106TH CONGRESS, 1st Session | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES | REPORT 106–222

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000

JULY 2, 1999.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

together with

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 2466]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000. The bill provides regular annual appropriations for the Department of the Interior (except the Bureau of Reclamation) and for other related agencies, including the Forest Service, the Department of Energy, the Indian Health Service, the Smithsonian Institution, and the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

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Comparison With Budget Resolution

Section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, requires that the report accompanying a bill providing new budget authority contain a Statement detailing how the authority compares with the reports submitted under section 302 of the Act for the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for the fiscal year. This information follows:

[In millions of dollars]

	Sec. 302(b)		This bill—	
	Discretionary	Mandatory	Discretionary	Mandatory
Budget authority	14,058	59	14,057	57
Outlays	14,406	83	14,406	80

Summary of the Bill

The Committee has conducted extensive hearings on the programs and projects provided for in the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations bill for 2000. The hearings are contained in 11 published volumes totaling nearly 11,000 pages.

During the course of the hearings, testimony was taken at 23 hearings on 21 days from more than 500 witnesses, not only from agencies which come under the jurisdiction of the Interior Subcommittee, but also from Members of Congress, State and local government officials, and private citizens.

The bill that is recommended for fiscal year 2000 has been developed after careful consideration of all the facts and details available to the Committee.

BUDGET AUTHORITY RECOMMENDED IN BILL BY TITLE

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 2000	Committee bill, fiscal year 2000	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Title I, Department of the Interior: New Budget (obligational) authority	$7,768,930,000	$7,107,904,000	−$661,026,000
Title II, related agencies: New Budget (obligational) authority	7,497,207,000	6,996,705,000	−500,502,000
Grand total, New Budget (obligational) authority	15,266,137,000	14,104,609,000	−1,161,528,000

Total Appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies

In addition to the amounts in the accompanying bill, which are reflected in the table above, permanent legislation authorizes the continuation of certain government activities without consideration by the Congress during the annual appropriations process.

Details of these activities are listed in tables at the end of this report. In fiscal year 1999, these activities are estimated to total $3,205,223,000. The estimate for fiscal year 2000 is $2,817,736,000.

The following table reflects the total budget (obligational) authority contained both in this bill and in permanent appropriations for fiscal years 1999 and 2000.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEARS 1999–2000

Item	Fiscal year 1999	Fiscal year 2000	Change
Interior and related agencies appropriations bill	$14,297,803,000	$14,104,609,000	−$193,194,000
Permanent appropriations, Federal funds	2,262,702,000	2,242,275,000	−20,427,000
Permanent appropriations, trust funds	942,521,000	575,461,000	−367,060,000
Total budget authority	17,503,026,000	16,922,345,000	−580,681,000

Revenue Generated by Agencies in Bill

The following tabulation indicates total new obligational authority to date for fiscal years 1998 and 1999, and the amount recommended in the bill for fiscal year 2000. It compares receipts generated by activities in this bill on an actual basis for fiscal year 1998 and on an estimated basis for fiscal years 1999 and 2000. The programs in this bill are estimated to generate $6.3 billion in revenues for the Federal Government in fiscal year 2000. Therefore, the expenditures in this bill will contribute to economic stability rather than inflation.

Item	Fiscal year—		
	1998	1999	2000
New obligational authority	$14,109,493,000	$14,297,803,000	$14,104,609,000
Receipts:			
Department of the Interior	7,786,883,000	7,645,151,000	5,643,179,000
Forest Service	688,853,000	724,797,000	667,737,000

Item	Fiscal year—		
	1998	1999	2000
Naval Petroleum Reserves	178,254,000	4,774,000	4,489,000
Total receipts	8,653,990,000	8,374,722,000	6,315,405,000

Application of General Reductions

The level at which sequestration reductions shall be taken pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, if such reductions are required in fiscal year 2000, is defined by the Committee as follows:

As provided for by section 256(l)(2) of Public Law 99–177, as amended, and for the purpose of a Presidential Order issued pursuant to section 254 of said Act, the term "program, project, and activity" for items under the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Subcommittees on the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies of the House of Representatives and the Senate is defined as (1) any item specifically identified in tables or written material set forth in the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, or accompanying committee reports or the conference report and accompanying joint explanatory Statement of the managers of the committee of conference; (2) any Government-owned or Government-operated facility; and (3) management units, such as National parks, National forests, fish hatcheries, wildlife refuges, research units, regional, State and other administrative units and the like, for which funds are provided in fiscal year 2000.

The Committee emphasizes that any item for which a specific dollar amount is mentioned in any accompanying report, including all increases over the budget estimate approved by the Committee, shall be subject to a percentage reduction no greater or less than the percentage reduction applied to all domestic discretionary accounts.

Land and Water Conservation Fund

Following is a comparison of the Land and Water Conservation Fund by agency. More specific information can be found in each agency's land acquisition account.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

[In thousands of dollars]

	Enacted fiscal year 1999	Estimated fiscal year 2000	Recommended
Assistance to States:			
Matching grants	0	0	0
Administrative expenses	$500	$1,000	$500
Subtotal, assistance to States	500	1,000	500
Federal programs:			
Bureau of Land Management	14,600	48,900	20,000
Fish and Wildlife Service	48,024	73,632	42,000
National Park Service	147,425	171,468	101,500
Forest Service	117,918	118,000	1,000

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Enacted fiscal year 1999	Estimated fiscal year 2000	Recommended
Subtotal, Federal programs	327,967	412,000	164,500
Total LWCF	328,467	413,000	165,000

The Committee has included $165,000,000 to cover the land acquisition needs of the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and the Forest Service.

Indian Programs

Spending for Indian services by the Federal Government in total is included in the following table:

FEDERAL FUNDING OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

Budget authority	Fiscal year 1998, actual	Fiscal year 1999, enacted	Fiscal year 2000, budget estimate
Department of Agriculture	$168,032	$170,990	$178,359
Department of Commerce	4,606	4,606	5,256
Department of Defense	16,000	16,000	16,000
Department of Justice	119,065	186,760	221,949
Department of Education	1,386,000	1,529,000	1,524,900
Department of HHS	2,385,144	2,570,164	2,791,933
Department of HUD	672,000	693,000	693,000
Department of Veterans Affairs	515	515	520
Department of the Interior	1,993,146	2,007,184	2,232,210
Department of Labor	84,655	88,655	78,829
Department of Transportation	228,091	252,584	250,071
Environmental Protection Agency	139,136	173,884	167,434
Small Business Administration	0	0	1,000
Smithsonian Institution	49,000	41,000	54,000
Army Corps of Engineers	22,939	20,050	19,796
Other Independent Agencies	21,850	20,158	21,250
Total	7,290,179	7,774,550	8,256,507

Constitutional Authority

Clause 3(d)(1) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives states that:

Each report of a committee on a bill or joint resolution of a public character, shall include a statement citing the specific powers granted to the Congress in the Constitution to enact the law proposed by the bill or joint resolution.

The Committee on Appropriations bases its authority to report this legislation from Clause 7 of Section 9 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States of America which states: "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of Appropriations made by law. . . ."

Appropriations contained in this Act are made pursuant to this specific power granted by the Constitution.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS COMPARED WITH THE ADMINISTRATION'S BUDGET REQUEST

The Committee has carefully examined the needs of the many agencies covered by this bill in the context of the budget allocation. Unfortunately, the Administration ignored the budget agreement in submitting its fiscal year 2000 budget request. For the Interior bill alone, the request exceeded the fiscal year 1999 allocation by $1 billion. The Administration proposed to fund much of this increase by spending money we don't have—namely, tax increases that are not in law and not even under serious consideration. The Administration has not submitted legislative proposals that would yield the additional revenues that it proposes to spend in the fiscal year 2000 budget request.

Lands Legacy.—The Committee has not included funding requested in support of the Administration's proposed new $1 billion "Lands Legacy" program. The proposal is troubling for several reasons. Most of these funds would not benefit Federal agencies. They involve the direct pass through of funds to States, cities and private entities. The Federal land management agencies, by the Administration's own estimate, have a backlog of maintenance needs totaling $15,000,000,000. Also, the Committee notes that forty-nine of the States had budget surpluses in fiscal year 1998, many of them quite large, and all States project a surplus in fiscal year 1999.

In the National Park Service, the Committee does not agree with the additional $200,000,000 and sixty new FTEs for State land and water grants and new community assistance. The Committee questions the judgment of the Administration in making this recommendation at a time when the National Park Service suffers from serious backlog maintenance needs and operational shortfalls. At a time when the parks are being cited for OHSA and State health violations for facilities that are old and failing, it seems rather shortsighted to hire an additional sixty FTEs whose function is to disperse hundreds of millions in taxpayer dollars to the States. The Committee acknowledges that the Stateside grants are authorized under the Land and Water Conservation Act and that it may be appropriate at some time in the future, when the Federal lands and facilities are in better repair, to provide funding which focuses attention on critical land purchases for outdoor public recreation at State and local levels. However, the Committee continues to be concerned by the reluctance of the States and other supporters of the program to eliminate certain uses of these funds, such as public marinas, swimming pools and golf courses, which should not be financed with Federal funds.

Likewise, the large increases proposed in the Fish and Wildlife Service for the Lands Legacy program have not been approved. In particular, the Committee is concerned that the Administration proposed to increase the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund from $14,000,000 in fiscal year 1999 to $80,000,000 in fiscal year 2000. This increase would be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund rather than the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund. The Committee neither endorses this dual funding mechanism nor such a large increase in funding

without more substantial justification. The Committee has asked the General Accounting Office to examine the land acquisition programs within the Service and believes strongly that any substantial increases in those programs should not be made before the GAO review has been completed.

The Lands Legacy request for the Forest Service follows a similar pattern: large increases for grants to States and other entities that have little relationship to the core Federal investments or responsibilities of the Forest Service. The Committee has not funded the Administration request to transfer $10,000,000 of stewardship incentives funding to the USDA for rural cooperative loans: such requests should be made directly to the appropriations subcommittee responsible for that agency, not the Interior Subcommittee. Similarly, the massive increase, in excess of 600 per cent, requested for the forest legacy program is not as high a priority as the huge backlogs in deferred maintenance, shortfalls in basic habitat, watershed and forest restoration funding, and the great needs for recreation and wildfire management support in direct service to the American public. The Committee also has not provided the requested funding of $118,000,000 for new land acquisition given the great needs mentioned above and the fact that unallocated acquisition funds are still available from last year.

Department of Energy.—The Administration focuses much of its proposed budget increase on the Department of Energy programs in this bill, including global warming/climate change programs. The Committee believes that the Department of Energy needs to focus and streamline its programs and to work with the States and industry in doing so. More programs need to be eliminated or consolidated so that the research we do conduct yields timely and meaningful results. The Department of Energy's attitude toward research has been that almost everything that has been done in the past should be continued or expanded, and funding for new research programs should be added on top of that. This attitude is continued in the fiscal year 2000 budget request for energy conservation. The Department of Energy needs to do a better job of leveraging State and private industry money for the most essential research needs.

Endangered Species Act.—Finally, the Administration requested large increases for Endangered Species Act programs. The Committee believes the Administration should submit a legislative proposal for reauthorizing that Act. The proposal should address needed reforms in ESA.

SOUTH FLORIDA RESTORATION INITIATIVE

The Congress, and specifically this subcommittee, became involved and committed to the South Florida Restoration Initiative because the Administration assured us that the main goal was to restore the natural hydrological functions to Everglades National Park and other natural areas in southern Florida. This effort must include a guaranteed water supply including appropriate timing and distribution of water flow as well as significant improvements to water quality.

The Congress has appropriated over $1 billion over the last five years demonstrating its commitment to the Administration's stated

goal. Yet, a disturbing fact, raised by both the scientific and environmental communities involved in this effort, is that there is no true environmental restoration in the current plan because there is no guaranteed water supply.

At several oversight hearings this year all of the major parties including the Department of the Interior, the Army Corps of Engineers and the Florida Water Management Districts all stated for the record that the project, when completed, will make available significant new and sustained water supply to the natural areas. We hope they are right, but whenever this Committee has attempted to get these parties to provide specific information that can be codified in permanent law we are given excuses for why it can't be done.

The Committee understands that there are other factors at work here. There are competing interests, specifically the agriculture industry (including the largest sugar corporations in the country) and major development interests. Florida is one of the fastest growing states in the nation. These interests want to ensure a balanced approach that includes the concerns of their own industries, and the Committee understands this fact. However, the Committee is deeply concerned about the apparent lack of interest on the part of the Secretary of the Interior to ensure that his responsibilities, which are to protect the Federal parks, refuges and species which come under this jurisdiction, receive adequate protection. The Department seems confused and conflicted between its role of chief coordinator of this initiative and of protector of Federal lands and the environment.

This Committee has asked the Secretary of the Interior for the past four years at public hearings to respond to the question: "Aren't you concerned that when this project is complete, the Army Corps of Engineers and the Florida Water Management Districts will control the water supply and not the U.S. Department of the Interior?" In an artful way, the Secretary has acknowledged that this is indeed a concern. He also agrees, when pushed, that the lack of guaranteed water supply, which will ensure true environmental restoration, is a concern. The Committee is still waiting for the Administration to present proposed solutions to these two serious problems to this Committee. The Committee has recommended bill language under the National Park Service land acquisition account that makes funding for land acquisition for South Florida subject to these conditions.

The Committee understands that this is a partnership and that concessions have to be made, but it is unreasonable to expect those who are dedicated to the full and complete restoration of the natural systems in South Florida to continue to devote limited resources to a $10 billion plus initiative which fails to provide essential assurances that this essential goal will be met.

Backlog Maintenance and Improvements

In its fiscal year 2000 recommendations for the various programs in the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations bill, the Committee has continued its emphasis on "taking care of what we have in the public trust". The budget submitted by the Administration focused on new and expanded programs and did not adequately ad-

dress maintenance and operational shortfalls in many cases. The Committee understands that new initiatives and new land acquisition and construction projects make for "good press", and most of these proposals are worthy of consideration. However, in a constrained budget climate, funding for day-to-day operations and maintenance requirements must take higher precedence.

The Committee has held oversight hearings on the maintenance backlog and construction programs in the land management agencies over the past two years. Participants at those hearings included officials from the General Accounting Office (GAO), the Inspectors General (IG) of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture, the Bureau of Land Management, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, and the Forest Service. Those hearings demonstrated that none of the land management agencies had an adequate program for categorizing and addressing maintenance and construction needs. The GAO and IG officials all testified that the maintenance backlog lists lacked credibility and, in some cases, were totally unacceptable. Neither the National Park Service nor the Forest Service were able to demonstrate that they had any definitive idea of what their backlog maintenance needs were. The systems in use did not have standardized definitions of what constitutes backlog and what constitutes routine maintenance. Nor did they have acceptable methodologies for establishing priorities or estimating costs. The National Park Service system included major construction and land acquisition projects in the maintenance backlog.

Some improvements have been made, but the Committee expects the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture and the four land management agencies to demonstrate continued improvements in this area in fiscal year 2000. They also should attempt to standardize definitions and approaches across agencies to the maximum extent practicable. This is an issue that cries out for management attention at the highest levels of the Departments and the agencies. The Committee will continue to monitor progress in this area and expects to see accurate, clear, complete and consistent explanations of needs in the fiscal year 2001 budget submissions. The Departments of the Interior and Agriculture need to demonstrate that they are spending the taxpayers' dollars wisely and that they are exercising appropriate fiscal constraint in carrying out programs for, and financed by, the American public.

Federal Land Highway Program Funding Support to Agencies

The Committee is aware of the vast needs of the land management agencies under its jurisdiction. The Committee has placed strong emphasis on managing these resources and has consistently provided significant increases for backlog and other maintenance needs. The Committee notes that, in addition to the major increases provided by the Committee in this bill, the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century provides over $4 billion in additional funds for road construction and repair in the National Parks, Wildlife Refuges, Indian Reservations, and other public lands through the year 2003.

Recreational Fee Demonstration Program

The Committee continues to monitor closely the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program authorized in fiscal year 1996 and now fully operational. The Committee is pleased with the progress to date and the improving trend of agency performance and interagency collaboration. This pilot program has made a major impact on the ability of the National Park Service to tackle backlog maintenance needs, and it is beginning to show good results for the other agencies in many locations. The Committee remains committed to using fee demonstration program funds, in addition to continued annual appropriations, for backlog maintenance and other special needs. The Committee remains enthusiastic about experimentation with new approaches, especially the entrepreneurship displayed by the Forest Service. The demonstration projects have not all been successful, but we are learning that public acceptance of individual projects changes over time. In general, the public seems willing to pay fees when they know, and see, the on-the-ground results at the site where the fees are collected. In addition to addressing deferred maintenance items, we are seeing substantial reductions in vandalism, increased public safety, wildfire reduction, and enhanced visitor experiences through a variety of visitor services that are now possible. The Committee encourages the agencies to increase interagency projects and to develop additional mechanisms to make the fee collection more "seamless" to the public.

Each of the four agencies has had a slightly different experience. The program has had greatest fiscal impact on the National Park Service because of the preexisting infrastructure and design of park units for fee collecting. The National Park Service collected $136.8 million from 100 projects in fiscal year 1998 and anticipates revenue collections of $135 million during fiscal year 1999. Many deferred maintenance projects have already been accomplished, and major parks have a reasonable expectation that they may finally be able to catch up with unmet needs accumulated over decades. The Forest Service has 72 fee demonstration projects. During fiscal year 1998, the Forest Service collected $20.8 million; fiscal year 1999 collections are expected to be $24.5 million. The fact that the collecting unit retains the majority of the funds collected is the single largest selling point with the public. Public acceptance also has improved as visible improvements are made with fee dollars, and the public is becoming accustomed to paying for quality experiences on the National Forests and Grasslands. Fee dollars are being focused on long-term backlog maintenance problems and local enhancements, such as improved toilets, increased safety and fire patrols, interpretation, and road, trail, and campsite maintenance. The Bureau of Land Management approved 68 projects and collected fees of $3.5 million during fiscal year 1998. In fiscal year 1999, BLM expects to collect $6 million. The BLM is primarily allocating these additional funds to high priority backlog-maintenance needs. The principal lesson learned to date by the BLM is to work with local communities and users when determining the kinds of services desired and the corresponding fee charged. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service collected $3.1 million from 77 projects in fiscal year

1998. These funds have been used to address a variety of backlog maintenance and one-time operational needs such as improving trail guides and visitor facilities. In fiscal year 1999 the Service estimates collections totaling $4 million at 100 participating units.

ALLOCATING CONGRESSIONAL FUNDING PRIORITIES

The Committee is concerned that the agencies funded by this Act are not following a standard methodology for allocating appropriated funds to the field where Congressional funding priorities are concerned. When Congressional instructions are provided, the Committee expects these instructions to be closely monitored and followed. In the future, the Committee directs that earmarks for Congressional funding priorities be first allocated to the receiving units, and then all remaining funds should be allocated to the field based on established procedures. Field units or programs should not have their allocations reduced because of earmarks for Congressional priorities without direction from or advance approval of the Committee.

RECREATION ON THE PUBLIC LANDS

Public participation in recreation programs funded in this bill is an important and growing aspect of the land management agencies under the jurisdiction of this Committee. These agencies are responsible for the National Parks managed by the National Park Service, the National Wildlife Refuge System managed by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Nation's public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management, and our National Forests and Grasslands managed by the Forest Service. It is a little known fact that recreation in the National Forests exceeds that of the National Parks. The Forest Service manages 192 million acres, has over 850 million visitors a year, and attracts 125 thousand volunteers. By contrast the National Park Service manages 83 million acres, has about 288 million visitors, and attracts 112 thousand volunteers. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service manages 94 million acres, has 30 million visitors annually and attracts 31 thousand volunteers. The Bureau of Land Management has the largest land base of the land management agencies with 264 million acres. BLM has about 65 million visitors annually and attracts 17 thousand volunteers. The Committee continues to place a high priority on maintaining these recreation programs, ensuring that the American public has safe and uplifting experiences on the Nation's public lands. The Committee is grateful to all the volunteers who are helping to make the public lands better places for the visiting public and for generations to come.

WOMEN AND MINORITY HIRING

The Committee continues to support equal employment hiring practices in all the agencies covered by this bill. The Committee included sizable increases in the Department of the Interior budget several years ago to encourage greater sensitivity to the need for a diverse workforce. Those funds have remained in the base budget ever since. The Committee is concerned about the Department of the Interior's request for additional funds in fiscal year 2000 for

"diversity initiatives". The Committee reminds the Department that the law prohibits discrimination and additional funding should not be required to enforce that law. The Committee is concerned that, too often, the emphasis on hiring minorities and women is placed on the equal employment opportunity, civil rights, and other administrative offices and not on other program offices. The Committee expects the Department to ensure that diversity extends to all offices and, just as program offices should be sensitive to hiring qualified women and minorities at all levels of program operations and management, administrative offices should also implement a balanced staffing strategy. Qualifications and demonstrated ability should always be the determining factors for any position. Management training should stress EEO responsibilities and every manager should be held accountable for complying with EEO policies. This should be an integral part of agency operations and not the subject of special initiatives.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the multiple use management, protection, and development of a full range of natural resources, including minerals, timber, rangeland, fish and wildlife habitat, and wilderness on about 264 million acres of the Nation's public lands and for management of 300 million additional acres of Federally-owned subsurface mineral rights. The Bureau is the second largest supplier of public outdoor recreation in the Western United States, with an estimated 65 million visits totaling 570 million visitor hours of recreation use on the public lands under the Bureau's management.

Under the multiple-use and ecosystem management concept the Bureau administers the grazing of approximately 4.3 million head of livestock on some 164 million acres of public land ranges, and manages over 43,000 wild horses and burros, some 264 million acres of wildlife habitat, and over 150,000 miles of fisheries habitat. Grazing receipts are estimated to be about $14.2 million in fiscal year 2000, compared to an estimated $14.3 million in fiscal year 1999 and actual receipts of $15 million in fiscal year 1998. The Bureau also administers about 4 million acres of commercial forest lands through the "Management of lands and resources" and "Oregon and California grant lands" appropriations. Timber receipts (including salvage) are estimated to be $80.4 million in fiscal year 2000 compared to estimated receipts of $65.8 million in fiscal year 1999 and actual receipts of $86.5 million in fiscal year 1998. The Bureau has an active program of soil and watershed management on 172 million acres in the lower 48 States and 92 million acres in Alaska. Practices such as revegetation, protective fencing, and water developments are designed to conserve, enhance, and develop public land, soil, and watershed resources. The Bureau is also responsible for fire protection on the public lands and on all Department of the Interior managed lands in Alaska, and for the suppression of wildfires on the public lands in Alaska and the western States.

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$612,511,000
Budget estimate, 2000	641,100,000
Recommended, 2000	632,068,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	+19,557,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−9,032,000

The Committee recommends $632,068,000 for management of lands and resources, an increase of $19,557,000 from the fiscal year 1999 enacted level and a decrease of $9,032,000 from the budget request. As a result of significant budgetary constraints arising from the balanced budget agreements, limited funding has been provided to address the Bureau's uncontrollable cost increases so as to provide the same level of service to the public as that provided during fiscal year 1999. In addition to uncontrollable cost increases, the Committee has provided limited funding increases for priority programs, especially where the Bureau is required to expend additional resources as a result of litigation as is the case with grazing permits, or threatened and endangered species programs, or where the Bureau is required to undertake new or expanded activities, which is the case with the acquisition of the Headwaters forest. Within the recommended amount the Committee has provided $2,500,000 to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to leverage funding with non-Federal partners for innovative on-the-ground projects for wildlife and fisheries, watershed, and other activities affecting bureau lands. The Committee has also clarified the Foundation's bill language. The Committee also approves the Bureau's request to change its budget structure and establish separate subactivities for annual and deferred maintenance.

It is the understanding of the Committee that the Bureau is reviewing the completeness and depth of the information in its land use planning and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review documents. This review is the result of a growing concern on the part of the Bureau's managers that many land use plans do not currently reflect new or revised legal mandates and resource conditions such as revised air and water quality standards, endangered species listings, and critical watershed designations. These documents, along with the mandated NEPA reviews, are used by the Bureau to evaluate and authorize a variety of land and resource allocation decisions related to commercial, recreation, conservation, and land health activities. Recently several of the Bureau's decisions relating to these types of activities have been challenged in the courts, often resulting in delays in authorizing resource management actions, growing backlogs in use authorizations, and growing costs.

The Committee expects the Bureau to submit as part of its fiscal year 2001 budget request the results of its ongoing analysis and review into the required level of land use planning and NEPA review actions the Bureau will have to undertake in order to correct identified deficiencies in these areas. The Committee also expects the Bureau to include in its request the level of funds and other resources that would be required to address these problem areas.

The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 1999 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Land Resources				
Soil, water and air management	30,387	32,306	32,206	+1,819
Range management	56,323	67,217	61,917	+5,594
Forestry management	5,801	6,966	6,966	+1,165
Riparian management	20,441	21,181	20,981	+540
Cultural resources management	13,084	13,740	13,460	+376
Wild horse and burro management	18,878	19,970	19,970	+1,092
Subtotal, Land Resources	144,914	161,380	155,500	+10,586
Wildlife and Fisheries				
Wildlife management	22,214	24,160	24,310	+2,096
Fisheries management	9,549	10,528	10,328	+779
Subtotal, Wildlife and Fisheries	31,763	34,688	34,638	+2,875
Threatened and endangered species	17,419	18,853	18,903	+1,484
Recreation Management				
Wilderness management	15,873	16,290	16,290	+417
Recreation resources management	31,634	32,827	32,477	+843
Recreation operations (fees)	2,568	2,636	2,636	+68
Subtotal, Recreation Management	50,075	51,753	51,403	+1,328
Energy and Minerals				
Oil and gas	53,764	55,326	57,676	+3,912
Coal management	7,188	7,527	7,377	+189
Other mineral resources	8,992	9,377	9,227	+235
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals	69,944	72,230	74,280	+4,336
Alaska minerals	3,092	2,147	2,147	-945
Realty and Ownership Management				
Alaska conveyance	31,131	29,487	29,487	-1,644
Cadastral survey	12,312	14,668	12,668	+356
Land and realty management	30,139	30,952	30,952	+813
Subtotal, Realty and Ownership Management	73,582	75,107	73,107	-475
Resource Protection and Maintenance				
Resource management planning	6,444	6,613	6,613	+169
Facilities maintenance	41,758	---	---	-41,758
Resource protection and law enforcement	10,822	11,106	11,106	+284
Hazardous materials management	15,664	16,376	16,076	+412
Subtotal, Resource Protection and Maintenance	74,688	34,095	33,795	-40,893
Transportation and Facilities Maintenance				
Operations	---	6,150	6,150	+6,150
Annual maintenance	---	30,006	29,206	+29,206
Deferred maintenance	---	12,700	10,948	+10,948
Subtotal, Transportation/Facilities Maintenance	---	48,856	46,304	+46,304
Land and resources information systems	27,916	19,130	19,130	-8,786
Mining Law Administration				
Administration	32,650	33,529	33,529	+879
Offsetting fees	-32,650	-33,529	-33,529	-879
Subtotal, Mining Law Administration	---	---	---	---
Workforce and Organizational Support				
Information systems operations	15,430	15,835	15,835	+405
Administrative support	45,683	47,240	47,240	+1,557
Bureauwide fixed costs	58,005	59,786	59,786	+1,781
Subtotal, Workforce and Organizational Support	119,118	122,861	122,861	+3,743
Total, Management of Lands and Resources	612,511	641,100	632,068	+19,557

Land resources.—The Committee recommends $155,500,000 for land resources, a decrease of $5,880,000 from the budget request and an increase of $10,586,000 above the 1999 level, including increases above the 1999 level of $4,137,000 for fixed costs, $1,829,000 for standards and guidelines, $2,000,000 to address the growing problem of invasive plants on public lands, $1,000,000 to address management issues for the new Headwaters forest acquisition, $1,000,000 for the San Pedro Partnership, $600,000 for the joint BLM and National Park Service problems associated with the removal of burros from National Park Service lands in the California desert, and $20,000 for a cooperative BLM and tribal cultural survey.

Within the funds provided for soil, water, and air management, $1,000,000 is provided for the San Pedro Partnership initiative in Cochise County, Arizona. This represents an increase of Bureau resources dedicated to this high priority initiative. This area represents the most extensive riparian ecosystem remaining in the desert southwest with the highest bird diversity of any place of its size in the country. The Committee fully supports this multi-year cooperative effort to maintain and restore these valuable and ecologically significant lands.

The Committee is concerned that a grazing program for the Ft. Stanton Area of Critical Environmental Concern has not begun. This land has been historically grazed and for years long-term grazing research was conducted on many of the pastures. The Committee requests a report from the Bureau on its intentions for this land, including an explanation as to why a grazing program cannot be conducted under the Taylor Grazing Act. Further, the report should address the prospect of using the land for additional wildlife and grazing research.

The Committee requests a report from the Bureau regarding the Organ Mountains located near Las Cruces, New Mexico. The report, due by May 1, 2000, should provide data for resources, land ownership, and issues and conflicts that pertain to current and future management of the Organ Mountains and related Federal lands from the Texas border to the northern border of Dona Ana County.

The Committee understands that the Tohono O'odham tribe has a strong interest in the area of Boboquivara Peak and Mountain for cultural and religious reasons, and would like to see these lands removed from the National Wilderness Preservation System and placed into trust status. The Committee encourages the tribe to work with the Bureau of Land Management and the Bureau of Indian Affairs to look at alternative land management options. In the interim, the Committee has provided the Bureau with an additional $20,000 to conduct a cultural survey of Boboquivara Peak and the eastern portion of the mountain. The remaining cost of this survey is to be provided by the tribe.

Wildlife and fisheries.—The Committee recommends $34,638,000 for wildlife and fisheries, a decrease of $50,000 below the budget request and an increase of $2,875,000 above the 1999 level, including increases above the 1999 level of $875,000 for fixed costs, $1,000,000 for cost share programs through the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, $500,000 for wildlife management, and $500,000 for fisheries management.

The Committee has provided an additional $1,000,000 to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation for cost-share projects benefiting the conservation of Bureau lands. The Committee has also included bill language clarifying that funding for the Foundation is to be advanced in a lump sum and that these funds be available for the highest priority projects that benefit wildlife, fisheries, soil and water, forest, rangeland or other public land resources.

Threatened and endangered species.—The Committee recommends $18,903,000 for threatened and endangered species, an increase of $50,000 above the budget request and an increase of $1,484,000 above the 1999 level, including increases above the 1999

level of $484,000 for fixed costs, and $1,000,000 to address the growing backlog of consultations the Bureau must undertake under the Endangered Species Act.

Recreation management.—The Committee recommends $51,403,000 for recreation management, a decrease of $350,000 below the budget request and an increase of $1,328,000 above the 1999 level for fixed costs.

Energy and minerals.—The Committee recommends $76,427,000 for energy and minerals including Alaska minerals. This is an increase of $2,050,000 above the budget request and an increase of $3,391,000 above the 1999 level, including increases above the 1999 level of $1,891,000 for fixed costs, and $2,500,000 to address the growing backlog of coalbed methane permits, and a decrease of $1,000,000 for Alaska minerals.

The Committee has provided an additional $2,500,000 for the processing of permits for coalbed methane activities. The Committee has included bill language under this account that makes the use of these funds contingent upon a written agreement between the coal mine operator and the gas producer prior to permit issuance if the permitted activity is in an area where there is a conflict between coal mining operations and coalbed methane production.

Realty and ownership management.—The Committee recommends $73,107,000 for realty and ownership management, a decrease of $2,000,000 below the budget request and a decrease of $475,000 below the 1999 level, including an increase above the 1999 level of $1,925,000 for fixed costs, and a decrease of $2,400,000 for Alaska conveyance.

Resource protection and maintenance.—The Committee recommends $33,795,000 for resource protection and maintenance, a decrease of $300,000 from the budget request and a decrease of $40,893,000 below the 1999 level, including an increase above the 1999 level of $865,000 for fixed costs, and a transfer of $41,758,000 as a result in shifting maintenance funding to the new transportation and facilities maintenance activity as proposed by the Bureau.

Transportation and facilities maintenance.—The Committee recommends $46,304,000 for transportation and facilities maintenance, a decrease of $2,552,000 below the budget request and an increase of $46,304,000 above the 1999 level, including increases of $1,098,000 for fixed costs, $1,000,000 for annual maintenance, $2,448,000 for backlog maintenance, and a transfer of $41,758,000 into this new activity.

Because the Committee places such a high priority on Federal agencies maintaining their infrastructure, the Department of the Interior and the bureaus have begun to focus their attention on addressing the serious problems associated with the growing backlog of maintenance projects. To address this issue the Committee has agreed to establish this new budget activity, and even though the Committee once again is faced with declining budgetary resources it has provided an increase that will allow the Bureau to continue to address its backlog maintenance needs.

Land and resource information systems.—The Committee recommends $19,130,000 for land resource information systems, the

same as the budget request and a decrease of $8,786,000 below the 1999 level.

Mining law administration.—The Committee recommends $33,529,000 for mining law administration. This activity is supported by offsetting fees equal to the amount made available.

Workforce and organizational support.—The Committee recommends $122,861,000 for workforce and organizational support, the same as the budget request and an increase of $3,743,000 above the 1999 level for fixed costs.

The Committee once again commends the Bureau's efforts to leverage its funds with non-Federal partners through its challenge cost share (CCS) program. The Committee concurs with BLM's current policy of not using CCS funds for purposes other than establishing joint activities with tribal, State, and private partners. Because each Federal dollar available for cost sharing results in two or more dollars available for on-the-ground activities, the Committee directs that a cap of 10 percent be placed on allowable BLM internal charges against CCS funds. As a result, at least 90 percent of the funds appropriated for CCS shall be available for matching partnerships at the field level.

In order to enhance land management and research efforts, the Committee encourages the Bureau of Land Management to work with experts from Weber State University, who have experience and expressed interest in the development of computer-based remote sensing and GIS land management systems for the BLM.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$286,895,000
Budget estimate, 2000	305,850,000
Recommended, 2000	292,399,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	+5,504,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−13,451,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $292,399,000 for wildland fire management, which is an increase of $5,504,000 from the 1999 level and a decrease of $13,451,000 from the budget request.

The appropriation includes $162,399,000 for preparedness and fire use, including an increase above the 1999 level of $5,550,000 for fixed costs. The Committee has provided $130,000,000 for suppression activities. The Committee's recommendation funds Interior at approximately 79 percent of the Most Efficient Level for preparedness. Within the funds provided for wildland fire management $9,300,000 is available for renovation or construction of fire facilities.

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	11,350,000
Recommended, 2000	10,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	0
Budget estimate, 2000	−1,350,000

The Central Hazardous Materials Fund was established to include funding for remedial investigations/feasibility studies and

cleanup of hazardous waste sites for which the Department of the Interior is liable pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act and includes sums recovered from or paid by a party as reimbursement for remedial action or response activities.

The Committee recommends $10,000,000 for the central hazardous materials fund, which is the same as the 1999 level and $1,350,000 below the budget request.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$10,997,000
Budget estimate, 2000	8,350,000
Recommended, 2000	11,100,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	+103,000
Budget estimate, 2000	+2,750,000

The Committee recommends $11,100,000 for construction, which is an increase of $103,000 above the 1999 level and $2,750,000 above the budget request.

The Committee has provided increases to the budget request that include $2,500,000 to initiate the final phase of construction for the National Historic Trails Interpretive Center in Casper, Wyoming. The total cost to the Federal government of this project is $5,000,000 with the State and local government contributing any remaining costs. The Committee has also provided $50,000 for Trona Pinnacles, CA, and $200,000 for Amboy Crater, CA.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$125,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	125,000,000
Recommended, 2000	125,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	0
Budget estimate, 2000	0

Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) provides for payments to local units of government containing certain Federally owned lands. These payments are designed to supplement other Federal land receipt sharing payments local governments may be receiving. Payments received may be used by the recipients for any governmental purpose.

The Committee recommends $125,000,000 for PILT, the same as the budget request and the 1999 level.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$14,600,000
Budget estimate, 2000	48,900,000
Recommended, 2000	20,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	+5,400,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−28,900,000

The Committee recommends $20,000,000 for land acquisition, an increase of $5,400,000 above the enacted level and $28,900,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request. This amount includes $16,500,000 for line item projects, $500,000 for emergencies and hardships and $3,000,000 for acquisition management.

The Committee recommends the following distribution of funds:

Area and State	*Committee recommendation*
Cerbat Foothills (AZ)	$500,000
La Cienega ACEC (NM)	1,000,000
Otay Mountains/Kuchamaa HCP (CA)	1,000,000
Rock Creek Watershed (Escure Ranch) (WA)	2,500,000
Santa Rosa Mountains NSA (CA)	1,000,000
Spring Gulch (WY)	5,000,000
Upper Missouri National WSR (MT)	5,000,000
Upper Snake/South Fork Snake River (ID)	500,000
Subtotal	16,500,000
Emergency/hardship/inholdings	500,000
Acquisition management	3,000,000
Total	20,000,000

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$97,037,000
Budget estimate, 2000	101,650,000
Recommended, 2000	99,225,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	+2,188,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−2,425,000

The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1999 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Western Oregon resources management	79,103	81,805	80,880	+1,777
Western Oregon information and resource data systems	2,110	2,159	2,159	+49
Western Oregon facilities maintenance	9,954	---	---	-9,954
Western Oregon transportation & facilities maintenance	---	11,686	10,186	+10,186
Western Oregon construction and acquisition	279	285	285	+6
Jobs in the woods	5,591	5,715	5,715	+124
Total, Oregon and California Grant Lands	97,037	101,650	99,225	+2,188

The Committee recommends $99,225,000 for the Oregon and California grant lands, a decrease of $2,425,000 from the budget request and an increase of $2,188,000 above the 1999 level, including increases above the 1999 level of $2,188,000 for fixed costs. These funds are provided for construction and acquisition, operation and maintenance, and management activities on the revested lands in the 18 Oregon and California land grant counties of western Oregon.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	10,000,000
Recommended, 2000	10,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	0
Budget estimate, 2000	0

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. Receipts are used for construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements, such as seeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, fish and wildlife habitat improvement, and planning and design of these projects.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$8,055,000
Budget estimate, 2000	8,800,000
Recommended, 2000	8,800,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	+745,000
Budget estimate, 2000	0

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation of $8,800,000, the budget request, for service charges, deposits, and forfeitures. This account uses the revenues collected under specified sections of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and other Acts to pay for reasonable administrative and other costs in connection with rights-of-way applications from the private sector, miscellaneous cost-recoverable realty cases, timber contract expenses, repair of damaged lands, the adopt-a-horse program, and the provision of copies of official public land documents.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$8,800,000
Budget estimate, 2000	7,700,000
Recommended, 2000	7,700,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	−1,100,000
Budget estimate, 2000	0

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation of $7,700,000, the budget estimate, for miscellaneous trust funds. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides for the receipt and expenditure of moneys received as donations or gifts (section 307). Funds in this trust fund are derived from the administrative and survey costs paid by applicants for conveyance of omitted lands (lands fraudulently or erroneously omitted from original cadastral surveys), from advances for other types of surveys requested by individuals, and from contributions made by users of Federal rangelands. Amounts received from the sale of Alaska town lots are also available for expenses of sale and maintenance of townsites. Revenue from unsurveyed lands, and surveys of omitted lands, administrative costs of conveyance, and gifts and donations must be appropriated before it can be used.

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

The mission of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife 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.

The Service manages nearly 94 million acres across the United States, encompassing a 516-unit National Wildlife Refuge System, additional wildlife and wetlands areas, and 66 National Fish Hatcheries. A network of law enforcement agents and port inspectors enforce Federal laws for the protection of fish and wildlife.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$661,136,000
Budget estimate, 2000	724,000,000
Recommended, 2000	710,700,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	+49,564,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−13,300,000

The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 1999 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Ecological Services				
Endangered species				
Candidate conservation	6,753	8,316	7,316	+563
Listing	5,756	7,532	6,532	+776
Consultation	27,231	37,365	32,365	+5,134
Recovery	66,077	56,725	52,225	-13,852
ESA landowner incentive program	5,000	5,000	6,500	+1,500
Subtotal, Endangered species	110,817	114,938	104,938	-5,879
Habitat conservation	63,753	73,619	73,119	+9,366
Environmental contaminants	9,338	10,193	10,043	+705
Subtotal, Ecological Services	183,908	198,750	188,100	+4,192
Refuges and Wildlife				
Refuge operations and maintenance	237,235	264,337	264,337	+27,102
Salton Sea recovery	1,000	1,000	1,000	---
Migratory bird management	19,125	21,877	21,877	+2,752
Law enforcement operations	36,943	39,905	39,905	+2,962
Subtotal, Refuges and Wildlife	294,303	327,119	327,119	+32,816
Fisheries				
Hatchery operations and maintenance	39,527	40,524	40,524	+997
Lower Snake River compensation fund	11,648	11,701	11,701	+53
Fish and wildlife management	22,387	27,576	26,576	+4,189
Subtotal, Fisheries	73,562	79,801	78,801	+5,239
General Administration				
Central office administration	14,065	15,214	14,914	+849
Regional office administration	23,210	24,024	24,024	+814
Servicewide administrative support	45,354	46,858	46,858	+1,504
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	6,000	7,000	7,000	+1,000
National Conservation Training Center	13,950	14,928	14,928	+978
International affairs	6,784	10,306	8,956	+2,172
Subtotal, General Administration	109,363	118,330	116,680	+7,317
Total, Resource Management	661,136	724,000	710,700	+49,564

The Committee recommends $710,700,000 for resource management, a decrease of $13,300,000 below the budget request and an increase of $49,564,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. The Committee has provided full funding for fixed cost increases and has continued to provide increases above current year levels to address the Service's large operations and maintenance backlogs.

Ecological services.—The Committee recommends $188,100,000 for ecological services, a decrease of $10,650,000 below the budget request and an increase of $4,192,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. Changes to the budget request include decreases of $1,000,000 for candidate conservation, $1,000,000 for listing, $5,000,000 for consultation, and $4,500,000 for recovery, which includes the transfer of $1,500,000 to the small landowner incentive program to consolidate private landowner partnership activities in that program. The increase of $1,500,000 in the landowner incentive program is the result of the recommended transfer from the recovery program. Other changes include a net decrease of $500,000 for habitat conservation, which includes decreases in project planning of $600,000 for FERC relicensing and $500,000 for the California Bay-Delta program; a decrease of $500,000 for the national wetlands inventory; and an increase of $1,100,000 in the partners

for fish and wildlife program for bull trout conservation in Washington State. There is also a decrease of $150,000 for the environmental contaminants program.

Refuges and wildlife.—The Committee recommends $327,119,000 for refuges and wildlife, which is equal to the budget request and an increase of $32,816,000 above the 1999 level. A total of $1,000,000, the budget request, is recommended to continue the Salton Sea recovery program at the 1999 level, contingent on matching funds from the State of California.

Fisheries.—The Committee recommends $78,801,000 for fisheries, a decrease of $1,000,000 below the budget request and an increase of $5,239,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. The decrease is for fish and wildlife management.

General administration.—The Committee recommends $116,680,000 for general administration, a decrease of $1,650,000 below the budget request and an increase of $7,317,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. Decreases to the budget request include $300,000 for central office administration/workforce diversity and $1,350,000 for international affairs.

The Committee agrees to the following:

1. The Administration should submit a legislative reauthorization proposal for the Endangered Species Act, which realistically addresses needed reforms.

2. Funding increases above the 1999 level for ESA programs should be directed toward on-the-ground programs and not toward so-called ESA reform efforts.

3. The Service should consider the concerns of the Resources Committee in the House of Representatives when determining the distribution of ESA funding.

4. Fixed cost increases and proposed internal transfers are included in full in the Committee's recommendations.

5. Within the program increase above the 1999 level for candidate conservation, $400,000 is to continue cooperative efforts with the State of Alabama on conservation of the Alabama sturgeon.

6. Within the program increase above the 1999 level for consultation, $1,000,000 is for the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan. Local funding of $500,000 will also be made available for this program, which has been described by the Administration as including "an astounding diversity of stakeholders and interested parties" and of concern for "18 Federally listed species, including the cactus ferruginous pygmy-owl, and 5 candidate/proposed species in Pima County" and "about 50 additional state species of concern." Secretary Babbitt told the Committee that this effort "is the most exciting attempt anywhere in the United States to deal in a community based consensus building way with all these issues of open space, biological protection, growth."

7. The Service should carefully review the data in the refuge operating needs system (RONS); identify minimum operating needs; and separate those needs from the other legitimate needs in the system. The result should be a two-tiered RONS system. The minimum needs portion should be directly related to the minimum staffing requirements identified by the Service at the request of the Committee.

8. The California-Nevada operations office should be funded at the same level as fiscal year 1999, adjusted for fixed cost increases identified in the budget. Staffing of this office should remain at 9 FTEs.

9. The program funding increases above the 1999 level are not specifically tied to individual initiatives in the 2000 budget request. The Committee believes that the increases in funding above the base budget should be distributed based on priority needs of the Service. The Committee does not object to funding portions of the initiatives identified in the budget if the Service deems them to be top priorities. The Service should report to the Committee by October 30, 1999, following the established reprogramming procedures, on the specific activities it proposes to fund with the increases provided. Priorities should be based on sound science and chosen either through a competitive solicitation process and/or verified through outside expert review.

10. The Committee does not object to increased staffing for refuge operations and maintenance consistent with the minimum staffing requirements determined by the Service. These staffing increases should be identified in the October 30 report as should any staffing increases in other Service programs. The Committee encourages the Service to minimize non-refuge staffing increases.

11. The Service should consider combining the migratory bird land program with the North American wetlands program to achieve economies of scale with respect to program administration. The fiscal year 2001 budget request should address this issue.

12. The Service should continue funding, at least at the fiscal year 1999 level, for the Upper Colorado River Basin program, the Peregrine Fund, the Northwest forest plan including the jobs in the woods program, and, in Washington State, the ecosystems conservation project, the regional fisheries enhancement program, and the Long Live the Kings salmon program.

13. Within the increase above the 1999 level for the fisheries program, $500,000 is to maintain operations at existing hatcheries. The Service should perform a thorough review of, and develop a long-term strategy for, the fisheries program in coordination with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and other outside independent groups. The Committee believes strongly that the focus of the program should be habitat based rather than hatchery based and that mitigation work at hatcheries should be performed on a cost reimbursable basis.

14. The Committee has received complaints about the handling of the grizzly bear program by the Service and expects the Service to ensure that full public participation is a cornerstone of the program.

15. The Committee supports the efforts in New Mexico to enhance the habitat of the endangered silvery minnow and the blunt nosed shiner. The Service should use existing Federal water allocations in New Mexico to the maximum extent possible and work with the Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Corps of Engineers to enhance the habitat of these two species in compliance with the Endangered Species Act.

16. The Committee has received many expressions of concern with respect to goose population problems, including problems with

resident Canada geese. These problems involve the over-population of snow geese, the problem with dusky Canada geese in the Pacific Northwest, and overabundance/nuisance problems with Canada geese in various areas of the country. The Committee expects the Service to develop a strategic plan for dealing with these problems nationwide and to report to the Congress on that plan by February 1, 2000. The fiscal year 2001 budget request should include funds for implementing the plan. The Committee has recently become aware of a problem in and around the Horicon National Wildlife Refuge in Wisconsin and expects the Service to address this problem and problems at other refuges in its plan.

17. The Committee is concerned about predation by Caspian Terns on outbound migrating juvenile salmon smolt in the Columbia River. The Committee understands that this problem has arisen because an island, formed with dredge material by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, is being used by these birds as a nesting ground. Reported estimates are that these birds are consuming as much as 25 percent of all salmon smolt coming down the river. The Committee is aware of the pilot program put in place by the Caspian Tern Working Group and the progress that has been made in addressing the predation problem. Because the Service is the Federal entity with jurisdiction over migratory birds, the Committee believes the Service should take a more active role in mitigating the impact of Caspian Terns on endangered smolt and urges the Service to use migratory bird management funds to develop a mitigation plan, in conjunction with the Caspian Tern Working Group, that will include, but not be limited to, transporting these birds to areas more in line with their natural habitat. The Service should brief the Committee on the progress of this effort at least on a semi-annual basis, with the first briefing in November 1999.

18. The Service should work with the Army Corps of Engineers and the National Park Service to ensure timely data collection and analysis in support of the Fire Island Reformulation Study and the Fire Island Interim Project.

Bill language.—The Committee has included bill language, as requested by the Administration, capping the amount of funding available for certain endangered species listing programs. The amount for fiscal year 2000 is $6,532,000. Language to cap funding for critical habitat designation, as requested by the Administration, has not been included.

Bill language also is included to permit the retention and use of funds from reimbursable agreements with private entities. This is a clarification of language included in the fiscal year 1999 Act, which makes it clear that the Committee intends these funds to be available for use by the Service. Language also is included to allow limited advance payments under cooperative agreements in order to permit obligation of funds for reimbursable agreements with non-Federal government entities in advance of payments from such entities. The Service is encouraged to partner with States, local governments and tribes to leverage scarce Federal dollars. The Committee expects the Service to use this advance obligation authority sparingly and to cite it, and include the reasons why it is necessary, in any partnership agreement for which it is to be used. Further, to use this authority, the Director must make a finding

in writing that (1) the agreement will result in specific national benefits to the mission of the Service; (2) the partner, based on past history and fiscal credit worthiness, will pay its share of the agreement in a timely manner; and (3) the agreement has been signed by the appropriate governmental official with authority to commit his or her organization to the payments in the agreement without qualification.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$88,065,000
Budget estimate, 2000	43,569,000
Recommended, 2000	43,933,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	−44,132,000
Budget estimate, 2000	+364,000

The Committee recommends $43,933,000 for construction, an increase of $364,000 above the fiscal year 2000 budget request and a decrease of $44,132,000 below the fiscal year 1999 level.

The Committee agrees to the following distribution of funds:

[in thousands of dollars]

Project	Description	Budget request	Committee recommendation	Difference
6 National Fish Hatcheries in New England.	Water treatment improvements	1,803	1,803	0
Alchesay/Williams Creek NFH, AZ	Environmental pollution control	373	373	0
Anchorage OAS, AK	Hangar—phase 1	536	536	0
Bear River NWR, UT	Dikes/water control structures	450	450	0
Bear River NWR, UT	Education/visitor center	0	1,500	1,500
Brazoria NWR, TX	Replace Walker Bridge	277	277	0
Cabo Rojo NWR, PR	Replace office building	639	639	0
Chase Lake NWR, ND	Construct vehicle shop	625	625	0
Chincoteague NWR, VA	Headquarters/visitor center	1,000	1,000	0
Cross Creeks NWR, TN	5 bridges/water control structures	1,500	1,500	0
Dexter NFH, NM	Irrigation wells	0	524	524
Genoa NFH, WI	Water supply system	1,717	1,717	0
Hagerman NFH, ID	Replace main hatchery building	1,000	1,000	0
Hatchie NWR,TN	Log Landing Slough Bridge	284	284	0
Hatchie NWR,TN	Loop Road/Bear Creek Bridge	367	367	0
Havasu NWR, AZ	Replace/rehabilitate 3 bridges	409	409	0
Innoko NWR, AK	Hangar—phase 1	129	129	0
J.N. Ding Darling NWR, FL	Construction of exhibits	0	750	750
Lake Thibadeau NWR, MT	Lake Thibadeau diversion dam	250	250	0
Little White Salmon NFH, WA	Replace upper raceways	3,990	3,990	0
Mattamuskeet NWR, NC	Structural columns in Lodge	600	600	0
Mattamuskeet NWR, NC	Refuge sewage system	400	400	0
McKinney Lake NFH, NC	Dam safety construction	600	600	0
Mississippi River Discovery Center, IA	Construction of exhibits	0	300	300
Natchitoches NFH, LA	Aeration & electrical system	750	750	0
National Eagle & Wildlife Repository	Eagle processing laboratory	176	176	0
National Eagle & Wildlife Repository, CO.	Storage units	65	65	0
Necedah NWR, WI	Rynearson #2 dam	3,440	3,440	0
Neosho NFH, MO	Rehabilitate deficient pond	450	450	0
NFW Forensics Laboratory, OR	Forensics laboratory expansion	500	500	0
Nowitna NWR, AK	Hangar—phase 1	106	106	0
Parker River NWR, MA	Headquarters complex	3,160	0	−3,160
Salt Plains NWR, OK	Wilson's Pond Bridge	74	74	0
San Bernard NWR, TX	Woods Road Bridge	75	75	0
Seney NWR, MI	Replace water control structure	1,450	1,450	0
Sevilleta NWR, NM	Replace office/visitor building	927	927	0
Smith Island NWR, MD	Restoration	0	450	450

[in thousands of dollars]

Project	Description	Budget request	Committee recommendation	Difference
St. Marks NWR, FL	Otter Lake public use facilities	200	200	0
St. Vincent NWR, FL	Repair/Replace support facilities	556	556	0
Tern Island, NWR, HI	Rehabilitate seawall	1,800	1,800	0
Tishomingo NFH, OK	Pennington Creek Footbridge	44	44	0
Tishomingo NWR, OK	Replace/rehabilitate 2 bridges	54	54	0
White River NFH, VT	Replace roof/modify structures	600	600	0
Wichita Mountains WR, OK	Road rehabilitation	1,564	1,564	0
Wichita Mountains WR, OK	Replace/rehabilitate 23 bridges	1,537	1,537	0
Subtotal		34,477	34,841	364
Servicewide bridge safety inspections		495	495	0
Servicewide dam safety inspections		545	545	0
Construction management		8,052	8,052	0
Totals		43,569	43,933	364

The Committee agrees to the following:

1. The $300,000 provided for exhibits at the Mississippi River Discovery Center, IA represents the full Federal commitment to this effort.

2. The funding provided for the Bear River NWR, UT is contingent on a 50 percent non-Federal cost share for the visitor center portion of the project.

3. The Committee supports the Parker River NWR, MA project and recently approved a reprogramming for this effort. Sufficient unobligated funding remains so that further funding is not needed for fiscal year 2000. Funding in 2001 and beyond should be justified by the Service consistent with the direction contained in the recent reprogramming approval.

4. The funding provided for exhibits at the Ding Darling NWR, FL represents the total Federal funding for this project. Most of the funding for this visitors center has been raised privately and the Committee commends the Ding Darling friends group for its impressive efforts in that regard.

5. Funds are provided for the Shiawassee NWR, MI under the land acquisition account, with the understanding that a visitors center will be constructed and equipped at the refuge using funding entirely from non-Federal sources.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$48,024,000
Budget estimate, 2000	73,632,000
Recommended, 2000	42,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	−6,024,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−31,632,000

The Committee recommends $42,000,000 for land acquisition, a decrease of $6,024,000 below the enacted level and $31,632,000 below the fiscal year 2000 budget request. This amount includes $31,835,000 for line item projects, $750,000 for inholdings, $1,000,000 for emergencies and hardships, $750,000 for exchanges and $7,665,000 for acquisition management.

The Committee recommends the following distribution of funds:

Area and State	*Committee recommendation*
Atchafalaya NWR (LA)	$1,000,000
Balcones Canyonlands (TX)	2,000,000
Buenos Aires NWR (Leslie Canyon) (AZ)	1,500,000
Canaan Valley NWR (WV)	500,000
E.B. Forsythe NWR (NJ)	800,000
Grand Bay NWR (AL)	1,500,000
Great Swamp NWR (NJ)	700,000
J.N. Ding Darling NWR (FL)	4,000,000
Lower Rio Grande Valley NWR (TX)	2,000,000
Nisqually NWR (WA)	850,000
Northern Forest:	
Lake Umbagog NWR (NH/ME)	3,000,000
Moosehorn NWR (ME)	2,000,000
Pelican Island (FL)	2,000,000
Petit Manan NWR (ME)	250,000
Rappahannock River NWR (VA)	1,100,000
San Diego NWR (CA)	3,100,000
Shiawassee NWR (MI)	835,000
Silvio Conte NWR (Nulhegan) (NH)	500,000
Stewart McKinney NWR (CT)	2,700,000
Waccamaw NWR (SC)	1,500,000
Subtotal	31,835,000
Emergencies/Hardship	1,000,000
Inholdings	750,000
Exchanges	750,000
Acquisition Management	7,665,000
Total	42,000,000

The Committee is concerned that two projects were included in the fiscal year 2000 request for land acquisition at the Oahu Forest in Hawaii and the Northern Tallgrass in Minnesota neither of which is an officially designated refuge. The Committee directs the Service not to propose funding for proposed refuges in the future. The Committee does not intend that this direction be an encouragement to the Service to establish new refuges using non-appropriated funds.

The Committee recognizes the sensitivities of the local community pertaining to the creation of the Teche Black Bear Refuge. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service shall continue to acquire timberlands within the Bailey property contingent on a mutually-acceptable land swap agreement between current property users, within the refuge, and the Service.

Funding for the Shiawassee NWR is provided contingent upon a signed agreement stipulating that the visitors center will be built and equipped entirely with non-Federal funds.

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Eighty percent of the habitat for more than half of the listed endangered and threatened species is on private land. 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. Individual States and territories provide 25 percent of grant project costs. Cost sharing is reduced to 10 percent when two or more States or territories are involved in a project.

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$14,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	80,000,000
Recommended, 2000	15,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	+1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−65,000,000

The Committee recommends $15,000,000 for the cooperative endangered species conservation fund, a decrease of $65,000,000 below the budget request and an increase of $1,000,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. The recommended amount provides a total of $7,000,000 for HCP land acquisition, which is $1,000,000 more than the current funding level.

The Committee has not agreed to sizable increases in land acquisition, either through the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund or through the Land Acquisition account for the Service. The Committee has asked the General Accounting Office to undertake a review of land acquisition management by the Service. Decisions on increasing land acquisition funding in the future will be made after that review has been completed.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

Through this program the Service makes payments to counties in which Service lands are located based on their fair market value. Payments to counties are estimated to be $16,829,000 in fiscal year 2000 with $10,779,000 derived from this appropriation and $6,050,000 from net refuge receipts estimated to be collected in fiscal year 1999.

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$10,779,000
Budget estimate, 2000	10,000,000
Recommended, 2000	10,779,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	0
Budget estimate, 2000	+779,000

The Committee recommends $10,779,000 for the National wildlife refuge fund, an increase of $779,000 above the budget request and equal to the fiscal year 1999 funding level.

The Committee is concerned about the priorities of the Service with respect to how they relate to meeting its obligations under the National Wildlife Refuge Fund. In particular, the Committee questions why the Service has continued to acquire appreciably more land over the past few years and yet has not requested additional funding for the National wildlife refuge fund. This issue should be addressed in the 2001 budget request.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, through the North American Wetlands Fund, leverages partner contributions for wetlands conservation. Projects to date have been in 46 States, 10 Canadian provinces and 17 Mexican states. In addition to this appropriation, the Service receives funding from receipts in the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration account from taxes on firearms, ammunition, archery equipment, pistols and revolvers, and from the Sport Fish Restoration account from taxes on fishing tackle and equipment, electric trolling motors and fish finders and certain marine gasoline taxes. By law, sport fish restoration receipts are used for coastal

wetlands in States bordering the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, States bordering the Great Lakes, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and American Samoa.

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$15,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	15,000,000
Recommended, 2000	15,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	0
Budget estimate, 2000	0

The Committee recommends $15,000,000 for the North American wetlands conservation fund, which is equal to both the budget request and the fiscal year 1999 level.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND APPRECIATION FUND

The Wildlife Conservation and Appreciation Fund provides grants to States for inventory and population determinations of fish and wildlife species, for identification of fish and wildlife habitat and associated problems, and for actions to conserve and restore habitat and to provide public use opportunities.

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$800,000
Budget estimate, 2000	800,000
Recommended, 2000	800,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	0
Budget estimate, 2000	0

The Committee recommends $800,000 for the wildlife conservation and appreciation fund, which is equal to both the budget request and the fiscal year 1999 level.

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

This account combines funding for the former rewards and operations (African elephant) account, the former rhinoceros and tiger conservation account, and the Asian elephant program.

The African Elephant Act of 1988 established a fund for assisting nations and organizations involved with conservation of African elephants. The Service provides grants to African Nations and to qualified organizations and individuals to protect and manage critical populations of these elephants.

The Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994 authorized programs to enhance compliance with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species and U.S. or foreign laws prohibiting the taking or trade of rhinoceros, tigers or their habitat.

The Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997 authorized a grant program, similar to the African elephant program, to enable cooperators from regional and range country agencies and organizations to address Asian elephant conservation problems. The world's surviving populations of wild Asian elephants are found in 13 south and southeastern Asian countries.

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$2,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	3,000,000
Recommended, 2000	2,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	0
Budget estimate, 2000	−1,000,000

The Committee recommends $2,000,000 for the multinational species conservation fund, equal to the 1999 level and a decrease of $1,000,000 below the budget request. The recommended funding includes $1,000,000 for African elephant conservation, $500,000 for rhinoceros and tiger conservation and $500,000 for Asian elephant conservation. The Committee expects these funds to be matched by non-Federal funding to leverage private contributions to the maximum extent possible.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The mission of the National Park 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. The Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

The National Park Service, established in 1916, has stewardship responsibilities for the protection and preservation of the heritage resources of the National Park System. The system, consisting of 378 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 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 Park Service provides support to tribal, local, and State governments to preserve culturally significant, ecologically important, and public recreational lands.

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$1,287,924,000
Budget estimate, 2000	1,389,627,000
Recommended, 2000	1,387,307,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	+99,383,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−2,320,000

The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

	FY 1999 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
	(in thousands of dollars)			
Park Management				
Resource stewardship	228,819	266,775	265,114	+36,295
Visitor services	301,238	319,806	320,558	+19,320
Maintenance	411,930	441,081	442,881	+30,951
Park support	238,929	251,880	248,895	+9,966
Subtotal, Park Management	1,180,916	1,279,542	1,277,448	+96,532
External administrative costs	104,688	110,085	109,859	+5,171
Emergency appropriations	2,320	---	---	-2,320
Total, Operation of the National Park System	1,287,924	1,389,627	1,387,307	+99,383

The National Park Service is one of the largest agencies funded in the Interior appropriations bill, and over the years, has received significant increases in funding to address the critical resource and visitor use requirements of the Service. These increases have been provided during a time of extreme budget constraints and represent operational increases for the parks that have been much greater than the overall annual funding increases for the bill. The Committee continues to be concerned that the National Park Service views funding for its programs as an entitlement and has failed to address seriously the Committee's concerns regarding management and oversight of funding and programs. The Committee continues to be frustrated by the Service's inability to develop a simple, yet comprehensive method for tracking accomplishments against identified needs and available funding—whether this funding be from appropriations, fees, or other sources.

While the Committee acknowledges the need for some degree of flexibility in the way parks implement and manage programs, the Committee observes that the Service continues to struggle with developing any sort of cohesive, consistent approach to how individual programs are managed. While the Service downsizing several years ago shifted greater responsibility and authority to the parks, this decentralization did not obviate the need for the Service to operate as one agency, rather than 378 independent parks, 7 autonomous regions, and a Washington office. While the Committee is not advocating a centralization of all Service decision-making, a concerted effort must be made at all levels of Park Service management, including park superintendents and regional directors, to exercise greater responsibility in implementing programs with an eye towards servicewide goals, and not individual whims.

The Committee recommends $1,387,307,000 for operation of the National Park System for fiscal year 2000, an increase of $99,383,000 above the enacted level and a decrease of $2,320,000 below the Administration request. This amount was appropriated last year through the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Bill and was not intended to be added to the base. The Committee continues to consider operational shortfalls and backlog maintenance to be its highest priorities and has again focused increases in these two areas.

The bill provides a total increase of $43,277,000 for park base operations, an increase of $18,277,000 above the amount proposed in the President's 2000 budget. This increase reflects the Committee's ongoing commitment to the day-to-day concerns that make parks accessible to visitors and provide for resource protection and management in fulfillment of the National Park Service mission. The

Service has recently implemented a comprehensive system for identification of Service operational requirements, and expects these park base increases to be used to address the highest priorities servicewide, and not to target theme-oriented initiatives proposed in the budget beyond the amounts approved by the Committee. Within the funds provided, the Service is to continue funding for the recurring elements of the anti-terrorism supplemental that was approved last year and which were proposed for inclusion in the fiscal year 2000 budget.

Also included in the increase is $29,686,000 for fixed costs, including pay increases for fiscal year 2000, and a $9,000,000 increase for Cyclic Maintenance and Repair and Rehabilitation projects. The Committee has provided large increases the last several years for this purpose and is concerned that the parks are having a difficult time expending the funds. To assist the Park Service, the Committee approved a reprogramming of $3,500,000 from the Repair and Rehabilitation account to help deal with the increased workload due to both the increase in Federal appropriation and funds from the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program dedicated to reducing backlog maintenance problems in parks. The Committee expects that these funds will be spent in a timely manner.

The Committee has provided significant increases for the Service's natural resource initiative, including inventory and monitoring, natural resource preservation, native and exotic species management and for geologic expertise. The Committee applauds the Service for recognizing that the preservation of the diverse natural elements and the great scenic beauty of America's national parks and other units should be as high a priority in the Service as providing visitor services.

A major part of protecting those resources is knowing what they are, where they are, how they interact with their environment and what condition they are in. This involves a serious commitment from the leadership of the National Park Service to insist that the superintendents carry out a systematic, consistent, professional inventory and monitoring program, along with other scientific activities, that is regularly updated to ensure that the Service makes sound resource decisions based on sound scientific data.

The Committee directs the Service to provide an annual report that details how these funds are expended, timetables for results and any internal memos or directives from the Director concerning this effort. The Committee intends to monitor this initiative very closely, including the level and consistency of support in the parks, as well as seeing measurable results prior to any future dollars being allocated for this effort. This is an important opportunity which the Committee hopes the Park Service takes seriously.

The bill contains additional increases for the Cultural programs, Vanishing Treasures initiative, overflight planning and management and the Challenge Cost Share program. A more detailed description of other increases and decreases can be found later in this section.

The Committee has provided $1,000,000 for Recreation Fee Program management instead of the $2,500,000 requested. It is not clear to this Committee why the central offices need more funds to manage this program. Many superintendents also seem to share

this view. This Committee provided the authority to expand the fee program and return the revenues to the parks, yet most of the added revenues have come from increasing fees, not from the addition of new collection sites or programs. Moreover, the workload associated with formulating and tracking fee-funded projects is a burden mostly affecting park staff, with central office staff charged with coordination and program oversight. The parks are already spending $22 million on fee collection operations and management. Accordingly, the Committee has determined that $1,000,000 is sufficient at this time to meet central office responsibilities. No additional funds should be made available from any other sources to supplement this amount without prior approval of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

The Committee has asked the Service for years to provide an accurate, consistent, updated list of priority backlog maintenance projects, not including roads which are funded separately under the Federal Lands Highway program and Housing which is currently undergoing a clarification in policy and condition assessments. The Service claimed that it has a backlog in excess of $8,000,000,000. The General Accounting Office was asked to review these lists and testified to the Congress that the list was not credible, there were brand new construction projects in with backlog projects, the Service was not using any common definition, and the data was inconsistent and outdated. This has caused a serious credibility problem with the Congress.

While the Department deserves credit for beginning to solve this problem with the five year priority backlog construction list, it is still unable to provide the Committee with a total priority backlog list or a reasonable date when that information would be available. The Committee commends the budget office and the Development Advisory Board for their work in carefully reviewing construction project requests. Despite these efforts only $1,200,000,000 in backlog projects can be justified. The budget contains two increases to begin to address this problem, but the Committee is not convinced these funds will yield credible results in a reasonable period of time.

One thing the Committee has learned from experience is that merely giving the Service additional money does not always solve problems. A case in point is the $2,000,000 the Committee appropriated several years ago for housing assessments. The assessments are complete, yet the Service is still arguing over the policy and it is probable that the information gained from the assessments will not be used because the Service did not like the results.

Therefore, the Committee has not provided the $1,000,000 for a new Maintenance Management System nor has it provided the $2,500,000 for facility condition assessments by outside consultants. Congress has provided over $6,000,000 to the Service in prior years to develop and implement a maintenance management system. By the Service's own admission, this system has failed. The Committee is not yet convinced that a new system will be different.

The Committee is equally cautious about providing the $2,500,000 for condition assessments. The Committee has provided over $250,000,000 in just the last two years alone for increases to the parks. This amount includes new FTEs as well as other costs.

In addition, the large parks have extensive maintenance staffs and qualified maintenance supervisors who have the ability to conduct condition assessments on their structures. The Committee would be surprised if the parks did not conduct condition assessments on their structures on a regular basis. The Department claims that with increases each year, the assessments could be completed within five years. The Service's estimate is in excess of ten years. Both timetables are unacceptable.

It is obvious that the Department and the Service are not in sync on how to resolve the question of what is the true backlog. There appears to be no clear plan, timetable or budget for this exercise, nor is there a priority list of parks and facilities that would benefit from the first year's funding. In addition, there is no consideration for the park's in-house expertise. Most importantly, there is no "buy-in" from the Park Service.

Before the Committee provides additional taxpayer funds for this purpose, the Department and the Service must take these issues seriously and present the Committee with a clear and defined strategy, including specific goals, timetables, measurements and costs. The Committee will expect this information no later than January 30, 2000.

The Committee is aware of recent problems involving both the retention of experienced officers within the United States Park Police as well as unacceptable past employment practices and treatment of many female officers within the Force. The Committee is also aware of, and strongly supports, the recent commitment of the Department, the National Park Service and the Park Police, to eliminate all vestiges of past discriminatory employment practices or harassment that female officers may have experienced during their employment with the Park Police. The Committee will expect the National Park Service to focus on U.S. Park Police pay and nondiscriminatory employment management practices by the Park Police during fiscal year 2000, so that all forms of disparate treatment or inappropriate behavior are eliminated. The Park Police should also make an accelerated effort to recruit additional women as officers in the U.S. Park Police.

South Florida Restoration Initiative.—The Committee continues its long-standing commitment to the environmental restoration of the Everglades and other natural areas in South Florida. Included in this bill is $114,000,000 contained in the budgets of four Department of the Interior bureaus to continue funding the science, research, construction and land acquisition needs. The Committee is concerned that the Administration's budget reduced the Everglades research by $4,000,000. The Committee has long believed that a strong science program is critical to the success of this project, which seeks to build a man-made plumbing system that will replicate the natural systems disturbed or destroyed by draining, installing dikes and channeling the rivers. The Administration has assured the Committee that this reduction will not jeopardize the success of the project.

The Committee held its first oversight hearing on the South Florida Restoration Project earlier this year. Because the Congress has spent over $1,300,000,000 on this initiative over the past five years, the Committee asked the General Accounting Office (GAO)

to review three issues: (1) How effectively have the funds been spent? (2) How well has the restoration effort been coordinated and managed? and, (3) Are there any issues, which left unresolved, could significantly impede the progress of this effort in the future?

The GAO report raised several concerns. While the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force has compiled many reports on the status of this effort, GAO found that there is no overall strategic plan. The Committee directs the Task Force to develop a strategic plan that includes the Federal and non-Federal activities necessary to accomplish all three goals of the restoration effort. This plan should among other things: (1) clearly outline how the restoration of the ecosystem will occur, including measurable goals and performance measures, (2) identify the resources needed to achieve full restoration, (3) assign accountability for accomplishing actions, and (4) link the goals of the initiative to outcome-oriented annual goals.

This strategic plan should be submitted to the Committee prior to the implementation of the Central and Southern Florida Project Comprehensive Review Study, but no later than February 1, 2000. The plan should be updated annually or as a result of any major changes in the restoration effort. In addition, a report on the status of Federal funds should be submitted to the Committee by March 1st of every year.

Another issue of concern is that there is no official estimate of the total cost of the restoration effort. The Committee directs the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force to prepare and submit to the Committee no later than January 30, 2000, an estimate of the total cost of restoring the South Florida ecosystem, including both the Federal and non-Federal shares. This estimate should, among other things, include: (1) the cost of the activities planned by all Federal and non-Federal participants to accomplish the three goals of the initiative; namely (a) getting the water right, (b) restoring and enhancing the natural habitat, and (c) transforming the built environment, and (2) a projected completion date for the restoration initiative. This estimate should be updated and submitted to the Committee on an annual basis.

With the large number of participants involved in this effort, including 15 Federal agencies, the State of Florida, local governments, Indian tribes and other private organizations, many of whom have different mandates and interests, problems and conflicts that could delay the completion of projects and activities are bound to arise. Already, two ongoing infrastructure projects that are integral to the restoration effort are taking longer and costing more than planned. Both the Modified Water Deliveries and the C–111 projects are more than 2 years behind schedule and together could cost about $80,000,000 more to complete than originally estimated.

While the Task Force is responsible for facilitating the resolution of interagency and intergovernmental conflicts among partners, and has done an admirable job to date, the Task Force is a coordinating body, not a decision-making entity which has binding authority to resolve serious conflicts and thus is limited in its ability to manage and be accountable for the overall restoration effort. Because of the complexity of the project, it is reasonable to assume

that conflicts will become more common. Unless a clear mechanism with clear lines of authority is developed to resolve these conflicts quickly, there will be more delays and cost overruns. This is not acceptable to the Committee or to the agencies and programs contained in this bill that are affected by the enormous resources channeled to this initiative. Therefore, the Committee directs the Administration and the Task Force to recommend a process with direct binding authority for resolving conflicts quickly. This may require new legislative authority, which the Committee will seriously consider. The current system is not acceptable. The Committee expects the Administration and the Task Force to submit their recommendations to the Committee by January 15, 2000.

The Committee directed the Secretary of the Interior to submit by March 31, 1999 a comprehensive land acquisition plan in priority order for non-Federal lands as part of the South Florida ecosystem restoration effort. The Committee notes that an incomplete list was just recently unofficially provided. This Committee has been very patient over the last five years and is concerned that the Secretary has not provided a complete official response to this simple request. One of the Committee's concerns in making this request has been confirmed by the Secretary's inaction. It is obvious that the partners cannot agree on priorities and do not want to be accountable to the Congress that provides fifty percent of these funds. This blatant disregard of such a reasonable request cannot be tolerated and the requested information should be provided forthwith by the Secretary.

As in the past, the Committee has retained the bill language requiring a 50 percent State match in newly appropriated dollars.

Bill language is included under the land acquisition account which makes the federal and state acquisition for South Florida contingent upon: (1) an agreement between principle partners which provides specifics to achieve guaranteed water supply to the Everglades and other related lands, (2) submission of a legislative package to achieve that goal and (3) submission of a complete, non-federal land acquisition priority list.

Ellis Island.—The Committee has included $1,000,000 in the construction account, as requested by the Administration, to continue the critical emergency stabilization work on the South side of Ellis Island. In addition, the Committee has included bill language in the Construction account which allows the Park Service to retain 100 percent of the Service's share of ferry revenues, which amount to approximately $6,000,000 every year. These funds had previously gone to the General Fund in the Treasury. The Committee has placed two conditions on the use of these funds including (1) revenues must be used for stabilization and rehabilitation work and, (2) beginning in fiscal year 2001 these funds must be matched on a dollar for dollar basis. The Committee is hopeful that it will not be difficult to raise these matching funds for one of the most important historical sites in the National Park System.

Housing.—For several years, the Committee has been concerned about the cost and extent of the Service's employee housing program. The Committee has been very supportive of the need to assure that quality housing is provided when it is necessary to protect resources and serve visitors. However, the cost of providing

housing has been staggering. Over the past 10 years, the Committee has appropriated nearly $200 million to repair and construct Park Service employee housing, and the agency has estimated that it needs another $300 million to repair and replace some of its existing housing inventory. While we have supported the agency in the past, we are convinced that the Service has not done all it can to assure that it provides housing only when absolutely necessary; that apartments or duplex housing are considered in place of single family homes; and that common design and planning documents are used to ensure cost effective housing.

In the early 1990's, it was clear from General Accounting Office reports that the Park Service could not justify the need for all of its current housing. In 1996, the Department of the Interior's Inspector General reported on agency practices which led to the construction of $500,000 homes in Yosemite and Grand Canyon—excessively expensive by any measure. As a direct result of language in both the 1996 Omnibus Parks Act and the Interior Appropriations Act, the Service hired an independent consultant to conduct a needs assessment based on directions from the Washington office. In addition, the Director committed to a revised housing policy which would (1) minimize the agency's need for housing by relying more on the private sector and (2) exhaust all alternatives to in-park housing before replacing or constructing additional park housing. Both were accomplished last year and the Committee's initial reaction was favorable.

However, the Committee has been greatly disappointed to watch the events of the last six months regarding both implementation of the policy and the results of the needs assessments which cost the American taxpayers $2,000,000! The park managers don't like the policy or the assessments which indicated that about 75 percent of the parks had too much housing. In fact, the park managers feel that they need what exists and more. As of this date, the Service has taken no definitive action to resolve the conflict. The Committee is concerned that the Park Service may be trying to develop a new policy that will justify its existing, or an expanded housing stock, rather than devising ways to ensure consistent application and compliance with the existing policy.

In addition, it appears that little has been accomplished in implementing alternatives to in-park housing where appropriate, despite the fact that the authorizing committee gave the Service new authority last year (which the Service had requested) that expands the alternatives available for construction and repair of housing and provides incentives to the private sector to finance or provide housing. In fact, there are so few examples of alternatives being implemented that it raises questions about whether alternatives are being pursued at all.

While this Committee does not want to write the National Park Service's Housing Policy, it will not tolerate the status quo or a greatly watered down policy which allows all existing housing plus additional new housing in every unit of the Service, particularly when affordable housing is available within a reasonable distance. While the Committee might understand some minor adjustments to the consultant's recommendations or even the policy itself, a complete overhaul is not acceptable. The Committee is concerned that

park superintendents are more interested in defending past housing practices, rather than taking a critical look at what makes economic sense for the future. Convenience and experience are not sufficient factors to justify housing. Other Federal agencies have resource protection missions commensurate with the Park Service in equally remote locations and manage with significantly less numbers of housing units. If the Service contends that housing is justified, it should substantiate these claims with appropriate programmatic and financial analysis.

The Committee directs the Service to make the hard decisions that need to be made. This includes developing a policy that will be implemented fairly, that recognizes the fact that there is a limited amount of Federal money and makes good use of the legislative authorities that the Congress has provided the Service. A policy, complete with a detailed strategy including specific timetables, priority parks housing needs and total costs, should be provided to the Committee no later than September 1, 1999. The Committee will need this information in order to complete conference on the fiscal year 2000 bill. There is currently $17,000,000 that was appropriated last year for trailer replacement which has not been obligated due to the lack of policy and the Committee has included another $13,500,000 in this bill for the same purpose. Should the Service not have a reasonable policy and plan for implementation by September 1, the Committee will redirect these funds to other needs in the bill.

Business plans.—The Committee continues to be very supportive of the Service's business plan initiative but is growing frustrated that Service leadership has focused so little attention on analyzing the results of the first eight demonstration projects. At this stage, the Service should be able to refine the best aspects of these projects and be working toward a final template which can be used in all parks. The Committee sees particular value in the documentation and analysis parks engage in to ascertain how they are spending funds available to them. It is not the intention of this Committee to use the business plan products to justify millions of dollars of unmet needs. Rather, it is to ensure that parks can articulate why they have made the decisions they have with regard to the allocation of resources. More money and more people cannot be the answer to every management challenge.

The Committee is also concerned that this project has been delayed due to concerns about how it interfaces with the GPRA initiative. The Committee does not agree with these concerns and directs the Service to move quickly to the next logical step in promoting the business plan concept. The Committee does not agree that it conflicts in any way with GPRA or that there should be any modifications undertaken which result in any delay of final implementation. The Committee expects a report of the status of this effort by January 30, 2000.

Partnerships.—The Committee has supported and encouraged partnerships between the Service and other Federal and non-Federal partners. To assist, the Congress has even provided new and expanded legislative authorities over the last several years. However, the Committee is concerned about several projects that seem to be driven more by local and regional interests rather than the

interest of the National Park Service. As long as there are common goals, and the project fills a high priority Federal need, the Committee will support the project. The Park Service superintendents and planners should be very careful about following this guidance. The Committee will not hesitate to revoke the broad discretionary authorities that it has entrusted to the Service if this trend continues.

Other.—The Committee requests that $125,000 be allocated from operational increases provided above the Administration's request, for a study to extend the Mt. Vernon multi-use trail north to I–495. This study should include alternatives that incorporate county lands and national park lands as routes to achieve this objective.

The Committee encourages the National Park Service to continue to work with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and the Justice Department to develop and implement a program to photograph automatically speeding vehicles and issue violation notices to speeders on the George Washington Memorial Parkway. This program is intended to improve the safety of motorists using the Parkway.

The Mount Vernon Trail, which is part of the George Washington Memorial Parkway, is an 18.5 mile multi-use trail that handles over 500,000 users each year. There is great disregard for the rules and regulations that govern the safe use of the trail and protection of all users. The Committee directs the Service to provide greater enforcement on the trail. Funds should be provided from the increase to the operations budget over the Administration's request.

Within the interpretation and education program, a one-time amount of $65,000 is provided for the Claude Moore Colonial Farm at Turkey Run Park to support educational programs which foster public understanding and appreciation of the importance of agriculture in the development of American society. The Committee has been very generous in providing these funds for the past several years, however, these funds will not be provided in future years. The Committee strongly encourages the local friends group to begin to raise the private funds that will be needed to support this activity in the future.

The Committee is pleased with the National Park Service's strategic plan for managing invasive non-native plants on National Park System lands and its aggressive efforts to eradicate non-native species. The Committee urges the Service to be pro-active in implementing its goal to provide park managers and the public with acceptable native alternatives to non-native plant materials and to increase public awareness of these issues. In implementing these goals, the Service should examine ways in which it can enhance habitat which benefits birds and pollinators. In particular, where it is appropriate, the Service should implement alternative regimens for mowing grass.

The Committee recognizes the great value of Cumberland Island's rich and diverse cultural, natural, and historic resources and expects that this diversity be preserved in perpetuity. The Committee encourages the National Park Service to implement a balanced cultural, historic and wilderness management plan for Cumberland Island consistent with the Department of the Interior's mission statement, which is not intended to promote competition

for resources among its various resource protection needs. This direction is consistent with the recent Memorandum of Agreement reached during the collaborative Cumberland Island stakeholders group meetings which included officials from the Department of the Interior, environmental groups, historic preservation groups and island residents. The Committee endorses this signed agreement and expects the Department to fulfill both the letter and the spirit of the agreement.

The Committee is concerned that non-native species are causing serious damage to native plants and soils within the boundaries of the White Sands National Monument. The National Park Service needs to move expeditiously to come up with an environmentally sound plan to prevent further damage to the monument. Every available method should be considered to remove the non-native species from the monument site.

The Committee requests a report from the National Park Service by April 1, 2000, on threats to the Carlsbad Caverns National Park that caused the recent Secretarial land withdrawal. The report should include steps that have been taken to implement the Cave Protection Act in the area surrounding the park boundaries. The Committee is especially interested in what steps the Department of the Interior took to seek input from local groups, elected officials, citizens and other interested parties before the decision was made.

The Committee directs the Park Service to provide $200,000 within existing funds to begin work on a Global Information System map network for the eight National Scenic Trails. At this time, most maps of these trails are on paper and vary widely in terms of accuracy. This presents difficulties in providing necessary information to trail managers, users and other stakeholders in trail development and enjoyment. The Committee recognizes the value of accurate, detailed mapping of trail routes, and supports development of this system to improve interpretation, maintenance, and development of the National Scenic Trails System.

Within the increases provided above the Administration's request, the Service is directed to conduct a study on the historic and cultural significance of Lincoln Highway, the nation's first coast-to-coast paved roadway. The Congress doubled the amount available for the Service's Federal Lands Highway Program. Within those increases, the Service should continue its support for the New Found Gap Tunnel which is part of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Bill language has been included under General Provisions, Department of the Interior regarding grazing at the Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area. The Committee wishes to reaffirm that beneficial uses at the Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area include historical and traditional agriculture, grazing, recreation and cultural uses pursuant to a permit issued by the Service. Pursuant to the Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area's new general management plan, existing and past historical use, and community moorage/public access facilities permitted by the Service at the Area may remain permitted under Service authority until it is determined by the Service that the permitted facility or activity is in conflict with a new or expanded concession facility at which time the Service may choose to terminate that specific permit.

The Committee encourages Lake Roosevelt NRA to provide support to the Lake Roosevelt Forum for a broad based public education and outreach program which promotes balanced river and watershed management.

The Northeast region is encouraged to provide technical assistance to interest groups and communities involved in the creation of a heritage area near Drake Well in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

As proposed in the budget, the Committee has included an additional $1,312,000 in this bill which is dedicated to the upcoming bicentennial celebrations of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Bill language is included under General Provisions, Department of the Interior, which renames the Steel Industry Heritage Area the "Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area".

The following resource studies should be undertaken during fiscal year 2000: (1) Lowcountry Gullah Culture in South Carolina; (2) Revolutionary War sites in New Jersey; and (3) Loess Hills in Iowa.

The Committee strongly encourages the Service to prepare a General Management Plan for the Lower East Side Tenement NHS.

The Committee directs the Service to establish a citizens task force for the Jean Lafitte NHP&P whose specific purpose is to review the condition of, and make recommendations on suggested improvement to, the Chalmette Battlefield. The task force should be comprised of the park superintendent, St Bernard parish government, local officials, chamber of commerce officials, and the local tourism industry. The study should only consider federally owned buildings and artifacts within the boundary of the Jean Lafitte NHP&P. The task force should be mindful of the fact that Federal funds are limited and suggestions should address non-Federal cost sharing.

The Committee is aware that the General Management Plan (GMP) for Morristown National Historical Park (NHP) has not been updated since 1976 causing delays in management decisions. Therefore, the Committee directs the National Park Service to update the GMP for Morristown NHP.

Resource stewardship.—The Committee recommends $265,114,000 for resource stewardship, an increase of $36,295,000 above the enacted level and $1,661,000 below the request. Included in this amount are increases of $16,403,000 for special need park operations, $8,000,000 for inventory and monitoring, $3,500,000 for natural resources preservation program, $4,000,000 for native and exotic species management, $735,000 for geologic programs, $500,000 to initiate the newly authorized Resource Protection Act, $1,000,000 for the cultural resources preservation program, $1,000,000 for the collection management program, $994,000 for Vanishing Treasures and $4,603,000 for uncontrollable expenses. The Committee cautiously accepts the $4,000,000 reduction for Everglades science and $440,000 for Presidio transition costs. The following requests were not provided and should not be made available from any other source: $2,021,000 for California Desert, $5,000,000 for America's Treasures On Line, and $499,000 for the South Florida Task Force.

Visitor services.—The Committee recommends $320,558,000 for visitor services, an increase of $19,320,000 above the enacted level and $752,000 above the request. Included in this amount above last year's levels are increases of $13,813,000 for special need park operations, $800,000 for air tour overflight planning and management, $1,000,000 for the management of the recreation fee program and $6,997,000 for uncontrollable expenses. The Committee accepts the reduction of $3,290,000 for Presidio transition costs. The following requests were not provided and should not be made available from any other source: $150,000 for trails and rails partnership, $500,000 for a new conservation education program, and $150,000 for continuity of operations planning. The Committee does not agree to continue the entire one-time emergency supplemental funds provided last year.

Maintenance.—The Committee recommends $442,881,000 for maintenance, an increase of $30,951,000 from the enacted level and $1,800,000 above the request. Included in this amount above last year's levels are increases of $11,379,000 for special need park operations, $4,000,000 for cyclic maintenance, $5,000,000 for repair/rehabilitation and $10,572,000 for uncontrollable expenses. The following requests were not provided and should not be made available from any other source: $2,500,000 for condition assessments and $1,000,000 for a new maintenance management system. Funds should be provided for necessary maintenance of the First Infantry Division Monument located near the White House. This monument is the property of the National Park Service. The Committee directs the Service to provide $40,000 to correct deficiencies at the Bell Haven Comfort Station along the George Washington Memorial Parkway.

Park support.—The Committee recommends $248,895,000 for park support, an increase of $9,966,000 above the enacted level and a reduction of $2,985,000 below the request. Included in this amount are increases of $1,682,000 for special need park operations, $1,000,000 for partners for parks coordination and training, $1,000,000 for the challenge cost share program, $750,000 for financial system integration, $500,000 to upgrade budget formulation, $325,000 for information management system support, $150,000 for property management workforce training and $5,143,000 for uncontrollable expenses.

The following requests were not provided and should not be made available from any other source: $1,981,000 for a new humanity for habitat program and expansion of the volunteers-in-parks program and $250,000 for workforce diversity plan implementation. The Committee accepts the reductions of $509,000 for Presidio transition costs and $75,000 for AFSII.

The Committee expects the Service to continue to allocate one third of the funds provided for the challenge cost share program to the National trails system.

The following two projects should be funded from within the increases the Committee has provided over the Administration's request: $150,000 for the Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail and $150,000 for the section of the Trail of Tears which runs through Chattanooga, Tennessee. These amounts are intended to be pro-

vided as base funding and should be specifically noted in the fiscal year 2001 budget request.

External administrative costs.—The Committee recommends $109,859,000 for external administrative costs, an increase of $5,171,000 above the enacted level and a reduction of $226,000 below the request. Increases include $2,800,000 for GSA space rental and $2,371,000 for uncontrollable expenses.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

The National recreation and preservation appropriation provides for the outdoor recreation planning, preservation of cultural and National heritage resources, technical assistance to Federal, State and local agencies, administration of Historic Preservation Fund grants and statutory and contractual aid.

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$46,225,000
Budget estimate, 2000	48,336,000
Recommended, 2000	45,449,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	−776,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−2,887,000

The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 1999 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Recreation programs	515	533	533	+18
Natural programs	9,088	12,840	10,090	+1,002
Cultural programs	19,056	20,164	19,364	+308
International park affairs	1,671	1,849	1,699	+28
Environmental and compliance review	358	373	373	+15
Grant administration	1,751	1,819	1,819	+68
Heritage Partnership Programs				
Commissions and grants	5,000	5,250	6,000	+1,000
Technical support	859	886	886	+27
Subtotal, Heritage Partnership Programs	5,859	6,136	6,886	+1,027
Statutory or Contractual Aid				
Alaska Native culture center	750	---	---	−750
Aleutian World War II Historic Area	100	---	---	−100
Automobile Heritage Area	---	---	300	+300
Blackstone River Corridor	324	324	450	+126
Brown Foundation	102	102	102	---
Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission	48	48	48	---
Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal	329	329	450	+121
Ice Age National Scientific Reserve	806	806	806	---
Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission	239	242	242	+3
Johnstown Area Heritage Association	50	50	50	---
Lackawanna Heritage	450	---	450	---
Mandan On-a-Slant Village	250	---	---	−250
Martin Luther King, Jr. Center	534	534	---	−534
National Constitution Center, PA	500	500	500	---
National First Ladies Library	300	---	300	---
National underground railroad	500	---	---	−500
Native Hawaiian culture and arts program	750	750	---	−750
New Orleans Jazz Commission	67	67	67	---
Quinebaug-Shetucket National Heritage Preservation Commission	200	200	250	+50
Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission	670	670	670	---
Southwestern Penn. Heritage Preservation Commission	158	---	---	−158
Vancouver National Historic reserve	400	---	---	−400
Wheeling National Heritage Area	400	---	---	−400
Subtotal, Statutory or Contractual Aid	7,927	4,622	4,685	−3,242
Total, National Recreation and Preservation	46,225	48,336	45,449	−776

The Committee affirms the importance and uniqueness of the National Park Service museum collections. Managed and interpreted in their original contexts, these objects, archives, and specimens are critical to our nation's ability to preserve and exhibit its cultural and natural heritage. Superintendents need to be mindful of their considerable responsibility in protecting and interpreting this resource.

The Committee has a long-standing interest in the welfare of these collections, having designated funding specifically for their preservation, protection and cataloging since 1987. Included in the operations budget is an additional $1,000,000 for this purpose. The Committee stresses the importance of ensuring that funds so designated continue to be used for their intended purpose. In addition, the National Park Service should continue to apply Recreation Fee Demonstration funds and other eligible funds, as appropriate, to addressing these needs.

Recreation programs.—The Committee recommends $533,000, an increase of $18,000 above the enacted level and the same as the request. The increase is intended for fixed costs.

Natural programs.—The Committee recommends $10,090,000, an increase of $1,002,000 above the enacted level and $2,750,000 below the request. The increase includes $217,000 for fixed costs, $285,000 for hydropower relicensing assistance and $500,000 for the Rivers and Trails technical assistance program. The following request was not provided and should not be made available from any other sources: −$1,250,000 for a Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Watertrails initiative.

Cultural programs.—The Committee recommends $19,364,000, an increase of $308,000 above the enacted level and a decrease of $800,000 below the request. The increase is provided for fixed costs. The Committee does not approve a new NHL theme studies program.

International park affairs.—The Committee recommends $1,699,000, an increase of $28,000 above the enacted level and $150,000 below the request. The increase is provided for fixed costs. The Committee does not approve $150,000 for international leadership training. These funds should not be provided from any other source.

Environmental and compliance review.—The Committee recommends $373,000, an increase of $15,000 above the enacted level and the same as the budget requests. The increase is provided for fixed costs.

Grant administration.—The Committee recommends $1,819,000, an increase of $68,000 above the enacted level and the same as the budget request. The increase is provided for fixed costs.

Statutory or contractual aid.—The Committee recommends $4,685,000, a decrease of $3,242,000 below the enacted level and $63,000 below the request.

Heritage partnership programs.—The Committee recommends $6,886,000, an increase of $1,027,000 above the enacted level and $750,000 above the request. This amount includes an increase of $27,000 for fixed costs, and an increase of $1,000,000 for commissions and grants, which is $750,000 above the increase proposed in the budget. It is the intent of the Committee that the Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area be funded at a level of $1,000,000 as well as the Ohio and Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor, the Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area and the Essex National Heritage Area.

The Committee directs the Service to provide a report in April of 2000 which describes the status of each project and the disbursal of Federal funds. Bill language is included under this section of the

bill which limits overhead administrative expenses to $100,000. The Committee does not approve of the trend to increase overhead each year.

Urban Parks and recreation fund.—The Committee did not provide the request of $4,000,000 for the Urban Parks Program. All increases are being focused on reducing the operational shortfalls and serious backlog maintenance for the National Park units.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

The Historic Preservation Fund supports the State historic preservation offices to perform a variety of functions, including: 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 within States to develop data for planning use.

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$72,412,000
Budget estimate, 2000	80,512,000
Recommended, 2000	46,712,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	−25,700,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−33,800,000

The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1999 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Grants-in-aid	42,412	50,512	---	-42,412
State historic preservation offices	---	---	32,394	+32,394
Tribal grants	---	---	2,596	+2,596
Historically Black colleges	---	---	11,722	+11,722
Grants for millennium initiative	30,000	30,000	---	-30,000
Total, Historic Preservation Fund	72,412	80,512	46,712	-25,700

The Committee recommends $46,712,000, which is $25,700,000 below the enacted level and a reduction of $33,800,000 below the fiscal year 2000 budget request.

This total amount includes an increase of $1,000,000 for the State Historic Preservation Offices, an increase of $3,300,000 for the Historically Black Colleges and Universities and level funding for the Tribal grants. No funding has been provided for a new National Historic Landmark Grants program.

The increase provided for the Historically Black Colleges and Universities makes available $11,722,000 for fiscal year 2000. This amount will enable the Park Service to complete the schools specifically earmarked in the 1996 Omnibus Parks Act. As in the past, the funds will require a 50 percent match of non-Federal funds. Within this total amount, $200,000 is for facility condition assessments.

Although funding has not been provided at this time for the Millennium Initiative, the Committee feels that there is merit to providing a second and final year of funding for cultural backlog projects of the National Park Service and other agencies funded in this bill to celebrate the Millennium next year. The Committee will continue to keep this priority in mind as the bill progresses through the fiscal year 2000 process.

Bill language is included under this account which makes available funds derived from providing review services associated with the historic preservation tax certification program. In addition, the Committee has amended Section 403(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 which will permit the Service to move staff around the country to meet program needs.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$239,738,000
Budget estimate, 2000	194,000,000
Recommended, 2000	169,856,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	−69,882,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−24,144,000

The Committee recommends the following distribution of funds:

Project	*Amount*
Apostle Islands NL, WI (Meyers Beach)	$500,000
Assateague Island NS, MD/VA (rehabilitation)	973,000
Badlands NP, SD (waste-water treatment facility)	1,572,000
Big Cypress NPre, FL (visitor facilities)	4,965,000
Black Archives A&M, FL	2,800,000
Blackstone River Valley Heritage RI/MA (various)	1,000,000
Boston NHP, MA (rehabilitation)	1,049,000
Brown vs. Board of Education NHS, KS (rehabilitation)	6,335,000
Castle Clinton NM, NY (rehabilitation)	460,000
Colonial NHP, VA (water/sewer)	714,000
Cumberland Island NS, GA (rehabilitate—Plum Orchard)	1,400,000
Cuyahoga Valley NRA, OH (rehabilitation)	4,000,000
Dayton Aviation NHP, OH (Huffman Prairie/media/film)	428,000
Death Valley NP, CA (replace unsafe building)	6,335,000
Delaware Water Gap NRA, NJ (Depew rec site)	500,000
Delaware Lehigh Heritage, PA (various)	500,000
Edison NHS, NJ (rehabilitation)	3,032,000
Everglades NP, FL (modified water delivery)	20,000,000
Everglades NP, FL (new waste-water plant)	1,288,000
Florissant Fossil Beds NM, CO (protect resource)	1,131,000
Fort Stanwix NM, NY (rehabilitation)	2,500,000
Gateway NRA, NJ (Sandy Hook utilities)	1,593,000
George Washington Memorial Parkway, VA (Humpback Bridge)	500,000
Gettysburg NMP, PA (utilities)	1,100,000
Glacier Bay NP&P, AK (rehabilitate sewer system)	2,526,000
Golden Gate NRA, CA (rehabilitation)	1,075,000
Grand Canyon NP, AZ (rehabilitate water/sewer)	670,000
Hot Springs NP, AR (rehabilitation)	1,000,000
Indiana Dunes NL, IN (environmental education center)	500,000
Lake Mead NRA, NV (water treatment)	3,839,000
National Underground R.R. Freedom Center	1,000,000
New Bedford Whaling NHP, MA (stabilization)	800,000
Olympic NP—Elwha, WA (water supply)	4,000,000
Padre Island NS, TX (waste water treatment facility)	823,000
Perry's Victory & IPM, OH (rehabilitation)	200,000
Sequoia & Kings Canyon NP, CA (rehabilitation)	5,621,000
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL, MI (parking/restrooms)	800,000
Southwest Penn. Heritage, PA (rehabilitation)	3,000,000
Statue of Liberty NM & Ellis Island, NY/NJ (stabilization)	1,000,000
Timucuan Ecological & Historic Preserve, FL (boat docks)	550,000
Tonto NM, AZ (restrooms/waste-water treatment)	703,000
Wilson's Creek NB, MO (complete library)	250,000
Yellowstone NP, WY (waste-water treatment)	4,690,000
Yosemite NP, CA (waste disposal)	1,850,000
Project total	99,572,000
Emergency/unscheduled housing	13,500,000

Project	*Amount*
Dam Safety	1,440,000
Equipment Replacement	15,000,000
General Management Plans	7,724,000
Special Resource Studies	825,000
Construction Planning	10,195,000
Pre-Planning & Supp. Services	4,500,000
Construction Program Management	17,100,000
Subtotal	70,284,000
Grand Total	169,856,000

The Committee recommends $169,856,000, a decrease of $69,882,000 below the enacted level and $24,144,000 below the request. The Committee commends the Park Service for its construction request this year which clearly focused on health and safety priorities. The Committee has funded 25 of 36 projects recommended in the budget. It has not funded several projects which were not recommended through the Service's priority setting process and two projects that will not be able to expend the funds during the fiscal year.

The Committee was shocked to see additional funding for the FDR Memorial located in Washington, D.C. included in the budget. The Committee had no idea that the Park Service or the Department was involved in discussions about expanding the new memorial. The Committee provided over $40,000,000 for this project which was completed last year. The Committee reminds the Service that not only did the private fundraising effort fall far short of its goals but that the former President requested that a memorial, if built, be no larger than his desk.

The issue of whether FDR should be shown in a wheelchair has been exhaustively debated during the many years dedicated to planning and designing this memorial. For a private group to decide now, after the memorial is complete, that this statue is needed is problematic from a Federal funding perspective. The Committee does not take a position on the inclusion of a statue at this site. However, should it be decided by the appropriate authorities that such a statue would be appropriate, then non-Federal funds should pay for its construction, consistent with Public Law 105–29.

The Committee notes that the Service has made good progress in implementing the construction reforms in the National Academy of Public Administration's report of last year including the significant reduction of in-house staff at the Denver Service Center. Full and successful implementation of this report should be one of the highest priorities of the National Park Service.

Also included in the budget is $2,800,000 to complete the Federal share for the Center for Regional Black Culture at Florida A&M authorized in Public Law 105–138. The Committee recommends $1,000,000 for projects associated with the Blackstone River Valley Heritage Area and $714,000 for Colonial NHP for a one-time connection to local water and sewer lines.

Included in the bill is $4,000,000 for continued rehabilitation projects at the Cuyahoga National Recreation Area and $428,000 for Dayton Aviation NHP for planning of the Huffman Prairie building and for media and educational programs. The Committee has included $500,000 for visitor enhancements at the Depew rec-

reational site within the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, and $500,000 for visitor access at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore.

Also available is $500,000 for projects associated with the Delaware Lehigh National Heritage Area and $2,500,000 to complete the rehabilitation project at the Fort Stanwix NM. The Committee has included $500,000 for a temporary pedestrian bridge at Humpback Bridge along the George Washington Memorial Parkway. The current situation presents a clear danger to both pedestrians and bicycle users.

Included is $1,000,000 to continue the rehabilitation of bathhouses at the Hot Springs NP and $500,000 to complete the existing environmental education center located at Indiana Dunes NL in Indiana. The Committee has provided $200,000 to complete the Perry's Victory and IPM and $800,000 is included for restrooms and additional parking in Sleeping Bear Dunes NL. The Committee has included $550,000 which will complete new docks at the Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve and $250,000 to be matched by private funds to complete a rehabilitation project at the Wilson's Creek NB. Also included is $1,000,000 for the National Underground R.R. Freedom Center in Cincinnati, Ohio. These funds are subject to a non-federal match and an authorization.

Bill language is included under the construction account of the bill in addition to $1,850,000 provided for Yosemite National Park. The language permits the park to contribute 37 percent of the estimated $5,000,000 cost of upgrading the local municipal solid waste disposal plant based on their use of the facility. While this action is highly unusual for the Committee to take, the Park Service assures the Committee that should the State close this facility for health violations, the park would incur a great deal more annually if it had to transport the park's trash to the nearest alternative facility.

The Committee has included the $1,000,000 included in the budget to continue the ongoing stabilization work at Ellis Island. The Committee has also included bill language under the construction section of the bill which would allow the Park Service to retain 100 percent of its share of ferry revenue which has previously been unavailable for their use. This amount is approximately $6,000,000 annually. These funds must be spent for stabilization and rehabilitation and in fiscal year 2001 will be subject to a non-Federal match in order to maximize the funds.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

(RESCISSION)

Appropriation enacted, 1999	−$30,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−30,000,000
Recommended, 2000	−30,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	0
Budget estimate, 2000	0

The Committee recommends the rescission of $30,000,000 in annual contract authority provided by 16 U.S.C. 460l–10a. This authority has not been used in years, and there are no plans to use it in fiscal year 2000.

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$147,925,000
Budget estimate, 2000	172,468,000
Recommended, 2000	102,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	−45,925,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−70,468,000

The Committee recommends $102,000,000 for land acquisition, a decrease of $45,925,000 below the enacted level and $70,468,000 below the fiscal year 2000 budget request. This amount includes $88,800,000 for line item projects, $3,000,000 for emergencies and hardships, $1,200,000 for inholdings and exchanges and $8,500,000 for acquisition management, and $500,000 for State grant administration.

The Committee recommends the following distribution of funds:

Area and State	*Committee recommendation*
Antietam NB (MD)	$2,000,000
Apostle Islands NL (WI)	250,000
Big Cypress NPre (FL)	11,800,000
Biscayne NP (FL)	600,000
Blue Ridge Parkway (NC/VA)	225,000
Boston Harbor Islands NRA (MA)	2,000,000
Cape Cod NS (MA)	2,700,000
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP (MD)	800,000
Cuyahoga Valley NRA (OH)	1,000,000
Ebey's Landing NHR (WA)	1,000,000
Everglades NP (FL)	20,000,000
Gettysburg NMP (PA)	3,525,000
Grants to State (FL)	10,000,000
Ice Age National Scenic Trail (WI)	2,000,000
Indiana Dunes NL (IN)	2,400,000
Keweenaw NHP (MI)	1,750,000
Manassas NB (VA)	400,000
Martin Luther King Jr. NHS (GA)	5,000,000
Monocacy NB (MD)	1,500,000
Olympic NP (WA)	2,500,000
Paoli Battlefield (PA)	1,250,000
Pecos NHP (NM)	1,800,000
Prince William Forest Park (VA)	1,000,000
Saguaro NP (AZ)	2,800,000
Santa Monica Mts. NRA (CA)	2,000,000
Stones River NB (TN)	3,000,000
Virgin Islands NP (St. John's) (VI)	3,000,000
Weir Farm NHS (CT)	2,500,000
Subtotal	88,800,000
Emergency & Hardship	3,000,000
Inholdings & Exchanges	1,200,000
Acquisition Management	8,500,000
State Grant Administration	500,000
Total	102,000,000

The Committee has included $32,400,000 which will complete the purchase of land within the boundaries of the Everglades National Park, Big Cypress National Preserve and Biscayne National Park which are all considered a part of the South Florida Restoration Project. In addition, the Committee has included $10,000,000 for grants to the State of Florida to further this initiative subject to a fifty percent match of newly appropriated non-Federal funds. The Committee notes that as of June 1, 1999, $53,000,000 in Federal

land acquisition funds for South Florida remains unobligated as well as $60,000,000 provided to the State of Florida for acquisitions. These new funds are also directly tied to a legislatively binding agreement between Federal and non-Federal partners which clearly sets out a guaranteed water supply to the National Parks and other natural areas including Florida Bay. Bill language is included under the land acquisition section of the bill.

The Committee has provided $2,000,000 to help complete the Backbone Trail in the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area contingent on an equal match from non-Federal sources specifically for the acquisition of the Backbone Trail. Also included in the bill is $2,000,000 to purchase the final island as part of the Boston Harbor Islands NRA in Massachusetts. This amount is contingent upon a $3,000,000 match by the State.

Funds provided for the Paoli Battlefield are contingent upon authorization and a fifty percent non-federal match.

The Committee has included bill language under the land acquisition account which modifies the reprogramming guidelines to allow the acceptance of offers to sell for more than the appraised value for tracts with an appraised value of $50,000 or less.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The United States Geological Survey was established by an act of Congress on March 3, 1879 to provide a permanent Federal agency to conduct the systematic and scientific "classification of the public lands, and examination of the geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the National domain". The USGS is the Federal Government's largest earth-science research agency, the Nation's largest civilian mapmaking agency, and the primary source of data on the Nation's surface and ground water resources. Its activities include conducting detailed assessments of the energy and mineral potential of the Nation's land and offshore areas; investigating and issuing warnings of earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, landslides, and other and hydrologic hazards; research on the geologic structure of the Nation; studies of the geologic features, structure, processes, and history of other planets of our solar system; topographic surveys of the Nation and preparation of topographic and thematic maps and related cartographic products; development and production of digital cartographic data bases and products; collection on a routine basis of data on the quantity, quality, and use of surface and ground water; research in hydraulics and hydrology; the coordination of all Federal water data acquisition; the scientific understanding and technologies needed to support the sound management and conservation of our Nation's biological resources; and the application of remotely sensed data to the development of new cartographic, geologic, and hydrologic research techniques for natural resources planning and management.

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$798,896,000
Budget estimate, 2000	838,485,000
Recommended, 2000	820,444,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	+21,548,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−18,041,000

Over the past few budget cycles, the Committee has noted that the Survey's budget submissions have emphasized a number of new activities outside of the traditional mission of the Survey, and to the detriment of some of the long-standing core mission areas. These new programs have focused on topics such as: coordination of hazard information delivery, and real-time water quality data delivery. In the Committee's opinion, this "initiative du jour" approach to budgeting is having a negative impact on the Survey's ability to perform quality research in support of its basic mission, and has resulted in some glaring inconsistencies in policy.

For example, in fiscal year 1999 funding for the Administration's Clean Water Action Plan was the Survey's highest priority, but in the 2000 budget submission the Survey proposed reductions to its clean water programs. At the same time, budgets for such traditional areas as: coastal and marine research, mineral resource surveys, cooperation with state water agencies, streamgauging, map production and revision, and studies of species and habitats have been proposed for decreases.

The Committee is concerned about this apparent trend and directs that the Survey provide a statement defining the Survey's vision of its future role. This analysis should emphasize the major topical areas that are central to the Survey's mission and the types of activities that are needed to fulfill that mission. The Survey should comment on its role in collecting, managing, and disseminating long-term data sets for current and future management and understanding of the environment; its role in fundamental research to advance the understanding of processes; and its role in assessing the status and trends of hazards, resources and the environment. The Committee believes that the Survey's mission should continue to be a primary provider of scientific research, basic data, and assessments, and not shift its focus to becoming an information agency disseminating and coordinating the work of others.

The Committee further directs the Survey to comment on the status of its investments in its long-term viability. These investments should include, at a minimum: (1) hiring of new staff to keep the agency current with emerging science and technology and building a group of experts who will carry forward the traditions of scientific excellence into the future; (2) ongoing training of existing staff to upgrade their knowledge and skills; (3) investments in new scientific instruments for field and laboratory work with improved accuracy or timeliness; (4) investment in facilities (new or renovated laboratories and offices); and (5) investments in information technology to enhance scientific computation and delivery of USGS data to users. The Survey should comment on recent trends in these investments and the potential impact that these levels of investment will have on the future ability of the Survey to carry out its mission. In its FY 2001 budget submission the Survey

should comment on how the proposed budget serves to foster the mission of the Survey over the coming decades.

The Committee does not approve the Survey's request to establish a new "Integrated Science" (place based and DOI science) budget activity, but does concur with the Survey's proposal for a new "Science Support" and "Facilities" budget activity. The Committee believes that restructuring the budget is an iterative process and the decision not to establish an "Integrated Science" budget activity does not preclude the Survey from proposing future modifications to its budget structure. The Committee believes that the Survey did not adequately gather support for its budget restructuring proposals with its partners, and as a result the majority of comments from Survey partners were in opposition to the restructuring proposals.

With respect to integrated science, the Committee believes that this is primarily a management issue and not a function of the structure of the budget. The Committee is dismayed to learn that the Survey does not currently engage in integrated science. Integrated science is not a new paradigm, and as such, the Survey should already be doing both coordinated and integrated science projects in support of Survey programs across its four divisions, with other Interior bureaus, and with other Federal agencies. The Committee is convinced that if the Survey's top leadership were committed to doing integrated science then any institutional barriers to integrated science would be easily overcome.

The Committee recommends $820,444,000 for surveys, investigations, and research, an increase of $21,548,000 above the 1999 level and $18,041,000 below the budget request.

The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1999 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
National Mapping Program				
National data collection and integration	63,858	58,125	56,854	-7,004
Earth science information management and delivery	36,388	43,700	34,450	-1,938
Geographic research and applications	38,069	33,609	36,306	-1,763
Subtotal, National Mapping Program	138,315	135,434	127,610	-10,705
Geologic Hazards, Resource and Processes				
Geologic hazards assessments	76,369	68,810	69,210	-7,159
Geologic landscape and coastal assessments	74,091	60,701	65,765	-8,326
Geologic resource assessments	88,690	69,106	75,106	-13,584
Subtotal, Geologic Hazards, Resource & Processes	239,150	198,617	210,081	-29,069
Water Resources Investigations				
Water resources assessment and research	104,433	88,298	91,531	-12,902
Water data collection and management	29,528	20,790	27,852	-1,676
Federal-State program	70,137	58,356	60,856	-9,281
Water resources research institutes	5,055	5,062	5,062	+7
Subtotal, Water Resources Investigations	209,153	172,506	185,301	-23,852
Biological Research				
Biological research and monitoring	138,521	97,734	113,444	-25,077
Biological information management and delivery	11,443	14,550	10,550	-893
Cooperative research units	12,497	12,680	13,680	+1,183
Subtotal, Biological Research	162,461	124,964	137,674	-24,787
General administration	27,308	---	---	-27,308
Facilities	21,509	---	---	-21,509
Integrated science	---	47,686	---	---
Science support	---	73,996	73,996	+73,996
Facilities	---	85,282	85,782	+85,782
Emergency appropriations	1,000	---	---	-1,000
Total, United States Geological Survey	798,895	838,485	820,444	+21,548

National mapping program.—The Committee recommends $127,610,000 for the national mapping program, a decrease of

$7,824,000 below the budget request and a decrease of $10,705,000 below the 1999 level, including increases from the 1999 level of $2,510,000 for fixed costs and $2,500,000 for data archiving, $450,000 for real time hazards, $500,000 for amphibian research, and $100,000 for hyperspectral remote sensing and synthetic aperture research in Yellowstone Park. As part of the Survey's budget restructuring proposal $9,050,000 is transferred to the new science support activity and $7,715,000 is transferred to the new facilities activity. Within the recommendation the Committee has provided $3,000,000 for the Gateway to the Future—Ohio pilot.

The Committee has provided the additional $100,000 to support the use of NASA hyperspectral remote sensing and synthetic aperture radar for scientific research into riverine and riparian ecosystems in and around Yellowstone National Park.

Geologic hazards, resources and processes.—The Committee recommends $210,081,000 for geologic hazards, resources, and processes, an increase of $11,464,000 above the budget request and a decrease of $29,069,000 below the 1999 level, including increases above the 1999 level of $5,384,000 for fixed costs, $2,400,000 for real time hazards ($400,000 for landslides, $1,600,000 for earthquakes, and $400,000 for geomagnetism), and $500,000 for coastal geology, and decreases of $2,000,000 for the minerals at risk program, and $250,000 for Hawaiian Volcano program. As part of the Surveys budget restructuring proposal $11,744,000 is transferred to the new science support activity and $23,359,000 is transferred to the new facilities activity.

The Committee continues to believe that the Survey's highest hazards related priority should be to continue to upgrade its various hazards monitoring networks, to acquire quality hazards information, and to engage in quality research. As part of an overall funding strategy for the Survey, the Committee continues to support policies whose aim it is to provide quality information to as wide a range of users as possible. However, as noted earlier, given current funding constraints the Committee is convinced that the Survey should first invest in its core research programs. In this light, the Committee has provided funding for the Survey's "Real Time Hazards" initiative but does not agree to provide any resources for the Administration's proposed "Disaster Information Network".

The Committee has provided the additional $500,000 to the Coastal Geology program to undertake a pilot project using the Light Distance and Ranging (LIDAR) technology to assist compliance with the listing of Chinook Salmon and Summer Chum Salmon under the Endangered Species Act. These funds should be used in cooperation with Kitsap County to map draining systems, stream systems, and to identify potentially unstable slopes. This information is important for restoring and maintaining healthy habitats for these threatened fish species.

The Committee is concerned over the lack of attention given to the Survey's landslide program. Because of this concern, the Survey is directed to develop by September 15, 2000, a comprehensive strategy, including the estimated costs associated with addressing the widespread landslide hazards facing the Nation. The preparation of this strategy should include the involvement of all parties

having responsibility for dealing with the problems associated with landslides.

Water resources investigations.—The Committee recommends $185,301,000 for water resources assessments and research, an increase of $12,795,000 above the budget request and a decrease of $23,852,000 below the 1999 level, including increases from the 1999 level of $6,330,000 for fixed costs, $2,500,000 for real time hazards, and $500,000 for amphibian research, and decreases of $998,000 for watershed modeling, $250,000 for an endocrine disrupter study at Lake Mead and $100,000 for ground water monitoring in Hawaii. As part of the Survey's budget restructuring proposal $16,443,000 is transferred to the new science support activity and $15,391,000 is transferred to the new facilities activity.

Biological research.—The Committee recommends $137,674,000 for biological research an increase of $12,710,000 above the budget request and a decrease of $24,787,000 below the 1999 level, including increases from the 1999 level of $3,757,000 for fixed costs, $2,000,000 for amphibian research, and $1,000,000 for the cooperative research units, and decreases of $6,600,000 for the Alaska grant, $1,000,000 for the incinerator replacement, and a transfer of $300,000 for the San Marcos field station transfer to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. As part of the Survey's budget restructuring proposal $8,605,000 is transferred to the new science support activity and $15,039,000 is transferred to the new facilities activity.

The Committee understands that with the additional resources being provided in fiscal year 2000 the Survey can fill all of the remaining vacancies that exist at the cooperative research units. Therefore, the Committee directs the Survey to use these additional resources to fill as many existing positions as possible and in the shortest time practicable.

The Committee encourages the experts at the USGS to begin discussions with the National Water Trust (Trust), a public-private consortium in Chattanooga, Tennessee, about the feasibility of the Trust acting as a regional coordinator for invasive species. It is the intention of the Trust to leverage private sector funding as a mechanism to address the serious problems of invasive species at a regional level. Within 6 months of enactment of this Act the Survey should report back to the Committee about the feasibility of the Trust acting as a regional coordinator for information management, research, and the implementation of a coordinated invasive species strategy.

Science support.—The Committee recommends $73,996,000 for science support, the same as the budget request and an increase of $46,688,000 above the 1999 level, including increases from the 1999 level of $1,547,000 for fixed costs, and a transfer of $45,141,000 which is a net of $701,000 transferred from the science support activity into the facilities activity. This is the first fiscal year in which all science support activities will be funded under one activity. The Committee has taken this action to ensure that the internal Survey policy of assessing each individual division is discontinued. This new budget structure insures both truth in budgeting, and also ensures that Survey partners will no longer be assessed for the total uncontrollable cost associated with a given research project.

Facilities.—The Committee recommends $85,782,000 for facilities, an increase of $500,000 from the budget request and $64,273,000 above the 1999 level, including an increase from the 1999 level of $68,000 for fixed costs, $1,500,000 for backlog maintenance, $500,000 to address the deteriorating conditions at the Wellsboro lab, a transfer of $21,509,000 from the old facility activity, and a transfer of $62,205,000 which includes the transfer of $701,000 from science support to facilities. These are funds included in the old budget structure under general administration.

MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE

The Minerals Management Service is responsible for collecting, distributing, accounting and auditing revenues from mineral leases on Federal and Indian lands. In fiscal year 2000, MMS expects to collect and distribute about $4 billion from more than 80,000 active Federal and Indian leases. In addition, about $75 million in unpaid and underpaid royalties are expected to be collected through the MMS audit and negotiated settlement programs.

The MMS also manages the offshore energy and mineral resources on the Nation's Outer Continental Shelf. To date, the OCS program has been focused primarily on oil and gas leasing. Over the past few years, MMS has begun exploring the possible development of other marine mineral resources, especially sand and gravel.

With the passage of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, MMS assumed increased responsibility for oil spill research, including the promotion of increased oil spill response capabilities, and for oil spill financial responsibility certifications of offshore platforms and pipelines.

ROYALTY AND OFFSHORE MINERALS MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$117,902,000
Budget estimate, 2000	110,082,000
Recommended, 2000	110,082,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	−7,820,000
Budget estimate, 2000	0

The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 1999 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
OCS Lands				
Leasing and environmental program	35,352	35,889	35,889	+537
Resource evaluation	23,433	22,323	22,323	-1,110
Regulatory program	39,290	42,508	42,508	+3,218
Information management program	14,190	14,507	14,507	+317
Subtotal, OCS Lands	112,265	115,227	115,227	+2,962
Royalty Management				
Valuation and operations	33,623	39,407	39,407	+5,784
Compliance	36,468	42,439	42,439	+5,971
Indian allottee refunds	15	15	15	---
Program services office	2,623	2,708	2,708	+85
Subtotal, Royalty Management	72,729	84,569	84,569	+11,840
General Administration				
Executive direction	1,870	1,925	1,925	+55
Policy and management improvement	3,740	3,870	3,870	+130
Administrative operations	12,592	13,546	13,546	+954
General support services	14,706	14,945	14,945	+239
Subtotal, General Administration	32,908	34,286	34,286	+1,378
Use of receipts	-100,000	-124,000	-124,000	-24,000
Total, Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management	117,902	110,082	110,082	-7,820

The Committee recommends $110,082,000 for royalty and offshore minerals management, the same as the budget request and $7,820,000 below the 1999 level. The Committee recommendation includes an overall decrease in appropriated funds which is being offset by the use of an additional $24,000,000 in excess receipts in the OCS lands activity.

The Committee included an increase of $5,000,000 to continue development and implementation of the Royalty Management Program reengineering project. This is the second phase of a multiyear effort that will provide benefits to the Federal government, states, and Indian tribes through reduced program costs and improved program operations. In addition, the simplified reporting schemes envisioned in the reengineering effort are expected to save the minerals industry millions of dollars through reduced reporting burden.

The Committee expects the Service to work with the Center for Marine Resources and Environmental Technology at the University of Mississippi to determine the extent to which the Center's expertise could assist in resource assessments relating to potential hydrate production in Federal waters. The Service should coordinate with the U.S. Geological Survey and the Department of Energy's Office of Fossil Energy Research and Development with respect to using the Center's expertise in this area.

Bill language.—Bill language has been included under General Provisions, Department of the Interior to prohibit the use of funds for Outer Continental Shelf leasing activities in several areas. The leasing restrictions included for fiscal year 2000 are the same as those in previous fiscal years. The Administration has supported continuing these provisions for another year, while updating the language to conform to the current five-year plan. The areas covered by the Committee's recommendation include Northern, Central and Southern California, the North Atlantic, Washington-Oregon, Florida, the Mid and South Atlantic, and the North Aleutian Basin in Alaska. The revision proposed by the Administration, and included by the Committee, reflects the inclusion in the five-year plan of a sale in a small area offshore Florida and Alabama that

was previously under moratoria. Language is also included ensuring that the full amount of excess receipts will be available.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$6,118,000
Budget estimate, 2000	6,118,000
Recommended, 2000	6,118,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	0
Budget estimate, 2000	0

The Committee recommends $6,118,000, to be 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. The Committee recommendation is equal to the budget request.

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 protected during those operations and that the land is adequately reclaimed once mining is completed. The OSM accomplishes this mission by providing grants 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 fund account, the OSM provides environmental restoration at abandoned coal mines using tonnage-based fees collected from current coal production operations. In their unreclaimed condition these abandoned sites may endanger public health and safety or prevent the beneficial use of land and water resources.

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriation enacted, 1999	93,078,000
Budget estimate, 2000	94,391,000
Recommended, 2000	95,693,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	+2,615,000
Budget estimate, 2000	+1,302,000

The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1999 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Environmental restoration	144	150	150	+6
Environmental protection	70,018	70,718	72,218	+2,200
Technology development and transfer	11,300	11,589	11,500	+200
Financial management	511	525	525	+14
Executive direction	11,105	11,409	11,300	+195
Subtotal, Regulation and Technology	93,078	94,391	95,693	+2,615
Civil penalties	275	275	275	---
Total, Regulation and Technology	93,353	94,666	95,968	+2,615

The Committee recommends $95,693,000 for Regulation and technology, an increase of $1,302,000 above the request and

$2,615,000 above the 1999 level. The increased funding should cover the OSM fixed cost increases. The Committee has also added $1,500,000 to the environmental protection activity by transferring $1,000,000 from the AML clean streams cooperative agreement program and $500,000 from the AML fee compliance program. This transfer will help the States and Tribes meet their increased demand and workload requirements as well as State uncontrollable fixed costs relating to State and Tribal regulatory grants. The increase to the State regulatory grant program brings the funding for that activity to $52,200,000.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$185,416,000
Budget estimate, 2000	211,158,000
Recommended, 2000	196,458,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	+11,042,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−14,700,000

The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1999 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Environmental restoration	170,140	195,469	181,269	+11,129
Technology development and transfer	3,473	3,536	3,536	+63
Financial management	5,860	6,040	5,540	-320
Executive direction	5,943	6,113	6,113	+170
Total, Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	185,416	211,158	196,458	+11,042

The Committee recommends $196,458,000 for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation fund, $14,700,000 below the request and an increase of $11,042,000 above the 1999 level. The Committee recognizes the great amount of reclamation work that remains to be done, as well as some of the terrible health, safety and environmental problems caused by this situation. The Committee has provided a substantial increase to this program, and has increased the authority for the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative to a total of $8,000,000. The increased funding should cover the OSM fixed cost increases. The Committee has not approved the Administration's request to insert bill language altering the formula for distributing the increased funding provided for AML activities. In order to assist the State regulatory programs which have had static funding for several years, the Committee has transferred $1,000,000 from the environmental restoration activity and $500,000 from the fee compliance portion of the financial management activity to the regulation and technology appropriation. The Committee has also added $300,000 in new funds above the 1999 level to provide a grant specifically for the purpose of conducting a demonstration project in western Pennsylvania to determine the efficacy of improving water quality by removing metals from eligible waters polluted by acid mine drainage.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Bureau of Indian Affairs was created in 1824; its mission is founded on a government-to-government relationship and trust responsibility that results from treaties with Native groups. The Bureau delivers services to over one million Native Americans

through 12 area offices and 83 agency offices. In addition, the Bureau provides education programs to Native Americans through the operation of 118 day schools, 48 boarding schools, and 14 dormitories. Lastly, the Bureau administers more than 46 million acres of tribally owned land.

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$1,584,124,000
Budget estimate, 2000	1,694,387,000
Recommended, 1999	1,631,050,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	+46,926,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−63,337,000

The Committee recommends $1,631,050,000 for the operation of Indian programs, an increase of $46,926,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level and a decrease of $63,337,000 from the budget estimate. The Committee agrees to all internal transfers and budget structure changes proposed by the BIA in the budget request. As a result of significant budgetary constraints arising from the balanced budget agreement limited funding has been provided to address the Bureau's uncontrollable cost increases to provide the same level of services to the tribes as that provided during fiscal year 1999. In addition to uncontrollable cost increases, the Committee has provided limited funding increases for priority programs. The Committee has taken this action so as to provide enough room in the budget to fund fully the Administration's request to fix the long-standing problems associated with management of the Indian trust funds. The Committee is convinced that for the first time there exists a nexus between the Administration, the Department of the Interior, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Congress to implement fully the High Level Implementation Plan and put in place the necessary accounting systems, records management, people, and training to provide Indian account holders with accurate statements of their resources.

The Committee did not provide any funds for the Administration's school bonding initiative. The Committee notes that before any money can be provided for this new program, the legislative Committees of jurisdiction in the House and Senate need to first enact the tax credit portion of the initiative. Without the tax provisions, tribes have no authority to issue these types of school bonds. At such time as the tax provisions are enacted into law, the Committee will reconsider its decision not to provide funding for the school bonding initiative.

The Committee has made a number of changes to the Operation of Indian Programs (OIP) account bill language. These changes are not meant to signal a reduction in the number of programs in OIP, nor are they meant to limit the types of programs within OIP. The Committee's intent is simply to condense the language.

The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 1999 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Tribal Priority Allocations				
Tribal government	347,782	362,382	348,650	+868
Human services	151,379	154,262	150,214	-1,165
Education	52,675	51,106	51,106	-1,569
Public safety and justice	4,220	1,391	1,391	-2,829
Community development	39,240	39,884	39,884	+644
Resources management	53,547	54,852	54,852	+1,305
Trust services	27,631	28,739	28,739	+1,108
General administration	22,284	23,273	23,273	+989
Standard assessment methodology work group	250	250	250	---
Subtotal, Tribal Priority Allocations	699,008	716,139	698,359	-649
Other Recurring Programs				
Human services	---	500	---	---
Education				
School operations				
Forward-funded	389,307	412,664	400,010	+10,703
Other school operations	86,779	90,904	88,717	+1,938
Subtotal, School operations	476,086	503,568	488,727	+12,641
Continuing education	31,311	38,411	32,311	+1,000
Subtotal, Education	507,397	541,979	521,038	+13,641
Resources management	34,642	37,717	38,516	+3,874
Subtotal, Other Recurring Programs	542,039	580,196	559,554	+17,515
Non-Recurring Programs				
Tribal government	250	250	250	---
Community development	100	---	---	-100
Resources management	30,912	32,414	31,859	+947
Trust services	32,888	38,526	33,097	+209
Subtotal, Non-Recurring Programs	64,150	71,190	65,206	+1,056
Total, Tribal Budget System	1,305,197	1,367,525	1,323,119	+17,922
BIA Operations				
Central Office Operations				
Tribal government	2,628	3,082	3,082	+454
Human services	866	1,295	1,295	+429
Community development	837	853	853	+16
Resources management	3,108	3,387	3,387	+279
Trust services	2,070	2,114	2,114	+44
General administration				
Education program management	2,297	2,349	2,349	+52
Other general administration	33,933	34,670	34,670	+737
Subtotal, General administration	36,230	37,019	37,019	+789
Subtotal, Central Office Operations	45,739	47,750	47,750	+2,011
Area Office Operations				
Tribal government	1,354	1,431	1,431	+77
Human services	3,263	3,011	3,011	-252
Community development	805	833	833	+28
Resources management	3,175	3,242	3,242	+67
Trust services	10,710	9,613	11,108	+398
General administration	23,633	24,313	24,313	+680
Subtotal, Area Office Operations	42,940	42,443	43,938	+998
Special Programs and Pooled Overhead				
Education	14,258	15,670	14,770	+512
Public safety and justice	98,558	141,165	121,165	+22,607
Community development	3,916	3,545	4,019	+103
Resources management	1,320	1,320	1,320	---
General administration	72,196	74,969	74,969	+2,773
Subtotal, Special Programs and Pooled Overhead	190,248	236,669	216,243	+25,995
Total, BIA Operations	278,927	326,862	307,931	+29,004
Total, Operation of Indian Programs	1,584,124	1,694,387	1,631,050	+46,926

Tribal priority allocations.—The Committee recommends $698,395,000 for tribal priority allocations, a decrease of $17,780,000 below the budget request and a decrease of $649,000 below the 1999 level, including increases above the 1999 level of $13,661,000 for fixed costs and $5,000,000 for the Indian Self-Determination Fund, and decreases of $120,000 for employee displacement costs and $19,190,000 resulting from internal transfers.

The Committee has concerns about reprogramming and transfer actions that would frustrate the Committee's support for trust system improvements. Therefore, real estate services and real estate appraisal funds within Tribal Priority Allocations are not to be re-

programmed without Committee approval. Further, probate backlog reduction funds within Non-recurring Programs and land records improvement funds within Area Office Operations are not available for transfer into the base budget of any tribe.

The Committee established the BIA/Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA) work group to analyze the distribution of TPA funds and to develop a new distribution method if warranted. The work group was directed also to analyze and develop a methodology for measuring tribal needs on a program-by-program basis. The Committee has not as yet received the TPA report, but has received a separate tribal report. If the tribes did not agree with the Bureau's analysis and recommendations they could have written a minority opinion as an addendum to the official report. However, when resources were provided for this effort, the Committee did not envision that Federal funds would be allocated to the tribal representatives of the work group so that they could develop their own study.

The Committee believes that this was an unwarranted use of these funds, and expects the Bureau to maintain tighter control and oversight in the future. The Committee believes that tribal participation in these efforts is concluded, but what this process has shown is that the Bureau needs to provide better and faster responses to this Committee and other Committees of the Congress. Therefore, $250,000 provided under TPA is specifically identified for the establishment of an office of policy analysis and planning in support of program reform efforts, and to provide more timely response to the Congress where policy analysis is needed. Within 60 days of enactment of this Act, the Bureau is to provide to the Committee an assessment of its most pressing policy issues and a work plan detailing what specific projects the Bureau will undertake during fiscal year 2000.

Other recurring programs.—The Committee recommends $559,554,000 for other recurring programs, a decrease of $20,642,000 from the budget request and an increase of $17,515,000 above the 1999 level, including increases from the 1999 level of $8,378,000 for fixed costs, $5,000,000 for Indian School Equalization Program (ISEP) funds, $1,000,000 for the Tribally Controlled Community Colleges, $3,062,000 for the timber-fish-wildlife project in Washington State. This increase provides a total program level of $4,000,000, and $75,000 resulting from internal transfers.

Non-recurring programs.—The Committee recommends $65,206,000 for non-recurring programs, a decrease of $5,984,000 from the budget request and an increase of $1,056,000 above the 1999 level, including increases from the 1999 level of $737,000 for fixed costs, $592,000 for Gila River Farms, and $100,000 for the Lake Roosevelt Council, and decreases of $100,000 for the St. Augustine Center and $273,000 resulting from internal transfers.

Within the $3,000,000 provided for the "jobs in the woods" initiative, $400,000 should continue to be used by the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission for the Wildstock Restoration Initiative.

Central office operations.—The Committee recommends $47,750,000 for central office operations, the same as the budget request and an increase of $2,011,000 above the 1999 level, including increases from the 1999 level of $1,019,000 for fixed costs,

$592,000 resulting from internal transfers, and $400,000 to establish a coordinating office for alcohol and substance abuse.

Area office operations.—The Committee recommends $43,938,000 for area office operations, an increase of $1,495,000 above the budget request and an increase of $998,000 above the 1999 level, including an increase from the 1999 level of $1,457,000 for fixed costs and a decrease of $459,000 resulting from internal transfers.

Special programs and pooled overhead.—The Committee recommends $216,243,000 for special programs and pooled overhead, a decrease of $20,426,000 below the budget request and an increase of $25,995,000 above the 1999 level, including increases from the 1999 level of $6,740,000 for fixed costs and $19,255,000 resulting from internal transfers.

Within the funds provided for special programs and pooled overhead, $108,000 is provided for the United Sioux Tribe Development Corporation, $524,000 for the National Ironworkers Training Program, and $100,000 for the continuation of the Cooperative Distance Learning Telecommunications project with the Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute and Lockheed Martin Corporation.

In fiscal year 2000, the Bureau should continue to pay for and provide for current levels of service to the Office of Special Trustee (OST) for Information Resource Management systems and other contractual costs to support existing mainframe computers, licenses, and other costs similar to previous years. The Committee recognizes that BIA's IRM resources are limited and that system enhancements may be needed by both BIA and OST trust systems. The Committee expects that investments in information technology will be implemented in a coordinated and cost effective manner that ensures no duplication of resources between BIA and OST, particularly in the area of telecommunications.

Bill language.—Bill language has been included under the Bureau's Administrative Provisions to allow tribes to return their appropriated funds to the Bureau for redistribution; while not limiting the ability of a tribe to seek future funding. Bill language has also been included under General Provisions, Department of the Interior which makes permanent the provision that limits payment of contract support costs to contracts under the jurisdiction of the Department.

Bill language is included under Department of the Interior General Provisions, to allow the Department to appoint Administrative Law Judges for time-limited appointments in order to reduce and eventually eliminate the backlog of Indian probate cases. Currently, the Department has in excess 7,000 cases to be probated. This flexibility will allow for the hiring of experienced attorneys on a part time basis, temporary or other appointment status to meet the challenges of eliminating the probate backlog.

The Department and the Bureau are to be commended for aggressively reviewing the current procedures for adjudicating Indian probate cases. The Committee expects the results of that review to result in streamlined procedures, and if necessary, substantive legislative changes.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$123,421,000
Budget estimate, 2000	174,258,000
Recommended, 2000	126,023,000
Comparison:.	
Appropriation, 1999	+2,602,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−48,235,000

The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1999 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Education	60,400	108,377	60,503	+103
Public safety and justice	5,550	5,564	5,564	+14
Resources management	49,620	51,823	51,823	+2,203
General administration	2,146	2,175	2,175	+29
Construction management	5,705	6,319	5,958	+253
Total, Construction	123,421	174,258	126,023	+2,602

Education.—The Committee recommends $60,503,000 for education construction a decrease of $47,874,000 below the budget request and an increase of $103,000 above the 1999 level for fixed costs. This funding level provides $17,485,000 to begin construction of the Seba Dalkai Boarding School and the Shiprock Alternative School which are the next two schools on the priority list. The Bureau should report back to the Committee as soon as practicable with its recommendation on how these funds should be allocated. Even though the Administration has a policy of funding the total cost of a school construction in the year the project is being proposed, the Committee is concerned that this policy results in schools being funded out of order with the Bureau's own school construction priority list. The Committee believes that the Administration needs to be more sensitive to those tribes who have waited years until their school is next on the priority list and those tribes who are still waiting to get on the priority list. The Committee does not agree with the Bureau's request to reduce the FI&R funding level by $4,000,000. Given the significant maintenance backlog in the Bureau's school system the Committee has restored this proposed cut.

The Committee has continued bill language carried since fiscal year 1995 related to implementing the process to award grants for construction of new schools or facilities improvement and repair projects in excess of $100,000. The language ensures that the Department can continue to implement the grant process while the permanent implementation process is under development in fiscal year 2000.

The Committee expects the Department and the Bureau of Indian Affairs to continue to work cooperatively with the tribes in the development of a final implementation process. Given that the language is clear concerning negotiating the schedule of payments, the Committee has not continued the language limiting payments to two per year.

The Committee has been advised that the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Department of Justice, the Puyallup tribe, and the Chief Leschi school have reached a settlement on overpayment of Chief Leschi school expenses. Collection of these overpayments will occur

over the next several years and the Committee expects that these funds be used to support school construction.

Public safety and justice.—The Committee recommends $5,564,000 for public safety and justice, the same as the budget request and an increase above the 1999 level of $14,000 for fixed costs.

Resources management.—The Committee recommends $51,823,000 for resources management, the same as the budget request and an increase of $2,203,000 above the 1999 level, including increases from the 1999 level of $190,000 for fixed costs and $2,013,000 for the safety of dams program.

General administration.—The Committee recommends $8,133,000 for general administration and construction management, a decrease of $361,000 below the budget request and an increase of $282,000 above the 1999 level for fixed costs.

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$28,882,000
Budget estimate, 2000	28,401,000
Recommended, 2000	25,901,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	−2,981,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−2,500,000

The Committee recommends $25,901,000 for Indian land and water claim settlements and miscellaneous payments to Indians, a decrease of $2,500,000 from the budget request and a decrease of $2,981,000, from the 1999 level. The Committee recommendation includes $625,000 for White Earth, $246,000 for Hoopa-Yurok, $25,000,000 for the Ute settlement, and $30,000 for Pyramid Lake.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$5,001,000
Budget estimate, 2000	5,008,000
Recommended, 2000	5,008,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	+7,000
Budget estimate, 2000	0

The Committee recommends $5,008,000 for the Indian guaranteed loan program the same as the budget request and an increase of $7,000 from the 1999 level.

INDIAN LAND CONSOLIDATION PILOT

This account was funded in fiscal year 1999 under the Bureau of Indian Affairs but, to consolidate all trust reform activities, it is moved to the Office of Special Trustee for American Indians for fiscal year 2000.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

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, U.S. Virgin Islands and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands (CNMI) and also the three freely associated States: the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMA) 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.

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$66,175,000
Budget estimate, 2000	68,075,000
Recommended, 2000	66,320,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	+145,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−1,755,000

The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1999 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Territorial Assistance				
Office of Insular Affairs	3,849	4,249	3,994	+145
Technical assistance	5,661	5,661	5,661	---
Maintenance assistance fund	2,300	2,300	2,300	---
Brown tree snake	2,100	2,600	2,100	---
Insular management controls	1,491	1,491	1,491	---
Coral reef initiative	---	1,000	---	---
Subtotal, Territorial Assistance	15,401	17,301	15,546	+145
American Samoa				
Operations grants	23,054	23,054	23,054	---
Northern Marianas				
Covenant grants	27,720	27,720	27,720	---
Total, Assistance to Territories	66,175	68,075	66,320	+145

Territorial Assistance.—The Committee recommends $15,546,000, which is $1,755,000 below the request and $145,000 above the 1999 level. The Committee continues to feel that the small, focused grants awarded through the technical assistance program are some of the most cost effective ways of helping the territories and freely associated states. The Committee is encouraged by work on the brown tree snake, and has maintained the increases provided in each of the past two years. The Committee has not been adequately informed about the role of the Department and the OIA in the new coral reef initiative. The Committee will wait to fund this new work until a clear package is developed which clarifies various Federal agency roles, including the Department of the Interior, and the territorial governments and the governments of the freely associated states.

American Samoa.—The Committee recommends $23,054,000, which is equal to the request and the 1999 level for operations grants. The Committee remains very concerned about continuing fiscal problems in American Samoa. The Committee will wait on innovative funding schemes for the American Samoa government until it takes more decisive action to control its costs and payroll, and enhance its revenues in accordance with the previous recommendations from the joint working group and any new financial recovery plan that may be developed.

Guam.—The Committee notes the $4,580,000 payment to Guam using Covenant grant funds is to address the impact resulting from the implementation of the compact of Free Association.

Northern Mariana Islands/Covenant grants.—The Committee recommends $27,720,000, which is equal to the request and the 1999 level for CNMI covenant grants. The Committee remains very concerned about the labor and immigration situation in the CNMI. The Committee will be working with the GAO as it evaluates the CNMI economy as directed by the Committee last year. The Committee is encouraged by the very recent efforts of the CNMI to implement the capital improvement program. The Committee has deferred $5,000,000 for CNMI construction by extending the terms of Public Law 94–241 relative to CNMI an additional year so that this amount will be provided to CNMI in fiscal year 2003. At the rate that CNMI is obligating construction grants, a reduction of this amount in the current fiscal year should have no harmful impacts on its construction plans. CNMI payments for fiscal years 2001 and 2002 shall remain at $11,000,000. However, if the CNMI does not make progress on its capital investments, as well as its labor and immigration problems, the Committee may revisit these fund distributions in the future.

The Committee has provided bill language to redirect this $5,000,000 in mandatory funding during fiscal year 2000 for additional compact assistance for Guam.

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$20,930,000
Budget estimate, 2000	20,545,000
Recommended, 2000	20,545,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	−385,000
Budget estimate, 2000	0

The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1999 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Compact of Free Association - Federal services	7,354	7,354	7,354	---
Mandatory payments - program grant assistance	12,000	12,000	12,000	---
Enewetak support	1,576	1,191	1,191	-385
Total, Compact of Free Association	20,930	20,545	20,545	-385

The Committee recommends $20,545,000, which is the same as the request and $385,000 below the 1999 level. The Committee has reduced the Enewetak support payment as requested by the Administration.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$64,686,000
Budget estimate, 2000	63,064,000
Recommended, 2000	62,864,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	−1,822,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−200,000

The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 1999 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Departmental direction	11,579	11,865	11,665	+86
Management and coordination	21,598	22,780	22,780	+1,182
Hearings and appeals	7,213	8,047	8,047	+834
Central services	18,485	19,527	19,527	+1,042
Bureau of Mines workers compensation/unemployment	811	845	845	+34
Glacier Bay fishing buyout	5,000	---	---	-5,000
Total, Departmental Management	64,686	63,064	62,864	-1,822

The Committee recommends $62,864,000 for fiscal year 2000, $1,822,000 below the enacted level and $200,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request. The Committee has urged the Department to reduce unnecessary administrative practices that consume a large amount of staff time such as chain of review, concurrence and sign-offs for correspondence and for programmatic documents. The Committee understands that many of these old and cumbersome practices continue.

The Committee expects that, as levels of review are reduced and employees are empowered to do their jobs, many positions will be eliminated. These positions should not be converted into additional program staff but should truly result in a reduction of FTEs. This reduction should be a direct result of improved management decisions. The Committee is aware that the Departmental Management staff is augmented with personnel details from other bureau offices.

Office of the Solicitor

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$36,784,000
Budget estimate, 2000	41,500,000
Recommended, 2000	36,784,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	0
Budget estimate, 2000	−4,716,000

The Committee recommends $36,784,000 for fiscal year 2000, the same as the enacted level.

Office of Inspector General

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$25,486,000
Budget estimate, 2000	27,614,000
Recommended, 2000	26,086,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	+600,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−1,528,000

The Committee recommends $26,086,000, $600,000 above the enacted level and $1,528,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request. The increase above the 1999 level is for fixed costs.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$61,299,000
Budget estimate, 2000	90,025,000
Recommended, 2000	90,025,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	+28,726,000
Budget estimate, 2000	0

The Committee recommends $90,025,000 for the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians an increase of $28,726,000 above the 1999 level and the same as the budget request. The Committee has provided $1,663,000 for Executive Direction and $88,362,000 for Program Operations, Support and Improvements.

In oversight hearings before this Committee, both the Secretary of the Interior and the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs stated that fixing the problems associated with management of the Indian trust fund systems were their highest priorities, and that, if necessary, they would forgo funding for other priority items in their budget to see adequate funding provided for implementation of the High Level Implementation Plan.

The problems of Indian trust fund management are long-standing and enormously complex, and, as GAO reported in 1994, their resolution requires a sustained commitment of both Congress and the Administration. The Committee is convinced that for the first time a real nexus exists between the Bureau of Indian Affairs, The Office of Special Trustee for American Indians, the Department of the Interior, and the Congress to put in place the necessary accounting systems, records management, people, and training to implement fully the High Level Implementation Plan to provide Indian account holders with accurate statements of their resources.

This Committee has been actively involved in oversight of trust reform since the 1980s, and believes the commitment and leadership currently in place is unprecedented, and represents a unique opportunity to resolve long-standing Indian trust management problems. Because the learning curve for trust reform is so steep, the Committee believes that the prospects of trust reform would be diminished if reforms are significantly delayed beyond 2000 and hence has provided the full amount as requested by the Administration.

Bill language has been included allowing the transfer of funds to Departmental Management. The Committee understands that any such transfer of funds will be used by the Office of Hearings and Appeals to reduce the Bureau of Indian Affairs probate backlog. While the Committee supports such efforts, it nevertheless directs that any such transfers be submitted to the Committee for its approval under the established reprogramming procedures.

INDIAN LAND CONSOLIDATION PILOT

INDIAN LAND CONSOLIDATION

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$5,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	10,000,000
Recommended, 2000	5,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	0
Budget estimate, 2000	−5,000,000

The Committee recommends $5,000,000 for the Indian land consolidation pilot, the same as the 1999 level and a decrease of $5,000,000 below the budget request.

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

The purpose of the Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund is to provide the basis for claims against responsible parties for the restoration of injured natural resources. Assessments ultimately will lead to the restoration of injured resources and reimbursement for reasonable assessment costs from responsible parties through negotiated settlements or other legal actions.

This account, prior to fiscal year 1999, was included under the United States Fish and Wildlife Service appropriation. The account was moved to the Departmental Offices appropriation because its functions relate to several different bureaus within the Department of the Interior.

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$4,492,000
Budget estimate, 2000	7,900,000
Recommended, 2000	5,400,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	+908,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−2,500,000

The Committee recommends $5,400,000 for the natural resource damage assessment fund, a decrease of $2,500,000 below the budget request and an increase of $908,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. Decreases below the budget request include $2,175,000 in damage assessments and $325,000 in program management.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The Committee recommends continuing several provisions carried in previous bills as follows. Sections 101 and 102 provide for emergency transfer authority with the approval of the Secretary. Section 103 provides for warehouse and garage operations and for reimbursement for those services. Section 104 provides for vehicle and other services. Section 105 provides for uniform allowances. Section 106 provides for twelve month contracts.

Section 107 prohibits the expenditure of funds for Outer Continental Shelf leasing activities in certain areas as proposed in the budget. These provisions are addressed under the Minerals Management Service in this report.

Section 108 limits the investment of Federal funds by tribes and tribal organizations to obligations of the United States or obligations insured by the United States.

Section 109 provides authority through fiscal year 2002 for lump sum payments of severance pay and continued health benefits to Federal Helium Operations employees who have been separated as a result of the closure of the helium program.

Section 110 makes permanent a limitation on the payment of contract support costs for certain Indian contracts, using funding in this title, to contracts under the jurisdiction of agencies of the Department of the Interior.

Section 111 prohibits the National Park Service from reducing recreation fees for non-local travel through any park unit.

Section 112 provides permanent authority to the Secretary to lease space to non-Federal entities and to collect and retain fees for the Working Capital Fund.

Section 113 changes the name of the Steel Industry American Heritage Area to the "Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area".

Section 114 permits the retention of rebates from credit card services for deposit to the Departmental Working Capital Fund.

Section 115 permits the transfer of funds between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Office of Special Trustee for American Indians for the Trust Management Improvement Project High Level Implementation Plan.

Section 116 exempts properties at the Fort Baker, Golden Gate National Recreation Area from certain taxes and special assessments.

Section 117 permits the retention of proceeds from agreements and leases at the Fort Baker, Golden Gate National Recreation Area for preservation, restoration, operation, maintenance, interpretation and related activities.

Section 118 requires the renewal of grazing permits in the Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area and directs the National Park Service to manage grazing use to protect recreational, natural and cultural resources.

Section 119 requires the renewal of grazing permits by the Bureau of Land Management while the Bureau completes on-site environmental assessments.

Section 120 allows for the hiring of administrative law judges to address the Indian probate backlog.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

The U.S. Forest Service manages 192 million acres of public lands for multiple use Nationwide, including lands in 44 States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The Forest Service administers a wide variety of programs, including forest and rangeland research, State and private forestry assistance, wildfire suppression and fuels reduction, cooperative forest health programs, and human resource programs. The National Forest System (NFS) includes 156 National forests, 20 National grasslands, a National tallgrass prairie, 4 National monuments, and 9 land utilization projects. The NFS is managed for multiple use, including timber

production, recreation, wilderness, minerals, grazing, fish and wildlife habitat management, and soil and water conservation.

The Committee remains concerned about the management accountability and performance of the Forest Service and the Department of Agriculture. The Committee is concerned that fund transfers to the Department of Agriculture have not been a predictable and transparent part of the budgeting process. Far too much funding, with little Congressional control or knowledge, has been transferred for administrative functions of the Department that perhaps should be funded with the normal Department of Agriculture appropriations. The Committee is concerned that the Department may not be fully implementing the provision included in previous appropriations acts that requires repayment for detailees used for more than 30 days. The Committee has required Congressional approval before any funds may be transferred for the working capital fund. The Department and the Forest Service may be duplicating accounting management functions and unduly increasing staffing at headquarters to the detriment of on-the-ground management. The Committee will continue to monitor closely and control these administrative functions until and unless the Department of Agriculture and the Forest Service offer more clear and cost-efficient management.

The accountability problems of the Forest Service are much more of a problem than just bad accounting. The Committee notes that performance measures and their use in management are under-utilized by Forest Service leaders. The Committee also finds the accountability problem troubling as it relates to Congressional direction, in either the bill or report. The Committee believes that this problem can be directly attributable to a lack of leadership on the part of both the Forest Service and the Department of Agriculture. When Congressional instructions are provided the Committee expects these instructions to be closely monitored and followed. In the future, the Committee directs that earmarks for Congressional funding priorities be first allocated to the receiving units, and then the remaining funds should be allocated to the field or management unit based on established Forest Service procedures. Field units or programs should not have their allocations reduced because of earmarks for Congressional priorities. The Committee is prepared to provide bill language that provides detailed funding instructions for every dollar in the Forest Service budget should these instructions be ignored.

The Committee has made several changes to enhance accountability and increase Congressional involvement with Forest Service management of funds. The Committee has included bill language to control departmental assessments for administrative functions and working capital funds.

Last year the Committee commissioned the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) to do a review of the Forest Service efforts to modernize its fiscal procedures and evaluate the budget structures and process of the agency. The Committee will work with the NAPA and the Forest Service to implement recommendations from this study once it is complete. Until that time, the Committee has only implemented minor budget restructuring which

joins maintenance and construction functions in a new reconstruction and maintenance appropriation account.

The Committee remains concerned that the Forest Service still has not made sufficient progress with establishing understandable, repeatable measures that demonstrate to the public and the Congress what work is being accomplished with annual appropriations. There remains an urgent need for tactical measures which can be used as a basis to determine successful or inferior annual performance of the broad and difficult multiple use mission of the Forest Service. Long term strategic measures may well involve slow-changing health of the land and waters, but annual measures should involve outputs as well as outcomes. The Committee reiterates its previous direction that the budget formulation and allocation processes must be linked closely to the forest plans, and vise versa. This will allow realistic budget requests that related to on-the-ground work with performance accountability, and allow the Congress to understand more fully the consequences of various funding alternatives.

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Forest and rangeland research conducts research through a network of six regional research and/or experiment stations, a National forest products laboratory, and the International Institute for Tropical Forestry. The Committee stresses that this research and development should support all of the Nation's forests and rangelands and that technology transfer and practical applications are vital.

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$197,444,000
Budget estimate, 2000	234,644,000
Recommended, 2000	204,373,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	+6,929,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−30,271,000

The Committee recommends $204,373,000 for forest and rangeland research, $30,271,000 below the budget request and $6,929,000 above the 1999 funding level. The Committee supports the importance of science and research for both public and other land management, but the Committee does not have the resources available to fund the massive increases requested this year. The Committee has provided no funding for new program starts such as the climate change technology initiative nor increases requested for the global change program. The funding increase above the 1999 level includes $5,000,000 to enhance the forest inventory and analysis (FIA) program. Other than as noted below, the remainder of the increase is to offset partially fixed cost increases. The Committee expects Forest Service scientists to be available for participation in NFS efforts requiring scientific advise and analysis without repayment for services from the NFS. The Committee recommends $200,000 for the "CROP" project on the Colville National Forest, $300,000 for the landscape management project at the University of Washington, and $200,000 for special research needs documenting changes in the twenty years since Mt. St. Helens exploded. The Coweeta ecological research site funding should be no less than the fiscal year 1999 level.

The increased funding for the FIA program should be focused on cost share opportunities. This funding should go towards collecting field-level plot data, stressing those States which have demonstrated a commitment through cash or in-kind contributions to the program. The FIA staff should work closely with the national forest system staff and the Natural Resources Conservation Service, national rangeland inventory so as to ensure consistency of inventory data and methods across ownerships.

The Committee is concerned about the potentially high initial costs in some regions of the country of implementing the requirements of section 253(c) of the Agricultural Research Extension and Education Reform Act of 1998, which mandates that 20 percent of inventory plots be measured annually to achieve a five year inventory cycle. The Committee, therefore, supports agreements between the Forest Service and State foresters to flexibly apply the standards of section 253(c) in order to accommodate unique State needs and unique regional forest conditions.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Through cooperative programs with State and local governments, forest industry and private landowners, the Forest Service helps to protect and manage 805 million acres of forest and associated watershed land. Technical and financial assistance is offered to improve fire management, insect and disease control; improve harvesting, processing and monitoring of forest products; and stimulate reforestation and timber stand improvement. The Forest Service provides special expertise and disease suppression for all Federal and tribal lands, as well as cooperative assistance with the States for State and private lands.

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$170,722,000
Budget estimate, 2000	252,422,000
Recommended, 2000	181,464,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	+10,742,000
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imate, 2000	−70,958,000

The Committee recommends $181,464,000 for State and private forestry, $70,958,000 below the budget request and $10,742,000 above the 1999 funding level.

The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 1999 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Forest Health Management				
Federal lands forest health management	37,325	40,325	40,325	+3,000
Cooperative lands forest health management	17,200	21,400	21,700	+4,500
Subtotal, Forest Health Management	54,525	61,725	62,025	+7,500
Cooperative Fire Assistance				
State fire assistance	21,510	31,509	25,150	+3,640
Volunteer fire assistance	2,000	2,001	4,000	+2,000
Subtotal, Cooperative Fire Assistance	23,510	33,510	29,150	+5,640
Cooperative Forestry				
Forest stewardship	28,830	28,830	29,430	+600
Stewardship incentives program	---	15,000	---	---
Forest legacy program	7,012	50,012	7,040	+28
Urban and community forestry	30,540	40,040	32,000	+1,460
Economic action programs	17,305	16,305	13,819	-3,486
Pacific Northwest assistance programs	9,000	7,000	8,000	-1,000
Subtotal, Cooperative Forestry	92,687	157,187	90,289	-2,398
Total, State and Private Forestry	170,722	252,422	181,464	+10,742

Forest health management.—The Committee recommends $62,025,000 for forest health management, $300,000 above the request and $7,500,000 above the 1999 funding level for these activities. The Committee remains very concerned with forest health in the broad sense; the funding level for Federal lands forest health management maintains recent funding increases and fully funds fixed cost increases as well as requested program increases. It is vital that the Forest Service provide all Federal land managers with quality, timely insect and disease expertise, inventories, and where needed, control so as to protect Federal lands and investments and also protect neighboring private, tribal or State lands. The Committee notes that it is not the Federal role to provide funds to States, tribes or citizens to directly manage non-Federal lands for conditions related to past pest outbreaks. The Committee is concerned with the great amount of time it has taken to develop and verify national risk-rating maps. Such maps and associated data are vital to help the Congress and the public set priorities for scarce forest management funding resources. The Committee directs the Forest Service to complete the insect and disease risk maps by November 1, 1999, keep them up-to-date, and provide the Congress with updated maps at least on a semi-annual basis thereafter.

The Committee recommends $21,700,000 for cooperative lands forest health management, $300,000 above the request and $4,500,000 above the 1999 funding level. Funding for the cooperative lands forest health management activity should fully fund the Slow-the-spread gypsy moth program. The Committee has added $300,000 above the base for assistance activities related to the Asian long-horn beetle and similar insect problems in New York City, Chicago, and other urban centers. The Committee urges the Forest Service to continue to take a comprehensive forest health view and include substantial efforts to manage and control noxious, exotic and alien plants on NFS lands. The Committee urges the Forest Service to integrate fully forest health inventories and management actions into National forest land management plans and make such information consistent with Forest Inventory and Analysis for all land ownerships.

Cooperative fire protection.—The Committee recommends $29,150,000 for cooperative fire protection, $5,640,000 above the

1999 funding level and $4,360,000 below the budget request for these activities. The Committee recommends an increase of $3,640,000 for State fire assistance above the 1999 funding level. The Committee recognizes and applauds the successful partnership of the Forest Service and the States at wildfire management. The Committee has also doubled the 1999 allocation to the volunteer fire assistance program to a funding level of $4,000,000. Volunteers not only provide vital assistance to their home districts, but it is in the Federal interest to have these firefighters equipped with compatible gear so they can be effective members of multi-agency wildfire teams during emergencies.

Cooperative forestry.—The Committee recommends $90,289,000 for cooperative forestry, $66,898,000 below the budget request and $2,398,000 below the 1999 funding level. Given the limited resources available, the Committee has focused resources on Federal technical assistance programs rather than the massive, over 600 percent, increase requested for conservation easement purchases through the States with the forest legacy program. Similarly, the Committee has been provided with no decent rationale to transfer $10,000,000 from the stewardship incentive program, as requested, to the USDA rural business cooperative program. The Committee strongly suggests that any future requests of this nature be referred to the proper appropriations subcommittee. The Committee has inadequate resources to fund the stewardship incentives program. The Committee recommends $29,430,000 for forest stewardship; this provides full funding for the budget request and an increase above the request of $300,000 for activities in the New York City watershed and $300,000 for the Northeast Pennsylvania community forestry program. The Committee recommends $7,040,000 for the forest legacy program, $28,000 above the 1999 level; the increase covers fixed costs. The Committee directs the Forest Service to allocate forest legacy funding to those projects which enhance Federal lands, Federal investments or complement past Federal assistance efforts. The Committee recommends $32,000,000 for the urban and community forestry activity, $1,460,000 above the 1999 funding level and $8,040,000 below the request. This recommendation includes $250,000, as requested, to support the Northeastern Pennsylvania community forestry program and maintains the Chicago wilderness program at the 1999 level. The Committee continues to believe that a primary purpose of the cooperative forestry program is to provide advanced, Federal technical assistance to States, tribes and citizens. Therefore, the Committee opposes block grants to States as a substitute for this appropriation.

The Committee recommends $13,819,000 for economic action programs, $2,486,000 below the request and $3,486,000 below the 1999 level. Within the economic action program the Committee recommends the following distribution of funds:

Economic recovery	$3,925,000
Rural development	5,000,000
Forest products conservation and recycling	950,000
Wood in transportation	1,000,000
Water quality:	
Lake Tahoe erosion control grants	1,000,000
New York City watershed enhancement	500,000
Hood River, OR, beach facilities	275,000
The Dalles, OR, riverfront trail	1,169,000

The Committee directs the Forest Service to maintain the Four Corners Initiative and the allocation for rural development in the northeast and midwest at the 1999 levels. The Committee also notes that the Port of Hood River has contributed large amounts of funds and land resources to further the purposes of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act. The recommended funds are authorized by this Act; the funds will complete bathroom facilities at a major recreation site in the national scenic area which will not only serve visitors to the national scenic area, but will also reduce demands on other less developed and more environmentally sensitive lands nearby within the national forest system. Similarly, the funds for The Dalles riverfront trail complement other funds from a large variety of State, county, private and Federal highway fund sources. This trail will connect major Federal installations at the upstream entrance to the Columbia River Gorge. The Committee also recommends $8,000,000 for the Pacific Northwest Assistance programs, $1,000,000 above the request and $1,000,000 below the 1999 level.

International forestry.—The Committee has not provided specific funding for international forestry activities. The Committee recommends that the Forest Service may spend up to $3,500,000, the same as in 1999, to cover vital international forestry activities as authorized. The House and Senate Committees on Appropriations should be notified of the funding mix used. The Committee is encouraged by the successful partnerships instituted and planned in the international program.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Within the National Forest System (NFS), which covers 192 million acres, there are 51 Congressionally designated areas, including 19 National recreation areas, and 7 National scenic areas. The NFS includes a substantial amount of the Nation's softwood inventory. More than 9,000 farmers and ranchers pay for permits to graze cattle, horses, sheep and goats on 74 million acres of grassland, open forests, and other forage-producing acres of the National Forest System. Recreational use of National forest land amounted to approximately 859 million visits in 1997. The NFS includes over 125,000 miles of trails and 23,000 developed facilities, including 4,389 campgrounds, 58 major visitor centers, and about one-half of the Nation's ski-lift capacity. Wilderness areas cover 35 million acres, nearly two-thirds of the wilderness in the contiguous 48 States. The Forest Service also has major habitat management responsibilities for more than 3,000 species of wildlife and fish, and 10,000 plant species and provides important habitat and open space for over 300 threatened or endangered species. Half of the Nation's big game and coldwater fish habitat, including salmon and

steelhead, is located on National Forest System lands and waters. In addition, in the 16 western States, where the water supply is sometimes critically short, about 55 percent of the total annual yield of water is from National Forest System lands.

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$1,298,570,000
Budget estimate, 2000	1,357,178,000
Recommended, 2000	1,254,434,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	−44,136,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−102,744,000

The Committee recommends $1,254,434,000 for the national forest system, $102,744,000 below the budget request and $44,136,000 below the 1999 funding level. As requested, the Committee has moved the facility and trail maintenance activities out of the National forest system account in order to increase program oversight and efficiency. This transfer accounts for most of the apparent funding reduction below the 1999 enacted level. The Committee also notes that there were numerous technical errors in presentation of the President's official budget appendix by the Office of Management and Budget, including a $75,669,000 disconnect between the agency budget justification and the level indicated in the President's budget appendix. The Committee has corrected this error with an entry in the detail table below. It is not helpful to the Committee to have to evaluate budget presentations for technical deficiencies, so the Committee requests that the administration increase its proof-reading and validation efforts and also submit official corrections to errors once found.

The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 1999 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Land management planning	40,000	50,000	42,000	+2,000
Inventory and monitoring	80,714	88,114	82,000	+1,286
Recreation Use				
Recreation management	144,953	144,953	155,000	+10,047
Wilderness management	29,584	36,574	30,751	+1,167
Heritage resources	13,050	13,050	13,384	+334
Subtotal, Recreation Use	187,587	194,577	199,135	+11,548
Wildlife, Fish and Rare Plant Habitat				
Wildlife habitat management	32,097	37,097	33,061	+964
Inland fish habitat management	19,017	26,017	19,691	+674
Anadromous fish habitat management	22,714	29,114	23,441	+727
TE&S species habitat management	26,548	31,548	27,332	+784
Subtotal, Wildlife, Fish and Rare Plant Habitat	100,376	123,776	103,525	+3,149
Rangeland Management				
Grazing management	28,517	28,517	29,382	+865
Rangeland vegetation management	28,533	36,533	30,500	+1,967
Subtotal, Rangeland Management	57,050	65,050	59,882	+2,832
Forestland Management				
Timber sales management	226,900	196,885	220,000	-6,900
Forestland vegetation management	58,300	58,300	61,000	+2,700
Forest ecosystem restoration and improvement	---	15,000	---	---
Subtotal, Forestland Management	285,200	270,185	281,000	-4,200
Soil, Water and Air Management				
Soil, water and air operations	25,932	26,932	26,932	+1,000
Watershed improvements	30,165	40,165	34,000	+3,835
Subtotal, Soil, Water and Air Management	56,097	67,097	60,932	+4,835
Minerals and geology management	37,050	36,050	38,300	+1,250
Land Ownership Management				
Real estate management	46,133	48,054	48,054	+1,921
Landline location	15,006	15,918	15,918	+912
Subtotal, Land Ownership Management	61,139	63,972	63,972	+2,833
Infrastructure Management				
Facility maintenance (non-recreation)	27,654	---	---	-27,654
Facility maintenance (recreation)	24,570	---	---	-24,570
Trail maintenance	18,445	---	---	-18,445
Subtotal, Infrastructure Management	70,669	---	---	-70,669
Law enforcement operations	66,288	66,288	68,288	+2,000
General administration	256,400	256,400	250,000	-6,400
Adjustment to correspond to the President's budget	---	75,669	---	---
Land Between the Lakes NRA	---	---	5,400	+5,400
Total, National Forest System	1,298,570	1,357,178	1,254,434	-44,136

Land management planning.—The Committee recommends $42,000,000 for land management planning, $2,000,000 above the 1999 level and $8,000,000 below the request. This funding is provided for National forest and grassland planning, including plan amendments, revisions, and updates. The Committee is retaining this as a separate activity because this offers the best means of achieving some cost accountability and control for the endless planning efforts engaged in by the Forest Service. The Committee is concerned that the Forest Service apparently ignored the Committee direction during fiscal year 1999 that funding for the Sierra Nevada framework planning and science effort be limited to $2,000,000. Therefore, the Committee has not provided the requested funding increase for planning or inventory. It is essential that the Forest Service learn to manage its programs, especially planning efforts, within available resources. Far too much funding and personnel efforts have been side-tracked into massive and unending planning and assessment exercises. The Forest Service shall not use other program funding for forest planning absent approved reprogramming requests. The Committee is still waiting for new forest planning regulations to be completed over six years since the effort began. The Committee expects the Forest Service to include in the new planning regulations guidance linking forest

land management plans to budget realities. The updated forest plans should incorporate realistic budgetary projections and should include a realistic outline of the program of work, and resulting costs, that are being projected and planned.

Inventory and monitoring.—The Committee recommends $82,000,000 for inventory and monitoring, $6,114,000 below the request and $1,286,000 above the 1999 level.

Recreation use.—The Committee recommends $199,135,000 for recreation use, $4,558,000 above the budget request and $11,548,000 above the 1999 level. The Committee has included $155,000,000 for the recreation management subactivity, $10,047,000 above both the request and the 1999 level.

The Committee is encouraged by the creative and responsive efforts of the Forest Service to implement the recreation fee demonstration program. The Committee notes that the Forest Service has altered substantially a number of projects in response to the public. Despite the overall scarcity of resources available to the Committee, the Committee has allocated a substantial increase for recreation management above the request and has also included bill language in Title III which should allow the agency to administer and serve the public better for various special land uses. The Challenge Cost Share (CCS) program funding for recreation use should be no less than the 1999 level. The Committee has provided increases above the 1999 level for both wilderness management and heritage resources in order to cover fully fixed cost increases. The Committee recognizes the National significance of the Pacific Crest, Continental Divide, and Florida National Scenic Trails and the Nez Perce National Historic Trail and directs that funding for their management be no less than the 1999 level. Similarly, funding should be maintained at least at the 1999 level for those parts of the Appalachian, North Country and Ice Age National Scenic Trails and the Lewis & Clark, Santa Fe, Iditarod, Oregon, California, and Pony Express and Overmountain Victory National Historic trails managed by the Forest Service.

Wildlife, fish and rare plant habitat management.—The Committee recommends $103,525,000 for wildlife, fish and rare plant habitat management, $20,251,000 below the request and $3,149,000 above the 1999 level. The increase above the 1999 level is to offset partially fixed cost increases. The CCS program funding should be at least at the 1999 levels and should not be subordinated to other internal overhead or program management uses. The Committee notes that funds may be used for important habitat work off the national forest system if it helps improve Federal investments or lands.

Rangeland management.—The Committee recommends $59,882,000 for rangeland management, $5,168,000 below the budget request but an increase of $2,832,000 above the 1999 funding level. The increased funding over 1999 is provided for fixed cost increases; $400,000 of the increase in the rangeland vegetation management activity is directed to be used for the Region 5 grazing monitoring cooperative effort.

Forestland management.—The Committee recommends $281,000,000 for forestland management, $10,815,000 above the budget request and $4,200,000 below the 1999 funding level. The

Committee is very concerned about the health of forests on National forest system lands and accordingly has provided a variety of mechanisms to enhance vegetation management activities. The Forest Service allocation of timber sales and vegetation management funds should include a mechanism to provide substantially more resources to those areas of the Nation that are at risk to insect, disease or wildfire loss. Selection of priority stands for treatment should consider the resulting forest conditions, including the potential for fuels reduction, the potential for enhanced habitat values, as well as the potential for increased timber growth. The Committee directs the Forest Service to reallocate the reforestation fund, as authorized, to treat high priority areas that are either susceptible to catastrophic fire or are in need of thinning or other management to enhance watershed health and improve overall forest conditions. The Committee once again suggests that the Forest Service should use at least $500,000 of the vegetation management funds within the challenge cost share program so as to maximize the impact of these Federal funds. The Committee has included $300,000 to continue the CROP program to treat stagnated stands on the Colville National Forest and $300,000 for environmental education at the Cradle of Forestry, NC. The Committee has not provided funding for the newly proposed forest ecosystem restoration and improvement activity because there has been an inadequate explanation of how and where these funds would be used. The Committee notes that the Forest Service can and should use the reforestation fund, the road and trails fund, and vegetation management, wildlife and fish habitat improvement, hazardous fuels reduction, stewardship contracting and watershed improvement funding, as directed by the Committee in previous years, for the purposes outlined for the newly proposed subactivity. The Committee expects the Forest Service to continue to implement the stewardship end-result contracting demonstration pilot established in fiscal year 1999.

Timber sales.—The Committee recommends $220,000,000 for timber sales, $23,115,000 above the budget request and $6,900,000 below the 1999 level. The Committee notes that the fuelwood and special forest products programs, as well as stewardship timber sales, are cost effective ways of servicing public needs and improving forest stand conditions even though these programs cause the overall timber sales program to have a higher cost than monetary return. The Committee understands that these programs are providing substantial public benefits, so the Nation is well-served with appropriated funds going for these purposes.

The Committee is aware of the widespread forest health problems in the national forests across the country and the efforts to complete maps which clearly show these problems. Such maps should be used to help prioritize allocations of funds so some areas of the nation in greatest need are able to use some of the increased funds above the request to tackle the forest health problems. In this regard, the Committee understands that the agency can use the timber sale program as a cost-efficient tool to thin and restructure forest stands. Funds within the timber sales management account should be used for this purpose, and the agency is encouraged to make every effort to include preventive forest health treat-

ments as part of timber salvage efforts. The Committee has funded the timber sales program to produce the same total sale offer as in fiscal year 1999, about 3.6 BBF, consisting of 2.6 BBF of "green" sales. The remainder of the expected timber sales consists of the administration requested level for the salvage sales program. The Committee notes that this harvest level is greatly reduced from recent times and that local economies can not withstand further reductions to this program.

To ensure that Congress is adequately informed and notified of progress or delays in implementing the fiscal year 2000 program, the Committee requests that the agency continue its regular, quarterly reporting of timber sale preparation, offer, sale and harvest accomplishments—including a region by region status report. The Committee expects the reports to include detailed information on the status of the timber sales pipeline and an identification of the volumes offered, sold, and harvested categorized as net merchantable sawtimber. Timber program accomplishments should report timber actually sold and transferred to purchasers, and the volume offered. The reports are to be as comprehensive as possible and provide information on both green and salvage sales. The Committee understands that considerable resources are needed to implement the new timber information manager computer programs (TIM), but these automation improvements will enhance public service and management capabilities. The TIM must be made to be fully compatible with the agency-wide reporting systems. Any additional salvage opportunities that may arise during fiscal year 2000 should not impact green sale targets.

Soil, water and air management.—The Committee recommends $60,932,000 for soil, water and air management, $6,165,000 below the budget request but an increase of $4,835,000 above the 1999 funding level. The Committee has provided, within the increased funding above the enacted level, $1,000,000 to work on rehabilitation of damaged lands, especially those with acid-mine drainage problems, on the Wayne National Forest. The funding level for the CCS program should be maintained at the 1999 level.

Minerals and geology management.—The Committee recommends $38,300,000 for minerals and geology management, $2,250,000 above the budget request and $1,250,000 above the 1999 funding level. The Committee recommended funding level should cover fixed cost increases.

Land ownership management.—The Committee recommends $63,972,000 for land ownership management, equal to the request and $2,833,000 above the 1999 funding level. The Committee held detailed hearings on fair market charges for various land uses and associated management activities by the Forest Service. While the Committee understands that funding shortfalls often hamper permit administration, the Committee also is concerned that these administrative and public service tasks are often not given their proper priority with field line managers. As a result of the hearings, the Committee has added legislative language in Title III, Section 328, to assist the Forest Service to recover the costs of permit and land use administration. This will provide enhanced public service to Federal taxpayers for public resources that are used by private entities. The Committee will work closely with the Forest Service to

see that this new authority is carefully implemented. The Committee encourages the Forest Service to continue to work closely with the Bureau of Land Management in order that these programs are compatible across Federal land ownership lines, thereby minimizing bureaucracy and inconvenience to the public.

Infrastructure management.—The Committee has transferred the activities previously included in the infrastructure management budget line item in order to increase efficiency and oversight. The facility maintenance recreation and non-recreation activities, as well as the trail maintenance activity, have been included with reconstruction and construction activities in the newly named "reconstruction and maintenance" appropriation account.

Law enforcement operations.—The Committee recommends $68,288,000 for law enforcement operations, $2,000,000 above both the budget request and the 1999 funding level. The Committee remains concerned about special law enforcement problems on the National forest system associated with drug enforcement in Kentucky and directs that funding for these programs in Kentucky be maintained at the 1999 level.

Land Between the Lakes.—The Committee notes that Title V of the fiscal year 1999 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act included legislation, the Land Between the Lakes (LBL) Protection Act of 1998, that transfers this property to Forest Service management in any fiscal year that the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) does not receive an appropriation of at least $6,000,000 for LBL management. Accordingly, the Committee has included sufficient funds this year to provide for management of the LBL by the Forest Service. The Committee has included $7,000,000, consisting of $5,400,000 of national forest system funds, $1,300,000 in reconstruction and maintenance funds, and $300,000 in wildfire management funds. Should this land transfer occur in fiscal year 2000 as expected, the instructions provided by the Congress during fiscal year 1999 should be followed.

General administration.—The Committee recommends $250,000,000 for general administration, $6,400,000 below both the budget request and the 1999 funding level. The Committee still has huge concerns about the use of administrative funds by the Forest Service and the Department of Agriculture. The Committee is also concerned that last year's direction regarding the funding of administrative functions was not implemented by the Forest Service. Rather than take steps at this point to alter the current configuration of the general administration activity, the Committee has maintained the budget structure for now while awaiting the report from the National Academy of Public Administration. The Committee understands that the fiscal situation of the Forest Service has been unacceptable and that considerable work and resources are needed to solve past problems. However, the Committee is also very concerned that the Forest Service is hiring too many permanent staff at headquarters for accounting and related activities when the increased work-load at headquarters resulting from implementing the new system will not be permanent. The Committee directs the Forest Service and the department to provide a detailed report within 30 days of enactment that clearly shows all fiscal, budget and related business functions of both institutions, how

these services are specifically interrelated, and that indicates the funding sources and costs for all staff and contractors involved in these activities. The Committee is also concerned that insufficient provisions have been made by the Forest Service to test new financial management computer systems before implementing them, and that inadequate back-up systems are in place should the new agency-wide fiscal system not perform. The Committee expects to receive regular updates during fiscal year 2000 as the new fiscal systems are being implemented.

The Committee has included bill language requiring the display of unobligated balances available at the end of the fiscal year, by expanded budget line item and by region, in order to display better to the Congress and the public previous expenditures. The Committee is prepared to reinstitute one-year funding for the Forest Service if the administration continues to try to fund various initiatives that have not been presented in budget justifications with prior year carry-over funds.

The Committee is also concerned that too much scarce funding is being used for public affairs and headquarters office of communications efforts when on-the-ground needs are so great. The Committee directs the Forest Service to provide the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations with a detailed report within 60 days of enactment that indicates the public affairs and communications workload, staffing, and funding sources at all levels of the agency. The Committee expects an especially detailed explanation of headquarters operations and expected accomplishments, as well as performance measures that the public can understand.

General.—The Committee remains concerned about accountability for funds. As discussed in last year's Committee report, the Forest Service is to maintain all specific Congressional designations, in any amount, or to submit a reprogramming request if any such designation is proposed for a change. The Committee is also concerned about "National commitments" and "Washington Office external" charges. These items should be clearly displayed and explained in the budget justification and efforts should be made to reduce these expenses. The Committee directs that no funds be used for the natural resource agenda or conservation education national commitment categories until a detailed, agency-wide spending plan, including funding sources and expected results, is approved by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations. Neither of these activities has been explained in the budget justification. The national commitment category is useful for short-term funding of multi-program efforts, but it should not be used for on-going efforts such as those mentioned above. Such efforts should, if they are needed year after year, be included in the budget justification as normal programs. The Committee is also concerned that the Forest Service has many stray conservation education efforts that do not provide a coherent effort. The report to the Committees explaining conservation education should clearly indicate the legal authorities for these efforts and also explain in detail how these efforts by the Forest Service relate to, and are integrated with, efforts by other Federal agencies, the States, and other citizen and institutional groups. The Committee notes that the budget request lists $303,000 for the American Heritage Rivers effort as a national

commitment. The Committee directs that no more than $200,000 be allocated to the American Heritage Rivers efforts of the Forest Service and that the 3 local communities having Forest Service river navigators be asked to make-up the short-fall with cost sharing; no funds may be transferred to or used to support the Council for Environmental Quality or other Federal agencies or institutions for these purposes; and no funds may be used at headquarters or departmental offices. Bill language is included in Title III, Section 326, to assure this direction.

The Committee directs that the Department of Agriculture "Greenbook" charges for working capital fund and central cost distribution be displayed in future budget justifications. In order to understand more fully these charges and provide additional Congressional oversight, the Committee has included bill language preventing transfer of Forest Service funds to the department working capital fund until the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations have approved a spending plan.

The Committee commends the Forest Service efforts to leverage its funds with non-Federal partners through its challenge cost share (CCS) program. The Committee expects that the Forest Service will comply with the suggested CCS funding levels in the budget justification special exhibit unless otherwise noted in this report, and that the direction provided by the Committee in fiscal year 1999 will again be followed.

Administrative provisions.—The Committee has discontinued language that is no longer needed limiting clearcutting in the Wayne NF, OH and leasing on the Shawnee NF, IL and continued language regarding "Jobs in the Woods" grants in the State of Washington. The Committee understands that no clearcutting will occur on these two forests and that clearcutting is rarely used elsewhere except to accomplish specific habitat objectives. The Committee has retained language concerning fund-raising for the Grey Towers National Historic Landmark and the Pinchot Institute for Conservation. The Committee is encouraged by activities of the Pinchot Institute to raise funds to help restore this important facility and notes that future Federal funding to complete this project is dependent on a healthy partnership with the Pinchot Institute and other institutions. The Committee has also retained language requiring reimbursement for salary and expenses for employees on details exceeding 30 days.

The Committee has reinstituted language requiring advance submission and approval of proposals to change regional boundaries, close or move a regional headquarters office, or to implement any reorganization. The Committee is especially concerned with headquarters expansions that involve hiring numerous support personnel for agency administrative executives.

The Committee has included bill language to allow any funds available to the Secretary of Agriculture to be transferred to the wildland fire appropriation for forest firefighting and related activities, but this authority may be used only when previously appropriated emergency contingent wildland fire funds have been released by the President and apportioned. Unfortunately, during recent years the administration has found it easier to take funds

from Forest Service accounts than to release funds appropriated especially for these wildland firefighting emergency needs.

The Committee has included language allowing the Forest Service to reimburse the USDA Office of the General Council for certain expenses up to $500,000.

The Committee includes language allowing the Forest Service to transfer up to $1,000,000 of available funds to the National Forest Foundation and transfers $2,650,000, the same as during 1999, to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. These funds are to be used for matching funds as authorized, thereby leveraging additional private funding and furthering the multiple use and public service mission of the Forest Service. The Committee remains interested in the mission of the National Forest Foundation (NFF) yet has been discouraged with previous leadership and management of the foundation but is encouraged by its new leadership. The Committee has continued authority to transfer funds to the NFF for both matching purposes and up to $200,000 for administrative purposes. The Committee encourages the Department of Agriculture, the Forest Service and the NFF to work closely together to reestablish the NFF. The Committee hopes that by the beginning of fiscal year 2000 the NFF can once again be implementing its authorized mission.

Forest Service trust fund accountability and performance.—The Committee recommends a comprehensive approach to guarantee accountability and efficiency for the Forest Service Knutson-Vandenberg reforestation trust fund (KV fund), the salvage sale fund and the brush disposal fund. As a result of several hearings by the Agriculture authorizing committee and program examination by this Committee and the General Accounting Office (GAO), it has become apparent that the Forest Service has inadequately managed these funds and that there is a need to provide additional Congressional scrutiny with respect to the collection and use of these funds. The Committee notes that there is widespread agreement that the reforestation, watershed improvement and wildlife habitat restoration work supported by the KV fund are all vital to the management of the national forest system. The Committee expects the Forest Service leadership to do a better job of assuring the American public and the Congress that field managers do not have "slush funds" and that funds collected for trust fund activities are used appropriately. The Committee also notes that timber sale scheduling and implementation is dependent upon the level of appropriations. Field managers must adhere to the sale schedule that is made possible by the appropriated funds and, where necessary, salvage diseased or dying forests.

The Committee, after consulting with the Agriculture and Resources Committees, recommends the following reforms:

1. In order to reduce overhead and ensure that funds are used for program goals and not for excessive administrative costs, the Committee has previously limited the use of indirect funds from the KV fund, and the salvage sale and brush disposal funds to 20% of expenditures. The Committee is working to control and reduce administrative costs. The Committee recognizes that there is a legitimate need to administer the activities supported by the funds and that the funds should provide for these administrative costs.

2. Funds appropriated for general administration of the national forest system shall not be used to supplement administration of the KV, salvage sale or brush disposal funds.

3. The Forest Service is directed to submit a detailed plan of operations regarding these three funds to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, the House Agriculture and Resources Committees and the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee within 90 days of enactment. The Committee requires that this plan provide sufficient detail to explain and justify the program of work and expected accomplishments at each national forest unit using KV funds.

4. In order to increase efficiency and provide incentives to hold costs down, the Committee requires that the plan of work include understandable measurements, that monitoring of KV activities be an essential component of implementation, and that projected and actual unit costs are clearly depicted. The Committee expects that the performance measures will allow close monitoring of unit costs so as to increase cost-efficiency.

5. The Committee stresses that the work funded by the KV fund shall only include those activities that are authorized by law, such as reforestation, and improving the future productivity of the renewable resources in the timber sale area. This allows work on watershed improvements and fish, wildlife, and plant habitat improvements as well as maintenance and construction related to authorized activities.

6. The Committee is concerned that in recent years the Forest Service has over-used these funds for a variety of overhead activities and to pursue various initiatives that do not directly relate to the habitat and forest improvement activities authorized for the KV fund. Therefore, the Committee expects that the Forest Service will not use the three trust funds at the regional or Washington office level except for activities strictly related to program management and oversight, fiscal management, and policy development that relates directly to implementing activities authorized by these funds.

7. These trust funds shall not be used for Department of Agriculture general assessments nor for general assessments or national commitments within the Forest Service.

8. The Committee notes that the Forest Service has been unable to provide comprehensive answers to Congressional or GAO questions on the national scope and performance of these trust funds. Therefore, the Committee requires that the Forest Service develop and implement, by the end of fiscal year 2000, an automated process for KV fund management, including all phases of KV fund activities from planning to project implementation and project monitoring.

9. The Committee shares public concern that the program of work for the KV fund, the brush disposal fund, and the salvage sale fund needs to have greater public transparency and accountability. Accordingly, the Committee expects that the Forest Service will provide in all future budget justifications a detailed display of the anticipated program of work for these funds in the upcoming year. This display should also provide a clearly understandable presentation of how the forest and habitat improvement activities

supported by these funds relate to activities funded with discretionary appropriations. This display should indicate the relative priorities of the various work and present an integrated approach to forest management.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 1999 (excluding emergency)	$560,176,000
Contingent emergency enacted, 1999	102,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000 (excluding emergency)	560,730,000
Budget estimate, 2000 contingent emergency	90,000,000
Recommended, 2000	561,354,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation (excluding emergency), 1999	+1,178,000
Budget estimate, 2000 (excluding emergency)	+624,000

The Committee recommends $561,354,000 for wildland fire management, $624,000 above the budget request and $1,178,000 above the 1999 funding level. The Committee has not included the requested emergency contingent funds for fire operations but notes, once again, that the previously appropriated $250,000,000 in fire emergency funds are still available and are readily available for wildfire suppression operations. The Committee has included bill language which transfers half of the remaining unobligated funds at the end of fiscal year 1999, excepting hazardous fuels funding, from this account to pay back previously advanced sums. The Committee has also included $300,000 for Land Between the Lakes NRA wildfire and fuels management.

The Committee recommendation includes $360,200,000 for preparedness and fire use, $35,324,000 above both the budget request and the 1999 funding levels. The Committee has recommended a substantial increase over the request for wildfire preparedness because it is vital to save lives, property, and natural resources. The Committee recognizes that this is just 75% of the most efficient level (MEL), as determined by Forest Service models, and that additional funding in this activity, were it available, would provide much more than a dollar for dollar savings in subsequent wildfire suppression operations and loss of valuable resources. The Committee recommends $200,854,000 for fire operations, $35,000,000 below the request and $34,446,000 below the 1999 level. The Committee directs that about $70,000,000 be reserved for hazardous fuels operations and that the $5,000,000 increase from the enacted be used in those parts of the NFS that have particularly severe forest health and wildfire risks. The Committee notes that there is $250,000,000 in previously appropriated wildfire funding available for emergency use and that the Secretary has transfer authority to use other funds during emergencies once these previously appropriated emergency contingent funds are released and apportioned. The Committee directs the Forest Service to provide to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 120 days of enactment a description of the hazardous fuels situation on NFS lands, the priorities, by national forest for their treatment, the means for integrating this work with other forest and habitat management goals and collaboration with the Department of the Interior, performance measures and anticipated accomplishments.

The Committee notes that the Forest Service has reported that at least 40,000,000 acres are in danger of catastrophic fire and that

much of this area is in the wildland-urban interface area where there are substantial life, health, property and environmental concerns. The Committee encourages use of fuels reduction funds in the wildland-urban interface and expects that mechanical treatments will frequently be employed, including the capture of commercial value of trees thinned for fuels reduction and forestry purposes. The Committee is encouraged by increased integration of the fuels program into National forest system management, but there still is a need to incorporate fuels work into a larger vision of habitat and forest desired future conditions. The hazardous fuels program should be thoroughly integrated with related programs, such as forest vegetation management, habitat and watershed improvement funds, the reforestation fund, and the road and trail fund, to maximize multiple benefits to society by reducing fire danger, improving watershed and habitat conditions, and increasing forest health. The Committee expects the Forest Service to do a more thorough job in its future budget justifications at explaining the wildfire program and how it relates to overall forest and rangeland management and how its program goals and accomplishments can be integrated into the overall agency mission and its performance measured.

The Committee has included funding at the 1999 level for the Joint Fire Science Program in both the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior and looks forward to receiving progress reports from the Governing Board and program managers. The Committee has included bill language allowing this program to use grant authorities available to the research branch.

The Committee urges the two Departments to continue to work closely together to develop common budget and program management approaches to wildland fire management. In particular, the Committee expects that future budget justifications and requests for both preparedness and operations will reflect common assumptions and budget strategies (such as percent of MEL and percent of ten-year average) for the two Departments.

RECONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$302,963,000
Budget estimate, 2000	295,000,000
Recommended, 2000	396,602,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	+93,639,000
Budget estimate, 2000	+101,602,000

The Committee recommends $396,602,000 for reconstruction and maintenance, a new account. This new account is created by transferring facility and trail maintenance from the infrastructure maintenance activity within the national forest system account and joining it with the former reconstruction and construction account. The recommended funding level is an increase of $101,602,000 above the budget request for the proposed new account, "public asset protection and management" and an increase of $93,639,000 above the 1999 funding level for the reconstruction and construction appropriation account. The Committee notes that there was a disconnect between the funding level in the Forest Service budget request and that provided by the OMB in the official President's budget appen-

dix. Since an official budget correction was never presented to the Committee, an adjustment is included in the detail table below. The Committee has also included $1,300,000 for Land Between the Lakes NRA facilities, road and trail maintenance.

The Committee agrees to the following distribution of funds:

	1999 enacted	2000 request	Committee recommendation
Reconstruction and construction			
Research:			
Admin request projects	5,010,000	7,510,000	7,500,000
Other	7,000,000		
Subtotal: Research	12,010,000	7,510,000	7,500,000
Fire, admin, other:			
Marienville RS consolidation PA			1,140,000
Other	5,247,000		
Other admin request projects	19,699,000	22,946,000	22,946,000
Subtotal: FAO	24,946,000	22,946,000	24,086,000
Recreation:			
Allegheny NF rec facilities PA			400,000
Angeles NF toilet and water system rehab CA			1,200,000
Badin Lake cmpgrd NC	1,000,000		400,000
Boone NF Rockcastle boat ramp KY			375,000
Cradle of Forestry NC	559,000		1,078,000
Ocoee boater put-in & Thunder Rock cmpgd TN			600,000
San Bernardino NF Dogwood cmpg CA			1,200,000
Santa Inez First Crossing CA			950,000
Waldo Lake sanitation OR			800,000
Other	10,670,000		
Projects subtotal			7,003,000
Other admin request	20,720,000	32,949,000	32,949,000
Subtotal: Recreation reconstruction	32,949,000	32,949,000	39,952,000
Subtotal facilities reconstruction	69,905,000	63,405,000	71,538,000
Trail reconstruction and construction			
Continental Divide trail (various)	500,000	75,000	500,000
Florida National Scenic Trail	250,000		250,000
Ocoee river trail system TN			300,000
VA Creeper trail repair VA			500,000
Other Admin. request projects	13,200,000	12,979,000	12,979,000
Other trail reconstruction	15,304,000	0	14,173,000
Subtotal trails construction:	29,554,000	13,054,000	28,702,000
Road reconstruction and construction			
Admin. Request projects	97,509,000	96,468,000	99,909,000
Other	500,000		
Subtotal Road reconstruction	98,009,000	96,468,000	99,909,000
Emergency appropriation PL 106–31	5,611,000		
Subtotal Reconstruction and construction	203,079,000	172,927,000	200,149,000
Maintenance			
Facilities	(52,224,000)	55,224,000	55,224,000
Road Maint. & decommissioning	99,884,000	122,484,000	119,484,000
Trails	(18,445,000)	20,445,000	20,445,000

	1999 enacted	2000 request	Committee recommendation
Maintenance subtotal	99,884,000	198,153,000	195,153,000
Land between lakes, maintenance, repairs	0	0	1,300,000
Adjustment to President's budget		−76,080,000	
Total	302,963,000	295,000,000	396,602,000

RECONSTRUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION

Facilities construction and reconstruction.—The Committee recommends $71,538,000 for facilities construction and reconstruction, $8,133,000 above the budget request and $1,633,000 above the 1999 funding level. The challenge cost share funding levels should follow the budget justification. The Committee notes that there is a huge backlog in deferred maintenance and repairs for Forest Service facilities, roads and trails. Solving this problem will take time, effort, resources and many partnerships. The Forest Service should continue its efforts to document backlogs and display this information in the budget justification. The Committee has provided full funding for the projects in the budget request and notes that virtually all of the funds provided herein are for reconstruction, repair or replacement of deteriorated facilities. No funds are included for the Region 9 relocation. The Committee also encourages the Forest Service to evaluate carefully its facility needs and strive to dispose of unneeded facilities.

Research.—The Committee recommends $7,500,000, $10,000 below the budget request and $4,510,000 below the 1999 level for research facility construction.

Fire, administrative, other (FAO).—The Committee recommends $24,886,000 for FAO facilities construction and reconstruction, $1,940,000 above the budget request and $60,000 below the 1999 level. The Committee expects that the Marienville ranger station consolidation, when completed, will result in long-term cost savings in facilities and staffing for the joined ranger districts.

Recreation facilities.—The Committee recommends $39,952,000 for recreation facilities construction and reconstruction, $7,003,000 above both the budget request and the 1999 enacted level.

Trail reconstruction and construction.—The Committee recommends $28,702,000 for trail reconstruction, $852,000 below the 1999 level but an increase of $15,648,000 above the budget request. The Committee does not concur with the Administration request to use the road and trails fund to replace basic trail needs. The Committee notes that the Forest Service is using those funds to great advantage to reduce some of the vast backlog in deferred maintenance and repairs. These projects prevent adverse environmental or health consequences, and their funding should not be slashed, as requested by the administration, in order to provide for basic trail reconstruction. Challenge cost share funding should adhere to the budget justification.

Road reconstruction and construction.—The Committee recommends $99,909,000 for road reconstruction and construction, $3,441,000 above the request and $1,900,000 above the 1999 level. As provided in fiscal year 1999, the timber purchaser road credit

program is eliminated. The Committee recommendation includes no appropriated funds to improve or construct timber access roads. Timber purchasers will reconstruct access roads if needed; funds recommended by the Committee provide needed design and National Environmental Policy Act mandated environmental review, public involvement and disclosure. Nation-wide, as requested by the Administration, only 6.2 miles of new roads will be constructed. The increase above the request includes $1,350,000 for reconstruction of the Tunnel Ridge road and construction of the Nose Dock boat ramp on the Boone NF, KY.

MAINTENANCE

The Committee recommends $195,153,000 for maintenance, $3,000,000 below the request for these activities and $24,600,000 above the 1999 funding level for these same activities. The Committee has provided the requested funding level for facilities maintenance, $55,224,000. The recommendation for road maintenance is $3,000,000 below the request but it is $19,600,000 above the 1999 funding level. The Committee understands the great needs for maintaining the vast road system and so has given this activity a large increase. The Committee recommends $20,445,000 for trail maintenance, the same as the budget request and $2,000,000 above the 1999 funding level. The Committee expects to continue to receive regular reports and briefings on progress attacking the huge backlog of deferred maintenance and repair, especially as it relates to the activities funded through the road and trails fund. The Committee is pleased with the work accomplished during the past year with these funds.

The Committee is concerned that road decommissioning and closures should not be pursued aggressively until the new road policy is fully understood and implemented. However, for the entire NFS road decommissioning will exceed greatly the extent of new road construction. The Committee has continued bill language allowing up to $15,000,000 to be used for road decommissioning. The Committee recommends that transportation planning be done at the local National forest level and be closely coordinated with the forest planning process so that decisions affecting rural America are made with the best data in hand and with full knowledge of local impacts to communities and the environment. The Committee has provided substantial resources to manage the road system, recognizing how important this is for Americans to access and enjoy their National forests and grasslands.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$117,918,000
Budget estimate, 2000	118,000,000
Recommended, 2000	1,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	−116,918,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−117,000,000

The Committee recommends a total of $41,000,000 for land acquisition. This amount includes $1,000,000 in newly appropriated funds and the use of $40,000,000 in fiscal year 1999 funding, which had been provided for the Baca Ranch, NM. These funds have been

redirected because the landowners withdrew their offer to sell. The amount recommended by the Committee is a decrease of $116,918,000 below the enacted level and $117,000,000 below the fiscal year 2000 budget request. The Committee recommends the following distribution of funds:

Area and State	*Committee recommendation*
Angeles NF (Pacific Crest Trail) (CA)	$1,500,000
Bar T Bar Ranch (Coconino NF) (AZ)	3,000,000
Big Sur (Los Padres NF) (CA)	4,000,000
Chattooga WSR (GA/SC/NC)	1,000,000
Coconino NF (Sedona Rock) (AZ)	3,500,000
Daniel Boone NF (KY)	2,500,000
Flathead NF (Lindberg Lake) (MT)	2,000,000
Hoosier NF (IN)	1,000,000
Mark Twain NF (MO)	1,000,000
Pacific NW Streams (Bowe Ranch) (WA)	2,000,000
San Bernardino NF (CA)	2,500,000
Santa Fe NF (Jemez River) (NM)	1,000,000
Sawtooth NF (ID)	2,000,000
Wayne NF (OH)	1,000,000
White Mountains NF (Lake Umbagog) (NH)	1,000,000
Subtotal	29,000,000
Emergency inholdings	1,500,000
Wilderness inholdings	500,000
Cash Equalization	1,500,000
Acquisition Management	8,500,000
Total	41,000,000

The Committee considers the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, which extends from California through Oregon and Washington States, to be a high priority and has included funds to initiate emergency land purchases near the Angeles National Forest. The Committee recognizes that many existing narrow easements, often less than 20 feet wide, coupled with encroaching development, offer inadequate protection for many sections of the trail. In addition, in certain locations there are relocations that could provide a much more scenic route and a significantly higher quality hiking experience for trail users.

The Committee understands that approximately 300 miles of the 2,650 mile trail may be inadequately protected or located. Although the Committee has provided funds this year to begin protection of the most endangered portions, the Committee is deeply concerned that the Federal agencies have done very little planning and detail work, including the preparation of segment maps. It should be clearly understood that the completion of this work will be critical to any significant future appropriations.

In addition, the Committee strongly encourages the Pacific Crest Trail Association to help raise significant non-Federal matching funds to ensure that the most critical sections which are threatened by development can be protected. A strong public/private partnership on the Pacific Crest Trail will have an impact on the future level of Federal support.

Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Agriculture, who has overall responsibility for administration of this trail, to work in close consultation with the Secretary of the Interior and the Pacific Crest Trail Association to identify, assess and prioritize the needs of the trail including the preparation of segment maps

as was done with the Appalachian National Scenic Trail. The Forest Service should report to the Committee no later than March 1, 2000 on their plans for accomplishing this work.

The Committee has included bill language making permanent the existing mineral withdrawal within the New World Mining District, MT.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS, SPECIAL ACTS

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$1,069,000
Budget estimate, 2000	1,069,000
Recommended, 2000	1,069,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	0
Budget estimate, 2000	0

The Committee recommends $1,069,000 for acquisition of lands for National forests, special acts, the same as the budget request and the same as in 1999. These funds are used pursuant to several special acts which authorize appropriations from the receipts of specified National Forests for the purchase of lands to minimize erosion and flood damage to critical watersheds needing soil stabilization and vegetative cover.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$210,000
Budget estimate, 2000	210,000
Recommended, 2000	210,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	0
Budget estimate, 2000	0

The Committee recommends $210,000 for acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges under the Act of December 4, 1967 (16 U.S.C. 484a). Under the Act, deposits made by public school districts or public school authorities to provide for cash equalization of certain land exchanges can be appropriated to acquire similar lands suitable for National Forest System purposes in the same State as the National Forest lands conveyed in the exchanges.

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$3,300,000
Budget estimate, 2000	3,300,000
Recommended, 2000	3,300,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	0
Budget estimate, 2000	0

The Committee recommends $3,300,000, the budget request, for the range betterment fund, to be derived from grazing receipts from the National Forests (Public Law 94–579, as amended) 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, 1999	$92,000
Budget estimate, 2000	92,000
Recommended, 2000	92,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	0
Budget estimate, 2000	0

The Committee recommends $92,000, the budget estimate, for gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research. Authority for the program is contained in Public Law 95–307 (16 U.S.C. 1643, section 4(b)). Amounts appropriated and not needed for current operations may be invested in public debt securities. Both the principal and earnings from the receipts are available to the Forest Service.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGY

The Committee has agreed to defer $190,000,000 in previously appropriated Clean Coal Technology budget authority until fiscal year 2001 instead of a $256 million deferral over three years as proposed by the Administration. To the extent funds are not needed because of premature project terminations, the Committee will continue its practice of rescinding excess funds. The Committee believes more substantial deferrals or rescissions are not warranted at this time.

The Committee agrees to the following:

1. Up to $14 million may be used for administration of the clean coal technology program in fiscal year 2000.
2. The Committee does not object to the continued support of the U.S./China Energy and Environmental Center, which promotes the use of American energy technology that will greatly reduce emissions and improve energy efficiency.

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The fossil energy programs of the Department of Energy make prudent investments in long-range research and development that help protect the environment through higher efficiency power generation, advanced production technologies and improved compliance and stewardship operations. These activities safeguard our domestic energy security. This country will continue to rely on fossil fuels for the majority of its energy requirements for the foreseeable future, and the activities funded through the fossil energy research and development account ensure that fossil energy technologies continue to improve with respect to emissions reduction and control and energy efficiency.

Fossil fuels, especially coal, are this country's most abundant and lowest cost fuels for electric power generation. They are why this country enjoys the lowest cost electricity of any industrialized economy. The prospects for technology advances for coal and other fossil fuels are just as bright as those for alternative energy sources such as solar, wind and geothermal. Programs funded under this account are working toward the goal of developing virtually pollution-

free power plants within the next 15 or 20 years and doubling the amount of electricity produced from the same amount of fuel.

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$384,056,000
Budget estimate, 2000	340,000,000
Recommended, 2000	335,292,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	−48,764,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−4,708,000

The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1999 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Coal				
Advanced Clean Fuels Research				
Coal preparation	5,097	4,000	4,000	-1,097
Direct liquefaction	3,150	1,641	1,641	-1,509
Indirect liquefaction	5,500	6,659	6,659	+1,159
Steelmaking feedstock	---	---	7,000	+7,000
Advanced research and environmental technology	1,781	2,200	2,200	+419
Subtotal, Advanced Clean Fuels Research	15,528	14,500	21,500	+5,972
Advanced Clean/Efficient Power Systems				
Advanced pulverized coal-fired powerplant	15,000	3,000	3,000	-12,000
Indirect fired cycle	6,500	7,010	7,010	+510
High-efficiency integrated gasified combined cycle	32,388	38,661	33,711	+1,323
High-efficiency pressurized fluidized bed	14,638	12,202	12,202	-2,436
Advanced research and environmental technology	19,150	23,864	23,864	+4,714
Subtotal, Advanced Clean/Efficient Power Systems	87,676	84,737	79,787	-7,889
Advanced research and technology development	19,939	23,195	23,195	+3,256
Subtotal, Coal	123,143	122,432	124,482	+1,339
Gas				
Natural Gas Research				
Exploration and production	13,432	14,932	15,932	+2,500
Delivery and storage	1,000	1,000	1,000	---
Advanced turbine systems	44,500	41,808	---	-44,500
Emerging processing technology applications	9,058	7,308	7,308	-1,750
Effective environmental protection	3,017	2,617	3,217	+200
Subtotal, Natural Gas Research	71,007	67,665	27,457	-43,550
Fuel Cells				
Advanced research	1,200	1,200	1,200	---
Fuel cell systems	41,000	36,449	41,399	+399
Multilayer ceramic technology	2,000	---	2,000	---
Subtotal, Fuel Cells	44,200	37,649	44,599	+399
Subtotal, Gas	115,207	105,314	72,056	-43,151
Oil Technology				
Exploration and production supporting research	30,796	31,546	31,546	+750
Recovery field demonstrations	7,800	7,800	12,300	+4,500
Effective environmental protection	10,020	10,820	10,820	+800
Subtotal, Oil Technology	48,616	50,166	54,666	+6,050
Black liquor gasification	---	---	9,000	+9,000
Cooperative R&D	6,836	5,836	6,836	---
Fossil energy environmental restoration	11,000	10,000	10,000	-1,000
Fuels conversion, natural gas, and electricity	2,173	2,173	2,173	---
Headquarters program direction	15,049	16,016	16,016	+967
Energy Technology Center program direction	54,432	56,063	57,063	+2,631
General plant projects	2,600	2,000	2,000	-600
Advanced Metallurgical Processes				
Advanced metallurgical processes	5,000	5,000	5,000	---
Use of prior year balances	---	-11,000	---	---
Use of Biomass Energy Development funds	---	-24,000	-24,000	-24,000
Total, Fossil Energy Research and Development	384,056	340,000	335,292	-48,764

The Committee recommends $335,292,000 for fossil energy research and development, a decrease of $4,708,000 below the budget request and $48,764,000 below the fiscal year 1999 level.

Coal.—The Committee recommends $124,482,000 for coal research, an increase of $2,050,000 above the budget request. Changes to the budget request include a decrease of $4,950,000 in advanced clean efficient power systems and an increase of $7,000,000 for a steelmaking feedstock program. The decrease ref-

erenced above represents the transfer of funds from the high efficiency integrated gasified combined cycle program for fuel cells to the fuel cell program.

Natural Gas.—The Committee recommends $27,457,000 for natural gas research, a decrease of $40,208,000 below the budget request. Changes to the budget request include a decrease of $41,808,000 for advanced turbine systems, of which $800,000 is for the midsize turbines program under Vision 21 and $41,008,000 is transferred to the energy conservation account to consolidate turbine program funding in that account, and increases of $1,000,000 in exploration and production/advanced drilling, completion and simulation for a laser drilling program and $600,000 in effective environmental protection/outreach and technology transfer for National laboratory partnerships.

Fuel Cells.—The Committee recommends $44,599,000 for fuel cell research, an increase of $6,950,000 above the budget request. Changes to the budget request include increases of $4,950,000 for fuel cells development which is transferred from advanced clean efficient power systems in the coal area and $2,000,000 to continue the multilayer ceramic technology program.

Oil Technology.—The Committee recommends $54,666,000 for oil technology research, an increase of $4,500,000 above the budget request for recovery field demonstrations to expand the preferred petroleum upstream management practices program.

Gasification.—The Committee recommends $9,000,000 for a black liquor gasification program which the Administration proposed to fund in the Energy Conservation account. The Committee believes strongly that the fossil energy program and, in particular, the Federal Energy Technology Center, has the expertise to oversee this program as it has been responsible for gasification efforts in the past. The industries of the future program in Energy Conservation should provide assistance as necessary to fossil energy.

Cooperative Research and Development.—The Committee recommends $6,836,000, an increase of $1,000,000 above the budget request, for cooperative research and development. The recommended funding is equivalent to the 1999 level.

Environmental Restoration.—The Committee recommends $10,000,000, equal to the budget request, for environmental restoration.

Fuels Program.—The Committee recommends $2,173,000, the budget request, for the fuels conversion, natural gas and electricity program.

Headquarters Program Direction.—The Committee recommends $16,016,000, the budget request, for headquarters program direction.

Energy Technology Center Program Direction.—The Committee recommends $57,063,000 for energy technology center program direction, an increase of $1,000,000 above the budget request. The increase is for contract services.

General Plant Projects.—The Committee recommends $2,000,000, the budget request for general plant projects.

Mining.—The Committee recommends $5,000,000, the budget request, for the mining/advanced metallurgical processes program.

Other.—The Committee has not agreed to the use of $11,000,000 in prior year funds to offset fossil requirements in fiscal year 2000 but has agreed to the use of $24,000,000 in funds from the Biomass Energy Development account as a partial offset to fossil energy research and development funding. The Committee does not object to the use of up to $1,500,000 in prior year funds to complete the direct liquefaction program with Hydrocarbon Technologies Inc.

The Committee agrees to the following:

1. The Committee expects the Department to focus its Vision 21 activities on critical electric power generation technologies, including integrated gasification combined cycle, pressurized fluidized bed combustion and fuel cells based on syngas.

2. The Department, in coordination with the fossil energy and energy conservation programs, should report to the Committee by December 15, 1999 on advanced materials work, including high temperature steel alloys and ceramics for large-scale power applications. The report should include a description of each project, year-by-year funding levels for each project and intended applications of each technology.

3. The Department should work closely with industry to ensure that technology research and development is consistent with industry roadmapping efforts such as those of the Electric Power Research Institute and the Coal Utilization Research Council.

4. The increase of $2,000,000 in the fuel cell program for multilayer ceramic technology is to continue work with McDermott Technology, Inc. on the development of this technology; provided the company provides matching funds.

5. The Committee expects the Department to address the House Science Committee's recommendations in preparing the fiscal year 2001 budget request for Fossil Energy Research and Development.

6. The turbine program funding is consolidated in Energy Conservation, but Fossil Energy should continue to manage its portions of the program.

7. The Committee encourages continued coordination with States and industry to ensure research is meaningful and not duplicative.

8. The funding provided for a steelmaking feedstock program is contingent on at least a dollar-for-dollar cost share with industry partners.

9. Funding is provided in the energy conservation account for a reciprocating engines research program. The Committee expects the fossil energy program to coordinate closely with the industries of the future program on reciprocating engine research. The Committee does not object to this research being conducted under the fossil energy account if that proves to be more appropriate.

10. The Committee is aware of a proposed demonstration project by Public Service Electric & Gas, based in Newark, New Jersey, that involves mercury emissions control technology for coal fired power plants and encourages the Department to examine this proposal and report to the Committee on what is involved, cost estimates and recommendations for pursuing this effort.

11. The Committee continues to support the Department's efforts to develop and implement a multi-agency and public and private sector research and development partnership initiative for methane hydrates. This effort should continue to be coordinated by DOE and

involve the Department of Interior's Geological Survey, the Minerals Management Service (MMS), the Department of Defense's Naval Research Laboratory, and the applied expertise of multiple universities in partnership with industry. The Gulf of Mexico Hydrate Research Consortium program, managed by the Center for Marine Resources and Environmental Technology, is an applied academic research arm of the MMS which has already begun to develop such a multi-agency public/private partnership initiative for methane hydrates. The Committee encourages the Department to consider using the consortium's expertise in this area.

12. The funding provided for PM 2.5 monitoring and research is for data monitoring and development of cost effective control technologies or source production science. Also, the Committee encourages the Department to continue its monitoring efforts in the Southeast.

13. The Committee understands that the Department's review of the use of ramjet technology from the aerospace industry for electric power generation has yielded some promising possibilities. The Committee asks that the Department provide a cost analysis for such a project by October 31, 1999 and incorporate it in its budget priorities for fiscal year 2001.

ALTERNATIVE FUELS PRODUCTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 1999	−$1,300,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−1,000,000
Recommended, 2000	−1,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	+300,000
Budget estimate, 2000	0

The Committee recommends the deposit of investment income earned as of October 1, 1999, on principal amounts in a trust fund established as part of the sale of the Great Plains Gasification Plant in Beulah, ND, into this account and immediate transfer of the funds to the General Fund of the Treasury. The amount available as of October 1, 1999, is estimated to be $1,000,000.

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$14,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	0
Recommended, 2000	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	−14,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	0

The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1999 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Oil Reserves				
Naval petroleum reserves Nos. 1 & 2	3,594	6,900	6,900	+3,306
Naval petroleum reserve No. 3	10,180	8,340	8,340	-1,840
Program direction (headquarters)	6,876	6,000	6,000	-876
Use of prior year funds	-6,650	-21,240	-21,240	-14,590
Total, Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves	14,000	---	---	-14,000

The Committee recommends no new funding for the operation of the naval petroleum and oil shale reserves and agrees with the Administration's proposal to fund this program through the use of available prior year funds.

ELK HILLS SCHOOL LANDS FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$36,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	36,000,000
Recommended, 2000	36,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	0
Budget estimate, 2000	0

The Committee recommends $36,000,000 for the Elk Hills school lands fund, which is equal to both the budget request and the 1999 level. This represents the second of seven payments to the fund, which was established as a part of the sale of the Elk Hills Naval Petroleum Reserve in California, in order to settle school lands claims by the State.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

The energy conservation program of the Department of Energy funds cooperative research and development projects aimed at sustaining economic growth through more efficient energy use. Activities financed through this program focus on markedly improving existing technologies as well as developing new technologies, which ultimately will displace some of our reliance on traditional fossil fuels.

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$691,701,000
Budget estimate, 2000	812,515,000
Recommended, 2000	693,822,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	+2,121,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−118,693,000

The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 1999 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Building Technology, State and Community Sector				
Building research and standards				
Technology roadmaps and competitive R&D	6,385	7,500	6,385	---
Residential buildings integration	9,582	13,538	10,047	+465
Commercial buildings integration	2,544	5,325	2,544	---
Equipment, materials and tools	43,014	60,800	45,014	+2,000
Subtotal, Building research and standards	61,525	88,163	63,990	+2,465
Building Technology Assistance				
Weatherization assistance program	133,000	154,000	120,000	-13,000
State energy program	33,000	37,000	33,000	---
Community partnerships	18,801	35,400	17,235	-1,566
Energy star program	2,724	6,000	2,724	---
Subtotal, Building technology assistance	187,525	232,400	172,959	-14,566
Management and planning	13,171	15,318	13,531	+360
Subtotal, Building Technology, State and Community Sector	262,221	335,881	250,480	-11,741
Federal Energy Management Program				
Program activities	21,718	28,968	21,718	---
Program direction	2,100	2,900	2,200	+100
Subtotal, Federal Energy Management Program	23,818	31,868	23,918	+100
Industry Sector				
Industries of the future (specific)	57,456	74,000	65,000	+7,544
Industries of the future (crosscutting)	100,052	87,600	119,608	+19,556
Management and planning	8,351	9,400	8,900	+549
Subtotal, Industry Sector	165,859	171,000	193,508	+27,649
Transportation				
Vehicle technology R&D	125,936	168,080	128,080	+2,144
Fuels utilization R&D	17,785	23,500	17,500	-285
Materials technologies	37,475	33,000	41,500	+4,025
Technology deployment	12,950	17,700	12,850	-100
Management and planning	7,925	9,820	8,520	+595
Subtotal, Transportation	202,071	252,100	208,450	+6,379
Policy and management	37,732	46,666	42,466	+4,734
Use of Biomass Energy Development funds	---	-25,000	-25,000	-25,000
Offsetting Reductions				
Use of nonappropriated escrow funds	(-64,000)	---	---	(+64,000)
Total, Energy Conservation	691,701	812,515	693,822	+2,121

The Committee recommends $693,822,000 for energy conservation, a decrease of $118,693,000 below the budget request and an increase of $2,121,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. Changes to the budget request are detailed below.

Buildings.—The Committee recommends $250,480,000 for the building technology State and community sector program, a decrease of $85,401,000 below the budget request. Changes to the budget request are shown in the following table:

Buildings/Research and Standards:	
Technology roadmaps & competitive R&D (1999 level)	−1,115,000
Residential building integration:	
Terminate home energy rating systems	−1,535,000
Building America (increase above 1999)	+2,000,000
1999 level for other programs	−3,956,000
Commercial building integration (1999 level)	−3,781,000
Equipment, materials and tools:	
Lighting and appliance standards (increase above 1999)	+2,000,000
1999 level for other programs	−17,786,000
Subtotal, Buildings Research and Standards	−24,173,000
Building Technology Assistance:	
Weatherization assistance program	−34,000,000
State energy program (1999 level)	−4,000,000
Community partnerships:	
Terminate municipal energy management	−1,566,000
1999 level for other programs	−16,599,000

Energy star program (1999 level)	−3,276,000
Subtotal, Building Technology Assistance	−59,441,000
Management and Planning:	
Evaluation, planning & analysis	−1,787,000

Federal Energy Management Program.—The Committee recommends $23,918,000 for the Federal energy management program, a decrease of $7,950,000 below the budget request and an increase for program direction of $100,000 for Regional Support Offices above the fiscal year 1999 level. Changes to the budget request are shown in the following table:

Program Activities	−7,250,000
Program Direction	−700,000

Industry.—The Committee recommends $193,508,000 for industry sector programs, an increase of $22,508,000 above the budget request. Changes to the budget request are shown in the following table:

Industries of the Future (Specific):	
Black liquor gasification (transfer to fossil energy)	−9,000,000
Industries of the Future (Crosscutting):	
Industrial power generation (turbines)	−7,000,000
Technical assistance/integrated delivery	−2,000,000
Utility turbines (transfer from fossil energy)	+41,008,000
Management & Planning:	
Evaluation and planning	−500,000

Transportation.—The Committee recommends $208,450,000 for transportation research, a decrease of $43,650,000 below the budget request. Changes to the budget request are shown in the following table:

Vehicle Technology:	
Hybrid systems:	
High power energy storage	−2,000,000
Advanced power electronics	−2,000,000
Heavy vehicle propulsion systems	−6,000,000
Fuel cells:	
Fuel cell systems	−2,000,000
Fuel processor/storage	−7,000,000
Advanced combustion engine:	
Hybrid direct injection	−5,000,000
Combustion & after treatment	−5,000,000
Cooperative automotive research (CARAT)	−7,000,000
Electric vehicles/long-term battery research	−2,000,000
Heavy vehicle systems	−2,000,000
Subtotal, Vehicle Technology	−40,000,000
Fuels Utilization:	
Advanced petroleum based fuels:	
Light trucks	−3,000,000
Heavy trucks	−3,000,000
Subtotal, Fuels Utilization	−6,000,000
Materials Technologies:	
Lightweight materials	+5,000,000
Heavy vehicle high strength weight reduction	+2,000,000

HTML/electron microscope	+1,500,000
Subtotal, Materials Technologies	+8,500,000
Technology Deployment:	
Clean cities	−3,000,000
Testing and evaluation	−1,000,000
EPACT replacement fuels	−700,000
Advanced vehicle competitions	−150,000
Subtotal, Technology Deployment	−4,850,000
Management & Planning:	
Technology assessment & analysis	−800,000
Program direction	−500,000
Subtotal, Management & Planning	−1,300,000

Policy and Management.—The Committee recommends $42,466,000 for policy and management, a decrease of $4,200,000 below the budget request. Changes to the budget request are shown in the following table:

Policy and Management:	
Headquarters contract services:	
Contract support	−1,000,000
Crosscutting support	−500,000
Regional support office contract services	−2,000,000
International market development:	
Energy & environmental security	−700,000

The Committee has agreed to the use of $25,000,000 from the Biomass Energy Development account to offset partially new funding requirements for energy conservation programs.

The Committee agrees to the following:

1. None of the funds provided herein are for the million solar roofs initiative. This program is under the purview of the Energy & Water Appropriations Subcommittee.

2. Fiscal year 2000 funding has not been offset by the use of prior year unobligated and unexpended balances. Some progress has been made in reducing these carryover balances and every effort should be made to ensure that progress continues.

3. The National Academy of Public Administration is reviewing the financial management and contracting practices of the Energy Conservation program. The Committee expects the Department to work closely with NAPA on identifying problems and recommended solutions. The fiscal year 2001 budget request should reflect program adjustments consistent with NAPA recommendations.

4. The Department has not been following the Committee's reprogramming guidelines for Energy Conservation programs. The Department should review carefully and revise its practices to ensure full compliance with reprogramming requirements. In addition, specific, stricter guidance for fiscal year 2000 programs in the buildings area and the heavy vehicles area is provided below. Quarterly accounting reports to the Committee of adjustments between and among programs should be discontinued.

5. The Department needs to continue and intensify its efforts to consolidate and streamline the buildings research program. The budget request for fiscal year 2000 does not provide sufficient information for informed decisionmaking by the Congress. The answers

to Committee questions do little to improve upon the insufficient budget justification. The fiscal year 2001 budget structure should not be changed and the budget justification should indicate clearly narrative and funding comparisons for each individual program.

6. As part of the buildings program consolidation, the Committee urges the Department to continue and expand its use of broad-based R&D solicitations that cut across the various project areas, and the Department should greatly curtail its practice of continuing specific projects from year-to-year without competition.

7. Funding for building sector programs should be continued at the fiscal year 1999 level, including the oil heat research and development program, unless expressly provided to the contrary herein. Any other realignment of funds from 1999 levels must be approved by the Committee following the established reprogramming procedures.

8. Funding for the weatherization assistance program is contingent on a 25 percent cost share from each participating State. The Committee understands that not all States will be able to meet this requirement quickly. The Committee urges the Department to work with each State to ensure that funds are made available as soon as the cost-sharing requirement is met. The Committee notes that these funds are typically not distributed to the States until late in the fiscal year and that they are "no year" funds and therefore will not expire if individual States are unable to meet the cost sharing requirement in a timely manner. The $120 million provided in this bill in addition to the minimum $30 million in State cost sharing will result in at least $150 million for the weatherization program as compared with the $154 million in the Administration's request. The Committee notes that each State is projected to have a funding surplus in fiscal year 1999. Twenty-one States had a surplus in excess of 10 percent of annual spending in fiscal year 1998 and 13 States had a surplus in excess of $1 billion each in fiscal year 1998. Weatherization assistance should be supported at the State and local levels in addition to receiving Federal support.

9. The Federal Energy Management Program needs to focus on getting delivery orders processed in a timely manner and demonstrate proven results prior to any program expansion. It should not take more than a couple months to process these orders and the Committee understands that it is currently taking 12 months.

10. The funding provided for heavy duty vehicle research may not be used to duplicate, compete or conflict with the joint consortia program financed through the Departments of Transportation and Defense. The Department should coordinate with the consortia on the use of these funds to ensure that each proposal is distinct from or complementary to consortia efforts. Prior to the commitment of any funds in this area the Department should receive Committee approval for the use of these funds following the existing reprogramming procedures.

11. Funding for advanced turbine research is consolidated in the industry program, but Fossil Energy should continue to manage its portions of the program.

12. The Committee provided additional funding to accelerate the energy conservation industrial turbine program in fiscal year 1999

and, the 2000 funds recommended should be sufficient to complete this program.

13. Of the funds provided above the 1999 level for distributed generation in the industries of the future crosscutting activity, $2,000,000 is to study the feasibility of initiating a program to improve the efficiency of reciprocating engines. The Committee expects the energy conservation program to coordinate closely with Fossil Energy on reciprocating engine research. The Committee does not object to this research being conducted under the fossil energy account if that proves to be more appropriate.

14. Natural gas vehicle research funding for fiscal year 2000 is $11,100,000 and is to be used for programs determined in coordination with industry.

15. The Committee strongly encourages the Department to use FETC expertise in the energy conservation area.

16. The Northwest Alliance for Transportation Technologies should be funded at least at the $3,000,000 level in fiscal year 2000.

17. Grants to States within the 3 different sector programs should be closely coordinated with the program managers within each of those sectors.

18. The Committee expects the Department to address the House Science Committee's recommendations in developing the 2001 budget request.

19. The Committee encourages continued and increased coordination, with States and industry to ensure research is meaningful and not duplicative. The Committee suggests that one area worthy of consideration for coordination with the States is alternative fuel school bus projects.

20. Within the industries of the future/petroleum refining program, the Department should consider cost-shared research on biocatalytic desulfurization.

21. The Committee encourages the Department to work with the steel industry within the Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles (PNGV) program. Industry reports that a 2,000 pound steel-bodied car is an achievable goal. The Committee further encourages the Department to continue the original PNGV goals with respect to design, performance, recyclability, affordability, and safety.

Bill Language.—Language is included requiring a 25 percent State cost share for the weatherization assistance program. This issue is discussed in more detail above.

ECONOMIC REGULATION

The economic regulation account funds the independent Office of Hearings and Appeals which is responsible for all of the Department's adjudication processes except those that are the responsibility of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. The amount funded by this Committee is for those activities specific to this bill: mainly those related to petroleum overcharge cases. All other activities are funded on a reimbursable basis from the other elements of the Department of Energy. Prior to fiscal year 1997, this account also funded the Economic Regulatory Administration.

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$1,801,000
Budget estimate, 2000	2,000,000
Recommended, 2000	2,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	+199,000
Budget estimate, 2000	0

The Committee recommends $2,000,000 for economic regulation, equal to the budget request and an increase of $199,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$160,120,000
Budget estimate, 2000	159,000,000
Recommended, 2000	159,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	−1,120,000
Budget estimate, 2000	0

The Committee recommends $159,000,000 for operation of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve which is equal to the budget request and a decrease of $1,120,000 below the fiscal year 1999 level.

SPR PETROLEUM ACCOUNT

The Committee has not agreed to appropriate $5,000,000 in additional funds for the SPR Petroleum Account. Instead, the Committee has included transfer authority under Administrative Provisions, Department of Energy for use in the event a drawdown is necessary.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

The Energy Information Administration is a quasi-independent agency within the Department of Energy established to provide timely, objective, and accurate energy-related information to the Congress, executive branch, State governments, industry, and the public. The information and analysis prepared by the EIA is widely disseminated and the agency is recognized as an unbiased source of energy information by government organizations, industry, professional statistical organizations and the public.

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$70,500,000
Budget estimate, 2000	72,644,000
Recommended, 2000	72,644,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	+2,144,000
Budget estimate, 2000	0

The Committee recommends $72,644,000, the budget request, for the Energy Information Administration, an increase of $2,144,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Bill language is recommended in Administrative Provisions, Department of Energy, providing authority for the Department to borrow from Department of Energy accounts in this bill in the event a Strategic Petroleum Reserve drawdown is necessary and requiring that borrowed funds be paid back with oil sale receipts.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

The provision of Federal health services to Indians is based on a special relationship between Indian tribes and the U.S. Government first set forth in the 1830's 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 37 hospitals, 60 health centers, 3 school health centers, and 46 health stations. Tribes and tribal groups, through contracts with the IHS, operate 12 hospitals, 149 health centers, 4 school health centers, and 233 health stations (including 158 Alaska village clinics). The IHS, tribes and tribal groups also operate 7 regional youth substance abuse treatment centers and more than 2,100 units of staff quarters.

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$1,950,322,000
Budget estimate, 2000	2,094,922,000
Recommended, 2000	2,085,407,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	+135,085,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−9,515,000

The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 1999 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Clinical Services				
IHS and tribal health delivery				
Hospital and health clinic programs	949,140	1,002,852	1,005,610	+56,470
Dental health program	71,400	84,360	78,783	+7,383
Mental health program	41,305	48,446	43,794	+2,489
Alcohol and substance abuse program	94,680	96,326	97,024	+2,344
Contract care	385,801	410,442	407,290	+21,489
Subtotal, Clinical Services	1,542,326	1,642,428	1,632,501	+90,175
Preventive Health				
Public health nursing	30,363	40,363	33,526	+3,163
Health education	9,430	9,541	9,654	+224
Community health representatives program	45,960	40,960	47,826	+1,866
Immunization (Alaska)	1,357	1,388	1,407	+40
Subtotal, Preventive Health	87,120	92,252	92,413	+5,293
Urban health projects	26,382	29,382	27,849	+1,467
Indian health professions	29,623	29,700	30,728	+1,105
Tribal management	2,390	2,390	2,418	+28
Direct operations	49,309	50,600	51,145	+1,836
Self-governance	9,391	9,391	9,572	+181
Contract support costs	203,781	238,781	238,781	+35,000
Medicare/Medicaid Reimbursements				
Hospital and clinic accreditation (Est. collecting)	(327,643)	(375,386)	(375,386)	(+47,743)
Total, Indian Health Services	1,950,322	2,094,922	2,085,407	+135,085

The Committee recommends $2,085,407,000 for Indian health services, a decrease of $9,515,000 below the budget request and an increase of $135,085,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level.

Hospitals and clinics.—The Committee recommends $1,005,610,000 for hospitals and clinics, an increase of $2,758,000 above the budget request and $56,470,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. Increases to the budget request include $4,900,000 for physician pay, $6,064,000 for other pay and inflation, $994,000 for

staffing, operations and start-up costs at new facilities of which $415,000 is for the Hopi, AZ clinic and $579,000 is for Talihina, OK, $1,000,000 for diabetes screening through the Joslin program, $400,000 for a pharmacist residency program, and $400,000 for infant mortality research for the Shoalwater Bay Tribe, WA. These increases are offset partially by decreases of $6,000,000 for a women's health initiative and $5,000,000 for information systems.

Dental health.—The Committee recommends $78,783,000 for dental health, a decrease of $5,577,000 below the budget request and an increase of $7,383,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. Changes to the budget request include an increase of $423,000 for pay and inflation and a decrease of $6,000,000 for program expansion. The Committee notes that there is still a sizable program increase above the 1999 level to expand much needed dental services.

Mental health.—The Committee recommends $43,794,000 for mental health services, a decrease of $4,652,000 below the budget request and an increase of $2,489,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. Changes to the budget request include an increase of $348,000 for pay and inflation and a decrease of $5,000,000 for program expansion. The Committee expects the Service to distribute the program increase above the 1999 level to a limited number of projects rather than distributing it equally to all tribes. Such an approach will enable the Service to focus on the most pressing needs.

Alcohol and substance abuse.—The Committee recommends $97,024,000 for alcohol and substance abuse treatment and prevention programs, an increase of $698,000 above the budget request and $2,344,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. Changes to the budget request include an increase of $1,698,000 for pay and inflation and a decrease of $1,000,000 for program expansion.

Contract health care.—The Committee recommends $407,290,000 for contract care, a decrease of $3,152,000 below the budget request and an increase of $21,489,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. Changes to the budget request include an increase of $6,848,000 for pay and inflation and a decrease of $10,000,000 for program expansion.

Public health nursing.—The Committee recommends $33,526,000 for public health nursing, a decrease of $6,837,000 below the budget request and an increase of $3,163,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. Changes to the budget request include an increase of $163,000 for pay and inflation and a decrease of $7,000,000 for program expansion.

Health education.—The Committee recommends $9,654,000 for health education, an increase for pay and inflation of $113,000 above the budget request and $224,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level.

Community health representatives.—The Committee recommends $47,826,000 for community health representatives, an increase of $6,866,000 above the budget request and $1,866,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. Increases include $5,000,000 to restore the base program and $1,866,000 for pay and inflation.

The Committee has not agreed with the Administration's proposal to reduce the community health representative program. The Committee believes this is an important, essential component of

the IHS system and notes that, in some instances, the local CHR is the only health professional who certain patients ever see.

Immunization.—The Committee recommends $1,407,000 for the immunization program in Alaska, an increase of $19,000 above the budget request and $40,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. The increase is for pay and inflation costs.

Urban health.—The Committee recommends $27,849,000 for urban health projects, a decrease of $1,533,000 below the budget request and an increase of $1,467,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. The change to the budget request includes an increase of $467,000 for pay and inflation and a decrease of $2,000,000 for program expansion.

Indian health professions.—The Committee recommends $30,728,000 for Indian health professions, an increase of $1,028,000 above the budget request and $1,105,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level for pay and inflation costs.

Tribal management.—The Committee recommends $2,418,000 for tribal management, an increase of $28,000 above both the budget request and the fiscal year 1999 level for inflation costs.

Direct operations.—The Committee recommends $51,145,000 for direct operations, an increase of $545,000 above the budget request and $1,836,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. The increase is for pay and inflation costs.

Self-governance.—The Committee recommends $9,572,000 for self-governance, an increase of $181,000 above both the budget request and the fiscal year 1999 level. The increase is for inflation costs.

Contract support costs.—The Committee recommends $238,781,000 for contract support costs, which is equal to the budget request and an increase of $35,000,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. The increase above the 1999 level reflects a different distribution than assumed in the budget request and includes $30,000,000 for existing contacts and $5,000,000 for new and expanded contracts and is provided contingent on a pro-rata distribution of funds across all self-determination contracts and self-governance compacts.

The Committee has recommended bill language earmarking the amount of funding for contract support costs and requiring a proportional distribution of contract support cost funding. The $30,000,000 increase for existing contracts is recommended to minimize decreases to ongoing contracts and compacts under a pro-rata distribution.

The Committee agrees to the following:

1. The Service needs to address contract support cost shortfalls in a manner that ensures that increases in this program are not at the expense of badly needed increases in direct health care programs. Contract support cost funding provided last year and in this year's recommendation amounts to more than a 40 percent increase over two years. The Committee cannot afford to continue such large funding increases for this program at the same time as addressing the many critical shortfalls in funding for direct health care programs.

2. The Service should continue to work with the tribes to develop level of need calculations for health care services.

3. The Committee is concerned about the high rate of amputations among Native Americans. The Service should develop a meaningful plan of action to augment and strengthen its podiatry care program and address the shortage of commissioned officers in the podiatry field. The IHS should work with other institutions, including the American Podiatric Medical Association, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Institutes of Health in developing this plan.

4. The Committee continues to be concerned about the infant mortality crisis in the Shoalwater Bay Tribe and expects the Service to work closely with the tribe, the State, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and other agencies to identify the causes of and potential solutions for infant mortality.

5. The Service should use the funds provided for a pharmacy residency program to establish immediately such a program, which will help address the critical shortage of pharmacists in the Service.

6. The Service should notify the Committee of how it proposes to distribute the program funding above the 1999 level for each activity no later than December 15, 1999. This includes increases in both the services and the facilities accounts. Program funding increases should not be distributed across all tribes but should be subject to competitive solicitations and awarded to a limited number of projects that focus on highest priority needs in each program area.

Bill language.—Language is recommended limiting the amount of funding that can be spent on contract support costs for existing contracts and for new and expanded contracts. Language also is included stipulating that new and expanded contracts are subject to a pro-rata distribution.

Language is also included under Administrative Provisions, Indian Health Service requiring a proportional distribution of contract support cost funding across all self-determination and self-governance contracts and compacts.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

The need for new Indian health care facilities has not been fully quantified but it is safe to say that many billions of dollars would be required to renovate existing facilities and construct all the needed new hospitals and clinics. In 1994, IHS conducted a review of facility needs to determine what would be required to provide adequate and safe health care delivery. The conclusions of the review were that IHS would need to replace, renovate or modernize 41 hospitals, 153 full service health centers, and 289 part-time health stations, and that 12 new health centers and 21 new health stations would need to be constructed. Safe and sanitary water and sewer systems for existing homes and solid waste disposal needs currently are estimated to amount to over $600 million for those projects that are considered to be economically feasible.

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$291,965,000
Budget estimate, 2000	317,465,000
Recommended, 2000	312,478,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	+20,513,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−4,987,000

The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1999 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Maintenance and improvement	40,625	48,125	43,504	+2,879
Sanitation facilities	89,328	92,884	90,688	+1,360
Construction facilities	38,587	42,531	49,803	+11,216
King Cove Health Clinic, AK	2,500	---	---	-2,500
Facilities and environmental health support	107,682	119,682	114,096	+6,414
Equipment	13,243	14,243	14,387	+1,144
Total, Indian Health Facilities	291,965	317,465	312,478	+20,513

The Committee recommends $312,478,000 for Indian health facilities, a decrease of $4,987,000 below the budget request and an increase of $20,513,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. Changes to the budget request are discussed below.

Maintenance and improvement.—The Committee recommends $43,504,000 for maintenance and improvement, a decrease of $4,621,000 below the budget request and $2,879,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. Changes to the budget request include an increase of $379,000 for pay and inflation and a decrease of $5,000,000 for program expansion.

Sanitation facilities.—The Committee recommends $90,688,000 for sanitation facilities, a decrease of $2,196,000 below the budget request and increase of $1,360,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. Changes to the budget request include an increase of $804,000 for pay and inflation and a decrease of $3,000,000 for program expansion.

Construction.—The Committee recommends $49,803,000 for construction, an increase of $7,272,000 above the budget request and $11,216,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. Changes to the budget request include increases of $3,000,000 for staff quarters at Hopi, AZ, $10,000,000 to begin construction of the Winnebago, NE hospital and $1,000,000 for Zuni staff quarters, and decreases of $1,728,000 for modular dental units and $5,000,000 for the Fort Defiance, AZ hospital.

Facilities and environmental health support.—The Committee recommends $114,096,000 for facilities and environmental health support, a decrease of $5,586,000 below the budget request and an increase of $6,414,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. Changes to the budget request include an increase of $414,000 for pay and inflation and a decrease of $6,000,000 for program expansion.

Equipment.—The Committee recommends $14,387,000 for equipment, an increase of $144,000 above the budget request and $1,144,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. The increase above the budget request is for inflation costs.

The Committee agrees to the following:

1. Funding to complete quarters construction associated with the new Hopi clinic is provided to ensure that this project can be completed successfully. The Committee notes that the majority of the funding for the quarters construction is being borne by the tribe.

2. The Service should consider a new, consistent approach to constructing staff quarters that involves cost sharing by the tribes to the extent possible and tribal operation of the completed quarters. Funding for quarters construction needs to be treated consistently for each project. Currently there are quarters projects that have never been built although the related hospital or clinic was built; projects that incorporate the cost of quarters in with the total cost of the facility construction (with no tribal cost share); and projects that are left to an individual tribe to fund.

3. The fiscal year 2001 budget should address the advisability of reinstituting a joint venture facilities construction program in the context of overall priorities. The Committee notes that this is another area of need that has "fallen through the cracks" as funding increases have concentrated on addressing the contract support cost shortfall.

4. The methodology used to distribute facilities funding should address the fluctuating annual workload and maintain parity among IHS areas and tribes as the workload shifts.

5. Funds for sanitation facilities for new and renovated housing should be used to serve housing provided by the Bureau of Indian Affairs Housing Improvement Program, new homes and homes renovated to like-new condition. Onsite sanitation facilities may also be provided for homes occupied by the disabled or sick who have physician referrals indicating an immediate medical need for adequate sanitation facilities at home.

6. Sanitation funds should not be used to provide sanitation facilities for new homes funded by the housing programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The HUD should provide any needed funds to the IHS for that purpose.

7. The IHS may use up to $5,000,000 in sanitation funding for projects to clean up and replace open dumps on Indian lands pursuant to the Indian Lands Open Dump Cleanup Act of 1994.

8. The IHS should continue to support tribes in identifying and implementing alternative and innovative approaches to funding construction and repair and replacement of health care facilities throughout Indian country, including cost-sharing arrangements and the enhanced use of third-party collections for improving aging facilities. These alternative approaches should not result in increased operational funding requirements for IHS.

9. The Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona is interested in partnering with the IHS for the construction of an ambulatory health care facility on the western side of the Nation's property. This facility is currently on the priority list for construction. The Committee asks that the Service report no later than March 31, 2000 on: (1) an assessment of the need for this ambulatory health care facility and how it ranks within the current priority system; (2) the status of efforts to select a suitable site; and (3) the suitability of this project for a joint venture demonstration program.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

Language is recommended requiring a proportional distribution of contract support cost funding across all self-determination and self-governance contracts and compacts. The Committee continues to support self-determination and self-governance programs. These

programs have enabled the tribes to have greater control and greater involvement in many different programs formerly managed by the Indian Health Service. In the early years of the self-determination and self-governance programs, funds were shifted from Federal programs to offset partially the administrative costs of those tribes that elected to take over management of IHS programs. These administrative costs of the tribes are known as contract support costs. The Committee also annually adds additional funds to the IHS budget to pay contract support costs. Over time, the contract support costs associated with self-determination contracts and self-governance compacts have outpaced available funding. We have reached a point at which we can no longer offset these costs to any great extent by continuing to downsize the Federal bureaucracy in IHS. To do so would be unfair to the many tribes who choose not to manage their own programs and rely on the IHS for program management.

Unfortunately, implementation of the self-determination and self-governance programs does not result in economies of scale in program management since each participating tribe is responsible for its own management. For Federal programs, the IHS is able to achieve savings by grouping program management responsibilities and funding for a number of tribes. Over the past few years, the amount of funding required to pay contract support costs has substantially exceeded the total amount of management funding that would have been required under the old Federal system. The Committee understands that this is a necessary consequence of turning programs over to the tribes. However, the Committee cannot afford to appropriate 100% of contract support costs at the expense of basic program funding for tribes. For example, dental health services in the IHS are funded at less than 25% of current need. As contract support costs continue to increase, and overall funding remains relatively constant, direct health care program funding becomes a smaller proportion of overall funding.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs addresses this issue by distributing contract support costs on a pro-rata basis. The Committee believes that this is the most equitable approach to the problem and expects the IHS to do the same in fiscal year 2000. The approach taken by the IHS in fiscal year 1999, while an improvement over past practices, does not address the totality of the problem. The current methodology creates a two-tiered system under which some tribes are paid at a set percent of need or "floor" and others receive a substantially higher percent of need. The additional funding recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 2000 will help minimize the effect a pro-rata distribution will have on those tribes that currently are receiving more than the "floor" value.

The Committee expects the IHS to continue to work with the tribes and the legislative committees of jurisdiction to find an acceptable solution to the contract support cost funding problem. The Committee believes the basic "fairness" question needs to be addressed with respect to how to distribute limited funds between and among the various programs and the management of those programs.

OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$13,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	14,000,000
Recommended, 2000	13,400,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	+400,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−600,000

The dispute between the Hopi and Navajo tribes is centuries-old. The Hopi were the original occupants of the land with their origin tracing back to the Anasazi race whose presence is recorded back to 1150 A.D. Later in the 16th century the Navajo tribe began settling in this area. The continuous occupation of this land by the Navajo led to the isolation of the Hopi Reservation as an island within the area occupied by the Navajo. In 1882, President Arthur issued an Executive Order which granted the Hopi a 2.5 million acre reservation to be occupied by the Hopi and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior saw fit to resettle there. Intertribal problems arose between the larger Navajo tribe and the smaller Hopi tribe revolving around the question of the ownership of the land as well as cultural differences between the two tribes. Efforts to resolve these conflicts were not successful and led Congress to pass legislation in 1958 which authorized a lawsuit to determine ownership of the land. When attempts at mediation of the dispute as specified in an Act passed in 1974 failed, the district court in Arizona partitioned the Joint Use Area equally between the Navajo and Hopi tribes under a decree that has required the relocation of members of both tribes. Most of those to be relocated are Navajo living on the Hopi Partitioned Land.

At this time approximately 455 households remain to be relocated, of which 72 are full-time residents on the Hopi Partitioned Land. A total of 3,042 families have been relocated from the Hopi Partitioned Land.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $13,400,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, which is an increase from the 1999 level of $400,000 and a decrease of $600,000 below the budget request.

Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development

PAYMENT TO THE INSTITUTE

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$4,250,000
Budget estimate, 2000	4,250,000
Recommended, 2000	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	−4,250,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−4,250,000

The Committee recommends zero funding for the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Develop-

ment. It was the understanding of the House that fiscal year 1999 would be the last year Federal funding would be provided.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Smithsonian Institution is unique in the Federal establishment. Established by the Congress in 1846 to carry out the trust included in James Smithson's will, it has been engaged for over 150 years in the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men" in accordance with the donor's instructions. For some years, it used only the funds made available by the trust. Then, before the turn of the century, it began to receive Federal appropriations to conduct some of its activities. With the expenditure of both private and Federal funds over the years, it has grown into one of the world's great scientific, cultural, and intellectual organizations. It operates magnificent museums, outstanding art galleries, and important research centers. Its collections are among the best in the world. Its traveling exhibits bring beauty and information throughout the country.

It attracted approximately 30,000,000 visitors in 1998 to its museums, galleries, and zoological park. Additional millions also view Smithsonian traveling exhibitions, which appear across the United States and abroad, and the annual Folklife Festival. As custodian of the National Collections, the Smithsonian is responsible for more than 140 million art objects, natural history specimens, and artifacts. These collections are displayed for the enjoyment and education of visitors and are available for research by the staff of the Institution and by hundreds of visiting students, scientists, and historians each year. Other significant study efforts draw their data and results directly from terrestrial, marine, and astrophysical observations at various Smithsonian installations.

The Smithsonian complex presently consists of 15 exhibition buildings in Washington, DC and New York City in the fields of science, history, technology and art; a zoological park in Washington, DC and an animal conservation and research center in Front Royal, Virginia; the Anacostia Museum, which performs research and exhibit activities in the District of Columbia; a preservation, storage and air and spacecraft display facility in Suitland, Maryland; a natural preserve in Panama and one on the Chesapeake Bay; an oceanographic research facility in Fort Pierce, Florida; astrophysical stations in Cambridge, Massachusetts and Mt. Hopkins, Arizona and elsewhere; and supporting administrative, laboratory, and storage areas.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$347,154,000
Budget estimate, 2000	380,501,000
Recommended, 2000	371,501,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	+24,347,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−9,000,000

The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 1999 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Museum and research institutes	179,553	194,744	192,744	+13,191
Program support and outreach	36,881	42,661	37,661	+780
Administration	33,498	34,619	34,619	+1,121
Facilities services	97,222	108,477	106,477	+9,255
Total, Salaries and Expenses	347,154	380,501	371,501	+24,347

The Committee recommends $371,501,000, an increase of $24,347,000 above the enacted level and a decrease of $9,000,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request. This amount provides the full $19,429,000 for fixed costs including mandatory pay increases, retirement system conversion, utility, communications, postage and rent increases as well as $919,000 in costs associated with the Panama Canal Treaty implementation.

The Committee accepts the reduction of $82,000 for non-recurring workers' compensation and $4,700,000 for fiscal year 1999 emergency supplemental funding for the non-recurring Y2K compliant portions of the security system.

The Committee has approved $5,000,000 for the National Museum of the American Indian collection's move but has disapproved $2,000,000 for the Dulles Center move, $5,000,000 for Collections Information Access and $2,000,000 for Security System Modernization.

The Committee believes that the $8,000,000 it provided over several years for planning and design of the Dulles facility fulfilled its financial commitment to the project. The Committee is supportive of the Collections Information Access program but was unable to provide additional funds because of the additional $26,000,000 provided for other Smithsonian needs. The Committee would consider a formal reprogramming request. The $2,000,000 request for the security system should be accommodated out of the increase provided in the Repair, Restoration and Alteration of Facilities account.

The Committee is pleased that the National Museum of American History is moving forward to upgrade and modernize a number of its exhibits including the agriculture exhibit. The Committee hopes that, along with portraying the great technological advances made in agriculture, the new exhibit will illuminate the relationship between land, food, people and agriculture's role in achieving sustainable life systems in our fragile ecosystem.

The Committee urges the Smithsonian Institution to assist the Washington Historical Society in the planning, development and use of displays, exhibits and programs of significance to the history of the City of Washington for the City Museum at the Carnegie Library in Washington, D.C.

The Committee encourages the Presidio Trust and the Smithsonian Institution to establish an "affiliation" program at the Presidio of San Francisco that will enable Smithsonian exhibits, artifacts and programs to be made available to the public at that national park site.

REPAIR, RESTORATION AND ALTERATION OF FACILITIES OF BUILDINGS

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$40,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	47,900,000
Recommended, 2000	47,900,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	+7,900,000
Budget estimate, 2000	0

The Committee recommends $47,900,000 for Repair, Restoration and Alteration of Facilities for fiscal year 2000, an increase of $7,900,000 from the enacted level and the same as the 2000 budget request. The Committee has consolidated funding for construction and improvements at the zoo in this account as proposed in the budget. The Committee continues to believe that addressing the backlog maintenance needs of the Institution is the highest priority. Bill language is included in this account to permit the transfer and merger of funds from the former "Construction and Improvements, National Zoological Park" account. Bill language also is included under Administrative Provisions which prohibits the use of funds to work on the Holt House.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$16,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	19,000,000
Recommended, 2000	19,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	+3,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	0

The Committee recommends $19,000,000 for Construction, an increase of $3,000,000 above the enacted level and the same as the 2000 budget request. The amount completes the Federal construction responsibility for the American Museum of the American Indian Mall facility.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

The National Gallery of Art is one of the world's great galleries. Its magnificent works of art are displayed for the benefit of millions of visitors from across this Nation and from other nations. The National Gallery of Art serves as an example of a successful cooperative endeavor between private individuals and institutions and the Federal Government. The many special exhibitions shown in the Gallery and then throughout the country bring great art treasures to Washington and the Nation. In 1999 the Gallery opened a sculpture garden, which provides a wonderful opportunity for the public to have an outdoor artistic experience in a lovely, contemplative setting.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$57,938,000
Budget estimate, 2000	61,438,000
Recommended, 2000	61,538,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	+3,600,000
Budget estimate, 2000	+100,000

The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 1999 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Care and utilization of art collections	22,777	23,923	23,923	+1,146
Operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds	12,829	13,626	13,726	+897
Protection of buildings, grounds and contents	12,513	13,621	13,621	+1,108
General administration	9,819	10,268	10,268	+449
Total, Salaries and Expenses	57,938	61,438	61,538	+3,600

The Committee recommends $61,538,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Gallery of Art. This amount is an increase of $100,000 above the budget request and $3,600,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. The increase above the budget request is to provide the necessary funds for the newly opened sculpture garden to remain open in the evening.

REPAIR, RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$6,311,000
Budget estimate, 2000	6,311,000
Recommended, 2000	6,311,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	0
Budget estimate, 2000	0

The Committee recommends $6,311,000 for repair, restoration and renovation of buildings at the National Gallery of Art. This amount is equal to both the budget request and the fiscal year 1999 level.

The Committee expects the Gallery to work carefully with the Administration to address the requirements in the Gallery's long range facilities plan. To do so will require an increase in the restoration and renovation account in fiscal year 2001 and in the outyears.

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 the National Center for the Performing Arts. The Center consists of over 1.5 million square feet of usable floor space with visitation averaging 10,000 on a daily basis.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$12,187,000
Budget estimate, 2000	14,000,000
Recommended, 2000	12,441,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	+254,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−1,559,000

The Committee recommends $12,441,000, an increase of $254,000 above the enacted level and a decrease of $1,559,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request. The increase is provided for fixed costs.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$20,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	20,000,000
Recommended, 2000	20,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	0
Budget estimate, 2000	0

The Committee recommends $20,000,000 for construction, the same as the enacted level and the fiscal year 2000 request.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars is a unique institution with a special mission to serve as a living memorial to the late Woodrow Wilson. The Center performs this mandate through its role as an international institute for advanced study as well as a facilitator for discussions among scholars, public officials, journalists and business leaders from across the country on major long-term issues facing America and the world.

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$5,840,000
Budget estimate, 2000	6,040,000
Recommended, 2000	7,040,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	+1,200,000
Budget estimate, 2000	+1,000,000

The Committee recommends $7,040,000 for salaries and expenses, an increase of $1,200,000 above the enacted level and an increase of $1,000,000 above the budget request.

The Committee is extremely pleased with the progress the Center has made under its new leadership in implementing the recommendations of the National Academy of Public Administration. Of particular importance is ensuring that the programs of the Center have relevance to current public policy issues and that the Center increase its public outreach programs.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$83,500,000
Budget estimate, 2000	137,000,000
Recommended, 2000	83,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	0
Budget estimate, 2000	−53,500,000

The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 1999 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Grants				
Direct grants	33,584	35,130	33,584	---
State partnerships				
State and regional	25,486	25,486	25,486	---
Underserved set-aside	6,952	6,952	6,952	---
Subtotal, State partnerships	32,438	32,438	32,438	---
Challenge America initiave				
Federal	---	30,211	---	---
State and regional	---	19,789	---	---
Subtotal, Challenge America initiative	---	50,000	---	---
Subtotal, Grants	66,022	117,568	66,022	---
Program support	977	1,560	977	---
Administration	16,501	17,872	16,501	---
Total, Grants and Administration	83,500	137,000	83,500	---

The Committee recommends $83,500,000 for grants and administration, which is equal to the 1999 level and $53,500,000 below the budget request.

MATCHING GRANTS

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$14,500,000
Budget estimate, 2000	13,000,000
Recommended, 2000	14,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	0
Budget estimate, 2000	+1,500,000

The Committee recommends $14,500,000 for matching grants, which is equal to the 1999 level and $1,500,000 above the budget request.

Bill language in Title III retains provisions in last year's bill regarding restrictions on individual grants, subgranting, and seasonal support (Sec. 317); authority to solicit and invest funds (Sec. 318); priority for rural and underserved communities, priority for grants that encourage public knowledge, education, understanding, and appreciation of the arts, designation of a category for grants of national significance, and a 15-percent cap on the total amount of grant funds directed to any one State (Sec. 320).

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) was created in 1965 to encourage and support National progress in the humanities. The NEH provides, through a merit-based review process, grants in support of education, research, document and artifact preservation, and public service in the humanities.

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$96,800,000
Budget estimate, 2000	129,800,000
Recommended, 2000	96,800,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	0
Budget estimate, 2000	−33,000,000

The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 1999 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Grants				
Federal/State partnership	28,000	39,130	28,000	---
Office of Preservation	18,000	22,945	18,000	---
Public and enterprise	11,230	16,725	11,230	---
Research and education	22,770	32,000	22,770	---
Subtotal, Grants	80,000	110,800	80,000	---
Administrative Areas				
Administration	16,800	19,000	16,800	---
Total, Grants and Administration	96,800	129,800	96,800	---

The Committee recommends $96,800,000 for grants and administration, which is equal to the 1999 level and $33,000,000 below the request.

MATCHING GRANTS

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$13,900,000
Budget estimate, 2000	20,200,000
Recommended, 2000	13,900,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	0
Budget estimate, 2000	−6,300,000

The Committee recommends $13,900,000 for matching grants, equal to the 1999 funding level and $6,300,000 below the request.

INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES

OFFICE OF MUSEUM SERVICES

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

The Institute for Museum and Library Services (IMLS) was created in the Museum and Library Services Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–208) which merged library services functions of the Department of Education into the Institute of Museum Services. These functions now come under the Office of Museum Services (OMS) portion of the IMLS. The OMS appropriation remains in the Interior and related agencies bill and the Office of Library Services appropriation remains in the Labor, Health and Human Services appropriations bill. The OMS provides operating support, conservation support and professional services to assist museums. General operating support is competitively awarded to assist museums with essential operating expenditures.

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$23,405,000
Budget estimate, 2000	34,000,000
Recommended, 2000	24,400,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	+995,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−9,600,000

The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 1999 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Grants to Museums				
Support for operations	16,060	16,060	16,060	---
Support for conservation	3,130	3,130	3,130	---
Services to the profession	2,200	---	---	-2,200
National leadership grants	---	12,650	3,050	+3,050
Subtotal, Grants to Museums	21,390	31,840	22,240	+850
Program administration	2,015	2,160	2,160	+145
Total, Institute of Museum and Library Services	23,405	34,000	24,400	+995

The Committee recommends $24,400,000 for the Office of Museum Services, which is $9,600,000 below the request and $995,000 above the 1999 level. The increases are intended to fund grants under the National Digital Library initiative as part of the national leadership grants. The Committee has also provided for fixed cost increases for program administration.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

The Commission of Fine Arts was established in 1910 to meet the need for a permanent body to advise the government on matters pertaining to the arts, and particularly, to guide the architectural development of Washington, DC. Over the years the Commission's scope has been expanded to include advice on areas such as plans for parks, public buildings, location of National monuments and development of public squares. As a result, the Commission annually reviews approximately 500 projects. In fiscal year 1988 the Commission was given responsibility for the National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$898,000
Budget estimate, 2000	1,078,000
Recommended, 2000	935,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	+37,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−143,000

The Committee recommends $935,000 for the Commission of Fine Arts, which is $143,000 below the request and $37,000 above the 1999 funding level. The Committee has provided fixed cost increases for program administration. The Committee directs that no appropriated funds be used to continue the Georgetown architecture project. The Committee has included bill language, as requested, giving the Commission of Fine Arts authority to charge, and use the resulting receipts without subsequent appropriation, for publications or services provided by the Commission. The Commission should provide the Committee with a report, as part of the normal budget justification process, indicating revenues generated by the Commission with the new authority and their proposed use.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$7,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000	6,000,000
Recommended, 2000	7,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	0
Budget estimate, 2000	+1,000,000

The National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program was established in Public Law 99–190 to support artistic and cultural programs in the Nation's Capital. The Committee recommends $7,000,000 for this program, which is equal to the 1999 level.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The Advisory Council was reauthorized as part of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333). The Council's mandate is to further the National policy of preserving historic and cultural resources for the benefit of present and future generations. The Council advises the President and Congress on preservation matters and provides consultation on historic properties threatened by Federal action.

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$2,800,000
Budget estimate, 2000	3,000,000
Recommended, 2000	3,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	+200,000
Budget estimate, 2000	0

The Committee recommends $3,000,000 for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, equal to the request and $200,000 above the 1999 level. The increased funding is to offset fixed cost increases.

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, 1999	$5,954,000
Emergency appropriation Year 2000 conversion	381,000
Budget estimate, 2000	6,312,000
Recommended, 2000	6,312,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999 (excluding emergency Year 2000 conversion funds)	+358,000
Appropriation, 1999 (including Y2K conversion funds)	−23,000
Budget estimate, 2000	0

The Committee recommends $6,312,000, which is equal to the budget request, $358,000 above the 1999 normal appropriation and $23,000 below the 1999 funding level including the one-time emergency appropriation for Year 2000 systems upgrades. The Committee recommendation offsets fixed cost increases. The Committee has included bill language as requested providing permanent authority for appointed members of the Commission to be compensated in a manner similar to that which was used the past several years. This payment schedule is widely used for similar boards and commissions in the Federal government.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

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 holocausts. The museum opened in April 1993. Construction costs for the museum have come solely from donated funds raised by the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum Campaign and appropriated funds have been 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.

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$35,007,000
Budget estimate, 2000	33,786,000
Recommended, 2000	33,286,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	−1,721,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−500,000

The Committee recommends $33,286,000 for fiscal year 2000, $1,721,000 below the enacted level and $500,000 below the fiscal year 2000 request.

The $500,000 request was for the first phase of security enhancements at the Museum. The Committee provided the full amount totaling $2,000,000 in the Fiscal Year 1999 Supplemental. The Committee has been very generous to the Museum, particularly in the area of security needs. It is the Committee's understanding that this completes security needs for the Museum.

PRESIDIO TRUST

PRESIDIO TRUST FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1999	$34,913,000
Budget estimate, 2000	44,400,000
Recommended, 2000	44,400,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999	+9,487,000
Budget estimate, 2000	0

The Committee recommends $44,400,000, an increase of $9,487,000 above the enacted level and the same as the budget request. This amount includes $20,000,000 in loan authority and $24,400,000 for operations.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 301 provides for public availability of information on consulting services contracts.

Section 302 prohibits activities to promote public support or opposition to legislative proposals.

Section 303 provides for annual appropriations unless expressly provided otherwise in this Act.

Section 304 limits the use of personal cooks, chauffeurs or servants.

Section 305 limits assessments against programs without Committee approval.

Section 306 contains Buy American procedures and requirements.

Section 307 limits the sale of giant sequoia trees by the Forest Service.

Section 308 prohibits the use of funds by the National Park Service to enter into a contract requiring the removal of the underground lunchroom at Carlsbad Caverns NP, NM.

Section 309 provides that no funds can be used for Americorps unless it is funded in the VA, HUD and Independent Agencies fiscal year 2000 appropriations, and makes use of such funds subject to reprogramming.

Section 310 continues a limitation of funding relating to a pedestrian bridge between New Jersey and Ellis Island.

Section 311 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 312 limits payments for contract support costs in past years to the funds available in law and accompanying report language in those years for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service.

Section 313 limits Jobs in the Woods programs to timber dependent areas in Washington, Oregon, and northern California.

Section 314 prohibits the use of recreational fees in excess of $500,000 for the construction of any permanent structure without advance Committee approval.

Section 315 prohibits the use of funds for Biosphere Reserves as part of the Man and Biosphere Program.

Section 316 prohibits the use of funds for posting clothing optional signs at Canaveral NS, FL.

Section 317 contains reforms and limitations dealing with the National Endowment for the Arts.

Section 318 permits the collection and use of private funds by the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowments for the Humanities.

Section 319 limits the use of funds for new or revised National forest land management plans with certain exceptions.

Section 320 continues direction to the National Endowment for the Arts on funding distribution.

Section 321 prohibits the use of funds to support government-wide administrative functions unless they are justified in the budg-

et process and approved by the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

Section 322 prohibits the use of funds for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (Spectrum), GSA Telecommunication Centers, or the President's Council on Sustainable Development.

Section 323 prohibits the use of funds to make improvements to Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House without Committee approval.

Section 324 continues a provision, which permits the Forest Service to use the roads and trails fund for backlog maintenance and priority forest health treatments.

Section 325 continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds to establish a national wildlife refuge in the Kankakee River watershed in northwestern Indiana and northeastern Illinois.

Section 326 prevents funds available to the agencies and offices funded in this bill from being used to support the Council on Environmental Quality or other Executive Office of the President functions for purposes related to the American Heritage Rivers program. The Committee is concerned that scarce agency funds may be diverted to bureaucratic functions that should be supported by other appropriations acts if they have merit.

Section 327 prohibits the use of answering machines during core business hours except in case of emergency. The American taxpayer deserves to receive personal attention from public servants.

Section 328 includes language which authorizes the Forest Service to retain and expend administrative fees collected for Forest Service rights-of-way and permits collected pursuant to land use authorizations. The Committee held a hearing on February 10 evaluating various Forest Service land uses and the situation regarding cost recovery for administrative fees. At this hearing the Forest Service testified that they have authority to collect application processing fees and special use authorization monitoring fees, commonly called administrative fees, but they lack authority to retain and expend these fees. The Committee notes that there appears to be substantial shortfalls in permit administration. This causes, at times, inadequate service to public or commerical interests and, just as important, shortfalls at government oversight for activities occurring as special uses of Federal lands. The Committee expects that this language, which allows the agency to recover fees collected, will not only result in better service to the permitees, but also increase the protection of Federal lands, waters and investments. The Committee also expects that this will create an incentive system that will further enhance the future administration of special uses, thereby improving public service and long term protection of Federal lands and investments. Under the current system little cost recovery is occurring. The Committee expects the Forest Service to use these funds to improve its overall management efficiency with specific emphasis on customer service. The language further requires information be presented in the annual budget justification displaying purposes and amounts expended and estimated expenditures by purpose category for the coming fiscal year. The Committee will monitor closely the agency use of this authority and expect measurable improvements in performance if

the new authority is to be retained. The Committee encourages the Forest Service to evaluate carefully fees charged to educational and public service, non-profit organizations so that these institutions which enhance public service and aided in their activities on NFS lands, consistent with the multiple-use mission of the Forest Service.

Section 329 includes language regarding reports on the feasibility and cost of implementing the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project. The Committee remains concerned about this expensive effort. Previously, the Congress required the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior through Public Law 105–83 to provide a report detailing specifically how the project would be implemented and the impact implementation would have on each unit of federal land. This section directs the Secretaries to prepare the report prior to publication of the final environmental impact statement (EIS), distribute the report for public comment for a minimum of 120 days, and include detailed responses to the public comments in the final EIS.

Section 330 provides authority for breastfeeding in the National Park Service, the Smithsonian, the John F. Kennedy Center, the Holocaust Memorial Museum and the National Gallery of Art.

Section 331 prohibits the use of funds to propose or issue rules, regulations, decrees or orders for implementing the Kyoto Protocol prior to Senate ratification.

RESCISSIONS

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

RESCISSION RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Department and activity	*Amounts recommended for rescission*
Department of the Interior: Land and Water Conservation Fund (contract authority)	$30,000,000

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

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

The table shows the appropriations affected by such transfers.

APPROPRIATION TRANSFERS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Account from which transfer is to be made	Amount	Account to which transfer is to be made	Amount
Department of Energy, Biomass Energy Development.	$24,000,000	Department of Energy, Fossil Energy Research and Development.	$24,000,000
Department of Energy, Alternative Fuels Production.	1,000,000	General Fund of the Treasury	1,000,000
Department of Energy, Biomass Energy Development.	25,000,000	Department of Energy, Energy Conservation	25,000,000

CHANGES IN APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

Pursuant to clause 3, 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 provides that certain appropriations items remain available until expended or extends the availability of funds beyond the fiscal year where programs or projects are continuing in nature under the provisions of authorizing legislation but for which that legislation does not specifically authorize such extended availability. Most of these items have been carried in previous appropriations Acts. This authority tends to result in savings by preventing the practice of committing funds at the end of the fiscal year.

The bill includes, in certain instances, limitations on 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.

The Committee has included limitations for official entertainment or reception and representation expenses for selected agencies in the bill.

Language is included in the various parts of the bill to continue ongoing activities of those Federal agencies, which require annual authorization or additional legislation which to date, has not been enacted.

Language is included under Bureau of Land Management, Management of lands and resources, permitting the use of receipts from the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965; providing funds to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation under certain conditions; permitting the use of fees from communication site rentals; and permitting the collection of fees for processing mining applications and for certain public land uses, and permitting the use of these fees for program operations.

Language is included under Bureau of Land Management, Management of lands and resources, concerning applications for permits to drill for coalbed methane in the Powder River Basin.

Language is included under Bureau of Land Management, Wildland fire management, to permit the use of funds from other accounts for firefighting; to permit the use of funds for lodging and subsistence of firefighters; and to permit the acceptance and use of funds for firefighting.

Language is included under Bureau of Land Management, Central hazardous materials fund, providing that sums received from a party for remedial actions shall be credited to the account, and defining non-monetary payments.

Language is included under Bureau of Land Management, Payments in lieu of taxes, to exclude any payment that is less than $100.

Language is included under Bureau of Land Management, Forest ecosystems health and recovery fund permitting the use of salvage timber receipts.

Language is included under Bureau of Land Management, Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures, to allow use of funds on any damaged public lands.

Language is included under Bureau of Land Management, Administrative provisions, permitting the payment of rewards for information on violations of law on Bureau lands; and providing for cost-sharing arrangements for printing services.

Language is included under United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Resource management, allowing for the maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge. Without this language, the long-horned cattle would have to be removed from the refuge. Language also is included, providing no year funding availability for the Lower Snake River Compensation Plan; providing for the Natural Communities Conservation Planning program and for a Youth Conservation Corps; limiting funding for certain Endangered Species Act listing program; permitting payment for information or rewards in the law enforcement program; permitting the use of fines from violations of the Marine Mammal Protection Act; earmarking funds for contaminant analysis; permitting the use of reimbursable funds provided by private entities; and allowing the use of Federal funds in advance of receipt of matching funds for certain State, local, or tribal partnerships.

Language is included under United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Multinational species conservation fund, limiting administrative expenses to three percent of available funds.

Language is included under United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Administrative provisions, providing for repair of damage to public roads; options for the purchase of land not to exceed $1; installation of certain recreation facilities; the maintenance and improvement of aquaria; the acceptance of donated aircraft; cost-shared arrangements for printing services. Language also is included to limit the use of funds for establishing new refuges.

Language is included under National Park Service, Operation of the National Park System to allow road maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable basis. This provision has been included in annual appropriations Acts since 1954.

Language is included under National Park Service, Operation of the National Park System, providing for a Youth Conservation Corps program; and providing for the use of funds in support of Everglades land acquisition.

Language is included under National Park Service, Construction, prohibiting assessments by the Denver Service Center.

Language is included under National Park Service, National recreation and preservation, limiting technical assistance for the Heritage Partnership Programs.

Language is included under National Park Service, Historic preservation fund, permitting the use of fees from the historic preservation tax certification program; and striking the last sentence of section 403(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Language is included under National Park Service, Construction, permitting the use of fees for stabilization and rehabilitation at Ellis Island and making the use of fees contingent on a 50% cost share beginning in fiscal year 2001; and providing for upgrading the Mariposa County, CA municipal solid waste disposal system.

Language is included under National Park Service, Land acquisition and State assistance, to permit the use of funds to assist the State of Florida with Everglades restoration; and making the use of funds for Everglades contingent on certain conditions.

Language is included under National Park Service, Administrative provisions, requiring the inclusion of 18 U.S.C. 1913 in the text of grant and contract documents; preventing the implementation of an agreement for the redevelopment of the southern end of Ellis Island limiting the use of funds for the United Nation's Biodiversity convention; and permitting the use of funds for workplace safety needs.

Language is included under United States Geological Survey, Surveys, investigations and research, providing for two-year availability of funds for biological research and for the operations of cooperative research units; prohibiting the conduct of new surveys on private property without permission; and requiring cost sharing for cooperative topographic mapping and water resource data collection activities.

Language is included under U.S. Geological Survey, Administrative provisions, permitting contracting for certain mapping and surveys; permitting construction of facilities; permitting payments to interstate compact negotiators; and permitting the hiring of temporary employees under certain conditions.

Language is included under Minerals Management Service, Royalty and offshore minerals management, permitting the use of excess receipts from Outer Continental Shelf leasing activities; providing for reasonable expenses related to volunteer beach and marine clean-up activities; providing for refunds for overpayments on Indian allottee leases and providing for collecting royalties and late payment interest on amounts received in settlements associated with Federal and Indian leases.

Language is included under Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Regulation and Technology, to permit the use of moneys collected pursuant to assessment of civil penalties to reclaim lands affected by coal mining after August 3, 1977; and to permit payment to State and tribal personnel for travel and per diem expenses for training.

Language is included under Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Abandoned mine reclamation fund, to limit amounts in the account for acid mine drainage activities and for emergency reclamation projects to allow use of debt recovery to pay for debt collection; and to allow States to use appropriated funds for non-Federal cost sharing for acid mine drainage abatement.

Language also is included to provide a grant to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the purpose of conducting a demonstration project to determine the efficacy of improving water quality by removing metals from waters polluted by acid drainage and to allow the State of Maryland to set aside funds for acid mine abatement.

Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Operation of Indian programs, to limit funds for contract support costs and for administrative cost grants for schools; to permit advance payments to Indian schools and business enterprises; and to permit the use of tribal priority allocations for general assistance payments to individuals, for contract support costs, and for repair and replacement of schools.

Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Operation of Indian programs, allowing reprogramming of Self-Governance funds, allowing changes to certain eligibility criteria by tribal governments, allowing the transfer of certain forestry funds, providing for an Indian self-determination fund.

Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Construction, providing that 6 percent of Federal Highway Trust Fund contract authority may be used for management costs; providing for the transfer of Navajo irrigation project funds to the Bureau of Reclamation; providing Safety of Dams funds on a non-reimbursable basis; requiring conformance with building codes and health and safety standards; specifying the procedure for dispute resolution; and permitting the use of certain overpayments for school construction.

Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Administrative provisions, to prohibit funding of Alaska schools; to limit the number of schools and the expansion of grade levels in individual schools; to limit the use of funds for contracts, grants and cooperative agreements and permitting tribes to return funds without diminishing government-to-government relationships.

Language is included under Departmental Offices, Insular Affairs, Assistance to Territories, requiring audits of the financial transactions of the Territorial governments by the General Accounting Office; providing grant funding under certain terms of the Agreement of the Special Representatives on Future United States Financial Assistance for the Northern Mariana Islands; deferring some of the capital improvement funding for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands from fiscal year 2000 to fiscal year 2003; providing an additional payment to Guam for compact impact assistance; providing a grant to the Close-Up foundation; and allowing appropriations for disaster assistance to be used as non-Federal matching funds for hazard mitigation grants provided pursuant to other law.

Language is included under Departmental Offices, Departmental management, salaries and expenses, permitting payments to former Bureau of Mines workers.

Language is included under Departmental Offices, Office of Special Trustee for American Indians, specifying that the statute of limitations shall not commence on any claim resulting from trust funds losses; and exempting quarterly statements for accounts less than $1.

Language is included under Departmental Offices, Indian land consolidation pilot, permitting a reservation-wide system for establishing fair market values; limiting acquisition to situations where there is owner consent; and making sale proceeds available for appropriation.

Language is included under Departmental Offices, Administrative provisions, prohibiting the use of working capital or consolidated working funds to augment certain offices; allowing the sale of existing aircraft with proceeds used to offset the purchase price of replacement aircraft; and exempting the Office of Special Trustee for American Indians from issuing checks less than $1.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, to allow transfer of funds in certain emergency situations and requiring replacement with a supplemental appropriation request; and designating certain transferred funds as "emergency requirements" under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, to permit the Department to consolidate services and receive reimbursement for said services. Language also is included providing for uniform allowances.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, to allow for obligations in connection with contracts issued for services or rentals for periods not in excess of 12 months beginning at any time during the fiscal year.

Language is included under General Provisions, Department of the Interior, restricting various oil and gas preleasing, leasing, exploration and drilling activities within the Outer Continental Shelf in the Georges Bank-North Atlantic planning area, Mid-Atlantic and South Atlantic planning area, Eastern Gulf of Mexico planning area, North Aleutian Basin planning area, Northern, Southern and Central California planning areas, and Washington/Oregon planning area.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, limiting the investment of Federal funds by Indian tribes.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, providing for expanded employee benefits to compensate for the closure of the helium program through fiscal year 2002.

Language is included under General Provisions, Department of the Interior, to limit the use of funds for contract support costs; to prohibit fee exemptions for non-local traffic through National Parks; to permit the leasing of space in the Interior South Building; and to change the name of the Steel Industry American Heritage Area to the "Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area".

Language is included under General Provisions, Department of the Interior, allowing the use of rebates from credit cards; permitting the use of unobligated balances for trust reform efforts; exempting the Fort Baker, Golden Gate National Recreation Area from taxes and assessments and permitting certain lease arrangements at Fort Baker; requiring grazing permit renewals at Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area; allowing grazing permit renewals by the Bureau of Land Management under certain conditions; and providing for administrative law judges to handle Indian issues.

Language is included under Forest Service, national forest system, allowing administrative funds to be used for expenses associated with the management of funds provided under other Forest

service appropriation accounts; allowing 50 percent of the funds collected under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act to be expended; and requiring the fiscal year 2001 budget justification to display unobligated balances available at the start of fiscal year 2000.

Language is included under Forest Service, Wildland fire management, allowing the use of funds to repay advances from other accounts and requiring 50 percent of any unobligated balances remaining at the end of fiscal year 1999, excepting hazardous fuels funding, to be transferred to the Knutson-Vandenberg fund as repayment for past advances; and providing for a grant for the Joint Fire Science program.

Language is included under Forest Service, Reconstruction and maintenance, allowing funds to be used for road decommissioning; requiring that no road decommissioning be funded until notice and an opportunity for public comment has been provided; and merging unobligated balances from the national forest system account for facility and trail maintenance and unobligated balances from the reconstruction and construction account with the new reconstruction and maintenance account.

Language is included under Forest Service, Land acquisition, making funds available from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for administrative expenses and for acquisition; and, subject to valid existing rights, withdrawing from mineral entry or disposal all Federally owned lands and interests in lands within the New World Mining District, MT.

Language is included under Forest Service, Range Betterment Fund, to provide that 6 percent of the funds may be used for administrative expenses.

Language is included under Forest Service, Administrative provisions, to provide that proceeds from the sale of aircraft may be used to purchase replacement aircraft; limiting the availability of funds to change the boundaries of or abolish any region or to move or close any regional office or provide for reorganization. Language is also provided to allow any funds available to the Secretary of Agriculture to be used for advances for firefighting and emergency rehabilitation of damaged lands if and only if all previously appropriated emergency contingent wildfire funds have been released by the President and apportioned; to allow funds to be used through the Agency for International Development and the Foreign Agricultural Service for work in foreign countries, and to support forestry activities outside of the United States.

Language is included under Forest Service, Administrative provisions, to prohibit the following without the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: (1) the transfer of funds under the Department of Agriculture transfer authority; (2) reprogramming of funds; and (3) transfer of funds to the working capital fund of the Department of Agriculture.

Language is included under Forest Service, Administrative provisions, to provide for a Youth Conservation Corps program; allowing funds to be used for representation expenses by the Chief; providing for matching funds and administrative expenses for the National Forest Foundation and also matching funds for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation; providing funds to be available for

sustainable rural development; permitting the transfer of certain funds to the State of Washington fish and wildlife department for planned projects; providing that funds shall be available for payment to counties within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area pursuant to Public Law 99–663, providing authority to the Pinchot Institute for activities at Grey Towers National Historic Landmark; allowing payments to Del Norte County, CA pursuant to Public Law 101–612; limiting employee details; and permitting limited reimbursements to the Office of General Counsel in USDA.

Language is included under Department of Energy, Fossil energy research and development, limiting the field testing of nuclear explosives for the recovery of oil and gas; providing for activities at the Albany Research Center, OR; and requiring the transfer of funds from the Biomass Energy Development account.

Language is included under Department of Energy, Naval Petroleum and oil shale reserves waiving sales requirements based on Strategic Petroleum Reserve oil purchases; and permitting the use of unobligated balances.

Language is included under Department of Energy, Alternative fuels production, transferring receipts to the General Fund in the Treasury Department.

Language is included under Department of Energy, Energy conservation, providing allocations of grants to State and local programs; requiring a 25 percent State cost share for the weatherization assistance program; and requiring the transfer of funds from the Biomass Energy Development account.

Language is included under Administrative provisions, Department of Energy, providing for vehicle and guard services and uniform allowances; limiting programs of price supports and loan guarantees to what is provided in appropriations Acts; providing for the transfer of funds to other agencies of the Government; providing for retention of revenues by the Secretary of Energy on certain projects; requiring certain contracts be submitted to Congress prior to implementation; prohibiting issuance of procurement documents without appropriations; permitting the use of contributions and fees for cooperative projects; and permitting transfer of funds for Strategic Petroleum Reserve drawdown and requiring the repayment of such transferred funds.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Indian health services, providing that certain contracts and grants may be performed in two fiscal years; exempting certain tribal funding from fiscal year constraints; limiting funds for catastrophic care, loan repayment and certain new contracts; capping contract support cost spending and requiring a pro-rata distribution for new contracts; and providing for use of collections under Title IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Indian health facilities, providing that funds may be used to purchase land, modular buildings and trailers.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Administrative provisions, providing for payments for telephone service in private residences in the field, purchase of reprints, and purchase and erection of portable buildings; and allowing deobligation and reobligation of funds applied to self-governance funding agreements.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Administrative provisions, providing that health care may be extended to non-Indians at Indian Health Service facilities; and providing for expenditure of funds transferred to IHS from the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Administrative provisions, to prevent the Indian Health Service from billing Indians in order to collect from third-party payers until Congress has agreed to implement a specific policy; and to require a proportional distribution of contract support costs.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Administrative provisions, allowing payment of expenses for meeting attendance; specifying that certain funds shall not be subject to certain travel limitations; prohibiting the expenditure of funds to implement new eligibility regulations; providing that funds be apportioned only in the appropriation structure in this Act; and prohibiting changing the appropriations structure without approval of the Appropriations Committees.

Language is included under Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, salaries and expenses, defining eligible relocatees; prohibiting movement of any single Navajo or Navajo family unless a new or replacement home is available; limiting relocatees to one new or replacement home; and establishing a priority for relocation of Navajos to those certified eligible who have selected and received homesites on the Navajo reservation or selected a replacement residence off the Navajo reservation.

Language is included under Smithsonian Institution, Salaries and expenses, to allow for advance payments to independent contractors performing research services or participating in official Smithsonian presentations; providing that funds may be used to support American overseas research centers; and permitting the use of certain funds for the Victor Building.

Language is included under Smithsonian Institution, Repair and restoration of buildings, to permit the Smithsonian Institution to select contractors for certain purposes on the basis of contractor qualifications as well as price; and permitting the merger of funds previously appropriated to zoo construction.

Language is included under Administrative Provisions, Smithsonian Institution, to limit planning, design or expansion of facilities without Committee approval; and to limit the use of funds for the Holt House at the zoo; and limiting funds for construction of the National Museum of the American Indian.

Language is included under National Gallery of Art, Salaries and expenses, for payment in advance for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies; for restoration and repair of works of art by contract without advertising; and providing no-year availability of funds for special exhibitions.

Language is included under National Gallery of Art, Repair, restoration and renovation of buildings, to perform work by contract or otherwise and to select contractors for certain purposes on the basis of contractor qualifications as well as price.

Language is included under National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, Matching grants (for both the NEA and NEH), to allow for the obligation of current and prior year funds of gifts, be-

quests, and devises of money for which equal amounts have not previously been appropriated.

Language is included under National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, Administrative provisions, limiting the use of funds for reception expenses.

Language is included under Commission of Fine Arts, Salaries and expenses, permitting the charging and use of fees for its publications.

Language is included under Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to restrict hiring anyone at Executive Level V or higher positions.

Language is included under National Capital Planning Commission, salaries and expenses, to provide for a pay level at the rate of Executive Level IV for all appointed members.

Language is included under Holocaust Memorial Council, providing no year funding availability for repair programs and museums exhibitions.

Language is included under Presidio Trust Fund requiring that guaranteed loans be consistent with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

Language is included under Title III—General provisions to prohibit the use of funds to distribute literature either to promote or oppose legislative proposals on which Congressional action is incomplete.

Language is included under Title III—General provisions, to prohibit the use of funds to provide personal cooks, chauffeurs or other personal servants to any office or employee; to limit use of consulting services; to specify that funds are for one year unless provided otherwise.

Language is included under Title III—General provisions, prohibiting assessments against programs funded in this bill; and providing Buy American requirements.

Language is included under Title III—General provisions, prohibiting the sale of giant sequoia trees in a manner different from 1995.

Language is included under Title III—General provisions, prohibiting the use of funds by the National Park Service to enter into a concession contract requiring the removal of the underground lunchroom at Carlsbad Caverns NP.

Language is included under Title III—General provisions, limiting use of funds for the AmeriCorps program; and limiting use of funds relating to a bridge between New Jersey and Ellis Island.

Language is included under Title III—General provisions, continuing a limitation on accepting and processing applications for patents and on the patenting of Federal lands; permitting processing of grandfathered applications; and permitting third-party contractors to process grandfathered applications.

Language is included under Title III—General provisions, limiting the use of funds for contract support costs on Indian contracts.

Language is included under Title III—General provisions, to permit limiting competition under the Jobs in the Woods program; requiring Committee approval prior to using recreational fees for constructing certain permanent buildings; limiting funds for nomina-

tions for Biosphere programs of the United Nations; limiting funds for posting clothing optional signs at Cape Canaveral NS; making reforms in the National Endowment for the Arts, including funding distribution reforms; permitting the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities to collect, invest and use private donations; limiting the use of funds for forest land management plans until regulations have been published; limiting funds for improvements to Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House without Committee approval; providing additional authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to use the ten percent roads and trails fund for additional purposes; limiting the use of funds for any government-wide administrative functions and, specifically for Spectrum, GSA telecommunications centers, and the President's Council on Sustainable Development; prohibiting the establishment of a Kankakee National Wildlife Refuge in IL and IN; prohibiting the use of funds for certain administrative functions of the American Heritage Rivers program; providing authority for breastfeeding at certain locations; and limiting the use of funds relating to the Kyoto Protocol.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

Pursuant to clause 3 of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the appropriations in the accompanying bill which, in whole or in part, are not authorized by law:

Department of the Interior:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Resource Management
National Park Service, National Recreation and Preservation

Department of Energy:

Fossil Energy Research and Development
Energy Conservation
Economic Regulation
Strategic Petroleum Reserve
Energy Information Administration

Other Related Agencies:

National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities:
National Endowment for the Arts
National Endowment for the Humanities

The Committee notes that authorizing legislation for many of these programs is in various stages of the legislative process and these authorizations are expected to be enacted into law later this year.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII—CLAUSE 3

In compliance with clause 3 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, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

Section 403(a) of the National Historic Preservation is amended as follows:

(a) There is hereby established within the Department of the Interior a National Center for Preservation Technology and Training. [The Center shall be located at Northwestern State University of Louisiana in Natchitoches, Louisiana.]

Section 4, subsections (b) and (c) of Public Law 94–241, as amended by Public Law 104–140, is further amended as follows:

(b) Upon the expiration of the period of Federal financial assistance which is provided to the Government of Northern Mariana Islands pursuant to section 1803 of this title, payments of direct grant assistance shall continue at the annual level provided for the last fiscal year of the additional period of seven fiscal years expect that, for fiscal years 1996 through [2002] *1999*, payments to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands pursuant to the multi-year funding agreements contemplated under the Covenant shall be $11,000,000 annually[,] *and for fiscal year 2000, payments to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands shall be $6,000,000, but shall return to the level of $11,000,000 annually for fiscal years 2001 and 2002. In fiscal year 2003, the payment to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands shall be $5,000,000.* Such payments shall be subject to an equal local match and all other requirements set forth in the Agreement of the Special Representatives on Future Federal Financial Assistance of the Northern Mariana Islands, executed on December 17, 1992 between the special representative of the President of the United States and special representatives of the Governor of the Northern Mariana Islands with any additional amounts otherwise made available under this section in any fiscal year and not required to meet the schedule of payments in this subsection to be provided as set forth in subsection (c) until Congress otherwise provides by law.

(c) The additional amounts referred to in subsection (b) shall be made available to the Secretary for obligation as follows:

(1) for fiscal years 1996 through 2001, $4,580,000 annually for capital infrastructure projects as Impact Aid for Guam under section 104(c)(6) of Public Law 99–239;

(2) for fiscal year 1996, $7,700,000 shall be provided for capital infrastructure projects in American Samoa; $4,420,000 for resettlement of Rongelap Atoll; [and]

(3) for fiscal years 1997 and thereafter, all such amounts shall be available solely for capital infrastructure projects in Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Republic of Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands: *Provided,* That in fiscal year 1997, $3,000,000 of such amounts shall be made available to the College of the Northern Marianas and beginning in fiscal year 1997, and in each year thereafter, not to exceed $3,000,000 may be allocated, as provided in appropriations Acts, to the Secretary of the Interior for use by Federal agencies or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands to address immigration, labor, and law enforcement issues in the Northern Mariana Islands. The specific projects to be funded in American Samoa shall be set forth in a five-year plan for infrastructure assistance developed by the Secretary of the Interior in consultation with the American Samoa Government and up-

dated annually and submitted to the Congress concurrent with the budget justifications for the Department of the Interior. In developing budget recommendations for capital infrastructure funding, the Secretary shall indicate the highest priority projects, consider the extent to which particular projects are part of an overall master plan, whether such project has been reviewed by the Corps of Engineers and any recommendations made as a result of such review, the extent to which a set-aside for maintenance would enhance the life of the project, the degree to which a local cost-share requirement would be consistent with local economic and fiscal capabilities, and may propose an incremental set-aside, not to exceed $2,000,000 per year, to remain available without fiscal year limitation, as an emergency fund in the event of natural or other disasters to supplement other assistance in the repair, replacement, or hardening of essential facilities: *Provided further,* That the cumulative amount set aside for such emergency fund may not exceed $10,000,000 at any time**[.]***; and*

(4) for fiscal year 2000, $5,000,000 shall be provided to Guam.

FIVE-YEAR PROJECTION OF OUTLAYS

In compliance with section 308(a)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, the following table contains five-year projections associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill:

[In millions]

Budget authority	$14,057
Outlays:	
Fiscal year 2000	9,302
Fiscal year 2001	3,788
Fiscal year 2002	785
Fiscal year 2003	294
Fiscal year 2004 and future years	49

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, the financial assistance to State and local governments is as follows:

[In millions]

New budget authority	$1,016
Fiscal year 2000 outlays resulting therefrom	531

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

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

There were no recorded votes.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1999 AND THE BUDGET REQUESTS FOR 2000 — PERMANENT AUTHORITY
(amounts in thousands)

[These funds become available automatically under earlier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual action by the Congress. Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill.]

Agency and item	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	Request vs. Enacted
FEDERAL FUNDS			
Department of the Interior			
Bureau of Land Management:			
Operation and maintenance of quarters	114	260	+146
Recreation fee collection	200	200	.....
Forest ecosystems health and recovery	9,277	9,405	+128
Expenses, road maintenance deposits	1,600	1,600	.....
Recreation fee demonstration	6,000	7,000	+1,000
Timber sales pipeline restoration	3,754	3,754	.....
Payments to Oklahoma, in lieu of taxes on Kiowa, Comanche, Apache tribal lands	5	5	.....
Payments to States (proceeds of sales)	596	600	+4
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands within grazing districts	1,481	1,481	.....
Payment to counties, national grasslands	365	365	.....
Payments to Western Oregon counties	64,718	61,945	-2,773
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands outside grazing districts	622	593	-29
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands within grazing districts, miscellaneous	9	9	.....

Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon, for Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands	515	493	-22
Payments to Nevada from receipts on land sales (interest generated)	36	903	+867
Payments to Nevada from receipts on land sales (85%)	1,700	42,500	+40,800
Payments to Nevada from receipts on land sales (15%)	300	7,500	+7,200
Utah school land exchange	50,000	.....	-50,000
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:			
Natural resource damage assessment and restoration fund	78,988	78,988	.....
Migratory bird conservation account	65,350	43,350	-22,000
North American wetlands conservation fund	3,717	1,000	-2,717
Cooperative endangered species conservation fund	28,809	32,850	+4,041
National Wildlife Refuge Fund	8,638	8,776	+138
Operation and maintenance of quarters	2,174	2,224	+50
Federal aid in wildlife restoration	198,732	212,000	+13,268
Proceeds from sales, water resources development projects	150	150	.....
Recreational fee demonstration program	3,400	4,000	+600
Lahontan Valley and Pyramid Lake Fish and Wildlife Fund	.....	60	+60
National Park Service:			
Land acquisition (contract authority)	30,000	30,000	.....
Operation and maintenance of quarters	14,984	15,283	+299
Fee collection support, national park system	1,152	1,152	.....
Educational expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park	850	850	.....
Payment for tax losses on land acquired for Grand Teton National Park	23	22	-1
Concessions improvement	24,500	24,000	-500

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1999 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 2000 – PERMANENT AUTHORITY—Continued
(amounts in thousands)

Agency and item	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	Request vs. Enacted
Delaware Water Gap NRA, Route 209 operations	90	90	.....
Glacier Bay NP&P, resource protection	425	425	.....
Recreational fee demonstration program	135,053	137,323	+2,270
Park concessions franchise fees	19,000	21,500	+2,500
National Maritime Heritage grants	30	50	+20
Deed restricted parks fee program	1,440	1,565	+125
National parks passport program	6,000	14,000	+8,000
Transportation systems fund	.....	1,000	+1,000
Park buildings lease and maintenance	966	966	.....
United States Geological Survey:			
Operation and maintenance of quarters	80	99	+19
Minerals Management Service:			
Mineral leasing and associated payments	586,327	606,581	+20,254
Payments to States, National Forest Fund	3,233	3,311	+78
Leases of lands acquired for flood control, navigation, and allied purposes	726	756	+30
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement:			
Abandoned mine reclamation fund	81,766	105,000	+23,234
Bureau of Indian Affairs:			
White Earth Settlement Fund	5,000	5,000	.....

Operation and maintenance of quarters	6,000	6,000	.....
Claims and treaty obligations	41	41	.....
Operation and maintenance, Indian irrigation systems	29,719	30,091	+372
Power systems, Indian irrigation projects	46,722	47,008	+286
Alaska resupply program	2,000	2,000	.....
Indian loan guaranty and insurance liquidating account	1,000	1,000	.....
Indian arts and crafts fund	95	95	.....
Office of Insular Affairs:			
Compact of Free Association	122,014	124,209	+2,195
Payments to the U.S. Territories, fiscal assistance	80,185	89,000	+8,815
Departmental Management:			
Everglades restoration	1,000	1,000	.....
Office of Special Trustee for American Indians:			
Cochiti wetfields solution	282	.....	-282
Tribal economic recovery plan	23,000	.....	-23,000
Total, Department of the Interior	1,754,953	1,791,428	+36,475
Department of Agriculture			
Forest Service:			
Operations and maintenance of quarters	8,669	7,434	-1,235
Expenses, brush disposal	22,885	16,064	-6,821
Licensee programs (Smokey Bear-Woodsy Owl)	121	121	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1999 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 2000 — PERMANENT AUTHORITY—Continued
(amounts in thousands)

Agency and item	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	Request vs. Enacted
Restoration of forest lands and improvements	2,839	2,181	-658
Timber purchaser roads constructed by Forest Service	5,945	5,945	.....
Timber salvage sales	142,977	109,498	-33,479
Midewin national tallgrass prairie rental fees	600	1,100	+500
Recreation fee collection costs	1,475	1,100	-375
Recreation fee demonstration program	33,713	26,000	-7,713
Timber sales pipeline restoration fund	6,000	6,000	.....
Receipts for roads and trails	28,342	34,769	+6,427
Payment to Minnesota (Cook, Lake, and St. Louis counties)	1,267	1,267	.....
Payments to counties, National Grasslands	5,754	6,016	+262
Payments to States, National Forest Fund (25 percent fund)	122,823	114,140	-8,683
Payments to States, northern spotted owl guarantee	119,639	114,512	-5,127
Total, Forest Service	503,049	446,147	-56,902
Department of Health and Human Services			
Indian Health Services:			
Indian health facilities	4,700	4,700	.....
Total, Federal Funds	2,262,702	2,242,275	-20,427

TRUST FUNDS

Department of the Interior

Bureau of Land Management:			
Miscellaneous trust funds	1,100	1,100	.....
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:			
Sport fish restoration	261,072	324,056	+62,984
Contributed funds	3,756	3,756	.....
National Park Service:			
Donations	9,500	9,500	.....
Preservation, birthplace of Abraham Lincoln	8	8	.....
Office of Special Trustee for American Indians:			
Cooperative fund (Papago)	781	.....	-781
Indian tribal funds	412,157	.....	-412,157
Funds contributed for the advancement of the Indian race	31	.....	-31
Northern Cheyenne	1,168	.....	-1,168
Bequest of George C. Edgeter	10	.....	-10
Crow Creek settlement	1,400	.....	-1,400
Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Fund	132	.....	-132
Tribal special fund	.....	2,492	+2,492
Tribal trust fund	.....	19,238	+19,238
Total, Department of the Interior	691,115	360,150	-330,965

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1999 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 2000 — PERMANENT AUTHORITY—Continued
(amounts in thousands)

Agency and item	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	Request vs. Enacted
Department of Agriculture - Forest Service			
Forest Service:			
Reforestation trust fund	30,000	30,000	.....
Cooperative work trust fund	220,046	183,946	-36,100
Total, Forest Service	250,046	213,946	-36,100
Other Independent Agencies			
Smithsonian Institution: Canal Zone biological area fund	350	355	+5
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities:			
Gifts and donations (Arts)	900	900	.....
Gifts and donations (Humanities)	100	100	.....
Institute of Museum and Library Services:			
Gifts and donations	5	5	.....
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation: Donations	5	5	.....
Total, other independent agencies	1,360	1,365	+5
Total, Trust Funds	942,521	575,461	-367,060

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1999 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2000

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Bureau of Land Management					
Management of lands and resources	612,511	641,100	632,068	+19,557	-9,032
Wildland fire management	286,895	305,850	292,399	+5,504	-13,451
Central hazardous materials fund	10,000	11,350	10,000	.....	-1,350
Construction	10,997	8,350	11,100	+103	+2,750
Payments in lieu of taxes	125,000	125,000	125,000	.....	.....
Land acquisition	14,600	48,900	20,000	+5,400	-28,900
Oregon and California grant lands	97,037	101,650	99,225	+2,188	-2,425
Range improvements (indefinite)	10,000	10,000	10,000	.....	.....
Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures (indefinite)	8,055	8,800	8,800	+745	.....
Miscellaneous trust funds (indefinite)	8,800	7,700	7,700	-1,100	.....
Total, Bureau of Land Management	1,183,895	1,268,700	1,216,292	+32,397	-52,408
United States Fish and Wildlife Service					
Resource management	661,136	724,000	710,700	+49,564	-13,300
Construction	50,453	43,569	43,933	-6,520	+364
Emergency appropriations	37,612	.....	.....	-37,612	.....
Land acquisition	48,024	73,632	42,000	-6,024	-31,632
Cooperative endangered species conservation fund	14,000	80,000	15,000	+1,000	-65,000
National wildlife refuge fund	10,779	10,000	10,779	.....	+779
North American wetlands conservation fund	15,000	15,000	15,000	.....	.....

Wildlife conservation and appreciation fund	800	800	800	.....	.....
Multinational species conservation fund	2,000	3,000	2,000	.....	-1,000
Total, United States Fish and Wildlife Service	839,804	950,001	840,212	+408	-109,789
National Park Service					
Operation of the national park system	1,285,604	1,389,627	1,387,307	+101,703	-2,320
Emergency appropriations	2,320	.....	.....	-2,320	.....
National recreation and preservation	46,225	48,336	45,449	-776	-2,887
Historic preservation fund	72,412	80,512	46,712	-25,700	-33,800
Construction	226,058	194,000	169,856	-56,202	-24,144
Emergency appropriations	13,680	.....	.....	-13,680	.....
Land and water conservation fund (rescission of contract authority)	-30,000	-30,000	-30,000	.....	.....
Land acquisition and state assistance	147,925	172,468	102,000	-45,925	-70,468
Conservation grants and planning assistance	.....	200,000	.....	.....	-200,000
Urban park and recreation fund	.....	4,000	.....	.....	-4,000
Total, National Park Service (net)	1,764,224	2,058,943	1,721,324	-42,900	-337,619
United States Geological Survey					
Surveys, investigations, and research	797,896	838,485	820,444	+22,548	-18,041
Emergency appropriations	1,000	.....	.....	-1,000	.....
Minerals Management Service					
Royalty and offshore minerals management	217,902	234,082	234,082	+16,180	.....
Additions to receipts	-100,000	-124,000	-124,000	-24,000	.....
Oil spill research	6,118	6,118	6,118	.....	.....
Total, Minerals Management Service	124,020	116,200	116,200	-7,820	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1999 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2000—Continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement					
Regulation and technology	93,078	94,391	95,693	+2,615	+1,302
Receipts from performance bond forfeitures (indefinite)	275	275	275	.....	.....
Subtotal	93,353	94,666	95,968	+2,615	+1,302
Abandoned mine reclamation fund (definite, trust fund)	185,416	211,158	196,458	+11,042	-14,700
Total, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	278,769	305,824	292,426	+13,657	-13,398
Bureau of Indian Affairs					
Operation of Indian programs	1,584,124	1,694,387	1,631,050	+46,926	-63,337
Construction	123,421	174,258	126,023	+2,602	-48,235
Indian land and water claim settlements and miscellaneous payments to Indians	28,882	28,401	25,901	-2,981	-2,500
Indian guaranteed loan program account	5,001	5,008	5,008	+7	.....
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(59,682)	(59,682)	(59,682)	.....	.....
Indian land consolidation pilot	5,000	.....	.....	-5,000	.....
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs	1,746,428	1,902,054	1,787,982	+41,554	-114,072

Departmental Offices					
Insular Affairs:					
Assistance to Territories	38,455	40,355	38,600	+145	-1,755
Northern Marianas Islands Covenant	27,720	27,720	27,720	.....	.....
Subtotal, Assistance to Territories	66,175	68,075	66,320	+145	-1,755
Compact of Free Association	8,930	8,545	8,545	-385	.....
Mandatory payments	12,000	12,000	12,000	.....	.....
Subtotal, Compact of Free Association	20,930	20,545	20,545	-385	.....
Total, Insular Affairs	87,105	88,620	86,865	-240	-1,755
Departmental management	64,686	63,064	62,864	-1,822	-200
Y2K conversion (emergency appropriations)	80,347	.....	.....	-80,347	.....
Office of the Solicitor	36,784	41,500	36,784	.....	-4,716
Office of Inspector General	25,486	27,614	26,086	+600	-1,528
Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians	61,299	90,025	90,025	+28,726	.....
Indian land consolidation pilot	.....	10,000	5,000	+5,000	-5,000
Natural resource damage assessment fund	4,492	7,900	5,400	+908	-2,500
Management of Federal lands for subsistence uses	8,000	.....	.....	-8,000	.....
Glacier Bay fishing (emergency appropriations)	26,000	.....	.....	-26,000	.....
Total, Departmental Offices	394,199	328,723	313,024	-81,175	-15,699

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1999 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2000—Continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Total, title I, Department of the Interior:					
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	7,130,235	7,768,930	7,107,904	-22,331	-661,026
Appropriations	(6,999,276)	(7,798,930)	(7,137,904)	(+138,628)	(-661,026)
Emergency appropriations	(160,959)	.....	.....	(-160,959)	.....
Rescissions	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	.....	.....
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(59,682)	(59,682)	(59,682)	.....	.....
TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Forest Service					
Forest and rangeland research	197,444	234,644	204,373	+6,929	-30,271
State and private forestry	170,722	252,422	181,464	+10,742	-70,958
National forest system	1,298,570	1,357,178	1,254,434	-44,136	-102,744
Wildland fire management	560,176	560,730	561,354	+1,178	+624
Emergency appropriations	102,000	90,000	.....	-102,000	-90,000
Reconstruction and maintenance	297,352	295,000	396,602	+99,250	+101,602
Emergency appropriations	5,611	.....	.....	-5,611	.....
Land acquisition	117,918	118,000	1,000	-116,918	-117,000
Acquisition of lands for national forests special acts	1,069	1,069	1,069	.....	.....
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges (indefinite)	210	210	210	.....	.....
Range betterment fund (indefinite)	3,300	3,300	3,300	.....	.....
Gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research	92	92	92	.....	.....

Management of Federal lands for subsistence uses	3,000	.....	.....	-3,000	.....
Total, Forest Service	2,757,464	2,912,645	2,603,898	-153,566	-308,747
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY					
Clean coal technology:					
Deferral	-40,000	-256,000	-190,000	-150,000	+66,000
Fossil energy research and development	384,056	340,000	335,292	-48,764	-4,708
Biomass energy development (by transfer)	.....	(24,000)	(24,000)	(+24,000)	.....
Alternative fuels production (indefinite)	-1,300	-1,000	-1,000	+300	.....
Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves	14,000	.....	.....	-14,000	.....
Elk Hills school lands fund	36,000	36,000	36,000	.....	.....
Energy conservation	691,701	812,515	693,822	+2,121	-118,693
Biomass energy development (by transfer)	.....	(25,000)	(25,000)	(+25,000)	.....
Economic regulation	1,801	2,000	2,000	+199	.....
Strategic petroleum reserve	160,120	159,000	159,000	-1,120	.....
SPR petroleum account	.....	5,000	.....	.....	-5,000
Energy Information Administration	70,500	72,644	72,644	+2,144	.....
Total, Department of Energy:					
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	1,316,878	1,170,159	1,107,758	-209,120	-62,401
Appropriations	(1,356,878)	(1,426,159)	(1,297,758)	(-59,120)	(-128,401)
Deferral	(-40,000)	(-256,000)	(-190,000)	(-150,000)	(+66,000)
(By transfer)	.....	(49,000)	(49,000)	(+49,000)	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1999 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2000—Continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
Indian Health Service					
Indian health services	1,950,322	2,094,922	2,085,407	+135,085	-9,515
Indian health facilities	291,965	317,465	312,478	+20,513	-4,987
Total, Indian Health Service	2,242,287	2,412,387	2,397,885	+155,598	-14,502
OTHER RELATED AGENCIES					
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation					
Salaries and expenses	13,000	14,000	13,400	+400	-600
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development					
Payment to the Institute	4,250	4,250	.....	-4,250	-4,250
Smithsonian Institution					
Salaries and expenses	347,154	380,501	371,501	+24,347	-9,000
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park	4,400	.....	.....	-4,400	.....
Repair and restoration of buildings	40,000	47,900	47,900	+7,900	.....
Construction	16,000	19,000	19,000	+3,000	.....
Y2K conversion (emergency appropriations)	4,700	.....	.....	-4,700	.....
Total, Smithsonian Institution	412,254	447,401	438,401	+26,147	-9,000

National Gallery of Art					
Salaries and expenses	57,938	61,438	61,538	+3,600	+100
Repair, restoration and renovation of buildings	6,311	6,311	6,311	.....	.....
Y2K conversion (emergency appropriations)	101	.....	.....	-101	.....
Total, National Gallery of Art	64,350	67,749	67,849	+3,499	+100
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts					
Operations and maintenance	12,187	14,000	12,441	+254	-1,559
Construction	20,000	20,000	20,000	.....	.....
Total, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	32,187	34,000	32,441	+254	-1,559
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars					
Salaries and expenses	5,840	6,040	7,040	+1,200	+1,000
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities					
National Endowment for the Arts					
Grants and administration	83,500	137,000	83,500	.....	-53,500
Matching grants	14,500	13,000	14,500	.....	+1,500
Total, National Endowment for the Arts	98,000	150,000	98,000	.....	-52,000
National Endowment for the Humanities					
Grants and administration	96,800	129,800	96,800	.....	-33,000
Matching grants	13,900	20,200	13,900	.....	-6,300
Total, National Endowment for the Humanities	110,700	150,000	110,700	.....	-39,300

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1999 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2000—Continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Institute of Museum and Library Services/ Office of Museum Services					
Grants and administration	23,405	34,000	24,400	+995	-9,600
Total, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	232,105	334,000	233,100	+995	-100,900
Commission of Fine Arts					
Salaries and expenses	898	1,078	935	+37	-143
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs					
Grants	7,000	6,000	7,000	.....	+1,000
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation					
Salaries and expenses	2,800	3,000	3,000	+200	.....
National Capital Planning Commission					
Salaries and expenses	5,954	6,312	6,312	+358	.....
Y2K conversion (emergency appropriations)	381	.....	.....	-381	.....
United States Holocaust Memorial Council					
Holocaust Memorial Council	32,107	33,786	33,286	+1,179	-500
Y2K conversion (emergency appropriations)	900	.....	.....	-900	.....
Emergency appropriations	2,000	.....	.....	-2,000	.....
Total, United States Holocaust Memorial Council	35,007	33,786	33,286	-1,721	-500

Presidio Trust					
Presidio trust fund	34,913	44,400	44,400	+9,487	.....
Total, title II, related agencies:					
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	7,167,568	7,497,207	6,996,705	-170,863	-500,502
Appropriations	(7,091,875)	(7,663,207)	(7,186,705)	(+94,830)	(-476,502)
Emergency appropriations	(115,693)	(90,000)	.....	(-115,693)	(-90,000)
Deferral	(-40,000)	(-256,000)	(-190,000)	(-150,000)	(+66,000)
(By transfer)	.....	(49,000)	(49,000)	(+49,000)	.....
Grand total:					
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	14,297,803	15,266,137	14,104,609	-193,194	-1,161,528
Appropriations	(14,091,151)	(15,462,137)	(14,324,609)	(+233,458)	(-1,137,528)
Emergency appropriations	(276,652)	(90,000)	.....	(-276,652)	(-90,000)
Rescissions	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	.....	.....
Deferral	(-40,000)	(-256,000)	(-190,000)	(-150,000)	(+66,000)
(By transfer)	.....	(49,000)	(49,000)	(+49,000)	.....
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(59,682)	(59,682)	(59,682)	.....	.....
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Bureau of Land Management	1,183,895	1,268,700	1,216,292	+32,397	-52,408
United States Fish and Wildlife Service	839,804	950,001	840,212	+408	-109,789
National Park Service	1,764,224	2,058,943	1,721,324	-42,900	-337,619
United States Geological Survey	798,896	838,485	820,444	+21,548	-18,041
Minerals Management Service	124,020	116,200	116,200	-7,820	.....
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	278,769	305,824	292,426	+13,657	-13,398
Bureau of Indian Affairs	1,746,428	1,902,054	1,787,982	+41,554	-114,072
Departmental Offices	394,199	328,723	313,024	-81,175	-15,699
Total, Title I - Department of the Interior	7,130,235	7,768,930	7,107,904	-22,331	-661,026

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1999 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2000—Continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES					
Forest Service	2,757,464	2,912,645	2,603,898	-153,566	-308,747
Department of Energy	1,316,878	1,170,159	1,107,758	-209,120	-62,401
Indian Health Service	2,242,287	2,412,387	2,397,885	+155,598	-14,502
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	13,000	14,000	13,400	+400	-600
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	4,250	4,250	.....	-4,250	-4,250
Smithsonian Institution	412,254	447,401	438,401	+26,147	-9,000
National Gallery of Art	64,350	67,749	67,849	+3,499	+100
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	32,187	34,000	32,441	+254	-1,559
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	5,840	6,040	7,040	+1,200	+1,000
National Endowment for the Arts	98,000	150,000	98,000	.....	-52,000
National Endowment for the Humanities	110,700	150,000	110,700	.....	-39,300
Institute of Museum and Library Services	23,405	34,000	24,400	+995	-9,600
Commission of Fine Arts	898	1,078	935	+37	-143
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs	7,000	6,000	7,000	.....	+1,000
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	2,800	3,000	3,000	+200	.....
National Capital Planning Commission	6,335	6,312	6,312	-23	.....
Holocaust Memorial Council	35,007	33,786	33,286	-1,721	-500
Presidio Trust	34,913	44,400	44,400	+9,487	.....
Total, Title II - Related Agencies	7,167,568	7,497,207	6,996,705	-170,863	-500,502
Grand total	14,297,803	15,266,137	14,104,609	-193,194	-1,161,528

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

The major problem with this year's Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill is not what it does—it is what it does not do. The penurious budget allocation provided the subcommittee, while a vast improvement over the earlier target of only $11.3 billion, simply does not allow this bill to address adequately the myriad needs facing our nation's historical, cultural and geographical treasures.

The greatest shortfall occurs in the Administration's Lands Legacy Initiative. The President's budget requested the full authorization of $900 million for the land and water conservation fund for fiscal year 2000, including $795 million in the Interior Bill. Unfortunately, the bill reported from committee includes only $165 million, or 20 percent, of the budget request. That amount is less than one-half of the funding made available for land and water conservation projects in 1999. The result of this inadequate funding will be missed opportunities with the likely outcome of increased development and commercialization in and near some of our nation's most spectacular public places. According to the Department of the Interior, there is a land acquisition backlog of more than $5 billion for 4.5 million acres located within boundaries of park, refuge and recreation units. At 1998 land prices, allowing nothing for inflation, the existing backlog would take more than 30 years to purchase. There apparently are some Members of Congress who believe the federal government owns too much real estate already. However, there is a large and growing segment of the public that realizes how fragile and important our national parks, refuges, and forests are, and is willing to spend tax dollars to protect and preserve these holdings.

The land acquisition backlog does not begin to address the totality of unfunded needs facing the bureaus and agencies included in the Interior Appropriations Bill. The Department of the Interior estimates its deferred maintenance backlog to be up to $15 billion. The Forest Service estimates it would need $8 billion to satisfy its current maintenance backlog. If deferred capital improvements are included, the amount of the Forest Services total unmet needs nearly doubles. According to a needs-based budget developed by the tribes, the Indian Health Service should request $8 billion for services and facilities instead of the $2.4 billion contained in this bill. And the unmet needs exist not only for the larger agencies funded in this bill. The Smithsonian Institution estimates it currently needs at least $250 million and probably more to bring some of its aging museums and facilities up to code. The Kennedy Center estimates its maintenance and repair requirement will be $30 million and its capital renewal program will require $150 million over the next few years.

While the Committee's bill adequately funds the uncontrollable and inflationary costs of most of the agencies, the overall allocation barely allows agencies to keep even with their maintenance backlogs, much less try to reduce them. As every homeowner knows only too well, delaying repairs for whatever reason almost always mean the repairs cost more and are more extensive when finally done. If the funding levels assumed under the Balanced Budget Act

of 1997 are adhered to for fiscal years 2001 and 2002, the backlog of unmet needs for agencies in the Interior and Related Agencies Bill undoubtedly will increase significantly. An important point to remember is that most of the maintenance backlog and unmet needs estimates do not assume increased demands on facilities, parks and forests. Annual visitation figures for national parks, forests, refuges and other facilities have been increasing dramatically in recent years. Many press accounts tell about how we, as a people, are "loving our parks to death." Annual visits to units in the National Park System are approaching 300 million. A little known fact is that visits to our National Forests exceed those to our National Parks. In the next few decades, considerable infrastructure and construction costs will be necessary to equip and prepare our parks and forests for the increasing crush of visitors. The status quo budgets of the past few years and those assumed in the future do little to prepare our national treasures for future demands they are likely to experience.

Another area where the Committee's bill falls far short of desired funding is for the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities. Total recommended funding for the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities is only $208.7 million, a 30 percent reduction from the requested level of $150 million for each Endowment. The Administration's budget this year includes a new initiative for the NEA called Challenge America, which had elements specifically targeted to increasing access to the arts and to making youth at risk more aware of the arts. The effects of the shortsightedness of underfunding the NEA and NEH for yet another year will reverberate throughout our society for a long time.

In summary, the funding recommendations contained in this bill will do much for our nation and its cultural, physical and historical heritage. But when compared to the outstanding needs that cry out to be addressed, they fall far short of the mark.

DAVID OBEY.

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