106TH CONGRESS, 2d Session | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES | REPORT 106–646

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2001

JUNE 1, 2000.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

together with

DISSENTING VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 4578]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001. The bill provides regular annual appropriations for the Department of the Interior (except the Bureau of Reclamation) and for other related agencies, including the Forest Service, the Department of Energy, the Indian Health Service, the Smithsonian Institution, and the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

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Comparison With Budget Resolution

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

[In millions of dollars]

	Sec. 302(b)*		This bill—*	
	Discretionary	Mandatory	Discretionary	Mandatory
Budget authority	$14,742	59	$14,742	58
Outlays	15,262	70	15,322	70

*Includes House-passed supplemental appropriations.

Note.—The outlays in this bill are technically in excess of the subcommittee section 302(b) suballocation. However, pursuant to section 314 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, increases to the Committee's section 302(a) allocation are authorized for funding designated as emergency requirements. After the bill is reported to the House, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget will provide an increased section 302(a) allocation consistent with the funding provided in the bill. That new allocation wil eliminate the technical difference prior to floor consideration.

Summary of the Bill

The Committee has conducted extensive hearings on the programs and projects provided for in the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations bill for 2001. The hearings are contained in 11 published volumes totaling nearly 11,000 pages.

During the course of the hearings, testimony was taken at 23 hearings on 21 days from more than 500 witnesses, not only from agencies which come under the jurisdiction of the Interior Sub-

committee, but also from Members of Congress, State and local government officials, and private citizens.

The bill that is recommended for fiscal year 2001 has been developed after careful consideration of all the facts and details available to the Committee.

BUDGET AUTHORITY RECOMMENDED IN BILL BY TITLE

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 2001	Committee bill, fiscal year 2001	Committee bill Compared with budget estimates
Title I, Department of the Interior: New Budget (obligational) authority	$8,405,904,000	$7,263,152,000	−$1,142,752,000
Title II, related agencies: New Budget (obligational) authority	7,913,868,000	7,346,268,000	−567,600,000
Grand total, New Budget (obligational) authority	16,319,772,000	14,609,420,000	−1,710,352,000

Total Appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies

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

Details of these activities are listed in tables at the end of this report. In fiscal year 2000, these activities are estimated to total 2,861,378,000. The estimate for fiscal year 2001 is $2,777,202,000.

The following table reflects the total budget (obligational) authority contained both in this bill and in permanent appropriations for fiscal years 2000 and 2001.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEARS 2000–2001

Item	Fiscal year 2000	Fiscal year 2001	Change
Interior and related agencies appropriations bill	$14,911,650,000	$14,609,420,000	−$302,230,000
Permanent appropriations, Federal funds	2,215,134,000	2,158,004,000	−57,130,000
Permanent appropriations, trust funds	646,244,000	619,198,000	−27,046,000
Total budget authority	17,773,028,000	17,386,622,000	−386,406,000

Revenue Generated by Agencies in Bill

The following tabulation indicates total new obligational authority to date for fiscal years 1999 and 2000, and the amount recommended in the bill for fiscal year 2001. It compares receipts generated by activities in this bill on an actual basis for fiscal year 1999 and on an estimated basis for fiscal years 2000 and 2001. The programs in this bill are estimated to generate $8.5 billion in revenues for the Federal Government in fiscal year 2001. Therefore, the expenditures in this bill will contribute to economic stability rather than inflation.

Item	Fiscal year—		
	1999	2000	2001
New obligational authority	$14,297,803,0000	$14,911,650,000	$14,609,420,000
Receipts:			
Department of the Interior	6,138,188,000	6,509,697,000	7,898,558,000

Item	Fiscal year—		
	1999	2000	2001
Forest Service	588,094,000	648,608,000	626,382,000
Naval Petroleum Reserves	5,236,000	4,432,000	3,976,000
Total receipts	6,731,518,000	7,162,737,000	8,528,908,000

Application of General Reductions

The level at which sequestration reductions shall be taken pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, if such reductions are required in fiscal year 2001, is defined by the Committee as follows:

As provided for by section 256(l)(2) of Public Law 99–177, as amended, and for the purpose of a Presidential Order issued pursuant to section 254 of said Act, the term "program, project, and activity" for items under the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Subcommittees on the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies of the House of Representatives and the Senate is defined as (1) any item specifically identified in tables or written material set forth in the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, or accompanying committee reports or the conference report and accompanying joint explanatory Statement of the managers of the committee of conference; (2) any Government-owned or Government-operated facility; and (3) management units, such as National parks, National forests, fish hatcheries, wildlife refuges, research units, regional, State and other administrative units and the like, for which funds are provided in fiscal year 2001.

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

Land and Water Conservation Fund

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

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

[In thousands of dollars]

	Enacted fiscal year 2000	Estimated fiscal year 2001	Recommended
Assistance to States:			
Matching grants	$20,000	$145,000	$20,000
Administrative expenses	1,000	5,000	1,000
Subtotal, assistance to States	21,000	150,000	21,000
Federal programs:			
Bureau of Land Management	15,500	60,900	19,000
Fish and Wildlife Service	50,513	111,632	30,000
National Park Service	99,700	147,468	44,000
Forest Service	79,835	130,265	50,000
Subtotal, Federal programs	245,548	350,265	143,000

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Enacted fiscal year 2000	Estimated fiscal year 2001	Recommended
Total LWCF	265,548	500,265	164,000

The Committee has included $164,000,000 to cover the land acquisition needs of the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and the Forest Service.

INDIAN PROGRAMS

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

FEDERAL FUNDING OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

Budget authority	Fiscal year 1999 actual	Fiscal year 2000, enacted	Fiscal year 2001, budget estimate
Department of Agriculture	$196,905	$197,512	$229,105
Department of Commerce	6,651	5,796	54,146
Department of Defense	16,000	16,000	16,000
Department of Justice	181,928	194,686	278,563
Department of Education	1,530,000	1,576,932	1,702,665
Department of HHS	2,543,818	2,744,400	3,050,070
Department of HUD	693,000	693,000	725,000
Department of Veterans Affairs	515	520	532
Department of the Interior	2,013,981	2,195,343	2,549,274
Department of Labor	88,655	68,815	80,337
Department of Transportation	283,902	250,089	375,089
Environmental Protection Agency	158,884	170,109	187,859
Small Business Administration	0	0	5,750
Smithsonian Institution	25,000	32,000	41,000
Army Corps of Engineers	21,940	19,460	20,343
Department of Treasury	0	0	5,000
Other Independent Agencies	44,937	36,741	59,043
Total	7,806,116	8,201,403	9,379,776

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY

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

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

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

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

ALLOCATING CONGRESSIONAL FUNDING PRIORITIES

The Committee is concerned that the agencies funded by this Act are not following a standard methodology for allocating appro-

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

RECREATION ON THE PUBLIC LANDS

Public participation in recreation programs funded in this bill is an important and growing aspect of the land management agencies under the jurisdiction of this Committee. These agencies are responsible for the National Parks managed by the National Park Service, the National Wildlife Refuge System managed by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Nation's public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management, and our National Forests and Grasslands managed by the Forest Service. It is a little known fact that recreation in the National Forests exceeds that of the National Parks. The Forest Service manages 192 million acres, has over 850 million visitors a year, and attracts 93 thousand volunteers. By contrast the National Park Service manages 78 million acres, has about 284 million visitors, and attracts 115 thousand volunteers. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service manages 93 million acres, has 35 million visitors annually and attracts 29 thousand volunteers. The Bureau of Land Management has the largest land base of the land management agencies with 264 million acres. BLM has about 65 million visitors annually and attracts 17 thousand volunteers. The Committee continues to place a high priority on maintaining these recreation programs, ensuring that the American public has safe and uplifting experiences on the Nation's public lands. The Committee is grateful to all the volunteers who are helping to make the public lands better places for the visiting public and for generations to come.

INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL AND THE USE OF NATIVE PLANTS

In several hearings this year, the land management agencies testified regarding the widespread and very serious problem of invasive exotic species. Many individuals and non-governmental organizations echoed those concerns in public witness testimony. In addition, numerous members of Congress voiced their support for increased efforts to control invasive species. Although a funding allocation lower than the fiscal year 2000 enacted level precludes the Committee from recommending expensive new initiatives, the Committee does recognize that controlling invasive exotics is important for natural resources management throughout the country.

The Committee is pleased with the efforts of the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, the U.S. Geological Survey, and the Forest Service to address the issues of invasive non-native plants in their strategic plans and to eradicate or control these species. The Committee urges the land managing bureaus to be pro-active in providing

their field managers and the public with information on acceptable native alternatives to non-native plant material, to increase public awareness of these issues, and to emphasize partnerships in the eradication of invasive non-native plants. Successful efforts to manage lands to protect native fauna should likewise be continued and expanded where possible. The Committee also urges all other entities that receive funding for facilities under this bill to increase their use of native plants in landscaping.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the multiple use management, protection, and development of a full range of natural resources, including minerals, timber, rangeland, fish and wildlife habitat, and wilderness on about 264 million acres of the Nation's public lands and for management of 300 million additional acres of Federally-owned subsurface mineral rights. The Bureau is the second largest supplier of public outdoor recreation in the Western United States, with an estimated 62 million visits totaling 788 million visitor hours of recreation use on the public lands under the Bureau's management.

Under the multiple-use and ecosystem management concept the Bureau administers the grazing of approximately 4.3 million head of livestock on some 164 million acres of public land ranges, and manages over 47,000 wild horses and burros, some 264 million acres of wildlife habitat, and over 150,000 miles of fisheries habitat. Grazing receipts are estimated to be about $14.2 million in fiscal year 2001, compared to an estimated $14.2 million in fiscal year 2000 and actual receipts of $14 million in fiscal year 1999. The Bureau also administers about 4 million acres of commercial forest lands through the "Management of lands and resources" and "Oregon and California grant lands" appropriations. Timber receipts (including salvage) are estimated to be $83.9 million in fiscal year 2001 compared to estimated receipts of $58.5 million in fiscal year 2000 and actual receipts of $65.5 million in fiscal year 1999. The Bureau has an active program of soil and watershed management on 175 million acres in the lower 48 States and 92 million acres in Alaska. Practices such as revegetation, protective fencing, and water developments are designed to conserve, enhance, and develop public land, soil, and watershed resources. The Bureau is also responsible for fire protection on the public lands and on all Department of the Interior managed lands in Alaska, and for the suppression of wildfires on the public lands in Alaska and the western States.

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$644,134,000
Budget estimate, 2001	715,191,000
Recommended, 2001	674,571,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	+30,437,000
Budget estimate, 2001	−40,620,000

The Committee recommends $674,571,000 for management of lands and resources, an increase of $30,437,000 from the fiscal year

2000 enacted level and a decrease of $40,620,000 from the budget request.

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

	FY 2000 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
	(in thousands of dollars)			
Land Resources				
Soil, water and air management	33,130	39,011	35,057	+1,927
Range management	66,515	72,777	65,694	-821
Forestry management	6,932	7,132	7,132	+200
Riparian management	21,896	24,032	22,504	+608
Cultural resources management	13,394	18,053	13,788	+394
Wild horse and burro management	19,873	29,447	29,447	+9,574
Subtotal, Land Resources	161,740	190,452	173,622	+11,882
Wildlife and Fisheries				
Wildlife management	23,794	26,653	24,488	+694
Fisheries management	12,579	14,059	11,981	-598
Subtotal, Wildlife and Fisheries	36,373	40,712	36,469	+96
Threatened and endangered species	18,811	23,672	19,352	+541
Recreation Management				
Wilderness management	16,211	19,269	16,679	+468
Recreation resources management	33,636	41,944	35,254	+1,618
Recreation operations (fees)	1,306	1,306	1,306	---
Subtotal, Recreation Management	51,153	62,519	53,239	+2,086
Energy and Minerals				
Oil and gas	57,793	62,181	59,381	+1,588
Coal management	7,341	8,257	7,557	+216
Other mineral resources	9,182	9,451	9,451	+269
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals	74,316	79,889	76,389	+2,073

Alaska minerals	2,136	2,198	2,198	+62
Realty and Ownership Management				
Alaska conveyance	33,640	34,487	31,240	-2,400
Cadastral survey	13,253	13,674	13,674	+421
Land and realty management	30,801	31,834	31,689	+888
Subtotal, Realty and Ownership Management	77,694	79,995	76,603	-1,091
Resource Protection and Maintenance				
Resource management planning	6,581	10,771	15,771	+9,190
Resource protection and law enforcement	11,052	11,501	11,371	+319
Hazardous materials management	15,998	16,603	15,718	-280
Subtotal, Resource Protection and Maintenance	33,631	38,875	42,860	+9,229
Transportation and Facilities Maintenance				
Operations	6,120	6,297	6,297	+177
Annual maintenance	28,367	31,632	29,592	+1,225
Deferred maintenance	11,464	12,464	11,464	---
Subtotal, Transportation/Facilities Maintenance	45,951	50,393	47,353	+1,402
Land and resources information systems	19,037	19,586	19,586	+549
Mining Law Administration				
Administration	33,366	34,328	33,366	---
Offsetting fees	-33,366	-34,328	-33,366	---
Subtotal, Mining Law Administration	---	---	---	---
Workforce and Organizational Support				
Information systems operations	15,758	16,213	16,213	+455
Administrative support	47,748	49,104	49,104	+1,356
Bureauwide fixed costs	59,786	61,583	61,583	+1,797
Subtotal, Workforce and Organizational Support	123,292	126,900	126,900	+3,608
Total, Management of Lands and Resources	644,134	715,191	674,571	+30,437

Land resources.—The Committee recommends $173,622,000 for land resources a decrease of $16,830,000 from the budget request and an increase of $11,882,000 above the 2000 enacted level, including increases above the 2000 level of $4,632,000 for fixed costs, $9,000,000 for wild horse and burro management, and $1,000,000 for the San Pedro Partnership initiative in Cochise County, Arizona, and decreases of $500,000 from the Montana State University weed program, $750,000 from the Idaho weed program, $500,000 from the Pacific Northwest lab, and $1,000,000 from the Colorado plateau.

Wildlife and fisheries.—The Committee recommends $36,469,000 for wildlife and fisheries, a decrease of $4,243,000 from the budget request and an increase of $96,000 above the 2000 enacted level, including increases above the 2000 level of $996,000 for fixed costs and a decrease of $900,000 for Yukon river salmon.

Threatened and endangered species.—The Committee recommends $19,352,000 for threatened and endangered species, a decrease of $4,320,000 from the budget request and an increase of $541,000 above the 2000 enacted level for fixed costs.

The Committee understands that the Bureau is anticipating significant impacts to its ability to complete land health and watershed improvements and to respond to public land use authorization requests as a result of additional species listings under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), particularly in the sagebrush and prairie ecosystems managed by the Bureau. For example, recent and potential species listings including those of the Canada lynx, black-tailed prairie dog, sage grouse, mountain plover, lesser prairie chicken, and swift fox, will affect all activities in sagebrush and grassland habitats on BLM public lands. The Bureau anticipates that these new listings will result in the need to revise or complete additional land use plans, complete more consultations with the Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service, result in an increased level of litigation, result in the Bureau being less responsive to the permitting process, and increase overall Bureau costs.

The Committee expects the Bureau to submit as part of its fiscal year 2002 budget request the results of its ongoing analysis and review of the impacts of ESA listings on the ability of the Bureau to accomplish its mission while at the same time responding to the growing demand for use authorization requests. The Committee expects the Bureau to provide a detailed roadmap of how it intends to address these impacts, including the level of funds and other resources that would be required to address these problem areas.

Recreation management.—The Committee recommends $53,239,000 for recreation management, a decrease of $9,280,000 from the budget request and an increase of $2,086,000 above the 2000 enacted level, including increases above the 2000 level of $1,486,000 for fixed costs and $600,000 for desert rangers.

The Committee understands that no funds were requested by the Bureau of Land Management for wilderness reinventory activities in its fiscal year 2001 budget request to the Congress. The Committee further understands that the Bureau has completed all of its wilderness reinventory activities begun in prior years. The Committee directs that, should the Department or the Bureau decide that additional wilderness reinventory activities are warranted, it

must first notify the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations through the normal reprogramming process.

Energy and minerals.—The Committee recommends $78,587,000 for energy and minerals including Alaska minerals. This is a decrease of $3,500,000 from the budget request and an increase of $2,135,000 above the 2000 enacted level for fixed costs.

The Committee remains concerned that the Bureau is introducing new burdensome and questionable requirements on domestic oil and gas applications for permits to drill, and directs the Bureau to cease requiring companies to apply paint to ground that will be disturbed by drilling activities.

Realty and ownership management.—The Committee recommends $76,603,000 for realty and ownership management, a decrease of $3,392,000 from the budget request and a decrease of $1,091,000 below the 2000 enacted level, including an increase above the 2000 level of $1,309,000 for fixed costs and a decrease of $2,400,000 from the Alaska conveyance program.

Resource protection and maintenance.—The Committee recommends $42,860,000 for resources protection and maintenance, an increase of $3,985,000 above the budget request and $9,229,000 above the 2000 enacted level, including increases above the 2000 level of $979,000 for fixed costs, and $9,000,000 for land management planning, and a decrease of $750,000 from the Coeur d'Alene Basin Commission.

The Committee is very concerned about the increased litigation the Bureau now faces because they have not kept pace in updating their land management plans. Therefore, the Committee has provided an additional $9,000,000 for planning activities and directs that the Bureau reallocate these funds to the highest-priority land management plans based on the Bureau's planning priority list.

Transportation and facilities maintenance.—The Committee recommends $47,353,000 for transportation and facilities maintenance, a decrease of $3,040,000 from the budget request and an increase of $1,402,000 above the 2000 enacted level for fixed costs.

Land and resource information systems.—The Committee recommends $19,586,000 for land resource information systems, the same as the budget request and an increase of $549,000 above the 2000 enacted level for fixed costs.

Mining law administration.—The Committee recommends $33,366,000 for mining law administration. This activity is supported by offsetting fees equal to the amount made available.

The Committee directs that no later than January 31, 2001 the Bureau provide a report regarding underground mines on public lands in New Mexico and what can be done to provide a safer experience for visitors to the public lands where mines present a safety problem.

Workforce and organizational support.—The Committee recommends $126,900,000 for workforce and organizational support, the same as the budget request and an increase of $3,608,000 above the 2000 enacted level for fixed costs.

The Committee understands that dramatic population and community growth throughout the west, and major advances in technology, are having the effect of increasing the number of authorizations the Bureau is issuing for uses on public lands including rights-of-way, oil, gas, and coalbed methane drilling. Authorizing

these and other uses of the public lands creates long-term commitments on the part of the Bureau to conduct environmental monitoring, inspections, and compliance reviews to ensure sustainable public land health and resource availability. The Committee expects the Bureau to balance appropriately the need to issue public land use authorizations and to conduct required monitoring, inspection, and compliance reviews within available funding.

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

Bill language has been included under title III General Provisions to allow the Bureau and the Forest Service to pilot test their Service First initiative as a means of improving customer service and efficiency.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$290,957,000
Budget estimate, 2001	297,197,000
Recommended, 2001	292,197,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	+1,240,000
Budget estimate, 2001	−5,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $292,197,000 for wildland fire management, which is a decrease of $5,000,000 below the budget request and an increase of $1,240,000 above the 2000 enacted level.

The appropriation includes $182,090,000 for preparedness and fire use, the same as the budget request and an increase of $6,240,000 above the 2000 enacted level for fixed costs. The Committee has provided $110,107,000 for suppression and operations, a decrease of $5,000,000 from both the budget request and the 2000 enacted level. Within the funds provided for wildland fire management $9,300,000 is available for renovation or construction of fire facilities.

The Committee has included an additional $200,000,000 for emergency wildland fire management under Title IV—Fiscal Year 2000 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations.

The Committee remains very concerned about the hazardous fuel conditions on Federal lands and the potential impact these conditions can have on neighboring State and private lands. The Committee continues to support the interagency fire science and management program, created by this Committee three years ago, which has developed nation-wide fuel loading maps and maps indicating areas having high risk of catastrophic fire. The Committee directs the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior to keep these maps up-to-date and publicly available. The Committee also directs the Secretaries to make these maps available to States and counties which contain areas of high risk of catastrophic fires.

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$9,955,000
Budget estimate, 2001	10,000,000
Recommended, 2001	10,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	+45,000
Budget estimate, 2001	0

The Central Hazardous Materials Fund was established to include funding for remedial investigations/feasibility studies and cleanup of hazardous waste sites for which the Department of the Interior is liable pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act and includes sums recovered from or paid by a party as reimbursement for remedial action or response activities.

The Committee recommends $10,000,000 for the central hazardous materials fund, which is the same as the budget request and an increase of $45,000 above the 2000 enacted level.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$11,196,000
Budget estimate, 2001	11,200,000
Recommended, 2001	5,300,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	−5,896,000
Budget estimate, 2001	−5,900,000

The Committee recommends $5,300,000 for construction, which is a decrease of $5,900,000 from the budget request and $5,896,000 below the 2000 enacted level. The Committee has provided $5,300,000 for the construction of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument science center.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$134,385,000
Budget estimate, 2001	135,000,000
Recommended, 2001	134,385,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	0
Budget estimate, 2001	−615,000

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

The Committee recommends $134,385,000 for PILT, a decrease of $615,000 from the budget request and the same as the 2000 enacted level.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$15,500,000
Budget estimate, 2001	60,900,000
Recommended, 2001	19,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	+3,500,000
Budget estimate, 2001	−41,900,000

The Committee recommends $19,000,000, an increase of $3,500,000 above the enacted level and a decrease of $41,900,000 below the budget request. This amount includes $15,000,000 for line item projects, $1,000,000 for emergencies and hardships and $3,000,000 for acquisition management.

The Committee recommends the following distribution of funds:

Area and State	*Committee recommendation*
Cerbat Foothills (AZ)	$750,000
Gunnison Basin (CO)	2,000,000
North Platte River (WY)	250,000
Organ Mtns. (NM)	2,000,000
Otay Mountain/Kuchamaa HCP (CA)	1,000,000
San Pedro Ecosystem (easements only) (AZ)	3,000,000
Santa Rosa Mtns. NSA (CA)	1,000,000
Upper Crab Creek (WA)	2,000,000
Upper Missouri WSR (Lewis & Clark) (Multi)	3,000,000
Subtotal	15,000,000
Emergency/hardship/inholding	1,000,000
Acquisition management	3,000,000
Total	19,000,000

The funds provided for the San Pedro Ecosystem in Arizona are for easements only.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$98,775,000
Budget estimate, 2001	104,267,000
Recommended, 2001	100,467,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	+1,692,000
Budget estimate, 2001	−3,800,000

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

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 2000 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Western Oregon resources management.....	80,514	85,157	81,807	+1,293
Western Oregon information and resource data systems..	2,149	2,192	2,192	+43
Western Oregon transportation & facilities maintenance	10,139	10,824	10,374	+235
Western Oregon construction and acquisition.....	284	290	290	+6
Jobs in the woods.....	5,689	5,804	5,804	+115
Total, Oregon and California Grant Lands.....	98,775	104,267	100,467	+1,692

The Committee recommends $100,467,000 for the Oregon and California grant lands, a decrease of $3,800,000 from the budget request and an increase of $1,692,000 above the 2000 enacted level for fixed costs. These funds are provided for construction and acquisition, operation and maintenance, and management activities on the revested lands in the 18 Oregon and California land grant counties of western Oregon.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	10,000,000
Recommended, 2001	10,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	0
Budget estimate, 2001	0

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation of not less than $10,000,000 to be derived from public lands receipts and Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act lands grazing receipts. Receipts are used for construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements, such as seeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, fish and wildlife habitat improvement, and planning and design of these projects.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$8,800,000
Budget estimate, 2001	7,500,000
Recommended, 2001	7,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	−1,300,000
Budget estimate, 2001	0

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation estimated to be $7,500,000, the budget request, for service charges, deposits, and forfeitures. This account uses the revenues collected under specified sections of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and other Acts to pay for reasonable administrative and other costs in connection with rights-of-way applications from the private sector, miscellaneous cost-recoverable realty cases, timber contract expenses, repair of damaged lands, the adopt-a-horse program, and the provision of copies of official public land documents.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$7,700,000
Budget estimate, 2001	7,700,000
Recommended, 2001	7,700,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	0
Budget estimate, 2001	0

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation estimated to be $7,700,000, the budget request, for miscellaneous trust funds. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provides for the receipt and expenditure of moneys received as donations or gifts (section 307). Funds in this trust fund are derived from the administrative and survey costs paid by applicants for conveyance of omitted lands (lands fraudulently or erroneously omitted from original cadastral surveys), from advances for other

types of surveys requested by individuals, and from contributions made by users of Federal rangelands. Amounts received from the sale of Alaska town lots are also available for expenses of sale and maintenance of townsites. Revenue from unsurveyed lands, and surveys of omitted lands, administrative costs of conveyance, and gifts and donations must be appropriated before it can be used.

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

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

The Service manages nearly 93 million acres across the United States, encompassing a 521-unit National Wildlife Refuge System, additional wildlife and wetlands areas, and 66 National Fish Hatcheries. A network of law enforcement agents and port inspectors enforce Federal laws for the protection of fish and wildlife.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$714,543,000
Budget estimate, 2001	761,938,000
Recommended, 2001	731,400,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	+16,857,000
Budget estimate, 2001	−30,538,000

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

	FY 2000 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
	(in thousands of dollars)			
Ecological Services				
Endangered species				
Candidate conservation	7,388	8,447	7,144	-244
Listing	6,208	7,195	6,395	+187
Consultation	32,342	39,400	39,206	+6,864
Recovery	57,363	55,297	54,662	-2,701
ESA landowner incentive program	4,981	4,981	4,981	---
Subtotal, Endangered species	108,282	115,320	112,388	+4,106
Habitat conservation	71,452	73,558	74,721	+3,269
Environmental contaminants	10,005	10,314	10,313	+308
Subtotal, Ecological Services	189,739	199,192	197,422	+7,683
Refuges and Wildlife				
Refuge operations and maintenance	261,059	280,970	281,551	+20,492
Salton Sea recovery	996	996	996	---
Migratory bird management	21,798	22,839	22,251	+453
Law enforcement operations	39,405	52,029	40,332	+927
Subtotal, Refuges and Wildlife	323,258	356,834	345,130	+21,872
Fisheries				
Hatchery operations and maintenance	44,654	43,108	42,708	-1,946
Lower Snake River compensation fund	11,656	---	---	-11,656
Fish and wildlife management	28,961	39,542	27,078	-1,883
Subtotal, Fisheries	85,271	82,650	69,786	-15,485
General Administration				
Central office administration	14,857	15,391	15,391	+534
Regional office administration	23,933	24,701	24,701	+768
Servicewide administrative support	47,715	49,760	48,760	+1,045
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	6,724	6,724	6,724	---
National Conservation Training Center	15,070	15,327	15,327	+257
International affairs	7,976	11,359	8,159	+183
Subtotal, General Administration	116,275	123,262	119,062	+2,787
Total, Resource Management	714,543	761,938	731,400	+16,857

The Committee recommends $731,400,000 for resource management, an increase of $16,857,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level and $30,538,000 below the budget request. The Committee has provided full funding for fixed cost increases and has continued to provide increases above current year levels to address the Service's large operations and maintenance backlogs. The changes discussed below are all compared with the enacted budget for fiscal year 2000 as adjusted for the 0.38% government-wide reduction. Unless provided to the contrary herein, projects funded in fiscal year 2000 are funded at the same level for 2001. For example, because it is not addressed to the contrary below, the Committee recommendation includes $996,000 for the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan in candidate conservation, which is the same amount the project received in fiscal year 2000, and $1,096,000, the 2000 level for bull trout conservation in Washington State, is continued under the Committee recommendation for 2001, as part of the Partners for Fish and Wildlife program in habitat conservation.

Ecological services.—The Committee recommends $197,422,000 for ecological services, an increase of $7,683,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level.

Changes recommended for endangered species programs amount to a net increase of $4,106,000. In candidate conservation programs there is an increase of $195,000 for fixed costs and decreases of $40,000 for borderlands and $399,000 for the Alabama sturgeon program, now that the species has been listed. For listing activities there is an increase of $195,000 for fixed costs and a decrease of $8,000 for an internal transfer. For consultation programs there are increases of $6,600,000 for HCP and other consultations and $796,000 for fixed costs, and decreases of $53,000 for an internal transfer, $299,000 for the cold water fish HCP in Montana, $100,000 for the Broughton Ranch HCP and $80,000 for borderlands. For recovery programs there are increases of $1,047,000 for fixed costs, $500,000 for Florida manatee protection and $399,000 as a general increase, and decreases of $108,000 for an internal transfer, $3,842,000 for Washington State salmon and steelhead recovery, $298,000 for the Concho water snake, $200,000 for borderlands and $199,000 for the Walker River/Weber Dam project.

Changes recommended for habitat conservation programs amount to a net increase of $3,269,000. For the Partners for Fish and Wildlife program there are increases of $456,000 for fixed costs, $2,000,000 for invasive species, $500,000 for fish habitat and passage restoration, and $500,000 for the Columbia River Estuary Research program, and decreases of $747,000 for Washington State salmon enhancement, $249,000 for Hawaii ESA conservation plans, and $146,000 for the Reno, Nevada biodiversity program. For project planning there is an increase of $670,000 for fixed costs and a decrease of $100,000 for borderlands. For coastal programs there are increases of $187,000 for fixed costs and $400,000 for the establishment of a field office in the Tampa Bay area and a field office in the Florida Panhandle, and a decrease of $291,000 for the Long Live the Kings program. There is also an increase of $89,000 for the National Wetlands Inventory for fixed costs.

An increase of $308,000 for fixed costs is recommended for the environmental contaminants program.

Refuges and wildlife.—The Committee recommends $345,130,000 for refuges and wildlife, an increase of $21,872,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level.

Changes recommended for refuge operations and maintenance include increases of $10,766,000 for fixed costs, $5,000,000 for the operations backlog/minimum staffing needs, and $5,000,000 for the maintenance backlog, and a decrease of $274,000 for internal transfers. For migratory bird management there are increases of $398,000 for fixed costs and $200,000 for joint ventures, and decreases of $71,000 for an internal transfer and $74,000 for borderlands. For law enforcement activities there is an increase of $993,000 for fixed costs and a decrease of $66,000 for an internal transfer.

A total of $996,000, the budget request, is recommended to continue the Salton Sea recovery program at the 2000 level, contingent on matching funds from the State of California.

Fisheries.—The Committee recommends $69,786,000 for fisheries, a decrease of $15,485,000 below the fiscal year 2000 level.

Changes recommended for hatchery operations and maintenance include increases of $41,000 for an internal transfer, $974,000 for fixed costs, $324,000 for Lower Mississippi River restoration, and $500,000 for the maintenance backlog, and decreases of $199,000 for the White Sulpher Springs hatchery in West Virginia and $3,586,000 for Washington State hatchery improvements.

There is a decrease of $11,656,000 for the Lower Snake River Compensation Plan, consistent with the Memorandum of Agreement between the Service and the Bonneville Power Administration.

For fish and wildlife management there is an increase of $532,000 for fixed costs and decreases of $27,000 for an internal transfer, $598,000 for the Washington State fish marking machine purchase, $1,014,000 for Kennebec River restoration in Maine, $367,000 for the Juniata Valley school district in Pennsylvania, $200,000 for Yukon River management studies, $100,000 for Yukon River salmon treaty education, and $109,000 for Caribou Creek fish passage in Alaska.

General administration.—The Committee recommends $119,062,000 for general administration, an increase of $2,787,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level.

Changes include fixed cost increases of $534,000 for central office operations, $768,000 for regional office operations, $416,000 for service-wide support, $257,000 for the training center, and $183,000 for international affairs. There is also an increase of $629,000 in service-wide support for an internal transfer.

Other.—The Committee notes that $3,400,000 has been recommended in the U.S. Geological Survey, specifically to provide additional research support to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Committee agrees to the following:

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

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

3. The Service should continue to support the recovery initiative for the black-capped vireo in Texas.

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

5. The Service should continue funding, at least at the fiscal year 2000 level, for the Upper Colorado River Basin program and the Peregrine Fund.

6. The Service should perform a thorough review of, and develop a long-term strategy for, the fisheries program in coordination with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and other outside independent groups. The Committee believes strongly that the focus of the program should be habitat based rather than hatchery based and that mitigation work at hatcheries should be performed on a cost reimbursable basis. This direction was provided in last year's report and the Committee urges the Service to expedite the review and planning process and institute much needed reforms.

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

8. The Committee continues to receive many expressions of concern with respect to goose population problems, including problems with resident Canada geese. These problems involve the over-population of snow geese, the problem with dusky Canada geese in the Pacific Northwest, and overabundance/nuisance problems with Canada geese in various areas of the country. The Committee has just received the Service's strategic plan for dealing with these problems and urges the Department to incorporate funding for this important initiative in the 2002 budget request.

9. The Committee continues to be concerned about predation by Caspian Terns on outbound migrating juvenile salmon smolt in the Columbia River. The Committee understands that current efforts to address the problem have been stopped because of a legal challenge. The Service should keep the Committee apprised of the status of this program on a semi-annual basis.

10. The increase of $500,000 for manatee protection provides a total of $1,000,000 for this program in 2001.

11. The Service has yet to issue the contract to obtain the necessary data on the Concho water snake. This delay is unacceptable and the Service should accelerate its efforts in order to move as quickly as possible on a delisting decision.

12. Joint ventures have been one of the greatest successes for the Service. Federal funds in this program are leveraged to a greater extent than all other Service programs combined. The Service should emphasize joint venture efforts in future budgets.

13. Klamath River flow study funding will be considered after the participants have identified funding commitments and responsibility for each participating organization.

14. The Service should develop an environmental impact statement prior to proceeding with the establishment of the Little Darby NWR, OH.

15. The Service should use funding for hatchery facility and program reform projects that are necessary to comply with Biological Opinions and are consistent with the "Review of Artificial Production of Anadromous and Resident Fish in the Columbia River Basin" report to Congress by the Northwest Power Planning Council.

16. The Comprehensive Conservation Plan for the Little Pend Oreille National Wildlife Refuge, located in Washington State, appears to be inconsistent with Public Law 105–57, Section 5(4)(L) of the Refuge Improvement Act of 1997. The Service should continue to facilitate the use of its lands for military preparedness operations conducted by the Fairchild Air Force Base Survival School, consistent with current permit parameters.

17. The Service should report to the Committee on why it continues to expend money on the endangered jaguar in southwestern New Mexico when none exist in the area. The report should outline for the Committee the number of meetings, publications, involvement of personnel, number of agencies involved, and full cost of the program including the portion of the salary of Service employees involved with the jaguar.

18. The Department should report on the current status of the Southwest Willow Flycatcher including a comparison of numbers, and population trends since intervention by Federal agencies took place. The report should include the cost of the program to FWS, the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management as well as the number of cattle that have been impacted by the program. The report should also include a timetable on when the population is expected to recover based on the removal of cattle.

19. The Committee understands that the Fish and Wildlife Service considers levee repairs in certain parts of the country as subject to the requirements of the Endangered Species Act since such repairs may cause an incidental taking of an endangered or threatened species. The Committee is concerned that levees throughout the country that are in imminent danger of failure are not being repaired in a timely manner. The Service is encouraged to recognize that manmade levees are constructed to enhance public safety and that any habitat that may be provided thereon may be secondary to the greater public good. The Committee recommends that the Service exercise greater discretion in providing expedited review of projects that are designed to restore manmade levees to structural soundness. The Committee suggests that the loss of habitat due to timely repair of a levee in imminent danger of failure is less important than the loss of life and habitat due to catastrophic failure of a levee.

Bill language.—The Committee has included bill language, as requested by the Administration, capping the amount of funding available for certain endangered species listing programs. The amount for fiscal year 2001 is $6,395,000. Bill language also is included under General Provisions, Department of the Interior, renaming a trail at the Mason Neck NWR, VA; and limiting the use of funds to establish an NWR in the Yolo Bypass of California.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$53,528,000
Budget estimate, 2001	44,231,000
Recommended, 2001	48,395,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	−5,133,000
Budget estimate, 2001	+4,164,000

The Committee recommends $48,395,000 for construction, a decrease of $5,133,000 below the fiscal year 2000 level and $4,164,000 above the budget request.

The Committee agrees to the following distribution of funds:

CONSTRUCTION

[In thousands of dollars]

Project	Description	Budget request	Committee recommendation
Alchesay/Williams Creek NFH, AZ	Environmental Pollution Control—Phase II (c)	927	927
Anahuac NWR, TX	Bridge Rehab/Replacement—Phase I (p/d/ic)	673	673
Bear River NWR, UT	Education Center (c)	0	3,600
Bear River NWR, UT	Water management facilities (c)	0	500
Blackwater NWR, MD	Carpentry/Auto Shop	300	300
Bozeman FTC, MT	Laboratory/Administration Building—Phase II (c)	1,600	1,600
Bridge Safety Inspection		495	495
Cabo Rojo NWR, PR	Replace Office Building (Seismic)—Phase I (p/d)	500	500
Chincoteague NWR, VA	Headquarters & Visitor Center—Phase II (c)	3,500	3,500
Coleman NFH, CA	Seismic Safety Rehab of 3 buildings—Phase I (p/d)	301	301
Dam Safety Inspection		570	570
Ennis NFH, MT	Raceway Enclosure—Phase II (c)	1,000	1,000
Hagerman NWR, TX	Bridge Rehabilitation—Phase I (p/d)	368	368
Innoko NWR, AK	Hangar—McGrath—Phase I (p/d)	129	0
Jackson NFH, WY	Seismic Safety Rehab of 2 Buildings—Phase I (p/d)	373	373
Lake Thibadeau NWR, MT	Lake Thibadeau Diversion Dam—Phase II (c)	450	450
Leavenworth NFH, WA	Nada Dam—Phase II SEED Study	300	300
Mason Neck NWR, VA	ADA accessibility (c)	0	130
National Repository, CO	Relocation of National Eagle Repository—Phase II (d/c)	400	400
National Repository, CO	Renovation of National Wildlife Property Repository—Phase II (d/c).	950	950
NCTC, WV	Fourth Dormitory (p/d/c)	7,500	7,500
NFW Forensics Lab, OR	Forensics Laboratory Expansion—Phase II (d/ic)	1,838	1,838
Nowitna NWR, AK	Hangar—Galena—Phase I (p)	106	0
Parker River NWR, MA	Headquarters Complex (c)	1,230	1,230
Pelican Island NWR, FL	Interpretive Center and Admin. Facility—Phase I (p/d)	831	0
San Pablo Bay NWR, CA	Renovate Office—Phase I (p/d)	275	275
Six NFHs	Water Treatment Improvement—Phase II (c)	2,500	2,500
Sonny Bono Salton Sea NWR, CA	Seismic Safety Rehab of 1 Building—Phase I (p/d)	55	55
Tern Island NWR, HI	Rehabilitate Seawall—Phase III (c)	8,600	8,600
Tishomingo NFH, OK	Pennington Creek Foot Bridge—Phase II (c)	229	229
Subtotal: Line item Construction		36,000	39,164
Nationwide Engineering Services:			
Demolition Fund		389	1,389
Environmental Compliance		1,860	1,860
Other Engineering Services		5,782	5,782
Seismic Safety Program		200	200
Subtotal: Engineering Services		8,231	9,231
Grand Totals		44,231	48,395

The Committee agrees to the following:

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

portion of the project. The Service should notify the Committee of the total required cost share prior to initiating construction.

2. Funding for the Tern Island Seawall will complete this project.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$50,513,000
Budget estimate, 2001	111,632,000
Recommended, 2001	30,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	−20,513,000
Budget estimate, 2001	−81,632,000

The Committee recommends $30,000,000, a decrease of $20,513,000 below the enacted level and $81,632,000 below the budget request. This amount includes $21,750,000 for line item acquisition, $250,000 for emergencies and hardships, $500,000 for exchanges, and $7,500,000 for acquisition management.

The Committee recommends the following distribution of funds:

Area and State	*Committee recommendation*
Archie Carr NWR (FL)	$2,000,000
Atchafalaya NWR (LA)	750,000
Bon Secour NWR (AL)	1,000,000
Buenos Aires NWR (AZ)	1,000,000
Canann Valley NWR (WV)	500,000
Edwin B. Forsythe NWR (NJ)	1,000,000
Great Meadows Complex (MA)	1,000,000
Great Swamp NWR (NJ)	500,000
Lake Umbagog NWR (NH)	1,000,000
Leslie Canyon NWR (AZ)	2,000,000
Louisiana Black Bear NWR (LA)	1,000,000
Minnesota Valley NWR, (MN)	500,000
Rappahannock River NWR (VA)	1,000,000
San Diego NWR (CA)	3,000,000
Silvio O. Conte NWR (CT/MA/NH/VT)	1,000,000
Stewart B. McKinney NWR (CT)	1,000,000
Walkill River NWR (NJ)	1,000,000
Whittlesey Creek NWR (WI)	500,000
Willapa NWR (WA)	2,000,000
Subtotal	21,750,000
Emergencies/Hardships	250,000
Exchanges	500,000
Acquisition Management	7,500,000
Total	30,000,000

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

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Eighty percent of the habitat for more than half of the listed endangered and threatened species is on private land. The Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund provides grants to States and Territories for endangered species recovery actions on non-Federal lands and provides funds for non-Federal land acquisition to facilitate habitat protection. Individual States and Territories provide 25 percent of grant project costs. Cost sharing is re-

duced to 10 percent when two or more States or Territories are involved in a project.

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$23,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	65,000,000
Recommended, 2001	23,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	0
Budget estimate, 2001	−42,000,000

The Committee recommends $23,000,000 for the cooperative endangered species conservation fund, which is equal to the fiscal year 2000 level and a decrease of $42,000,000 below the budget request.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

Through this program the Service makes payments to counties in which Service lands are located based on their fair market value. Payments to counties are estimated to be $16,377,000 in fiscal year 2001 with $10,439,000 derived from this appropriation and $5,938,000 from net refuge receipts estimated to be collected in fiscal year 2000.

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$10,739,000
Budget estimate, 2001	10,000,000
Recommended, 2001	10,439,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	−300,000
Budget estimate, 2001	+439,000

The Committee recommends $10,439,000 for the National wildlife refuge fund, an increase of $439,000 above the budget request and $300,000 below the fiscal year 2000 funding level.

The Committee continues to be concerned about the priorities of the Service with respect to how they relate to meeting its obligations under the National wildlife refuge fund. In particular, the Committee questions why the Service continues to acquire more land but does not request additional funding for the National wildlife refuge fund.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, through the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund, leverages partner contributions for wetlands conservation. Projects to date have been in 46 States, 10 Canadian provinces and 17 Mexican states. In addition to this appropriation, the Service receives funding from receipts in the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration account from taxes on firearms, ammunition, archery equipment, pistols and revolvers, and from the Sport Fish Restoration account from taxes on fishing tackle and equipment, electric trolling motors and fish finders and certain marine gasoline taxes. By law, sport fish restoration receipts are used for coastal wetlands in States bordering the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, States bordering the Great Lakes, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and American Samoa.

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$14,957,000
Budget estimate, 2001	30,000,000
Recommended, 2001	15,499,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	+542,000
Budget estimate, 2001	−14,501,000

The Committee recommends $15,499,000 for the North American wetlands conservation fund, an increase of $542,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level and $14,501,000 below the budget request. Increases include $500,000 for wetlands conservation and $42,000 for administration.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND APPRECIATION FUND

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

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$797,000
Budget estimate, 2001	800,000
Recommended, 2001	797,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	0
Budget estimate, 2001	−3,000

The Committee recommends $797,000 for the wildlife conservation and appreciation fund, which is equal to the fiscal year 2000 level and $3,000 below the budget request.

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

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

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

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

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

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$2,391,000
Budget estimate, 2001	3,000,000
Recommended, 2001	2,391,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	0
Budget estimate, 2001	−609,000

The Committee recommends $2,391,000 for the multinational species conservation fund, equal to the fiscal year 2000 level and

$609,000 below the budget request. The recommended funding includes $996,000 for African elephant conservation, $697,000 for rhinoceros and tiger conservation and $698,000 for Asian elephant conservation. The Committee expects these funds to be matched by non-Federal funding to leverage private contributions to the maximum extent possible.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The mission of the National Park Service is to preserve unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

The National Park Service, established in 1916, has stewardship responsibilities for the protection and preservation of the heritage resources of the National Park System. The system, consisting of 379 separate and distinct units, is recognized globally as a leader in park management and resource preservation. The national park system represents much of the finest the Nation has to offer in terms of scenery, historical and archeological relics, and cultural heritage. Through its varied sites, the National Park Service attempts to explain America's history, interpret its culture, preserve examples of its natural ecosystems, and provide recreational and educational opportunities for U.S. citizens and visitors from all over the world. In addition, the National Park Service provides support to tribal, local, and State governments to preserve culturally significant, ecologically important, and public recreational lands.

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$1,363,764,000
Budget estimate, 2001	1,454,098,000
Recommended, 2001	1,425,617,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	+61,853,000
Budget estimate, 2001	−28,481,000

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

	FY 2000 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
	(in thousands of dollars)			
Park Management				
Resource stewardship	254,003	287,820	275,124	+21,121
Visitor services	318,636	280,593	278,636	-40,000
U.S. Park Police	(72,105)	76,441	75,641	+75,641
Maintenance	432,556	449,746	446,661	+14,105
Park support	247,499	261,855	254,628	+7,129
Subtotal, Park Management	1,252,694	1,356,455	1,330,690	+77,996
External administrative costs	111,070	97,643	94,927	-16,143
Total, Operation of the National Park System	1,363,764	1,454,098	1,425,617	+61,853

The Committee recommends $1,425,617,000 for operation of the National park system for fiscal year 2001, an increase of $61,853,000 above the enacted level and a decrease of $28,481,000 below the Administration's request. The Committee has focused on the highest Service priorities and has included funds for park base operations and the core elements of the Service's Natural Resource Challenge initiative. While the Park Service has done an excellent job in outlining the need to continue a planned, multi-faceted approach to addressing natural resource management concerns, the budget allowance provided to this Subcommittee has allowed only a portion of the funds requested for the Challenge initiative to be approved. In addition, the recommended level also provides for fixed costs, as requested in the President's budget.

The bill provides a total increase of $24,050,000 for park base operations, as requested in the President's budget. This increase continues the Subcommittee's commitment to the day-to-day operation of our National parks and allows accomplishment of the Service's mission of protecting resources and providing for visitor enjoyment.

The Committee has approved funds for fixed costs totaling a net $28,410,000, as requested in the President's budget. Base increases totaling $33,116,000 have been approved for funding, and the Subcommittee has accepted base reductions totaling $4,706,000 as requested in the budget. Technical adjustments to reflect the establishment of a new subactivity for the United States Park Police are accepted and result in no net change to overall funding.

The Committee has included a total of $9,393,000 to continue the Natural Resource Initiative begun last year. This critical work aimed at identifying, monitoring and preserving the natural resources within the parks focuses on programs such as, controlling and eradicating evasive species, basic inventory and monitoring of resources and recovery plans for threatened and endangered species.

Resource Stewardship.—The Committee recommends $275,124,000 for resource stewardship, an increase of $21,121,000 above the fiscal year 2000 enacted level and a reduction of $12,696,000 from the President's request. Included in this amount are increases of $7,466,000 for park base operations and $9,393,000 to allow partial funding of the Service's Natural Resource Challenge. Approved within the amount for the Natural Resource Challenge are increases for the following components: $2,293,000 for Invasive Species Control/Threatened and Endangered Species Recovery in park bases, $4,200,000 for the inventory and monitoring program-Vital Signs Monitoring, $200,000 to improve air quality at parks, $1,100,000 for natural resource data management and distribution, and $1,600,000 for Cooperative Ecosystem Study Units. A net base increase of $4,262,000 is approved as requested in the President's budget.

Visitor Services.—The Committee recommends $278,636,000 for visitor services, a decrease of $40,000,000 from the fiscal year 2000 enacted level and a reduction of $1,957,000 from the President's request. Included in this amount are an increase of $7,661,000 for park base operations and a net base decrease of $47,661,000 reflecting technical adjustments and fixed costs as requested in the President's budget. Of the approved base decrease, a transfer of $54,401,000 would allow establishment of a new subactivity for the

United States Park Police by shifting funds for Park Police operations to the new subactivity. There is a net base increase of $6,740,000 for additional fixed costs.

United States Park Police.—The Committee recommends $75,641,000 for the new subactivity, United States Park Police, an increase of $75,641,000 from the fiscal year 2000 enacted level and a reduction of $800,000 from the President's request. Approved are an increase of $1,474,000 for park base operations and a net increase of $2,062,000 for additional fixed costs. The technical adjustments /transfers totaling $72,105,000 are approved.

Facility Operations and Maintenance.—The Committee recommends $446,661,000 for facility operations and maintenance, an increase of $14,105,000 above the fiscal year 2000 enacted level and a reduction of $3,085,000 from the President's request. Included in this amount are an increase of $5,198,000 for park base operations and a net increase of $8,907,000 for fixed costs.

Park Support.—The Committee recommends $254,628,000 for park support, an increase of $7,129,000 above the fiscal year 2000 enacted level and a reduction of $7,227,000 from the President's request. Included in this amount is an increase of $2,251,000, for park base operations and a net increase of $4,878,000 for additional fixed costs.

External Administrative Costs.—The Committee recommends $94,927,000 for external administrative costs, a decrease of $16,143,000 from the fiscal year 2000 enacted level and a reduction of $2,716,000 from the President's request. Approved reductions include $1,522,000 for unemployment compensation payments and $17,704,000 for a technical adjustment to allow establishment of a new subactivity for the United States Park Police by shifting funds for Park Police pension payments to the new subactivity. These are offset by approved increases of $651,000 for Workers Compensation Payments, $1,489,000 for the Working Capital Fund, and $943,000 for GSA space rental rate increases.

GPRA.—The Committee recognizes the progress the Service has made towards making performance management its business system and strongly supports that progress. The Committee believes that achieving measurable outcomes should be the basis for Service decision-making and priority setting.

The Committee is concerned that management is still not fully committed to the Government Performance and Results Act, that systems for project funding, operating increase requests and Strategic Plan goals are not adequately integrated, and that data quality needs continued improvement. The Committee expects these issues to be resolved.

Housing.—The Committee has agreed to release the $20,000,000 in previously appropriated funds for park housing rehabilitation and trailer replacement, as well as providing $5,000,000 in new funding for fiscal year 2001. These funds are only to be used for those 3700 specific housing projects listed in the National Park Service Housing report dated January, 2000. These projects have been agreed to by the Service and verified by the contracted housing needs assessment report.

While there is general agreement between the contractor and the Service on 80 percent of the housing stock, the fate of the remaining 20 percent of housing is unresolved due to several policy issues

including emergency response times and the staff needed to fulfill this need and the inclusion of housing stock for cooperators and volunteers. These are important issues that need to be tackled head-on by the leadership of the Service. The Committee expects a progress report by June 2001 which outlines a specific timetable for resolution of these and other issues so that the Committee can appropriately deal with the Park Service housing problem.

Other.—The Committee expects the Service to continue to provide $65,000 to the Claude Moore Colonial Farm along the George Washington Memorial Parkway in Virginia to support educational programs which foster public understanding and appreciation of the importance of agriculture in the development of American society.

The Committee again emphasizes the great value of Cumberland Island's rich and diverse historic, cultural, and natural resources and expects that all of these resources be preserved in perpetuity. The Committee also expects that the park's resource management plan reflects the formal agreement signed in 1999 after many collaborative island stakeholder meetings. The Committee endorses this agreement and directs the Service to continue to implement both the letter and the spirit of the agreement, which specifically calls for preservation of the historic resources and providing public access.

The Committee provided $1.4 million last year for the restoration of Plum Orchard mansion on Cumberland Island. The Committee is concerned by reports of delays as well as increased costs for this project. The Service is directed to proceed with this work as quickly as possible within the funds provided. In addition, the Service is reminded of their goal to issue an RFP for occupancy of this structure. The Committee expects a written report on the progress of this project by December 1, 2000.

Although no additional funding has been provided at this time, the Committee supports the Service's proposal to improve the management of partnerships and business practices by adjusting its organizational structure and redirecting existing resources. The Committee will continue to keep this priority in mind as the bill progresses through the fiscal year 2001 process.

The Committee is aware of the problem of an overpopulation of white tailed deer at the Valley Forge National Historical Park. Within available funds, the Service is directed to begin work on cultural landscape research, and flora and fauna inventories. The Service should also develop a landscape management plan which includes objectives for deer impacts on vegetation, complete an environmental assessment and, if appropriate, an environmental impact statement which addresses deer management at Valley Forge in the context of the cultural landscape.

The Committee has provided over $9,000,000 in increases for the Service's Natural Resource Challenge Initiative in this budget. This program can meet some of the needs of this project, and other servicewide funds are available to address the balance of the requirements, such as the EIS planning fund in the construction account. Because this project will require several years to complete, the Committee urges the Service to either provide the required base increase to Valley Forge NHP in the fiscal years 2002 and beyond to complete this task or provide funds from the Natural Chal-

lenge or other appropriate servicewide programs. In any event, funds should be made available in fiscal year 2001 to begin the task. The Committee expects a report by June 30, 2001 which sets a timetable for completing the project.

South Florida Restoration.—The Committee continues its longstanding commitment to the environmental restoration of the Everglades and other natural areas in South Florida. Included in this bill is $70,237,000 contained in the budget for four Department of the Interior bureaus to continue funding the operations, science, construction and land acquisition needs of the initiative.

The Committee continues to be concerned about reductions to the science budget and the new emphasis on land acquisition needs of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Of the $30,000,000 requested for seven refuges in Florida, only three refuges for a total of $6,700,000 are considered to be within the South Florida ecosystem. This leads the Committee to conclude that the other four refuges were only included to raise the Federal contribution for the initiative.

The Committee has included bill language in the land acquisition account that further addresses the Secretary's responsibilities under this initiative.

The Committee expects the Service to continue providing increases for the Global Information System map network for the eight National Scenic Trails, and to report to the Committee by January 30, 2001 on the progress made to date and future needs. The Committee expects the Service's fiscal year 2002 budget request to include increases for this project.

The Committee encourages the National Park Service to work with local and State agencies in vector control efforts which affect Federal park lands.

The Committee requests a report from the National Park Service on the status of the negotiations for leasing the Haslett Warehouse, an historic property within the boundary of the San Francisco Maritime National Historic Park. In 1998, the Pacific Western Regional Office announced a list of potential lessors with which it proposed negotiating a lease for the three-story brick structure for conversion to a hotel. The report should include the status of the negotiations and the current plans for the warehouse and projected costs and income for maintenance of the historic ships. The report is due to the Committee by November 15, 2000.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

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

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$53,399,000
Budget estimate, 2001	68,648,000
Recommended, 2001	49,956,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	−3,443,000
Budget estimate, 2001	−18,692,000

The Committee recommends $49,956,000 for National recreation and preservation, a decrease of $3,443,000 below the fiscal year 2000 level and $18,692,000 below the budget request.

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

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 2000 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Recreation programs	528	542	542	+14
Natural programs	9,993	11,205	11,205	+1,212
Cultural programs	19,425	19,853	19,853	+428
International park affairs	1,683	1,706	1,706	+23
Environmental and compliance review	369	393	393	+24
Grant administration	1,801	1,557	1,557	-244
Heritage Partnership Programs				
Commissions and grants	5,942	8,025	9,420	+3,478
Technical support	878	895	---	-878
Subtotal, Heritage Partnership Programs	6,820	8,920	9,420	+2,600
Statutory or Contractual Aid				
Alaska Native culture center	742	---	---	-742
Aleutian World War II Historic Area	792	---	---	-792
Automobile Heritage Area	297	---	---	-297
Brown Foundation	101	101	101	---
Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission	47	47	47	---
Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal	445	---	---	-445
Ice Age National Scientific Reserve	798	798	798	---
Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission	240	---	---	-240
John H. Chafee Blackstone River Corridor	445	---	---	-445
Johnstown Area Heritage Association	49	49	49	---
Lackawanna Heritage	445	---	---	-445
Lamprey River	---	200	200	+200
Mandan On-a-Slant Village	396	---	---	-396
Martin Luther King, Jr. Center	529	529	529	---
National Constitution Center, PA	495	---	500	+5
National First Ladies Library	297	---	300	+3
Native Hawaiian culture and arts program	742	742	---	-742
New Orleans Jazz Commission	66	66	66	---

Quinebaug-Shetucket National Heritage Preservation Commission	248	---	---	-248
Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission	670	690	690	+20
Sewall-Belmont House	495	---	---	-495
Vancouver National Historic reserve	396	---	---	-396
Wheeling National Heritage Area	594	---	---	-594
Chesapeake Bay Gateway	594	1,250	---	-594
Oklahoma City National Memorial	857	---	---	-857
Subtotal, Statutory or Contractual Aid	10,780	4,472	3,280	-7,500
Urban parks	2,000	20,000	2,000	---
Total, National Recreation and Preservation	53,399	68,648	49,956	-3,443

Recreation programs.—The Committee recommends $542,000, the same as the budget request and $14,000 above the enacted level. The increase is provided for fixed costs.

Natural programs.—The Committee recommends $11,205,000, the same as the budget request and $1,212,000 above the enacted level. This includes fixed cost increases, $500,000 for hydropower recreation assistance and $500,000 for the Rivers, Trails and Conservation program.

Cultural programs.—The Committee recommends $19,853,000, the same as the budget request and $428,000 above the enacted level. This includes fixed costs and $400,000 for NAGPRA implementation. The Committee accepts the $250,000 reduction for the Revolutionary War Study.

International park affairs.—The Committee recommends $1,706,000, the same as the budget request and $23,000 above the enacted level. The increase is for fixed costs.

Environmental and compliance review.—The Committee recommends $393,000, the same as the budget request and $24,000 above the enacted level. The increase is for fixed costs.

Grant administration.—The Committee recommends $1,557,000, the same as the budget request and a decrease of $244,000 below the enacted level. The Committee has provided fixed costs and has accepted the $304,000 decrease for UPARR administration.

Urban parks and recreation fund.—The Committee has not provided the $18,000,000 increase for the Urban parks programs. The Committee has continued the $2,000,000 enacted level funding.

Statutory or contractual aid.—The Committee has provided $3,280,000, $7,500,000 below the enacted level and $1,192,000 below the request.

Heritage partnership program.—The Committee has provided $9,420,000, an increase of $2,600,000 above the enacted level and $500,000 above the budget request. The Committee has provided $17,000 for fixed costs, $100,000 for administrative overhead and $9,303,000 for the individual heritage areas.

The Committee has combined the technical assistance funds requested in the budget into the account for Commissions and Grants. These funds have been allocated by the Committee to the individual heritage areas, which are in a better position to decide their needs. These funds are for technical assistance to local governments and partner organizations to help implement locally supported projects consistent with the overall plans for these designated areas. These funds may be used to contract for government or private sector services to respond to local requests for assistance. The Committee strongly encourages the individual heritage areas to work closely with regional park service offices.

In addition, heritage area leaders and Service staff are reminded that there are existing Federal technical assistance programs, such as the Rivers, Trails, and Conservation program, that are also available to Congressionally designated heritage areas.

The Committee recommends the following distribution of funds:

Project	*Amount*
America's Agricultural Heritage Partnership (Silos and Smokestacks)	$150,000
Augusta Canal National Heritage Area	700,000
Automobile National Heritage Area	338,000
Cache La Poudre River Corridor	50,000

Project	*Amount*
Cane River National Heritage Area	100,000
Delaware and Lehigh National Heritage Corridor	600,000
Essex National Heritage Area	1,100,000
Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area	1,100,000
Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor	240,000
John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Center	600,000
National Coal Heritage	250,000
Ohio and Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor	1,100,000
Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Center	275,000
Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area	1,100,000
Lackawanna Heritage Area	500,000
Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District	300,000
South Carolina National Heritage Corridor	800,000
Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area	—
Project total	9,303,000

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

The Historic Preservation Fund supports the State historic preservation offices to perform a variety of functions, including: State management and administration of existing grant obligations, review and advice on Federal projects and actions, determinations, and nominations to the National Register, Tax Act certifications, and technical preservation services. The States also review properties within States to develop data for planning use.

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$74,793,000
Budget estimate, 2001	72,071,000
Recommended, 2001	41,347,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	−33,446,000
Budget estimate, 2001	−30,724,000

The Committee recommends $41,347,000, which is $33,446,000 below the enacted level and $30,724,000 below the budget request.

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

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2000 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
State historic preservation offices	31,598	31,598	31,598	---
Tribal grants	2,572	2,572	2,572	---
Historically Black colleges	10,623	7,901	7,177	-3,446
Grants for millennium initiative	30,000	30,000	---	-30,000
Total, Historic Preservation Fund	74,793	72,071	41,347	-33,446

The total amount provides $31,598,000 for state historic preservation offices, $2,572,000 for tribal grants, and $7,177,000 for historically black colleges and universities. This amount completes the 12 ongoing projects and meets the $29,000,000 authorized level.

Because the financial difficulties being experienced by Selma University make it unable at present to contribute the non-Federal matching share required for these grants, the Committee is redirecting $750,000 of the $1,550,000 authorized for Selma University under section 507 of P.L. 104–333. It is the Committee's intent that the Service should make this $750,000 available in fiscal year 2001 to repair historic buildings on the campuses of historically black colleges and universities.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$221,191,000
Budget estimate, 2001	180,000,000
Recommended, 2001	150,004,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	−71,187,000
Budget estimate, 2001	−29,996,000

The Committee recommends $150,004,000, which is $29,996,000 below the budget request and $71,187,000 below the enacted level. The Committee has funded all the Park Service's priority projects, especially the health and safety projects.

The Committee recommends the following distribution of funds:

Project	*Amount*
Antietam NB, MD (stabilization)	$500,000
Apostle Islands NL, WI (erosion)	1,360,000
Big Bend NP, TX (replace water system)	2,124,000
Canaveral NS (Seminole Rest)	600,000
Cape Cod NS, MA (rehabilitation)	2,753,000
Castillo de San Marcos NM, FL (stabilization)	828,000
Chiricahua NM, AZ (replace water system)	1,128,000
Colonial NHP, VA (erosion)	3,064,000
Cuyahoga Valley NRA, OH (rehabilitation)	3,000,000
Dayton Aviation NHP, OH (west exhibits)	950,000
Delaware Water Gap NRA, DE (Depew site)	776,000
Everglades NP, FL (replace water system)	9,000,000
Fire Island NS, NY (rehabilitation)	1,933,000
Fort Stanwix NM, NY (rehabilitation)	1,500,00
George Washington Memorial Parkway, VA (Belle Haven)	100,000
George Washington Memorial Parkway, VA (Mt Vernon Trail)	300,000
George Washington Memorial Parkway, MD (rehabilitate utilities)	2,000,000
Gettysburg NMP, PA (fire suppression)	1,323,000
Glacier NP, MT (rehabilitate water/sewer)	4,544,000
Hot Springs NP, AR (rehabilitation)	1,000,000
Maggie Walker NHS, VA (stabilization)	1,867,000
Mammoth Cave NP, KY (replace electrical)	3,650,000
Manzanar NHS, CA	4,179,000
Minute Man NHP, MA (road safety)	818,000
NCP—Central, DC (Jefferson Memorial)	936,000
North Cascades NP, WA (stabilization)	2,370,000
Olympic NP, WA (restore Elwha)	7,500,000
Petersburg NB, VA (stabilization)	666,000
Redwood NP, CA (remove failing roads)	713,000
St Croix NSR, WI (rehabilitation)	914,000
Salem Maritime NHS, MA (rehabilitation)	1,002,000
Santa Monica Mountains NRA, CA (rehabilitation)	1,345,000
Sequoia & Kings Canyon NP, CA (restoration)	8,381,000
Southwest Pennsylvania Heritage, PA (rehabilitation)	3,000,000
Wilson's Creek NB, MO (complete library)	38,000

Project	*Amount*
Yellowstone NP, WY (waste-water treatment facility)	5,077,000
Project total	81,239,000
Emergency/unscheduled	3,500,000
Housing	5,000,000
Equipment Replacement	18,000,000
Construction Planning	8,000,000
General Management Plans	11,225,000
Line Item Construction	81,239,000
Pre-Planning & Supp Services	4,500,000
Construction Program Management	17,100,000
Dam Safety	1,440,000
Total Construction	150,004,000

Within the total for General Management Plans, the Committee has not provided the $500,000 increase for GMP's or the $1,250,000 increase for special resource studies

Also included is $3,000,000 for continued rehabilitation work at Cuyahoga NRA; $950,000 for the west exhibits at Dayton Aviation NHP; $3,000,000 for the Southwest Pennsylvania Heritage Commission; $300,000 for the George Washington Memorial Parkway, Mount Vernon Trail and $100,000 for work at the Belle Haven Marina; $1,500,000 to complete the rehabilitation work at Fort Stanwix NM; $776,000 to complete work at the Depew site in the Delaware Water Gap NRA; $1,000,000 for rehabilitation work at Hot Springs NP; $38,000 to complete the library at Wilson's Creek NB; $600,000 for Seminole Rest; $914,000 for rehabilitation work at St Croix NSR and $1,360,000 for stabilization work at Apostle Island NL.

In fiscal year 2000, the Committee placed a limitation on Federal funds that could be used to construct the educational/library facility at Wilson Creek National Battlefield This restriction applies only to funds appropriated to the National Park Service. Given the significance and magnitude of commemorating the 400th anniversary of Jamestown, the first English colony in the United States, the Committee directs that $400,000 be allocated for planning and data collection. These funds are to be matched with non-Federal funds. Within the amount permitted for planning, $275,000 is for work at Cuyahoga N.R.A.

The Committee encourages the Department of the Interior to pursue a cooperative arrangement with the Department of Agriculture to provide, administratively, the appropriate timber for the purpose of restoring the *C.A. Thayer,* an historic ship housed at the San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park. In fiscal year 1999, the Committee requested a report from the Department on the status of repairing the *C.A. Thayer* and, subsequent to the report, the Department included a request for funding in the President's Budget for fiscal year 2000. Given the serious funding limitations over these last two cycles, the Committee urges the Departments to initiate steps to secure the necessary timber to begin restoration of the *C.A. Thayer.*

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

(RESCISSION)

Appropriation enacted, 2000	−$30,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	−30,000,000
Recommended, 2001	−30,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	0
Budget estimate, 2001	0

The Committee recommends the rescission of $30,000,000 in annual contract authority provided by 16 U.S.C. 460L–10a. This authority has not been used in years, and there are no plans to use it in fiscal year 2001.

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$120,700,000
Budget estimate, 2001	297,468,000
Recommended, 2001	65,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	−55,700,000
Budget estimate, 2001	−232,468,000

The Committee recommends $65,000,000, a decrease of $55,700,000 below the enacted level and a reduction of $232,468,000 below the budget request. This amount includes $34,500,000 for line item projects, $3,000,000 for emergencies and hardships, $4,500,000 for acquisition management, $2,000,000 for inholdings, and $21,000,000 for the Stateside program of which $1,000,000 is for administrative expenses.

The Committee recommends the following distribution of funds:

Area and State	*Committee recommendation*
Acadia NP (ME)	$600,000
Apostle Islands NL (WI)	200,000
Big Cypress NP (FL)	3,000,000
Black Canyon of the Gunnison NP (CO)	700,000
Brandywine Battlefield (PA)	750,000
Cape Cod NS (MA)	500,000
Chickamauga/Chattanooga NMP (TN)	1,200,000
Cuyahoga Valley NRA (OH)	1,500,000
Delaware Water Gap NRA (PA)	1,000,000
Ebey's Landing NHP (WA)	250,000
Everglades—Grant to the State of Florida	10,000,000
Fredericksburg/Spotsylvania NMP (VA)	1,500,000
Gettysburg NMP (PA)	2,000,000
Home of FDR NHS (NY)	2,600,000
Indiana Dunes NL (IN)	1,000,000
Manassas NB (VA)	1,000,000
Petroglyphs NM (NM)	1,000,000
Saguaro NP (AZ)	2,200,000
Santa Monica Mts. NRA (CA)	2,000,000
Stones River NB (TN)	1,500,000
Subtotal	34,500,000
Emergency & Hardship	3,000,000
Inholdings & Exchanges	2,000,000
Acquisition Management	4,500,000
Stateside Grants	20,000,000
Administrative Assistance to States	1,000,000
Total	65,000,000

The Committee continues to believe that Federal funding for land acquisition at Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation

Area should be matched by a non-Federal effort. Simply put, this means new land or new dollars dedicated to the protection of parklands within the recreation area's boundaries. The Federal portion in the current appropriation will be available for immediate expenditure to maximize the ability to pursue an orderly acquisition program. As of June 30, 2000, and each year thereafter, the Service shall certify the level of non-Federal contributions to land acquisition at Santa Monica Mountains. It is the Committee's intent that land acquisition funds that may be provided in subsequent appropriations will not exceed the value of the non-Federal effort for the prior certification period. The National Park Service is encouraged to review non-Federal appraisals wherever possible in certifying the non-Federal contribution.

The Committee has been concerned about the slow obligation rate for Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania NMP, Gettysburg NMP and Stones River NB. The Committee has provided additional funds in this bill for these three areas but the Committee strongly encourages these areas to obligate prior year funds in a more expeditious manner. The demands on the Committee are high to provide additional dollars to other National Park units that have similar land acquisition needs.

The Committee is supportive of the efforts of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians to enter into a land exchange with the Great Smoky Mountains National Park for property known as Floyd Bottoms in Swain County, North Carolina. The Tribe will use the site to build a new school complex using their funds. The Committee urges the cooperation of the National Park Service to ensure the exchange with the Tribe takes place expeditiously. The Floyd Bottoms offers the only suitable site on which the Tribe can build their schools, and the exchange will serve to consolidate the reservation, which is presently divided by Floyd Bottoms.

Bill Language.—Bill language is recommended requiring that State grants be used solely for land acquisition.

The Committee continues to be concerned about several critical aspects of the South Florida Restoration Initiative. The primary concern is that, under current plans, when the restoration project is complete, the Secretary of the Interior will have no binding authority over how and when water is distributed to the Everglades ecosystem. Related to that concern is the issue of adequate water quality and quantity. The Committee has recommended bill language to address these problems as explained below.

The Secretary of the Interior, as the primary Federal official responsible for protecting and preserving the South Florida ecosystem, must play a key role in restoring and maintaining the Everglades. The Committee's recommended bill language requires the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior in developing, implementing and revising any regulations to allocate water made available from the Central and Southern Florida Project, including modifications to the project as proposed in the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan. This language is consistent with the Administration's proposal to authorize the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan. That proposal requires the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior in the programmatic regulations that provide for a process to identify the amount of water that is to be set aside, as a matter of Federal law, for the needs of the natural sys-

tem. The regulations allocating the water are key to ensuring that all project features that are implemented over the next 20–30 years will achieve the goals of the Comprehensive Plan. The result must be a restored and healthy ecosystem, which includes Federal parks and refuges in the region. The Secretary of the Interior is the critical Federal official responsible for ensuring that the negative impacts on the ecosystem, caused by the operation of the Central and Southern Florida Project over the last 50 years, are corrected.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$813,376,000
Budget estimate, 2001	895,379,000
Recommended, 2001	816,676,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	+3,300,000
Budget estimate, 2001	−78,703,000

The Committee recommends $816,676,000 for surveys, investigations, and research, a decrease of $78,703,000 from the budget request and an increase of $3,300,000 above the 2000 enacted level.

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

	FY 2000 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
	(in thousands of dollars)			
National Mapping Program				
National data collection and integration	56,330	67,327	52,430	-3,900
Earth science information management and delivery	34,270	36,911	34,270	---
Geographic research and applications	36,117	51,044	36,117	---
Subtotal, National Mapping Program	126,717	155,282	122,817	-3,900
Geologic Hazards, Resource and Processes				
Geologic hazards assessments	69,111	73,236	70,361	+1,250
Geologic landscape and coastal assessments	65,435	77,189	67,435	+2,000
Geologic resource assessments	76,676	74,384	73,476	-3,200
Subtotal, Geologic Hazards, Resource & Processes	211,222	224,809	211,272	+50
Water Resources Investigations				
Water resources assessment and research	91,037	90,355	91,037	---
Water data collection and management	29,167	39,275	30,897	+1,730
Federal-State program	60,553	62,879	60,553	---
Water resources research institutes	5,062	5,067	5,462	+400
Subtotal, Water Resources Investigations	185,819	197,576	187,949	+2,130
Biological Research				
Biological research and monitoring	113,232	123,430	116,452	+3,220
Biological information management and delivery	10,484	21,243	10,484	---
Cooperative research units	13,180	14,108	13,480	+300
Subtotal, Biological Research	136,896	158,781	140,416	+3,520
Science support	67,104	70,895	67,104	---
Facilities	85,618	88,036	87,118	+1,500
Total, United States Geological Survey	813,376	895,379	816,676	+3,300

National mapping program.—The Committee recommends $122,817,000 for the national mapping program, a decrease of $32,465,000 from the budget request and $3,900,000 below the 2000 enacted level including $3,400,000 from the Hazard Support System and $500,000 resulting from a transfer to the geologic landscape activity.

The Committee has maintained the Gateway to the Earth—Ohio pilot at the enacted level. However, within the funds provided for the Gateway to the Earth project the Committee directs that $200,000 be allocated to the Texas Natural Resources Information System, $150,000 to the Mississippi Space Commerce Initiative, $200,000 to the California Land Science Information Partnership, and $200,000 to the National Interagency Fire Center. With the inclusion of these groups, the Survey is taking the first steps in transforming the gateway to the earth from a pilot project into a national program.

The Committee has also maintained funding for hyperspectral remote sensing at the 2000 enacted level to continue ongoing research in and around Yellowstone National Park.

The Committee recommends a decrease of $3,400,000 from Hazard Support System and directs instead that this funding be used to address urgent research needs identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

The Committee is extremely concerned that the Survey, specifically the National Mapping Division, entered into a new contract for the continued development of the Hazard Support System without Committee knowledge and at the expense of existing programs and contracts. This type of action will not be tolerated. The Survey is expected to use the normal reprogramming procedures like all other bureaus. Further, the Survey is directed to report back to the Committee as soon as possible detailing what actions they have taken to meet fully their fiscal year 2000 commitments.

In the development of this new Hazard Support System, the Survey is directed to work in close cooperation with Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service fire program managers. Before the Committee allocates any future funds for development or deployment of this new system, the Survey will, at a minimum, need to demonstrate that: (1) this is a cost-effective program; (2) it provides additional coverage above and beyond what is currently being provided by the fire program; and (3) the system is capable of reducing long-term wildland fire expenditures. Finally, the National Academy of Sciences should review this new program before any deployment decisions are made.

Geologic hazards, resources and processes.—The Committee recommends $211,272,000 for geologic hazards, resources, and processes a decrease of $13,537,000 from the budget request and an increase of $50,000 above the 2000 enacted level, including increases above the 2000 level of $1,000,000 for earthquake hazards and $500,000 for volcano hazards as part of the real time hazards initiative, $500,000 for the cooperative geologic mapping program, $1,000,000 for a new coastal pilot program, and a $500,000 transfer from mapping, and decreases of $250,000 from the Hawaiian volcano program, $2,000,000 from the minerals at risk program, and $1,200,000 from the Nevada gold study.

The Committee has maintained funding for light distancing and ranging (LIDAR) technology at the 2000 enacted level to assist with the listing of Chinook Salmon and Summer Chum Salmon under the Endangered Species Act. These funds should be used in the Puget Sound region to contract for the continued mapping of drainage systems, stream systems, and to identify potentially unstable slopes.

The Committee has provided an increase of $1,000,000 above the enacted level for the Coastal and Marine Geology program to begin the process of developing a comprehensive multi-disciplinary coastal program within the Survey. As population growth expands along U.S. coasts, coastal ecosystems are impacted by urban, industrial, and agricultural development. These impacts have resulted in the degradation of Everglades coastal wetlands and Florida Bay, coral die-off, hypoxia and fish kills in the Gulf of Mexico, and imperiled marine mammals and sea turtle populations to name a few. The Committee directs that the Survey develop a coastal pilot program beginning with the Southeast region with a research agenda designed to address the most critical issues facing this region. The Committee recommends that this work be conducted towards the goals and objectives consistent with the discussion of "Future Program Emphasis" contained in the recently released National Academy review of the Survey's Coastal and Marine Geology program. The Survey should report back to the Committee as soon as possible detailing how it would allocate these funds among the growing list of coastal problems. In addition, the Committee also directs the Survey to develop a comprehensive national coastal program as part of the fiscal year 2002 budget.

As was the case last year, the Committee continues to believe that the Survey's highest hazards-related priority should be to continue to upgrade its various hazards monitoring networks, to acquire quality hazards information, and to engage in quality research. Therefore, the Committee has provided funding for the Survey's "Real Time Hazards" initiative.

The Committee encourages further collaborative research between the Survey and the University of Arizona in Tucson, concerning surficial geological processes.

Water resources investigations.—The Committee recommends $187,949,000 for water resources assessments and research a decrease of $9,627,000 from the budget request and an increase of $2,130,000 above the 2000 enacted level, including increases above the 2000 level of $1,730,000 for the Real Time Hazards initiative, and $400,000 for the water resources research institutes.

Biological research.—The Committee recommends $140,416,000 for biological research a decrease of $18,365,000 from the budget request and an increase of $3,520,000 above the 2000 enacted level, including increases from the 2000 level of $500,000 for the GAP program, $500,000 for amphibian research, $3,400,000 for high-priority research for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and $300,000 for the cooperative research units, and decreases of $180,000 from the Yukon salmon study, and $1,000,000 as a transfer to the facilities account.

The Committee has provided an additional $3,400,000 to conduct mission-critical science support for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The Fish and Wildlife Service has identified critical research

needs in areas such as species at risk, invasive species, inventory and monitoring protocols, and fisheries and aquatic resources. Combined with $550,000 in the Survey's base for the quick response program, this will establish a program parallel with the Natural Resources Preservation program that addresses the National Park Service's urgent science needs.

The Committee recognizes the importance of the work being accomplished through the National Gap Analysis program, and directs the Survey to allocate this funding increase towards the goal of expanding mapping coverage to the entire Unites States as quickly as possible.

Science support.—The Committee recommends $67,104,000 for science support, a decrease of $3,791,000 from the budget request and the same as the 2000 enacted level.

Facilities.—The Committee recommends $87,118,000 for facilities, a decrease of $918,000 from the budget request and $1,500,000 above the 2000 enacted level, including increases above the 2000 level of $1,000,000 as a transfer from biological research and monitoring and $500,000 to address the deteriorating conditions at the Wellsboro lab.

MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE

The Minerals Management Service is responsible for collecting, distributing, accounting and auditing revenues from mineral leases on Federal and Indian lands. In fiscal year 2001, MMS expects to collect and distribute about $6.2 billion from more than 80,000 active Federal and Indian leases.

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

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

ROYALTY AND OFFSHORE MINERALS MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$110,200,000
Budget estimate, 2001	134,128,000
Recommended, 2001	127,200,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	+17,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	−6,928,000

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

	FY 2000 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
	(in thousands of dollars)			
OCS Lands				
Leasing and environmental program	35,889	36,544	35,889	---
Resource evaluation	22,901	23,824	22,901	---
Regulatory program	42,214	43,181	42,214	---
Information management program	14,507	14,777	14,507	---
Subtotal, OCS Lands	115,511	118,326	115,511	---
Royalty Management				
Valuation and operations	39,303	40,102	39,303	---
Compliance	42,336	43,365	42,336	---
Indian allottee refunds	15	15	15	---
Program services office	2,708	2,775	2,708	---
Subtotal, Royalty Management	84,362	86,257	84,362	---
General Administration				
Executive direction	1,921	1,984	1,921	---
Policy and management improvement	3,860	4,488	3,860	---
Administrative operations	13,601	14,190	13,601	---
General support services	14,945	16,293	14,945	---
Subtotal, General Administration	34,327	36,955	34,327	---
Use of receipts	-124,000	-107,410	-107,000	+17,000
Total, Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management	110,200	134,128	127,200	+17,000

The Committee recommends $127,200,000 for royalty and offshore minerals management, a decrease of $6,928,000 from the budget request and an increase of $17,000,000 above the 2000 enacted level. The Committee recommendation includes an overall increase in appropriated funds due to a decline of $17,000,000 in excess receipts in the OCS lands activity.

The Committee has included bill language to enable the Department to proceed with its royalty-in-kind pilot programs. The Committee understands that it is the Department's intent that the Treasury shall continue to receive at least as much royalty income from the pilot programs as they would otherwise receive from a royalty-in-value program.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$6,118,000
Budget estimate, 2001	6,118,000
Recommended, 2001	6,118,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	0
Budget estimate, 2001	0

The Committee recommends $6,118,000, to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, to conduct oil spill research and financial responsibility and inspection activities associated with the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, Public Law 101–380. The Committee recommendation is equal to both the budget request and the fiscal year 2000 level.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM), through its regulation and technology account, regulates surface coal mining operations to ensure that the environment is protected during those operations and that the land is adequately reclaimed once mining is completed. The OSM accomplishes this mission by providing grants to those States that maintain their own regulatory and reclamation programs and by conducting oversight of State programs. Further, the OSM administers the regulatory programs in the States that do not have their own programs and on Federal and tribal lands.

Through its abandoned mine land (AML) reclamation fund account, the OSM provides environmental restoration at abandoned coal mines using tonnage-based fees collected from current coal production operations. In their unreclaimed condition these abandoned sites may endanger public health and safety or prevent the beneficial use of land and water resources.

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriation enacted, 2000	95,585,000
Budget estimate, 2001	97,801,000
Recommended, 2001	97,478,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	+1,893,000
Budget estimate, 2001	−323,000

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

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 2000 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Environmental restoration	150	157	157	+7
Environmental protection	72,049	73,442	73,119	+1,070
Technology development and transfer	11,491	11,846	11,846	+355
Financial management	521	537	537	+16
Executive direction	11,374	11,819	11,819	+445
Subtotal, Regulation and Technology	95,585	97,801	97,478	+1,893
Civil penalties	275	275	275	---
Total, Regulation and Technology	95,860	98,076	97,753	+1,893

The Committee recommends $97,753,000 for Regulation and technology, including the use of $275,000 in civil penalty collections, which is $323,000 below the request and $1,893,000 above the 2000 level. The increased funding will cover the OSM fixed cost increases and help the States with their fixed cost increases.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$195,873,000
Budget estimate, 2001	211,158,000
Recommended, 2001	197,873,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	+2,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	−13,285,000

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

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2000 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Environmental restoration	181,019	195,785	183,019	+2,000
Technology development and transfer	3,536	3,599	3,536	---
Financial management	5,205	5,414	5,205	---
Executive direction	6,113	6,360	6,113	---
Total, Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	195,873	211,158	197,873	+2,000

The Committee recommends $197,873,000 for the Abandoned mine reclamation fund, an increase of $2,000,000 above the 2000 funding level and $13,285,000 below the request. The Committee recognizes the great amount of reclamation work that remains to be done and has maintained the funding increase for this program which was provided last year. The Committee has continued the authority for the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative at a total of $8,000,000 and the minimum State funding level at $1,500,000. The Committee has not approved the Administration's request to insert bill language altering the formula for distributing the increased funding provided for AML activities. The Committee recognizes that the anthracite coal producing region has been disproportionately affected by the adverse effects of past coal mining practices and that acid mine drainage has damaged the Susquehanna River which flows into the Chesapeake Bay. The Committee also notes that additional funding beyond the normal Commonwealth of Pennsylvania basic abandoned mine land grant is needed to make a significant impact on this problem. The Committee has therefore provided an additional $2,000,000 to the Commonwealth to address reclamation and remediation needs in the anthracite region.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Bureau of Indian Affairs was created in 1824; its mission is founded on a government-to-government relationship and trust responsibility that results from treaties with Native groups. The Bureau delivers services to over one million Native Americans through 12 regional offices and 83 agency offices. In addition, the Bureau provides education programs to Native Americans through the operation of 115 day schools, 56 boarding schools, and 14 dormitories. Lastly, the Bureau administers more than 43 million acres of tribally owned land, and 11 million acres of individually owned land.

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$1,639,535,000
Budget estimate, 2001	1,795,010,000
Recommended, 2001	1,657,446,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	+17,911,000
Budget estimate, 2001	−137,564,000

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

	FY 2000 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
	(in thousands of dollars)			
Tribal Priority Allocations				
Tribal government	352,899	374,634	359,256	+6,357
Human services	149,511	165,964	140,691	-8,820
Education	50,867	52,662	49,382	-1,485
Public safety and justice	1,384	1,364	1,343	-41
Community development	39,698	43,963	38,190	-1,508
Resources management	54,595	55,321	53,878	-717
Trust services	28,605	43,723	36,400	+7,795
General administration	23,164	23,549	23,067	-97
Subtotal, Tribal Priority Allocations	700,723	761,180	702,207	+1,484
Other Recurring Programs				
Education				
School operations				
Forward-funded	401,010	439,132	406,010	+5,000
Other school operations	65,895	67,439	65,697	-198
Subtotal, School operations	466,905	506,571	471,707	+4,802
Continuing education	35,311	38,202	36,311	+1,000
Subtotal, Education	502,216	544,773	508,018	+5,802
Resources management	39,830	37,184	39,110	-720
Subtotal, Other Recurring Programs	542,046	581,957	547,128	+5,082
Non-Recurring Programs				
Tribal government	249	257	257	+8
Community development	---	2,000	---	---

Resources management	31,710	31,428	31,121	-589
Trust services	32,272	37,720	34,272	+2,000
Subtotal, Non-Recurring Programs	64,231	71,405	65,650	+1,419
Total, Tribal Budget System	1,307,000	1,414,542	1,314,985	+7,985
BIA Operations				
Central Office Operations				
Tribal government	3,068	2,607	2,568	-500
Human services	1,289	1,299	1,289	---
Community development	849	868	849	---
Resources management	3,371	3,427	3,371	---
Trust services	2,105	2,642	2,105	---
General administration				
Education program management	2,338	2,392	2,338	---
Other general administration	39,617	44,629	44,117	+4,500
Subtotal, General administration	41,955	47,021	46,455	+4,500
Subtotal, Central Office Operations	52,637	57,864	56,637	+4,000
Regional Office Operations				
Tribal government	1,424	1,365	1,343	-81
Human services	2,997	3,023	2,972	-25
Community development	829	823	805	-24
Resources management	3,225	3,307	3,243	+18
Trust services	9,568	23,543	15,483	+5,915
General administration	24,198	24,733	24,249	+51
Subtotal, Regional Office Operations	42,241	56,794	48,095	+5,854

	FY 2000 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
	(in thousands of dollars)			
Special Programs and Pooled Overhead				
Education	15,298	15,598	15,298	---
Public safety and justice	141,165	160,104	141,256	+91
Community development	4,142	5,053	4,142	---
Resources management	1,314	1,314	1,314	---
General administration	75,738	83,741	75,719	-19
Subtotal, Special Programs and Pooled Overhead	237,657	265,810	237,729	+72
Total, BIA Operations	332,535	380,468	342,461	+9,926
Total, Operation of Indian Programs	1,639,535	1,795,010	1,657,446	+17,911

The Committee recommends $1,657,446,000 for the operation of Indian programs, a decrease of $137,564,000 from the budget request and an increase of $17,911,000 above the fiscal year 2000 enacted level. The Committee agrees to all internal transfers by the BIA in the budget request. The Committee has provided increases above the enacted level to continue to fund the Administration's request to fix the long standing problems associated with management of the Indian trust funds.

Once again the Committee has not provided any funds for the Administration's Indian school bonding initiative. The Administration needs to seek enactment of the tax credit portion of this initiative through the legislative Committees of jurisdiction in House and Senate. Without the tax provisions, tribes have no authority to issue these types of school bonds. At such time as the tax provisions are enacted into law, the Committee will reconsider its decision not to provide funding for the school bonding initiative.

The Committee directs the Bureau of Indian Affairs to report on the delivery of services in Maverick County, Texas to the Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma and the Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas. The report should include the current level of services provided, the mechanisms by which the services are provided and any recommendations for improving delivery of services. The Committee expects the report to be completed by March 1, 2001.

Indian Gaming Commission.—The Committee is concerned that some Indian tribes may have violated the spirit of their trust relationships by locating Indian gambling facilities on property far removed from their reservation which they have acquired or hope to acquire through the land-in-trust process in areas where local communities do not support such gambling enterprises. Under the land-in-trust process Indians may acquire land and have it placed in trust by the Secretary and have it treated as "sovereign" Indian lands exempt from certain local regulations and laws. While the approval of the State governor is required before the Secretary can approve a land-in-trust proposal, no formal approval of local governments is required. The Committee is concerned by this situation and requests that the Secretary be sensitive to local concerns when considering such land-in-trust applications in the future. The views of all local government authorities directly affected by the application should be considered before an application is approved. Local authorities include the executive authority and legislative bodies of counties, towns and municipalities in which such gambling facilities are proposed to be located. The Committee notes that this concern is not about the right of Indian tribes to conduct such activities on traditional Indian reservation lands. Further, the Committee directs the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a review of the *after-acquired, non-contiguous,* land-in-trust process as it relates to gambling including all applications which have been considered or are being considered at this time, and report back with recommendations to deal with this problem.

Tribal priority allocations.—The Committee recommends $702,207,000 for tribal priority allocations, a decrease of $58,973,000 from the budget request and an increase of $1,484,000 above the 2000 enacted level, including increases from the 2000 level of $57,942,000 resulting from internal transfers, $3,500,000 for real estate services, $1,100,000 for real estate appraisals, and

$3,000,000 to address the probate backlog, and decreases of 57,058,000 resulting from internal transfers, and $7,000,000 from the housing improvement program.

The Committee finds itself in a position of being unable to fund all of the programs available to Indian Country through the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This occurs at a time when it is clear that the Bureau is in desperate need of additional funding for trust-related programs. There is no other agency in government that holds these trust land responsibilities. There are, however, other agencies that have legislative authority to provide services to Indian country. Therefore, the Committee has reduced the housing improvement program (HIP) by $7,000,000 with the understanding the Department of Housing and Urban Development has the responsibility to provide new homes while the funds remaining in the HIP program should be used for repairs and rehabilitation of housing only. No funds may be used for new housing construction.

The Committee once again directs that real estate services and real estate appraisal funds within Tribal Priority Allocations are not to be reprogrammed without Committee approval. Further, probate backlog reduction funds within Non-recurring Programs and land records improvement funds within Regional Office Operations are not available for transfer into the base budget of any tribe.

Within the road maintenance budget the Bureau should continue to fund the Inchelium Public Ferry on the Colville reservation.

Other recurring programs.—The Committee recommends $547,128,000 for other recurring programs, a decrease of $34,829,000 from the budget request and an increase of $5,082,000 above the 2000 enacted level, including increases from the 2000 level of $5,000,000 for school operation ISEP formula funds, and $1,000,000 for tribally controlled community colleges, and a decrease of $918,000 resulting from internal transfers.

Non-recurring programs.—The Committee recommends $65,650,000 for non-recurring programs, a decrease of $5,755,000 from the budget request and an increase of $1,419,000 above the 2000 enacted level, including increases above the 2000 level of $2,000,000 for real estate services and $8,000 resulting from transfers, and a decrease of $589,000 from the Gila River Farms project.

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

Central office operations.—The Committee recommends $56,637,000 for central office operations, a decrease of $1,227,000 from the budget request and an increase of $4,000,000 above the 2000 enacted level, including increases above the 2000 level of $4,000,000 for Bureau reorganization efforts as recommended by the National Academy of Public Administration, and $1,144,000 associated with internal transfers, and a decrease of $1,144,000 associated with internal transfers.

Regional office operations.—The Committee recommends $48,095,000 for regional office operations, a decrease of $8,699,000 from the budget request and an increase of $5,854,000 above the 2000 level, including increases from the 2000 level of $2,500,000 for real estate services, $2,400,000 for the land title records office, $1,000,000 for land records improvements, and $3,422,000 result-

ing from internal transfers, and a decrease of $3,468,000 resulting from internal transfers.

Special programs and pooled overhead.—The Committee recommends $237,729,000 for special programs and pooled overhead, a decrease of $28,081,000 from the budget request and an increase of $72,000 above the 2000 enacted level, including increases from the 2000 level of $91,000 resulting from internal transfers, and a decrease of $19,000 resulting from internal transfers.

In fiscal year 2001, the Bureau should continue to pay for and provide for current levels of service to the Office of Special Trustee (OST) for Information Resource Management systems and other contractual costs to support existing mainframe computers, licenses, and other costs similar to 2000. The Committee recognizes that BIA's IRM resources are limited and that system enhancements may be needed by both BIA and OST trust systems. The Committee expects that investments in information technology will be implemented in a coordinated and cost effective manner that ensures no duplication of resources between BIA and OST, particularly in the area of telecommunications.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$197,404,000
Budget estimate, 2001	365,912,000
Recommended, 2001	184,404,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	−13,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	−181,508,000

The Committee recommends $184,404,000 for construction, a decrease of $13,000,000 below the fiscal year 2000 level and $181,508,000 below the budget request.

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

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2000 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Education	133,199	300,499	120,199	-13,000
Public safety and justice	5,537	5,541	5,537	---
Resources management	50,573	50,645	50,573	---
General administration	2,165	2,171	2,165	---
Construction management	5,930	7,056	5,930	---
Total, Construction	197,404	365,912	184,404	-13,000

Education.—The Committee recommends $120,199,000 for education construction a decrease of $180,300,000 from the budget request and $13,000,000 below the 2000 enacted level. Replacement school construction is funded at $49,859,000 which is sufficient to phase in construction of the Tuba City Boarding School, AZ; the Second Mesa Day School, AZ; the Zia Day School, NM; Baca Thoreau Consolidated Community School, NM; Lummi Tribal School, WA; and Wingate Elementary School, NM. Within the education construction activity, employee housing and facilities improvement and repair are funded at the 2000 enacted level.

The Committee has continued the bill language related to implementing the process to award grants for construction of new schools or facilities improvement and repair projects in excess of $100,000. The language ensures that the Department can continue to implement the grant process while the permanent implementation process is under development in fiscal year 2001. The Committee expects the Department and the Bureau of Indian Affairs to continue to work cooperatively with the tribes in the development of a final implementation process. Given that the language is clear concerning negotiating the schedule of payments, the Committee has not continued the language limiting payments to two per year.

Public safety and justice.—The Committee recommends $5,537,000 for public safety and justice, the same as the 2000 enacted level and $4,000 below the budget request.

The Committee directs that no later than January 31, 2001 the Bureau submit a comprehensive assessment of the need to construct a juvenile detention facility for native American youth in the Pacific Northwest. The Bureau should include the merits and drawbacks of each potential location studied and an attempt to estimate inmate population by location.

Resources management.—The Committee recommends $50,573,000 for resources management, a decrease of $72,000 from the budget request and the same as the 2000 enacted level.

General administration and construction management.—The Committee recommends $8,095,000 for general administration and construction management, a decrease of $1,132,000 from the budget request and the same as the 2000 enacted level.

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$27,128,000
Budget estimate, 2001	34,026,000
Recommended, 2001	34,026,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	+6,898,000
Budget estimate, 2001	0

The Committee recommends $34,026,000 for Indian land and water claim settlements and miscellaneous payments to Indians, the same as the budget request and an increase of $6,898,000 above the 2000 enacted level, including $626,000 for White Earth, $251,000 for Hoopa-Yurok, $24,883,000 for the Ute settlement, $142,000 for Pyramid Lake, $8,000,000 for Rocky Boys, and $124,000 for Walker River.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$4,985,000
Budget estimate, 2001	6,008,000
Recommended, 2001	4,985,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	0
Budget estimate, 2001	−1,023,000

The Committee recommends $4,985,000 for the Indian guaranteed loan program account a decrease of $1,023,000 from the budget request and the same as the 2000 enacted level.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

INSULAR AFFAIRS

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

The Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) was established on August 4, 1995 through Secretarial Order No. 3191 which also abolished the former Office of Territorial and International Affairs. The OIA has important responsibilities to help the United States government fulfill its responsibilities to the four U.S. territories of Guam, American Samoa, U.S. Virgin Islands and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands (CNMI) and also the three freely associated States: the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) and the Republic of Palau. The permanent and trust fund payments to the territories and the compact nations provide substantial financial resources to these governments.

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$70,171,000
Budget estimate, 2001	73,891,000
Recommended, 2001	69,471,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	−700,000
Budget estimate, 2000	−4,420,000

The Committee recommends $69,471,000 for assistance to territories, $700,000 below the fiscal year 2000 level and $4,420,000 below the budget request.

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

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 2000 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Territorial Assistance				
Office of Insular Affairs	4,095	4,395	4,395	+300
Technical assistance	8,661	6,661	7,661	-1,000
Maintenance assistance fund	2,300	2,300	2,300	---
Brown tree snake	2,350	2,350	2,350	---
Insular management controls	1,491	1,491	1,491	---
Coral reef initiative	500	500	500	---
Subtotal, Territorial Assistance	19,397	17,697	18,697	-700
American Samoa				
Operations grants	23,054	23,054	23,054	---
Northern Marianas				
Covenant grants	27,720	33,140	27,720	---
Total, Assistance to Territories	70,171	73,891	69,471	-700

Territorial Assistance.—The Committee recommends $18,697,000, $1,000,000 above the request and $700,000 below the 2000 level. The Committee continues to feel that the small, focused grants awarded through the technical assistance program are some of the most cost-effective ways of helping the territories and freely associated states. The Committee disagrees with the Administration's proposal to guide increased technical assistance funding solely to the Virgin Islands. Increased technical assistance funding should be used for priority efforts which stress financial management and control for any of the territories or the freely associated States. The Committee has provided $700,000 within the technical assistance funding as a direct payment to the Prior Service Trust Fund which provides benefits owed to former individuals who worked for the Department of Navy, the Department of the Interior and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Government during the period 1944 through 1968. These Prior Service Trust Funds may not be used for administrative purposes.

The Committee provides up to $300,000 within territorial assistance to assist the Virgin Islands to repay previous emergency loans. Under the terms of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, as amended, discretionary agency action to forgive a portion of a borrower's obligation to make principal or interest payments on a direct loan constitutes a modification of such direct loan, and requires an appropriation to cover the cost of such modification. Of the amounts made available for technical assistance, up to $300,000 may be transferred to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to cover the cost of FEMA's forgiveness of a portion of the interest which accrues on Community Disaster Loan Program Account 841 during the period of FEMA's forbearance on the collection of periodic payments from the Government of the Virgin Islands on such Account.

The Committee is encouraged by work on the brown tree snake, and has maintained the increases previously provided. The Committee encourages the Department to work diligently with the Marine Resources Pacific Consortium coordinated by the University of Guam to enhance management and preservation of coral reefs among the Pacific Islands of the CNMI, Guam, American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Palau and the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

American Samoa.—The Committee recommends $23,054,000, which is equal to the request and the 2000 level for operations grants. The Committee is still very concerned about continuing fiscal problems in American Samoa. The Committee encourages the American Samoa government to take decisive action to control its costs and payroll, and enhance its revenues in accordance with the previous recommendations and any new financial recovery plan that may be developed as a result of the tobacco loan program provided last year. The Committee expects the Governor of American Samoa and the Secretary of the Interior to complete an MOU, which clearly stipulates fiscal and operational reforms and cost reductions with clear benchmarks. If this is not completed and implemented by the time the Committee considers the fiscal year 2002 Interior appropriations bill, the Committee will seriously consider reducing the next American Samoa government operations appropriation. The Committee also notes the continued mandatory Cov-

enant grant funding of $10,140,000 for American Samoa capital construction. The Committee directs the OIA to see that the American Samoa government provides the Committee with a comprehensive report describing its capital construction efforts when the Department submits its next budget justification.

Northern Mariana Islands/Covenant grants.—The Committee recommends $27,720,000 for CNMI covenant grants, which is equal to the 2000 level and $5,420,000 below the request. The Committee is not able to fund the Administration's request to provide $10,000,000 to Guam for Compact impact aid. The Committee defers any changes to mandatory expenditures pending further analysis of the Administration's request. The Committee is encouraged by the recent accomplishments of the CNMI in implementing its capital improvement program. The Committee encourages the CNMI to enhance efforts to provide fair treatment of guest workers and to continue its labor and immigration initiative in earnest.

Guam.—The Committee notes the $4,580,000 payment to Guam using Covenant grant funds is to address the impact resulting from the implementation of the Compact of Free Association. The Committee strongly encourages the government of Guam to work closely with its legislature in allocating these impact funds. The OIA should report to the Committee by March 31, 2001 on the use of Compact impact aid by the Guam government and discuss the merits of making the use of future Compact impact payments to Guam subject to the approval of the Guam legislature. The Committee is concerned about the results of recent Inspector General audits which demonstrate poor financial practices by the government of Guam. The Committee requests that the OIA obtain thorough reports from the government of Guam on how it expects to comply with recent OIG audits, such as the misuse of Department of Defense contract funds by the Guam Department of Education.

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$20,311,000
Budget estimate, 2001	20,545,000
Recommended, 2001	20,745,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	+434,000
Budget estimate, 2001	+200,000

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

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2000 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Compact of Free Association - Federal services.....	7,120	7,354	7,354	+234
Mandatory payments - program grant assistance.....	12,000	12,000	12,000	---
Enewetak support.....	1,191	1,191	1,391	+200
Total, Compact of Free Association.....	20,311	20,545	20,745	+434

The Committee recommends $20,745,000 for the compact of free association, $200,000 above the request and $434,000 above the 2000 level. The Committee has provided a $200,000 increase to the Enewetak support payment to offset partially the reduction in buying power which has occurred over the past several years. The Committee is encouraged by the agricultural program at Enewetak atoll but realizes more time is needed before substantial food is produced on restored farmland. The OIA and the State Department negotiators are encouraged to provide the Committee semi-annual updates on the status of Compact negotiations with the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$62,706,000
Budget estimate, 2001	64,469,000
Recommended, 2001	62,406,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	−300,000
Budget estimate, 2001	−2,063,000

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

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2000 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Departmental direction	11,607	11,941	11,607	---
Management and coordination	22,668	24,248	22,668	---
Hearings and appeals	8,007	8,288	8,007	---
Central services	19,579	19,104	19,579	---
Bureau of Mines workers compensation/unemployment	845	888	545	-300
Total, Departmental Management	62,706	64,469	62,406	-300

The Committee recommends $62,406,000 for salaries and expenses, a reduction of $300,000 below the enacted level, and $2,063,000 below the budget request.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$40,196,000
Budget estimate, 2001	43,952,000
Recommended, 2001	40,196,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	0
Budget estimate, 2001	−3,756,000

The Committee recommends $40,196,000, the same as the enacted level and $3,756,000 below the budget request.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$26,086,000
Budget estimate, 2001	28,859,000
Recommended, 2001	26,086,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	0
Budget estimate, 2001	−2,773,000

The Committee recommends $26,086,000, the same as the enacted level and a reduction of $2,773,000 below the budget request.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$90,025,000
Budget estimate, 2001	82,628,000
Recommended, 2001	82,428,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	−7,597,000
Budget estimate, 2001	−200,000

The Committee recommends $82,428,000 for the office of the special trustee for American Indians a decrease of $7,597,000 from the 2000 enacted level and $200,000 below the budget request. The Committee has provided $1,992,000 for executive direction and $80,436,000 for program operations, support and improvements.

INDIAN LAND CONSOLIDATION

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$5,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	12,501,000
Recommended, 2001	5,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	0
Budget estimate, 2001	−7,501,000

The Committee recommends $5,000,000 for Indian land consolidation, the same as the 2000 enacted level and $7,501,000 below the budget request.

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

The purpose of the Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund is to provide the basis for claims against responsible parties for the restoration of injured natural resources. Assessments ultimately will lead to the restoration of injured resources and reimbursement for reasonable assessment costs from responsible parties through negotiated settlements or other legal actions. Operating on a "polluter pays" principle, the program anticipates recovering over $43 million in receipts in fiscal year 2001, with the vast majority to be used for the restoration of injured resources. The program works to restore sites ranging in size from small town landfills to the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill of 1989 in Alaska.

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

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$5,374,000
Budget estimate, 2001	5,403,000
Recommended, 2001	5,374,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	0
Budget estimate, 2001	−29,000

The Committee recommends $5,374,000 for the natural resource damage assessment fund, which is equal to the fiscal year 2000 level and $29,000 below the budget request.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The Committee recommends continuing several provisions carried in previous bills as follows. Sections 101 and 102 provide for emergency transfer authority with the approval of the Secretary. Section 103 provides for warehouse and garage operations and for reimbursement for those services. Section 104 provides for vehicle and other services. Section 105 provides for uniform allowances. Section 106 provides for twelve-month contracts. Sections 107 through 110 prohibit the expenditure of funds for Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) leasing activities in certain areas. These OCS provisions are addressed under the Minerals Management Service in this report. Section 111 limits the investment of Federal funds by tribes and tribal organizations to obligations of the United States or obligations insured by the United States. Section 112 prohibits the National Park Service from reducing recreation fees for non-local travel through any park unit.

Section 113 makes permanent a provision carried last year permitting the retention of rebates from credit card services for deposit to the Departmental Working Capital Fund.

Section 114 continues a provision permitting the transfer of funds between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Office of Special Trustee for American Indians for the Trust Management Improvement Project High Level Implementation Plan.

Section 115 makes permanent a provision carried last year permitting the retention of proceeds from agreements and leases at

the Fort Baker, Golden Gate National Recreation Area for preservation, restoration, operation, maintenance, interpretation and related activities.

Section 116 requires the renewal of grazing permits and leases by the Bureau of Land Management until the Secretary completes processing of the permit or lease application.

Section 117 continues a provision allowing the hiring of administrative law judges to address the Indian probate backlog.

Section 118 permits the redistribution of tribal priority allocation and tribal base funds to alleviate funding inequities.

Section 119 continues a provision carried last year, under Title III placing a limitation on establishment of a Kankakee National Wildlife Refuge in Indiana and Illinois that is inconsistent with the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers' efforts to control flooding and siltation in that area.

Section 120 renames the Great Marsh Trail at the Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge in Virginia as the "Joseph V. Gartlan, Jr. Great Marsh Trail".

Section 121 continues a provision carried last year requiring the allocation of Bureau of Indian Affairs postsecondary schools funds consistent with unmet needs.

Section 122 prohibits the use of funds by the Fish and Wildlife Service to establish a National Wildlife Refuge in the Yolo Bypass of California.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

The U.S. Forest Service manages 192 million acres of public lands for multiple use Nationwide, including lands in 44 States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The Forest Service administers a wide variety of programs, including forest and rangeland research, State and private forestry assistance, wildfire suppression and fuels reduction, cooperative forest health programs, and human resource programs. The National Forest System (NFS) includes 155 National forests, 20 National grasslands, 20 National recreation areas, a National tallgrass prairie, 4 National monuments, and 9 land utilization projects. The NFS is managed for multiple use, including timber production, recreation, wilderness, minerals, grazing, fish and wildlife habitat management, and soil and water conservation.

The Committee has made several changes to enhance accountability and increase Congressional involvement with Forest Service management of funds. In addition, the Committee has developed, following extensive consultation, a new budget structure for the national forest system and the capital improvement and maintenance accounts. The details of these changes are discussed below under the individual account headings. The Committee remains very concerned that too much funding is taken off-the-top for various headquarters-driven initiatives and special projects, all to the detriment of vital on-the-ground conservation and public service activities. The Forest Service needs to evaluate carefully its allocation of funds to the various levels of the organization. The Committee ex-

pects reforms that would link budget formulation and allocation to local forest plan derived programs of work. Further, the Committee is seriously concerned that the present allocation process results in remixing and reprioritizing funds before ultimately reaching the national forest level for accomplishment of work intended by the Congress. As discussed in detail by the GAO and the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA), a missing link is strong and effective performance measurement and evaluation.

The Committee has included two significant budgetary changes that it expects will facilitate the Administration's promise to improve overall agency accountability and facilitate Congressional oversight. These changes have a direct effect on the Committee display of the fiscal year 2000 enacted amount. First, the Committee concurs with the Administration's proposed adjustments for "Primary Purpose" and fully expects the agency to deliver on its promise to improve agency accountability by providing for consistent expenditure of funds based on national standards which result in charging expenditures to a single budget line item based on an activity's "primary purpose." The Committee directs that these accounting changes are in fact work neutral as promised by the Forest Service, so that all fiscal year 2000 timber and recreation targets directed by the Congress are achieved. Second, the Committee agrees to the proposal to eliminate the general administration funding activity. As discussed in previous Senate and House Committee reports and the NAPA report, this activity code was not useful for cost containment or accountability. The Committee has agreed to this change and directs the agency to provide detailed explanations and displays of indirect costs, and adhere consistently to standard accounting definitions determined by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board.

The following table displays the effects of implementing the primary purpose accounting principle and the appropriate general administration adjustments. The adjusted fiscal year 2000 levels are used as the basis for all comparisons in this Committee report. The table also displays the fixed cost increases, essentially the impact of inflation, by budget activity.

[Dollars in thousands]

Activity	Original FY 2000 enacted	FY 2000 primary purpose adjust.	FY 2000 general admin. adjust.	Adjusted FY 2000 enacted to date	FY 2001 fixed costs	Budget request
Research	202,510	−2,363	17,547	217,694	7,272	231,008
State and Private Forestry:						
Forest Health Federal Lands	38,782	−709	2,230	40,303	1,080	41,724
Forest Health Cooperative Lands	21,850	−181	103	21,772	139	21,118
Forest Resource Info & Analysis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0
State Fire Assistance	24,733	−911	107	23,929	113	30,006
Volunteer Fire Assistance	3,250	−11	1	3,240	0	2,498
Forest Stewardship	29,398	−937	1,372	29,833	621	29,407
Stewardship Incentives	0	0	0	0	0	3,250
Forest Legacy Program	24,972	−64	25	24,933	47	59,768
Urban and Community Forestry	31,265	−527	158	30,896	125	39,471
Economic Action Programs	20,104	−192	286	20,198	67	17,267
Pacific Northwest Assistance	7,991	−373	238	7,856	54	6,822
International Forestry	(3500)	.....	.....	(3500)	0	10,000

[Dollars in thousands]

Activity	Original FY 2000 enacted	FY 2000 primary purpose adjust.	FY 2000 general admin. adjust.	Adjusted FY 2000 enacted to date	FY 2001 fixed costs	Budget request
Total—State and Private Forestry	202,345	−3,905	4,520	202,960	2,246	261,331
National Forest System:						
Land Management Planning	39,738	5,365	5,064	50,167	2,021	77,957
Inventory and Monitoring	87,771	39,459	11,096	138,326	3,525	193,002
Vegetation & watershed mgmt	155,942	−7,454	17,514	166,002	4,582	171,379
Wildlife & Fish habitat Mgmt	108,211	−6,752	13,398	114,857	3,971	135,542
Recreation, Heritage & wilderness	197,562	−20,930	27,232	203,864	8,318	249,348
Forest Products	223,029	−21,757	36,619	237,891	7,253	230,417
Grazing Management	28,792	−916	4,955	32,831	1,025	32,892
Landownership Mgmt	62,609	12,218	7,738	82,565	1,433	73,297
Minerals and Geology Mgmt	36,956	4,154	5,062	46,172	1,273	49,899
Law Enforcement Operations	66,847	1,039	2,025	69,911	1,847	72,838
General Administration	248,362	−4,517	−243,845	0	7,109	0
Land between the Lakes NRA	5,365	0	0	5,365	0	0
Total—National Forest System	1,261,184	−91	−113,142	1,147,951	42,357	1,286,571
Wildland Fire Management:						
Preparedness	359,840	3,085	45,843	408,768	8,409	404,343
Fire Operations	200,687	482	7,719	208,888	3,019	216,029
Land between the Lakes NRA	300	0	0	300	0	0
Emergency Conting. (non-add)	90,000	0	90,000	90,000	0	150,000
Total—Wildland Fire Management	560,827	3,567	143,562	617,956	11,428	620,372
Capital Improvement & Maintenance:						
Facilities	134,075	12,429	7,144	153,648	1,477	144,797
Roads	211,778	−12,592	20,448	219,634	3,551	217,853
Trails	49,841	3,718	8,802	62,361	1,270	62,264
Land Between the Lakes NRA	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0
Total—Cap. Improv. & Maint	396,894	3,555	36,394	436,843	6,298	424,914
Land Acquisition:						
Acquisitions	67,510	.....	.....	67,510	0	118,000
Acquisition Management	8,492	−786	1,119	8,825	301	8,265
Cash equalization	1,500	.....	.....	1,500	.....	1,500
Emergency acquisition	1,500	.....	.....	1,500	.....	1,500
Wilderness protection	500	.....	.....	500	.....	1,000
Total—Land Acquisition	79,502	−786	1,119	79,835	301	130,265
Other Appropriations:						
Land Acquisition—Special Acts	1,069	−1	0	1,068	0	0
Land Acquisition—Exchanges	210	24	0	234	0	0
Range Betterment Fund	3,300	0	0	3,300	0	0
Gifts, Donations & Bequests	92	0	0	92	0	92
Southeast AK Assistance Fund	22,000	0	0	22,000	0	0
Subsistence Uses—Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	5,500
Total—Other Appropriations	26,671	23	0	26,694	0	5,592
Total—Discretionary Appropriations without emergency	2,729,933	0	0	2,729,933	69,902	2,960,053
Total with Emergency	2,819,933	0	0	2,819,933	69,902	3,110,053

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Research and development sponsors basic and applied scientific research. This research should provide both credible and relevant

knowledge about forests and rangelands and new technologies that can be used to sustain the health, productivity, and diversity of private and public lands to meet the needs of present and future generations. Research is conducted across the U.S. through six research stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, and the International Institute of Tropical Forestry in Puerto Rico as well as cooperative research efforts with many of the Nation's universities. The Committee stresses that this research and development should support all of the Nation's forests and rangelands and that technology transfer and practical applications are vital.

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$217,694,000
Budget estimate, 2001	231,008,000
Recommended, 2001	224,966,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	+7,272,000
Budget estimate, 2001	−6,042,000

The Committee recommends $224,966,000 for forest and rangeland research, $6,042,000 below the budget request and $7,272,000 above the 2000 funding level. The Committee held an oversight hearing this year on the effectiveness and mission of Forest Service research and development. The Committee stresses the need for collaborative research with land managing agencies, private and public forest managers, and especially, universities. The funding allocation covers the 2000 research program and provides an increase for uncontrolled cost increases. This funding maintains the forest inventory and analysis (FIA) funding at the 2000 level plus fixed cost increases. The State and private forestry appropriation includes $5,000,000 in new funds for a cost-share program to accelerate the FIA program in those states providing matching funds or in-kind services. The Committee continues the "CROP" project on the Colville National Forest at the $200,000 level. The Coweeta ecological research site funding should be no less than the previous year's funding level, plus fixed costs.

The Committee remains concerned about the cost and efficiency of the consolidation of the former Intermountain Research Station with the Rocky Mountain Research Station in Fort Collins, Colorado, as well as the impact on scientific research on the ground. The Committee is concerned that at the same time that research projects are being cut throughout the former Intermountain Station, requests are being made of the Congress to provide additional funding for costs associated with the new buildings for the Rocky Mountain Headquarters in Fort Collins. The Committee is concerned that four NFS regions may be too large of an area for one station to effectively manage or to give proper attention to local research requirements. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary of Agriculture to re-examine the consolidation of the Intermountain and Rocky Mountain Research Stations and report back to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within nine months of enactment on options to de-consolidate the station back into two separate research units. The report should include specific comparisons of the fixed overhead costs prior to consolidation, what those costs are now, and what they might be with deconsolidation. This should include a direct comparison between administrative staffs that were formerly shared with Region 4 and what those same Rocky Mountain Station staffs cost now, as well

as the percent of appropriated funds spent on overhead costs for the past 5 years, to include the 2 years prior to consolidation (1996–1997) and the 3 years since (1998–2000). In addition, the report should include impacts to specific research projects and dollars spent on those research projects over the same 5-year period within the current Rocky Mountain Station area and consider the benefits of collocating research units with NFS regional offices in Ogden, UT and Lakewood, CO.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Through cooperative programs with State and local governments, forest industry, conservation organizations, and private landowners, the Forest Service supports the protection and management of the nearly 500 million acres of non-federal forests in the country. Technical and financial assistance is offered to improve fire management; control insects and disease; improve harvesting, processing and monitoring of forest products; and stimulate stewardship of private forests through planning, reforestation and timber stand improvement. The Forest Service provides special expertise and disease suppression for all Federal and tribal lands, as well as cooperative assistance with the States for State and private lands.

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$202,960,000
Budget estimate, 2001	261,331,000
Recommended, 2001	197,337,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	−5,623,000
Budget estimate, 2001	−63,994,000

The Committee recommends $197,337,000 for State and private forestry, $63,994,000 below the budget request and $5,623,000 below the 2000 funding level.

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

	FY 2000 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
	(in thousands of dollars)			
Forest Health Management				
Federal lands forest health management	40,303	41,724	41,383	+1,080
Cooperative lands forest health management	21,772	21,118	22,411	+639
Subtotal, Forest Health Management	62,075	62,842	63,794	+1,719
Cooperative Fire Assistance				
State fire assistance	23,929	30,006	25,000	+1,071
Volunteer fire assistance	3,240	2,498	5,000	+1,760
Subtotal, Cooperative Fire Assistance	27,169	32,504	30,000	+2,831
Cooperative Forestry				
Forest stewardship	29,833	29,407	31,454	+1,621
Stewardship incentives program	---	3,250	---	---
Forest legacy program	24,933	59,768	10,000	-14,933
Urban and community forestry	30,896	39,471	31,521	+625
Economic action programs	20,198	17,267	14,246	-5,952
Pacific Northwest assistance programs	7,856	6,822	6,822	-1,034
Forest resource information and analysis	---	---	5,000	+5,000
Subtotal, Cooperative Forestry	113,716	155,985	99,043	-14,673
International forestry	(3,500)	10,000	4,500	+4,500
Total, State and Private Forestry	202,960	261,331	197,337	-5,623

Forest health management.—The Committee recommends $63,794,000 for forest health management, $952,000 above the request and $1,719,000 above the 2000 funding level for these activities. The Committee reiterates its concern with forest health in the broad sense; the funding level for Federal lands forest health management maintains previous funding increases and fully funds fixed cost increases as well as requested program increases. It is vital that the Forest Service provide all Federal land managers with quality, timely insect and disease expertise, inventories, and where needed, control so as to protect Federal lands and investments and also protect neighboring private, tribal or State lands. The Committee directs the Forest Service to keep insect and disease risk maps up-to-date and provide the Congress with updated maps at least on a semi-annual basis.

The Committee recommends $22,411,000 for cooperative lands forest health management, $1,293,000 above the request and $639,000 above the 2000 funding level. Funding for the cooperative lands forest health management activity should fully fund the Slow-the-spread gypsy moth program and provides a $500,000 additional allocation for work to control and manage the Asian longhorned beetle.

Cooperative fire protection.—The Committee recommends $30,000,000 for cooperative fire protection, $2,831,000 above the 2000 funding level and $2,504,000 below the budget request for these activities. The Committee recommends an increase of $1,071,000 for State fire assistance above the 2000 funding level. The Committee recognizes and applauds the successful partnership of the Forest Service and the States at wildfire management. The Committee has more than doubled the administration's requested allocation to the volunteer fire assistance program to a funding level of $5,000,000. Volunteers not only provide vital assistance to their home districts, but it is in the Federal interest to have these firefighters equipped with compatible gear so they can be effective members of multi-agency wildfire teams during emergencies.

Cooperative forestry.—The Committee recommends $99,043,000 for cooperative forestry, $56,942,000 below the budget request and $14,673,000 below the 2000 funding level. The Committee recommends $31,454,000 for forest stewardship, $1,621,000 above the 2000 funding level and $2,047,000 above the request. This provides full funding for fixed cost increases, the budget request, and an increase above the request of $500,000 for activities in the New York City watershed and maintains the Chesapeake Bay watershed program at $500,000. The Committee has inadequate resources to fund the stewardship incentives program at this time. The Committee does not have the resources available to expand greatly the forest legacy program as has been requested. The forest legacy program is allocated $10,000,000, a substantial increase to the 1999 and earlier year funding levels. The Committee directs the Forest Service to allocate forest legacy funding to those projects which enhance Federal lands, Federal investments or complement past Federal assistance efforts. States should be prepared to explain and justify projects before Federal funding is provided. The Committee recommends $31,521,000 for the urban and community forestry activity, $625,000 above the 2000 funding level and $7,950,000 below the request. This recommendation includes $250,000 to support the

Northeastern Pennsylvania community forestry program. The Committee is concerned about the Inspector General's recent report documenting questionable practices, fraud, waste and abuse in the urban resources partnership program. The Committee has included bill language implementing a one-year moratorium on the use of any funds for this program in a similar manner to that proposed by the House agriculture appropriations subcommittee.

The Committee is aware of the 1993 U.S. Forest Service study on the Highlands region in New Jersey. The Committee is encouraged by this initial effort and urges the Forest Service to work with the States of New Jersey and New York to update this study to include a multi-state approach to preserving the Highlands region.

The Committee has provided $5,000,000 within the Cooperative forestry account for a new effort, Forest resource information and analysis. These funds should be used to implement a cost-share effort in partnership with the State foresters and others to enhance the forest inventory and analysis program, which is managed within the forest research and development branch. This funding increase should help implement a recently signed MOU between the Forest Service and the National Association of State Foresters. The funds should be used to accelerate the inventory cycle time and should be used in those States which can provide cost-shares of funds or in-kind services.

The Committee recommends $14,246,000 for economic action programs, $3,021,000 below the request and $5,952,000 below the 2000 level. The Committee has been provided no clear explanation for the request to transfer $6,000,000 from the economic action program to the USDA Rural Business Cooperative Service. Once again, the Committee reiterates that requests of this nature should be referred to the proper appropriations subcommittee.

Within the economic action program the Committee recommends the following distribution of funds:

Program component	2001 request ($000)	2001 Committee recommendation
Economic recovery base program	3,642	3,642
4 Corners forestry	250	500
Graham County, NC econ. plan	0	10
Subtotal econ recov.	3,892	4,152
Rural development base program	2,192	2,192
NE & Midwest allocation	381	2,000
4 Corners forestry	250	500
Hawaii training	100	0
NY City watershed	150	300
Subtotal rural dev.	3,073	4,992
Forest products conservation and recycling:		
FPCR base	1,080	1,080
Wood Educ. & Res. Center, WV	2,300	0
Subtotal forest prod cons. & recy.	3,380	1,080
Wood in transportation	922	922
Smart growth loans	6,000	0
Programs subtotal	17,267	11,146
Special projects:		
NY City watershed	0	500
Brevard College, NC Cradle of Forestry envir. ed.	0	300
Columbia River Gorge NSA Mosier Beach facilities	0	500
Lake Tahoe erosion grants	0	1,500

Program component	2001 request ($000)	2001 Committee recommendation
Univ. WA landscape ecology	0	300
Subtotal special projects	0	3,100
Total Economic Action	17,267	14,246

The Committee recommends $6,822,000 for the Pacific Northwest Assistance programs as requested, a decrease of $1,034,000 from the 2000 level. This funding includes $500,000 to continue the University of Washington and Washington State University technology transfer extension activities begun last year. The Committee encourages the Forest Service to consider funding grant requests for economic development coming from communities adversely impacted by the recent Presidential declaration of a Giant Sequoia National Monument in California.

International forestry.—The Committee has provided specific funding for international forestry program activities as requested in order to depict clearly the budgetary implications of this activity. International forestry is provided $4,500,000, $5,500,000 below the request and $1,000,000 above the funding level which was allowed in fiscal year 2000. The Committee is encouraged by the successful partnerships in the international program and expects the increased funding to be allocated to invasive species control and management and migratory species habitat conservation. These international forestry program activities should focus on efforts which have end results that include benefits to domestic forest conditions and the American public.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Within the National Forest System, which covers 192 million acres, there are 51 Congressionally designated areas, including 20 National recreation areas, and 7 National scenic areas. The NFS includes a substantial amount of the Nation's softwood inventory. More than 9,000 farmers and ranchers pay for permits to graze cattle, horses, sheep and goats on 74 million acres of grassland, open forests, and other forage-producing acres of the National forest system. Recreational use of National forest land amounted to approximately 859 million visits in 1997. The NFS includes over 133,087 miles of trails and 23,000 developed facilities, including 4,389 campgrounds, 58 major visitor centers, and about one-half of the Nation's ski-lift capacity. Wilderness areas cover 35 million acres, nearly two-thirds of the wilderness in the contiguous 48 States. The Forest Service also has major habitat management responsibilities for more than 3,000 species of wildlife and fish, and 10,000 plant species and provides important habitat and open space for over 300 threatened or endangered species. Half of the Nation's big game and coldwater fish habitat, including salmon and steelhead, is located on National forest system lands and waters. In addition, in the 16 western States, where the water supply is sometimes critically short, about 55 percent of the total annual yield of water is from National forest system lands.

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$1,147,951,000
Budget estimate, 2001	1,286,571,000
Recommended, 2001	1,207,545,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	+59,594,000
Budget estimate, 2001	−79,026,000

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

	FY 2000 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
	(in thousands of dollars)			
Land management planning	50,167	77,957	52,188	+2,021
Inventory and monitoring	138,326	193,002	141,851	+3,525
Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness				
Recreation management	156,922	197,204	---	-156,922
Wilderness management	31,803	37,507	---	-31,803
Heritage resources	15,139	14,637	---	-15,139
Recreation, heritage and wilderness	---	---	229,282	+229,282
Subtotal, Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness	203,864	249,348	229,282	+25,418
Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management				
Wildlife habitat management	36,097	42,043	---	-36,097
Inland fish habitat management	23,343	27,290	---	-23,343
Anadromous fish habitat management	25,416	29,844	---	-25,416
TE&S species habitat management	30,001	36,365	---	-30,001
Wildlife and fish habitat management	---	---	120,828	+120,828
Subtotal, Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management	114,857	135,542	120,828	+5,971
Rangeland Management				
Grazing management	32,831	32,892	---	-32,831
Rangeland vegetation management	32,263	39,602	---	-32,263
Subtotal, Rangeland Management	65,094	72,494	---	-65,094
Grazing management	---	---	33,856	+33,856
Forestland Management				
Timber sales management	237,891	220,417	---	-237,891
Forestland vegetation management	68,183	62,406	---	-68,183
Forest health stewardship	---	10,000	---	---
Subtotal, Forestland Management	306,074	292,823	---	-306,074

Forest products	---	---	245,144	+245,144
Soil, Water and Air Management				
Soil, water and air operations	30,102	29,223	---	-30,102
Watershed improvements	35,454	40,148	---	-35,454
Subtotal, Soil, Water and Air Management	65,556	69,371	---	-65,556
Vegetation and watershed management	---	---	176,984	+176,984
Minerals and geology management	46,172	49,899	47,445	+1,273
Landownership Management				
Real estate management	62,713	53,245	---	-62,713
Landline location	19,852	20,052	---	-19,852
Landownership management	---	---	86,609	+86,609
Subtotal, Landownership Management	82,565	73,297	86,609	+4,044
Law enforcement operations	69,911	72,838	73,358	+3,447
Land Between the Lakes NRA	5,365	---	---	-5,365
Ecosystem assessment and planning	---	(270,959)	---	---
Ecosystem conservation	---	(482,147)	---	---
Public services and uses	---	(533,465)	---	---
Total, National Forest System	1,147,951	1,286,571	1,207,545	+59,594

The Committee recommends $1,207,545,000 for the National forest system, $79,026,000 below the budget request and $59,594,000 above the 2000 funding level. The Committee has presented a new budget structure for the National forest system activities. This is the result of extensive consultation and deliberation with the Senate, the GAO, the National Academy of Public Administration and other knowledgeable bodies. The Committee previously requested a detailed study by the NAPA on Forest Service efforts to implement new accounting systems and to achieve managerial accountability. The GAO has also conducted a series of very useful evaluations of agency decision making, accounting, and program implementation. The Committee investigative staff also evaluated the agency's ability to conduct integrated programs and found that reforms were needed. The NAPA study presented four main findings: that a simplified budget structure would aid integrated land management and increase accounting efficiency; that organizational change was needed along with substantive reforms to budget formulation and allocation methods; that performance measurement and executive leadership were inadequate; and that financial system reforms being implemented may be on the right track, but that the immediate office organization for the Chief Financial Officer was excessive. The Committee finds the NAPA report to be extremely useful and expects it to be carefully evaluated by the Forest Service. The budget structure for the National forest system recommended by the NAPA, and presented by the Forest Service in its 2001 request, called for a dramatic reduction of funding categories from 20 to just three. The Committee is not prepared, nor does it feel that the Forest Service is prepared, to implement such a dramatic change. The Committee has developed a new budget structure which increases integrated management of vegetation and watersheds, but retains important, recognizable programs for major Forest Service responsibilities, such as forest products, recreation, wildlife and fish habitat, and law enforcement. The following table explains the relationship between the previous and the recommended budget structure:

Previous budget structure:	Recommended budget structure	Former subactivities included
Land mgmt Planning	Land management planning.	
Inventory and Monitoring	Inventory and monitoring.	
Minerals and Geology Mgmt	Minerals and geology mgmt.	
Law Enforcement Operations	Law enforcement operations.	
Recreation mgmt	Recreation, heritage & wilderness	Recreation mgmt.
Wilderness mgmt		Wilderness mgmt.
Heritage Resources		Heritage Resources.
Wildlife habitat mgmt	Wildlife & fisheries habitat mgmt	Wildlife habitat mgmt.
Inland Fisheries habitat mgmt		Inland Fisheries habitat mgmt.
Anad. Fish habitat mgmt		Anad. Fish habitat mgmt.
TE&S species habitat mgmt		TE&S species habitat mgmt.
Real Estate mgmt	Landownership management	Real Estate mgmt.
Land Line Location		Land Line Location.
Timber Sales mgmt	Forest products	Timber Sales mgmt.
Forest Vegetation mgmt.		
Grazing management	Grazing management	Grazing management.
Range Vegetation mgmt.		
Soil, Water & Air Operations	Vegetation & watershed mgmt	Forest Vegetation mgmt.
Watershed Improvements		Range Vegetation mgmt.
		Watershed Improvements.
		Soil, Water & Air Operations.
General Administration	(none, indirect costs limited by legislative language, funds spread to all accounts).	

Previous budget structure:	Recommended budget structure	Former subactivities included
Total: 20 activities or subactivities	10 activities.	

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

[Dollars in thousands]

Activity	FY 2000 enacted to date	Budget request	Committee recommendation
National Forest System:			
Land Management Planning	50,167	77,957	52,188
Inventory and Monitoring	138,326	193,002	141,851
Vegetation & watershed mgmt	166,002	171,379	176,984
Wildlife & Fish habitat Mgmt	114,857	135,542	120,828
Recreation, Heritage & wilderness	203,864	249,348	229,282
Forest Products	237,891	230,417	245,144
Grazing Management	32,831	32,892	33,856
Landownership Mgmt	82,565	73,297	86,609
Minerals and Geology Mgmt	46,172	49,899	47,445
Law Enforcement Operations	69,911	72,838	73,358
Land between the Lakes NRA	5,365	0	0
Total—National Forest System	1,147,951	1,286,571	1,207,545

Land management planning.—The Committee recommends $52,188,000 for land management planning, $2,021,000 above the 2000 level and $25,769,000 below the request. This funding is provided for National forest and grassland planning, including plan amendments, revisions, and updates. The Committee is retaining this as a separate activity because this offers the best means of achieving some cost accountability and control for the endless planning efforts engaged in by the Forest Service. The Forest Service must limit planning activities to these funds and not use other funds to support the land management planning activity.

Inventory and monitoring.—The Committee recommends $141,851,000 for inventory and monitoring, $51,151,000 below the request and $3,525,000 above the 2000 level.

Recreation, heritage and wilderness.—The Committee recommends $229,282,000 for recreation heritage and wilderness, $20,066,000 below the budget request and $25,418,000 above the 2000 level. The Committee disapproves the Administration request to transfer recreation funds to the construction activity for tourism. The Committee has monitored closely the Forest Service implementation of the recreation fee demonstration program. Although there have been some difficulties, the agency is congratulated for its flexibility and innovation. The Committee stresses that recreation fees should never be used to replace appropriated funds; the fees should be used for direct improvements on-site that enhance the recreation experience. The Committee has provided a substantial funding increase that should be used to enhance service to the public and protect National forest system lands and waters as well as heritage sites and activities. The challenge cost share (CCS) program funding for recreation use should be no less than the 2000 level. The Committee recognizes the National significance of the Pacific Crest, Continental Divide, and Florida National Scenic Trails and the Nez Perce National Historic Trail and directs that funding for their management be no less than the 2000 level. Similarly, funding should be maintained at least at the 2000 level for

those parts of the Appalachian, North Country and Ice Age National Scenic Trails and the Lewis & Clark, Santa Fe, Iditarod, Oregon, California, and Pony Express and Overmountain Victory National Historic trails managed by the Forest Service. The Committee has also added $100,000 to the recreation allocation for the Forest Service to hire a full time Pacific Crest Trail (PCT) manager, who should report to all three regional foresters responsible for portions of the PCT, and who should coordinate the activities all along the trail's two dozen national forests, six national parks, four BLM management areas, five State parks and more than 200 private land holdings.

Wildlife and fish habitat management.—The Committee recommends $120,828,000 for wildlife and fish habitat management, $14,714,000 below the request and $5,971,000 above the 2000 level. The increase above the 2000 level is to offset fixed cost increases. The Committee expects that these funds will be used to implement effective habitat conservation and restoration efforts and not be used as support for other business. The CCS program funding should be at least at the 2000 levels and should not be subordinated to other internal overhead or program management uses. The Forest Service should collaborate with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and other partners to see that effective conservation projects are implemented on the ground.

Grazing management.—The Committee recommends $33,856,000 for grazing management, $964,000 above the budget request and $1,025,000 above the 2000 funding level. The increased funding over 2000 is provided for fixed cost increases. The Committee has moved the former rangeland vegetation management subactivity to the new vegetation and watershed management activity to enhance integrated landscape and site treatments. The Region 5 grazing monitoring cooperative program should be maintained at the 2000 funding level. The Committee encourages the Forest Service to ensure that decisions affecting the establishment of AUM's on grazing allotments in the Lincoln NF, NM, are based on field review and not just on the basis of computer models.

Forest products.—The Committee recommends $245,144,000 for forest products, $14,727,000 above the budget request and $7,253,000 above the 2000 funding level. This activity includes the program supported by the former timber sales management subactivity. The Committee has moved the former forestland vegetation management subactivity to the new vegetation and watershed management activity to enhance integrated landscape and site treatments. The Committee is very concerned about the health of forests on National forest system lands and accordingly has provided a variety of mechanisms to enhance vegetation management activities. The Forest Service allocation of timber sales and vegetation management funds should include a mechanism to provide substantially more resources to those areas of the Nation that are at risk to insect, disease or wildfire loss. The Committee has provided adequate funding to implement the end-result stewardship pilot projects. The Committee urges the Forest Service to speed-up implementation of the botanical forest products pilot program enacted last year.

The Committee notes that the fuelwood and special forest products programs, as well as stewardship timber sales, are cost effec-

tive ways of servicing public needs and improving forest stand conditions even though these programs cause the overall timber sales program to have a higher cost than monetary return. The Committee understands that these programs are providing substantial public benefits, so the Nation is well served with appropriated funds going for these purposes. The Committee has funded the timber sales program to produce the same total sale offer as should have been accomplished in fiscal years 1999 and 2000, about 3.6 billion board feet (BBF), consisting of 2.6 BBF of green sales. The remainder of the expected timber sales consists of the administration-requested level for the salvage sales program. The Committee notes that this harvest level is greatly reduced from recent times and that local economies cannot withstand further reductions to this program. The Committee is discouraged by the failure of the Forest Service to perform even up to this reduced level.

To ensure that Congress is adequately informed and notified of progress or delays in implementing the fiscal year 2001 program, the Committee requests that the agency continue its regular, quarterly reporting of timber sale preparation, offer, sale and harvest accomplishments—including a region-by-region status report. The Committee expects the reports to include detailed information on the status of the timber sales pipeline and an identification of the volumes offered, sold, and harvested categorized as net merchantable sawtimber. Timber program accomplishments should report timber actually sold and transferred to purchasers, and the volume offered. The reports are to be as comprehensive as possible and provide information on both green and salvage sales. Any additional salvage opportunities that may arise during fiscal year 2001 should not impact green sale targets.

Vegetation and watershed management.—The Committee recommends $176,984,000 for vegetation and watershed management, $5,605,000 above the budget request for these activities and $10,982,000 above the 2000 funding level. In order to enhance watershed and vegetation management in an integrated fashion, the Committee has moved the former forestland and rangeland vegetation management subactivities to be joined with the former soil, water and air operations and watershed improvements subactivities. This should provide greater flexibility to treat priority forest and rangelands that need enhancement or restoration, and provide for more on-the-ground work due to the decrease in administration and accounting previously required. The Committee directs that future budget justifications will display an integrated approach which includes priority work in those areas of the Nation with greater needs. The displays should also clearly depict the role of other habitat and restoration funds, such as wildlife and fish habitat, the KV fund, the reforestation fund, and the road and trail fund. The Forest Service should implement a CCS program for these activities that is no less than the 2000 level, and a strong effort should be made to increase this CCS effort in 2002 and thereafter. The Committee directs the Forest Service to use the reforestation fund, as authorized, in conjunction with other vegetation management funds to provide an integrated, effective means of treating forests in need of forest health restoration. The Committee directs the Forest Service to report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by March 1, 2001 on the specific use of

the reforestation fund for 2001 and provide a plan for using these funds in an integrated fashion to help reduce the great backlog of forests in poor conditions. The Committee has included $300,000 to continue the CROP program to treat stagnated stands on the Colville NF, $1,000,000 to continue the priority acid mine watershed restoration work on the Wayne NF, and $360,000 for the Rubio Canyon water line project on the Angeles NF.

Minerals and geology management.—The Committee recommends $47,445,000 for minerals and geology management, $2,454,000 below the budget request and $1,273,000 above the 2000 funding level. The Committee recommended funding level should cover fixed cost increases.

Land ownership management.—The Committee recommends $86,609,000 for land ownership management, $13,312,000 above the request and $4,044,000 above the 2000 funding level. The Committee directs the Forest Service to report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by March 31, 2001 on its progress at using new authority to recover the costs of permit administration as well as its progress at working with the FERC on funding necessary environmental analysis for hydropower dam relicensing. The Committee has included $250,000 to support a full time lands team to work on the Pacific Crest Trail project and focus on those trail segments where access and public service needs are greatest.

Law enforcement operations.—The Committee recommends $73,358,000 for law enforcement operations, $520,000 above the budget request and $3,447,000 above the 2000 funding level. The Committee remains concerned about special law enforcement problems associated with marijuana eradication in the Daniel Boone National Forest and therefore has added $500,000 for these efforts. These funds are to be provided for this activity without reducing base services within the Region 8 law enforcement program. The Committee encourages the Forest Service and the Secretary of the Interior to work more closely with the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the EPA in southeastern Arizona to develop a plan to coordinate activities addressing illegal immigration crossing through Federal lands, and additionally, to provide the Committee by October 1, 2001, a plan coordinated with the EPA to mitigate environmental damage caused by illegal immigrant crossings through these Federal lands.

Land Between the Lakes NRA.—The Committee notes that the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area (LBL) (KY and TN), was transferred to Forest Service management from the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). Accordingly, the Committee has included $8,000,000 this year to provide for management of the LBL by the Forest Service. The Committee has not selected specific accounts but directs the Forest Service to report to the Committee by March 1, 2001 on the funding mix used, by appropriation account and activity. The Committee is generally pleased with the transition as it is being accomplished by the TVA and the Forest Service. The Committee expects that there will not be a diminution of public service and conservation now that the transfer has occurred. The Committee recognizes that this transition will be difficult and take some time, and accordingly, has included an administrative provision which allows the Forest Service to use, for a two year transition period, procurement authorities similar to those used in

the recent past by the TVA. The Committee expects the Forest Service to resume revenue generating management programs, as appropriate, in an expeditious manner.

General.—The Committee remains concerned about accountability for funds. As discussed in last year's Committee report, the Forest Service is to maintain all specific Congressional designations, in any amount, or to submit a reprogramming request if any such designation is proposed for a change. The Committee is also concerned about "National commitments" and "Washington Office external" charges. These items should be clearly displayed and explained in the budget justification and efforts should be made to reduce these expenses. The Committee directs that no funds be used for the natural resource conservation center without advance approval by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations. The Committee is disappointed that the Forest Service leaders have rejected the National Academy of Public Administration's recommendations concerning the staffing of the Chief Financial Officer's immediate office. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Forest Service to limit the immediate office of the CFO to 6 employees as recommended by NAPA, and follow the recommendations for the financial reports and analysis staff (maximum staff of 10 employees) and for the financial management staff (maximum staff of 35). The Committee notes that none of these limits were exceeded at the time of this report, so these limits should easily be followed.

Administrative provisions.—The Committee has included language enhancing procurement flexibility at the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area for a period of two years as the transition from TVA management is institutionalized. The Committee includes language allowing the Forest Service to transfer up to $1,250,000 of available funds to the National Forest Foundation, including up to $200,000 for administration, and transfers $2,650,000, the same as during 2000, to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. These funds are to be used for matching funds as authorized, thereby leveraging additional private funding and furthering the multiple use and public service mission of the Forest Service.

The Committee is continuing its comprehensive approach to guarantee accountability and efficiency for the Forest Service Knutson-Vandenberg reforestation trust fund (KV fund), the salvage sale fund and the brush disposal fund. The Committee and the public remain concerned and watchful concerning the expenditure and use of these funds. The Committee notes that there is widespread agreement that the reforestation, watershed improvement and wildlife habitat restoration work supported by the KV fund are all vital to the management of the National forest system. The Committee notes that the Administration has yet to provide legislative language for their so-called "HIRE" fund that was purported to replace these existing funds. The Committee also notes that sufficient legislative authority already exists to use these funds to enhance employment of local workers on contracts which complete needed conservation and enhancement activities. The Committee agrees to the following:

(1) Maintain the limitation on administrative costs, limiting the use of indirect funds from the KV salvage sale, and brush disposal funds to 20% of expenditures.

(2) National forest system funds shall not be used to supplement administration of the KV, salvage sale or brush disposal funds.

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

(4) The plan of work should include understandable performance measurements; monitoring of KV fund activities should be an essential component of implementation; and projected and actual unit costs should be clearly depicted.

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

(6) The Committee expects that the Forest Service will not use the three trust funds at the regional or Washington office level except for activities strictly related to program management and oversight, fiscal management, and policy development that relates directly to implementing activities authorized by these funds.

(7) These trust funds shall not be used for Department of Agriculture general assessments or for general assessments or National commitments within the Forest Service.

(8) The Committee is discouraged that a National automated system is not yet in place, and therefore the Forest Service is directed to implement, by June 30, 2001, an automated process for KV fund management, including all phases of KV fund activities from planning to project implementation and project monitoring. This system must be fully compatible with other agency accounting systems.

(9) The Committee directs the Forest Service to include a detailed display in all future budget justifications of the anticipated program of work for these funds in the upcoming year. This display should also provide a clearly understandable presentation of how the forest and habitat improvement activities supported by these funds relate to activities funded with discretionary appropriations. This display should indicate relative priorities and present an integrated approach to forest management.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 2000 (excluding emergency)	$617,956,000
Contingent emergency enacted, 2000	90,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001 (excluding emergency)	620,372,000
Budget estimate, 2001 contingent emergency	150,000,000
Recommended, 2001	614,343,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation (excluding emergency), 2000	−3,613,000
Budget estimate, 2001 (excluding emergency)	−6,029,000

The Committee recommends $614,343,000 for wildland fire management, $6,029,000 below the budget request and $3,613,000 below the 2000 funding level for the non-emergency program. The Committee has not included the requested emergency contingent funds for fire operations but notes that such funds were included

in the House-passed fiscal year 2000 supplemental appropriations act. The Committee has continued bill language which transfers half of the remaining unobligated funds at the end of the fiscal year, excepting hazardous fuels funding, from this account to pay back previously advanced sums. The Committee maintains the interdepartmental fire science program at the 2000 funding level.

The Committee recommendation includes $404,343,000 for preparedness and fire use, the same as the budget request and $4,425,000 below the 2000 funding level. This funding provides about 70% of the most efficient level, as determined by Forest Service models. Additional funding in this activity, were it available, would provide much more than a dollar for dollar savings in subsequent wildfire suppression operations and loss of valuable resources. The Committee recommends $210,000,000 for fire operations, $6,029,000 below the request and $1,112,000 above the 2000 level. The Committee directs that about $70,000,000 be reserved for hazardous fuels operations; this is $5,000,000 below the request and is equal to the 2000 funding level. The Committee has also provided $150,000,000 for emergency contingent wildfire operations under Title IV—Fiscal Year 2000 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations. The Committee directs the Forest Service to report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by March 1, 2001, on agency efforts to manage large fire incidents and indicate clearly the status of agency action on the recent policy study on implications of large fire management.

The Committee is concerned about the condition of forests and hazardous fuels on National forest system lands, especially in the more arid portions of the west. The Committee is also concerned that the Administration has not been able or willing to provide a strategic and tactical approach to dealing with this problem. The Committee directs the Forest Service to provide to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by March 1, 2001 a description of the hazardous fuels situation on NFS lands; the priorities, by National forest for their treatment; the means for integrating this work with other forest and habitat management goals and collaboration with the Department of the Interior; performance measures and anticipated accomplishments. The Committee encourages use of fuels reduction funds in the wildland-urban interface and expects that mechanical treatments will frequently be employed, including the capture of commercial value of trees thinned for fuels reduction and forestry purposes. The Committee is encouraged by increased integration of the fuels program into National forest system management, but there still is a need to incorporate fuels work into a larger vision of habitat and forest and rangeland desired future conditions. The Committee's reorganization of National forest system vegetation and watershed improvement funds should further facilitate the coordination between those activities and the hazardous fuels program. The use of these funds, and others, such as wildlife and fish habitat funds, the reforestation fund, and the road and trail fund should maximize multiple benefits to society by reducing fire danger, improving watershed and habitat conditions, and increasing forest health. The Committee directs the Forest Service, in its future budget justifications, to display the integrated use of these funding categories and to indicate how these program

goals and accomplishments can be integrated into the overall agency mission, and its performance measured.

The Committee remains very concerned about the hazardous fuel conditions on Federal lands and the potenital impact these conditions can have on neighboring State and private lands. The Committee continues to support the interagency fire science and management program, created by this Committee three years ago, which has developed nation-wide fuel loading maps and maps indicating areas having high risk of catastrophic fire. The Committee directs the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior to keep these maps up-to-date and publicly available. The Committee also directs the Secretaries to make these maps available to States and counties which contain areas of high risk of catastrophic fires.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$436,843,000
Budget estimate, 2001	424,914,000
Recommended, 2001	424,466,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	−12,377,000
Budget estimate, 2001	−448,000

The Committee recommends $424,466,000 for capital improvement and maintenance, a reconfiguration of the former reconstruction and maintenance account. The Committee has consolidated the maintenance and capital improvement funding for facilities, roads, and trails. This will make it easier for managers and the public to track funding and progress at maintaining the infrastructure which supports Forest Service activities. The Committee supports the Forest Service use of the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board policy to define annual and deferred maintenance and capital improvement. The "maintenance" entries in the detail table below represent annual maintenance as well as minor deferred maintenance projects. The "capital improvement" entries include both new construction and reconstruction, as well as major deferred maintenance projects. The Committee appreciates the project detail provided in the budget justification and expects this practice to continue.

The Committee agrees to the following distribution of funds:

[In thousands of dollars]

Activity or project	FY 2000 enacted to date	Budget request	Committee recommendation
Facilities:			
Maintenance	72,192	70,262	70,262
Capital improvement	65,599	74,535	74,535
Congressional priorities:			
Allegheny NF visitor services, PA			500
Allegheny NF Marienville RS, PA			1,000
Coweeta research rehab, NC			110
Cradle of Forestry projects, NC			380
Grey Towers NHS site rehab, PA			500
Nantahala NF Fontana Lake, NC			600
Ouachita NF Camp Clearfork, AR			400
Ouachita NF Albert rec area, AR			600
Uwharrie NF Kings Mtn Pt., NC			900
Waldo Lake rehab, OR			500
Uwharrie NF Badin Lake, NC			400

[In thousands of dollars]

Activity or project	FY 2000 enacted to date	Budget request	Committee recommendation
Subtotal Congressional priorities	15,857	.....	5,890
Subtotal Facilities	153,648	144,797	150,687
Roads:			
Maintenance	116,882	129,549	120,000
Capital improvement	98,568	88,304	88,304
Congressional priorities	4,184	.....	.....
Subtotal Roads	219,634	217,853	208,304
Trails:			
Maintenance	30,119	28,239	31,000
Capital improvement	29,998	34,025	34,025
Congressional priorities:			
FL National scenic trail	.....	.....	250
Virginia Creeper trail repair	.....	.....	200
Subtotal Congressional priorities	2,244	.....	450
Subtotal Trails	62,361	62,264	65,475
Land between the Lakes NRA	1,200	0	0
Total	436,843	424,914	424,466

Facilities.—The Committee recommends $150,687,000 for facilities maintenance and capital improvement, $2,961,000 below the enacted and $5,890,000 above the request. The Committee has fully funded the requested funds for facility maintenance and capital improvement. The Committee has provided no funding for the tourism initiative described in the budget justification. The Committee directs that the funds for the Grey Towers National Historic Site rehabilitation be contingent upon receiving at least equal matching funds from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or other sources. The Cradle of Forestry funding is for volunteer campsite construction, trail improvements, and rehabilitation at the nearby Davidson campground.

Roads.—The Committee recommends $208,304,000 for road maintenance and capital improvement, $11,330,000 below the enacted level and $9,549,000 below the request. As provided in fiscal year 1999, the timber purchaser road credit program is eliminated. The Committee recommendation includes no appropriated funds to improve or construct timber access roads. Timber purchasers will reconstruct access roads if needed; funds recommended by the Committee provide needed design and National Environmental Policy Act mandated environmental review, public involvement and disclosure. The Committee has maintained the road decommissioning authority at $15,000,000 but notes that the Forest Service has never approached this cap. The Committee directs that the road funding allocation is sufficient to provide needed road support to maintain the timber sales and salvage program at the fiscal year 2000 target level. The Committee expects the Forest Service transportation policy to focus on local needs as determined at the forest planning level. Although there are insufficient resources available to the Committee to provide a more substantive approach to the large road treatment backlog, the Committee does note the sub-

stantial funds available from the road and trail fund to accomplish needed road, trail and bridge repair. The Committee expects to continue to receive regular reports and briefings on progress attacking the huge backlog of deferred maintenance and repair, especially as it relates to the activities funded through the road and trails fund.

Trails.—The Committee recommends $65,475,000 for trails maintenance and capital improvement, $3,114,000 above the enacted level and $3,211,000 above the request. This fully funds the administration request for trails capital improvement. The Committee expects that the National scenic and historic trails will have priority in funding allocations. Under the National forest system account specific provisions are included for National scenic and historic trails management, with special emphasis on the Pacific Crest Trail.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$79,835,000
Budget estimate, 2001	103,265,000
Recommended, 2001	50,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	−29,835,000
Budget estimate, 2001	−80,265,000

The Committee recommends $50,000,000 for land acquisition, a decrease of $29,835,000 below the enacted level and $80,265,000 below the budget request. This amount includes $38,000,000 for line item acquisition, $8,500,000 for acquisition management, $1,500,000 for cash equalization, $1,500,000 for emergencies and $500,000 for wilderness protection.

The Committee recommends the following distribution of funds:

Area and State:	
Angeles NF (CA)	$2,000,000
Arapaho NF (Beaver Brook) (CO)	2,000,000
Bar T Bar Ranch (Coconino NF) (AZ)	3,200,000
Big Sur Ecosystem (Los Padres NF) (CA)	3,000,000
Bonneville Shoreline Trail (UT)	2,500,000
Chattooga WSR (GA/NC/SC)	2,000,000
Daniel Boone NF (KY)	2,000,000
Hoosier NF Unique Areas (IN)	1,000,000
Lake Tahoe Ecosystem (CA/NV)	2,000,000
Lewis and Clark Historic Trail (ID/MT)	2,000,000
Pacific Crest Trail (CA/OR/WA)	3,000,000
Rye Creek (MT)	2,800,000
San Bernardino NF (CA)	2,500,000
Sawtooth NRA (ID)	2,000,000
Sedona Red Rock (Coconino NF) (AZ)	3,000,000
Wayne NF (OH)	1,000,000
White Mtn. NF (NH)	2,000,000
Subtotal	38,000,000
Emergency Acquisitions	1,500,000
Wilderness Protection	500,000
Cash Equalization	1,500,000
Acquisition Mgt	8,500,000
Total	50,000,000

The Committee considers the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, which extends through California, Oregon and Washington, to be a high priority and has included $3,000,000 for land purchases.

The Committee encourages the Pacific Crest Trail Association to continue raising significant non-federal matching funds to ensure

that the most critical sections threatened by development are protected. A continued, strong, public/private partnership on this project will have an impact on the future level of Federal support.

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

The Committee directs both Secretaries to submit joint progress reports to the Committee no later than May 30, 2001, which outline the progress made to date and any outstanding conflicts which may be hampering the effort.

The amount provided for acquisition of the Bar-T-Bar Ranch completes the purchase.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS SPECIAL ACTS

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$1,068,000
Budget estimate, 2001	0
Recommended, 2001	1,068,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	0
Budget estimate, 2001	+1,068,0000

The Committee recommends $1,068,000 for acquisition of lands for National forests, special acts, which is equal to the fiscal year 2000 level. These funds are used pursuant to several special acts which authorize appropriations from the receipts of specified National forests for the purchase of lands to minimize erosion and flood damage to critical watersheds needing soil stabilization and vegetative cover. The Committee has not accepted the Administration's request to blend these funds into the land acquisition account, funded from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, because these funds come from other sources and should be used for the authorized purposes.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$234,000
Budget estimate, 2001	0
Recommended, 2001	234,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	0
Budget estimate, 2001	+234,000

The Committee recommends $234,000 for acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges under the Act of December 4, 1967 (16 U.S.C. 484a). Under the Act, deposits made by public school districts or public school authorities to provide for cash equalization of certain land exchanges can be appropriated to acquire similar lands suitable for National forest system purposes in the same State as the National forest lands conveyed in the exchanges. The Committee has not accepted the Administration request to abolish this account and blend its funds into the land acquisition account because these funds come from other sources and should be tracked and used according to the authorized purposes.

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$3,300,000
Budget estimate, 2001	0
Recommended, 2001	3,300,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	0
Budget estimate, 2001	+3,300,000

The Committee recommends $3,300,000, the same as in 2000, for the range betterment fund, to be derived from grazing receipts from the National forests (Public Law 94–579, as amended) and to be used for range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements including seeding, reseeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement in 16 western States. The Committee has rejected the Administration request to abolish this account. The Committee notes that the Administration has yet to provide legislative language for their "HIRE" program, which they claimed would replace the range betterment fund and other conservation funds that utilize fees from National forest system land users. The range betterment fund is a small but effective means of enhancing rangeland habitats.

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$92,000
Budget estimate, 2001	92,000
Recommended, 2001	92,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	0
Budget estimate, 2001	0

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

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGY

(DEFERRAL)

The Committee recommends deferral of $67,000,000 in previously appropriated Clean Coal Technology budget authority until fiscal year 2002 instead of a $221 million deferral and a rescission of $105 million as proposed by the Administration. To the extent funds are not needed because of premature project terminations, the Committee will continue its practice of rescinding excess funds. The Committee believes more substantial deferrals or rescissions are not warranted at this time.

The Committee agrees to the following:

1. Up to $14 million may be used for administration of the clean coal technology program in fiscal year 2001.

2. The Committee does not object to the continued support of the U.S./China Energy and Environmental Center, which promotes the

use of American energy technology that will greatly reduce emissions and improve energy efficiency.

ENERGY RESOURCE, SUPPLY AND EFFICIENCY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

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

Fossil fuels, especially coal, are this country's most abundant and lowest cost fuels for electric power generation. They are why this country enjoys the lowest cost electricity of any industrialized economy. The prospects for technology advances for coal and other fossil fuels are just as bright as those for alternative energy sources such as solar, wind and geothermal. Power generation technology research programs funded under this account are working toward the goal of developing virtually pollution-free power plants within the next 15 or 20 years and doubling the amount of electricity produced from the same amount of fuel. Sector-specific programs funded under this account focus on efficiency and emissions reduction improvements for smaller but equally important applications for residential and commercial buildings, transportation (especially automobiles and trucks), and major energy-consuming industries.

This account combines the programs formerly funded under the fossil energy research and development account and the energy conservation account. All of these programs focus on the efficient use of traditional fuel sources and novel approaches to alternative fuel sources. These programs do not focus on solar and renewable energy research or nuclear energy research, which are under the jurisdiction of the Energy and Water Appropriations Subcommittee.

The United States accounts for 25% of world energy consumption. Efforts to improve energy efficiency in this country have slowed the rate of growth in energy consumption but the total amount of energy used continues to grow. In 1998 fossil energy (coal, oil and natural gas) accounted for 85% of U.S. energy consumption. In 2020 fossil fuels are expected to account for nearly 90% of U.S. energy consumption, as reliance on nuclear power declines.

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$1,113,675,000
Budget estimate, 2001	1,224,070,000
Recommended, 2001	1,139,611,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	+25,936,000
Budget estimate, 2001	−84,459,000

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

	FY 2000 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
	(in thousands of dollars)			
Power Generation and Large-Scale Technologies				
Coal and Power Systems				
Central Systems				
Innovations for existing plants	14,646	18,200	16,146	+1,500
Advanced Systems				
Low-emission boiler systems	2,000	---	---	-2,000
Indirect fired cycle	7,010	2,000	7,010	---
Integrated gasification combined cycle	35,211	31,979	35,211	---
Pressurized fluidized bed systems	12,202	11,185	12,202	---
Turbines	44,188	26,000	26,000	-18,188
Subtotal, Advanced Systems	100,611	71,164	80,423	-20,188
Subtotal, Central Systems	115,257	89,364	96,569	-18,688
Distributed Generation Systems - Fuel Cells				
Advanced research	1,200	2,800	2,800	+1,600
Systems development	36,263	21,000	21,000	-15,263
Vision 21-hybrids	5,136	15,000	15,000	+9,864
Innovative concepts	1,900	3,400	5,400	+3,500
Subtotal, Distributed General Systems - Fuel Cells	44,499	42,200	44,200	-299
Sequestration R&D				
Greenhouse gas control	9,217	19,500	18,787	+9,570
Fuels				
Transportation fuels and chemicals	7,075	9,000	7,075	---
Solid fuels and feedstocks	4,300	4,500	4,300	---
Advanced fuels research	2,200	2,200	2,200	---
Steelmaking feedstock	6,700	---	6,700	---
Subtotal, Fuels	20,275	15,700	20,275	---

Advanced Research				
Coal utilization science	6,250	5,250	6,250	---
Materials	7,000	7,350	7,000	---
Technology crosscut	5,945	10,421	8,915	+2,970
University coal research	3,000	3,000	3,000	---
HBCUs, education and training	1,000	1,000	1,000	---
Subtotal, Advanced Research	23,195	27,021	26,165	+2,970
Subtotal, Coal and Power Systems	212,443	193,785	205,996	-6,447
Gas				
Natural Gas Technologies				
Exploration and production	14,252	12,430	14,252	---
Gas hydrates	2,960	2,000	2,960	---
Infrastructure	1,000	13,200	8,128	+7,128
Emerging processing technology applications	10,168	8,500	10,168	---
Effective environmental protection	3,217	2,620	2,620	-597
Subtotal, Gas	31,597	38,750	38,128	+6,531
Petroleum - Oil Technology				
Exploration and production supporting research	28,408	20,800	28,408	---
Reservoir life extension/management	14,694	11,066	14,694	---
Effective environmental protection	10,820	10,703	10,820	---
Emerging processing technology applications	3,330	---	---	-3,330
Ultra clean fuels	---	10,000	10,000	+10,000
Subtotal, Petroleum - Oil Technology	57,252	52,569	63,922	+6,670
Black liquor gasification	13,500	---	---	-13,500
Cooperative R&D	7,389	5,836	7,389	---
Fossil energy environmental restoration	10,000	9,041	10,000	---
Import/export authorization	2,173	2,300	2,300	+127
Headquarters program direction	16,016	16,967	16,016	---
Energy Technology Center program direction	59,463	58,097	59,463	---
General plant projects	2,600	2,000	2,000	-600

	FY 2000 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
	(in thousands of dollars)			
Advanced Metallurgical Processes				
Advanced metallurgical processes	5,000	5,225	5,225	+225
Use of prior year balances	---	-9,000	---	---
Subtotal, Power Generation and Large-Scale Technologies	417,433	375,570	410,439	-6,994
Crosscutting Programs				
Cooperative programs with States	6,000	---	6,000	---
Energy efficiency science initiative	11,700	---	11,700	---
Subtotal, Crosscutting Programs	17,700	---	17,700	---
Sector Specific Programs				
Building Technology, State and Community Sector				
Building research and standards				
Technology roadmaps and competitive R&D	6,885	11,000	6,623	-262
Residential buildings integration	11,948	13,480	11,948	---
Commercial buildings integration	4,244	6,460	4,244	---
Equipment, materials and tools	52,331	69,160	52,131	-200
Subtotal, Building research and standards	75,408	100,100	74,946	-462
Building Technology Assistance				
Weatherization assistance program	135,000	154,000	120,000	-15,000
Weatherization in H.R. 3908	---	(19,000)	(19,000)	(+19,000)
State energy program	33,500	37,000	33,500	---
Community partnerships	18,235	27,500	18,235	---
Energy star program	2,724	6,500	2,224	-500
Subtotal, Building technology assistance	189,459	225,000	173,959	-15,500
Management and planning	13,231	14,659	13,231	---

Subtotal, Building Technology, State and Community Sector	278,098	339,759	262,136	-15,962
Federal Energy Management Program				
Program activities	21,718	25,968	21,718	---
Program direction	2,200	3,500	2,700	+500
Subtotal, Federal Energy Management Program	23,918	29,468	24,418	+500
Industry Sector				
Industries of the future (specific)	66,000	83,900	68,292	+2,292
Industries of the future (crosscutting)	80,900	90,826	84,100	+3,200
Management and planning	8,900	9,300	8,900	---
Subtotal, Industry Sector	155,800	184,026	161,292	+5,492
Transportation				
Vehicle technology R&D	141,400	161,220	138,200	-3,200
Fuels utilization R&D	21,600	24,500	22,600	+1,000
Materials technologies	42,500	38,500	39,600	-2,900
Technology deployment	12,840	17,000	12,840	---
Management and planning	8,520	9,650	8,520	---
Subtotal, Transportation	226,860	250,870	221,760	-5,100
Policy and management	42,866	46,377	43,866	+1,000
Use of Biomass Energy Development funds	-49,000	-2,000	-2,000	+47,000
Subtotal, Sector Specific Programs	678,542	848,500	711,472	+32,930
Total, Energy Resource, Supply and Efficiency	1,113,675	1,224,070	1,139,611	+25,936

The Committee recommends $1,139,611,000 for energy resource, supply and efficiency, an increase of $25,936,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level and $84,459,000 below the budget request.

Power Generation and Large-Scale Technologies.—For power generation and large-scale technologies, recommended changes to the fiscal year 2000 level are as follows.

In central systems there is an increase of $2,000,000 for materials research in the innovations for existing plants activity and a decrease of $500,000 for super clean systems in that same activity. There are also decreases of $2,000,000 for low emissions boiler systems and $18,188,000 for advanced turbine systems, which reflect the completion of those programs.

In distributed generation/fuel cells there are increases of $1,600,000 for advanced research, $9,864,000 for Vision 21/Hybrids, and $3,500,000 for innovative concepts, and a decrease of $15,263,000 for systems development.

In sequestration research and development there are increases of $6,600,000 for greenhouse gas control and $2,970,000 for the Center of Excellence at the National Energy Technology Laboratory.

In advanced coal research/technology crosscut there is an increase of $2,970,000 for the Center of Excellence at the National Energy Technology Laboratory.

In natural gas programs changes include increases of $2,178,000 for storage technology and $4,950,000 for infrastructure technology, both in the infrastructure activity, and a decrease of $597,000 for effective environmental protection.

In petroleum programs there is an increase of $10,000,000 for the ultra clean fuels initiative and a decrease of $3,330,000 in emerging processing technology for the biodesulfurization of diesel fuel.

Other changes include a decrease of $13,500,000, which reflects the transfer of the black liquor gasification program to the industry sector activity, an increase of $127,000 for the import/export authorization program, a decrease of $600,000 for general plant projects, and an increase of $225,000 for advanced metallurgical processes.

Sector-Specific Programs.—Unless provided to the contrary herein, projects funded in fiscal year 2000 are funded at the same level for 2001. For sector-specific programs, recommended changes to the fiscal year 2000 level are as follows.

In the buildings sector there is a net decrease of $15,962,000. Changes for buildings research and standards include an increase of $500,000 for competitive research and development and a decrease of $762,000 for roadmapping, both in the technology roadmaps/competitive R&D activity, and a decrease of $200,000 for urban heat islands in the equipment, materials and tools activity. For building technology assistance there are decreases of $15,000,000 for the weatherization assistance program and $500,000 for the energy star program. The Committee notes that the decrease for weatherization is more than offset by the $19,000,000 advance appropriation in the House passed fiscal year 2000 supplemental appropriations bill, making a total of $139,000,000 available in 2001 for weatherization, a $4,000,000 increase above 2000.

For the Federal energy management program there is an increase of $500,000 for program direction. This increase is necessary to pay the full year costs of employees hired in fiscal year 2000. The Committee urges the Department to continue to increase regional support office involvement in this program.

In the industry sector there is a net increase of $5,492,000. Changes for industries of the future (specific) include increases of $1,000,000 for petroleum, $500,000 for mining, and $1,000,000 for agriculture, and decreases of $178,000 for aluminum and $30,000 for glass. In industries of the future (crosscutting) there are increases in enabling technologies of $13,500,000 for industrial gasification, which reflects the transfer of the black liquor gasification program from the power generation and large-scale technologies activity, and $2,000,000 to continue the controlled thermo-mechanical processing project, and decreases of $12,000,000 for distributed generation and $300,000 for technical assistance.

In the transportation sector there is a net decrease of $5,100,000. Changes in vehicle technology research and development include increases of $500,000 for natural gas health impacts analysis in the advanced combustion engine activity and $1,500,000 for heavy vehicle systems optimization, and decreases of $1,000,000 for light vehicle propulsion, $1,600,000 for fuel cell components, $1,000,000 for hybrids in the advanced combustion engine activity, and $1,600,000 for cooperative automotive research for advanced technologies. In fuels utilization changes include increases of $1,000,000 for advanced petroleum based fuels and $500,000 for natural gas toxicity testing in the alternative fuels activity, and a decrease of $500,000 for light trucks in the alternative fuels activity. There is also a decrease of $2,900,000 for the High Temperature Materials Laboratory in the materials program.

There is an increase of $1,000,000 for policy and management at regional support offices.

For the overall account there is an increase of $47,000,000, which is related to the use of $49,000,000 in biomass funds as an offset to fiscal year 2000 requirements. Only $2,000,000 in offset funds are available for fiscal year 2001.

The Committee agrees to the following:

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

2. The multi-layer fuel cells program is continued under the innovative concepts activity.

3. The Department should report to the Committee by December 15, 2000, on potential R&D and/or financial incentives which could contribute significantly to reducing emissions from existing coal-fired powerplants in the U.S. and improve their generation efficiency. The report should discuss how these measures relate to existing and anticipated environmental regulatory measures, and identify any regulatory barriers to improved environmental performance at such plants. The report should also estimate the magnitude and duration of specific R&D and incentive proposals.

4. The $2,000,000 provided for materials research in the innovations for existing plants activity are to be used for highly cost-shared applied materials R&D programs, applicable to both exist-

ing and Vision 21 plants, to address critical materials related problems.

5. The Department should consider the Pennsylvania State program to develop sonication technology for oil recovery, minimizing drilling and production wastes and remediating contaminated sites.

6. The Committee is aware of the Department's ongoing collaboration with industry on the development of a low-cost, energy efficient prototype, which applies well-established ramjet technology principles from the aerospace industry to electric generation technology. The Committee commends the Department for committing funding to this project in the past and for its ongoing support for this new generation technology. The Committee understands that a total of $10 million would be needed to design and build a ramjet prototype engine that would be sited at a coal mine and would burn coalbed methane as fuel. The Committee encourages the Department to consider continuing this program.

7. The NETL should continue to be actively involved in the management of the black liquor gasification program and should be actively involved in the mining industries of the future program management. The petroleum industries of the future program should be closely coordinated with the other oil research and development programs funded under this account.

8. Crosscutting programs—cooperative programs with States and the energy efficiency science initiative—are continued at the fiscal year 2000 level. These projects should be coordinated closely between the two Assistant Secretaries funded under this appropriation. This same direction applies to the reciprocating engines programs.

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

10. No funds are provided for the international initiative or to increase biofuels programs.

11. Funding for the weatherization assistance program in this bill, in combination with the $19,000,000 provided as an advance appropriation in the House passed fiscal year supplemental appropriations bill, results in an increase of $4 million for the program in fiscal year 2001

12. The Northwest Alliance for Transportation Technologies should be funded at least at the $3,000,000 level in fiscal year 2001.

13. No funds are provided for the electric vehicle program with the Postal Service. The Postal Service and the participating States should fund this program.

ALTERNATIVE FUELS PRODUCTION

(RESCISSION)

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$0
Budget estimate, 2001	−1,000,000
Recommended, 2001	−1,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	−1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	0

The Committee recommends the rescission of $1,000,000 in unobligated balances from this account.

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

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

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 2000 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Oil Reserves				
Naval petroleum reserves Nos. 1 & 2	6,900	4,835	4,835	-2,065
Naval petroleum reserve No. 3	8,340	7,900	7,900	-440
Program direction (headquarters)	6,000	8,040	8,040	+2,040
Use of prior year funds	-21,240	-20,775	-20,775	+465
Total, Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves	---	---	---	---

ELK HILLS SCHOOL LANDS FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$36,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	36,000,000
Recommended, 2001	36,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	0
Budget estimate, 2001	0

The Committee recommends $36,000,000 for the Elk Hills school lands fund, which is equal to both the budget request and the fiscal year 2000 level. This represents the third of seven payments to the fund, which was established as a part of the sale of the Elk Hills Naval Petroleum Reserve in California, in order to settle school lands claims by the State. These funds will become available on October 1, 2001.

ECONOMIC REGULATION

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

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$1,992,000
Budget estimate, 2001	2,000,000
Recommended, 2001	1,992,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	0
Budget estimate, 2001	−8,000

The Committee recommends $1,992,000 for economic regulation, equal to the fiscal year 2000 level and $8,000 below the budget request.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

The Strategic Petroleum Reserve was created by the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 to provide the United States with adequate strategic and economic protection against disruptions in oil supplies. The SPR program was established as a 750 million-barrel capacity crude oil reserve with storage in large underground salt caverns at five sites in the Gulf Coast area, connected to major private sector distribution systems, and maintained to achieve full drawdown rate capability within fifteen days of notice to proceed. Storage capacity development was completed in September 1991 providing the capability to store 750 million barrels of crude oil in underground caverns and to be ready to deploy at the President's direction in the event of an emergency. As a result of the decommissioning of the Weeks Island site in 1999, the Reserve lost 70 millions barrels of capacity. However, the Department has reassessed the capacities of the remaining storage sites and estimates those sites are currently capable of storing 700 million barrels. During 1998, an inventory of 561 million barrels provided 60 days of net import protection. By 2001, this is projected to decline to 53 days. The decline rate is the result of the projected growth of U.S.

requirements for imported crude oil and the reduction in U.S. domestic oil production.

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$158,396,000
Budget estimate, 2001	158,000,000
Recommended, 2001	157,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	−1,396,000
Budget estimate, 2001	−1,000,000

The Committee recommends $157,000,000 for operation of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, a decrease of $1,396,000 below the fiscal year 2000 level and $1,000,000 below the budget request. Of the funds provided $141,000,000 is for storage facilities development and operations and $16,000,000 is for management.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

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

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$72,368,000
Budget estimate, 2001	75,000,000
Recommended, 2001	72,368,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	0
Budget estimate, 2001	−2,632,000

The Committee recommends $72,368,000, for the Energy Information Administration, which is equal to the fiscal year 2000 level and $2,632,000 below the budget request.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

The provision of Federal health services to Indians is based on a special relationship between Indian tribes and the U.S. Government first set forth in the 1830s by the U.S. Supreme Court under Chief Justice John Marshall. Numerous treaties, statutes, constitutional provisions, and international law have reconfirmed this relationship. Principal among these is the Snyder Act of 1921 which provides the basic authority for most Indian health services provided by the Federal Government to American Indians and Alaska Natives. The Indian Health Service (IHS) provides direct health care services in 37 hospitals, 58 health centers, 4 school health centers, and 44 health stations. Tribes and tribal groups, through contracts with the IHS, operate 12 hospitals, 160 health centers, 3 school health centers, and 236 health stations (including 160 Alaska village clinics). The IHS, tribes and tribal groups also operate 7 regional youth substance abuse treatment centers and more than 2,200 units of staff quarters.

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$2,074,173,000
Budget estimate, 2001	2,271,055,000
Recommended, 2001	2,084,178,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	+10,005,000
Budget estimate, 2001	– 186,877,000

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

	FY 2000 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
	(in thousands of dollars)			
Clinical Services				
IHS and tribal health delivery				
Hospital and health clinic programs	1,005,412	1,084,190	1,005,412	---
Dental health program	80,062	88,258	80,062	---
Mental health program	43,245	49,405	43,245	---
Alcohol and substance abuse program	96,824	99,636	96,824	---
Contract care	406,756	447,672	406,756	---
Subtotal, Clinical Services	1,632,299	1,769,161	1,632,299	---
Preventive Health				
Public health nursing	34,452	39,772	34,452	---
Health education	9,625	11,030	9,625	---
Community health representatives program	46,380	51,105	46,380	---
Immunization (Alaska)	1,402	1,457	1,402	---
Subtotal, Preventive Health	91,859	103,364	91,859	---
Urban health projects	27,813	30,834	27,813	---
Indian health professions	30,491	32,779	30,491	---
Tribal management	2,411	2,413	2,411	---
Direct operations	50,988	54,119	50,988	---
Self-governance	9,531	9,604	9,531	---
Contract support costs	228,781	268,781	228,781	---
Staffing of new facilities	---	---	10,005	+10,005
Medicare/Medicaid Reimbursements				
Hospital and clinic accreditation (Est. collecting)	(375,386)	(404,590)	(404,590)	(+29,204)
Total, Indian Health Services	2,074,173	2,271,055	2,084,178	+10,005

The Committee recommends $2,084,178,000 for Indian health services, an increase of $10,005,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level and $186,877,000 below the budget request. The increase above the 2000 funding level is for staffing of new facilities.

The Committee agrees to the following:

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

2. The Committee is concerned about the Service's lack of response to direction in last year's Committee report requiring the development of a meaningful plan of action to augment and strengthen its podiatry care program and address the shortage of commissioned officers in the podiatry field.

3. The Committee continues to be concerned about the infant mortality crisis in the Shoalwater Bay Tribe and expects the Service to continue to work closely with the tribe, the State, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and other agencies to identify the causes of and potential solutions for infant mortality. Funding for this program is continued at the fiscal year 2000 level.

4. Funding for the Joslin diabetes program is continued at the fiscal year 2000 level.

5. Funds provided in 2000 for the pharmacy residency program remain in the base for fiscal year 2001.

6. The Committee directs the Indian Health Service to report on the delivery of services in Maverick County, Texas to the Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma and the Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas. The report should include the current level of services provided, the mechanisms by which the services are provided and any recommendations for improving delivery of services. The Committee expects the report to be completed by March 1, 2001.

Bill language is included under Title III, General Provisions placing a moratorium on new and expanded self-determination contracts and self-governance compacts because no additional funds are available for contract support costs.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

The need for new Indian health care facilities has not been fully quantified but it is safe to say that many billions of dollars would be required to renovate existing facilities and construct all the needed new hospitals and clinics. The IHS estimates that as many as 21 hospitals and 52 health centers should be considered for replacement; renovations should be considered for 16 hospitals, 82 health centers, and 284 health stations; and 15 new health centers and 21 new health stations should be considered. Safe and sanitary water and sewer systems for existing homes and solid waste disposal needs currently are estimated to amount to over $770 million for those projects that are considered to be economically feasible.

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$316,555,000
Budget estimate, 2001	349,374,000
Recommended, 2001	336,423,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	+19,868,000
Budget estimate, 2001	−12,951,000

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

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 2000 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Maintenance and improvement	43,433	45,407	43,433	---
Sanitation facilities	92,117	96,651	92,117	---
Construction facilities	50,393	65,237	68,596	+18,203
Facilities and environmental health support	116,282	129,850	116,282	---
Equipment	14,330	12,229	14,330	---
Staffing of new facilities	---	---	1,665	+1,665
Total, Indian Health Facilities	316,555	349,374	336,423	+19,868

The Committee recommends $336,423,000 for Indian health facilities, an increase of $19,868,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level and $12,951,000 below the budget request. There is an increase of $1,665,000 for staffing of new facilities. The balance of the increase above the 2000 funding level is for hospital and clinic construction.

The Committee agrees to the following distribution of hospital and clinic construction funds:

Project	Budget request	Committee recommendation
Fort Defiance, AZ hospital	$40,115,000	$40,115,000
Winnebago, NE hospital	12,286,000	12,286,000
Parker, AZ clinic	7,578,000	8,210,000
Pawnee, OK clinic	1,745,000	1,745,000
Hopi, AZ staff quarters	0	240,000
Dental Units	1,000,000	1,000,000
Small Ambulatory grants	2,513,000	5,000,000
Totals	65,237,000	68,596,000

The Committee agrees to the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. The IHS should continue to support tribes in identifying and implementing alternative and innovative approaches to funding construction and repair and replacement of health care facilities throughout Indian country, including cost-sharing arrangements and the enhanced use of third-party collections for improving aging

facilities. These alternative approaches should not result in increased operational funding requirements for IHS.

Bill Language.—Bill Language is included to assist the Hopi Tribe with the debt associated with the construction of staff quarters that is being financed with tribal funds. Several other provisions are continued from last year to ensure the facilities program is able to take advantage of purchase opportunities from other agencies.

OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

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

At this time approximately 410 households remain be relocated, of which 71 are full-time residents on the Hopi Partitioned Land. A total of 3,116 families have been relocated from the Hopi Partitioned Land.

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$8,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	15,000,000
Recommended, 2001	8,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	0
Budget estimate, 2001	−7,000,000

The Committee recommends $8,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, the same as the 2000 enacted level and a decrease of $7,000,000 below the budget request.

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT

PAYMENT TO THE INSTITUTE

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$2,125,000
Budget estimate, 2001	4,250,000
Recommended, 2001	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	−2,125,000
Budget estimate, 2001	−4,250,000

The Committee recommends zero funding for the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development. It was the understanding of the House that fiscal year 2000 would be the last year Federal funding would be provided.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

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

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

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

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$371,230,000
Budget estimate, 2001	396,800,000
Recommended, 2001	375,230,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	+4,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	−21,570,000

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

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 2000 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Museum and research institutes	195,083	209,929	199,083	+4,000
Program support and outreach	36,939	39,643	36,939	---
Administration	34,616	35,874	34,616	---
Facilities services	104,592	111,354	104,592	---
Total, Salaries and Expenses	371,230	396,800	375,230	+4,000

The Committee recommends $375,230,000 for salaries and expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, an increase of $4,000,000 above the enacted level and a decrease of $21,570,000 below the budget request. The Committee has provided an additional $2,000,000 for the National Museum of the American Indian collections move and $2,000,000 to the Air and Space Museum for preparation of the collections move from the Garber Facility to the new Dulles Museum.

REPAIR, RESTORATION AND ALTERATION OF FACILITIES

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$47,900,000
Budget estimate, 2001	62,200,000
Recommended, 2001	47,900,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	0
Budget estimate, 2001	−14,300,000

The Committee recommends $47,900,000, the same as the enacted level and $14,300,000 below the budget request. This amount is consistent with the amount recommended by the Smithsonian to deal with the most critical backlog maintenance needs. Some of these areas include replacement of utilities, security systems, heating and air conditioning, roofs and major structural repairs. Because these essential items alone total more than $300,000,000, the Smithsonian should either delay additional non-essential "beautification" work or raise private dollars for such projects until the critical repairs can be completed.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$19,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	4,000,000
Recommended, 2001	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	−19,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	−4,000,000

The Committee recommends no funding for construction.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

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

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$61,279,000
Budget estimate, 2001	64,848,000
Recommended, 2001	61,279,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	0
Budget estimate, 2001	−3,569,000

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

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 2000 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Care and utilization of art collections	23,923	24,876	23,923	---
Operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds	13,626	14,442	13,626	---
Protection of buildings, grounds and contents	13,721	14,574	13,721	---
General administration	10,268	10,956	10,268	---
Government-wide reduction	-259	---	-259	---
Total, Salaries and Expenses	61,279	64,848	61,279	---

The Committee recommends $61,279,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Gallery of Art. This amount is equal to the fiscal year 2000 level and $3,569,000 below the budget request.

REPAIR, RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$6,311,000
Budget estimate, 2001	14,101,000
Recommended, 2001	8,903,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	+2,592,000
Budget estimate, 2001	−5,198,000

The Committee recommends $8,903,000 for repair, restoration and renovation of buildings at the National Gallery of Art, an increase of $2,592,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level and $5,198,000 below the budget request. The increase above the 2000 level is to implement the Gallery's long-term facilities improvement plan. The Committee commends the Gallery's efforts to identify and plan for addressing its critical backlog maintenance needs.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts is a living memorial to the late President Kennedy and the National Center for the Performing Arts. The Center consists of over 1.5 million square feet of usable floor space with visitation averaging 10,000 on a daily basis.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$13,947,000
Budget estimate, 2001	14,000,000
Recommended, 2001	13,947,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	0
Budget estimate, 2001	−53,000

The Committee recommends $13,947,000 for operations and maintenance, the same as the enacted level and $53,000 below the budget request.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$19,924,000
Budget estimate, 2001	20,000,000
Recommended, 2001	19,924,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	0
Budget estimate, 2001	−76,000

The Committee recommends $19,924,000 for construction, the same as the fiscal year 2000 level and $76,000 below the request.

The Committee commends the leadership of the Center for its effectiveness and efficiency in operating the Center and managing its construction projects.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars is a unique institution with a special mission to serve as a living memorial to President Woodrow Wilson. The Center performs this man-

date through its role as an international institute for advanced study as well as a facilitator for discussions among scholars, public officials, journalists and business leaders from across the country on major long-term issues facing America and the world.

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$6,763,000
Budget estimate, 2001	7,310,000
Recommended, 2001	6,763,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	0
Budget estimate, 2001	−547,000

The Committee recommends $6,763,000 for salaries and expenses, the same as the enacted level and $547,000 below the budget request.

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

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$84,677,000
Budget estimate, 2001	150,000,000
Recommended, 2001	98,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	+13,323,000
Budget estimate, 2001	−52,000,000

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

	FY 2000 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
	(in thousands of dollars)			
Grants				
Direct grants	34,781	47,914	47,932	+13,151
Challenge America	---	29,381	---	---
State partnerships				
State and regional	25,001	25,097	25,173	+172
Underserved set-aside	6,820	6,846	6,820	---
Challenge America	---	19,587	---	---
Subtotal, State partnerships	31,821	51,530	31,993	+172
Subtotal, Grants	66,602	128,825	79,925	+13,323
Program support	1,157	1,475	1,157	---
Administration	16,918	19,700	16,918	---
Total, Grants and Administration	84,677	150,000	98,000	+13,323

The Committee recommends $98,000,000 for grants and administration, which is equal to the 2000 funding level for the NEA before the government-wide reduction was applied. The recommended amount for the NEA is $52,000,000 below the request and $372,000 above the final fiscal year 2000 funding level for the agency. The Committee has agreed to place all grant funds in the grants and administration account and has provided no funding in the matching grant account. The addition of the matching grants funds into this account explains the increased funding in this appropriation account. The Committee expects the NEA to use these grants to enhance outreach efforts to more of the Nation, especially for underserved rural and urban areas which have not had substantial NEA granting activity in the recent past. The Committee has not provided funding for an office move, so the Committee expects to see a supplemental budget request if the General Services Administration proceeds with such an action. The Committee is generally pleased with the implementation of the Congressional reforms to the NEA and therefore the Committee encourages the NEA to pay careful attention to the letter and spirit of these recent reforms in order that previous granting problems do not reoccur.

Bill language in Title III retains provisions in last year's bill regarding restrictions on individual grants, subgranting, and seasonal support (Sec. 318); authority to solicit and invest funds (Sec. 319); priority for rural and underserved communities, priority for grants that encourage public knowledge, education, understanding, and appreciation of the arts, designation of a category for grants of national significance, and a 15-percent cap on the total amount of grant funds directed to any one State (Sec. 320).

MATCHING GRANTS

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$12,951,000
Budget estimate, 2001	0
Recommended, 2001	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	−12,951,000
Budget estimate, 2001	0

The Committee recommends no funding for matching grants, as requested. Rather, the Committee has added the matching grant funds into the grants and administration account as discussed above in order to increase outreach efforts for small institutions in underserved rural and urban areas.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

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

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$100,604,000
Budget estimate, 2001	129,470,000
Recommended, 2001	100,604,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	0
Budget estimate, 2001	−28,866,000

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

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 2000 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Grants				
Federal/State partnership	29,160	38,320	29,160	---
Office of Preservation	18,328	23,400	18,328	---
Public and enterprise	11,588	14,150	11,588	---
Research and education	23,649	28,400	23,649	---
Program development	398	3,500	398	---
Subtotal, Grants	83,123	107,770	83,123	---
Administrative Areas				
Administration	17,481	21,700	17,481	---
Total, Grants and Administration	100,604	129,470	100,604	---

The Committee recommends $100,604,000 for grants and administration, which is equal to the 2000 level and $28,866,000 below the request. The Committee has not provided funding for an office move, so the Committee expects to see a supplemental budget request if the General Services Administration proceeds with such an action.

MATCHING GRANTS

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$14,656,000
Budget estimate, 2001	20,530,000
Recommended, 2001	14,656,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	0
Budget estimate, 2001	−5,874,000

The Committee recommends $14,656,000 for matching grants, equal to the 2000 funding level and $5,874,000 below the request.

INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES

OFFICE OF MUSEUM SERVICES

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

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

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$24,307,000
Budget estimate, 2001	33,378,000
Recommended, 2001	24,307,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	0
Budget estimate, 2001	−9,071,000

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

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 2000 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Grants to Museums				
Support for operations	15,967	15,983	15,967	---
Support for conservation	3,130	3,130	3,130	---
National leadership grants	3,050	11,635	3,050	---
Subtotal, Grants to Museums	22,147	30,748	22,147	---
Program administration	2,160	2,630	2,160	---
Total, Institute of Museum and Library Services	24,307	33,378	24,307	---

The Committee recommends $24,307,000 for the Office of Museum Services, which is $9,071,000 below the request and equal to the 2000 level. The Committee has not provided funding for an office move, so the Committee expects to see a supplemental budget request if the General Services Administration proceeds with such an action.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

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

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$1,021,000
Budget estimate, 2001	1,078,000
Recommended, 2001	1,021,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	0
Budget estimate, 2001	−57,000

The Committee recommends $1,021,000 for the Commission of Fine Arts, which is $57,000 below the request and equal to the 2000 funding level. The Committee continues legislative language added last year which allows the Commission to charge fees for its publications and to credit such fees to this account to be expended without further appropriation.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$6,973,000
Budget estimate, 2001	7,000,000
Recommended, 2001	6,973,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	0
Budget estimate, 2001	−27,000

The National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program was established in Public Law 99–190 to support artistic and cultural programs in the Nation's Capital. The Committee recommends $6,973,000 for this program, which is equal to the 2000 level and $27,000 below the request.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ARTS EDUCATION GRANTS

Appropriation enacted, 2000	0
Budget estimate, 2001	1,000,000
Recommended, 2001	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	0
Budget estimate, 2001	−1,000,000

The Committee rejects the Administration proposal to provide a special appropriation for arts education for the District of Columbia to be managed by the Commission of Fine Arts.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

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

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$2,989,000
Budget estimate, 2001	3,189,000
Recommended, 2001	2,989,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	0
Budget estimate, 2001	−200,000

The Committee recommends $2,989,000 for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, equal to the 2000 level and $200,000 below the request. The Committee has not provided funding for an office move, so the Committee expects to see a supplemental budget request if the General Services Administration proceeds with such an action.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

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

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$6,288,000
Budget estimate, 2001	6,198,000
Recommended, 2001	6,288,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	0
Budget estimate, 2001	+90,000

The Committee recommends $6,288,000, which is equal to the 2000 level and $90,000 above the budget request. The Committee has included bill language as requested providing authority for appointed members of the Commission to be compensated in a manner similar to that which is used for similar boards and commissions in the Federal government, however the Committee has not made this authority permanent as was requested.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

In 1980 Congress passed legislation creating a 65 member Holocaust Memorial Council with the mandate to create and oversee a

living memorial/museum to victims of holocausts. The museum opened in April 1993. Construction costs for the museum have come solely from donated funds raised by the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum Campaign and appropriated funds have been used for planning and development of programmatic components, overall administrative support and annual commemorative observances. Since the opening of the museum, appropriated funds have been provided to pay for the ongoing operating costs of the museum as authorized by Public Law 102–529.

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$33,161,000
Budget estimate, 2001	34,564,000
Recommended, 2001	33,161,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	0
Budget estimate, 2001	−1,403,000

The Committee recommends $33,161,000, the same as the enacted level and $1,403,000 below the budget request.

The Committee commends the leadership of the Museum as well as the Council for acting expeditiously to implement the NAPA recommendations. The Museum should provide an annual report on the progress of this effort.

PRESIDIO TRUST

PRESIDIO TRUST FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2000	$44,300,000
Budget estimate, 2001	33,400,000
Recommended, 2001	33,400,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000	−10,900,000
Budget estimate, 2001	0

The Committee recommends $33,400,000, a reduction of $10,900,000 below the enacted level and the same as the budget request. This amount includes $23,400,000 for operations and $10,000,000 in loan authority.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

Section 302 limits funding for oil and gas leasing in the Shawnee National Forest, IL.

Section 303 prohibits activities to promote public support or opposition to legislative proposals.

Section 304 provides for annual appropriations unless expressly provided otherwise in this Act.

Section 305 limits the use of personal cooks, chauffeurs or servants.

Section 306 limits assessments against programs without Committee approval.

Section 307 contains Buy American procedures and requirements.

Section 308 limits the sale of giant sequoia trees by the Forest Service.

Section 309 prohibits the use of funds by the National Park Service to enter into a contract requiring the removal of the underground lunchroom at Carlsbad Caverns NP, NM.

Section 310 provides that no funds can be used for Americorps unless it is funded in the VA, HUD and Independent Agencies fiscal year 2001 appropriations, and makes use of such funds subject to reprogramming.

Section 311 continues a limitation of funding relating to a pedestrian bridge between New Jersey and Ellis Island.

Section 312 continues a limitation on accepting and processing applications for patents and on the patenting of Federal lands; permits processing of grandfathered applications; and permits third-party contractors to process grandfathered applications.

Section 313 limits payments for contract support costs in past years to the funds available in law and accompanying report language in those years for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service.

Section 314 concerns the Jobs in the Woods program and timber dependent areas in Washington, Oregon, Alaska and northern California.

Section 315 prohibits the use of recreational demonstration program fees in excess of $500,000 for the construction of any permanent structure without advance Committee approval.

Section 316 makes permanent a provision carried last year exempting properties administered by the Presidio Trust from certain taxes and special assessments.

Section 317 prohibits the use of funds for posting clothing optional signs at Canaveral NS, FL.

Section 318 contains reforms and limitations dealing with the National Endowment for the Arts.

Section 319 permits the collection and use of private funds by the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Section 320 continues direction to the National Endowment for the Arts on funding distribution.

Section 321 limits the use of funds for new or revised National forest land management plans with certain exceptions.

Section 322 limits funding for completing the 5-year program under the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act.

Section 323 prohibits the use of funds to support government-wide administrative functions unless they are justified in the budget process and approved by the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

Section 324 prohibits the use of funds for GSA Telecommunication Centers or the President's Council on Sustainable Development.

Section 325 prohibits the use of funds to make improvements to Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House without Committee approval.

Section 326 continues a provision which permits the Forest Service to use the roads and trails fund for backlog maintenance and priority forest health treatments.

Section 327 prevents funds available to the agencies and offices funded in this bill from being used to support the Council on Envi-

ronmental Quality or other Executive Office of the President functions for purposes related to the American Heritage Rivers program. The Committee is concerned that scarce agency funds may be diverted to bureaucratic functions that should be supported by other appropriations acts if they have merit.

Section 328 limits the use of answering machines during core business hours except in case of emergency and requires an option of talking to a person. The American taxpayer deserves to receive personal attention from public servants.

Section 329 continues a provision carried last year regulating the export of Western red cedar from National forest system lands in Alaska.

Section 330 prohibits the use of funds to propose or issue rules, regulations, decrees or orders for implementing the Kyoto Protocol prior to Senate ratification.

Section 331 prohibits new or expanded Indian self-determination contracts and self-governance compacts using funds in this Act.

Section 332 includes language that allows the BLM and Forest Service to pilot test their Service First initiative. The Committee continues to support and encourage the land management agencies to work with each other to consolidate activities at the field level as a means of achieving savings and providing improved services to the public. In the past the Committee has applauded the efforts of the BLM and Forest Service to test just such a program. This language allows the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture to make reciprocal delegations of authority, duties, and responsibilities to promote customer service and efficiency, with the understanding that nothing will change the applicability of any public law or regulation to lands administered by the BLM or Forest Service, except for testing the feasibility of issuing and processing unified permits, applications, and leases. As part of their annual budget justification to the Congress, the BLM and Forest are directed to provide an annual report on the effectiveness of the Service First pilot.

Section 333 establishes a four-year program between the State of Colorado and the Forest Service that provides for cooperative watershed restoration and protection in Colorado. This program allows the State of Colorado to work with the Forest Service when it is conducting watershed restoration and protection services on State or private lands near or adjacent to national forest system lands. This includes treatments of insect infected trees, reduction of hazardous fuels, and other activities to restore or improve watersheds or fish and wildlife habitat across ownership boundaries. The State and the Forest Service should coordinate annual activities as early as possible during the fiscal year.

Section 334 limits the use of funds for issuing a record of decision or policy implementing the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project. This provision addresses the concern by the Committee that the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management do not intend to comply with the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act by completing a regulatory flexibility analysis with respect to the preferred alternative contained in the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project (ICBEMP). The GAO General Counsel wrote in a July 3, 1997 let-

ter to Congress that a National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan generally was considered a "rule" for the purposes of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act. Since ICBEMP proposes to amend 62 individual land use plans on 32 Forest Service and BLM administrative units in the project area and replace three interim management strategies, the Committee is concerned that the Project will expose itself to litigation by not complying with existing law prior to implementation.

Section 335 includes bill language, which would prevent the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture from using any funds for the purposes of designing, planning or management of Federal lands as national monuments which were designated since 1999. Nothing in this language prevents either Secretary from managing these Federal lands under their previous management plans. The Committee encourages the Secretaries to continue previous management scenarios until such time as Congress ratifies the monument declarations which occurred after 1999.

TITLE IV—FISCAL YEAR 2000 EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

The Committee recommends an additional $200,000,000 in fiscal year 2000 for wildland fire management. This amount is contingent upon receipt of a budget request that includes a Presidential designation of the amount requested as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

The Committee recognizes the severity of the 1999 fire season in the Great Basin and the ecological effects these fires had on lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management. The Committee supports current efforts that are underway to secure the funds necessary to restore damaged resources and infrastructure in order to prevent declines in important fish and wildlife habitat. Accordingly, the Committee supports restoration activities, including but not limited to fence replacement, wild horse removal, tree and shrub replacement, and cheatgrass control. The Committee also recognizes the severity of the grasshopper and Mormon cricket infestation in The Great Basin and supports efforts to secure funding to protect vital native vegetative resources on Federal lands, adjacent farm and ranch lands, and newly planted fire rehabilitation projects from further infestations. Should funds become available for these high-priority activities, the Committee expects coordination with State, local and other Federal entities in addressing these efforts.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

The Committee recommends an additional $150,000,000 in fiscal year 2000 for wildland fire management. This amount is contingent upon receipt of a budget request that includes a Presidential designation of the amount requested as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

RESCISSIONS

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

RESCISSION RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Department and activity	*Amounts recommended for rescission*
Department of the Interior: Land and Water Conservation Fund (contract authority)	$30,000,000
Department of Energy: Alternative Fuels Production	1,000,000

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

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

The table shows the appropriations affected by such transfers.

APPROPRIATION TRANSFERS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Account from which transfer is to be made	Amount	Account to which transfer is to be made	Amount
Department of Energy, Biomass Energy Development	$2,000,000	Department of Energy, Energy Resource, Supply and Efficiency.	$2,000,000

CHANGES IN APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

Pursuant to clause 3, rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following Statements are submitted describing the effect of provisions in the accompanying bill which directly or indirectly change the application of existing law. In most instances these provisions have been included in prior appropriations Acts.

The bill provides that certain appropriations items remain available until expended or extends the availability of funds beyond the fiscal year where programs or projects are continuing in nature under the provisions of authorizing legislation but for which that legislation does not specifically authorize such extended availability. Most of these items have been carried in previous appropriations Acts. This authority tends to result in savings by preventing the practice of committing funds at the end of the fiscal year.

The bill includes, in certain instances, limitations on the obligation of funds for particular functions or programs. These limitations include restrictions on the obligation of funds for administra-

tive expenses, travel expenses, the use of consultants, and programmatic areas within the overall jurisdiction of a particular agency.

The Committee has included limitations for official entertainment or reception and representation expenses for selected agencies in the bill.

Language is included in the various parts of the bill to continue ongoing activities of those Federal agencies, which require annual authorization or additional legislation which to date, has not been enacted.

Language is included under Bureau of Land Management, Management of lands and resources, permitting the use of receipts from the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965; providing funds to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation under certain conditions; permitting the use of fees from communication site rentals; limiting the use of funds for destroying wild horses and burros; and permitting the collection of fees for processing mining applications and for certain public land uses, and permitting the use of these fees for program operations.

Language is included under Bureau of Land Management, Wildland fire management, to permit the use of funds from other accounts for firefighting; to permit the use of funds for lodging and subsistence of firefighters; and to permit the acceptance and use of funds for firefighting.

Language is included under Bureau of Land Management, Central hazardous materials fund, providing that sums received from a party for remedial actions shall be credited to the account, and defining non-monetary payments.

Language is included under Bureau of Land Management, Payments in lieu of taxes, to exclude any payment that is less than $100.

Language is included under Bureau of Land Management, Forest ecosystems health and recovery fund permitting the use of salvage timber receipts.

Language is included under Bureau of Land Management, Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures, to allow use of funds on any damaged public lands.

Language is included under Bureau of Land Management, Administrative provisions, permitting the payment of rewards for information on violations of law on Bureau lands; and providing for cost-sharing arrangements for printing services.

Language is included under United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Resource management, allowing for the maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge. Without this language, the long-horned cattle would have to be removed from the refuge. Language also is included, providing for the Natural Communities Conservation Planning program and for a Youth Conservation Corps; limiting funding for certain Endangered Species Act listing programs; permitting payment for information or rewards in the law enforcement program; and earmarking funds for contaminant analysis.

Language is included under United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Multinational species conservation fund, exempting these programs from certain sanctions on a permanent basis.

Language is included under United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Administrative provisions, providing for repair of damage to public roads; options for the purchase of land not to exceed $1; installation of certain recreation facilities; the maintenance and improvement of aquaria and other facilities; the acceptance of donated aircraft; cost-shared arrangements for printing services. Language also is included to limit the use of funds for establishing new refuges.

Language is included under National Park Service, Operation of the National park system to allow road maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable basis. This provision has been included in annual appropriations Acts since 1954. Language also is included providing for a Youth Conservation Corps program; providing for the use of funds in support of Everglades land acquisition and permitting no-year availability for certain recreation fees associated with units not participating in the recreation fee demonstration program.

Language is included under National Park Service, Land and water conservation fund, rescinding $30 million in contract authority.

Language is included under National Park Service, Land acquisition and State assistance, to permit the use of funds to assist the State of Florida with Everglades restoration; making the use of funds for Everglades contingent on certain conditions; and limiting State assistance grants solely to land acquisition.

Language is included under National Park Service, Administrative provisions, requiring the inclusion of 18 U.S.C. 1913 in the text of grant and contract documents; preventing the implementation of an agreement for the redevelopment of the southern end of Ellis Island; limiting the use of funds for the United Nation's Biodiversity convention; and permitting the use of funds for workplace safety needs.

Language is included under U.S. Geological Survey, Surveys, investigations and research, providing for two-year availability of funds for biological research and for the operations of cooperative research units; prohibiting the conduct of new surveys on private property without permission; and requiring cost sharing for cooperative topographic mapping and water resource data collection activities.

Language is included under U.S. Geological Survey, Administrative provisions, permitting reimbursements to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; permitting contracting for certain mapping and surveys; permitting construction of facilities; permitting acquisition of land for certain uses; allowing payment of expenses for the National Committee on Geology; permitting payments to interstate compact negotiators; and permitting the use of certain contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements.

Language is included under Minerals Management Service, Royalty and offshore minerals management, permitting the use of excess receipts from Outer Continental Shelf leasing activities; providing for reasonable expenses related to volunteer beach and marine clean-up activities; providing for refunds for overpayments on Indian allottee leases; providing for collecting royalties and late payment interest on amounts received in settlements associated

with Federal and Indian leases; and permitting the use of revenues from a royalty-in-kind program.

Language is included under Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Regulation and Technology, permitting the use of moneys collected pursuant to assessment of civil penalties to reclaim lands affected by coal mining after August 3, 1977; permitting payment to State and tribal personnel for travel and per diem expenses for training.

Language is included under Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Abandoned mine reclamation fund, limiting the amounts in the account for acid mine drainage activities and for emergency reclamation projects; allowing the use of debt recovery to pay for debt collection; and allowing the use of funds for reclamation and acid mine drainage remediation in Pennsylvania.

Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Operation of Indian programs, limiting funds for contract support costs and for administrative cost grants for schools; permitting the use of tribal priority allocations for general assistance payments to individuals, for contract support costs, and for repair and replacement of schools; and providing for future availability of certain tribal forestry funds.

Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Operation of Indian programs, allowing reprogramming of Self-Governance funds, allowing changes to certain eligibility criteria by tribal governments, allowing the transfer of certain forestry funds, providing for an Indian self-determination fund.

Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Construction, providing that 6 percent of Federal Highway Trust Fund contract authority may be used for management costs; providing for the transfer of Navajo irrigation project funds to the Bureau of Reclamation; providing Safety of Dams funds on a non-reimbursable basis; requiring the use of administrative and cost accounting principles for certain school construction projects and exempting such projects from certain requirements; requiring conformance with building codes and health and safety standards; specifying the procedure for dispute resolution; and permitting the use of certain overpayments for school construction.

Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Administrative provisions, prohibiting funding of Alaska schools; limiting schools and the expansion of grade levels in individual schools; to limit the use of funds for contracts, grants and cooperative agreements and requiring an evaluation of certain Bureau schools.

Language is included under Departmental Offices, Insular Affairs, Assistance to Territories, requiring audits of the financial transactions of the Territorial governments by the General Accounting Office; providing grant funding under certain terms of the Agreement of the Special Representatives on Future United States Financial Assistance for the Northern Mariana Islands; providing a payment to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for Virgin Islands obligations; providing a grant to the Close-Up foundation; and allowing appropriations for disaster assistance to be used as non-Federal matching funds for hazard mitigation grants; providing for payments to the Prior Service Benefits Trust Fund and limiting administrative expenses; and providing for capital infrastructure in various territories.

Language is included under Departmental Offices, Departmental management, salaries and expenses, permitting payments to former Bureau of Mines workers.

Language is included under Departmental Offices, Office of Special Trustee for American Indians, specifying that the statute of limitations shall not commence on any claim resulting from trust funds losses; exempting quarterly statements for accounts less than $1; and requiring annual statements and records maintenance.

Language is included under Departmental Offices, Indian land consolidation, permitting transfers of funds for administration; permitting cooperative agreements with tribes to acquire fractional interest; permitting a reservation-wide system for establishing fair market values; limiting and placing requirements on certain land acquisitions; making certain proceeds available for appropriation and allowing cost recovery and subsequent distribution to tribes.

Language is included under Departmental Offices, Administrative provisions, prohibiting the use of working capital or consolidated working funds to augment certain offices and allowing the acquisition of aircraft through various means and the sale of existing aircraft with proceeds used to offset the purchase price of replacement aircraft.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, to allow transfer of funds in certain emergency situations and requiring replacement with a supplemental appropriation request; and designating certain transferred funds as "emergency requirements" under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, to permit the Department to consolidate services and receive reimbursement for said services. Language also is included providing for uniform allowances.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, to allow for obligations in connection with contracts issued for services or rentals for periods not in excess of 12 months beginning at any time during the fiscal year.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, restricting various oil and gas preleasing, leasing, exploration and drilling activities within the Outer Continental Shelf in the Georges Bank-North Atlantic planning area, Mid-Atlantic and South Atlantic planning area, Eastern Gulf of Mexico planning area, North Aleutian Basin planning area, Northern, Southern and Central California planning areas, and Washington/Oregon planning area.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, limiting the investment of Federal funds by Indian tribes.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, to limit the use of funds for contract support costs; and to prohibit fee exemptions for non-local traffic through National Parks.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, allowing, on a permanent basis, the use of rebates from credit cards; permitting on a permanent basis certain lease arrangements at Fort Baker; requiring lease and grazing permit renewals by the Bureau of Land Management under certain condi-

tions; providing for administrative law judges to handle Indian issues; permitting the redistribution of certain Indian funds with limitation; limiting the establishment of a Kankakee National Wildlife Refuge; renaming the Great Marsh Trail at the Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge, VA; directing allocation of funds for Bureau of Indian Affairs funded post-secondary schools; and limiting the use of funds to establish a National Wildlife Refuge in the Yolo Bypass of California.

Language is included under Forest Service, State and private forestry, prohibiting funding for urban resources partnership programs.

Language is included under Forest Service, National forest system, allowing 50 percent of the fees collected under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act to remain available until expended; and requiring the fiscal year 2002 budget justification to display unobligated balances available at the start of fiscal year 2001.

Language is included under Forest Service, Wildland fire management, allowing the use of funds to repay advances from other accounts and requiring 50 percent of any unobligated balances remaining at the end of fiscal year 2000, excepting hazardous fuels funding, to be transferred to the Knutson-Vandenberg fund as repayment for past advances; and permitting the use of funds for the Joint Fire Science program.

Language is included under Forest Service, Capital improvement and maintenance, allowing funds to be used for road decommissioning; requiring that no road decommissioning be funded until notice and an opportunity for public comment has been provided; and merging unobligated balances from the National forest system account for facility and trail maintenance and unobligated balances from the reconstruction and construction account and the reconstruction and maintenance account.

Language is included under Forest Service, Range betterment fund, providing that 6 percent of the funds may be used for administrative expenses.

Language is included under Forest Service, Administrative provisions, providing that proceeds from the sale of aircraft may be used to purchase replacement aircraft; limiting the availability of funds to change the boundaries of or abolish any region or to move or close any regional office; allowing any funds available to the Secretary of Agriculture to be used for advances for firefighting and emergency rehabilitation of damaged lands if and only if all previously appropriated emergency contingent wildfire funds have been released by the President and apportioned; allowing funds to be used through the Agency for International Development and the Foreign Agricultural Service for work in foreign countries, and to support other forestry activities outside of the United States.

Language is included under Forest Service, Administrative provisions, prohibiting the following without advance approval: (1) the transfer of funds under the Department of Agriculture transfer authority; (2) reprogramming of funds; and (3) transfer of funds to the working capital fund of the Department of Agriculture.

Language is included under Forest Service, Administrative provisions, providing for a Youth Conservation Corps program; allowing funds to be used for representation expenses by the Chief; providing for matching funds and administrative expenses for the Na-

tional Forest Foundation and also matching funds for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation; providing funds for sustainable rural development; permitting the transfer of certain funds to the State of Washington fish and wildlife department for planned projects; providing that funds shall be available for payment to counties within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area; providing authority to the Pinchot Institute for activities at Grey Towers National Historic Landmark; allowing payments to Del Norte County, CA; limiting employee details; permitting limited reimbursements to the Office of General Counsel in USDA; restricting the use of administrative funds and requiring displays of such funds in budget justifications, including limitations on trust funds; allowing the use of fundings for law enforcement emergencies; and providing procurement authority for certain activities at the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area.

Language is included under Department of Energy, Clean Coal Technology deferring previously appropriated funds until fiscal year 2002.

Language is included under Department of Energy, energy resource supply and efficiency, limiting the field testing of nuclear explosives for the recovery of oil and gas; providing for activities at the Albany Research Center, OR; and requiring the transfer of funds from the Biomass energy development account; and providing allocations of grants for weatherization and State energy conservation.

Language is included under Department of Energy, Naval Petroleum and oil shale reserves waiving sales requirements based on Strategic Petroleum Reserve oil purchases; and permitting the use of unobligated balances.

Language is included under Department of Energy, Alternative fuels production, rescinding unobligated balances.

Language is included under Administrative provisions, Department of Energy, providing for vehicle and guard services and uniform allowances; limiting programs of price supports and loan guarantees to what is provided in appropriations Acts; providing for the transfer of funds to other agencies of the Government; providing for retention of revenues by the Secretary of Energy on certain projects; requiring certain contracts be submitted to Congress prior to implementation; prohibiting issuance of procurement documents without appropriations; and permitting the use of contributions and fees for cooperative projects.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Indian health services, providing that certain contracts and grants may be performed in two fiscal years; exempting certain tribal funding from fiscal year constraints; limiting funds for catastrophic care, loan repayment and certain contracts; capping contract support cost spending; and providing for use of collections under Title IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Indian health facilities, providing that funds may be used to purchase land, modular buildings and trailers; providing a grant to the Hopi tribe for staff quarters; and providing for certain purchases from other agencies and for a demolition fund.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Administrative provisions, providing for payments for telephone service in pri-

vate residences in the field, purchase of reprints, and purchase and erection of portable buildings; and allowing deobligation and reobligation of funds applied to self-governance funding agreements.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Administrative provisions, providing that health care may be extended to non-Indians at Indian Health Service facilities; and providing for expenditure of funds transferred to IHS from the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Administrative provisions, to prevent the Indian Health Service from billing Indians in order to collect from third-party payers until Congress has agreed to implement a specific policy.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Administrative provisions, allowing payment of expenses for meeting attendance; specifying that certain funds shall not be subject to certain travel limitations; prohibiting the expenditure of funds to implement new eligibility regulations; providing that funds be apportioned only in the appropriation structure in this Act; prohibiting changing the appropriations structure without approval of the Appropriations Committees; and permitting the sale of goods and services for fees and for the use of those fees.

Language is included under Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, salaries and expenses, defining eligible relocatees; prohibiting movement of any single Navajo or Navajo family unless a new or replacement home is available; limiting relocatees to one new or replacement home; and establishing a priority for relocation of Navajos to those certified eligible who have selected and received homesites on the Navajo reservation or selected a replacement residence off the Navajo reservation.

Language is included under Smithsonian Institution, Salaries and expenses, to allow for advance payments to independent contractors performing research services or participating in official Smithsonian presentations; providing that funds may be used to support American overseas research centers; and permitting the use of certain funds for the Victor Building.

Language is included under Smithsonian Institution, repair, restoration and alteration of facilities, permitting the Smithsonian Institution to select contractors for certain purposes on the basis of contractor qualifications as well as price; and permitting the merger of funds previously appropriated for zoo construction.

Language is included under Administrative Provisions, Smithsonian Institution, limiting planning, design or expansion of facilities without Committee consultation; limiting the use of funds for the Holt House at the zoo; and limiting funds for construction of the National Museum of the American Indian.

Language is included under National Gallery of Art, Salaries and expenses, allowing payment in advance for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies; providing uniform allowances and for restoration and repair of works of art by contract without advertising; and providing no-year availability of funds for special exhibitions.

Language is included under National Gallery of Art, Repair, restoration and renovation of buildings, permitting the Gallery to perform work by contract or otherwise and to select contractors for

certain purposes on the basis of contractor qualifications as well as price.

Language is included under National Endowment for the Arts, Grants and administration, permitting the merger and use of previously appropriated funds from the matching grants account.

Language is included under National Foundation for the Humanities, Matching grants, allowing obligation of current and prior year funds of gifts, bequests, and devises of money for which equal amounts have not previously been appropriated.

Language is included under National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, Administrative provisions, limiting the use of funds for reception expenses and permitting the use of non appropriated funds for such expenses.

Language is included under Commission of Fine Arts, Salaries and expenses, permitting the charging and use of fees for its publications.

Language is included under Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to restrict hiring anyone at Executive Level V or higher.

Language is included under National Capital Planning Commission, salaries and expenses, to provide for a pay level at the rate of Executive Level IV for all appointed members.

Language is included under Holocaust Memorial Council, providing no year funding availability for repair and rehabilitation and museums exhibitions.

Language is included under Presidio Trust Fund requiring that guaranteed loans be consistent with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

Language is included under Title III—General provisions prohibiting the use of funds to distribute literature either to promote or oppose legislative proposals on which Congressional action is incomplete; and prohibiting oil and gas leasing in the Shawnee National Forest.

Language is included under Title III—General provisions, prohibiting the use of funds to provide personal cooks, chauffeurs or other personal servants to any office or employee; limiting use of consulting services; and specifying that funds are for one year unless provided otherwise.

Language is included under Title III—General provisions, prohibiting assessments against programs funded in this bill; and providing Buy American requirements.

Language is included under Title III—General provisions, prohibiting the sale of giant sequoia trees in a manner different from 1999.

Language is included under Title III—General provisions, prohibiting the use of funds by the National Park Service to enter into a concession contract requiring the removal of the underground lunchroom at Carlsbad Caverns NP.

Language is included under Title III—General provisions, limiting use of funds for the AmeriCorps program; and limiting use of funds relating to a bridge between New Jersey and Ellis Island.

Language is included under Title III—General provisions, continuing a limitation on accepting and processing applications for patents and on the patenting of Federal lands; permitting processing of grandfathered applications; and permitting third-party contractors to process grandfathered applications.

Language is included under Title III—General provisions, limiting the use of funds for contract support costs on Indian contracts.

Language is included under Title III—General provisions, to permit limiting competition under the Jobs in the Woods program; requiring Committee approval prior to using recreational fees for constructing certain permanent buildings; exempting on a permanent basis, the Presidio Trust from certain taxes and special assessments; limiting funds for posting clothing optional signs at Cape Canaveral NS; making reforms in the National Endowment for the Arts, including funding distribution reforms; permitting the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities to collect, invest and use private donations; limiting the use of funds for forest land management plans until regulations have been published and for completing the 5-year program under the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act; limiting funds for improvements to Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House without Committee approval; providing additional authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to use the ten percent roads and trails fund for additional purposes; limiting the use of funds for any government-wide administrative functions and for GSA telecommunications centers and the President's Council on Sustainable Development; prohibiting the use of funds for certain administrative functions of the American Heritage Rivers program; limiting the use of telephone answering machines; limiting the sale for export of Western redcedar in Alaska; limiting the use of funds relating to the Kyoto Protocol; placing a moratorium on new and expanded Indian self-determination contracts and compacts; allowing a four year cooperative watershed restoration program between the State of Colorado and the Forest Service; limiting funds for the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project; and limiting funds for designing, planning or managing Federal lands as National Monuments if so designated since 1999.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

Pursuant to clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the appropriations in the accompanying bill which, in whole or in part, are not authorized by law:

Department of the Interior:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Resource Management
National Park Service, National Recreation and Preservation

Department of Energy:

Fossil Energy Research and Development
Energy Conservation
Economic Regulation
Strategic Petroleum Reserve
Energy Information Administration

Other Related Agencies:

National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities:
- National Endowment for the Arts
- National Endowment for the Humanities

The Committee notes that authorizing legislation for many of these programs is in various stages of the legislative process and these authorizations are expected to be enacted into law later this year.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII—CLAUSE 3

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

Section 551 of the Land Between the Lakes Protection Act of 1998 (16 U.S.C. 460*lll*–61) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

(c) TRANSITION.—Until September 30, 2002, the Secretary of Agriculture may expend amounts appropriated or otherwise made available to carry out this title in a manner consistent with the authorities exercised by the Tennessee Valley Authority, before the transfer of the Recreation Area to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary, regarding procurement of property, services, supplies, and equipment.

FIVE-YEAR PROJECTION OF OUTLAYS

In compliance with section 308(a)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, the following table contains five-year projections associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill:

[In millions]

Budget authority	14,781
Outlays:	
Fiscal year 2001	9,765
Fiscal year 2002	3,745
Fiscal year 2003	834
Fiscal year 2004	309
Fiscal year 2005 and future years	49

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, the financial assistance to State and local governments is as follows:

[In millions]

New budget authority	1,080
Fiscal year 2001 outlays resulting therefrom	556

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(a)(1)(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each rollcall vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NUMBER: 1

Date: May 25, 2000.

Measure: Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2001.

Motion by: Mr. Dicks.

Description of Motion: To increase funding for the National Endowment for the Arts by $27,000,000 and the National Endowment for the Humanities by $9,740,000 and to increase the deferral of previously appropriated Clean Coal Technology funds by $36,740,000.

Results: Rejected 25 yeas to 33 nays.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Boyd	Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Cramer	Mr. Bonilla
Ms. DeLauro	Mr. Callahan
Mr. Dicks	Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Edwards	Mr. DeLay
Mr. Farr	Mr. Dickey
Mr. Forbes	Mrs. Emerson
Mr. Hinchey	Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mr. Hoyer	Mr. Goode
Mr. Jackson	Ms. Granger
Ms. Kaptur	Mr. Hobson
Ms. Kilpatrick	Mr. Istook
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Kingston
Mrs. Meek	Mr. Knollenberg
Mr. Moran	Mr. Kolbe
Mr. Murtha	Mr. Latham
Mr. Obey	Mr. Lewis
Mr. Olver	Mr. Miller
Mr. Pastor	Mr. Nethercutt
Ms. Pelosi	Mrs. Northup
Mr. Price	Mr. Packard
Ms. Roybal-Allard	Mr. Peterson
Mr. Sabo	Mr. Porter
Mr. Serrano	Mr. Regula
Mr. Visclosky	Mr. Rogers
	Mr. Skeen
	Mr. Taylor
	Mr. Tiahrt
	Mr. Walsh
	Mr. Wamp
	Mr. Wicker
	Mr. Wolf
	Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(a)(1)(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each rollcall vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NUMBER: 2

Date: May 25, 2000.

Measure: Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2001.

Motion by: Mr. Dicks.

Description of Motion: To increase funding for the National Endowment for the Arts by $17,260,000 and to increase the deferral of previously appropriated Clean Coal Technology funds by $17,260,000.

Results: Rejected 27 yeas to 31 nays.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Boyd	Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Cramer	Mr. Bonilla
Ms. DeLauro	Mr. Callahan
Mr. Dicks	Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Edwards	Mr. DeLay
Mr. Farr	Mr. Dickey
Mr. Forbes	Mrs. Emerson
Mr. Frelinghuysen	Mr. Goode
Mr. Hinchey	Ms. Granger
Mr. Hoyer	Mr. Hobson
Mr. Jackson	Mr. Istook
Ms. Kaptur	Mr. Kingston
Ms. Kilpatrick	Mr. Knollenberg
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Kolbe
Mrs. Meek	Mr. Latham
Mr. Moran	Mr. Lewis
Mr. Murtha	Mr. Miller
Mr. Obey	Mr. Nethercutt
Mr. Olver	Mrs. Northup
Mr. Pastor	Mr. Packard
Ms. Pelosi	Mr. Peterson
Mr. Porter	Mr. Regula
Mr. Price	Mr. Rogers
Ms. Roybal-Allard	Mr. Skeen
Mr. Sabo	Mr. Taylor
Mr. Serrano	Mr. Tiahrt
Mr. Visclosky	Mr. Walsh
	Mr. Wamp
	Mr. Wicker
	Mr. Wolf
	Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(a)(1)(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each rollcall vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NUMBER: 3

Date: May 25, 2000.

Measure: Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2001.

Motion by: Mr. Porter.

Description of Motion: To report the bill, to authorize the Chairman to seek a rule for consideration of the bill, and to authorize the Chairman to move that the House disagree to the amendments of the Senate and agree to a conference requested by the Senate.

Results: Adopted 31 yeas to 22 nays.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Aderholt	Mr. Boyd
Mr. Bonilla	Mr. Cramer
Mr. Callahan	Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Cunningham	Mr. Dicks
Mr. Dickey	Mr. Edwards
Mrs. Emerson	Mr. Farr
Mr. Frelinghuysen	Mr. Forbes
Mr. Goode	Mr. Hinchey
Ms. Granger	Mr. Hoyer
Mr. Hobson	Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Istook	Ms. Kilpatrick
Mr. Kingston	Mrs. Lowey
Mr. Knollenberg	Mrs. Meek
Mr. Kolbe	Mr. Mollohan
Mr. Latham	Mr. Obey
Mr. Miller	Mr. Olver
Mr. Nethercutt	Mr. Pastor
Mrs. Northup	Mr. Price
Mr. Packard	Ms. Roybal-Allard
Mr. Peterson	Mr. Sabo
Mr. Porter	Mr. Serrano
Mr. Regula	Mr. Visclosky
Mr. Rogers	
Mr. Skeen	
Mr. Taylor	
Mr. Tiahrt	
Mr. Walsh	
Mr. Wamp	
Mr. Wicker	
Mr. Wolf	
Mr. Young	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2000 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 2001 — PERMANENT AUTHORITY

[These funds become available automatically under earlier, or "permanent" law without further, or annual action by the Congress. Thus, these amounts are not included in the accompanying bill.]

Agency and item	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2000	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2001	Fiscal year 2001 estimate compared with, fiscal year 2000
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
FEDERAL FUNDS			
Department of the Interior			
Bureau of Land Management:			
Operation and maintenance of quarters	280	260	-20
Recreation fee collection	200	200	.....
Forest ecosystems health and recovery	6,497	9,358	+2,861
Expenses, road maintenance deposits	2,000	2,000	.....
Recreation fee demonstration	6,000	6,500	+500
Timber sales pipeline restoration	2,500	2,018	-482
Payments to Oklahoma, in lieu of taxes on Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribal lands	12	12	.....
Payments to States (proceeds of sales)	1,023	1,029	+6
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands within grazing districts	1,463	1,463	.....
Payment to counties, national grasslands	400	400	.....
Payments to Western Oregon counties	61,945	59,170	-2,775
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands outside grazing districts	930	930	.....
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands within grazing districts, miscellaneous	8	8	.....
Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon, for Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands	493	471	-22

Payments to Southern Nevada from receipts on land sales (interest generated)	349	949	+600
Payments to Southern Nevada from receipts on land sales (85%)	13,175	22,100	+8,925
Payments to Nevada from receipts on land sales (15%)	2,355	4,500	+2,145
Land sales, Deschutes County, Oregon	648	.....	-648
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:			
Migratory bird conservation account	42,330	42,260	-70
North American wetlands conservation fund	1,000	1,000	.....
Cooperative endangered species conservation fund	33,128	32,100	-1,028
National Wildlife Refuge Fund	8,572	8,798	+226
Operation and maintenance of quarters	2,247	2,306	+59
Federal aid in wildlife restoration	227,705	237,000	+9,295
Proceeds from sales, water resources development projects	150	150	.....
Recreational fee demonstration program	4,000	4,200	+200
Lahontan Valley and Pyramid Lake Fish and Wildlife Fund	60	60	.....
National Park Service:			
Land acquisition (contract authority)	30,000	30,000	.....
Operation and maintenance of quarters	15,151	15,454	+303
Fee collection support, national park system	600	600	.....
Educational expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park	850	850	.....
Payment for tax losses on land acquired for Grand Teton National Park	21	20	-1
Concessions improvement	20,000	22,000	+2,000
Delaware Water Gap NRA, Route 209 operations	150	150	.....
Glacier Bay NP&P, resource protection	325	325	.....
Recreational fee demonstration program	144,400	148,400	+4,000
Park concessions franchise fees	15,000	16,000	+1,000
Deed restricted parks fee program	1,600	1,600	.....
National parks passport program	8,000	12,000	+4,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2000 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 2001 — PERMANENT AUTHORITY—Continued

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2000 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2001 (3)	Fiscal year 2001 estimate compared with, fiscal year 2000 (4)
Transportation systems fund	1,000	1,000	.....
Park buildings lease and maintenance	1,000	2,000	+1,000
United States Geological Survey:			
Operation and maintenance of quarters	59	59	.....
Minerals Management Service:			
Mineral leasing and associated payments	678,338	583,233	-95,105
Payments to States, National Forest Fund	4,505	3,347	-1,158
Leases of lands acquired for flood control, navigation, and allied purposes	1,094	783	-311
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement:			
Abandoned mine reclamation fund	41,000	67,000	+26,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs:			
White Earth Settlement Fund	2,000	2,000	.....
Operation and maintenance of quarters	6,000	6,000	.....
Claims and treaty obligations	41	41	.....
Operation and maintenance, Indian irrigation systems	30,091	30,561	+470
Power systems, Indian irrigation projects	47,008	47,675	+667
Alaska resupply program	2,000	2,000	.....
Indian loan guaranty and insurance liquidating account	1,000	1,000	.....
Indian arts and crafts fund	95	95	.....
Office of Insular Affairs:			
Compact of Free Association	122,014	124,208	+2,194
Payments to the U.S. Territories, fiscal assistance	109,000	106,000	-3,000

Departmental Management:			
Everglades restoration	1,000	1,000	.....
Natural resource damage assessment and restoration fund	40,012	43,743	+3,731
Total, Department of the Interior	1,742,824	1,708,386	-34,438
Department of Agriculture			
Forest Service:			
Operations and maintenance of quarters	7,434	7,434	.....
Expenses, brush disposal	20,820	17,835	-2,985
Licensee programs (Smokey Bear-Woodsy Owl)	121	121	.....
Restoration of forest lands and improvements	6,610	6,600	-10
Timber purchaser roads constructed by Forest Service	5,945	7,669	+1,724
Timber salvage sales	119,197	119,069	-128
Midewin national tallgrass prairie rental fees	1,100	800	-300
Recreation fee collection costs	1,100	1,100	.....
Recreation fee demonstration program	26,000	26,650	+650
Timber sales pipeline restoration fund	6,160	6,000	-160
Receipts for roads and trails	34,769	25,000	-9,769
Land between the lakes management fund	3,500	3,500	.....
Payment to Minnesota (Cook, Lake, and St. Louis counties)	1,267	1,267	.....
Payments to counties, National Grasslands	6,016	6,038	+22
Payments to States, National Forest Fund (25 percent fund)	113,059	105,175	-7,884
Payments to States, northern spotted owl guarantee	114,512	110,060	-4,452
Total, Forest Service	467,610	444,318	-23,292

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2000 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 2001 — PERMANENT AUTHORITY—Continued

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2000 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2001 (3)	Fiscal year 2001 estimate compared with, fiscal year 2000 (4)
Department of Health and Human Services			
Indian Health Services:			
Indian health facilities	4,700	5,300	+600
Total, Federal Funds	2,215,134	2,158,004	-57,130
TRUST FUNDS			
Department of the Interior			
Bureau of Land Management:			
Miscellaneous trust funds	1,100	1,100	.....
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:			
Sport fish restoration	305,557	291,718	-13,839
Contributed funds	4,342	4,342	.....
National Park Service:			
Donations	14,600	14,600	.....
Preservation, birthplace of Abraham Lincoln	8	8	.....
Office of Special Trustee for American Indians:			
Tribal special fund	59,722	30,411	-29,311
Tribal trust fund	31,110	32,939	+1,829
Total, Department of the Interior	416,439	375,118	-41,321

Department of Agriculture - Forest Service			
Forest Service:			
Reforestation trust fund	30,000	30,000	.....
Cooperative work trust fund	197,440	206,615	+9,175
Land between the lakes trust fund	1,000	1,000	.....
Total, Forest Service	228,440	237,615	+9,175
Other Independent Agencies			
Smithsonian Institution:			
Canal Zone biological area fund	355	355	.....
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities:			
Gifts and donations (Arts)	900	6,000	+5,100
Gifts and donations (Humanities)	100	100	.....
Institute of Museum and Library Services:			
Gifts and donations	5	5	.....
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation:			
Donations	5	5	.....
Total, other independent agencies	1,365	6,465	+5,100
Total, Trust Funds	646,244	619,198	-27,046

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2000 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2001
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Bureau of Land Management					
Management of lands and resources	644,134	715,191	674,571	+30,437	-40,620
Wildland fire management	290,957	297,197	292,197	+1,240	-5,000
Central hazardous materials fund	9,955	10,000	10,000	+45	.....
Construction	11,196	11,200	5,300	-5,896	-5,900
Payments in lieu of taxes	134,385	135,000	134,385	.....	-615
Land acquisition	15,500	60,900	19,000	+3,500	-41,900
Oregon and California grant lands	98,775	104,267	100,467	+1,692	-3,800
Range improvements (indefinite)	10,000	10,000	10,000	.....	.....
Service charges, deposits, & forfeitures (indefinite)	8,800	7,500	7,500	-1,300	.....
Miscellaneous trust funds (indefinite)	7,700	7,700	7,700	.....	.....
Total, Bureau of Land Management	1,231,402	1,358,955	1,261,120	+29,718	-97,835
United States Fish and Wildlife Service					
Resource management	714,543	761,938	731,400	+16,857	-30,538
Construction	53,528	44,231	48,395	-5,133	+4,164
Land acquisition	50,513	111,632	30,000	-20,513	-81,632
Cooperative endangered species conservation fund	23,000	65,000	23,000	.....	-42,000
National wildlife refuge fund	10,739	10,000	10,439	-300	+439
North American wetlands conservation fund	14,957	30,000	15,499	+542	-14,501
Wildlife conservation and appreciation fund	797	800	797	.....	-3

Multinational species conservation fund	2,391	3,000	2,391	.....	-609
Commercial salmon fishery capacity reduction	4,625	.....	.....	-4,625	.....
Non-game wildlife state grants	.....	100,000	.....	.....	-100,000
Total, United States Fish and Wildlife Service	875,093	1,126,601	861,921	-13,172	-264,680
National Park Service					
Operation of the national park system	1,363,764	1,454,098	1,425,617	+61,853	-28,481
National recreation and preservation	53,399	68,648	49,956	-3,443	-18,692
Historic preservation fund	74,793	72,071	41,347	-33,446	-30,724
Construction and major maintenance	221,191	180,000	150,004	-71,187	-29,996
Land and water conservation fund (rescission of contract authority)	-30,000	-30,000	-30,000	.....	.....
Land acquisition and state assistance	120,700	297,468	65,000	-55,700	-232,468
Total, National Park Service (net)	1,803,847	2,042,285	1,701,924	-101,923	-340,361
United States Geological Survey					
Surveys, investigations, and research	813,376	895,379	816,676	+3,300	-78,703
Minerals Management Service					
Royalty and offshore minerals management	234,200	241,538	234,200	.....	-7,338
Additions to receipts	-124,000	-107,410	-107,000	+17,000	+410
Oil spill research	6,118	6,118	6,118	.....	.....
Total, Minerals Management Service	116,318	140,246	133,318	+17,000	-6,928

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2000 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2001—Continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement					
Regulation and technology	95,585	97,801	97,478	+1,893	-323
Receipts from performance bond forfeitures (indefinite)	275	275	275	.....	.....
Subtotal	95,860	98,076	97,753	+1,893	-323
Abandoned mine reclamation fund (definite, trust fund)	195,873	211,158	197,873	+2,000	-13,285
Total, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	291,733	309,234	295,626	+3,893	-13,608
Bureau of Indian Affairs					
Operation of Indian programs	1,639,535	1,795,010	1,657,446	+17,911	-137,564
Construction	197,404	365,912	184,404	-13,000	-181,508
Indian land and water claim settlements and miscellaneous payments to Indians	27,128	34,026	34,026	+6,898	.....
Indian guaranteed loan program account	4,985	6,008	4,985	.....	-1,023
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(59,682)	(82,000)	(59,682)	.....	(-22,318)
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs	1,869,052	2,200,956	1,880,861	+11,809	-320,095

Departmental Offices					
Insular Affairs:					
Assistance to Territories	42,451	40,751	41,751	-700	+1,000
Northern Marianas Islands Covenant	27,720	33,140	27,720	.....	-5,420
Subtotal, Assistance to Territories	70,171	73,891	69,471	-700	-4,420
Compact of Free Association	8,311	8,545	8,745	+434	+200
Mandatory payments	12,000	12,000	12,000	.....	.....
Subtotal, Compact of Free Association	20,311	20,545	20,745	+434	+200
Total, Insular Affairs	90,482	94,436	90,216	-266	-4,220
Departmental management	62,706	64,469	62,406	-300	-2,063
Office of the Solicitor	40,196	43,952	40,196	.....	-3,756
Office of Inspector General	26,086	28,859	26,086	.....	-2,773
Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians	90,025	82,628	82,428	-7,597	-200
Indian land consolidation pilot	5,000	12,501	5,000	.....	-7,501
Natural resource damage assessment fund	5,374	5,403	5,374	.....	-29
Total, Departmental Offices	319,869	332,248	311,706	-8,163	-20,542
Total, title I, Department of the Interior:					
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	7,320,690	8,405,904	7,263,152	-57,538	-1,142,752
Appropriations	(7,350,690)	(8,435,904)	(7,293,152)	(-57,538)	(-1,142,752)
Rescissions	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	.....	.....
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(59,682)	(82,000)	(59,682)	.....	(-22,318)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2000 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2001—Continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Forest Service					
Forest and rangeland research	217,694	231,008	224,966	+7,272	-6,042
State and private forestry	202,960	261,331	197,337	-5,623	-63,994
National forest system	1,147,951	1,286,571	1,207,545	+59,594	-79,026
Wildland fire management	617,956	620,372	614,343	-3,613	-6,029
Emergency appropriations	90,000	150,000	.....	-90,000	-150,000
Capital improvement and maintenance	436,843	424,914	424,466	-12,377	-448
(By transfer)	.....	(30,000)	.....	.....	(-30,000)
Land acquisition	79,835	130,265	50,000	-29,835	-80,265
Acquisition of lands for national forests special acts	1,068	.....	1,068	.....	+1,068
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges (indefinite)	234	.....	234	.....	+234
Range betterment fund (indefinite)	3,300	.....	3,300	.....	+3,300
Gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research	92	92	92	.....	.....
Southeast Alaska economic disaster fund	22,000	.....	.....	-22,000	.....
Management of national forest lands for subsistence uses	.....	5,500	.....	.....	-5,500
Total, Forest Service	2,819,933	3,110,053	2,723,351	-96,582	-386,702

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY					
Clean coal technology:					
Rescission	-38	-105,000	.....	+38	+105,000
Deferral	-156,000	-221,000	-67,000	+89,000	+154,000
Energy resource, supply and efficiency	1,113,675	1,224,070	1,139,611	+25,936	-84,459
Biomass energy development (by transfer)	(49,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)	(-47,000)	.....
Alternative fuels production (rescission)	.....	-1,000	-1,000	-1,000	.....
Elk Hills School lands fund (advance appropriation)	36,000	36,000	36,000	.....	.....
Economic regulation	1,992	2,000	1,992	.....	-8
Strategic petroleum reserve	158,396	158,000	157,000	-1,396	-1,000
SPR petroleum account (rescission)	.....	-7,000	.....	.....	+7,000
Energy Information Administration	72,368	75,000	72,368	.....	-2,632
Total, Department of Energy:					
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	1,226,393	1,161,070	1,338,971	+112,578	+177,901
Appropriations	(1,346,431)	(1,459,070)	(1,370,971)	(+24,540)	(-88,099)
Advance appropriations	(36,000)	(36,000)	(36,000)	.....	.....
Rescissions	(-38)	(-113,000)	(-1,000)	(-962)	(+112,000)
Deferral	(-156,000)	(-221,000)	(-67,000)	(+89,000)	(+154,000)
(By transfer)	(49,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)	(-47,000)	.....
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
Indian Health Service					
Indian health services	2,074,173	2,271,055	2,084,178	+10,005	-186,877
Indian health facilities	316,555	349,374	336,423	+19,868	-12,951
Total, Indian Health Service	2,390,728	2,620,429	2,420,601	+29,873	-199,828

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2000 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2001—Continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
OTHER RELATED AGENCIES					
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation					
Salaries and expenses	8,000	15,000	8,000	.....	-7,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development					
Payment to the Institute	2,125	4,250	.....	-2,125	-4,250
Smithsonian Institution					
Salaries and expenses	371,230	396,800	375,230	+4,000	-21,570
Repair, restoration and alteration of facilities	47,900	62,200	47,900	.....	-14,300
Construction	19,000	4,000	.....	-19,000	-4,000
Total, Smithsonian Institution	438,130	463,000	423,130	-15,000	-39,870
National Gallery of Art					
Salaries and expenses	61,279	64,848	61,279	.....	-3,569
Repair, restoration and renovation of buildings	6,311	14,101	8,903	+2,592	-5,198
Total, National Gallery of Art	67,590	78,949	70,182	+2,592	-8,767

John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts					
Operations and maintenance	13,947	14,000	13,947	.....	-53
Construction	19,924	20,000	19,924	.....	-76
Total, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	33,871	34,000	33,871	.....	-129
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars					
Salaries and expenses	6,763	7,310	6,763	.....	-547
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities					
National Endowment for the Arts					
Grants and administration	84,677	150,000	98,000	+13,323	-52,000
Matching grants	12,951	.....	.....	-12,951	.....
Total, National Endowment for the Arts	97,628	150,000	98,000	+372	-52,000
National Endowment for the Humanities					
Grants and administration	100,560	129,470	100,604	+44	-28,866
Matching grants	14,700	20,530	14,656	-44	-5,874
Total, National Endowment for the Humanities	115,260	150,000	115,260	.....	-34,740
Institute of Museum and Library Services/ Office of Museum Services					
Grants and administration	24,307	33,378	24,307	.....	-9,071
Total, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	237,195	333,378	237,567	+372	-95,811

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2000 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2001—Continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Commission of Fine Arts					
Salaries and expenses	1,021	1,078	1,021	.....	-57
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs					
Grants	6,973	7,000	6,973	.....	-27
D.C. Arts Education Grants					
Grants	.....	1,000	.....	.....	-1,000
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation					
Salaries and expenses	2,989	3,189	2,989	.....	-200
National Capital Planning Commission					
Salaries and expenses	6,288	6,198	6,288	.....	+90
United States Holocaust Memorial Council					
Holocaust Memorial Council	33,161	34,564	33,161	.....	-1,403
Presidio Trust					
Presidio trust fund	44,300	33,400	33,400	-10,900	.....

Total, title II, related agencies:					
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	7,325,460	7,913,868	7,346,268	+20,808	-567,600
Appropriations	(7,355,498)	(8,061,868)	(7,378,268)	(+22,770)	(-683,600)
Advance appropriations	(36,000)	(36,000)	(36,000)	.....	.....
Emergency appropriations	(90,000)	(150,000)	.....	(-90,000)	(-150,000)
Rescissions	(-38)	(-113,000)	(-1,000)	(-962)	(+112,000)
Deferral	(-156,000)	(-221,000)	(-67,000)	(+89,000)	(+154,000)
(By transfer)	(49,000)	(32,000)	(2,000)	(-47,000)	(-30,000)
TITLE IV - FY 2000 EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS					
Bureau of Land Management (contingent emergency appropriations)	.....	.....	200,000	+200,000	+200,000
Forest Service (contingent emergency appropriations)	.....	.....	150,000	+150,000	+150,000
Total, title IV, FY 2000 Emergency supplemental appropriations	.....	.....	350,000	+350,000	+350,000
TITLE V					
United Mine Workers of America combined benefit fund (emergency appropriations)	68,000	.....	.....	-68,000	.....
TITLE VI					
Priority land acquisitions and exchanges	197,500	.....	.....	-197,500	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2000 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2001—Continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Grand total:					
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	14,911,650	16,319,772	14,959,420	+47,770	-1,360,352
FY 2001 (net)	(14,911,650)	(16,319,772)	(14,609,420)	(-302,230)	(-1,710,352)
Appropriations	(14,903,688)	(16,497,772)	(14,671,420)	(-232,268)	(-1,826,352)
Advance appropriations	(36,000)	(36,000)	(36,000)	.....	.....
Emergency appropriations	(158,000)	(150,000)	.....	(-158,000)	(-150,000)
Rescissions	(-30,038)	(-143,000)	(-31,000)	(-962)	(+112,000)
Deferral	(-156,000)	(-221,000)	(-67,000)	(+89,000)	(+154,000)
FY 2000, emergency appropriations	.....	.....	(350,000)	(+350,000)	(+350,000)
(By transfer)	(49,000)	(32,000)	(2,000)	(-47,000)	(-30,000)
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(59,682)	(82,000)	(59,682)	.....	(-22,318)

DISSENTING VIEWS OF THE HONORABLE DAVID OBEY AND NORMAN DICKS

THE FY 2001 INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS BILL—A FAILURE OF STEWARDSHIP

The Congress, through the Interior appropriations bill, exercises its obligation as steward of America's lands and history to current and future generations. The American people look to the Congress through this bill to provide the fiscal means to ensure that the beauty and productivity of our parks, wildlife refuges, forests, and range lands are preserved and nurtured. They expect the resources to be provided for the preservation and display of the historic and cultural heritage that has made the United States a great nation. Beyond these national stewardship obligations, this bill finances this country's "trust" responsibilities to Native Americans, whose health, education and social service needs have assumed by the federal government as legal obligations through various treaties, statutes and other historic agreements. Meeting these multiple obligations is a major undertaking but also a fundamental responsibility of our government.

Unfortunately, rather than honoring this stewardship obligation, the fiscal year 2001 Interior spending bill reported by the Committee fails fundamentally to meet these challenges. The reason for this failure does not, however, lie with the Appropriations Committee's leadership. The reason lies with the Majority party's insistence on cutting taxes by $170 billion over the next five years and financing these cuts with totally unrealistic reductions in discretionary spending. The Majority maintains the fiction that the national debt can be eliminated while delivering unaffordable tax cuts without damaging programs that are important to the American people. This bill is an example of the damage that such a fiction can cause when imposed on the real world which relies on the services of critical domestic programs. The bill's flaws are especially acute in four areas.

First, the bill ignores overwhelming evidence of the critical health, education and law enforcement needs of Native Americans by reducing the Administration's budget requests for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service by $520 million. The health status of Native Americans is one of the poorest of any group in this country. Indians suffer mortality rates three times the national average from diabetes, tuberculosis, alcoholism and accidents. Many Indian schools are in a deplorable state of disrepair and fail to meet minimum safety standards. Recruiting quality teachers to rural isolated schools is a constant challenge. Rates of violent crime on Indian reservations are more than twice the national average. In response to these challenges, this bill inexplicably fails to even fund cost-of-living increases for Indian

programs. At the funding levels in this bill, the result will be layoffs of teacher and loss of accreditation at Indian schools and significant reductions in medical personnel at already chronically understaffed Indian hospitals and clinics. The suffering of the Indian peoples will increase.

Second, despite very broad support within this Congress for efforts to acquire and preserve the vanishing open land spaces in this country, this bill reduces funding for land acquisition under the Land and Water Conservation Fund from $464 million in FY 2000 to $164 million for FY 2001. On May 11th the House passed and sent on to the Senate H.R. 701, the Conservation and Reinvestment Act (CARA), by a vote of 315 to 102. This vote clearly reflected the majority view in Congress that the public was broadly supportive of efforts to acquire and preserve for posterity the vanishing land treasures which, if left in private hands, would surely be developed and become unavailable for our children and their grandchildren. It is difficult to understand how anyone who supports the expansion of federal land acquisition programs, which CARA envisions, can vote for the current version of the Interior Appropriations bill with its 65 percent reduction in funding for land acquisition.

Third, this bill fails to provide adequately for maintenance of the lands and historic treasures for which the federal government already has ownership and responsibility. The Chairman of the Interior Subcommittee has frequently pointed out the need to adequately take care of the lands which the government already owns and has called for the land management agencies to prepare five-year plans for meeting critical maintenance backlogs. The Minority agrees that dealing with this maintenance backlog must be a priority and cannot, therefor, understand why the Congress should support this bill which reduces funding for maintenance and construction at the Department of the Interior by $80 million compared to last year and by $217 million below the level requested by the president.

Finally, the Majority has failed yet again in this bill to restore some of the unwise cuts made five years ago in funding for those agencies responsible for this country's small but critically important arts and humanities education and preservation efforts. This bill funds the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) at $98 million, a level 40 percent below the 1995 funding level. The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) is funded at $115 million, 33 percent below the level in 1995. These funding levels fundamentally ignore the successful efforts by both NEA and NEH to broaden the reach of their programs and eliminate controversial programming, the two "reforms" requested by the Majority when they reduced funding in 1995. It is time to recognize the success of these reforms and give our premier culture the resources they need to meet this critical need. Unfortunately, the amendment offered by Democrats in Committee to raise funding for both agencies to $125 million was defeated.

As noted earlier, in criticizing this bill, the Minority does not mean to criticize the Committee or the Subcommittee Chairman for its failings. Indeed, the efforts of the Chairman to meet critical program needs, despite inadequate resources, is obvious in a number

of places. We applaud the effort to provide enough funds to the land management agencies with responsibility for the parks, refuges and forests to cover mandatory costs and avoid park closings or service cutbacks. The effort to provide a portion of the funds necessary to replace the six most urgently needed Indian schools is an imaginative way to deal with a critical problem. However, despite a professional and responsible approach by the Chairman, the budget allocation provided to the Committee as a whole and to the Interior Subcommittee in particular is not sufficient to adequately meet the needs which are covered by this bill. A Subcommittee allocation which is $302 million below last year and $1.7 billion below the amount requested by the president is just not enough to do the job.

In summary, if this bill were to be enacted in its current form, it is the view of the Minority that the preservation of our lands, our history and our culture would suffer substantial damage. Conditions in Indian country, already a national disgrace, would further deteriorate. The president has made it clear that he will not sign a bill which so fails to meet our fundamental stewardship responsibilities. A copy of the letter from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget indicating the president's objections to the bill follows this statement. Each Member of the House should review these issues carefully and insist that additional funds be added to the bill to address the key shortcomings that have been cited. If substantial funds are not added, this bill should be rejected with resounding "No" vote on final passage.

The Statement of Administration Policy from the Director of OMB dated May 25, 2000 follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET,
Washington, DC, May 25, 2000.

Hon. DAVID R. OBEY,
Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE OBEY: The purpose of this letter is to provide the Administration's views on the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2001, as approved by the House Subcommittee. As the Committee develops its version of the bill, your consideration of the Administration's views would be appreciated.

The President's FY 2001 Budget is based on a balanced approach that maintains fiscal discipline, eliminates the national debt, extends the solvency of Social Security and Medicare, provides for an appropriately sized tax cut, establishes a new voluntary Medicare prescription drug benefit in the context of broader reforms, expands health care coverage to more families, and funds critical investments for our future. An essential element of this approach is ensuring adequate funding for discretionary programs. To this end, the President has proposed discretionary spending limits at levels that we believe are necessary to serve the American people.

Unfortunately, the FY 2001 congressional budget resolution provides inadequate resources for discretionary investments. We need realistic levels of funding for critical government functions that the

American people expect their government to perform well, including education, national security, law enforcement, environmental protection, natural resource conservation, preservation of our global leadership, air safety, food safety, economic assistance for the less fortunate, research and technology, and the administration of Social Security and Medicare. Based on the inadequate budget resolution, this bill fails to address critical needs of the American people.

The Administration appreciates the efforts by the Subcommittee to accommodate a part of the President's priorities within the 302(b) allocation, such as increased funding over the FY 2000 enacted levels for national park and land management operations. However, the allocation is simply insufficient to make the necessary investments in programs funded by this bill. As a result, the bill severely underfunds the President's Lands Legacy Initiative, the Clean Water Action Plan, clean energy, the Native American Initiative, and other critical programs discussed below. The bill also includes several legislative riders that are highly objectionable to the Administration, such as provisions concerning the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project and the prohibition of funding for the management plans of national monuments designated by the President. The Subcommittee's failure to fund key programs sufficiently and its inclusion of damaging riders would lead the President's senior advisors to recommend a veto if the bill were presented to the President in its current form.

Below is a discussion of our specific concerns with the Subcommittee mark-up. We look forward to working with the Committee to resolve these concerns as the bill moves forward.

OBJECTIONABLE LEGISLATIVE RIDERS

The Administration strongly opposes the environmental and other authorization provisions in the Subcommittee bill, which are inappropriate for inclusion in an appropriations act. Such riders rarely receive the level of congressional and public review required of authorization language, and they often override existing environmental and natural resource protections.

The Administration believes that the following are among the most objectionable provisions. (The list is preliminary, pending a full review of the report and bill text):

National Monument Designation (Sec. 335). This rider would undermine longstanding Presidential authority by denying funds for any national monuments designated after 1999. It represents a back-door attempt to nullify five recent designations, which the American public has strongly endorsed, and to prevent the President from moving decisively in the future to protect and preserve other sites for future generations.

Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project (ICBEMP) (Sec. 334). This provision would unnecessarily block ICBEMP completion, after seven years of work and approximately $50 million invested in analyses and public hearings. The rider would halt the improvement in Federal land management and agency environmental management in the Columbia River Basin to protect forestland, wildlife, and fish habitat.

American Heritage Rivers (Sec. 327). The provision would diminish opportunities for inter-agency coordination and cooperation, thereby preventing the participating Federal agencies funded in this bill from offering the most effective assistance to river communities throughout the country.

Kyoto Protocol (Sec. 330). This section purports to prohibit Federal agencies funded in this bill from implementing the Kyoto Protocol. It is unnecessary, as the Administration has no intent to implement the Protocol prior to congressional ratification. To the extent this provision could be read to prevent these agencies from assisting the President in carrying out his Constitutional authority to conduct international negotiations, it would be disruptive to those efforts and may well be unconstitutional.

Prohibit Establishment of Two National Wildlife Refuges (Secs. 119 and 122). By preventing the use of funds to establish new National Wildlife Refuges on the Kankakee River in Illinois and Indiana, and in the Yolo Bypass of the San Francisco Bay in California, this provision would infringe on the Interior Department's ability under current law to protect and preserve migratory birds and endangered species. The Fish and Wildlife Service is coordinating on both of these proposals with the Army Corps of Engineers and many State and local groups.

Tribal Contract Moratorium (Sec. 331). The House would again place a one-year moratorium on the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service from entering into new or expanded self-determination contracts, grants, or compacts with Tribes. This provision would interfere with the long-standing objective of tribal self-determination and self-governance and would be contrary to the government-to-government policy the Federal Government has with Tribes. A moratorium provision was introduced in the Senate in FY 2000, but later dropped during final negotiations.

Grazing Permits (Sec. 116). This rider would automatically extend for up to 10 years any permit to graze livestock on public lands that expires FY 2001, unless the Interior Secretary has completed all processing requirements. There is no demonstrated need for this provision, because the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will complete in FY 2001 the processing of all permits scheduled to expire in that fiscal year. This provision would give an incentive for grazing operations with a poor environmental record to delay processing National Environmental Policy Act compliance in hopes of winning an automatic renewal.

The Administration urges the Committee to report a clean bill that does not attempt to roll back environmental protections or tribal policies, benefit special interests, or circumvent authorization or administrative procedures by attaching riders to appropriations bills.

LANDS LEGACY INITIATIVE/LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND (LWCF)

The Administration strongly opposes the Subcommittee decisions not to fund major portions of the President's Lands Legacy Initiative. Such reductions are unacceptable. Congress has placed these important conservation programs in jeopardy by rejecting Administration's request for a dedicated funding stream. The Subcommittee has followed with a insufficient overall funding level for the initiative that represents a 75-percent cut to the Administration's request and a 56-percent reduction from the FY 2000 enacted level. These reductions would undermine Federal land conservation efforts to protect national treasures, such as the Everglades, Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, California Desert, Lake Tahoe Basin, Giant Sequoia groves, Colorado Sand Dunes, and various Civil War Battlefields. State and community conservation efforts would also suffer due to inadequate Federal support for State and local programs to acquire and protect lands, enhance forests and wildlife habitat, promote urban forests and outdoor recreation, and address sprawl. These reductions would foreclose opportunities to protect those priority locations, such as the Great Northern Forest, that are vulnerable to development pressures. It would be shortsighted not to provide adequate support for the important Lands Legacy Initiative, given the bipartisan recognition of the need for the Federal Government, the States, and the private sector to protect open spaces and preserve America's great places.

NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS

The Administration appreciates the Subcommittee's continued support for Indian trust funds management improvements but is concerned over the Subcommittee's limited allocations for critical Native American programs. Although the Subcommittee provides a modest $18 million increase over the FY 2000 enacted level for the operations of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), this level is simply inadequate to fund the current level of services, much less the Administration's Government-wide Native American Programs Initiative. Just as serious is the Subcommittee's decision to reduce funding for BIA construction $13 million below the FY 2000 enacted level. Furthermore, funds provided would not allow BIA to monitor and improve school accountability and performance through implementation of the school statistics program. The Subcommittee's funding reduction would seriously undercut BIA's ongoing efforts to maintain safe schools, provide enhanced educational opportunities for nearly 50,000 Indian children, strengthen tribal college operations, improve public safety throughout Indian Country, and assist in improving quality of life on reservations through the housing improvement and road maintenance programs. The Administration urges the Committee to support the Native American Programs Initiative.

LAND MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

The Administration commends the Subcommittee for taking steps to address some operational and maintenance needs of land management agencies in the Department of the Interior and the

Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture. The funding levels provided, however, still fail to address adequately many priority maintenance and operational needs identified in the President's budget, including the Forest Service recreation and tourism initiative, the National Park Service's Natural Resource Challenge, Fish and Wildlife Service law enforcement, and BLM management of the Headwaters Forest and other special areas.

In addition, by failing to include the requested funds for forest planning, the bill would effectively block implementation of new planning regulations to improve forest management significantly. Species inventory and monitoring funding, the subject of a Senate rider in FY 2000, would be reduced by 27 percent from the President's budget, which would limit the Forest Service from adequately supporting activities across the national forests. Furthermore, funding for survey and management, a requirement for most projects in the Pacific Northwest, has not been incorporated in the bill.

CLEAN WATER ACTION PLAN

The Administration is concerned with reductions to other key programs, including Clean Water Action Plan (CWAP). Such reductions would halt the substantial progress made to date in improving water quality and watershed health. Efforts to improve or restore over 11,000 miles of stream corridor by FY 2005, accelerate range allotment planning, and clean up miles of polluted streams caused by past coal mining practices under the Administration's Appalachian Clean Stream Initiative would be in jeopardy. Further, the reductions in science assistance to Federal, State, and local agencies would hinder efforts to assess water quality and meet responsibilities for water quality protection. Similarly, the decrease in Forest Service CWAP funding would dramatically affect road maintenance and decommissioning, rangeland vegetation management, fish habitat and wildlife inventory and monitoring activities, watershed improvements, and the Stewardship Incentive Program.

MILLENNIUM INITIATIVE TO SAVE AMERICA'S TREASURES

The Administration objects to the Subcommittee decision not to fund the $30 million Presidential initiative to commemorate the Millennium by preserving the Nation's historic sites and cultural artifacts that are America's treasures. We urge the Committee to restore funding for this highly successful program.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

The Administration is very concerned that the Subcommittee has significantly underfunded health care services to Native Americans and Alaska Natives. Native Americans continue to experience health disparities—mortality rates for alcoholism, tuberculosis, diabetes, and accidents are all more than three times higher for Indian people than they are for all Americans. The Indian Health Service (IHS) finances access to health care for 1.5 million Native Americans. The Subcommittee has included only $30 million of the

$230 million increase requested to improve access to health care for Native Americans. The President's FY 2001 Budget proposes to support an additional 1,460 hospitals days and 57,200 additional visits to doctors and dentists purchased from the private sector through Contract Health Services. The budget also seeks increased support for tribally-operated facilities and services for diabetes, cancer, heart diseases, emergency medical services, and dental and mental health. The Subcommittee allocation would force IHS to absorb anticipated cost increases in FY 2001 and cause a further reduction in health services.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

The Administration strongly objects to the Subcommittee-proposed funding levels for the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), and the Institute for Museum and Library Services (IMLS). The Subcommittee freezes these important cultural programs at their FY 2000 enacted level. This level would prevent NEA from moving forward with its Challenge America program to support, directly or in partnership with States, arts education and access to the arts in thousands of underserved communities throughout the country. NEH would not be able to expand its summer seminar series to provide professional development opportunities to our Nation's teachers, nor broaden the reach of its Rediscover America initiative to bring the humanities to more communities nationwide. IMLS would be precluded from moving forward or digitization efforts, and from expanding after-school programs in museums and on-line access to museums. We urge the Committee to provide the Administration's request for these important cultural, educational, and artistic programs for communities across America. The Administration supports an amendment expected to be offered to increase funding for NEA and NEH.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

The Administration opposes reductions totaling $120 million made by the Subcommittee to the President's high priority energy conservation programs—cuts that would seriously damaged R&D programs designed to improve the Nation's energy efficiency, reduce dependence on oil, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. These reductions would prevent the continuation of some contracts in the Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles and would eliminate new R&D awards for industrial energy efficiency and for more efficient trucks and SUVs. The Administration also urges the Committee to fully fund the Administration's $154 million request for home weatherization assistance to help reduce energy bills for low-income households.

In the past several years, the Subcommittee has repeatedly attempted to mask dramatic cuts below the Administration's budget for energy conservation by moving programs between the Fossil Energy R&D and Energy Conservation accounts. This year, the Committee is proposing to merge those two accounts completely. Such a merger would make budgeting and financial management more difficult and appears primarily intended to mask once again

severe cuts to the Energy Conservation request. The Administration opposes the merger of these accounts.

SMITHSONIAN AND OTHER CULTURAL AGENCIES

The Subcommittee's $423 million overall funding level for the Smithsonian, which is $40 million less than the Administration's request and $15 million below the FY 2000 enacted level, would prevent the Institution from addressing critical repair and restoration needs. The National Gallery of Art and the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum have similar maintenance needs and should be funded at the President's requested levels. The Administration seeks to preserve and protect our Nation's treasures, as well as to provide safe and continued access to the public, and will work with the Committee to fund these important programs.

The Administration is concerned that the Subcommittee provides no funding for continued operation of the Institute of American Indian Arts in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and cuts nearly in half the $15 million requests for the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation. We urge the Committee to fund the new $1 million District of Columbia Arts and Education Grants program within the Commission of Fine Arts, which is a community-based arts education program that will provide training and exposure in the arts to under-served young people and reinforce the importance of the arts as basic to education.

We look forward to working with the Committee to address our mutual concerns.

Sincerely,

JACOB J. LEW,
Director.

DAVID OBEY.
NORMAN DICKS.

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