

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED
 AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000

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 JUNE 28, 1999.—Ordered to be printed
 —————

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

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1292]

The Committee on Appropriations reports the bill (S. 1292) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes, reports favorably thereon and recommends that the bill do pass.

Amounts in new budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2000

Estimates considered by Senate	\$14,057,910,000
Below the budget estimate, 2000	1,208,227,000
Below appropriations, 1999 (including emer- gencies)	239,893,000

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SUMMARY OF BILL

For this bill, estimates totaling \$15,105,137,000 in new obligational authority were considered by the Committee for the programs and activities of the agencies and bureaus of the Department of the Interior, except the Bureau of Reclamation, and the following related agencies:

Department of Agriculture:

Forest Service.

Department of Energy:

Clean coal technology.

Fossil energy.

Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves.

Elk Hills School lands fund.

Conservation (except energy storage systems).

Economic regulation.

Strategic petroleum reserve.

SPR petroleum account.

Energy Information Administration.

Department of Health and Human Services:

Indian Health Service.

Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation.

Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development.

Smithsonian Institution.

National Gallery of Art.

John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities:

National Endowment for the Arts.

National Endowment for the Humanities.

Institute of Museum and Library Services.

Commission of Fine Arts.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

National Capital Planning Commission.

Holocaust Memorial Council.

Presidio Trust.

REVENUE GENERATED BY AGENCIES IN BILL

Oil and gas leasing and other mineral leasing activities, the timber and range programs, and oil production from the naval petroleum reserves are estimated to generate income to the Government of \$6,491,816,000 in fiscal year 2000. These estimated receipts, for agencies under the subcommittee's jurisdiction, are tabulated below:

Item	Fiscal year—		
	1998	1999	2000
Department of the Interior	\$7,435,439,000	\$7,645,151,000	\$5,643,179,000
Forest Service	855,753,000	901,697,000	844,637,000
Naval petroleum reserves	209,779,000	3,000,000	4,000,000
Total receipts	8,500,971,000	8,549,848,000	6,491,816,000

MAJOR CHANGES RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

In an effort to honor congressional spending limitations, the Committee has developed substantial revisions to the budget estimate for the 2000 fiscal year.

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

	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with budget estimate
Title I—Department of the Interior:		
Bureau of Land Management	\$1,217,169,000	—\$51,531,000
Fish and Wildlife Service	828,877,000	— 121,124,000
National Park Service	1,723,157,000	— 335,786,000
Geological Survey	813,243,000	— 25,242,000
Minerals Management Service	116,800,000	+ 600,000
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	281,824,000	— 24,000,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs	1,811,015,000	— 91,039,000
Departmental offices	296,928,000	— 31,795,000
Total, title I—Department of the Interior	7,089,013,000	— 679,917,000
Title II—Related agencies:		
Forest Service	2,672,204,000	— 240,441,000
Department of Energy	1,099,292,000	— 70,867,000
Indian Health Service	2,324,813,000	— 87,574,000
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	8,000,000	— 6,000,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	4,250,000	.....
Smithsonian Institution	422,962,000	— 24,439,000
National Gallery of Art	67,749,000	.....
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	34,000,000	.....
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	6,040,000	.....
National Endowment for the Arts	99,000,000	— 51,000,000
National Endowment for the Humanities	111,700,000	— 38,300,000
Institute of Museum and Library Services	23,905,000	— 10,095,000
Commission of Fine Arts	1,078,000	.....
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs	7,000,000	+ 1,000,000
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	2,906,000	— 94,000
National Capital Planning Commission	6,312,000	.....
Holocaust Memorial Council	33,286,000	— 500,000
Presidio Trust	44,400,000	.....
Total, title II—Related agencies	6,968,897,000	— 528,310,000
Grand total	14,057,910,000	— 1,208,227,000

SUMMARY TABLE—LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

	Budget	Senate
Bureau of Land Management	\$48,900,000	\$17,400,000
Fish and Wildlife Service	73,632,000	55,244,000
National Park Service:		
State grants (administration of prior year projects)	1,000,000	500,000
Federal acquisitions	171,468,000	84,025,000
Subtotal, National Park Service	172,468,000	84,525,000
Forest Service (includes reprogramming)	118,000,000	[77,170,000]
Total, LWCF	412,000,000	[234,339,000]

The Administration has made much of the fact that its budget requests the fully authorized level of funding (\$900,000,000) from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. This request comes packaged as a “Lands Legacy” initiative, which includes large increases for the ongoing Federal land acquisition program, other acquisition-related programs, and new grant programs for which authorization is being sought through the appropriations process.

While the Committee supports a number of the programs that comprise the lands legacy initiative, and has recommended continued funding for many such programs, the amounts provided in this bill are significantly lower than the levels in the budget request. These reductions are due in large part to fiscal constraints imposed by the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, which was negotiated and agreed to by the President. These constraints were utterly disregarded in the President’s gimmick-laden budget request. In adhering to the spending caps established in the Balanced Budget Act and producing a bill that provides roughly the same level of funding as provided in fiscal year 1999, the Committee has chosen to provide more modest appropriations for land acquisition and related programs while maintaining an emphasis on critical operating programs and maintenance accounts.

Aside from the overall funding levels included in the budget request, the Committee is concerned that the Administration has proposed to use appropriations language to redefine massively the authorized uses of the Land and Water Conservation Fund as established in the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. The Administration’s budget proposes to draw on the Land and Water Conservation Fund for at least \$322,000,000 in programs that are either brand new, or that are authorized under statutes other than the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act and have never before been supported from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. This figure does not include the \$150,000,000 included in the request for land acquisition grants to states. While this proposal appears to draw its inspiration from the Stateside program authorized under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, the actual proposal is in a form and for purposes quite different than those contemplated in the Act itself.

In any given year, the Committee could derive funding for \$900,000,000 worth of programs from the Land and Water Conservation Fund—regardless of whether those programs are authorized by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act—and claim

that it had provided “full funding” for the Act itself. The Committee has not done so out of respect for the Act and the many tradeoffs and compromises that were made to achieve its enactment. The budget request in effect uses appropriations language to make sweeping changes in an existing environmental statute, a practice which the Administration has repeatedly decried in recent years. If the Administration wishes to change the purposes for which the Land and Water Conservation Fund may be used, it should submit a legislative proposal to that end and work with the appropriate authorizing committees to secure its enactment.

The Committee continues to support many of the individual programs that contribute to the Administration’s claim of “full funding” for the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, but has done so within the fiscal limitations of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 and consistent with existing authorizations.

GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS ACT

The Interior bureaus and other agencies under the subcommittee’s jurisdiction have had different levels of success in their efforts to comply with the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA). While some have made significant progress in the last year, the lack of progress by others has not gone unnoticed. The Committee will continue to work with the Interior bureaus and other agencies under the subcommittee’s purview to ensure that GRPA requirements are met, including establishing clear linkages between GPRA goals and agency budget requests.

YEAR 2000 COMPUTING CHALLENGES

YEAR 2000 COMPLIANCE

The Department of the Interior and the Forest Service are making substantial progress to become Y2K compliant. The Department of the Interior reports that all of its Mission-Critical Systems are compliant and that it has met its requirement for developing a Business Continuity and Contingency Plan (BCCP). The Forest Service also reports that all of its Mission-Critical Systems are compliant and the Office of Management and Budget has found that the Forest Service is making good progress in developing and testing its BCCPs.

The Department of Energy reports that 409 of 420, or 97 percent, of its Mission-Critical Systems are compliant and that 102 of the 409 Mission-Critical System’s BCCPs are complete. However, none of the non-compliant Mission-Critical Systems are directly related to the programs under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee.

The Indian Health Service reports that four of its five Mission Critical Systems are compliant. The non-compliant system, the Resource and Patient Management Systems, is scheduled to be compliant by July, 1999. IHS has also completed the assessment of its biomedical and laboratory equipment and is in the process of replacing non-compliant equipment.

Other agencies.—The National Gallery of Art is anticipated to have its Mission Critical Systems compliant in July and is working on its BCCPs. All but one of the Mission-Critical systems at the JFK Center for the Performing Arts are compliant and its prelimi-

nary BCCP schedule will be released in June. The U.S. Holocaust Museum's Mission-Critical systems are compliant and BCCPs should be completed in July. The Smithsonian Institution plans to have its Mission-Critical systems compliant in December and its BCCP should be completed in June. The National Capital Planning Commission has an anticipated compliance date in September and its BCCP should be completed in June.

OMB has identified two agencies under the Subcommittee's jurisdiction as lead agencies in assessing High Impact Programs; the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service. These agencies' programs, if disrupted, could have a direct effect on the public health, safety, or well-being of individuals. The lead agencies are mandated to head an end-to-end testing to ensure that services will not be disrupted. The estimated completion dates of the tests are December for BIA and August for IHS.

TOTAL ESTIMATED Y2K COMPLIANCE COSTS

Agency	Total costs (fiscal years 1996-1999)	Fiscal year 1999 costs
Department of the Interior	\$115,000,000	\$101,400,000
U.S. Forest Service	23,100,000	11,050,000
Department of Energy	202,800,000	97,200,000
National Gallery of Art	100,000	100,000
Indian Health Service	48,200,000	43,200,000
JFK Center for the Performing Arts	330,000	4,000
U.S. Holocaust Museum	1,700,000	900,000
Smithsonian Institution	9,100,000	4,700,000
National Capital Planning Commission	370,000	370,000

CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH

Several programs funded through this bill conduct science and technology research that are associated partly with global climate change. To the extent that the Committee has funded this work, it has done so based on each program's individual merits of contributing to issues associated with domestic energy production, national energy security, energy efficiency and cost savings, related environmental assessments, and general energy emission improvements. None of the funds provided in this bill are to be used to implement actions called for solely under the Kyoto protocol, prior to its ratification.

The Byrd-Hagel resolution passed in 1997 (S. Res. 98) remains the clearest statement of the will of the Senate with regard to the Kyoto protocol, and the Committee is committed to ensuring that the Administration not implement the Kyoto protocol without congressional consent. The Committee recognizes, however, that there are also longstanding energy research programs which have goals and objectives that, if met, could have positive effects on energy use and the environment. The Committee does not intend to preclude these programs from proceeding, provided they have been funded and approved by Congress.

To the extent future funding requests may be submitted which would increase funding for climate change activities prior to Senate consideration of the Kyoto protocol (whether under the auspices of

the climate change technology initiative or any other initiative), the Administration must do a better job of explaining the components of the programs, their anticipated goals and objectives, the justification for any funding increases, a discussion of how success will be measured, and a clear definition of how these programs are justified by goals and objectives independent of implementation of the Kyoto protocol.

Last year, the Committee directed all affected agencies to include these items in the Administration's fiscal year 2000 budget submission. The Committee is concerned that the Department of Energy and other affected agencies were tardy in doing so. The Committee takes cognizance of a joint hearing on agency accountability, conducted on May 20, 1999, by subcommittees of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the House Committee on Government Reform. In fact, three agencies did not submit reports until April 9 or later, and the Department of Energy submitted its report one day before the May 20 hearing. According to the General Accounting Office, both the timing and the content of these submissions made it more difficult for Congress to assess the Administration proposals. The Committee reiterates its directive that all affected agencies submit these items to the Committee as part of all future budget submissions.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
FOREST SERVICE BUDGET RESTRUCTURE

The Committee is concerned that the Administration ignored Congressional direction included in the fiscal year 1999 appropriations act by failing to eliminate the general administration line item. However, the Committee has elected to retain the line item at least until completion of the study by the National Academy of Public Administration as directed in House Report 105–609, accompanying the fiscal year 1999 appropriations act. The NAPA study is assessing the Forest Service’s efforts to restructure its budget, including the elimination of the general administration line item. At this point, the Committee believes that it is prudent to await the findings of this study prior to removing the general administration line item.

Although past efforts to revise agency budget structure have resulted in reduced performance and accountability, the Committee believes the current structure does not accurately reflect current programs and does not provide an adequate linkage to a performance measurement process that will improve accountability and performance. Accordingly, the Committee has been involved in preliminary discussions concerning the need to change the agency’s budget structure to reflect accurately the work being done, and believes it is important to present a revised budget structure with the fiscal year 2001 budget request. To accomplish this objective, the Committee expects the agency to work directly with the Committee, and concurrently with the Administration, to develop a budget structure that reflects the agency mission; provides a strong linkage to the Government Performance and Results Act strategic goals; incorporates annual performance measures; and improves overall accountability.

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Appropriations, 1999	\$197,444,000
Budget estimate, 2000	234,644,000
Committee recommendation	187,444,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$187,444,000, a decrease of \$10,000,000 below the fiscal year 1999 enacted level.

Compared to the fiscal year 1999 enacted level, the Committee recommendation consists of the following changes: a decrease of \$14,930,000 in base funding for lower priority research activities, and increases of \$1,130,000 for the harvesting and wood utilization laboratory in Sitka, AK established pursuant to the fiscal year

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,300,000, the same as the budget estimate and the fiscal year 1999 enacted level.

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND
RESEARCH

Appropriations, 1999	\$92,000
Budget estimate, 2000	92,000
Committee recommendation	92,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$92,000, the same as the budget estimate and the fiscal year 1999 enacted level.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

The Committee has continued many of the same administrative provisions as provided in prior years.

Language is included which authorizes the Forest Service to provide funds to the National Forest Foundation to match up to \$2,250,000 in private contributions on a 1-for-1 basis for projects on National Forest System lands or related to Forest Service programs. Based on Forest Service assurances that Federal funding for administrative expenses of the Foundation will be phased out totally by fiscal year 2000, the Committee has authorized up to \$400,000 of Federal funds provided, may be used for administrative expenses of the Foundation.

Language is included which increases funds for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to \$2,650,000 on a 1-for-1 matching basis with private contributions for projects on or benefiting National Forest System lands.

Language is included which specifies how the Forest Service must account for indirect expenses and how such expenses must be displayed in future budget proposals.

The Committee has included language which authorizes the Forest Service to use any appropriations or funds available for expenses associated with law enforcement emergencies. Such emergencies include unplanned protests or other similar events, and deliberate or natural acts which cause or threaten significant damage to natural resources or endanger the safety of the public or agency employees. In addition, such emergencies include expenses necessary to protect natural resources, and public and employee safety, due to events where resource availability is unprogrammed. These events include large group gatherings, major sports events, or significant temporarily permitted uses. The Committee's intent is that funds be made available within appropriate accounts based on the primary purpose for use of law enforcement resources rather than transferring funds to the law enforcement account.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

On October 22, 1997, the President announced a three-stage proposal on climate change in anticipation of an international agreement to be negotiated 2 months later in Kyoto, Japan. With regard to programs pursued under the President's proposal, the Committee expects the Department of Energy to comply with the letter and spirit of the Government Performance and Results Act. The Committee directs the Department to provide the Committee with

a detailed plan for implementing key elements of the President's proposal, which would include performance goals for the reduction of greenhouse gases that have objective, quantifiable, and measurable target levels. The plan should provide evidence on the effectiveness of these programs in meeting the performance goals. The Department shall submit this plan to the Committee in conjunction with all future budget submissions.

CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends a deferral of \$156,000,000 for the Clean Coal Technology Program, as opposed to the \$256,000,000 deferral requested by the Administration. This deferral will provide for the timely availability of funds to complete projects remaining in the program. The Committee does not object to the use of up to \$14,400,000 in available funds for program administration.

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 1999	\$384,056,000
Budget estimate, 2000	364,000,000
Committee recommendation	390,975,000

The Committee recommends \$390,975,000 for fossil energy research and development, an increase of \$26,975,000 above the budget estimate and \$6,919,000 above the fiscal year 1999 enacted level. The amounts recommended by the Committee as compared to the budget request are shown in the table below:

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Coal:			
Advanced clean fuels research:			
Coal preparation	\$4,000,000	\$4,300,000	+ \$300,000
Direct liquefaction	1,641,000	166,000	- 1,475,000
Indirect liquefaction	6,659,000	6,909,000	+ 250,000
Advanced research and environmental technology	2,200,000	2,200,000	.....
Subtotal, advanced clean fuels research	14,500,000	13,575,000	- 925,000
Advanced clean/efficient power systems:			
Advanced pulverized coal-fired powerplant	3,000,000	2,000,000	- 1,000,000
Indirect fired cycle	7,010,000	7,010,000	.....
High efficiency:			
Integrated gasified combined cycle	38,661,000	40,161,000	+ 1,500,000
Pressurized fluidized bed	12,202,000	12,202,000	.....
Advanced research and environmental technology	23,864,000	24,364,000	+ 500,000
Subtotal, advanced clean/efficient power systems	84,737,000	85,737,000	+ 1,000,000
Advanced research and technology development	23,195,000	23,195,000	.....

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Subtotal, coal	122,432,000	122,507,000	+ 75,000
Gas:			
Natural gas research:			
Resource and extraction	14,932,000	16,432,000	+ 1,500,000
Delivery and storage	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....
Advanced turbine systems	41,808,000	44,308,000	+ 2,500,000
Utilization	7,308,000	11,208,000	+ 3,900,000
Effective Environmental Protection	2,617,000	2,617,000	.....
Subtotal, natural gas research	67,665,000	75,565,000	+ 7,900,000
Fuel cells:			
Advanced research	1,200,000	1,200,000	.....
Fuel cell systems development	36,449,000	36,449,000	.....
Subtotal, fuel cells	37,649,000	37,649,000	.....
Subtotal, gas	105,314,000	113,214,000	+ 7,900,000
Oil technology:			
Exploration and production supporting research	31,546,000	32,296,000	+ 750,000
Recovery field demonstration	7,800,000	8,550,000	+ 750,000
Effective Environmental Protection	10,820,000	10,820,000	.....
Processing research .....	.....	4,500,000	+ 4,500,000
Subtotal, oil technology	50,166,000	56,166,000	+ 6,000,000
Cooperative research and development	5,836,000	7,836,000	+ 2,000,000
Fossil energy environmental restoration	10,000,000	10,000,000	.....
Fuels conversion, natural gas, and electricity	2,173,000	2,173,000	.....
Headquarters program direction	16,016,000	16,016,000	.....
Energy Technology Center program direction ...	56,063,000	59,463,000	+ 3,400,000
General plant projects	2,000,000	2,600,000	+ 600,000
Mining and materials partnerships	5,000,000	5,000,000	.....
Use of prior year balances	- 11,000,000	- 4,000,000	+ 7,000,000
Transfer from biomass energy development	(+ 24,000,000)	(+ 24,000,000)	.....
Total, fossil energy research and development	364,000,000	390,975,000	+ 26,975,000

The State of Alaska produces nearly a quarter of the nation's oil, has roughly half the nation's remaining oil reserves, and contains over half the country's coal. Yet the Department of Energy has provided almost no support to develop drilling techniques that would reduce surface disturbance, reduce greenhouse gas emissions from North Slope drilling, develop heavy oil reserves, or develop Alaska's extremely low-sulfur coal reserves.

The Committee is deeply disturbed by this failure, and directs the Secretary to consider the development of a Federal arctic technology center in Alaska that would focus on production and use of energy in the Arctic environment. Such a center could also conduct research on the most cost effective manner to generate electric power, which cost Alaskans as much as 500 percent more than the

national average. The Secretary shall consult with the State of Alaska, the Alaska Oil and Gas Association, energy producers and generators, and other interested parties to determine the need for such a center, and shall submit a report to the Committee no later than March 1, 2000. A total of \$1,000,000 has been provided in the oil and natural gas research programs to accelerate Arctic energy research efforts, including carbon sequestration, heavy oil recovery and directional drilling technology.

Coal.—The Committee recommends \$122,507,000 for coal research, an increase of \$75,000 above the budget request. The amounts provided for particular activities as compared to the budget request are shown in the following table:

<i>Budget activity/subactivity/project</i>	
Coal preparation (carbon extraction from coal)	+ \$300,000
Direct liquefaction	– 1,475,000
Indirect liquefaction	+ 250,000
LEBS	– 1,000,000
IGCC (Vision 21)	+ 1,500,000
Advanced research and environmental technology (CO ₂ control)	+ 500,000

The Committee has reduced the amount provided for direct liquefaction and increased the amount provided for Vision 21 IGCC systems development and other programs. These changes reflect a reprogramming of funds to provide for the orderly closeout of the direct liquefaction program.

The increase provided for coal preparation is for studies on a coal extraction process by West Virginia University leading to high-value carbon products.

The Committee understands that the Office of Energy Efficiency and the Office of Fossil Energy are working jointly to develop a program of cooperative research on co-firing with biomass and other opportunity fuels. The Committee is aware of work being done by Western Kentucky University to demonstrate the environmental benefits of co-firing high-sulfur coal with refuse-derived fuel, and urges the Department to consider providing additional resources for this work in the context of the program being developed.

The Committee has provided the funds requested for fine particulate control, which represents an increase of \$400,000 over the fiscal year 1999 level. The Committee expects the Department to continue the monitoring program established in the southeast in cooperation with the Southern Research Institute.

The Committee is aware that the Diagnostic Instrumentation and Analysis Laboratory has proposed a new gasifier design that may provide significant advantages in providing useful energy and co-products from underutilized coal and traditionally unusable waste streams. The Committee encourages the Department to work with the Laboratory to further develop this technology.

Natural gas research.—The Committee recommends \$113,214,000 for natural gas and fuel cell research, an increase of \$7,900,000 over the budget request. The amounts provided for particular activities as compared to the budget request are shown in the following table:

<i>Budget activity/subactivity/project</i>	
Arctic research	+ \$500,000

Budget activity / subactivity / project

Methane hydrates	+ 1,000,000
Ramgen technology	+ 2,500,000
Gas-to-liquids (ITM Syngas)	+ 1,400,000
Coal mine methane	+ 2,500,000

The Committee has provided an additional \$2,500,000 to initiate phase III of the coal mine methane program. The Department is expected to use the final Phase II design reports as the basis for selecting partners for 50 percent cost-shared construction activities pursuant to the direction provided by the Committee in fiscal year 1999.

The Committee has provided additional funds for a cost-shared project to redesign and demonstrate ramgen engine technology using coalbed methane.

Oil technology.—The Committee recommends \$56,166,000 for oil technology research, an increase of \$6,000,000 over the budget request. The amounts provided for particular activities as compared to the budget request are shown in the following table:

Budget activity / subactivity / project

Arctic research	+ \$500,000
Reservoir characterization	+ 250,000
Preferred petroleum upstream management practices (PUMP)	+ 750,000
Science for Environmental Protection	+ 4,500,000

The increase provided for reservoir characterization is for the northern mid-continent digital petroleum atlas.

No funds are provided for the Gypsy Field project, as the Committee understands sufficient carryover funds are available to support this project in fiscal year 2000.

The Committee has provided \$4,500,000 for a cost-shared demonstration of diesel biocatalytic desulfurization technology at a refinery in the State of Alaska. While the Environmental Protection Agency has granted Alaska and other “remote” locations temporary exemptions from certain diesel sulfur content requirements, uncertainty about future regulatory regimes argues for demonstration of cost-effective desulfurization technology in such locations.

The Committee has also provided an increase of \$750,000 for risk based data management systems (RBDMS), for a total of \$1,500,000.

Cooperative research and development.—The Committee recommends \$7,836,000 for the cooperative research and development program, an increase of \$2,000,000 over the budget request. The amount provided includes \$40,000 for program direction. Remaining funds should be split equally between the participating sites.

Environmental restoration.—The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 for environmental restoration, the same as the budget request.

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

Headquarters program direction.—The Committee recommends \$16,016,000 for headquarters program direction, the same as the budget request.

Energy technology center program direction.—The Committee recommends \$59,463,000 for energy technology center program direction, an increase of \$3,400,000 over the budget request. The Com-

mittee expects the Department not to fund activities out of the program direction line item that have been funded in prior years out of the program line items. The Committee has encouraged the Department to use FETC's expertise more broadly. To foster these efforts, the Committee recommends that program direction funds allocated to FETC be available for use to support activities Departmentwide.

General plant projects.—The Committee recommends \$2,600,000 for general plant projects, an increase of \$600,000 over the budget request.

Mining.—The Committee recommends \$5,000,000 for mining programs, the same as the budget request.

ALTERNATIVE FUELS PRODUCTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 1999	-\$1,300,000
Budget estimate, 2000	- 1,000,000
Committee recommendation	- 1,000,000

The Committee recommends that moneys received as investment income on the principal amount in the Great Plains Project Trust, as of October 1, 1998, shall be deposited in this account and immediately transferred to the general fund of the Treasury. This amount is estimated to be \$1,000,000.

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

Appropriations, 1999	\$14,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	.....
Committee recommendation .....	.....

The Committee recommends no appropriation for the Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves, consistent with the budget estimate. Uncertainty about program needs during the successful sale of NPR-1 has led to an accumulation of carryover balances. These balances should be sufficient to finance reserve activities in fiscal year 2000 at a total program level not to exceed \$21,240,000. The Committee urges the Department to keep remaining NPR-1 close-out costs to a minimum. The specific program levels recommended by the Committee are shown in the table below:

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Oil reserves:			
Naval Petroleum Reserves Nos. 1 and 2	\$6,900,000	\$6,900,000	.....
Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 3	8,340,000	8,340,000	.....
Program direction (headquarters)	6,000,000	6,000,000	.....
Naval oil shale reserves .....	.....	.....	.....
Use of unobligated balances	- 21,240,000	- 21,240,000	.....
<hr/>			
Total, naval petroleum and oil shale reserves .....	.....	.....	.....

Language is included in the bill allowing unobligated balances from prior years to be used for all Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserve activities.

ELK HILLS SCHOOL LANDS FUND

No funds are provided for the Elk Hills school lands fund due to fiscal constraints.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Appropriations, 1999	\$691,701,000
Budget estimate, 2000	837,515,000
Committee recommendation	682,817,000

The Committee recommends \$682,817,000 for energy conservation, a decrease of \$8,884,000 below the fiscal year 1999 enacted level and a decrease of \$154,698,000 from the budget request. Of this amount, \$25,000,000 is to be derived from unobligated balances in the biomass energy development account.

The amounts recommended for energy conservation, as compared to the budget estimate, are shown in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Building technology, state and community sector:			
Building research and standards:			
Technology roadmaps	7,500	6,400	- 1,100
Residential buildings Integration	13,538	8,463	- 5,075
Commercial buildings integration	6,325	3,100	- 3,225
Equipment, materials and tools	60,800	49,150	- 11,650
Subtotal, building research and stand- ards	88,163	67,113	- 21,050
Building Technology Assistance:			
State Energy Program	37,000	33,000	- 4,000
Weatherization Assistance Program	154,000	133,000	- 21,000
Community Partnership Program	35,400	18,800	- 16,600
Energy Star	6,000	3,000	- 3,000
Subtotal, building technology assist- ance	232,400	187,800	- 44,600
Management and Planning	15,318	13,310	- 2,008
Subtotal, building technology, state and com- munity sector	335,881	268,223	- 67,658
Federal energy management program:			
Program activities	28,968	22,768	- 6,200
Program direction	2,900	2,100	- 800
Subtotal, Federal energy management pro- gram	31,868	24,868	- 7,000
Industry sector:			
Industries of the future (specific)	74,000	68,800	- 5,200
Industries of the future (crosscutting)	87,600	73,500	- 14,100
Management and planning	9,400	9,100	- 300

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Subtotal, Industry sector	171,000	151,400	- 19,600
Transportation sector:			
Vehicle Technologies R&D	168,080	129,700	- 38,380
Fuels utilization R&D	23,500	19,100	- 4,400
Materials technologies	33,000	37,000	+ 4,000
Technology deployment	17,700	13,040	- 4,660
Implementation and program management	9,820	8,320	- 1,500
Subtotal, transportation sector	252,100	207,160	- 44,940
Policy and Management	46,666	42,166	- 4,500
Subtotal, energy conservation	837,515	693,817	- 143,698
Use of Prior Year Funds		- 11,000	- 11,000
Transfer from biomass energy development	(+ 25,000)	(+ 25,000)	
Total, energy conservation	837,515	682,817	- 154,698

In order to respond to concerns raised with non-competitive funding of industry trade associations, the Department of Energy has modified certain contracting procedures. Unfortunately, this has had the unintended consequence of eliminating long-term relationships in some cases with states. With respect to grants, cooperative agreements or intergovernmental agreements, the Committee intends that such relationships with state entities and state-supported entities should be encouraged and were not intended to be constrained or eliminated.

Buildings.—The Committee recommends \$268,223,000 for building technology, an increase of \$6,002,000 over the fiscal year 1999 enacted level. Included in the amounts provided are \$133,000,000 for weatherization assistance and \$33,000,000 for the State energy program, the same as the fiscal year 1998 levels. Changes to the request are shown in the table below:

[In thousands of dollars]

Budget activity/subactivity/project

Buildings research and standards:		
Technology Road Maps and Competitive R&D		- 1,100
Building America		- 5,000
Residential Building Codes		- 75
Research and Development		- 3,100
Commercial Building Energy Codes		- 125
Space Conditioning and Refrigeration R&D		- 1,457
Cogeneration/Fuel Cells		- 2,750
Appliances and Emerging Technologies R&D		- 600
Analysis Tools and Design Strategies		- 2,500
Lighting and Appliance Standards		- 4,343
Subtotal, Buildings Research and Standards		- 21,050
Building Technology Assistance:		
State Energy Program		- 4,000
Weatherization Assistance Program		- 21,000
Community Partnership Program		- 16,600

<i>Budget activity/subactivity/project</i>	
Energy Star	- 3,000
Subtotal, Building Technology Assistance	- 44,600

Management and Planning:

Evaluation, Planning and Analysis	- 1,108
Support for State and Local Grant Programs	- 600
Program Direction	- 300

Subtotal, Management and Planning - 2,008

The amount provided includes \$10,000,000 for the gas cooling program, an increase of \$1,610,000 over fiscal year 1999 enacted level, and \$4,000,000 for refrigeration technologies. With the increase provided for refrigeration, the Committee urges the Department to continue and increase its support for the "Research for the 21st Century" program (21-CR).

The amount provided for fuel cells for buildings includes \$750,000 to continue the partnership established in fiscal year 1999 with the Avista Corporation to demonstrate PEM fuel cells at Department of Energy sites. The Committee directs the Department not to assess excessive project management charges against this contract.

The Committee is aware of research being performed on the use of plasma enhanced vapor deposition techniques for advanced windows, and encourages the Department to support cost-shared research in this area to the extent consistent with industry priorities and the goals of the windows program.

The Committee does not feel that an arbitrary limitation should be placed on the involvement of national laboratories in the competition for the funds provided for technology roadmaps and competitive research and development. Proposals for use of these funds should be evaluated on a case by case basis against program goals and objectives.

Federal energy management program.—The Committee recommends \$24,868,000 for Federal energy management, an increase of \$1,050,000 over the fiscal year 1999 enacted level. Changes to the request are shown in the table below:

[In thousands of dollars]

<i>Budget activity/subactivity/project</i>	
Federal Energy Management Program:	
Project Financing	- 2,450
Technical Guidance and Assistance	- 2,750
Planning, Reporting and Evaluation	- 1,000
Program Direction	- 800
Subtotal, Federal Energy Management Program	- 7,000

The Committee has not provided the funds requested to expand the Federal energy management program to mobile equipment, water use and leased space. While the Committee recognizes the significant benefits that could accrue from such activities, the Committee feels the highest priority for fiscal year 2000 should be implementing FEMP's core programs. The Department has made much of the potential energy and dollar savings that can be captured by the Federal Government through the use of energy savings performance contracts and other innovative financing mechanisms. The Committee has accordingly provided significant support

to the program in recent years, both through direct appropriations and legislation allowing for cost recovery. The Committee feels that the program is now positioned to accelerate greatly the actual implementation of energy savings measures in fiscal year 2000. The Committee directs the Department to submit by March 1, 2000 a report that summarizes program activities and actual accomplishments through 1999.

Industry.—The Committee recommends \$151,400,000 for industry sector programs, a decrease of \$14,459,000 below the fiscal year 1999 enacted level. Changes to the request are shown in the table below:

[In thousands of dollars]	
<i>Budget activity/subactivity/project</i>	
Industries of the Future (specific):	
Forest and Paper Products	- 1,000
Steel	- 100
Aluminum	- 3,000
Chemicals	- 100
Agriculture	- 1,000
Subtotal, Industries of the Future (specific)	- 5,200
Industries of the Future (crosscutting):	
Industrial Power Generation	- 10,000
Reciprocating engines	2,000
Industrial Distributed Generation	- 1,500
NICE3	- 1,100
Innovations and Inventions	- 200
Technical Assistance Activities	- 1,700
Industrial Assessment Centers	- 300
Motors and Compressed Air	- 800
Steam Challenge	- 500
Subtotal, Industries of the Future (crosscutting)	- 14,100
Management and Planning: Evaluation and Planning	- 300

The amount provided includes a reduction of \$10,000,000 from the turbines program that is not required to meet program goals due to the accelerated funding provided in fiscal year 1999. A portion of these funds have been redirected to establish a reciprocating engines program, the appropriate management of which the Committee intends to discuss further with the Department. The amount provide for the turbines program includes \$2,500,000 for microturbines.

With respect to the mining vision, the Department should use the expertise at the Federal Energy Technology Center and the Intermountain Center for Mining Research and Technology to the extent that these organizations are able to provide quality work, which is consistent with program and industry priorities.

The Committee urges the Department to consider continuing its cooperative work on biocatalytic desulfurization technologies within the funds provided for the petroleum refining program, or with other appropriate program funds available to the Department.

The Committee is aware of technologies such as ResonantSonics that use sonic energy to reduce the need for chemicals in a number of industry processes. The Committee urges the Department to explore the potential application of such technologies in both the specific industry programs and in the crosscutting research program.

Advanced materials research supported with industry program funds should continue to be managed in consultation with the Office of Fossil Energy, as work being supported with these funds may have applications to large-scale power generation research being conducted in the Fossil program. The Department should attempt to identify such crossover applications in future budget submissions.

Transportation.—The Committee recommends \$207,160,000 for the transportation program, an increase of \$5,089,000 over the fiscal year 1999 enacted level. Changes to the request are shown in the table below:

[In thousands of dollars]

<i>Budget activity / subactivity / project</i>	
Vehicle Technologies R&D:	
Light Vehicles Propulsion	- 2,900
High Power Energy Storage	- 1,000
Advanced Power Electronics	1,000
Heavy Vehicle Propulsion Systems	- 6,000
Fuel Cell R&D	- 6,880
Hybrid Direct Injection Engine	- 5,000
Combustion and Aftertreatment R&D	- 6,800
Light Truck Engine	- 500
Heavy Truck Engine	- 1,500
Cooperative Automotive Research for Advanced Technologies	- 4,700
Electric Vehicle R&D	- 2,100
Heavy Vehicle Systems R&D	- 2,000
Subtotal, Vehicle Technologies R&D	- 38,380
Fuels Utilization R&D:	
Advanced Petroleum Based Fuels (automobile/light truck)	- 3,000
Advanced Petroleum Based Fuels (heavy trucks)	- 2,400
Alternative Fuels (automobile/light truck)	1,000
Subtotal, Fuels Utilization R&D	- 4,400
Materials Technologies:	
Automotive Lightweight Materials	4,000
Heavy Vehicle High Strength Weight Reduction Materials	1,000
High Temperature Materials Laboratory	- 1,000
Subtotal, Materials Technologies	4,000
Technology Deployment:	
Clean Cities	- 2,800
Testing and Evaluation	- 1,000
EPACT Replacement Fuels Program	- 700
Advanced Vehicle Competitions	- 160
Subtotal, Technology Development	- 4,660
Implementation and Program Management:	
Technology Assessment and Analysis	- 700
Program Direction	- 800
Subtotal, Implementation and Program Management	- 1,500

The National Research Council's fifth annual report on the Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles (PNGV) program comments on the importance of communication between the Department of Energy and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The report notes that "continual changes in [EPA's NO_x and partic-

ulate emissions] standards have placed immense burdens on PNGV's technical development process and its ability to stabilize productive research directions." With regard to fuels strategy, the Council states that EPA should be made aware that "if exhaust emission standards are too stringent they could either preclude the use of the most fuel-efficient power plants or require the distribution of a fuel that could not be made available economically or in time to meet PNGV goals." The Council suggests that "regular interactions between DOE and EPA might help to elucidate and resolve the necessary trade-offs." The Committee finds this recommendation understated to say the least, and encourages the Department to ensure that the EPA is aware of the impacts that its various rulemakings may have on departmental programs, goals and objectives.

The Committee is aware of a proposal by Everett Transit to demonstrate diesel hybrid buses in regional transit fleets. The Committee directs the Department to work with Everett Transit to provide appropriate assistance for this effort.

The Committee is also aware of a proposal by the Vermont Agency of Transportation and other state agencies to expand its electric vehicle lease program, and encourages the Department to consider this proposal within available funds and to the extent consistent with program goals and objectives.

The Committee expects the Department to continue its work with the Northwest Alliance for Transportation Technology [NATT], both in the lightweight and heavy vehicle programs.

Funds are provided in the alternate fuels program to continue the C-1 chemistry program in cooperation with the Consortium for Fossil Fuel Liquefaction Science.

The Committee encourages the Department to explore the use of ultrashort pulsed lasers for the manufacture of ceramic fuel injectors for clean diesel engines, as well as for other applications within the industries program.

Policy and management.—The Committee recommends \$42,166,000 for policy and management, an increase of \$4,434,000 over the fiscal year 1999 enacted level. Changes to the budget request are shown in the table below:

[In thousands of dollars]

Budget activity/subactivity/project

Policy and Management:

Headquarters, Working Capital Fund	- 100
Headquarters, Contract Support	- 1,000
Crosscutting Support	- 200
Regional Support Offices, Contractual Services	- 2,000
International Market Development	- 1,000
Information and Communications Program	- 200
Subtotal, Policy and Management	- 4,500

ECONOMIC REGULATION

Appropriations, 1999	\$1,801,000
Budget estimate, 2000	2,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,000,000

The Committee recommends \$2,000,000 for economic regulation, the same as the budget request and an increase of \$199,000 above

the fiscal year 1999 enacted level. The "Economic regulation" account funds the Office of Hearings and Appeals, which is responsible for all departmental adjudicatory processes except those under the jurisdiction of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

Appropriations, 1999	\$160,120,000
Budget estimate, 2000	159,000,000
Committee recommendation	159,000,000

The Committee recommends \$159,000,000 for operation of the strategic petroleum reserve, the same as the budget estimate and a decrease of \$1,120,000 below the fiscal year 1999 enacted level.

SPR PETROLEUM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 1999	
Budget estimate, 2000	\$5,000,000
Committee recommendation	

The Committee recommends no appropriation for the strategic petroleum reserve petroleum account, a decrease of \$5,000,000 below the budget request. The Committee has instead included language in the bill allowing the Secretary to transfer to the SPR petroleum account such amounts as may be necessary to carry out drawdown and sale operations in the event of an emergency drawdown. Amounts transferred to the account pursuant to this authority would be repaid as promptly as possible from sale revenues. This transfer authority, combined with existing balances in the petroleum account, should be sufficient to maintain an adequate level of drawdown readiness.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1999	\$70,500,000
Budget estimate, 2000	72,644,000
Committee recommendation	70,500,000

The Committee recommends \$70,500,000 for the Energy Information Administration, a reduction of \$2,144,000 below the budget estimate and the same as the fiscal year 1999 enacted level. The amount provided is to maintain core EIA programs.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Appropriations, 1999	\$1,950,322,000
Budget estimate, 2000	2,094,922,000
Committee recommendation	2,135,561,000

The Committee recommends \$2,135,561,000 for Indian health services, an increase of \$40,639,000 above the budget request and an increase of \$185,239,000 over the fiscal year 1999 enacted level.

The amounts recommended by the Committee as compared to the budget estimate are shown in the following table:

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Committee has recommended inclusion of several general provisions in the bill including the following:

SEC. 301. Provides that contracts which provide consulting services be a matter of public record and available for public review, except where otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 302. Provides a restriction on noncompetitive bidding in the Shawnee National Forest, IL.

SEC. 303. Provides that appropriations available in the bill shall not be used to produce literature or otherwise promote public support of a legislative proposal on which legislative action is not complete.

SEC. 304. Provides that appropriations made available in this bill will not remain available beyond the current fiscal year unless otherwise provided.

SEC. 305. Provides that appropriations made available in this bill cannot be used to provide a cook, chauffeur, or other personal servants.

SEC. 306. Provides for restrictions on departmental assessments unless approved by the Committees on Appropriations.

SEC. 307. Continues Buy American provisions and requirements included in previous years.

SEC. 308. Limits the actions of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management with regard to the sale of giant sequoia trees to a manner consistent with such sales as were conducted in fiscal year 1999.

SEC. 309. Prohibits the National Park Service from implementing a concession contract which permits or requires the removal of the underground lunchroom at Carlsbad Caverns National Park.

SEC. 310. Restricts the use of any funds in the bill for the AmeriCorps program unless the reprogramming guidelines are followed and the program is funded in the VA-HUD appropriations act.

SEC. 311. Prohibits the use of funds appropriated in the bill to demolish the bridge between Jersey City, NJ, and Ellis Island or to prevent the pedestrian use of such bridge when it is made known that such use is consistent with generally accepted safety standards.

SEC. 312. Retains mining patent moratorium carried in previous years.

SEC. 313. Provides that funds appropriated to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service for contract support costs for fiscal years 1994 through 1999 are the total amounts available except that, for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, tribes and tribal organizations may use their tribal priority allocations for unmet indirect costs of ongoing contracts, grants, self-governance compacts, or annual funding agreements.

SEC. 314. Includes language allowing competition for watershed restoration projects through the "Jobs in the Woods" component of the President's forest plan for the Pacific Northwest or for the "Jobs in the Woods" program for Alaska to be limited to individuals and entities in historically timber-dependent areas covered by the plan.

SEC. 315. Includes language requiring prior approval by the Appropriations Committees before commencing planning, design, or construction of any project funded with recreational fee demonstration moneys when the estimated total project cost is greater than \$500,000.

SEC. 316. Prohibits use of funds provided in this appropriation for nominations for the designation of biosphere reserves pending enactment of legislation specifically authorizing such a program.

SEC. 317. Prohibits the use of funds for posting clothing optional signs at Cape Canaveral NS, FL.

SEC. 318. Includes language defining the grantmaking capabilities and responsibilities of the National Endowment of the Arts. Grants to individuals may be made only for literature fellowships, national heritage fellowships, or American jazz masters fellowships. The Chairperson of the Endowment will establish procedures to ensure that grants made, except those to a State or local arts agency, will not be used to make a further grant to any other organization or individual to conduct activity independent of the direct grant recipient. Grants for seasonal support may not be awarded unless the application is specific to the contents of the season.

SEC. 319. Includes language allowing the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities to raise funds and receive gifts, to deposit such in an interest-bearing account for the appropriate Endowment, and to use such to further the functions of the respective Endowments in accordance with the specified intent of the donors.

SEC. 320. Prohibits the use of appropriations for any activities associated with the revision of national forest land management plans until such time that the Administration publishes new final rules in the Federal Register.

SEC. 321. Prohibits the use of appropriations to fund any activities associated with the issuance of the 5-year program under the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act. Strategic planning activities carried out for that act should now be completed as part of the agency's compliance with the Government Performance and Results Act, Public Law 103-62.

SEC. 322. Provides language for awarding financial assistance to underserved populations under the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965. With funds appropriated to carry out section 5 of the act, the chairman will establish a category of national significance grants. With the exception of this grant category, the chairman will not make grants exceeding 15 percent, in the aggregate, of such funds to any single State.

SEC. 323. Prohibits the use of funds to make improvements to Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House without Committee approval.

SEC. 324. Continues the moratorium on new or expanded Indian self-determination and self-governance contracts and compacts with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service.

SEC. 325. Provides additional authority to use the roads and trails funds for priority forest health related management. The Committee recognizes that there is a serious backlog in important road, trail and bridge work throughout the national forest system just as there is a serious backlog in needed management related to forest health.

SEC. 326. Modifies a provision included in the fiscal year 1999 act regarding the Institute of Hardwood Technology Transfer and Applied Research to make the related authorities permanent.

SEC. 327. Addresses timber sales involving Alaska western red cedar. This provision is substantially the same as section 350 of the fiscal year 1999 Interior appropriations act, which deals with export of certain western red cedar timber from Alaska. Mills which process western red cedar in the Pacific Northwest have an insufficient supply of western red cedar, and the national forest in south-east Alaska sometimes has a surplus. This provision continues a program by which Alaska's surplus western red cedar is made available preferentially to U.S. domestic mills outside Alaska, prior to export abroad. The Committee believes the provision worked well last year and should be continued.

SEC. 328. Prohibits the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture from introducing grizzly bears in fiscal year 2000 and beyond to Montana or Idaho without the express written consent of the Governors of those two States.

SEC. 329. The Committee notes that a recent Eleventh Circuit decision, *Sierra Club v. Martin* (11th Cir. Feb 18, 1999), would require the Forest Service to conduct forest-wide wildlife population surveys on all proposed, endangered, threatened, sensitive, and management indicator species in order to prepare or revise national forest plans, and in every area of each national forest that would be disturbed by a timber sale or any other management activity in order to authorize that activity. This ruling is not only contrary to the Forest Service's interpretation of the National Forest Management Act and its own regulations, but is also contradicted by decisions in the Fourth, Eighth and Ninth Circuits. Equally troublesome is the dispute in which Region 6 of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management are embroiled over whether, before any ground disturbing activity may occur, surveys must be conducted for 80 different species, none of which is listed under the Endangered Species Act.

Neither the state of knowledge about, nor the methodologies for counting populations of, all affected species are sufficiently well developed to allow for population surveys adequate to fulfill the Eleventh Circuit's holding. More importantly, funds sufficient for the Forest Service and BLM to accomplish the monumental task will never be available for appropriation.

Section 329 addresses this issue. This section provides a standard identical to the standard set forth in section 4(b)(1) and (2) of the Endangered Species Act for both listing endangered and threatened species and designating their critical habitat. This language recognizes that federal agencies responsible for wildlife protection

must not make their decisions on anything less than the best information that is available. At the same time, the language ensures that the Forest Service and BLM retain sole discretion to determine whether to conduct costly and time-consuming surveys before each land management decision they are expected or required to make under the National Forest Management Act and Federal Land Policy and Management Act, respectively, and to determine the type of, and collection procedures for, any such information they choose to collect. The duration of this provision is limited to fiscal year 2000.

SEC. 330. The Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Project was begun in 1994, with the promise that it would be accomplished in 18 months with an approximate cost of \$5,000,000. The Project is now in its 5th year and has expended \$41,000,000 to date. A final EIS is not expected until 2000; the Administration has requested \$10,000,000 for continued work on the Project.

Despite congressional requests, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior have not disclosed fully how they intend to apply the findings and policies ultimately provided by the Project to the management of the national forests and public lands in the affected region. Mindful that any strategy for implementation of the Project will require additional funding beyond that already provided, two years ago in section 323(a) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1998, Congress required the Secretaries to prepare a report for the Appropriations Committees that gives: (1) a "detailed description of any and all land and resource management planning and policy or project decisions to be made, by type and by the level of official responsible, and the procedures for such decisions to be undertaken, by the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and Fish and Wildlife Service" in implementing the Project; (2) "a detailed estimate of the time and cost" to accomplish the implementation process; (3) the "estimated production of goods and services" during the implementation process; and (4) a detailed description of how the implementation would occur if the present level of appropriations is not increased and reprogramming does not occur in future fiscal years.

The Secretaries were directed to present this report only after publication of the Final Environmental Impact Statement, and before the rendering of final decisions, on the Project. Because of the prolongation of the Project, the Secretaries have not found it necessary to prepare this report over the ensuing period since enactment of the 1998 Act. However, the concerns over cost that gave rise to this statutory mandate have been heightened. Accordingly, this section directs the Secretaries to prepare the report prior to publication of the Project's final EIS. This will permit, and this section requires the Project to hold a 120 day public comment period on the report and include responses to the public comments in the final EIS.

SEC. 331. This section clarifies and makes consistent the exemption to the Service Contract Act (Public Law 89-286, 79 Stat. 1034) for concession contracts associated with land management agencies. This proposed amendment is consistent with Congressional intent expressed shortly after passage of the Service Contract Act

(SCA) that the SCA should not apply to concession contracts where service to Government employees is only incidental to the major purpose of the concession, which is to provide services to the general public.

In its regulations implementing the SCA, the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) has since 1968 exempted certain kinds of concession contracts for furnishing service to the general public:

Specifically, concession contracts (such as those entered into by the National Park Service) principally for the furnishing of food, lodging, automobile fuel, souvenirs, newspaper stands, and recreational equipment to the general public, as distinguished from the United States government or its personnel, are exempt. 29 C.F.R. § 4.133(b).

The exemption in 29 C.F.R. § 4.133(b) covers a large portion of the National Park Service's recreation concessions. For many years, the exemption served well, as the National Park Service was the only Federal land management agency actively administering concession contracts. As other agencies, such as the Forest Service, established concession programs and public demand for other types of concession services increased, the exemption no longer effected congressional intent to exempt concession contracts for furnishing recreational services to the general public on Federal lands.

Section 331 will fully reflect Congressional intent by exempting concession contracts with Federal land management agencies, the principal purpose of which is to provide recreational services to the public. Under this amendment, contractors will not be required to pay prevailing wage scales or benefits; instead, contractors will be governed by the Fair Labor Standards Act for wages. This amendment also clarifies that wage scales, associated with construction activities, continue to be governed by the Davis-Bacon Act.

Previously, campground concessions generated approximately \$2,000,000 in revenue. Nearly 100 percent is placed back into facility maintenance under the authorities of the Granger-Thye Act. With a 1998 decision by the DOL requiring campground concessionaires to pay prevailing wage scales under the SCA, the agency is anticipating a dramatic reduction in revenue. This initiative is expected to bring revenues back to their previous levels.

SEC. 332. Authorizes a five year pilot program for the Forest Service in order to collect the fair market value for high value specialty forest products such as mushrooms and fungi.

SEC. 333. Extends for one year direct payment authority to the Forest Service in order to complete construction of a new forestry research facility at Auburn University.

SEC. 334. As part of the fiscal year 1999 budget, Congress authorized the Forest Service to develop a demonstration project involving no more than 28 stewardship and end result contracts. The contracts entered into as a consequence of this measure have received significant local support from Forest Service personnel and interested groups. This section authorizes an additional 9 stewardship contracts in Region One where the program has been particularly successful.

SEC. 335. Provides that residents living within the boundaries of the White Mountain National Forest are exempt from certain user fees.

SEC. 336. Provides that the November, 1997, opinion of the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior concerning millsites under the general mining law shall not apply in a fiscal year.

SEC. 337. The Committee is concerned that the controversy surrounding the reappraisal of recreation residence permits has continued for the past two years without a resolution. While language is included in this bill to provide for modest increases for this fiscal year, the Committee intends not to include similar language in future bills.

SEC. 338. The Committee is concerned by the lack of progress in land acquisition within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area (CRGNSA). Key parcels remain in private ownerships despite efforts by the owners to facilitate federal acquisition. The Committee expects the Forest Service immediately will execute purchase option agreements with the owners of CRGNSA land interests who have prepared and submitted appraisals to facilitate federal acquisition in response to Forest Service interest in acquisition.

SEC. 339. Provides that the Forest Service may not inappropriately use the Recreation Fee Demonstration program to supplant existing recreation concessions on the national forests.

SEC. 340. Prohibits issuance of prospecting permits and the segregation and withdrawal of lands for mineral activities on the Mark Twain National Forest. The section also requires a study of the effects and impacts that may result from the cessation of lead mining in the Mark Twain National Forest.

SEC. 341. Prohibits the use of funds to study, develop, or implement procedures or policies to establish energy efficiency, energy use or energy acquisition rules or guidelines other than those based upon the provisions of the Energy Conservation Policy Act (ECPA) of 1975.

SEC. 342. Prohibits funds in this or any other act from being used to issue or to otherwise implement a notice of final rulemaking with respect to the valuation of crude oil for royalty purposes, including a rulemaking derived from proposed rules published in 63 Federal Register 6113 (1998), 62 Federal Register 36030, and 62 Federal Register 3742 (1997) until June 30, 2001, or until there is a negotiated agreement on the rule. The Committee is aware that DOI appears to have made little progress in refining the regulation so that it is workable. The Committee intends that this moratorium prohibits direct implementation of the valuation regulation as well as any indirect method of implementation such as Secretarial decisions, orders, lease form changes, audits, inter alia, which purport to value production downstream from the lease where it is brought to the surface. Additionally, the Committee is gravely concerned by the revelation that a DOI employee and a former DOE employee both of whom have worked to develop valuation concepts upon which the proposed oil valuation regulation rests, have received substantial cash payments (\$350,000 each) from private parties with an interest in the promulgation of the oil valuation regulation and in litigation regarding oil valuation. The

Committee expects that DOI take no further preparatory steps, including the expenditure of any funds, which promote or lead to the issuance of a notice of final rulemaking regarding the proposed oil valuation regulation until such time as the Criminal Division of the Justice Department (DOJ) has concluded its investigation of the cash payments and the Committee has been fully and satisfactorily briefed thereon by DOI and DOJ.

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

PREPARED IN CONSULTATION WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO SEC. 308(a), PUBLIC LAW 93-344, AS AMENDED

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount of bill	Committee allocation	Amount of bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with Committee allocations to its subcommittees of amounts in the First Concurrent Resolution for 2000: Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies:				
General purpose discretionary	13,923	13,922	14,298	¹ 14,250
Violent crime reduction fund .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mandatory	59	59	83	83
Projection of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
2000 .....	.....	.....	.....	² 9,148
2001 .....	.....	.....	.....	3,779
2002 .....	.....	.....	.....	797
2003 .....	.....	.....	.....	301
2004 and future year .....	.....	.....	.....	48
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2000	NA	1,011	NA	537

¹ Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

² Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

NA: Not applicable.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

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

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

Those items are as follows:

- \$123,208,000 for endangered species program functions, Fish and Wildlife Service;
- Such sums as become available in alternative fuels production, Department of Energy;
- \$2,000,000 for economic regulation, Department of Energy;
- \$70,500,000 for Energy Information Administration, Department of Energy;
- \$99,000,000 for the National Endowment for the Arts;
- \$111,700,000 for the National Endowment for the Humanities.

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

Pursuant to paragraph 7(c) of rule XXVI, the Committee ordered reported en bloc, S. 1282, an original Treasury and General Government Appropriations bill, 2000, and S. 1283, an original District of Columbia Appropriations bill, 2000, and S. 1292, an original Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations bill, 2000, each subject to amendment and each subject to its budget allocations, by a recorded vote of 28–0, a quorum being present. The vote was as follows:

Yeas

Nays

Chairman Stevens
Mr. Cochran
Mr. Specter
Mr. Domenici
Mr. Bond
Mr. Gorton
Mr. McConnell
Mr. Burns
Mr. Shelby
Mr. Gregg
Mr. Bennett
Mr. Campbell
Mr. Craig
Mrs. Hutchison

Mr. Kyl
 Mr. Byrd
 Mr. Inouye
 Mr. Hollings
 Mr. Leahy
 Mr. Lautenberg
 Mr. Harkin
 Ms. Mikulski
 Mr. Reid
 Mr. Kohl
 Mrs. Murray
 Mr. Dorgan
 Mrs. Feinstein
 Mr. Durbin

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

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

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

TITLE 31—MONEY AND FINANCE

* * * * *

SUBTITLE V—GENERAL ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

* * * * *

CHAPTER 69—PAYMENT FOR ENTITLEMENT LAND

* * * * *

§ 6906. Authorization of appropriations

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Necessary amounts may be appropriated to the Secretary of the Interior to carry out this chapter. Amounts are available only as provided in appropriation laws.

(b) *LOCAL EXEMPTIONS FROM DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM FEES.*—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—Each unit of general local government that lies in whole or in part within the White Mountain National Forest and persons residing within the boundaries of that unit of general local government shall be exempt during that fiscal year from any requirement to pay a Demonstration

Program Fee (parking permit or passport) imposed by the Secretary of Agriculture for access to the Forest.

(2) *ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall establish a method of identifying persons who are exempt from paying user fees under paragraph (1). This method may include valid form of identification including a drivers license.*

* * * * *

TITLE 41—PUBLIC CONTRACTS

* * * * *

CHAPTER 6—SERVICE CONTRACT LABOR STANDARDS

* * * * *

§ 356. Exemptions

This chapter shall not apply to—

(1) any contract of the United States or District of Columbia for construction, alteration and/or repair, including painting and decorating of public buildings or public works;

(2) any work required to be done in accordance with the provisions of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act [41 U.S.C. 35 et seq.];

(3) any contract for the carriage of freight or personnel by vessel, airplane, bus, truck, express, railway line or oil or gas pipeline where published tariff rates are in effect;

(4) any contract for the furnishing of services by radio, telephone, telegraph, or cable companies, subject to the Communications Act of 1934 [47 U.S.C. 151 et seq.];

(5) any contract for public utility services, including electric light and power, water, steam, and gas;

(6) any employment contract providing for direct services to a Federal agency by an individual or individuals; and

(7) any contract with the United States Postal Service, the principal purpose of which is the operation of postal contract stations.

(8) *any concession contract with Federal land management agencies, the principal purpose of which is the provision of recreational services to the general public, including lodging, campgrounds, food, stores, guiding, recreational equipment, fuel, transportation, and skiing, provided that this exemption shall not affect the applicability of the Davis-Bacon Act, 40 U.S.C. section 276a et seq., to construction contracts associated with these concession contracts.*

* * * * *

OMNIBUS CONSOLIDATED RESCISSIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS ACT OF 1996, PUBLIC LAW 104-134

SECTION 101. * * *

* * * * *

(c) For programs, projects or activities in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996 pro-

vided as follows, to be effective as if it had been enacted into law as the regular appropriations Act:

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

* * * * *

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SEC. 101. * * *

* * * * *

SEC. 118. Section 4(b) of Public Law 94–241 (90 Stat. 263) as added by section 10 of Public Law 99–396 is amended by deleting “until Congress otherwise provides by law.” and inserting in lieu thereof: “except 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 \$5,580,000, 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 \$5,420,000. 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 updated 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.

“(4) for fiscal year 2000, \$5,420,000 shall be provided to the Virgin Islands for correctional facilities and other projects mandated by Federal law.

“(d) Within the amounts allocated for infrastructure pursuant to this section, and subject to the specific allocations made in subsection (c), additional contributions may be made, as set forth in appropriations Acts, to assist in the resettlement of Rongelap Atoll: *Provided*, That the total of all contributions from any Federal source after enactment of this Act may not exceed \$32,000,000 and shall be contingent upon an agreement, satisfactory to the President, that such contributions are a full and final settlement of all obligations of the United States to assist in the resettlement of Rongelap Atoll and that such funds will be expended solely on resettlement activities and will be properly audited and accounted for. In order to provide such contributions in a timely manner, each Federal agency providing assistance or services, or conducting activities, in the Republic of the Marshall Islands, is authorized to make funds available through the Secretary of the Interior, to assist in the resettlement of Rongelap. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to limit the provision of ex gratia assistance pursuant to section 105(c)(2) of the Compact of Free Association Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-239, 99 Stat. 1770, 1792) including for individuals choosing not to resettle at Rongelap, except that no such assistance for such individuals may be provided until the Secretary notifies the Congress that the full amount of all funds necessary for resettlement at Rongelap has been provided.”.

1999 EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, PUBLIC
LAW 106-31

TITLE III—SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

* * * * *

CHAPTER 4

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

* * * * *

GENERAL PROVISIONS, THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 3001. The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 (as contained in division A, section 101(e) of the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999 (Public Law 105-277)) is amended under the heading “Forest Service, Reconstruction and Construction” by inserting before the final period the following: “: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated for Forest Service construction of a new forestry research facility at Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama, *in fiscal year 1999 or 2000* shall be available for a direct payment to Auburn University for this purpose: *Provided further*, That if within the life of the facility the USDA Forest Service needs additional space for collaborative laboratory activities on the Auburn University campus, Auburn University shall provide such laboratory space within the new facility constructed with these funds, free of any charge for rent”.

* * * * *

OMNIBUS CONSOLIDATED AND EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999, PUBLIC LAW 105-277

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

* * * * *

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

* * * * *

SEC. 130. None of the funds in this or any other Act shall be used to issue a notice of final rulemaking with respect to the valuation of crude oil for royalty purposes, including a rulemaking derived from proposed rules published in 63 Federal Register 6113 (1998), 62 Federal Register 36030, and 62 Federal Register 3742 (1997) until **[June 1, 1999]** *June 30, 2001*, or until there is a negotiated agreement on the rule.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1999 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1999 appropriation	Budget estimate
Adjustment to correspond to the President's budget .....	.....	75,669	.....	.....	- 75,669
Total, National Forest System	1,297,434	1,357,178	1,239,051	- 58,383	- 118,127
Wildland Fire Management					
Preparedness	324,876	324,876	325,126	+ 250	+ 250
Fire operations	235,300	235,854	235,854	+ 554	.....
Contingent emergency appropriations	102,000	90,000	90,000	- 12,000	.....
Total, Wildland Fire Management	662,176	650,730	650,980	- 11,196	+ 250
Re-Construction and Maintenance					
Reconstruction and Construction:					
Facilities	69,905	63,405	72,110	+ 2,205	+ 8,705
Roads	98,009	96,468	88,509	- 9,500	- 7,959
Trails	29,554	13,054	15,034	- 14,520	+ 1,980
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 106-31)	5,611	.....	.....	- 5,611	.....
Subtotal, Reconstruction and maintenance	203,079	172,927	175,653	- 27,426	+ 2,726
Maintenance:					
Facilities	(52,224)	54,813	54,813	+ 54,813	.....
Roads	99,884	122,484	111,184	+ 11,300	- 11,300
Trails	(18,445)	20,445	20,445	+ 20,445	.....

Subtotal, Maintenance	99,884	197,742	186,442	+ 86,558	- 11,300
Adjustment to correspond to the President's budget		- 75,669			+ 75,669
Total, Reconstruction and maintenance	302,963	295,000	362,095	+ 59,132	+ 67,095
Land Acquisition					
Forest Service:					
Acquisitions	106,418	103,960	25,625	- 80,793	- 78,335
Acquisition management	8,000	8,045	8,045	+ 45	
Cash equalization	1,500	2,000	1,500		- 500
Emergency acquisition	1,500	2,995	1,500		- 1,495
Wilderness protection	500	1,000	500		- 500
Total, Land Acquisition	117,918	118,000	37,170	- 80,748	- 80,830
Acquisition of lands for national forests, special acts	1,069	1,069	1,069		
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges	210	210	210		
Range betterment fund	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					
Subsistence management, Forest Service	3,000			- 3,000	
TOTAL, FOREST SERVICE	2,756,328	2,912,645	2,672,204	- 84,124	- 240,441
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY					
Clean Coal Technology					
Deferral	- 40,000	- 256,000	- 156,000	- 116,000	+ 100,000
Fossil Energy Research and Development					
Coal:					
Advanced Clean Fuels Research:					
Coal preparation	5,097	4,000	4,300	- 797	+ 300
Direct Liquefaction	3,150	1,641	166	- 2,984	- 1,475

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1999 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1999 appropriation	Budget estimate
Indirect liquefaction	5,500	6,659	6,909	+ 1,409	+ 250
Advanced research and environmental technology	1,781	2,200	2,200	+ 419	.....
Subtotal, Advanced Clean Fuels Research	15,528	14,500	13,575	- 1,953	- 925
Advanced Clean/Efficient Power Systems:					
Advanced pulverized coal-fired powerplant	15,000	3,000	2,000	- 13,000	- 1,000
Indirect fired cycle	6,500	7,010	7,010	+ 510	.....
High-efficiency integrated gasified combined cycle	32,388	38,661	40,161	+ 7,773	+ 1,500
High-efficiency pressurized fluidized bed	14,638	12,202	12,202	- 2,436	.....
Advanced research and environmental technology	19,150	23,864	24,364	+ 5,214	+ 500
Subtotal, Advanced Clean/Efficient Power Systems	87,676	84,737	85,737	- 1,939	+ 1,000
Advanced research and technology development	19,939	23,195	23,195	+ 3,256	.....
Subtotal, Coal	123,143	122,432	122,507	- 636	+ 75
Gas:					
Natural Gas Research:					
Exploration and production	13,432	14,932	16,432	+ 3,000	+ 1,500
Delivery and storage	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	.....
Advanced turbine systems	44,500	41,808	44,308	- 192	+ 2,500
Emerging processing technology applications	9,058	7,308	11,208	+ 2,150	+ 3,900

Effective environmental protection	3,017	2,617	2,617	- 400	.....
Subtotal, Natural Gas Research	71,007	67,665	75,565	+ 4,558	+ 7,900
Fuel Cells:					
Advanced research	1,200	1,200	1,200	.....	.....
Fuel cell systems	41,000	36,449	36,449	- 4,551	.....
Multilayer ceramic technology	2,000	.....	.....	- 2,000	.....
Subtotal, Fuel Cells	44,200	37,649	37,649	- 6,551	.....
Subtotal, Gas	115,207	105,314	113,214	- 1,993	+ 7,900
Oil Technology:					
Exploration and production supporting research	30,796	31,546	32,296	+ 1,500	+ 750
Recovery field demonstrations	7,800	7,800	8,550	+ 750	+ 750
Effective environmental protection	10,020	10,820	10,820	+ 800	.....
Diesel biodesulfurization .....	.....	.....	4,500	+ 4,500	+ 4,500
Subtotal, Oil Technology	48,616	50,166	56,166	+ 7,550	+ 6,000
Cooperative R&D	6,836	5,836	7,836	+ 1,000	+ 2,000
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	59,463	+ 5,031	+ 3,400
General plant projects	2,600	2,000	2,600	.....	+ 600
Advanced Metallurgical Processes	5,000	5,000	5,000	.....	.....
Use of prior year balances .....	.....	- 11,000	- 4,000	- 4,000	+ 7,000
Use of Biomass Energy Development funds .....	.....	- 24,000	- 24,000	- 24,000	.....
Total, Fossil Energy Research and Development	384,056	340,000	366,975	- 17,081	+ 26,975

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1999 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1999 appropriation	Budget estimate
Alternative Fuels Production					
Transfer to Treasury	- 1,300	- 1,000	- 1,000	+ 300	.....
Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves					
Oil Reserves:					
Naval petroleum reserves Nos. 1 and 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	.....
Elk Hills School Lands Fund					
Elk Hills School lands fund	36,000	36,000	.....	- 36,000	- 36,000
Energy Conservation					
Building Technology, State and Community Sector:					
Building research and standards:					
Technology roadmaps and competitive R&D	6,385	7,500	6,400	+ 15	- 1,100
Residential buildings integration	9,582	13,538	8,463	- 1,119	- 5,075
Commercial buildings integration	2,544	6,325	3,100	+ 556	- 3,225
Equipment, materials and tools	43,014	60,800	49,150	+ 6,136	- 11,650

Subtotal, Building research and standards	61,525	88,163	67,113	+ 5,588	- 21,050
Building Technology Assistance:					
Weatherization assistance program	133,000	154,000	133,000	.....	- 21,000
State energy program	33,000	37,000	33,000	.....	- 4,000
Community partnerships	18,801	35,400	18,800	- 1	- 16,600
Energy star program	2,724	6,000	3,000	+ 276	- 3,000
Subtotal, Building technology assistance	187,525	232,400	187,800	+ 275	- 44,600
Management and planning	13,171	15,318	13,310	+ 139	- 2,008
Subtotal, Building Technology, State and Community Sector	262,221	335,881	268,223	+ 6,002	- 67,658
Federal Energy Management Program:					
Program activities	21,718	28,968	22,768	+ 1,050	- 6,200
Program direction	2,100	2,900	2,100	.....	- 800
Subtotal, Federal Energy Management Program	23,818	31,868	24,868	+ 1,050	- 7,000
Industry Sector:					
Industries of the future (specific)	57,456	74,000	68,800	+ 11,344	- 5,200
Industries of the future (crosscutting)	100,052	87,600	73,500	- 26,552	- 14,100
Management and planning	8,351	9,400	9,100	+ 749	- 300
Subtotal, Industry Sector	165,859	171,000	151,400	- 14,459	- 19,600
Transportation:					
Vehicle technology R&D	125,936	168,080	129,700	+ 3,764	- 38,380
Fuels utilization R&D	17,785	23,500	19,100	+ 1,315	- 4,400
Materials technologies	37,475	33,000	37,000	- 475	+ 4,000
Technology deployment	12,950	17,700	13,040	+ 90	- 4,660
Management and planning	7,925	9,820	8,320	+ 395	- 1,500

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1999 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1999 appropriation	Budget estimate
Subtotal, Transportation	202,071	252,100	207,160	+ 5,089	- 44,940
Policy and management	37,732	46,666	42,166	+ 4,434	- 4,500
Use of prior year balances .....	.....	.....	- 11,000	- 11,000	- 11,000
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	657,817	- 33,884	- 154,698
Economic Regulation					
Office of Hearings and Appeals	1,801	2,000	2,000	+ 199	.....
Strategic Petroleum Reserve					
Storage facilities development and operations	145,120	144,000	144,000	- 1,120	.....
Management	15,000	15,000	15,000	.....	.....
Total, Strategic Petroleum Reserve	160,120	159,000	159,000	- 1,120	.....
SPR Petroleum Account					
Acquisition and transport .....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	- 5,000
Energy Information Administration					
National Energy Information System	70,500	72,644	70,500	.....	- 2,144

TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	1,316,878	1,170,159	1,099,292	- 217,586	- 70,867
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE					
Indian Health Services					
Clinical Services:					
IHS and tribal health delivery:					
Hospital and health clinic programs	949,140	1,002,852	991,990	+ 42,850	- 10,862
Dental health program	71,400	84,360	79,860	+ 8,460	- 4,500
Mental health program	41,305	48,446	42,446	+ 1,141	- 6,000
Alcohol and substance abuse program	94,680	96,326	95,326	+ 646	- 1,000
Contract care	385,801	410,442	396,442	+ 10,641	- 14,000
Subtotal, Clinical Services	1,542,326	1,642,426	1,606,064	+ 63,738	- 36,362
Preventive Health:					
Public health nursing	30,363	40,363	34,393	+ 4,030	- 5,970
Health education	9,430	9,541	9,541	+ 111	.....
Community health representatives program	45,960	40,960	46,981	+ 1,021	+ 6,021
Immunization (Alaska)	1,367	1,388	1,388	+ 21	.....
Subtotal, Preventive Health	87,120	92,252	92,303	+ 5,183	+ 51
Urban health projects	26,382	29,382	26,445	+ 63	- 2,937
Indian health professions	29,623	29,700	29,700	+ 77	.....
Tribal management	2,390	2,390	2,390	.....	.....
Direct operations	49,309	50,600	50,600	+ 1,291	.....
Self-governance	9,391	9,391	9,391	.....	.....
Contract support costs	203,781	238,781	203,781	.....	- 35,000
Facilities and environmental health support .....	.....	.....	114,887	+ 114,887	+ 114,887
Medicare/Medicaid Reimbursements: Hospital and clinic accreditation (Est. collecting)	(374,536)	(375,386)	(375,386)	(+ 850)	.....
Total, Indian Health Services	1,950,322	2,094,922	2,135,561	+ 185,239	+ 40,639

Total, National Capital Planning Commission	6,335	6,312	6,312	- 23	.....
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 (Public Law 106-31)	2,000	.....	.....	- 2,000	.....
Total, United States Holocaust Memorial Council	35,007	33,786	33,286	- 1,721	- 500
PRESIDIO TRUST					
Operations	14,913	24,400	24,400	+ 9,487	.....
Loan authority	20,000	20,000	20,000	.....	.....
Total, Presidio Trust	34,913	44,400	44,400	+ 9,487	.....
TOTAL, TITLE II, RELATED AGENCIES	7,166,432	7,497,207	6,968,897	- 197,535	- 528,310
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Bureau of Land Management	1,183,895	1,268,700	1,217,169	+ 33,274	- 51,531
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	839,804	950,001	828,877	- 10,927	- 121,124
National Park Service	1,764,224	2,058,943	1,723,157	- 41,067	- 335,786
United States Geological Survey	798,896	838,485	813,243	+ 14,347	- 25,242
Minerals Management Service	124,020	116,200	116,800	- 7,220	+ 600
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	278,769	305,824	281,824	+ 3,055	- 24,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs	1,747,564	1,902,054	1,811,015	+ 63,451	- 91,039
Departmental Offices	287,852	328,723	296,928	+ 9,076	- 31,795
Glacier Bay (emergency appropriations) Public Law 106-31	26,000	.....	.....	- 26,000	.....
Y2K conversion (emergency appropriations)	80,347	.....	.....	- 80,347	.....
Total, Title I—Department of the Interior	7,131,371	7,768,930	7,089,013	- 42,358	- 679,917
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES					
Forest Service	2,756,328	2,912,645	2,672,204	- 84,124	- 240,441
Department of Energy	(1,316,878)	(1,170,159)	(1,099,292)	(- 217,586)	(- 70,867)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1999 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1999 appropriation	Budget estimate
Clean Coal Technology					
Fossil Energy Research and Development	384,056	340,000	366,975	- 17,081	+ 26,975
Alternative Fuels Production	- 1,300	- 1,000	- 1,000	+ 300	
Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves	14,000			- 14,000	
Energy Conservation	691,701	812,515	657,817	- 33,884	- 154,698
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	70,500		- 2,144
Indian Health Service	2,242,287	2,412,387	2,324,813	+ 82,526	- 87,574
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	13,000	14,000	8,000	- 5,000	- 6,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	4,250	4,250	4,250		
Smithsonian Institution	412,254	447,401	422,962	+ 10,708	- 24,439
National Gallery of Art	64,350	67,749	67,749	+ 3,399	
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	32,187	34,000	34,000	+ 1,813	
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	5,840	6,040	6,040	+ 200	
National Endowment for the Arts	98,000	150,000	99,000	+ 1,000	- 51,000
National Endowment for the Humanities	110,700	150,000	111,700	+ 1,000	- 38,300
Institute of Museum and Library Services	23,405	34,000	23,905	+ 500	- 10,095
Commission of Fine Arts	898	1,078	1,078	+ 180	
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs	7,000	6,000	7,000		+ 1,000
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	2,800	3,000	2,906	+ 106	- 94
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	7,166,432	7,497,207	6,968,897	- 197,535	- 528,310
GRAND TOTAL, ALL TITLES	14,297,803	15,266,137	14,057,910	- 239,893	- 1,208,227

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