogramming language in administrative provisions for the Forest Service due to new reprogramming bill language applying to all agencies funded under this bill in Section 404 of Title IV General Provisions. The Forest Service is directed to comply with Section 404 of Title IV in lieu of past reprogramming requirements.

The Committee has included new language limiting funds available to the Forest Service for cost pools 1–5.

The Committee has made language regarding the National Forest Foundation and interest earned from Federal funds permanent. This provision was included to clarify the intent of Congress in the fiscal year 2002 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act where this provision was made permanent, but subsequently never removed from Administrative Provisions.

*Forest Service Cost Pools.*—Over a decade ago, the Committee agreed to the use of cost pools to fund Forest Service administrative activities as a mechanism to facilitate and simplify financial accounting. At that time, the Committee required that the Service summarize in its annual budget justifications planned indirect expenditures from the cost pools to the region, station, area, and detached unit office (RSA) level. This requirement is found at 16 U.S.C. 579d. Additionally, the Committee has included a General

Provision annually for each year since fiscal year 2004 requiring disclosure of estimated overhead charges, deductions, reserves and holdbacks from programs, projects, activities and subactivities. The Committee is concerned about non-compliance with these disclosure requirements. While the Service's budget justifications do show the source of the cost pool funds by budget line item, no information is provided on the amounts in each cost pool or the distribution of those funds to the RSA level, as required by law. The budget justifications also lack detailed information explaining how the cost pool amounts were derived or the activities and number of personnel they support.

The Forest Service is directed to include tables in the fiscal year 2015 and future budget justifications that clearly display the source of funding for each cost pool by budget line item, the amount for each cost pool, and direct and indirect expenditures from each cost pool by RSA. The prior, current, and future budget years should be shown for each table. In addition to tabular material, the Forest Service should explain, in detail, the activities and FTEs supported by each cost pool. Changes from the current year to the budget year should be explained in the same level of detail as contained in the appropriation accounts sections of the Forest Service budget justification.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

The provision of Federal health services to Indians is based on a relationship between Indian Tribes and the U.S. Government first set forth in the 1830s by the U.S. Supreme Court under Chief Justice John Marshall. Numerous treaties, statutes, constitutional provisions, and international law have reconfirmed this relationship. Principal among these is the Snyder Act of 1921, which provides the basic authority for most Indian health services provided by the Federal Government to American Indians and Alaska Natives. The Indian Health Service (IHS) provides direct health care services in 28 hospitals, 61 health centers, three school health centers, and 33 health stations. Tribes and tribal groups, through contracts and compacts with the IHS, operate 16 hospitals, 235 health centers, six school health centers, and 75 health stations (including 164 Alaska Native village clinics).

In preparation of the fiscal year 2014 budget, the subcommittee held two days of hearings and received oral or written testimony from nearly 200 witnesses on a variety of topics pertaining to American Indian and Alaska Native programs, as well as an oversight hearing to determine whether the Committee's increased investments in the Indian Health Service have made a measurable difference in the overall health of American Indians and Alaska Natives. The hearing left little doubt that, while additional funding has certainly helped, significant health disparities remain in Indian Country.

## INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Appropriation enacted, 2013 *	\$3,914,599,000
Budget estimate, 2014	3,505,293,000
Recommended, 2014	3,712,486,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	-202,113,000
Budget estimate, 2014	+207,193,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$3,712,486,000 for Indian Health Services, \$202,113,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$207,193,000 above the budget request. The Committee recommendation attempts to minimize reductions to Indian Health Services in recognition of the Federal government's legal and moral responsibilities to American Indians and Alaska Natives.

*Staffing costs for new and expanded health care facilities.*—The Committee recommendation includes funding for staffing costs for new and expanded health care facilities. Funds are limited to facilities funded through the Health Care Facilities Construction Priority System or the Joint Venture Construction Program that are newly opened in fiscal year 2013 or that open in fiscal year 2014. None of the funds may be allocated to a facility until such facility has achieved beneficial occupancy status.

*Dental Health.*—The Committee recommendation includes \$300,000 for necessary full-time staff to implement the Early Childhood Caries (ECC) initiative.

The Committee urges the Service to continue sufficient funding to allow the Dental Division to complete implementation of electronic dental records (EDR) at the 230 Federal and tribal dental sites. The Committee recognizes that EDR will significantly improve the gathering of data to analyze the ECC program and therefore result in a cost savings.

The Committee heard in its March 19, 2013, hearing that a key for reducing disease disparity among American Indians and Alaska Natives is a sufficient workforce. At the same time, the Committee has heard that delays, sometimes more than six months, in getting approved health care providers credentialed to work at tribal or Indian Health Service facilities results in candidates walking away because they cannot be processed in a timely fashion. The Committee directs the Service to explore establishing a centralized credentialing system to address workforce needs of hires as well as volunteer providers. The Committee notes the Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs have centralized credentialing and urges the Service to work with those departments as well as private sector credential verification organizations to establish a pilot project using one or two health disciplines. The Committee is aware that State dental associations in Arizona, New Mexico, South Dakota and North Dakota are actively working to improve oral health care access with Tribes in those States. The Committee recommends that the Service consult with these organizations and include the credentialing of dentists in a pilot program.

The Committee received testimony this year about an initiative to increase preventive dental care for children by bringing dentists and hygienists into elementary schools. The Committee believes this initiative shows promise and therefore encourages the Service to work with the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) and to consult

with Tribes about implementing the initiative throughout the BIE school system.

*Urban Indian Health.*—The Committee continues to support funding for urban Indian health in light of the disparity in health funding for urban Indians, as the Committee heard in testimony during the fiscal year 2014 budget development process.

*Contract Support Costs.*—The Committee recommendation includes funding to implement the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.) including contract support costs.

*Health Research.*—The Committee was pleased to learn from the Director that the Service intends to reinstate compiling information that tracks the health status of American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/ANs). The Committee had raised concerns that the Service had fallen behind in gathering this data which is crucial for determining the most effective treatment needs of AI/ANs. The Service's last Trends in Indian Health and Regional Difference in Indian Health report was based on data gathered for the 2002–2003 edition. The Committee hopes that the reports will include examining the prevalence of emerging issues like the incidence of HIV/AIDS, teen suicide outbreaks, disparities plaguing AI/AN males, and drug overdoses and alcohol abuse. The Committee looks forward to seeing the reports which will serve as a means for the Service and Tribes to better target resources to improve the health status and eliminate the health disparities of AI/ANs.

*Coordinated health care for American Indian and Alaska Native veterans.*—The Committee supports recent efforts by the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Indian Health Service to develop a memorandum of understanding for improving health care to American Indian and Alaska Native veterans. An April 2013 Government Accountability Office report (GAO-13-354) recommends further actions that both agencies can take. The Committee encourages the agencies to implement the GAO recommendations to the greatest extent possible, and to report to the Committee on these actions no later than March 1, 2014.

*Non-Indian Patients.*—The Committee directs the Service to seek reimbursement from other Federal agencies including the Department of Homeland Security for services provided to non-Indian patients, and to develop cooperative agreements with these other agencies as necessary to resolve any outstanding legal uncertainties.

#### CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

Appropriation enacted, 2013*	\$0
Budget estimate, 2014	477,205,000
Recommended, 2014	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	0
Budget estimate, 2014	– 477,205,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$0 for the proposed new Contract Support Costs account, equal to the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$477,205,000 below the budget request. The Committee does not support the proposal to create a separate account for contract support costs. Instead the Committee recommendation includes funding to implement the Indian Self-Determination and Education

Assistance Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.) including contract support costs within the Indian Health Services account.

#### INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Appropriation enacted, 2013 *	\$441,605,000
Budget estimate, 2014	448,139,000
Recommended, 2014	417,053,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	- 24,552,000
Budget estimate, 2014	- 31,086,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$417,053,000 for Indian Health Facilities, \$24,552,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$31,086,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation attempts to minimize reductions to Indian Health Facilities in recognition of the Federal government's legal and moral responsibilities to American Indians and Alaska Natives.

*Staffing costs for new and expanded health care facilities.*—The Committee recommendation includes funding for staffing costs for new and expanded health care facilities. Committee instructions for use of these funds within the Indian Health Services account apply to this account as well.

#### NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

##### NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

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

Appropriation enacted, 2013 *	\$78,928,000
Budget estimate, 2014	79,411,000
Recommended, 2014	63,632,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	- 15,296,000
Budget estimate, 2014	- 15,779,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$63,632,000 for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, \$15,296,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$15,779,000 below the budget request. The Committee-recommended level is commensurate with the overall reduction in funding for the fiscal year 2014 bill. In light of the budget reduction, the Committee urges the Institute to consider additional sources of funding to recoup administrative costs associated with the worker training program.

#### AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

##### TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), an agency in the Department of Health and Human Services, was created in section 104(i) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980. The

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

Appropriation enacted, 2013*	\$76,215,000
Budget estimate, 2014	76,215,000
Recommended, 2014	61,434,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	- 14,781,000
Budget estimate, 2014	- 14,781,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$61,434,000 for the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), \$14,781,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and the budget request. The Committee-recommended level is commensurate with the overall reduction in funding for the fiscal year 2014 bill.

## OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

### EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

#### COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

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

Appropriation enacted, 2013*	\$3,148,000
Budget estimate, 2014	3,009,000
Recommended, 2014	2,550,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	- 598,000
Budget estimate, 2014	- 459,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$2,550,000 for the Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality, \$598,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$459,000 below the budget request. The Committee directs CEQ to include a table in

the annual Congressional Justification that shows the number of staff on detail assignment from other Departments/Agencies, the lending Department/Agency, and the duration of detail assignment to the Council.

CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

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

Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	\$11,129,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	11,484,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	8,964,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	-2,165,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	-2,520,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$8,964,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, \$2,165,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$2,520,000 below the budget request. The Committee-recommended level is commensurate with the overall reduction in funding for the fiscal year 2014 bill.

The Committee is concerned about CSB’s jurisdictional conflicts with other Federal agencies at the recent incident in West, Texas and elsewhere. Appropriated funds are wasted if the CSB is relegated to the sidelines at times when their expertise is needed most. Therefore the Committee urges the CSB to seek new authorizations, similar to those of the National Transportation Safety Board, so that future funding appropriated by this Committee can be used for its intended purpose.

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

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



Appropriation enacted, 2013 * .....	\$7,738,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	8,100,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	- 7,738,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	- 8,100,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$0 for Salaries and Expenses of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, \$7,738,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$8,100,000 below the budget request. The Committee received public testimony this year from the Chairman of the Hopi Tribe, requesting that the Office be closed. The Committee has no interest in perpetuating a human relocation program when one of the two parties affected strongly opposes it. Therefore the Committee recommends a one-year suspension of the Office and a Government Accountability Office study into the matter. The Committee further urges the Administration to consult with the Hopi and Navajo Tribes in an effort to find a mutually agreeable path forward.

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT

PAYMENT TO THE INSTITUTE

Appropriation enacted, 2013 * .....	\$8,519,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	11,369,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	- 8,519,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	- 11,369,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$0 in direct appropriations for the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development, \$8,519,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$11,369,000 below the budget request. Instead, the Committee has included new bill language in the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, Operation of Indian Programs account to transfer funds to this account within 30 days of enactment of this Act. The Committee recommendation recognizes the common missions of the Institute and tribal colleges and universities funded and operated through the Bureau of Indian Education. However, the Committee expects the Institute to continue to operate autonomously from the Department of the Interior and its bureaus.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Smithsonian Institution is the world’s largest museum and research complex, with 19 museums and galleries, numerous research centers, libraries, archives, and the National Zoological Park. Funded by both private and Federal sources, the Smithsonian is unique in the Federal establishment. Created by an Act of Congress in 1846 to carry out the trust included in James Smithson’s will, it has been engaged for 167 years in the “increase and diffusion of knowledge.” Last year, the Smithsonian attracted over 30 million visitors to its museums, galleries, and zoological park. Additional millions also view Smithsonian traveling exhibitions and participate in the annual Folklife Festival on the Na-

tional Mall. As custodian of the National Collections, the Smithsonian is responsible for more than 137 million art objects, natural history specimens, and artifacts. These scientific and cultural collections are a vital resource for global research and conservation efforts. The collections are displayed for the enjoyment and education of visitors and are available for research by the staff of the Institution and by thousands of visiting students, scientists, and historians each year.

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	\$640,512,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	711,233,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	570,338,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	– 70,174,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	– 140,895,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$570,338,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, \$70,174,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$140,895,000 below the budget request. The Committee-recommended level is commensurate with the overall reduction in funding for the fiscal year 2014 bill.

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

*Collections Care.*—The Committee maintains its longstanding commitment to the preservation of priceless, irreplaceable Smithsonian Institution collections. Within available funds, the Committee urges the Smithsonian to implement the recommendations from the Smithsonian’s Inspector General audit report regarding specific deficiencies in collections management.

*Exhibit Maintenance.*—The Committee supports funding for exhibit maintenance and critical collections needs at the National Air and Space Museum, the National Museum of Natural History, and the National Museum of American History which remain among the most highly visited Smithsonian sites. The Committee urges the Smithsonian to address the highest priority needs within available funds.

*National Museum of African American History and Culture.*—The Committee maintains its support for the National Museum of African American History and Culture (NMAAHC) and recognizes the need to address a number of funding priorities in advance of the museum’s opening. The Committee urges the Smithsonian to address the highest priority needs of the NMAAHC within available funds.

*Joint Venture.*—The Committee maintains its support for the joint venture between the Library of Congress and the Smithsonian Institution creating a comprehensive compilation of audio and video recordings of personal histories and testimonials of individuals who participated in the Civil Rights movement.

*Latino Programs, Exhibitions, Collections and Public Outreach.*—The Committee supports the Smithsonian Latino Center’s goal of promoting the inclusion of Latino contributions in Smithsonian Institution programs, exhibitions, collections and public outreach. The Committee urges collaboration among interested parties to advance these goals more fully by utilizing existing Smithsonian In-

stitution museum locations for the expansion of the Smithsonian Latino Center's programming, exhibition and collection space.

*Development.*—The Committee commends the Smithsonian for leveraging and securing an increasing level of non-Federal funding for a range of Smithsonian ventures. The Smithsonian raised \$223 million in calendar year 2012 and over \$800 million over the last five years, an impressive achievement and a model the Committee urges other Congressionally Chartered Organizations (CCO's) funded in the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies bill to emulate.

*Science Education.*—STEM education (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) is critical to our country's capacity to innovate and better prepare our Nation's young people for the high technology jobs of tomorrow. The Committee concurs with concerns over the proliferation of Federal STEM investments and programs across government. The need exists to consolidate programs and significantly improve the level of coordination and communication of STEM activities, budgets, and achievements across the entire Federal government. To succeed, STEM consolidation must be based on a process that involves appropriate levels of consultation of involved stakeholders at all levels. To date, this has not occurred. Thus, the Committee has not included additional funding as requested to create a centralized oversight group within the Smithsonian to coordinate the efforts of STEM engagement providers and to provide additional STEM education content. The Committee urges the Administration to refine and improve its STEM consolidation and reorganization proposal through a collaborative process involving the stakeholder community including those who fund, run, participate in, and benefit from STEM education including Congress and the STEM education communities.

#### FACILITIES CAPITAL

Appropriation enacted, 2013 * .....	\$174,720,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	158,000,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	90,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	- 84,720,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	- 68,000,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$90,000,000 for Facilities Capital, \$84,720,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$68,000,000 below the budget request. The Committee-recommended level is commensurate with the overall reduction in funding for the fiscal year 2014 bill.

The Committee supports revitalization of Smithsonian Institution facilities and the planning and design of future projects. The Committee also supports and remains committed to the construction of the congressionally authorized National Museum of African American History and Culture (NMAAHC). Accordingly, the Committee recommends \$36,000,000 toward the completion of construction of the NMAAHC. To date, the Committee has provided more than \$190 million toward construction of the NMAAHC. Federal funds for the construction of the NMAAHC are being matched on a one-to-one basis; \$126 million in private funds have been raised and \$14 million pledged to date.

## NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

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

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	\$113,883,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	121,215,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	92,246,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	- 21,637,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	- 28,969,000

\* FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$92,246,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the National Gallery of Art, \$21,637,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$28,969,000 below the budget request. The Committee-recommended level is commensurate with the overall reduction in funding for the fiscal year 2014 bill.

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

## REPAIR, RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	\$14,493,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	23,000,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	11,739,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	- 2,754,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	- 11,261,000

\* FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$11,739,000 for Repair, Restoration and Renovation of buildings at the National Gallery of Art, \$2,754,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$11,261,000 below the budget request. Reductions in the bill are to defer Master Facilities Plan work. The Committee-recommended level is commensurate with the overall reduction in funding for the fiscal year 2014 bill.

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

## JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts is a living memorial to the late President Kennedy and is the National Center for the Performing Arts. The Center houses nine stages and seven theaters which have a total of more than 7,300 seats. The Center

consists of over 1.5 million square feet of usable floor space with visitation averaging 8,000 on a daily basis. The support systems in the building often operate at capacity 18 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year.

#### OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation enacted, 2013*	\$23,163,000
Budget estimate, 2014	22,193,000
Recommended, 2014	18,762,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	-4,401,000
Budget estimate, 2014	-3,431,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$18,762,000 for Operations and Maintenance, \$4,401,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$3,431,000 below the budget request. The Committee-recommended level is commensurate with the overall reduction in funding for the fiscal year 2014 bill.

#### CAPITAL REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Appropriation enacted, 2013*	\$13,628,000
Budget estimate, 2014	12,205,000
Recommended, 2014	11,039,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	-2,589,000
Budget estimate, 2014	-1,166,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$11,039,000 for Capital Repair and Restoration, \$2,589,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$1,166,000 below the budget request. The Committee-recommended level is commensurate with the overall reduction in funding for the fiscal year 2014 bill.

#### WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

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

Appropriation enacted, 2013*	\$10,987,000
Budget estimate, 2014	10,500,000
Recommended, 2014	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	-10,987,000
Budget estimate, 2014	-10,500,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$0 for Salaries and Expenses of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, \$10,987,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$10,500,000 below the budget request. The Committee recognizes the important work of the Center but is obligated to fund higher priority human health, public safety, and treaty responsibilities elsewhere in this bill.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES  
 NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS  
 GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	\$146,021,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	154,466,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	75,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	- 71,021,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	- 79,466,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$75,000,000 for the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), \$71,021,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$79,466,000 below the budget request.

The Committee values greatly the longstanding collaborative relationship between the NEA and the States. State Arts Agencies (SSAs) support the arts for communities at the grassroots level regardless of their geographic location, providing much of their funding to smaller organizations, community groups, and schools rather than well-established arts organizations. The Committee is concerned that the NEA has developed its arts education program and released its arts education goals strategy without consultation with state arts agencies. The Committee directs the NEA to work collaboratively and constructively with States in developing and implementing arts education programs and policies.

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

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

The National Council on the Arts has historically played a substantive role in directing the development and direction of the NEA's programs. The Committee is concerned that the Council is playing a diminishing role and urges the NEA to fully engage the Council in its statutorily mandated advisory role in the decision-making process relating to the NEA's grant-making policies and programmatic initiatives, in addition to the Council's traditional advisory role in the awarding of NEA grants.

*Bill Language.*—Each year, the Committee provides in bill language specific guidelines under which the Endowment is directed to distribute taxpayer dollars in support of the arts. With the exception of established honorific programs, grant funding to individual artists is strictly prohibited. The Committee directs that priority be given to providing services or grant funding for projects,

productions, or programs that encourage public knowledge, education, understanding, and appreciation of the arts. Any reduction in support to the States for arts education should be no more than proportional to other funding decreases taken in other NEA programs.

Reforms originally instituted by the Committee in P.L. 108–447 relating to grant guidelines and program priorities are fully restated in Sections 414 and 415 of the bill. The Committee expects the NEA to adhere to them fully. These reforms maintain broad bipartisan support and continue to serve well both the NEA and the public interest.

The Committee has also included bill language addressing grant award matching requirements and waiver procedures. This language, which was also included in the fiscal year 2013 House bill, is the result of extensive collaboration and consultation between the NEA and State Arts Agencies as directed in the fiscal year 2012 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies conference report.

The Committee has not included bill language addressing proposed changes to the duration of terms and the calculation of a quorum for the National Council on the Arts. The Committee encourages the Administration and the Senate to work collaboratively to expedite the confirmation process for National Council members.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION (INCLUDING MATCHING GRANTS)

Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	\$146,021,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	154,465,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	75,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	– 71,021,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	– 79,465,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends a total of \$75,000,000 for the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), \$71,021,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$79,465,000 below the budget request.

The Committee commends the NEH Federal/State Partnership for its ongoing, successful collaboration with State humanities councils in each of the 50 states as well as Washington, D.C., the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa. Every NEH dollar received by a council is matched by a local contribution. In recent years, the proportion of NEH program funds supporting the work of State humanities councils has grown to nearly 40 percent. The Committee urges the NEH to provide program funding to support the work of State humanities councils consistent with the guidance provided in the fiscal year 2012 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies conference report.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

The Commission of Fine Arts was established in 1910 to advise the government on matters pertaining to the design of national symbols, and particularly to guide the architectural development of Washington, D.C. The Commission’s work includes advice on de-

signs for parks, public buildings, public art, as well as the design of national monuments, coins and medals, and overseas American military cemeteries. In addition, the Commission conducts design reviews of semipublic and private structures within the Old Georgetown Historic District and within certain areas of the National Capital that are adjacent to areas of Federal interest. The Commission reviews more than 600 projects annually. The Commission also administers the National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program.

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2013 *	\$2,396,000
Budget estimate, 2014	2,406,000
Recommended, 2014	1,941,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	- 455,000
Budget estimate, 2014	- 465,000

\* FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$1,941,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts, \$455,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$465,000 below the budget request. The Committee-recommended level is commensurate with the overall reduction in funding for the fiscal year 2014 bill.

#### NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Appropriation enacted, 2013 *	\$1,997,000
Budget estimate, 2014	0
Recommended, 2014	1,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	- 997,000
Budget estimate, 2014	+1,000,000

\* FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program was established in Public Law 99-190 to support organizations that perform, exhibit, and/or present the arts in the Nation's Capital. The Committee recommends \$1,000,000, which is \$997,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$1,000,000 above the budget request.

#### ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

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

Appropriation enacted, 2013 *	\$7,023,000
Budget estimate, 2014	6,531,000
Recommended, 2014	5,689,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	- 1,334,000
Budget estimate, 2014	- 842,000

\* FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.



The Committee recommends \$5,689,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), \$1,334,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$842,000 below the budget request. The Committee-recommended level is commensurate with the overall reduction in funding for the fiscal year 2014 bill.

Last year, the National Trust on Historic Preservation placed historic post office buildings on its list of most endangered historic places. The Committee is concerned that although the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has been working with the United States Postal Service for almost two years to develop a consistent, transparent, consultative process to preserve these historic properties, no such comprehensive process has been forthcoming. The Committee directs the Council to provide, within 90 days of enactment of this Act, a report on the action plan for ensuring USPS compliance with Section 106 responsibilities during the divestment of historically significant properties.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

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

Appropriation enacted, 2013* .....	\$8,141,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	8,084,000
Recommended, 2014 .....	6,594,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013 .....	- 1,547,000
Budget estimate, 2014 .....	- 1,490,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$6,594,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the National Capital Planning Commission, \$1,547,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$1,490,000 below the budget request. The Committee-recommended level is commensurate with the overall reduction in funding for the fiscal year 2014 bill.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM  
HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

In 1980, Congress passed legislation creating a 65-member Holocaust Memorial Council with the mandate to create and oversee a living memorial/museum to victims of the Holocaust. The museum opened in April 1993. Construction costs for the museum came solely from donated funds raised by the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum Campaign, and appropriated funds were used for planning and development of programmatic components, overall administrative support, and annual commemorative observances. Since the opening of the museum, appropriated funds have been provided

to pay for the ongoing operating costs of the museum as authorized by Public Law 102–529 and Public Law 106–292. Private funds support educational outreach throughout the United States.

Appropriation enacted, 2013 *	\$50,717,000
Budget estimate, 2014	52,385,000
Recommended, 2014	41,081,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	–9,636,000
Budget estimate, 2014	–11,304,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The Committee recommends \$41,081,000 for the Holocaust Memorial Museum, \$9,636,000 below the fiscal year 2013 enacted level and \$11,304,000 below the budget request. The Committee-recommended level is commensurate with the overall reduction in funding for the fiscal year 2014 bill.

#### DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL COMMISSION

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

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2013 *	\$1,050,000
Budget estimate, 2014	2,000,000
Recommended, 2014	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	–1,050,000
Budget estimate, 2014	–2,000,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

The bill does not include funding for the Salaries and Expenses account. The Committee is aware that the design of the Eisenhower Memorial has garnered a significant amount of interest. The Committee notes that an open, public, and transparent process exists for deciding the components of the final design. The process is intended to be collaborative and incorporate multiple perspectives. The Committee urges the Commission to continue working with all constituencies as partners in the planning process including, but not limited to, the National Park Service, the Commission on Fine Arts, and the National Capitol Planning Commission.

#### CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 2013 *	\$0
Budget estimate, 2014	49,000,000
Recommended, 2014	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2013	–0
Budget estimate, 2014	–49,000,000

\*FY13 enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB.

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

## TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 401 modifies a provision providing for public availability of information governing the use of consulting services contracts.

Section 402 continues a provision prohibiting activities to promote public support or opposition to legislative proposals.

Section 403 continues a provision providing for annual appropriations unless expressly provided otherwise in this Act.

Section 404 modifies a provision that restricts administrative assessments, and adds new language regarding reprogrammings and submission of operating plans.

Section 405 continues a limitation on accepting and processing applications for patents and on the patenting of Federal lands; permits processing of grandfathered applications; and permits third-party contractors to process grandfathered applications.

Section 406 continues a provision regarding the payment of contract support costs.

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

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

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

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

Section 411 modifies a provision continuing certain authorities to renew grazing permits or leases administered by the Forest Service or Department of the Interior.

Section 412 continues a provision which prohibits no-bid contracts and grants except under certain circumstances.

Section 413 continues a provision which requires public disclosure of certain reports.

Section 414 continues a provision which delineates the grant guidelines for the National Endowment for the Arts.

Section 415 continues a provision which delineates the program priorities for the programs managed by the National Endowment for the Arts.

Section 416 provides guidelines relating to National Endowment for the Arts grant awards to States.

Section 417 extends the Colorado Good Neighbor authority to states containing national forests and/or grasslands.

Section 418 continues a provision requiring the Department of the Interior, the EPA, the Forest Service, and the Indian Health Service to provide the Committees on Appropriations a quarterly report on the status of balances of appropriations.

Section 419 requires the President to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations no later than 120 days after the fiscal year 2015 budget is submitted to Congress describing in detail all Federal agency obligations and expenditures for climate change programs and activities in fiscal years 2011, 2012, and 2013.

Section 420 continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds to promulgate or implement any regulation requiring the issuance of permits under title V of the Clean Air Act for carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, water vapor, or methane emissions.

Section 421 continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds to implement any provision in a rule if that provision requires mandatory reporting of greenhouse gas emissions from manure management systems.

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

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

Section 424 continues a provision requiring the Indian Health Service to disburse funds to Alaska Native regional health entities instead of individual villages when such villages reside within areas served by regional health entities.

Section 425 extends Forest Service cost recovery and rights-of-way authorities.

Section 426 allows interpretive associations to partner with the Forest Service.

Section 427 continues a provision through fiscal year 2015 authorizing the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to consider local contractors when awarding contracts for certain activities on public lands.

Section 428 extends by one year the Chesapeake Bay Initiative.

Section 429 extends by one year the authorization for American Battlefield Protection program grants.

Section 430 provides a one-year extension of the current rec fee authority.

Section 431 modifies authorities made available to the Secretary of the Interior and the Chief of the Forest Service to conduct joint programs to promote customer service and efficiency.

Section 432 clarifies current Appeals Reform Act requirements for Forest Service activities.

Section 433 extends Forest Service forest botanical products authority.

Section 434 extends the maximum authorized term for grazing permits and leases.

Section 435 prohibits the use of funds to develop, adopt, implement, administer, or enforce a change or supplement to a rule or

guidance documents pertaining to the definition of waters under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

Section 436 prohibits the use of funds to develop, carry out, implement, or enforce proposed regulations published on June 18, 2010.

Section 437 prohibits the use of funds to expand the stormwater discharge program under section 402(p) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act until certain criteria are met.

Section 438 prohibits the use of funds to limit recreational shooting and hunting on Federal and public lands except for public safety.

Section 439 prohibits the use of funds to develop, propose, finalize, administer, or implement the National Ocean Policy under Executive Order 13547; requires a report identifying all Federal expenditures for the development, administration, or implementation of such Policy in fiscal years 2011, 2012, and 2013; and requires that the President's budget submission for fiscal year 2015 identify funding proposed for the implementation of such Policy. The Committee is including the general provision to give Congress time to ascertain the potentially far-reaching impacts of this policy established in 2010 without Congressional input.

Section 440 prohibits the use of funds bill-wide for the purpose of carrying out activities in the manner proposed by the budget request until enacted into law by a subsequent Appropriations Act.

Section 441 applies Buy American requirements to the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds.

Section 442 precludes the need for a municipal separate storm sewer system permit under certain conditions.

Section 443 prohibits EPA from using funds to implement, administer, or enforce the lead renovation rule until EPA has approved a commercially available lead test kit.

Section 444 prohibits EPA from using funds to develop, propose, finalize, implement, enforce, or administer any regulation that would establish new financial responsibility requirements under CERCLA.

Section 445 prohibits EPA from using funds to develop, issue, implement, or enforce any greenhouse gas New Source Performance Standards on any new or existing source that is an electric utility generating unit.

Section 446 directs EPA to begin development of a seventh edition of a cost manual.

Section 447 directs EPA to solicit comments on revising an air quality model.

Section 448 prohibits the use of funds to further develop, finalize, implement or enforce the proposed regulatory requirements published on April 20, 2011, or to develop or enforce any other new regulations or requirements designed to implement section 316(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

Section 449 prohibits the use of funds to revoke the tolerance for sulfuryl fluoride under certain conditions.

Section 450 prohibits the use of funds to compile or disclose personal information of dairy or livestock owners, operators, and employees unless the information was voluntarily offered or aggregated at the local level.

Section 451 prohibits the use of funds to promulgate a rule to reduce the sulfur content in gasoline.

Section 452 clarifies Silvicultural Activities under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

Section 453 makes available vacant allotments for permittees impacted by drought or wildfire.

Section 454 clarifies Forest Service authorities regarding over-snow vehicles.

Section 455 clarifies the protection of water rights with regard to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management permits.

Section 456 prohibits the use of funds from making any change to the regulations in effect on October 1, 2012, pertaining to the definitions of the terms “fill material” or “discharge of fill material”.

Section 457 removes certain requirements under subsection UUU for foundries or other facilities for metal casting.

Section 458 requires the posting of settlement agreements on department and agency websites.

Section 459 establishes a Spending Reduction Account in the bill.

#### BILL-WIDE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

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

#### FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

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

#### **[INSERT FULL COMMITTEE VOTES]**

#### STATEMENT OF GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

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

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

#### RESCISSION OF FUNDS

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

Department and activity:

Amounts recommended for rescission:

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

TRANSFERS OF FUNDS

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

## APPROPRIATION TRANSFERS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Account from which transfer is made	Amount (000's)	Account to which transfer is made	Amount (000's)
Department of the Interior, National Park Service	not specified	Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration	not specified
Department of the Interior, BIA/BIE, Operations of Indian Programs	\$11,369	Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	\$11,369
Department of the Interior, BIA/BIE, Operation of Indian Programs	not specified	Indian forest land assistance accounts	not specified
Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs Construction	not specified	Bureau of Reclamation	not specified
Department of the Interior, Office of Insular Affairs	not specified	Secretary of Agriculture	not specified
Department of the Interior, Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians	not specified	Department of the Interior, BIA/BIE, Office of Indian Programs; Office of the Solicitor, Salaries and Expenses; Office of the Secretary, Departmental Operations	not specified
Department of the Interior, Wildland Fire Management	not specified	Department of the Interior, for repayment of advances made during emergencies	not specified
Department of the Interior, Wildland Fire Management	up to \$50,000	Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management	up to \$50,000
Department of the Interior, FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund	not specified	Department of the Interior, Wildland Fire Management	not specified
Environmental Protection Agency, Hazardous Substance Superfund	not specified	Other Federal Agencies	not specified
Environmental Protection Agency, Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$8,050	Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Inspector General	\$8,050
Environmental Protection Agency, Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$18,613	Environmental Protection Agency, Science and Technology	\$18,613
Environmental Protection Agency, Administrative Provisions	up to \$60,000	Any Federal Department or Agency for Great Lakes Initiative	up to 60,000
Environmental Protection Agency	up to \$10,000	Any other Environmental Protection Agency Account	up to 10,000
Forest Service, Capital Improvement and Maintenance	not specified	General Fund of the Treasury	not specified
Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management	not specified	Forest Service, for repayment of advances made during emergencies	not specified
Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management	not specified	Forest Service, State and Private Forestry	not specified
Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management	not specified	Forest Service, National Forest System	not specified
Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management	not specified	Forest Service, Forest and Rangeland Research	not specified
Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management	up to \$50,000	Secretary of the Interior	up to \$50,000
Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management	up to \$21,000	Forest Service, National Forest System	up to \$21,000
Forest Service, FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund	not specified	Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management	not specified
Forest Service	not specified	Forest Service, Wildland Fire Management	not specified
Forest Service	up to 82,000	USDA, Working Capital Fund	up to 82,000
Forest Service	up to 14,500	USDA, Greenbook	up to 14,500



DISCLOSURE OF EARMARKS AND CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED  
SPENDING ITEMS

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

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII, CLAUSE 3(e) (RAMSEYER RULE)

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

**[INSERT FROM LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL]**

CHANGES IN APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1)(A) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted describing the effect of provisions in the accompanying bill, which directly or indirectly change the application of existing law. In most instances these provisions have been included in prior appropriations Acts.

The bill includes the following changes in application of existing law:

OVERALL BILL

Providing that certain appropriations remain available until expended or extends the availability of funds beyond the fiscal year where programs or projects are continuing but for which legislation does not specifically authorize such extended availability. This authority tends to result in savings by preventing the practice of committing funds on low priority projects at the end of the fiscal year to avoid losing the funds.

Limiting, in certain instances, the obligation of funds for particular functions or programs. These limitations include restrictions on the obligation of funds for administrative expenses, travel expenses, the use of consultants, and programmatic areas within the overall jurisdiction of a particular agency.

Limiting official entertainment or reception and representation expenses for selected agencies in the bill.

Continuing ongoing activities of those Federal agencies, which require annual authorization or additional legislation, which has not been enacted.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Providing funds to the Bureau for the management of lands and resources.

Providing funds to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation under certain conditions.

Permitting the use of fees for processing applications for permit to drill.

Permitting the use of mining fee collections for program operations.

Permitting the use of fees from communication site rentals.

#### OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Providing funds for the Oregon and California Grant Lands.

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

#### RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

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

#### SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

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

Allowing the use of funds on any damaged public lands.

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

#### MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

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

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

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

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

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

Providing for cost-sharing arrangements for printing services.

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

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

#### UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

##### RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Limiting funds for certain Endangered Species Act programs.

Limiting funds for Landscape Conservation Cooperatives.

Limiting funds for scientific or technical studies that are cited in any Federal Register publication pursuant to the Endangered Species Act unless the data and related information supporting such studies are published on the Service's public website.

Limiting funds for termination or closure of mitigation fish hatcheries.

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

## ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Providing that programs may be carried out by direct expenditure, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements and reimbursable agreements with public and private entities.

Providing for repair of damage to public roads.

Providing options for the purchase of land not to exceed \$1.

Permitting cost-shared arrangements for printing services.

Permitting the acceptance of donated aircraft.

## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Designating funds for Everglades restoration.

Providing for repair, rehabilitation and maintenance of National Park Service assets.

## NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

Providing for expenses not otherwise provided for.

## HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Providing for expenses derived from the Historic Preservation Fund.

## CONSTRUCTION

Providing funds for construction, improvements, repair or replacement of physical facilities including modified water deliveries to Everglades National Park with certain restrictions.

Providing for procurements under the Tamiami Trail Project under certain conditions.

## LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

Rescinding Land and Water Conservation Fund contract authority.

## ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

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

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

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

## UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

## SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

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

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

Limiting funds for the conduct of new surveys on private property without permission.

Limiting funds for cooperative topographic mapping or water resource data collection and investigations.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Allowing funds to be used for certain contracting, technical services, construction, maintenance, acquisition, and representation expenses.

Permitting the use of certain contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements.

Recognizing students and recent graduates as Federal employees for the purposes of travel and work injury compensation.

BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Permitting funds for mineral leasing and environmental study; enforcing laws and contracts; and for matching grants.

Provides that funds may be used which shall be derived from non-refundable cost recovery fees collected in 2014.

Permitting the use of certain excess receipts from Outer Continental Shelf leasing activities.

Providing for reasonable expenses related to volunteer beach and marine cleanup activities.

Prohibiting the use of funds for regulating non-lease holders.

BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT

Permitting funds for mineral leasing and environmental study; enforcing laws and contracts; and for matching grants.

Provides that funds may be used which shall be derived from non-refundable cost recovery fees collected in 2014.

Permitting the use of certain excess receipts from Outer Continental Shelf leasing activities.

Prohibiting the use of funds for regulating non-lease holders.

Permitting the use of funds derived from non-refundable inspection fees collecting in 2014.

Requiring that not less than 50 percent of inspection fees expended be used on personnel, expanding capacity and reviewing applications for permit to drill.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

Providing that funds shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Permitting payment to State and tribal personnel for travel and per diem expenses for training.

Permitting the use of certain offsetting collections from permit fees.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Allowing the use of debt recovery to pay for debt collection.

Allowing that certain funds made available under title IV of Public Law 95-87 may be used for any required non-Federal share of the cost of certain projects.

Allowing funds to be used for travel expenses of State and tribal personnel while attending certain OSM training. administrative provision

Permits the Secretary to transfer title for computer equipment to States and Tribes hereafter.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

Providing for the transfer of funds to the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development.

Limiting funds for official reception and representation expenses.

Limiting funds for welfare assistance payments, except for disaster relief.

Allowing tribal priority allocation funds to be used for unmet welfare assistance costs.

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

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

Limiting funds for administrative cost grants under certain circumstances.

Allowing the transfer of certain forestry funds.

Allowing the use of funds to purchase uniforms or other identifying articles of clothing for personnel.

CONSTRUCTION

Providing for the transfer of Navajo irrigation project funds to the Bureau of Reclamation.

Providing that six percent of Federal Highway Trust Fund contract authority may be used for construction management costs.

Providing Safety of Dams funds on a non-reimbursable basis.

Requiring the use of administrative and cost accounting principles for certain school construction projects and exempting such projects from certain requirements.

Requiring conformance with building codes and health and safety standards.

Specifying the procedure for dispute resolution.

Limiting the control of construction projects when certain time frames have not been met.

Allowing reimbursement of construction costs from the Office of Special Trustee.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Limiting funds for administrative expenses and for subsidizing total loan principal.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Allowing the use of funds for direct expenditure, contracts, cooperative agreements, compacts, and grants.

Allowing contracting for the San Carlos Irrigation Project.

Limiting the use of funds for certain contracts, grants and cooperative agreements.

Allowing Tribes to return appropriated funds.

Prohibiting funding of Alaska schools.  
 Limiting the number of schools and the expansion of grade levels in individual schools.  
 Specifying distribution of indirect and administrative costs for certain Tribes.

#### DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

##### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Allowing the use of certain funds for official reception and representation expenses.

Permitting payments to former Bureau of Mines workers.

Designating funds for mineral revenue management activities.

Allowing certain payments authorized for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Program to be retained for administrative expenses.

Providing that no Payments in Lieu of Taxes Program payment be made to otherwise eligible units of local government if the computed amount of the payment is less than \$100.

Allowing certain refunds of overpayments in connection with certain Indian leases.

Providing two percent deduction of State royalties to help cover Federal administrative costs.

Extending mandatory funding for Payment in Lieu of Taxes.

Providing that a payment made to a unit of general local government for fiscal year 2014 may be reduced by the Secretary to correct overpayments, and increased by the Secretary to correct underpayments, to such unit of local government for the previous fiscal year.

#### INSULAR AFFAIRS

##### ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

Designating funds for various programs and for salaries and expenses of the Office of Insular Affairs.

Allowing audits of the financial transactions of the Territorial and Insular governments by the GAO.

Providing grant funding under certain terms of the Agreement of the Special Representatives on Future United States Financial Assistance for the Northern Mariana Islands.

Providing for capital infrastructure in various Territories.

Allowing appropriations for disaster assistance to be used as non-Federal matching funds for hazard mitigation grants.

##### COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

Providing grants to Palau, the Marshall Islands, and Micronesia.

##### ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, INSULAR AFFAIRS

Allowing, at the request of the Governor of Guam, for certain discretionary or mandatory funds to be used to assist securing certain rural electrification loans through the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS  
FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

Limiting the amount of funding available for the historical accounting of Indian trust fund accounts.

Allowing transfers to other Department of the Interior accounts.

Providing no-year funding for certain Indian Self Determination Act grants.

Specifying that the statute of limitations shall not commence on any claim resulting from trust funds losses.

Exempting quarterly statements for Indian trust accounts \$15 or less.

Requiring annual statements and records maintenance for Indian trust accounts.

Limiting use of funds to correct administrative errors in Indian trust accounts.

Permitting the use of recoveries from erroneous payments pursuant to Indian trust accounts.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

Providing funds for wildland fire management.

Designating funds for renovation or construction of fire facilities and designating funds for Wildfire suppression operations.

Permitting the repayments of funds transferred from other accounts for firefighting.

Designating funds for hazardous fuels and burned area rehabilitation.

Permitting the use of funds for lodging and subsistence of firefighters.

Permitting the use of grants, contracts and cooperative agreements for hazardous fuels reduction, including cost-sharing and local assistance.

Permitting cost-sharing of cooperative agreements with non-Federal entities under certain circumstances.

Providing for local competition for hazardous fuel reduction activities.

Permitting reimbursement to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service for consultation activities under the Endangered Species Act.

Providing certain terms for leases of real property with local governments.

Providing for the transfer of funds between the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture for wildland fire management.

Providing funds for support of Federal emergency response actions.

Allowing for international forestry assistance to or through the Department of State.

Providing for the emergency designation of wildfire suppression operations.

## FLAME WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION RESERVE FUND

Providing funds for the FLAME fund.

## CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

Providing funds for response action, including associated activities, performed pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.

## NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

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

## WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Allowing funds for the financial and business management system and information technology improvement.

Prohibiting use of funds to establish reserves in the working capital fund with exceptions.

Allowing assessments for reasonable charges for training services at the National Indian Program Center and use of these funds under certain conditions.

Providing space and related facilities or the lease of related facilities, equipment or professional services of the National Indian Program Training Center to state, local and Tribal employees or other persons for cultural, education or recreational activities.

Providing that the Secretary may enter into grants and cooperative agreements to support the Office of Natural Resource Revenue's collection and disbursement of royalties, fees, and other mineral revenue proceeds, as authorized by law.

## ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Allowing acquisition of certain aircraft.

Allowing the sale of existing aircraft with proceeds used to offset the purchase price of replacement aircraft.

Allowing for the retirement and transfer of certain aircraft and providing that such aircraft shall revert back to the Department of the Interior in the future if such aircraft is no longer needed.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Allowing transfer of funds for certain reconstruction of facilities, aircraft or utilities in emergency situations.

Allowing transfer of funds in certain emergency situations, including wildfires and oil spill response, if other funds provided in other accounts will be exhausted within 30 days and a supplemental appropriation is requested as promptly as possible.

Permitting the Department to use limited funding for certain services.

Permitting the transfer of funds between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Office of Special Trustee for American Indians and limiting amounts for historical accounting activities.



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

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

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

Permitting the reorganization of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Enforcement and Regulation.

Authorizing the use of Indian education funds to benefit schools reassumed by the Bureau of Indian Education.

Permitting the Secretary of the Interior to enter into long-term agreements for wild horse and burro holding facilities.

Requiring the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to mark hatchery salmon.

Clarifying State and Indian tribe reimbursement for natural resource audits.

Extending authority to pay certain off-shore petroleum-related personnel at a higher rate.

Requiring the exhaustion of administrative review before litigants may file in Federal court.

Authorizing private payment for federal research and environmental reviews.

Extending the deadline for the Indian Law and Order Commission to report to Congress.

Provides authority to pay certain on-shore petroleum-related personnel at a higher rate.

Prohibiting the use of funds to implement, administer or enforce Secretarial Order 3310.

Providing an exemption for trailing livestock in fiscal years 2014 and 2015.

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

## TITLE II—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

### SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Providing for operating expenses in support of research and development.

Designating funding for National Priorities research as specified in the explanatory statement to this Act.

### ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT

Allowing hire and maintenance of passenger motor vehicles and operation of aircraft and purchase of reprints and library memberships in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

Limiting amounts for official representation and reception expenses.

Providing two-year funding availability for administrative costs of Brownfields program.

Designating funding for National Priorities as specified in the explanatory statement to this Act.

## HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

Allowing distribution of funds to purchase services from other agencies under certain circumstances.

Providing for the transfer of funds within certain agency accounts.

## LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK PROGRAM

Providing for grants to Federally-recognized Indian Tribes.

## STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Limiting funding amounts for certain programs.

Specifies funding for capitalization grants for the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds and allows certain amounts for additional subsidies.

Designating funds for specific sections of law.

Providing certain grants under authority of section 103, Clean Air Act.

Providing waivers for certain uses of Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds for State administrative costs for grants to federally-recognized Indian Tribes and grants to specific Territories and Freely Associated States.

Requiring that not less than 20 percent but not more than 30 percent of Clean Water and Drinking Water funds shall be used by States for forgiveness of principal or negative interest loans.

Prohibiting the use of funds for jurisdictions that permit development or construction of additional colonia areas.

Providing funding for environmental information exchange network initiatives grants, statistical surveys of water resources and enhancements to State monitoring programs, tribal grants, and underground storage tank projects.

## ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Allowing awards of grants to federally-recognized Indian Tribes.

Authorizing the collection and obligation of pesticide registration service fees.

Allowing the transfer of funds from the "Environmental Programs and Management" account to support the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative and provides for certain interagency agreements and grants to various entities in support of this effort.

Providing amounts for construction, alteration, repair, rehabilitation, and renovation of facilities.

Authorizing additional persons that may be hired under certain authorities.

Providing for grants to federally recognized Tribes.

## TITLE III—RELATED AGENCIES

## FOREST SERVICE

## FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Providing funds for forest and rangeland research.

Designating funds for the forest inventory and analysis program.

## STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Providing for forest health management, including treatments of certain pests or invasive plants, and for restoring damaged forests, and for cooperative forestry, education and land conservation activities, and conducting an international program.

## NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Providing funds for the National Forest System.

Depositing funds in the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund.

Designating funds for forest products.

Authorizing the expenditure or transfer of funds for wild horse and burro activities.

Designating funds in the Integrated Resource Restoration pilot program.

## CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Providing funds for construction, reconstruction, and maintenance and acquisition of buildings and other facilities and infrastructure; and for construction, capital improvement, decommissioning, and maintenance of forest roads and trails.

Requiring that funds becoming available in fiscal year 2014 for the road and trails fund (16 U.S.C. 501) shall be transferred to the Treasury.

## RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

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

## GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS

Providing for gifts, donations and bequest per Federal law.

## MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FORESTS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

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

## WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

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

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

Allowing reimbursement of States for certain wildfire emergency activities.

Designating funds for the Joint Fire Sciences Program and extending authorities for Fire Science Research.

Allowing funds to be available for emergency rehabilitation, hazardous fuels reduction and emergency response.

Designating funds for suppression, hazardous fuels reduction and national fire plan research.

Designating funds for State fire assistance and volunteer fire assistance Federal and State and private lands.

- Provides for the acquisition of fire-fighting aircraft.
- Providing for cooperative agreements and grants.
- Allowing funds available for Community Forest Restoration Act to be used on non-Federal land.
- Limiting the transfer of wildland fire management funds between the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture.
- Designating the use of hazardous fuels reduction funds for biomass grants.
- Authorizing the reimbursement of funds to the Forest Service for firefighting per the Reciprocal Fire Assistance Act.
- Permitting the transfer of funds for the Integrated Resources Restoration pilot.
- Designating travel and other related funds for training on the use of fire retardant and other fire chemicals.
- Providing for the emergency designation of wildfire suppression operations.

#### FLAME WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION RESERVE FUND

- Providing funds for the FLAME fund and authorizes transfers under certain conditions.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

- Permitting the purchase of passenger motor vehicles and proceeds from the sale of aircraft may be used to purchase replacement aircraft.
- Allowing funds for certain employment contracts.
- Allowing funds to be used for purchase and alteration of buildings.
- Allowing for acquisition of certain lands and interests.
- Allowing expenses for certain volunteer activities.
- Providing for the cost of uniforms.
- Providing for debt collections on certain contracts.
- Allowing transfer of funds in certain emergency situations if all other funds provided for wildfire suppression will be obligated within 30 days and the Secretary notifies the Committees.
- Allowing funds to be used through the Agency for International Development for work in foreign countries and to support other forestry activities outside of the United States.
- Allowing the Forest Service, acting for the International Program, to sign certain funding agreements with foreign governments and institutions as well as with certain domestic agencies.
- Prohibiting the transfer of funds under the Department of Agriculture transfer authority under certain conditions.
- Limiting funds available for cost pools.
- Limiting the transfer of funds for the Working Capital Fund and Department Reimbursable Program (also known as Greenbook charges).
- Limiting funds to support the Youth Conservation Corps and Public Lands Corps.
- Limiting the use of funds for official reception and representation expenses.

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

Providing for matching funds for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

Allowing funds to be used for technical assistance for certain rural communities.

Allowing funds for payments to counties in the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

Allowing funds to be used for the Older Americans Act.

Permitting funding assessments for facilities maintenance, rent, utilities, and other support services.

Limiting funds to reimburse the Office of General Counsel at the Department of Agriculture.

Permitting eligible employees to be considered a Federal Employee.

Allowing the schooling of Forest Service employee dependents in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

#### INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

#### INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Providing that tribal contract and grant funding is deemed obligated at the time of grant or contract award and remains available until expended.

Providing no-year funds for contract medical care including the Indian Catastrophic Health Emergency Fund.

Providing for loan repayment under sections 104 and 108 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act with certain conditions and making the funds available for certain other purposes.

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

Providing that certain contracts and grants may be performed in two fiscal years.

Providing for use of collections and reporting of collections under Title IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

Providing no-year funding for scholarship funds.

Providing for the collection of individually identifiable health information relating to the Americans with Disabilities Act by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Permitting the use of Indian Health Care Improvement Fund monies for facilities improvement and providing no-year funding availability.

#### INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Providing that facilities funds may be used to purchase land, modular buildings and trailers.

Providing for TRANSAM equipment to be purchased from the Department of Defense.

Prohibiting the use of funds for sanitation facilities for new homes funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Allowing for the purchase of ambulances.

Providing for a demolition fund.

## ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Providing for per diem expenses for senior level positions.

Providing for payments for telephone service in private residences in the field, purchase of motor vehicles, aircraft and reprints.

Providing for purchase and erection of modular buildings.

Providing funds for uniforms.

Allowing funding to be used for attendance at professional meetings.

Providing that health care may be extended to non-Indians at Indian Health Service facilities, subject to charges, and for the expenditure of collected funds.

Providing for transfers of funds from the Department of Housing and Urban Development to the Indian Health Service.

Prohibiting limitations on certain Federal travel and transportation expenses.

Allowing de-obligation and re-obligation of funds applied to self-governance funding agreements.

Prohibiting the expenditure of funds to implement new eligibility regulations.

Permitting certain reimbursements for goods and services provided to Tribes.

Providing that reimbursements for training, technical assistance, or services include total costs.

## AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

## TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH

Providing for the conduct of health studies, testing, and monitoring.

Providing deadlines for health assessments and studies.

Limiting the number of toxicological profiles.

## EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

## COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Limiting the use of funds for official reception and representation expenses.

Designating the appointment and duties of the chairman.

## CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD

Permitting use of funds for hire of passenger vehicles, uniforms or allowances, and limiting the use of funds for per diem expenses and the number of senior level positions.

## SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Limiting certain lease terms.

Providing for purchase of passenger vehicles and certain rental, repair and cleaning of uniforms.

Designating funds for certain programs including the National Museum of African American History and Culture and providing no-year funds.

Providing that funds may be used to support American overseas research centers.

Allowing for advance payments to independent contractors performing research services or participating in official Smithsonian presentations.

#### FACILITIES CAPITAL

Designating funds for maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, and construction and for consultant services.

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

#### NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Allowing payment in advance for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies.

Allowing for purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and employees and allowances therefor.

Allowing purchase or rental of devices for protecting buildings and contents thereof, and maintenance, alteration, improvement, and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds.

Providing for restoration and repair of works of art by contract under certain circumstances.

Providing no-year funds for special exhibitions.

##### REPAIR, RESTORATION, AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Providing lease agreements of no more than 10 years addressing space needs created by renovations under the Master Facilities Plan.

Permitting the Gallery to perform work by contract under certain circumstances.

#### JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

##### OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Providing funds to the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts Kennedy Center for operational and maintenance costs.

##### CAPITAL REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Providing funds to the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts Kennedy Center for facility repair.

#### NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

##### GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Provides funds for the support of projects and productions in the arts, including arts education and public outreach activities.

## NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

## GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Specifies funds to carry out the matching grants program.

Allowing obligation of National Endowment for the Humanities current and prior year funds from gifts, bequests, and devises of money for which equal amounts have not previously been appropriated.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS  
AND THE HUMANITIES

Prohibiting the use of funds for grants and contracts which do not include the text of 18 U.S.C. 1913.

Prohibiting the use of appropriated funds and permitting the use of non-appropriated funds for reception expenses.

Allowing the chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts to approve small grants under certain circumstances.

## COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Permitting the charging and use of fees for its publications and accepting gifts related to the history of the Nation's Capital.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Providing funding for the National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Providing funding for the National Capital Planning Commission.

Providing that one-quarter of one percent may be used for official reception and representational expenses.

## UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

Designating funds for equipment replacement.

Designating funds for repair, rehabilitation and for exhibition design and production and providing no year availability for these funds.

## TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Providing for public availability of information on consulting services contracts.

Prohibiting the use of funds to promote or oppose legislative proposals on which Congressional action is incomplete.

Providing for annual appropriations unless expressly provided otherwise in this Act.

Providing for reprogramming procedures, disclosure of administrative expenses, assessments and requirements for operating plans.

Continuing a limitation on accepting and processing applications for patents and on the patenting of Federal lands; permitting proc-



essing of grandfathered applications; and permitting third-party contractors to process grandfathered applications.

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

Allowing the extension of forest plans and prohibiting funds for the revised Chapter 70 of the Forest Service Handbook related to wilderness per the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act.

Limiting leasing and preleasing activities within National Monuments.

Limiting takings for acquisition of lands except under certain conditions.

Modifying a provision addressing timber sales involving Alaskan Red Cedar.

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

Prohibiting funds to enter into certain no-bid contracts except under certain conditions.

Requiring reports to Congress to be posted on public agency websites.

Continuing a provision that delineates grant guidelines for the National Endowment for the Arts.

Continuing a provision that delineates program priorities for the programs managed by the National Endowment for the Arts.

Providing guidance on matching grant awards and waive-of-match provisions to States.

Extending the Good Neighbor Cooperative Conservation Authority to all states with national forests or grasslands.

Requiring that the Department of the Interior, the EPA, the Forest Service, and the Indian Health Service provide the Committees on Appropriations a quarterly report on the status of balances of appropriations.

Requiring a government-wide report regarding expenditures on climate change.

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

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

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

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

Continuing a provision requiring the Indian Health Service to disburse funds to Alaska Native regional health entities instead of individual villages when such villages reside within areas served by regional health entities.

Extending Forest Service right of way and cost recovery for special uses.

Allowing interpretive associations to partner with the Forest Service.

Continuing a provision through fiscal year 2015 authorizing the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to consider local contractors when awarding contracts for certain activities on public lands.

Extending by one year the Chesapeake Bay Initiative.

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

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

Modifying authorities made available to the Secretary of the Interior and the Chief of the Forest Service to conduct joint programs to promote customer service and efficiency.

Clarifying current Appeals Reform Act requirements for Forest Service activities.

Extending Forest Service forest botanical products authority.

Extending marina fees on the Shasta-Trinity National Forest.

Extending the maximum authorized term for grazing permits and leases.

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

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

Prohibiting the use of funds to expand the stormwater discharge program under section 402(p) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act until certain criteria are met.

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

Prohibiting the use of funds to implement the National Ocean Policy under Executive Order 13547 and requiring a report identifying Federal expenditures for the development, administration, and implementation of such Policy.

Prohibiting the use of funds bill-wide for the purpose of carrying out activities in the manner proposed by the budget request until enacted into law by a subsequent Appropriations Act.

Applying Buy American requirements to the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds.

Precluding the need for a municipal separate storm sewer system permit under certain conditions.

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

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

Prohibiting the use of funds to develop, issue, implement, or enforce any greenhouse gas New Source Performance Standards on any new or existing source that is an electric utility generating unit.

Directing EPA to begin development of a seventh addition of a cost manual.

Directing EPA to solicit comments on revising an air quality model.

Prohibiting the use of funds to further develop, finalize, implement or enforce the proposed regulatory requirements published on April 20, 2011 or to develop or enforce any other new regulations or requirements designed to implement section 316(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

Prohibiting the use of funds to revoke the tolerance for sulfuryl fluoride under certain conditions.

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

Prohibiting the use of funds to promulgate a rule to reduce the sulfur content in gasoline.

Clarifying Silvicultural Operations under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

Making available vacant grazing allotments for permittees impacted by drought or wildfire.

Clarifying Forest Service authorities regarding over-snow vehicles.

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

Prohibiting the use of funds from making any change to the regulations in effect on October 1, 2012, pertaining to the definitions of the terms “fill material” or “discharge of fill material”.

Removing certain requirements under subsection UUU for foundries or other facilities for metal casting.

Requiring the posting of settlement agreements on department and agency websites.

Establishing a Spending Reduction Account in the bill.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1)(B) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the appropriations in the accompanying bill which are not authorized by law:

[Dollars in thousands]

	Last year of authorization	Authorization level	Appropriations in last year of authorization	Appropriations in this bill
Bureau of Land Management:				
All discretionary programs .....	2002	Such sums...	\$1,681,437	\$989,270
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:				
Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) .....	1992	\$41,500	42,373	61,312
African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4201 et seq.) .....	2012	5,000	1,645	≤ 5,000
Rhincoceros and Tiger Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) .....	2012	10,000	2,471	≤ 10,000
Asian Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4201 et seq.) .....	2012	5,000	1,645	≤ 5,000
Great Ape Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.) ...	2010	5,000	2,500	≤ 5,000
Marine Turtle Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 6601) .....	2009	5,000	2,000	≤ 5,000

(Dollars in thousands)

	Last year of authorization	Authorization level	Appropriations in last year of authorization	Appropriations in this bill
Office of Insular Affairs:				
Brown Tree Snake Control and Eradication Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-384) .....	2010	No more than 3,000	2,994	2,994
Environmental Protection Agency:				
Hazardous Substance Superfund .....	1994	5,100,000	1,480,853	1,113,268
Great Lakes .....	2008	79,000	60,000	60,000
Lake Champlain Basin .....	2008	11,000	3,000	1,399
Long Island Sound Restoration .....	2010	40,000	7,000	2,940
Lake Pontchartrain .....	2011	20,000	1,000	948
Chesapeake Bay Restoration .....	2005	40,000	23,000	50,000
State and Tribal Assistance Grants:				
Clean Water SRF .....	1992	1,800,000	2,400,000	250,000
CERCLA/Brownfields Cat Grant .....	2006	50,000	49,000	39,947
Diesel Emissions Reduction .....	2011	100,000	60,000	18,911
Drinking Water SRF .....	2003	1,000,000	963,000	350,000
Grants for State Public Water .....	2003	100,000	93,000	85,309
Lead Containment Control Act of 1988 .....	1992	Such sums...	Not available	11,755
Non-Point Source Management Program .....	1991	130,000	51,000	133,239
Pollution Prevention Act .....	1993	8,000	6,800	3,987
Radon Abatement Act .....	1991	10,000	9,000	6,516
State Hazardous Waste Program Grants .....	1988	60,000	67,000	83,409
Toxic Substances Control Act .....	1983	1,500	5,100	4,116
Underground Injection Control Grants .....	2003	15,000	11,000	8,790
USDA Forest Service, National Forest Foundation .....	1997	Such sums...	2,000	3,000
Council on Environmental Quality, Office of Environmental Quality .....	1986	Such sums...	670	2,550
National Endowment for the Arts .....	1993	Such sums...	174,460	75,000
National Endowment for the Humanities .....	1993	Such sums...	177,403	75,000

## COMPARISON WITH BUDGET RESOLUTION

Section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended, requires that the report accompanying a bill providing new budget authority contain a statement detailing how the authority compares with the reports submitted under section 302 of the Act for the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for the fiscal year. This information follows:

**[INSERT COMPARISON WITH BUDGET RESOLUTION TABLE]**

## FIVE-YEAR OUTLAY PROJECTIONS

In compliance with section 308(a)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended, the following table contains five-year projections associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill:

**[INSERT FIVE-YEAR OUTLAY PROJECTIONS TABLE]**

## ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended, the financial assistance to State and local governments is as follows:

**[INSERT ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL  
GOVERNMENTS TABLE]**

PROGRAM DUPLICATION

No provision of this bill establishes or reauthorizes a program of the Federal government known to be duplicative of another Federal program, a program that was included in any report from the Government Accountability Office to Congress pursuant to section 21 of Public Law 111-139, or a program related to a program identified in the most recent Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

DIRECTED RULE MAKING

The bill does not direct any rule making.

TABLE OF FUNDING RECOMMENDATIONS

The following table provides the amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by account.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014

(Amounts in thousands)

\*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
<b>TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</b>					
<b>Bureau of Land Management</b>					
Management of Lands and Resources.....	950,757	980,228	893,107	-57,650	-87,121
Mining law administration.....	39,696	39,696	39,696	---	---
Offsetting collections.....	-59,000	-58,000	-58,000	+1,000	---
Subtotal.....	931,453	961,924	874,803	-56,650	-87,121
Land Acquisition.....	22,344	32,618	---	-22,344	-32,618
Oregon and California Grant Lands.....	111,863	115,543	114,467	+2,604	-1,076
Range Improvements (indefinite).....	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---
Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures (indefinite).....	31,965	32,465	32,465	+500	---
Offsetting fee collections.....	-31,965	-32,465	-32,465	-500	---
Miscellaneous Trust Funds (indefinite).....	23,125	24,000	24,000	+875	---
Total, Bureau of Land Management.....	1,098,785	1,144,085	1,023,270	-75,515	-120,815
(Mandatory).....	(33,125)	(34,000)	(34,000)	(+875)	---
(Discretionary).....	(1,065,660)	(1,110,085)	(989,270)	(-76,390)	(-120,815)
<b>United States Fish and Wildlife Service</b>					
Resource Management.....	1,213,915	1,295,085	999,115	-214,800	-295,970
Construction.....	19,136	15,722	---	-19,136	-15,722
Land Acquisition.....	54,632	70,833	---	-54,632	-70,833
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund.....	47,681	56,000	38,690	-8,991	-17,310
National Wildlife Refuge Fund.....	13,958	---	13,228	-730	+13,228
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund.....	35,497	39,425	---	-35,497	-39,425

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014  
 (Amounts in thousands)

\*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Neotropical Migratory Birds Conservation Fund.....	3,786	3,786	---	-3,786	-3,786
Multinational Species Conservation Fund.....	9,466	9,787	7,667	-1,799	-2,120
State and Tribal Wildlife Grants.....	61,323	61,323	---	-61,323	-61,323
<b>Total, United States Fish and Wildlife Service..</b>	<b>1,459,394</b>	<b>1,551,961</b>	<b>1,058,700</b>	<b>-400,694</b>	<b>-493,261</b>
<b>National Park Service</b>					
Operation of the National Park System.....	2,214,202	2,284,920	2,121,202	-93,000	-163,718
National Recreation and Preservation.....	59,879	52,035	48,502	-11,377	-3,533
Urban Park and Recreation Fund.....	---	10,000	---	---	-10,000
Historic Preservation Fund.....	55,910	58,910	45,287	-10,623	-13,623
Construction.....	131,173	159,961	106,250	-24,923	-53,711
Land and Water Conservation Fund (rescission of contract authority).....	-30,000	-30,000	-28,000	+2,000	+2,000
Land Acquisition and State Assistance.....	101,897	100,391	---	-101,897	-100,391
<b>Total, National Park Service.....</b>	<b>2,533,061</b>	<b>2,636,217</b>	<b>2,293,241</b>	<b>-239,820</b>	<b>-342,976</b>
<b>United States Geological Survey</b>					
Surveys, Investigations, and Research.....	1,068,032	1,166,855	967,342	-100,690	-199,513
<b>Bureau of Ocean Energy Management</b>					
Ocean Energy Management.....	160,778	169,440	153,633	-7,145	-15,807
Offsetting rental receipts.....	-98,993	-95,162	-95,162	+3,831	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014  
 (Amounts in thousands)

\*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Cost recovery fees.....	-2,089	-2,729	-2,729	-640	---
Total, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management.....	59,696	71,549	55,742	-3,954	-15,807
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement					
Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement					
Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement.....	182,457	207,233	180,327	-2,130	-26,906
Offsetting rental receipts.....	-52,587	-50,568	-50,568	+2,019	---
Inspection fees.....	-62,000	-65,000	-65,000	-3,000	---
Cost recovery fees.....	-6,494	-8,402	-8,402	-1,908	---
Total, Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement.....	61,376	83,263	56,357	-5,019	-26,906
Oil Spill Research.....	14,899	14,899	14,477	-422	-422
Total, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement.....	76,275	98,162	70,834	-5,441	-27,328
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement					
Regulation and Technology.....	122,713	114,955	116,390	-6,323	+1,435
Civil penalties (indefinite).....	100	100	100	---	---
Offsetting collections.....	-100	-100	-100	---	---



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014  
 (Amounts in thousands)

\*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund (definite, trust fund)	27,399	28,013	25,966	-1,433	-2,047
Total, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	150,112	142,968	142,356	-7,756	-612
Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education					
Operation of Indian programs	2,367,738	2,183,774	2,159,404	-208,334	-24,370
Contract Support Costs	---	231,000	---	---	-231,000
Construction	105,910	107,124	151,575	+45,665	+44,451
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	32,802	35,655	31,353	-1,449	-4,302
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account	7,103	5,018	4,412	-2,691	-606
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education	2,513,553	2,562,571	2,346,744	-166,809	-215,827
Departmental Offices					
Office of the Secretary					
Departmental Operations	261,897	268,868	209,518	-52,379	-59,350
Extension of mandatory payments to local governments (PILT)	---	---	410,000	+410,000	+410,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014  
 (Amounts in thousands)

\*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
<b>Insular Affairs:</b>					
Assistance to Territories.....	57,226	61,256	52,226	-5,000	-9,030
Northern Marianas.....	27,720	27,720	27,720	---	---
Subtotal.....	84,946	88,976	79,946	-5,000	-9,030
<b>Compact of Free Association:</b>					
Payments to Palau.....	3,313	3,054	3,313	---	+259
	13,147	---	---	-13,147	---
Subtotal.....	16,460	3,054	3,313	-13,147	+259
Total, Insular Affairs.....	101,406	92,030	83,259	-18,147	-8,771
<b>Office of the Solicitor:</b>					
Office of Inspector General.....	66,190	65,800	51,628	-14,562	-14,172
Office of Special Trustee for American Indians: Federal trust programs.....	49,392	50,831	41,000	-8,392	-9,831
	146,000	139,677	135,957	-10,043	-3,720
Total, Departmental Offices.....	624,885	617,206	931,362	+306,477	+314,156
(Mandatory).....	(27,720)	(27,720)	(27,720)	---	---
(Discretionary).....	(597,165)	(589,486)	(903,642)	(+306,477)	(+314,156)
<b>Department-wide Programs</b>					
<b>Wildland Fire Management:</b>					
Preparedness.....	279,508	281,928	281,928	+2,420	---
Fire suppression operations.....	276,508	285,878	---	-276,508	-285,878
(by transfer, emergency).....	---	---	(285,878)	(+285,878)	(+285,878)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014  
 (Amounts in thousands)

\*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Other operations.....	170,457	124,087	211,173	+40,716	+87,086
General reduction (budget amendment).....	---	-7,000	---	---	+7,000
Subtotal, Wildland Fire Management (with transfers).....	726,473	684,893	778,979	+52,506	+94,086
Rescission.....	-7,500	---	---	+7,500	---
Reimbursement for fire transfer (P.L. 112-175)....	23,000	---	---	-23,000	---
Total, Wildland Fire Management (w/ transfers)	741,973	684,893	778,979	+37,006	+94,086
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Account					
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Account.....	91,853	92,000	92,000	+147	---
Total, all Wildland Fire Management accounts (with transfers).....	833,826	776,893	870,979	+37,153	+94,086
Central Hazardous Materials Fund.....	10,133	10,006	8,207	-1,926	-1,799
Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund.....	6,253	12,539	5,035	-1,218	-7,504
Working Capital Fund.....	61,920	62,000	46,500	-15,420	-15,500
Total, Department-wide programs (w/ transfers)	912,132	861,438	930,721	+18,589	+69,283
Rescission of DOE emergency funding.....	---	---	-1,316,817	-1,316,817	-1,316,817

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014  
(Amounts in thousands)

\*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
General Provisions					
State royalty administrative cost deduction.....	-38,000	-42,000	-39,000	-1,000	+3,000
Total, title I, Department of the Interior.....	10,457,925	10,811,012	8,178,617	-2,279,308	-2,632,395
Appropriations.....	(10,495,425)	(10,841,012)	(9,523,434)	(-971,991)	(-1,317,578)
Rescissions.....	(-7,500)	---	---	(+7,500)	---
Rescissions of contract authority.....	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	(-28,000)	(+2,000)	(+2,000)
Rescissions of emergency funding.....	---	---	(-1,316,817)	(-1,316,817)	(-1,316,817)
(by transfer, emergency).....	---	---	(285,878)	(+285,878)	(+285,878)
TITLE II - ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY					
Science and Technology.....	785,291	783,926	636,086	-149,205	-147,840
(By transfer from Hazardous Substance Superfund)...	(22,979)	(23,549)	(18,613)	(-4,366)	(-4,936)
Environmental Programs and Management.....	2,651,440	2,812,757	2,112,220	-539,220	-700,537
Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund.....	---	2,000	3,000	+3,000	+1,000
Office of Inspector General.....	41,933	45,227	33,966	-7,967	-11,261
(By transfer from Hazardous Substance Superfund)...	(9,939)	(11,054)	(8,050)	(-1,889)	(-3,004)
Buildings and Facilities.....	36,370	54,364	29,460	-6,910	-24,904
Hazardous Substance Superfund.....	1,176,431	1,180,374	1,113,268	-63,163	-67,106
(Transfer out to Office of Inspector General).....	(-9,939)	(-11,054)	(-8,050)	(+1,889)	(+3,004)
(Transfer out to Science and Technology).....	(-22,979)	(-23,549)	(-18,613)	(+4,366)	(+4,936)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014  
 (Amounts in thousands)  
 \*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Program.....	104,142	99,242	84,355	-19,787	-14,887
Inland Oil Spill Programs.....	18,245	21,268	14,778	-3,467	-6,490
State and Tribal Assistance Grants.....	2,490,280	2,018,000	618,911	-1,871,369	-1,399,089
Categorical grants.....	1,088,813	1,135,842	873,949	-214,864	-261,893
Subtotal.....	3,579,093	3,153,842	1,492,860	-2,086,233	-1,660,982
Rescission.....	-50,000	---	---	+50,000	---
Total, title II, Environmental Protection Agency Appropriations.....	8,342,945	8,153,000	5,519,993	-2,822,952	-2,633,007
Rescissions.....	(8,392,945)	(8,153,000)	(5,519,993)	(-2,872,952)	(-2,633,007)
(By transfer).....	(32,918)	(34,603)	(26,663)	(-6,255)	(-7,940)
(Transfer out).....	(-32,918)	(-34,603)	(-26,663)	(+6,255)	(+7,940)

TITLE III - RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Forest and Rangeland Research.....	295,300	310,236	150,300	-145,000	-159,936
State and Private Forestry.....	252,926	239,954	156,628	-96,298	-83,326
National Forest System.....	1,536,596	1,556,662	1,477,406	-59,190	-79,256

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014  
 (Amounts in thousands)

\*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Capital Improvement and Maintenance.....	369,800	328,783	356,690	-13,110	+27,907
Deferral of road and trail fund payment.....	-12,000	-18,000	-17,000	-5,000	+1,000
Subtotal.....	357,800	310,783	339,690	-18,110	+28,907
Land Acquisition.....	52,521	57,984	---	-52,521	-57,984
Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts.....	953	912	---	-953	-912
Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges (indefinite).....	227	217	---	-227	-217
Range Betterment Fund (indefinite).....	3,257	3,000	3,000	-257	---
Gifts, Donations and Bequests for Forest and Rangeland Research.....	45	40	40	-5	---
Management of National Forest Lands for Subsistence Uses.....	2,573	---	2,500	-73	+2,500
Wildland Fire Management:					
Wildfire preparedness.....	1,000,731	1,057,580	1,187,560	+186,849	+130,000
Wildfire suppression operations.....	537,800	680,488	---	-537,800	-680,488
(by transfer, emergency).....	---	---	(1,280,488)	(+1,280,488)	(+1,280,488)
Other operations.....	432,859	308,601	425,601	-7,258	+117,000
Subtotal, Wildland Fire Management (with transfers).....	1,971,390	2,046,669	2,893,669	+922,279	+847,000
Reimbursement for fire transfer (P.L. 112-175).....	400,000	---	---	-400,000	---
Total, Wildland Fire Management (w/ transfers)	2,371,390	2,046,669	2,893,669	+522,279	+847,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014  
 (Amounts in thousands)

\*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
-----					
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Account					
FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Account.....	315,381	315,000	315,000	-381	---
Total, all Wildland Fire Management accounts (with transfers).....	2,686,771	2,361,669	3,208,669	+521,898	+847,000
-----					
Total, Forest Service (with transfers).....	5,188,969	4,841,457	5,338,233	+149,264	+496,776
Rescission of DOE emergency funding.....	---	---	-1,316,817	-1,316,817	-1,316,817
-----					
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
Indian Health Service					
Indian Health Services.....	3,914,599	3,505,293	3,712,486	-202,113	+207,193
Contract Support Costs.....	---	477,205	---	---	-477,205
Indian Health Facilities.....	441,605	448,139	417,053	-24,552	-31,086
Total, Indian Health Service.....	4,356,204	4,430,637	4,129,539	-226,665	-301,098
-----					
National Institute of Health					
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences....	78,928	79,411	63,632	-15,296	-15,779

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014

(Amounts in thousands)

\*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
-----					
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry					
Toxic Substances and Environmental Public Health.....	76,215	76,215	61,434	-14,781	-14,781
Total, Department of Health and Human Services..	4,511,347	4,586,263	4,254,605	-256,742	-331,658
-----					
OTHER RELATED AGENCIES					
Executive Office of the President					
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality.....	3,148	3,009	2,550	-598	-459
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board					
Salaries and Expenses.....	11,129	11,484	8,984	-2,165	-2,520
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation					
Salaries and Expenses.....	7,738	8,100	---	-7,738	-8,100
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development					
Payment to the Institute.....	8,519	11,369	---	-8,519	-11,369



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014  
 (Amounts in thousands)

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	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
<b>Smithsonian Institution</b>					
Salaries and Expenses.....	640,512	711,233	570,338	-70,174	-140,895
Facilities Capital.....	174,720	158,000	90,000	-84,720	-68,000
Total, Smithsonian Institution.....	815,232	869,233	660,338	-154,894	-208,895
<b>National Gallery of Art</b>					
Salaries and Expenses.....	113,883	121,215	92,246	-21,637	-28,969
Repair, Restoration and Renovation of Buildings.....	14,493	23,000	11,739	-2,754	-11,261
Total, National Gallery of Art.....	128,376	144,215	103,985	-24,391	-40,230
<b>John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts</b>					
Operations and Maintenance.....	23,163	22,193	18,762	-4,401	-3,431
Capital Repair and Restoration.....	13,628	12,205	11,039	-2,589	-1,166
Total, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.....	36,791	34,398	29,801	-6,990	-4,597
<b>Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars</b>					
Salaries and Expenses.....	10,987	10,500	---	-10,987	-10,500

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014  
 (Amounts in thousands)

\*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities					
National Endowment for the Arts					
Grants and Administration.....	146,021	154,466	75,000	-71,021	-79,466
National Endowment for the Humanities					
Grants and Administration.....	135,283	143,215	69,318	-65,965	-73,897
Matching Grants.....	10,738	11,250	5,682	-5,056	-5,568
Total, National Endowment for the Humanities.....	146,021	154,465	75,000	-71,021	-79,465
Total, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.....	292,042	308,931	150,000	-142,042	-158,931
Commission of Fine Arts					
Salaries and Expenses.....	2,396	2,406	1,941	-455	-465
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs grants.....	1,997	---	1,000	-997	+1,000
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation					
Salaries and Expenses.....	7,023	6,531	5,689	-1,334	-842
National Capital Planning Commission					
Salaries and Expenses.....	8,141	8,084	6,594	-1,547	-1,490

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014  
 (Amounts in thousands)

\*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
-----					
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum					
Holocaust Memorial Museum.....	50,717	52,385	41,081	-9,636	-11,304
Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission					
Salaries and Expenses.....	1,050	2,000	---	-1,050	-2,000
Capital Construction.....	---	49,000	---	---	-49,000
Total, Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission.	1,050	51,000	---	-1,050	-51,000
=====					
Total, title III, Related agencies.....	11,085,602	10,949,365	8,007,476	-3,078,126	-2,941,889
Appropriations.....	(11,085,602)	(10,949,365)	(9,324,293)	(-1,761,309)	(-1,625,072)
Rescissions of emergency funding.....	---	---	(-1,316,817)	(-1,316,817)	(-1,316,817)
(by transfer, emergency).....	---	---	(1,280,488)	(+1,280,488)	(+1,280,488)
=====					

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014

(Amounts in thousands)

\*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS					
DISASTER RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2013 (P.L. 113-2)					
Department of the Interior					
United States Fish and Wildlife Service					
Construction (emergency)	68,200	---	---	-68,200	---
National Park Service					
Historic Preservation Fund (emergency)	50,000	---	---	-50,000	---
Construction (emergency)	348,000	---	---	-348,000	---
Total, National Park Service	398,000	---	---	-398,000	---
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement					
Oil Spill Research (emergency)	3,000	---	---	-3,000	---
Departmental Offices					
Office of the Secretary (emergency)	360,000	---	---	-360,000	---
Total, Department of the Interior	829,200	---	---	-829,200	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014

(Amounts in thousands)

\*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
-----					
Environmental Protection Agency					
Environmental Programs and Management (emergency).....	725	---	---	-725	---
Hazardous Substance Superfund (emergency).....	2,000	---	---	-2,000	---
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund (emerg.)..	5,000	---	---	-5,000	---
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (emergency).....	600,000	---	---	-600,000	---
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, Environmental Protection Agency.....	607,725	---	---	-607,725	---
Department of Agriculture					
Forest Service					
Capital Improvement and Maintenance (emergency).....	4,400	---	---	-4,400	---
Smithsonian Institution					
Salaries and Expenses (emergency).....	2,000	---	---	-2,000	---
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, Other Appropriations.....	1,443,325	---	---	-1,443,325	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR 2013 AND REQUEST AND RECOMMENDED AMOUNTS FOR 2014  
 (Amounts in thousands)

\*Enacted level does not include the 251A sequester or Sec. 3004 OMB ATB

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Grand total.....	31,329,797	29,913,377	21,706,086	-9,623,711	-8,207,291
Appropriations.....	(29,973,972)	(29,943,377)	(24,367,720)	(-5,606,252)	(-5,575,637)
Rescissions.....	(-57,500)	---	---	(+57,500)	---
Rescissions of contract authority.....	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	(-28,000)	(+2,000)	(+2,000)
Emergency appropriations.....	(1,443,325)	---	---	(-1,443,325)	---
Rescissions of emergency funding.....	---	---	(-2,633,634)	(-2,633,634)	(-2,633,634)
(By transfer, emergency).....	(32,918)	(34,603)	(1,566,366)	(+1,566,366)	(+1,566,366)
(By transfer).....	(-32,918)	(-34,603)	(26,663)	(-6,255)	(-7,940)
(transfer out).....	---	---	(-26,663)	(+6,255)	(+7,940)
Discretionary total.....	29,827,000	29,969,657	24,278,000	-5,549,000	-5,691,657