AUTHENTICATED
U.S. GOVERNMENT
INFORMATION
GPO

105TH CONGRESS, 2d Session | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES | REPORT 105–609

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999

JULY 8, 1998.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

together with

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 4193]

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, 1999. 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.

CONTENTS

	Page number Bill	Report
Department of the Interior:		
Bureau of Land Management	2	11
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	10	20
National Park Service	16	28
U.S. Geological Survey	21	46
Minerals Management Service	24	50
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	25	53
Bureau of Indian Affairs	29	55
Departmental Offices	37	63
General Provisions	43	68

49–577

	Page number Bill	Report
Related Agencies:		
Forest Service, USDA	55	69
Department of Energy	69	91
Clean Coal Technology	.....	91
Fossil Energy Research and Development	69	91
Alternative Fuels Production	69	94
Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves	70	95
Energy Conservation	70	95
Economic Regulation	71	102
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	71	102
Energy Information Administration	71	102
Indian Health Service, DHHS	75	104
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	82	111
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	.....	111
Smithsonian Institution	83	112
National Gallery of Art	86	115
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	87	116
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	88	117
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	88	118
Commission of Fine Arts	90	121
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	91	122
National Capital Planning Commission	91	122
United States Holocaust Memorial Council	91	123
Presidio Trust	92	123
Title III—General Provisions	92	124

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	13,370	58	13,370	59
Outlays	14,029	58	14,023	58

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 1999. The hearings are contained in 11 published volumes totaling nearly 11,000 pages.

During the course of the hearings, testimony was taken at 21 hearings on 18 days from more than 500 witnesses, not only from agencies which come under the jurisdiction of the Interior Subcommittee, but also from Members of Congress, State and local government officials, and private citizens.

The bill that is recommended for fiscal year 1999 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 1999	Committee bill, fiscal year 1999	Committee bill compared with budget estimates
Title I, Department of the Interior: New Budget (obligational) authority	$7,122,163,000	$6,644,961,000	−$477,202,000
Title II, related agencies: New Budget (obligational) authority	7,146,181,000	6,774,553,000	−371,541,000
Grand total, New Budget (obligational) authority	14,268,344,000	13,419,514,000	−848,743,000

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 1998, these activities are estimated to total $3,071,817,000. The estimate for fiscal year 1999 is $3,058,254,000.

The following table reflects the total budget (obligational) authority contained both in this bill and in permanent appropriations for fiscal years 1998 and 1999.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEARS 1998–99

Item	Fiscal year 1998	Fiscal year 1999	Change
Interior and related agencies appropriations bill	$14,109,493,000	$13,419,514,000	−$689,979,000
Permanent appropriations, Federal funds	2,113,780,000	2,147,503,000	+33,723,000
Permanent appropriations, trust funds	958,037,000	910,751,000	−47,286,000
Total budget authority	17,181,310,000	16,477,768,000	−703,542,000

Revenue Generated by Agencies in Bill

The following tabulation indicates total new obligational authority to date for fiscal years 1997 and 1998, and the amount recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1999. It compares receipts generated by activities in this bill on an actual basis for fiscal year 1997 and on an estimated basis for fiscal years 1998 and 1999. The programs in this bill are estimated to generate $8.0 billion in revenues for the Federal Government in fiscal year 1999. Therefore, the expenditures in this bill will contribute to economic stability rather than inflation.

Item	Fiscal year—		
	1997	1998	1999
New obligational authority	$13,514,435,000	$14,109,493,000	$13,419,514,000
Receipts:			
Department of the Interior	7,786,883,000	8,831,687,000	7,260,624,000
Forest Service	689,207,000	768,210,000	738,743,000

Item	Fiscal year—		
	1997	1998	1999
Naval Petroleum Reserves	516,000,000	175,000,000	7,000,000
Total receipts	8,992,040,000	9,774,897,000	8,006,367,000

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 1999, 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 1999.

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 1998	Estimated fiscal year 1999	Recommended
Assistance to States:			
Matching grants	0	0	0
Administrative expenses	$1,000	$1,000	$500
Subtotal, assistance to States	1,000	1,000	500
Federal programs:			
Bureau of Land Management	11,200	15,000	10,000
Fish and Wildlife Service	62,632	60,500	30,000
National Park Service	142,290	137,087	68,500
Forest Service	52,976	56,057	30,000

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Enacted fiscal year 1998	Estimated fiscal year 1999	Recommended
Subtotal, Federal programs	269,098	268,644	138,500
Total LWCF	270,098	269,644	139,000

The Committee has included $139,000,000 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 1997, actual	Fiscal year 1998, enacted	Fiscal year 1999, budget estimate
Department of Agriculture	$150,564	$161,352	$170,937
Department of Commerce	7,579	4,602	4,605
Department of Defense	8,000	8,000	0
Department of Justice	105,600	94,829	253,335
Department of Education	1,256,900	1,379,200	1,388,200
Department of HHS	2,610,735	2,749,696	2,828,822
Department of HUD	547,050	672,000	678,000
Department of Veterans Affairs	205	515	515
Department of the Interior	1,884,968	1,973,883	2,112,725
Department of Labor	68,342	69,655	69,655
Department of Transportation	164,286	164,286	164,286
Environmental Protection Agency	107,892	139,336	161,192
Smithsonian Institution	22,000	49,000	46,000
Army Corps of Engineers	21,273	15,723	9,617
Other Independent Agencies	24,845	19,250	18,188
Total	6,980,239	7,501,327	7,906,077

Constitutional Authority

Clause 2(l)(4) of rule XI of the House of Representatives states that:

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

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

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS COMPARED WITH THE ADMINISTRATION'S BUDGET REQUEST

The Committee has carefully examined the needs of the many agencies covered by this bill in the context of the budget allocation. Unfortunately, the Administration ignored the budget agreement in submitting its fiscal year 1999 budget request. For the Interior bill alone, the request exceeded the fiscal year 1998 allocation by $1.1 billion. The Administration proposed to fund much of this increase by spending money we don't have—namely, tax increases that are not in law and not even under serious consideration. The Administration has not submitted legislative proposals that would yield the additional revenues that it proposes to spend in the fiscal year 1999 budget request.

The Committee has applied the "fairness" principle in allocating funding in this bill. The Administration's emphasis was on many new and expanded programs rather than adequately funding current ongoing programs. One egregious example is the Indian Health Service. The American Indian and Alaska Native people are the most disadvantaged in this Nation when it comes to health care. For example, only 25% of the Indian population receives dental care and the rates of suicide, alcoholism and diabetes are far in excess of the population as a whole. Yet, despite all its proposed increases, the Administration's budget request did not address this basic health crisis. No funds were included for pay increases for health professionals. No funds were requested for inflationary costs. No funds were requested for new tribes recognized by the Administration. No funds were requested for staffing and operating newly constructed hospitals and clinics. Funds for maintenance of health facilities were reduced. Funds for water and sewer facilities in Indian homes were reduced. No funds were requested to address the deficit in contract support costs for those tribes that manage their own health programs and no funds were requested for new or expanded Indian self-determination contracts or self-governance compacts. The Committee has attempted, in this bill, to rectify the IHS funding inequity in the Administration's budget request.

The Administration focused much of its proposed budget increase on the Department of Energy programs in this bill, including global warming/climate change programs. The Committee has not agreed to fund those programs in the absence of any international agreements. Also, the Committee believes that the Department of Energy needs to focus and streamline its programs and to work with the States and industry in doing so. More programs need to be eliminated or consolidated so that the research we do conduct yields timely and meaningful results. The Department of Energy's attitude toward research has been that almost everything that has been done in the past should be continued or expanded, and funding for new research programs should be added on top of that. This attitude is clearly evident in the fiscal year 1999 budget request. The Committee expects the Administration and the Department of Energy to submit a more reasoned and focused budget request for fiscal year 2000 that recognizes both fiscal constraints and the need to leverage State and private industry money for the most essential research needs.

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

BACKLOG MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENTS

In its fiscal year 1999 recommendations for the various programs in the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations bill, the Committee has continued its emphasis on "taking care of what we have in the public trust". The budget submitted by the Administration focused on new and expanded programs and did not adequately address maintenance and operational shortfalls in many cases. The Committee understands that new initiatives and new land acquisition and construction projects make for "good press", and most of these proposals are worthy of consideration. However, in a constrained budget climate, funding for day-to-day operations and maintenance requirements must take higher precedence.

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

The Committee expects the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture and the four land management agencies to demonstrate dramatic improvements in this area in fiscal year 1999. They also should attempt to standardize across agencies to the maximum extent practicable. This is an issue that cries out for management attention at the highest levels of the Departments and the agencies. The Committee will continue to monitor progress in this area and expects to see accurate, clear, complete and consistent explanations of needs in the fiscal year 2000 budget submissions. The Departments of the Interior and Agriculture need to demonstrate that they are spending the taxpayers dollars wisely and that they are exercising appropriate fiscal constraint in carrying out programs for, and financed by, the American public.

FEDERAL LAND HIGHWAY PROGRAM FUNDING SUPPORT TO AGENCIES

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

RECREATIONAL FEE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

The Committee continues to monitor closely the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program authorized in fiscal year 1996 and now fully operational. The Committee has recommended extending the period for an additional two years to accumulate more data and experience that will prove invaluable in constructing permanent fee reform legislation. An important lesson learned to date is that public acceptance changes over time, so extending the demonstration period is essential for gaining experience needed to construct permanent legislation. The Committee is pleased with the progress to date and the improving trend of agency performance and interagency collaboration. The program has already made a major impact on the ability of the National Park Service to tackle backlog maintenance needs and it offers promise for the other agencies in many locations. The Committee remains committed to using the new funds, in addition to continued annual appropriations, for backlog maintenance and other special needs. The Committee remains enthusiastic about experimentation with new approaches, especially the entrepreneurship displayed by the Forest Service. The demonstration projects have not all been successful, but we are learning that public acceptance of individual projects changes over time, so that additional time is needed to test the various methods of fee collections employed by the four agencies. In general, the public seems willing to pay fees when they know, and see, the on-the-ground results at the site where the fees are collected. Various benefits are being realized, as well documented in the January 31, 1998 report to Congress by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture. In addition to addressing deferred maintenance items, we are seeing substantial reductions in vandalism, increased public safety, wildfire reduction, and enhanced visitor experiences through a variety of visitor services that are now possible. The Committee encourages the agencies to increase interagency projects and to develop additional mechanisms to make the fee collection more "seamless" to the public.

Each of the four agencies has had a slightly different experience. The program has had greatest fiscal impact on the National Park Service because of the preexisting infrastructure and design of park units for fee collecting. The National Park Service collected $45 million in fiscal year 1997 and anticipates revenue collections of $60 million during fiscal year 1998. Many deferred maintenance

projects have already been accomplished and major parks have a reasonable expectation that they may finally be able to catch up with unmet needs accumulated over decades. The Forest Service has 89 fee demonstration projects as of June 1, 1998. During fiscal year 1997, the Forest Service had 40 projects, which collected $8.7 million; fiscal year 1998 collections are expected to approach $20 million. The fact that the collecting unit retains the majority of the funds collected is the single largest selling point with the public. Public acceptance also has improved as visible improvements are made with fee dollars and the public is becoming accustomed to paying for quality experiences on the National forests and grasslands. Fee dollars are being focused on long-term backlog maintenance problems and local enhancements, such as improved toilets, increased safety and fire patrols, interpretation, and road maintenance. Fiscal year 1998 is the first full year when the Forest Service has a significant number of operating projects and will prove very enlightening in terms of the amounts of income generated, compliance levels, fee collection costs, fee expenditures, and public acceptance. The Bureau of Land Management approved 17 fee sites and collected fees of $419,000 during fiscal year 1997. In fiscal year 1998, BLM is approving an additional 19 sites, for a total of 36, and expects to collect $2 million. The BLM is primarily allocating these additional funds to high priority backlog-maintenance needs. The principal lesson learned to date by the BLM is to work with local communities and users when determining the kinds of services desired and the corresponding fee charged. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service collected $622,000 at 61 sites in fiscal year 1997. In fiscal year 1998 the Service estimates collections totalling $3,300,000 at 71 sites.

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 over 190 million acres, has over 850 million visitors a year, and attracts 112 thousand volunteers. In fiscal year 1999, $211 million is recommend for the Forest Service's recreation programs. By contrast the National Park Service manages over 77 million acres, has about 278 million visitors, attracts 94 thousand volunteers, and uses $300 million for recreation programs. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service manages 94 million acres, has 30 million visitors annually, attracts 28 thousand volunteers, and has a recreation budget of $49 million. The Bureau of Land Management is the largest of the land management agencies with a land base of 264 million acres. BLM has about 65 million visitors annually, attracts 17 thousand volunteers and has a recreation budget of $49 million. The Committee continues to place a high priority on maintaining these recreation pro-

grams, ensuring that the American public has safe and uplifting experiences on the Nation's public lands. The Committee is grateful to all the volunteers who are helping to make the public lands better places for the visiting public and for generations to come.

WOMEN AND MINORITY HIRING

The Committee continues to support equal employment hiring practices in all the agencies covered by this bill. The Committee included sizable increases in the Department of the Interior budget several years ago to encourage greater sensitivity to the need for a diverse workforce. Those funds have remained in the base budget ever since. The Committee is concerned about the Department of the Interior's request for additional funds in fiscal year 1999 for a "diversity initiative". The Committee reminds the Department that the law prohibits discrimination and additional funding should not be required to enforce that law. The Committee is concerned that, too often, the emphasis on hiring minorities and women is placed on the equal employment opportunity, civil rights, and other administrative offices and not on other program offices. The Committee expects the Department to ensure that diversity extends to all offices and, just as program offices should be sensitive to hiring qualified women and minorities at all levels of program operations and management, administrative offices should also implement a balanced staffing strategy. Qualifications and demonstrated ability should always be the determining factors for any position. Management training should stress EEO responsibilities and every manager should be held accountable for complying with EEO policies. This should be an integral part of agency operations and not the subject of a special initiative.

AMERICAN HERITAGE RIVERS

The Committee is aware that the Administration will soon designate ten rivers under the American Heritage Rivers initiative. The Appropriations Committee and the Resources Committee in the House have expressed concern that this initiative was established without proper authorization and oversight by the Congress.

The Administration has informed the committee that this initiative has two purposes, (1) to formally recognize existing community grassroots river revitalization efforts, and (2) to coordinate and make available information on all existing Federal programs which currently offer assistance to these types of efforts. The Committee understands that projects will not be considered for designation if there is opposition from either private citizens, local, State or Federal elected officials.

The Committee cautions the agencies, most particularly the National Park Service and the Forest Service, that these rivers must compete with all other areas requesting funds from existing programs which the Committee does not traditionally earmark, such as the River and Trails Conservation Assistance Program and Urban and the Community Forestry Program. The Committee understands that staff assigned as "River Navigator" will perform their normal duties in addition to this new function.

The Committee directs each Federal agency funded in this bill that participates in this new initiative to report to the Committee by April 30, 1999 and September 1, 1999 on specifically what funds have been made available to each designated river and from which specific programs. The report should also include the specific staff assigned to be a "River Navigator" and what other duties they perform in addition to this new assignment.

YEAR 2000 COMPUTER CONVERSION

The Committee has become increasingly concerned with the cost and timing of ensuring that the Interior and Related Agencies information technology systems will be Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant. It is clear that the Federal cost of Year 2000 compliance remains unknown. Except in a limited number of cases, the Committee is not convinced that agencies have been given the serious direction and management support needed to address fully the urgency of the Year 2000 issues. The Committee also is convinced that the Y2K issues are a management and not a technical problem. The Committee directs the agencies to ensure that the Year 2000 conversion efforts include the full inventory of both information technology and non-information systems in day-to-day agency operations. The non-information systems include mechanical systems in buildings, telephones, radios, and scientific instruments. Non-information systems should be treated with as much urgency as the information systems.

The Committee should be kept fully informed of the progress that each agency is making to solve the Y2K issues. A plan, for information technology and non-information systems, must be submitted by each agency on the GAO schedule. This plan and other relevant information can be the same information presented to GAO on a quarterly basis, unless a problem is identified in the interim that would be of interest to the Committee. If management has in fact underestimated the extent of the Y2K problem in its agency, the Committee must be informed immediately of the problem including a recommended solution.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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

Under the multiple-use and ecosystem management concept the Bureau administers the grazing of approximately 4.3 million head of livestock on some 164 million acres of public land ranges, and manages over 43,000 wild horses and burros, some 264 million

acres of wildlife habitat, and over 150,000 miles of fisheries habitat. Grazing receipts are estimated to be about $15.2 million in fiscal year 1999, compared to an estimated $15.1 million in fiscal year 1998 and actual receipts of $15.0 million in fiscal year 1997. 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 $86.3 million in fiscal year 1999 compared to estimated receipts of $86.9 million in fiscal year 1998 and actual receipts of $87.0 million in fiscal year 1997. 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, 1998	$582,082,000
Budget estimate, 1999	660,310,000
Recommended, 1999	596,425,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	+14,343,000
Budget estimate, 1999	−63,885,000

The Committee recommends $596,425,000 for management of lands and resources, an increase of $14,343,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level and a decrease of $63,885,000 below the budget request. As a result of significant budgetary constraints arising from the balanced budget agreement, no new funds have been provided for implementation of the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project. Funding for the Escalante National Monument is maintained at the fiscal year 1998 enacted level, the same as the request. Within the recommended amount the Committee has provided $1,500,000 for wildlife and fisheries, watershed, and other activities affecting Bureau lands for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to leverage funding with non-Federal partners for innovative on-the-ground projects. This funding level is the same as the 1998 level and the budget request. The Committee also has clarified the Foundation's bill language as requested by the Bureau.

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

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 1998 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Land Resources				
Soil, water and air management	22,351	31,031	24,931	+2,580
Range management	54,342	63,102	55,522	+1,180
Forestry management	5,652	6,269	5,711	+59
Riparian management	16,473	20,456	17,785	+1,312
Cultural resources management	12,722	13,474	12,848	+126
Wild horse and burro management	15,866	18,623	18,040	+2,174
Subtotal, Land Resources	127,406	152,955	134,837	+7,431
Wildlife and Fisheries				
Wildlife management	21,210	22,582	22,371	+1,161
Fisheries management	7,818	10,566	8,417	+599
Subtotal, Wildlife and Fisheries	29,028	33,148	30,788	+1,760
Threatened and endangered species	16,995	18,338	17,167	+172
Recreation Management				
Wilderness management	15,505	15,800	15,800	+295
Recreation resources management	30,833	31,930	31,461	+628
Recreation operations (fees)	2,520	2,568	2,568	+48
Subtotal, Recreation Management	48,858	50,298	49,829	+971
Energy and Minerals				
Oil and gas	54,570	53,470	52,970	-1,600
Coal management	7,017	7,151	7,084	+67
Other mineral resources	8,776	8,943	8,860	+84
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals	70,363	69,564	68,314	-1,449
Alaska minerals	2,743	2,082	2,062	-681
Realty and Ownership Management				
Alaska conveyance	30,448	28,650	28,382	-1,066
Cadastral survey	11,236	13,488	11,477	+241
Land and realty management	29,395	30,793	29,683	+288
Subtotal, Realty and Ownership Management	71,079	72,931	69,542	-1,537
Resource Protection and Maintenance				
Resource management planning	6,292	6,412	6,352	+60
Facilities maintenance	35,097	41,590	38,570	+3,473
Resource protection and law enforcement	10,566	10,767	10,667	+101
Hazardous materials management	15,301	15,593	15,447	+146
Subtotal, Resource Protection and Maintenance	67,256	74,362	71,036	+3,780
Automated land and mineral records system	32,961	34,608	34,608	+1,647
Mining Law Administration				
Administration	27,650	28,177	32,650	+5,000
Fee collection	5,000	5,095	---	-5,000
Offsetting fees	-32,650	---	-32,650	---
Subtotal, Mining Law Administration	---	33,272	---	---
Workforce and Organizational Support				
Information systems operations	15,073	15,360	15,217	+144
Administrative support	44,637	45,437	45,012	+375
Bureauwide fixed costs	56,871	57,955	57,413	+542
Subtotal, Workforce and Organizational Support	116,581	118,752	117,642	+1,061
Rescission (P.L. 105-174)	-1,188	---	---	+1,188
Total, Management of Lands and Resources	582,082	660,310	596,425	+14,343

Land resources.—The Committee recommends $134,837,000 for land resources, a decrease of $18,118,000 below the budget request and an increase of $7,431,000 above the 1998 level, including increases above 1998 of $2,431,000 for fixed costs, $2,000,000 for the abandoned mine land program, $1,000,000 for riparian management, and $2,000,000 for the wild horse and burro program.

The Committee remains concerned over the continued criticism associated with the operation of the wild horse and burro program. In response to this criticism, the Bureau has established a number of programmatic reviews designed to address operational shortcomings. The Committee has provided additional funds to allow the Bureau to begin implementing the various recommendations that

have been made to fix this program, and to ensure that the Bureau will no longer need to come to the Committee with reprogramming requests that take scarce dollars away from other high priority programs and projects.

Wildlife and fisheries.—The Committee recommends $30,788,000 for wildlife and fisheries, a decrease of $2,360,000 below the budget request and an increase of $1,760,000 above the 1998 level, including increases above 1998 of $310,000 for fixed costs, $950,000 for wildlife management, and $500,000 for fisheries management.

Within the funds provided for wildlife the Committee recommends that $100,000 be provided to hire an onsite manager to coordinate management at Otay Mountain with the Border Patrol, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, San Diego, and other partners to help ensure all appropriate public safety and natural resource protection needs are met.

Threatened and endangered species.—The Committee recommends $17,167,000 for threatened and endangered species including a decrease of $1,171,000 below the budget request and an increase of $172,000 above the 1998 level for fixed costs.

Recreation management.—The Committee recommends $49,829,000 for recreation management, a decrease of $469,000 below the budget request and an increase of $971,000 above the 1998 level for fixed costs.

The Committee is pleased with BLM's progress to date in implementing the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program. As noted in the beginning of this report, the Committee believes that more information is needed before this program is made permanent, and therefore, the program is being extended for an additional two years.

The Committee recognizes the significance of the National trails managed by the BLM, and within the funds provided for recreation resource management, $100,000 is provided for the Iditarod National Historic Trail and $400,000 for the Anza, California, Lewis and Clark, Mormon Pioneer, Nez Perce, Oregon, and Pony Express National Historic Trails and the Pacific Crest and Continental Divide National Scenic Trails for their protection, management, and activities commemorating the sesquicentennial of the California Trail and bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

Energy and minerals (including Alaska minerals).—The Committee recommends $70,976,000 for energy and minerals including Alaska minerals, which is a decrease of $670,000 below the budget request and $2,130,000 below the 1998 level, including an increase above 1998 of $670,000 for fixed costs, and decreases of $2,100,000 which reflects completion of the Environmental Impact Statement for the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska and $700,000 for the Alaska Mineral Resources Library Information Consortium.

Realty and ownership management.—The Committee recommends $69,542,000 for realty and ownership management, a decrease of $3,389,000 below the budget request and a decrease of $1,537,000 below the 1998 level, including an increase above 1998 of $797,000 for fixed costs and a decrease of $2,334,000 for Alaska conveyance as proposed by the Bureau.

Resource protection and maintenance.—The Committee recommends $71,036,000 for resources protection and maintenance, a

decrease of $3,326,000 below the budget request and an increase of $3,780,000 above the 1998 level, including increases above 1998 of $780,000 for fixed costs and $3,000,000 for facilities maintenance.

Because the Committee places such a high priority on Federal agencies maintaining their infrastructure, the Department of the Interior and its bureaus have begun to focus their attention on addressing the serious problems associated with the growing backlog of maintenance projects. The Committee feels so strongly about this issue, that even in the face of declining budgetary resources, the Committee recommends an increase that will allow the Bureau to begin to address its backlog maintenance needs.

Automated land and mineral records system.—The Committee recommends $34,608,000 for the automated land and mineral records system, the same as the request and $1,647,000 above the 1998 level.

Mining law administration.—The Committee recommends $32,650,000 for mining law administration, which is the same as the 1998 level. This activity is supported by offsetting fees equal to the amount made available in this bill. Language is included under the Bureau's administrative provisions reauthorizing the hard rock mining holding fee.

In Title III—General Provisions, the Committee has continued a limitation on accepting and processing applications for patents and on the patenting of Federal land to claimants until mining law reform legislation is enacted. This language is identical to that carried in fiscal years 1997 and 1998.

Workforce and organizational support.—The Committee recommends $117,642,000 for workforce and organizational support, a decrease of $1,110,000 below the budget request and an increase of $1,061,000 above the 1998 level including an increase above 1998 of $1,111,000 for fixed costs and a decrease of $50,000 for a program transfer proposed by the Bureau.

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. With this in mind, the Committee commends BLM and the Forest Service in Oregon for progress they have made in interagency cooperation. This includes the Central Oregon "Trading Post" initiative between the Prineville BLM district and the Ochoco and Deschutes National Forests. The Committee supports the proposed joint planning effort between the Fremont National Forest and the Lakeview BLM district. The Committee understands this cooperative effort would improve government planning efficiencies and would result in management plans for both agencies that better address common resource issues.

The Committee 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.

The Committee recognizes the importance of the Kneeling Nun rock monolith in Grant County, New Mexico. The Committee also recognizes the economic importance of Grant County's largest employer, Chino Mines Company, and its adjacent mining operations. The Committee supports the ongoing Bureau of Land Management NEPA process that provides for regulatory and public review of the operating plans of Chino Mines Company, the land exchange between Chino Mines Company and the BLM, and the related measures proposed by Chino Mines Co., all intended to protect the Kneeling Nun.

Other.—Language has been continued under General Provisions, Department of the Interior to provide lump sum payment severance pay and continued health benefits to separated Federal Helium Operation employees. These special benefits will help mitigate the effect of the planned reduction-in-force. In accordance with the Helium Privatization Act, any added costs associated with providing these benefits will be paid from available balances in the Helium Fund.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$280,103,000
Budget estimate, 1999	298,353,000
Recommended, 1999	286,895,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	+6,792,000
Budget estimate, 1999	−11,458,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $286,895,000 for wildland fire management, which is an increase of $6,792,000 above the 1998 level and a decrease of $11,458,000 below the budget request.

The appropriation includes $156,895,000 for preparedness and fire use including $2,000,000 for fixed costs and a program increase of $792,000, and $130,000,000 for suppression activities. The Committee's recommendation funds Department of the Interior firefighting at approximately 80 percent of the Most Efficient Level (MEL) for preparedness. Bill language is included allowing for the transfer of unobligated balances from the old fire accounts to be merged into the current wildland fire account.

The Committee was pleased to receive the Joint Fire Science Plan prepared by the Department of the Interior and the USDA-Forest Service in response to the Committee's request in last year's report. The Plan accurately reflects the focus and priority the Committee has placed on developing scientific information and capabilities to support the fuels management programs in the two Departments. The Committee has included funding at the 1998 level for the Joint Fire Science Program in both the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service and looks forward to receiving progress reports from the Governing Board and program managers.

The 1999 request for wildland fire reflects increased coordination and cooperation between the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service on several budget and program matters. The Committee urges the two Departments to continue to work closely to-

gether to develop common budget and program management approaches to wildland fire. In particular, the Committee expects that the requests for both preparedness and operations in the fiscal year 2000 budget will reflect common assumptions and budget strategies (such as percentage of MEL and percentage of ten-year average) for the two Departments.

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

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.

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$12,000,000
Budget estimate, 1999	10,000,000
Recommended, 1999	10,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	−2,000,000
Budget estimate, 1999	0

The Committee recommends $10,000,000 for the central hazardous materials fund, which is the same as the budget request and $2,000,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$5,091,000
Budget estimate, 1999	4,175,000
Recommended, 1999	6,975,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	+1,884,000
Budget estimate, 1999	+2,800,000

The Committee recommends $6,975,000 for construction, an increase of $1,884,000 above the 1998 level and $2,800,000 above the budget request.

The Committee has provided an increase of $2,600,000 to initiate first year funding for construction of the National Historic Trails Interpretive Center in Casper, Wyoming. The total cost to the Federal government will be $5,000,000 with the State and local government contributing an equal amount.

The Committee has provided an increase of $100,000 for repair and rehabilitation of the Amboy Creator campground, $100,000 for repair and rehabilitation of the Eastern Sierra Interagency Visitor Center both in California.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

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.

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$120,000,000
Budget estimate, 1999	120,000,000
Recommended, 1999	120,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	0
Budget estimate, 1999	0

The Committee recommends $120,000,000 for PILT, the same as the budget request and the 1998 level.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$11,200,000
Budget estimate, 1999	15,000,000
Recommended, 1999	10,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	−1,200,000
Budget estimate, 1999	−5,000,000

The Committee recommends $10,000,000 for land acquisition, a decrease of $1,200,000 below the enacted level and $5,000,000 below the fiscal year 1999 request. This amount includes $6,200,000 for line item projects, $800,000 for emergencies and hardships and $3,000,000 for acquisition management.

The Committee recommends the following distribution of funds:

Area and State	Committee recommendation
Cache Creek (CA)	$500,000
Grand Mesa Slopes (CO)	700,000
King Range NCA (CA)	1,000,000
Lopez Island (WA)	1,000,000
Otay Mountain/Kuchamaa HCP (CA)	1,000,000
Santa Rosa Mountains NSA (CA)	1,000,000
Upper Snake/South Fork Snake River (ID)	1,000,000
Emergency/Hardship/inholding	800,000
Acquisition management	3,000,000
Total	10,000,000

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$98,906,000
Budget estimate, 1999	98,966,000
Recommended, 1999	98,407,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	−499,000
Budget estimate, 1999	−559,000

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

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1998 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Western Oregon resources management	81,078	80,356	80,356	-722
Western Oregon information and resource data systems	2,180	2,214	2,214	+34
Western Oregon facilities maintenance	9,354	10,513	9,954	+600
Western Oregon construction and acquisition	288	292	292	+4
Jobs in the woods	8,506	5,591	5,591	-2,915
Rescission (P.L. 105-174)	-2,500	---	---	+2,500
Total, Oregon and California Grant Lands	98,906	98,966	98,407	-499

The Committee recommends $98,407,000 for the Oregon and California grant lands, which is a decrease of $2,999,000 from the 1998 level excluding the 1998 rescission and a decrease of $559,000 from the budget request, including increases above 1998 of $1,340,000 for fixed costs and $600,000 for facilities maintenance, and decreases of $1,939,000 in western Oregon resource management and $3,000,000 for jobs in the woods as proposed by the Administration. 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.

FOREST ECOSYSTEM HEALTH AND RECOVERY FUND

(REVOLVING FUND, SPECIAL ACCOUNT)

The Committee has clarified language changes made in fiscal year 1998 that expanded BLM's flexibility to complete forest ecosystem health projects. This clarification notes that the Federal share of salvage receipts is that portion remaining after payments to counties.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$9,113,000
Budget estimate, 1999	10,000,000
Recommended, 1999	10,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	+887,000
Budget estimate, 1999	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, 1998	$8,706,000
Budget estimate, 1999	8,055,000
Recommended, 1999	8,055,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	−651,000
Budget estimate, 1999	0

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation of $8,055,000, 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.

The Committee believes that funds received for the repair of damaged lands as provided for and described in this appropriation account includes funds collected for administrative, reclamation, re-

source value, liability and penalty costs. If the Department's Office of the Solicitor holds a different opinion regarding the collection and use of such funds, it should provide a formal written opinion summarizing the Department's position to the Committee by March 1, 1999.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$8,800,000
Budget estimate, 1999	8,800,000
Recommended, 1999	8,800,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	0
Budget estimate, 1999	0

The Committee recommends an indefinite appropriation of $8,800,000, 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 94 million acres across the United States, encompassing a 514 unit National Wildlife Refuge System, additional wildlife and wetlands areas, and 65 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, 1998	$594,592,000
Budget estimate, 1999	675,828,000
Recommended, 1999	607,106,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	+12,514,000
Budget estimate, 1999	−68,722,000

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

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 1998 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Ecological Services				
Endangered species				
Candidate conservation	5,703	8,159	6,753	+1,050
Listing	5,190	7,471	6,256	+1,066
Consultation	23,828	36,467	27,181	+3,353
Recovery	42,460	55,844	45,952	+3,492
ESA landowner incentive program	---	5,000	---	---
Subtotal, Endangered species	77,181	112,941	86,142	+8,961
Habitat conservation	59,298	64,948	60,603	+1,305
Environmental contaminants	9,074	10,399	9,283	+209
Subtotal, Ecological Services	145,553	188,288	156,028	+10,475
Refuges and Wildlife				
Refuge operations and maintenance	219,500	245,377	237,235	+17,735
Salton Sea recovery	1,000	1,000	1,000	---
Law enforcement operations	36,743	37,373	36,943	+200
Migratory bird management	17,357	18,675	17,625	+268
Subtotal, Refuges and Wildlife	274,600	302,425	292,803	+18,203
Fisheries				
Hatchery operations and maintenance	38,359	39,477	39,477	+1,118
Lower Snake River compensation fund	11,612	11,648	11,648	+36
Fish and wildlife management	20,979	24,177	20,787	-192
Subtotal, Fisheries	70,950	75,302	71,912	+962
Transfer to Construction				
Major maintenance of bridges and roads	---	---	-22,000	-22,000
General Administration				
Central office administration	13,669	14,365	14,065	+396
Regional office administration	22,693	23,860	23,210	+517
Servicewide administrative support	42,504	45,354	45,354	+2,850
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	6,000	6,000	6,000	---
National Conservation Training Center	13,063	13,200	13,200	+137
International affairs	5,810	7,034	6,534	+724
Subtotal, General Administration	103,739	109,813	108,363	+4,624
Rescission (P.L. 105-174)	-250	---	---	+250
Total, Resource Management	594,592	675,828	607,106	+12,514

The Committee recommends $607,106,000 for resource management, a decrease of $68,722,000 below the budget request and an increase of $12,514,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. The Committee has provided full funding for fixed cost increases and has continued to provide increases above current year levels to address the Service's large operations and maintenance backlogs. As discussed in the front of this report, the Administration submitted a totally unrealistic budget proposal that exceeded the budget agreement by many billions of dollars. The Committee's recommendations for the Service provide several increases above the 1998 funding level and focus on taking care of Service property rather than on instituting many new programs. Changes to the budget request include decreases of $32,260,000 in ecological services, $9,622,000 for refuges and wildlife, $3,390,000 for fisheries, $1,450,000 for general administration and $22,000,000 which is transferred to the construction account to consolidate major bridge and road safety maintenance in that account.

Ecological Services.—The Committee recommends $156,028,000 for ecological services, a decrease of $32,260,000 below the budget request and an increase of $10,475,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. Decreases to the budget request include $1,406,000 for candidate conservation, $1,215,000 for listing, $9,286,000 for consultation, $9,892,000 for recovery, $5,000,000 for the Endangered Species Act landowner incentive program (no new starts), $4,345,000

for habitat conservation and $1,116,000 for environmental contaminants.

Refuges and Wildlife.—The Committee recommends $292,803,000 for refuges and wildlife, a decrease of $9,622,000 below the budget request and $18,203,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. Decreases to the budget request include $8,142,000 for refuge operations and maintenance (of which $4,742,000 is from the operations request and $3,400,000 is from the maintenance request), $430,000 for law enforcement and $1,050,000 for migratory bird management. A total of $1,000,000 is included to continue the Salton Sea recovery program at the 1998 level, contingent on matching funds from the State of California.

Fisheries.—The Committee recommends $71,912,000 for fisheries, a decrease of $3,390,000 below the budget request and an increase of $962,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. The decrease is for fish and wildlife management.

Major Maintenance of Bridges and Roads.—The Committee recommends the transfer of $22,000,000 to the construction account to consolidate Service-wide major maintenance of bridges and roads in that account. Major maintenance includes projects which cost over $100,000.

General Administration.—The Committee recommends $108,363,000 for general administration, a decrease of $1,450,000 below the budget request and an increase of $4,624,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. Decreases to the budget request include $300,000 for central office administration, $650,000 for regional office administration and $500,000 for international affairs.

The Committee agrees to the following:

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

2. The Service should proceed apace with delistings and downlistings of species in the ESA program and should consider the concerns of the Resources Committee in the House when determining the distribution of ESA funding.

3. The Service should make maximum use of the recreational fee demonstration program. In Title III—General Provisions, the Committee has recommended bill language to extend this pilot program for an additional two years—through the year 2001.

4. Within the increase provided for habitat conservation, $250,000 is to continue the coastal program at the 1998 level and is to be used for high priority restoration projects. These funds should remain in the base budget for fiscal year 2000 and beyond.

5. Within the increase provided for habitat conservation, $100,000 is for population surveys of alligator snapping turtles and the Service should use the expertise of the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries to conduct these surveys and to map turtles in Louisiana and other States.

6. The increase above the base for refuge operations and maintenance is to be split equally between the refuge operations backlog and the refuge maintenance backlog. Operational increases should stress direct on-the-ground improvements.

7. Reorganizations are subject to Committee approval through the reprogramming process. This includes reorganizations at the regional office level as well as at the headquarters or field levels.

8. The Service should consider funding the Mississippi Alluvial Valley Habitat Project in the fiscal year 2000 budget.

9. The Service should continue funding, at least at the fiscal year 1998 level, the Upper Colorado River Basin program, the Peregrine Fund, the Washington State ecosystem project and the regional fisheries enhancement program, Prebles Meadow Jumping Mouse work, the Caddo Lake Scholars Program, and the Chicago Wetlands Office. The Long Live the Kings salmon program should be funded at $300,000, of which $200,000 is for work on the Hamma Hamma River (Liliwaup facility) and for support for off-channel rearing habitat on the Wishkah River, and $100,000 is for the Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group for continuing wild salmon conservancy site activities.

10. No funds are provided for the Southwest Initiative, the Clean Water Initiative, the Diversity Initiative or for a Pacific Southwest Regional Office. The Committee refers the Service to the discussion of Committee priorities as compared with the Administration's budget request and the discussion of women and minority hiring in the front of this report.

11. The Pacific Northwest Forest Plan and the jobs in the woods program are to be continued at the fiscal year 1998 funding level.

12. The apparent population decline of the American eel (Anguilla rostrata) has resulted in growing concern by numerous State and Federal fishery resource agencies, conservation organizations and fisheries interests. Possible reasons for the decline of this species are over-harvesting, habitat modification, migration barriers and contamination. Unfortunately, the characteristics and life history of this species are not well documented or studied and, consequently, the American eel population along the Atlantic seaboard is poorly understood and may be heading for significant crisis. The Committee believes the Department of the Interior and the Service need to recognize the growing importance of this issue and place a higher priority on funding research in this area. The Committee encourages the Service, in coordination, as appropriate, with the Biological Resources Division of the USGS and other Federal, State and private partners, to conduct a comprehensive study of the status of the American eel and the causes of the apparent decline of the species, and to propose workable solutions to reverse this trend.

13. The Committee expects the Service to coordinate to the maximum extent practicable with the Klamath Drainage District and the Tule Lake Irrigation District regarding operation of Service projects related to the irrigation and drainage functions of the districts. Funds for the Unit 13 project should be used to develop additional water storage within Unit 13 for refuge purposes under new water rights. Funds for the Sump 1b project should be used to restore wetlands for refuge purposes and, in addition to any limitations under water rights that may exist or be acquired for Sump 1b, the project should not result in injury to water rights with a priority date prior to April 10, 1936. The Committee understands that these projects will not result in the imposition of additional costs on the Klamath Project water users.

14. The Committee understands that substantial progress has been made in recovering the native greenback cutthroat trout in Colorado and elsewhere, and urges the Fish and Wildlife Service to place a priority on restoring the remaining populations needed to support delisting this species, using a portion of the funds provided for the ESA recovery program.

15. The Committee is familiar with a collaborative program in Region 2 with other agencies, industry and the public to reduce mortality rates among migratory birds and other wildlife through increased compliance activities. This program has been implemented with great success on a small scale and the Committee urges the Service to consider expanding it to a larger area.

16. The Service should provide law enforcement port of entry inspection services at Dulles International Airport in Virginia one day per week and should work with importers of wildlife and wildlife products to fund a full-time inspector at Dulles if the workload supports a full-time position.

17. The Committee understands that the Service and the Colorado Department of Natural Resources are attempting to resolve shortcomings identified in a recent Inspector General report regarding properties acquired, in part, with Federal aid funds. The Committee urges the Service to continue to work with the State on this matter and to consider seriously the State's proposals for management of affected properties.

Bill Language.—The Committee has included bill language, as requested by the Administration, capping the amount of funding available for certain ESA listing programs. The amount for fiscal year 1999 is $6,256,000.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$76,636,000
Budget estimate, 1999	37,000,000
Recommended, 1999	66,100,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	−10,536,000
Budget estimate, 1999	+29,100,000

The Committee recommends $66,100,000 for construction, an increase of $29,100,000 above the fiscal year 1999 budget request and a decrease of $10,536,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level.

The Committee agrees to the following distribution of funds:

[in thousands of dollars]

Project	Description	Budget request	Committee recommendation	Difference
Alligator River NWR, NC	Milltail Bridge	498	498	.....
Atchafalaya NWR, LA	Big Al #2 Bridge	500	500	.....
Bear River NWR, UT	Dikes, grassland habitat, education center.	.....	2,000	+2,000
Bitter Lake NWR, NM	Replace 2 bridges	253	253	.....
Carolina Sandhills NWR, SC	Replace 2 bridges	536	536	.....
Catahoula NWR, LA	Shop building	300	300	.....
Columbia NWR, WA	Potholes Canal Bridge	450	450	.....
Craig Brook NFH, ME	Rehabilitation	3,300	3,300	.....
Creston NFH, MT	Jessup Mill Dam	2,200	2,200	.....
Dexter NFH, NM	Phase III construction	.....	2,000	+2,000
Erie NWR, PA	Erie Dam No. 9	1,100	1,100	.....
Hatchie NWR, TN	Log Landing Slough Bridge	66	66	.....

[in thousands of dollars]

Project	Description	Budget request	Committee recommendation	Difference
Hatchie NWR, TN	Windrow Loop/Bear Creek Bridge	83	83	
Iron River NFH, WI	Storage building	825	825	
Kenai NWR, AK	Roads/intersections	250	250	
Klamath Basin NWR, CA	Water facilities	3,600	2,500	−1,100
Lacassine NWR, LA	Shop building	750	750	
Laguna Atascosa NWR, TX	Bridge rehabilitation	55	55	
Lower Rio Grande Valley NWR, TX	Bridge rehab. & replacement	270	270	
Madison WMD, SD	Heating system, office rehabilitation	500	500	
Makah NFH, WA	Salmon spawning structure	2,570	2,570	
Mammoth Spring NFH, AR	Pond structures	450	450	
McKinney Lake NFH, NC	McKinney Lake Dam	700	700	
Mingo NWR, MO	Replace bridges	702	702	
National Blackfooted Ferret Conservation Center, CO.	Construction	1,800	1,000	−800
Okefenokee NWR, GA	Visitor's center renovation		1,000	+1,000
Orangeburg NFH, SC	Orangeburg Substation Dam	700	700	
Ridgefield NWR, WA	Shop building	450	450	
Sabine NWR, LA	Boathouse	550	550	
Sequoyah NWR, OK	Bridge rehabilitation	160	160	
Sequoyah NWR, OK	Repairs and roads	575	575	
Sherburne NWR, MN	Shop buildings	945	945	
Southeast Louisiana Refuges	Critical resource needs		1,000	+1,000
Togiak NWR, AK	Fourplex residence	1,216	1,216	
Welaka NFH, FL	Ponds & cache basins	530	530	
Wichita Mountains NWR, OK	Bridge rehab. & replacement	220	220	
Wichita Mountains NWR, OK	Grama Lake & Comanche Dams	1,100	1,100	
Wichita Mountains WR, OK	Roads	1,564	1,564	
Servicewide bridge & road safety repairs.			25,000	+25,000
Servicewide bridge safety inspections		495	495	
Servicewide dam safety inspections		495	495	
Construction management		6,242	6,242	
Totals		37,000	66,100	+29,100

The Committee agrees to the following:

1. Funds for major (over $100,000) safety repairs to bridges and roads have been transferred from the resource management account to the construction account to consolidate those activities in the construction account. Also within this line item are funds to repair the seawall at Tern Island. The Service should work with the Department of Defense to minimize the supply and transportation costs of this project.

2. Funds provided for Bear River NWR, UT include $1.5 million for an education center, contingent on matching non-Federal funds, and $500,000 for dike construction and grassland habitat restoration. Any future construction funding for the education center will be contingent on matching funds.

3. The Service should provide the Committee with an explanation of the methodology it will use to distribute refuge road funding from the recently enacted Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century. The Committee also asks that the Service provide a list each year of those projects to be funded through that authority. The Committee understands that the Bitter Lake NWR, NM loop road is the type of project that could qualify for the program.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$62,632,000
Budget estimate, 1999	60,500,000
Recommended, 1999	30,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	−32,632,000
Budget estimate, 1999	−30,500,000

The Committee recommends $30,000,000 for land acquisition, a decrease of $32,632,000 below the enacted level and $30,500,000 below the fiscal year 1999 budget request. This amount includes $18,650,000 for line item projects, $1,000,000 for inholdings, $1,000,000 for emergencies and hardships, $1,000,000 for exchanges and $8,350,000 for acquisition management.

The Committee recommends the following distribution of funds:

Atchafalaya River Basin (LA Black Bear) (LA)	$1,000,000
Back Bay NWR (VA)	1,000,000
Bon Secour NWR (AL)	1,000,000
Cypress Creek NWR (IL)	1,000,000
Don Edwards NWR (Bair Island) (CA)	1,000,000
E.B. Forsythe NWR (NJ)	1,000,000
Emiquon NWR (IL)	1,000,000
Great Meadows NWR (MA)	1,000,000
Lake Umbagog NWR (NH)	1,000,000
Lower Rio Grande NWR (TX)	1,000,000
Nisqually NWR (Black River) (WA)	1,000,000
Rappahannock River Valley NWR (VA)	1,000,000
San Diego NWR (CA)	1,000,000
SE Louisiana Refuges (LA)	1,000,000
Silvio O. Conte NWR (MA)	1,000,000
Stewart McKinney NWR (CT)	1,000,000
Waccamaw NWR (SC)	1,000,000
Wallkill NWR (NJ)	1,000,000
Whittlesey Creek, NWR, WI	650,000
Emergencies/hardships	1,000,000
Inholdings	1,000,000
Exchanges	1,000,000
Acquisition Management	8,350,000
Total	30,000,000

Within available funds, $200,000 is provided for the development of an environmental assessment and supporting management plan for the proposed Darby National Wildlife Refuge in Ohio. In implementing the planning process, the Service should consider all available options and methods within its authority to cooperate with traditional agriculture interests in the area and minimize the long term loss or transition of agricultural land to other uses. Acquisition would be on a willing seller or donor basis and will not include the use of eminent domain unless requested by the property owner to determine land value. The Service's management plan should recognize the protection and management of agricultural lands as a component of watershed biodiversity.

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$14,000,000
Budget estimate, 1999	17,000,000
Recommended, 1999	15,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	+1,000,000
Budget estimate, 1999	−2,000,000

The Committee recommends $15,000,000 for the cooperative endangered species conservation fund, a decrease of $2,000,000 below the budget request and an increase of $1,000,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. The decrease is for habitat conservation plan land acquisition. The recommended amount provides a total of $7,000,000 for HCP land acquisition, which is $1,000,000 more than the current funding level.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$10,779,000
Budget estimate, 1999	10,000,000
Recommended, 1999	10,779,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	0
Budget estimate, 1999	+779,000

Committee recommends $10,779,000 for the National wildlife refuge fund, an increase of $779,000 above the budget request and equal to the fiscal year 1998 funding level.

Through this program the Service makes payments to counties in which Service lands are located based on their fair market value. Payments to counties will be $17,714,000 in fiscal year 1999 with $10,779,000 derived from this appropriation and $6,935,000 from net refuge receipts estimated to be collected in fiscal year 1998.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$11,700,000
Budget estimate, 1999	14,700,000
Recommended, 1999	12,700,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	+1,000,000
Budget estimate, 1999	−2,000,000

The Committee recommends $12,700,000 for the North American wetlands conservation fund, a decrease of $2,000,000 below the budget request and an increase of $1,000,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. Decreases include $1,962,000 in habitat management and $38,000 in administration.

The Committee encourages the Service to enter into agreements with private landowners in South Louisiana to provide technical assistance in managing lands for migratory waterfowl and shorebird habitat protection. Such partnerships would be cost-shared by the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries and other entities.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND APPRECIATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$800,000
Budget estimate, 1999	800,000
Recommended, 1999	800,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	0
Budget estimate, 1999	0

The Committee recommends $800,000 for the wildlife conservation and appreciation fund, equal to the budget request and the fiscal year 1998 level.

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

This new account combines funding for the former rewards and operations (African elephant) account, the former rhinoceros and tiger conservation account and a new 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, 1998	0
Budget estimate, 1999	$2,400,000
Recommended, 1999	2,400,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	+2,400,000
Budget estimate, 1999	0

The Committee recommends $2,400,000 for the multinational species conservation fund, equal to the budget request and an increase of $1,000,000 above the amounts provided in fiscal year 1998 for the rewards and operations account (African elephant) and the rhinoceros and tiger conservation fund account. The recommended funding includes $1,000,000 for African elephant conservation, $500,000 for rhinoceros and tiger conservation and $900,000 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

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$1,234,004,000
Budget estimate, 1999	1,320,828,000
Recommended, 1999	1,333,328,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	+99,324,000
Budget estimate, 1999	+12,500,000

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

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1998 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Park Management				
Resource stewardship	221,112	227,927	228,790	+7,678
Visitor services	291,080	301,674	301,663	+10,583
Maintenance	383,588	445,615	447,159	+63,571
Park support	240,341	240,523	238,128	-2,213
Denver service center	---	---	12,500	+12,500
Subtotal, Park Management	1,136,121	1,215,740	1,228,240	+92,119
External administrative costs	97,543	105,088	105,088	+7,545
Supplemental appropriations (P.L 105-174)	340	---	---	-340
Total, Operation of the National Park System	1,234,004	1,320,828	1,333,328	+99,324

The Committee recommends $1,333,328,000 for operation of the National Park system for fiscal year 1999, an increase of $99,324,000 above the enacted level and $12,500,000 above the Administration's request. The Committee continues to consider operational shortfalls and backlog maintenance to be its highest priorities and has focused the increases in these two areas.

The bill provides $12,149,000, an increase of $5,359,000 above the budget request for the special park need program. These funds are provided for both new and existing units that have an immediate need for operational increases for high priority resources protection, visitor service shortfalls, health and safety maintenance and providing staff for newly created units. The Committee also has provided an additional $60,000,000 above the enacted level for maintenance repair and rehabilitation projects. Also included is $24,503,000 for all fixed costs, including pay increases for fiscal year 1999. Details regarding these and other changes to the fiscal year 1998 level are described later in this section.

The Committee continues to provide increases for the South Florida Restoration effort. Included in the bill is $20,903,000 for operations, $12,000,000 for research, $14,000,000 for the modified delivery water project and $20,000,000 to purchase land in the Everglades National Park. Nearly $350,000,000 has been provided for land acquisition by the Congress over the past three years. Additional funds will be considered when the unobligated balances are reduced. The Secretary is directed to submit a comprehensive acquisition plan for non-Federal lands by March 31, 1999, which clearly identifies priority parcels and a rationale as to why those parcels are critical to the restoration effort. The Committee expects these priorities to represent a consensus of opinion among the primary partners. The Committee strongly supports a matching requirement for Federal grants to the State on a one-to-one basis.

The Committee has also provided increases for collections cataloging, technical communications upgrades, air quality monitoring, inventory and monitoring and historic structures stabilization work. It is imperative that the National Park Service commit itself to establishing current baseline data including sound scientific information which is not only required under the Government Performance and Results Act but essential in order to protect its natural, cultural and historic resources.

Establishing and maintaining records of park resources and their condition has never been a priority for the Service. This was evident from the fiscal year 1999 budget's performance standards, which state the need to establish baselines of information for nearly every category. The Committee does not feel that this is an issue of lack of funding but a lack of commitment by the National Park Service leadership to make this a high priority for superintendents. Baseline data are critical to ensure the protection of the resources and to ensure that policy is consistently applied. An example of the need for current scientific data is the situation that has been developing in Yellowstone National Park concerning the potential threat that increased snowmobile use is having on the air quality and wildlife. Having the ability to demonstrate scientifically a threat to the resource hopefully will lead to speedier, more environmentally sensitive, resolutions to these problems.

The Committee did not fund many of the new initiatives and program expansions contained in the President's budget for the National Park Service. The Committee will continue to focus all increases on operational shortfalls and backlog maintenance needs until significant progress has been made. The increases provided since fiscal year 1996 and those contained in this bill coupled with the projected $400 million in fees collected through the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program initiated by the Committee will have a dramatic affect on these shortfalls over the next few years.

The Congress has recently passed the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century which more than doubles the yearly amount available to the National Park Service under the Federal Lands Highway Program to repair roads throughout the System. Under this bill, $940 million will be available through fiscal year 2003. This amount will allow the National Park Service to make a sizable reduction in the estimated $2 billion road maintenance backlog. The Committee directs the Service to provide the remaining balance in fiscal year 1999 to complete the U.S. Highway 27 bypass around the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park and has provided $600,000 for needed road repairs within the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore.

Construction Reform.—The Committee has for many years expressed serious concern over the management of the National Park Service line item construction program, and in particular, about the poor performance of the Denver Service Center (DSC) in achieving cost effective results in the planning, design, and execution of park construction projects. In fiscal year 1994, the Committee requested a review of the Service construction program with the objective of improving the management control, prioritization and accountability for the line item projects. The report elaborated on the deficiencies of the National Park Service construction program, including the lack of full consideration of alternative design solutions, lack of independent review to validate project justifications, lack of cost benefit and value engineering analyses to support design cost trade-offs and lack of a clear accountability mechanism resulting from the division of responsibilities during different phases of the projects. Recent studies by the General Accounting Office and the Inspector General of the Department of the Interior

also have been critical of Service construction practices that lead to excessive project costs, such as the $797,000 restrooms at the Delaware Water Gap NRA and employee housing units that ranged in cost from $390,000 to $584,000, which were considerably above local market rates for single family homes. The fiscal year 1998 Interior Appropriations Conference Report directed the Secretary of the Interior to appoint an independent review committee, a majority of whose members should come from outside the NPS, to review the construction practices of the Service with primary emphasis on the role of the Denver Service Center. The Committee has received an interim report from the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) which is conducting this review, which confirms the findings of the cited prior studies on the management inadequacies of the NPS construction program. The NAPA report explicitly identified construction practices such as: custom designs as opposed to the use of standard designs; use of expensive equipment and materials in an attempt to achieve "maintenance-free" facilities; and extensive use of civil service employees in construction supervision and inspection as major causes of the excessive costs. The findings also criticized the NPS for weak management controls and lack of personal accountability on projects.

Consistent with these findings, the Committee feels compelled to take significant actions to improve the management and implementation of the NPS line item construction program by realigning the appropriation accounts to eliminate the construction appropriation as the funding source for the operation of the Denver Service Center. The Committee has long felt that reliance on the "line item" account to support the Denver personnel assigned to plan, design and supervise construction projects does not provide incentives to reduce costs and save money. The Committee is shifting the funding source for the Denver Service Center personnel to the appropriation for Operation of the National Park System consistent with the normal funding practice for the rest of the Service. Specifically, the Committee has provided a line item total of $12.5 million to fund the salaries and related expenses of the Denver Service Center personnel. This funding is required to accomplish pre-design activities in support of the line item construction projects and the design efforts related to a limited number of projects designated specifically by the Director of NPS in order to retain in-house design competence (not to exceed ten percent of total project funding provided in the annual appropriation), and the effort necessary to support General Management Plans. The Committee anticipates that the above amounts combined with the funding the DSC typically receives from other sources will enable the DSC to maintain a staffing level of 50 percent of the current FTE levels. In addition, the Committee directs the Service to continue to identify separately the Denver Service Center budget requirements in the operations account in future budget submissions.

This action, together with budget reductions applied to the planning and line-item construction accounts, reflect the Committee's intent that the design, construction management and project construction will be performed largely by the private sector. This will reduce substantially the funding requirements for planning, construction supervision and contingency compared to past budgets. In

the fiscal year 1999 NPS construction appropriation, the Committee has provided funds based on application of the construction cost factors presented in the NAPA analysis. These factors as used generally by other government agencies in contracting for construction projects are: design: ten percent of net construction cost; Construction Supervision and Inspection: eight percent of net construction costs; and Contingency: ten percent of net construction costs. The implementation of these charges will result in reductions in the personnel requirements at Denver Service Center due to reorientation of its primary role from design and construction supervision to project formulation, pre-design activities and management of outside firms providing professional services.

In order to improve the Headquarters' general management and oversight of the construction program, the Committee urges the Director of the NPS to fill expeditiously the now vacant position of Associate Director of Professional Services in which he has placed responsibility for coordination of the line item construction program. In addition, the Committee urges the Director to augment the Associate Director's staff with a small staff of experienced construction professionals to provide the capability to monitor and evaluate the conduct of the line item construction programs. As part of this management emphasis, the NPS should implement fully a formal project management and control system that will provide status on each line item project scope, funds, and schedule with mandatory monthly reports to Headquarters and the responsible Regional Director. To clarify further the responsibility for each line item construction project, the "Project Agreement Document" should clearly identify the specific park superintendent at the unit as the individual with sole accountability for successful execution of the project. The Regional Director should be responsible for approving projects within the jurisdiction of the region and for ensuring that the superintendent has adequate capability and support to carry out the project and that the project is implemented consistent with new construction cost factors. In addition, the Director of the National park service shall make cost-effective construction, as specified in this report, a key element of the individual park superintendent's performance evaluation.

In order to provide a further safeguard against overdesign and excessive costs, the Secretary of the Interior, together with the NPS Director, should establish a special review group consisting of five knowledgeable and experienced persons from outside the NPS and the Federal government to examine the proposed line item projects at the end of the preliminary design phase and report on their functional suitability and cost effectiveness.

Within sixty days following House passage of the fiscal year 1999 appropriations bill, the Department of the Interior shall report to the Committee on the detailed implementation of the changes in the NPS line item construction program as set forth in this report and the recommendations of the NAPA study. The implementation plan should include an assessment of all projects currently underway related to the support requirements of the Denver Service Center. The implementation plan should provide justification of the size of the personnel complement at Denver related to the planned workload by project and DSC functional organization. This plan

should display the phase-down necessary to reach the core level required to support a line item construction program conforming to the goal of contracting with the private sector for project design and construction management. The Committee expects that the NPS will apply funds available from the current unobligated balances to cover transition expenses, including those associated with completion of projects underway and any special one-time personnel costs.

The plan also should address the significant shortfalls in planning expertise in certain regions. As downsizing occurs at the Denver Service Center, serious consideration should be given to filling current vacancies in these regions.

For fiscal year 1999, the workload assumptions for the DSC should be correlated with the planned allocation by fund source. In addition, the plan should contain a detailed description of a service-wide formal project management control system with the targeted effective date. The Committee anticipates that the Service will need to initiate immediately special training for superintendents and other line managers involved in the construction program to improve their knowledge and capability to manage construction contracts. This training should focus upon the various phases of projects and the park superintendent's role and responsibilities during these phases. The Committee directs that this training be considered a top priority for fiscal 1999 funding and that some of the other training as specified in the fiscal year 1999 budget justification be delayed in order to accommodate this need. The Committee directs the NPS to submit a new list of fiscal year 1999 training by September 1, 1998, for congressional review and approval. In addition, the Denver Service Center should focus special attention on improving its cost estimating and overall contract services capabilities, in particular, its ability to assess market conditions and the conduct of pre-award surveys.

To help facilitate this plan, the Committee has provided the authority in Title I, Sec. 116 of the bill for the Department to offer buy-outs through December 31, 1998, lump sum employee severance pay and payment of the Federal Government's share of health insurance premiums. Bill language also is included under this account which clearly states that no funds other than the specific new line item under operations of the National Park system for the Denver Service Center may be used to pay salaries and expenses for the Center.

The Committee is concerned that general management plans and statements for management have become unrealistic documents which tend to include expensive "wish list" projects which may not be essential to the central mission of the unit. The Service, as part of the reforms being instituted for the Denver Service Center, should give careful thought to the contents of these documents as new plans are created and existing plans are updated. The Committee discourages expensive, overdesigned visitor centers or non-essential structures and cautions the Service about costly partnership projects which may serve the non-Federal partner's desires to a greater extent than the park's needs. The Committee directs the Service to develop a new National policy regarding general man-

agement plans as part of the Denver Service Center reform implementation.

Employee Housing.—The Committee has expressed concern in the past about the cost of employee housing, which is being addressed with the reforms mandated for the Denver Service Center in fiscal year 1999. A related issue which deserves as much attention is the lack of a National strategy for dealing with the park housing problem. As a result of direction from the Resources and the Appropriations Committees last year, the Service has hired a consultant to conduct a comprehensive condition and needs assessment at all units. The Committee understands that the housing component of the study will be completed by October 1, 1998. An inventory and condition assessment of existing structures is also underway.

These reports should lead to a clear and manageable National housing policy which includes a complete inventory of existing housing and new requirements in priority order of need. It should incorporate value analysis, the adoption of standardized designs and a clear commitment to locate and use private sector housing whenever possible. The Committee strongly encourages the Service to avoid building housing inside the park when afforable housing is located within a reasonable distance from the park unit. The Committee expects detailed status reports in December 1998 and April 1999 on the progress of this effort.

The Committee does not intend to provide funds for new housing until the Service has complied fully with these directives. At that time, prior approval from the House and Senate Appropriations Committees will be required for any new housing built in National Park units.

The Committee has provided the Service with over $160 million for new housing in the last ten years. Because the Service had no assessement of housing needs by park, no policy that was enforced and no cost effective construction program to ensure that funds were managed effectively, little progress has been made to solve a very serious problem. The Committee encourages the Service to respond as quickly as possible to develop and implement a reasonable, cost effective program.

Year 2000 Conversion.—The Committee has left the base funding but has not provided the increase contained in the budget request which deals with the year 2000 computer conversion problem. However, the Congress has included $2,250,000,000 in the fiscal year 1999 Treasury, Postal Appropriations Bill to deal with this problem on a government-wide basis. These funds are contingent on the transmission of a budget request by the President to Congress and the entire amount is designated as an emergency requirement under the provisions of section 251 (b)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended. The Committee will consider the additional needs of the Service at the time this additional request is submitted.

Other.—The Committee held an oversight hearing on the existing backlog maintenance system used by the Federal land management agencies. The testimony by the General Accounting Office and the Inspector General for the Interior Department disclosed that the Service's estimates were not reliable, that the lists not only con-

tained legitimate backlog repair and rehabilitation projects but $1.2 billion for new facilities construction. The Committee directs the Service to submit a report by January 15, 1999 on the status of the Service's efforts to address these problems.

The Committee is very supportive of the Service's business plan initiative, begun last year in four units of the system. This effort, which is being bolstered by funding from the National Parks and Conservation Association, the Kendall Foundation and other private sources, hopefully will result in a standardized business plan document that all parks will use to demonstrate more accurately how appropriated and other funds are used by the parks. The Committee expects the Service to make this a high priority and directs the Service to provide a report to the Committee by April 1, 1999 on the progress that has been made to date and on plans to expand this effort to more units by the end of fiscal year 1999.

The Committee directs the Park Service to provide $200,000 from within available funds to support the German-American Cultural Center including full-time staff support and support services. This is the last year that funds will be provided for this purpose.

The Committee continues to be concerned about the number of days that the Newfound Gap Road in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park is closed to vehicular traffic. This road is a vital link between North Carolina and Tennessee and the two most heavily visited areas within the park. The Committee provided this park with a $943,000 increase in fiscal year 1997, and further provided an additional $400,000 in fiscal year 1998. This total increase of $1,343,000 was in addition to fixed cost increases provided to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park for such expenses as employee cost-of-living adjustments and utility costs. According to park officials, however, only $70,000 was expended on Newfound Gap Road winter road operations in fiscal year 1998. The Committee expects the Service to provide a higher level of maintenance for this road with an ultimate goal of keeping it open 365 days per year. The Committee will seriously consider any reprogramming request to provide additional funds for this purpose.

The Committee is concerned that non-native species are causing serious damage to native plants and soils within the boundaries of the White Sands National Monument. The National Park Service needs to move expeditiously to come up with an environmentally sound plan to prevent further damage to the monument. Every available method should be considered to remove the non-native species from the monument site. The Committee requests that the National Park Service present Congress with a progress report on the establishment of a National Cave and Karst Research Institute at Carlsbad, New Mexico no later than February 15, 1999. This report should identify a working partner in the Institute, a timetable, budget requirements and commitments made by the non-Federal partner.

The Committee directs that within available funds the Service shall provide funding to initiate a General Management Plan for the newly established Washita Battlefield National Historic Site in western Oklahoma as well as a Special Resource Study for the Battle of Homestead and Carrie Furnace sites in Pennsylvania.

The Committee is aware of a community based proposal to recognize and commemorate the heroic achievements and significant contributions of the Appalachian coal miners in Harlan County, Kentucky. The Committee directs the Service to assist local government and private sector efforts, in cooperation with regional, State and Federal officials, to identify and implement a full-range of public and private alternatives which can be used permanently to recognize, commemorate, restore and interpret the cultural and historical significance of coal mining in Kentucky. The Service is to provide the necessary funds and technical assistance through the River, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program, the Special Resource Studies Program, or other appropriate existing recreation, historic and cultural programs. The Service should provide an interim report to the Committee on the status of this effort by June 1, 1999.

The *C.A. Thayer* is one of the two remaining examples of the historic ships which were involved in West Coast lumber trade at the turn of the century. The 1895 wooden sailing ship has reached a point of almost irreversible decline in recent years and has not been given priority attention by the Park Service. The Service should provide the Committee with a report by April 30, 1999 which details the exact condition of the historic ship, its ranking in the line item construction program, the estimated amount needed to stabilize the vessel and the potential for private cost sharing.

Within the Interpretation and Education Program, a one-time amount of $65,000 is provided, within available funds, for the Claude Moore Colonial Farm at Turkey Run Park to support and stimulate educational programs which foster public understanding and appreciation of the importance of agriculture in the development of American society. These programs involve active public participation in the rudimentary operation and life style of an 18th century farm.

The Committee encourages the Service to conclude its negotiations with the Fairfax County Park Authority regarding the operation of the Belle Haven Marina. In the event that these negotiations do not yield a final agreement, the Service shall provide to the Committee, no later than December 1, 1998, a plan for correcting marina health and safety deficiencies. If the Service contemplates converting the site to day use, the Committee would expect continuation of the sailing school as well as improvements to the boat ramp and parking. No funds may be used to alter the marina use without appropriate public involvement as defined by the National Environmental Policy Act.

The Committee recognizes the importance of increasing recreational access to the Potomac River, particularly for non-motorized uses, including rowing. Arlington County has long been interested in constructing a boathouse for use by high school students and local residents. This interest is evidenced by citizens in Arlington County approving a bond referendum authorizing $1 million for construction of a boathouse to serve area residents. The National Park Service, National Capital Region is the lead federal agency involved in the location of the proposed boathouse. In order to narrow the remaining site options for a proposed boathouse in Arlington County, the committee directs the National Park Service to com-

plete a study of sites in Arlington County, including Columbia Island and Theodore Roosevelt Island, to determine the feasibility of constructing a boathouse at either of these locations, and to recommend which site is the preferred alternative. The Park Service should work in collaboration with interested parties, including Arlington County officials and the Arlington Boathouse Foundation, in preparing this report which should be submitted to the Committee by January 1999.

In light of the continued reports of excessive construction costs incurred by the National Park Service, and specifically the Denver Service Center, the managers direct the Department of the Interior to proceed with funds appropriated in fiscal year 1998 for the Fisher Peak Music Center on the Blue Ridge Parkway without the administration of the Denver Service Center. These funds are to be administered directly by the Blue Ridge Parkway or a responsible third party such as the National Council for the Traditional Arts. None of these funds may be used to construct or operate a visitors center.

Bill Language.—The Committee has included bill language under Operation of the National Park System that directs that $600,000 become immediately available to the Mojave National Preserve to hire mineral examiners. The Committee is concerned that the directive contained in report language in the fiscal year 1998 bill has been largely ignored.

Language also is included in Section 115 of Title I, which States that the Park Service is prohibited from implementing any reduced entrance fee program to accommodate non-local recreational passage through units in the System. Current authority permits the Service to provide for local non-recreational passage through the units of the system.

Section 328 in Title III contains language that extends the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program another two years, expiring on September 30, 2001.

The Committee has included bill language in section 118 of Title I which permanently designates the 37 mile River Valley Trail that spans the entire Pennsylvania side of the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area from the town of Delaware Gap to the edge of Milford, Pennsylvania as the Joseph M. McDade Trail. The Committee directs the National Park Service to install new signs as soon as the bill becomes law.

Resource stewardship.—The Committee recommends $228,790,000, an increase of $7,678,000 above the enacted level and $863,000 above the fiscal year 1999 budget request. Included in this amount are increases above 1998 of $3,110,000 for the special need parks initiative, $2,000,000 for inventory and monitoring and $2,968,000 for uncontrollable expenses. The Committee accepts the proposed reduction of $400,000 for the Presidio Trust transfer. The following increases were not provided: $249,000 for the South Florida Task Force and $500,000 for the Museum Property Program. Within available funds, $400,000 has been allocated for continued support of heritage preservation public education and training.

Visitor services.—The Committee recommends $301,663,000, an increase of $10,243,000 above the enacted level and a decrease of

$11,000 below the fiscal year 1999 request. The references to the fiscal year 1998 level do not include $12,000,000 provided in the D.C. Appropriations Act for the Park Police.

Included in this amount are increases above 1998 of $3,832,000 for the special need parks initiative, $400,000 for overflight management, $2,000,000 for Risk Management, $500,000 for law enforcement background checks and $6,028,000 for uncontrollable expenses. The recommendation also includes the base adjustments for employee safety and workers compensation from park support ($320,000) and maintenance ($103,000). The Committee accepts the proposed reduction of $2,600,000 for the Presidio Trust transfer and a reduction of $340,000 for one-time lease costs at Katmai NP & P from the fiscal year 1998 supplemental appropriations. The $1,500,000 for Concessions was not provided.

Maintenance.—The Committee recommends $447,159,000, an increase of $63,571,000 above the enacted level and $1,543,000 above the fiscal year 1999 request. Included in this amount are increases above 1998 of $4,376,000 for the special need parks initiative, $60,000,000 for repair and rehabilitation projects and $6,298,000 for uncontrollable expenses. The Committee accepts the proposed reduction of $7,000,000 for the Presidio Trust transfer as well as the base adjustment ($103,000) to visitor services.

Within the $60,000,000 increase for maintenance, repair and rehabilitation, $400,000 is for safety and accessibility needs at the Lincoln Home, $50,000 is for rehabilitation work at the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore and $425,000 is provided to Stones River Battlefield for debris removal, repairs to exhibits and to complete the trail project, and $300,000 for emergency repairs to the Wolpack and Pahaquarry Bridges in the Delaware Water Gap NRA.

Park Support.—The Committee recommends $238,128,000, a decrease of $2,213,000 below the enacted level and a decrease of $2,395,000 below the fiscal year 1999 request. Included in this amount are increases above 1998 of $831,000 for the special need parks initiative, $150,000 for the AFS II Windows conversion, $375,000 for the Accountability Management Information System, $100,000 for the GPRA study and $3,634,000 for uncontrollable expenses. The Committee accepts the proposed reductions of $1,250,000 from the Workforce Restructuring Act, $625,000 from the Property System Conversion, $95,000 for the Year 2000 Conversion Accounting System, $4,913,000 for the Presidio Trust, and $100,000 for the German-American Center Rehabilitation. The Committee agrees to the base adjustment of $320,000 to visitor services. The following increases were not provided: $760,000 for the Year 2000 Conversion, $450,000 for Employee Database and Cultural Diversity Recruitment and $900,000 for Electronic Records Management.

Denver Service Center.—The Committee recommends base funding of $12,500,000 to support the Denver Service Center. This is a new line item, which the Committee expects to see in future budget submissions. Specific details on this item are found in the section entitled "Construction Reform" under Operations of the National Park system.

External Administrative Costs.—The Committee recommends $105,088,000, an increase of $7,545,000 above the enacted and the same as the fiscal year 1999 budget request. Included in this amount are increases above 1998 of $200,000 for the Acquisition System Implementation (IDEAS), $1,000,000 for GSA space, $770,000 for the FTS–2000 telephone charges and $5,575,000 for uncontrollable expenses. There were no proposed decreases.

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, 1998	$44,259,000
Budget estimate, 1999	46,575,000
Recommended, 1999	41,939,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	−2,320,000
Budget estimate, 1999	−4,636,000

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

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 1998 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Recreation programs	506	515	506	---
Natural programs	8,984	12,088	8,984	---
Cultural programs	18,899	19,056	18,899	---
International park affairs	1,658	1,671	1,658	---
Environmental and compliance review	350	358	350	---
Grant administration	1,715	1,751	1,715	---
Heritage Partnership Programs				
Commissions and grants	4,500	5,500	4,500	---
Technical support	850	859	850	---
Subtotal, Heritage Partnership Programs	5,350	6,359	5,350	---
Statutory or Contractual Aid				
Aleutian World War II Historic Area	100	---	---	-100
Blackstone River Corridor	324	324	324	---
Brown Foundation	102	102	102	---
Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission	48	48	48	---
Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal	654	329	329	-325
Ice Age National Scientific Reserve	806	806	806	---
Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission	238	239	239	+1
Johnstown Area Heritage Association	50	50	50	---
Lackawanna Heritage	450	---	450	---
Lower Mississippi Delta	65	---	---	-65
Martin Luther King, Jr. Center	534	534	534	---
National Constitution Center, PA	236	500	500	+264
Native Hawaiian culture and arts program	750	750	---	-750
New Orleans Jazz Commission	67	67	67	---
Quinebaug-Shetucket National Heritage Preservation Commission	200	200	200	---
Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission	650	670	670	+20
Southwestern Penn. Heritage Preservation Commission	758	158	158	-600
Vancouver National Historic reserve	285	---	---	+285
Wheeling National Heritage Area	480	---	---	-480
Subtotal, Statutory or Contractual Aid	6,797	4,777	4,477	-2,320
Total, National Recreation and Preservation	44,259	46,575	41,939	-2,320

Recreation programs.—The Committee recommends $506,000, the same as the enacted level and a $9,000 decrease below the fiscal year 1999 request.

Natural programs.—The Committee recommends $8,984,000, the same as the enacted level and a $3,104,000 reduction below the fis-

cal year 1999 request. The Committee has not provided the $3,000,000 request for an urban park and open space initiative. The Committee has included specific guidance on the American Heritage Rivers program in the front of the report.

Cultural programs.—The Committee recommends $18,899,000, the same as the enacted level and a $157,000 reduction below the fiscal year 1999 request.

International Park Affairs.—The Committee recommends $1,658,000, the same as the enacted level and a $13,000 reduction below the fiscal year 1999 request.

Environmental and compliance review.—The Committee recommends $350,000, the same as the enacted level and a $8,000 reduction below the fiscal year 1999 request.

Grant Administration.—The Committee recommends $1,715,000, the same as the enacted level and a $36,000 reduction below the fiscal year 1999 request.

Heritage Partnership Programs.—The Committee recommends $5,350,000 for fiscal year 1999. Included in this amount is $4,500,000 for Commissions, and $850,000 for technical assistance. Information received by the Committee indicates that three of these areas have progressed further in their planning and are, therefore, ready to receive and match the highest annual authorized amount. Accordingly, the Essex National Heritage Area, the Ohio and Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor, and the Steel Industry Heritage project are to receive the maximum allowable authorized amount in fiscal year 1999. The Service is to distribute the balance to the remaining six heritage areas based on an assessment of the proposals received from the areas. The Committee directs the Service to provide an assessment report in April and September of 1999 which describes the status of each project and the allocation of funds. The Service is reminded that it only has Congressional authorization to work on the areas specified in the Omnibus Parks Act of 1996 and funded by Congress.

Statutory or contractual aid.—The Committee recommends $4,477,000 for this account, a decrease of $2,320,000 below the enacted level and $300,000 below the fiscal year 1999 budget request. The Committee has provided an additional $264,000 to fund planning activities associated with the development of a new structure at Independence NHP in accordance with National Park Service pre-construction guidelines.

Urban Parks and Recreation Fund.—The Committee has not provided the $2,000,000 to restart the Urban Park program. All available increases are being focused on reducing the operational shortfalls and backlog maintenance of the Park units.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

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

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$40,812,000
Budget estimate, 1999	100,612,000
Recommended, 1999	40,812,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	0
Budget estimate, 1999	−59,800,000

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

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1998 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Grants-in-aid	37,312	50,612	40,812	+3,500
National trust for historic preservation	3,500	---	---	-3,500
Grants for millennium initiative	---	50,000	---	---
Total, Historic Preservation Fund	40,812	100,612	40,812	---

The Committee recommends $40,812,000, the same as the enacted level and a reduction of $59,800,000 below the fiscal year 1999 budget request. This amount includes funding for grants-in-aid to the States and Indian tribes as well as support for historically black colleges and universities. The Committee provided funds in fiscal year 1998 and directed the Service to conduct an on-site inspection and assessment of all the historically black college and university buildings authorized in the 1996 Omnibus Parks Act. This assessment has been recently completed and ranks the buildings according to actual need. The Committee is providing an additional $3,500,000 to the existing base, and recommends that the Service allocate these funds solely on the results of the new assessment. As in the past, the funds will require a 50 percent match of non-Federal funds.

Although funding has not been provided at this time for the Millennium Initiative, the Committee feels that there is substantial merit in funding cultural backlog projects of the National Park Service and it is particularly timely to consider this on the eve of the new millennium. The Committee will continue to keep this priority in mind as the bill progresses through the fiscal year 1999 process.

The Committee is aware that there has been much discussion in recent months over the city of Cape May's status as a National Historical Landmark, as designated by the National Park Service in 1976. It is the clear understanding of the Committee that no basis for de-designation of this status currently exists. The Committee commends the efforts of property owners and municipal leaders in Cape May for preserving the town's rich historical legacy. The Service is presently undertaking an evaluation of historic district boundaries within the town itself, in full consultation with Cape May municipal and historic preservation officials. The Committee encourages this cooperative effort between the NPS and the city of Cape May in the interest of preventing any future loss of historic sites.

Bill language is included under this account that permits the Service to recover and retain all costs of providing services associated with the historic preservation tax certification.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$222,769,000
Budget estimate, 1999	175,000,000
Recommended, 1999	149,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	−73,769,000
Budget estimate, 1999	−26,000,000

The Committee recommends the following distribution of funds:

Project	*Amount*
Accokeek Foundation, MD (rehabilitation environmental facilities)	$300,000
Adams NHS, MA (repair/rehab. inadequate work space—Carriage House)	1,724,000
Blackstone River Valley NHC, MA, RI, CN (exhibits)	750,000
Blue Ridge Parkway, VA (repair Peaks of Otter Dam)	200,000
Boston African-American NHS, MD (rehabilitate African Meeting House)	1,398,000
Brown v. Board of Education, KS (rehabilitation)	6,200,000
Canaveral NS, FL (Seminole Rest)	800,000
Cuyahoga Valley NRA, OH (repair & rehabilitation)	4,470,000
Dayton Aviation NHP, OH (complete Hoover Block)	1,600,000
Delaware Water Gap NRA, PA (repair Egypt Mill & Pickerel Dams)	840,000
Delaware Water Gap NRA, PA (trail)	3,500,000
Delaware Water Gap NRA, PA (Zimmermann House)	1,000,000
Eisenhower NHS, PA (fire protection for historic structures)	1,310,000
Ellis Island, NY (stabilization)	3,000,000
Everglades NP, FL (modify water delivery system)	14,000,000
FDR Home/Vanderbilt NHS, NY (rehabilitation)	3,000,000
Fort McHenry NM&HS, MD (rehabilitate historic fort walls)	600,000
Fort Point NHS, CA (repair earthquake damage & repoint brickwork)	2,158,000
Gateway NRA, NY (rehabilitate failing utilities—Floyd Bennett Field)	5,690,000
Gateway NRA, NY (rehabilitate Sandy Hook Lighthouse)	884,000
George Washington Memorial Parkway, VA (bike trail)	300,000
Gettysburg NMP, PA (water and sewer)	1,700,000
Glacier Bay NP&P, AK (rehabilitate inadequate utilities at Bartlett Cove)	3,988,000
Glen Canyon NRA, AZ (improve Lake Powell water quality & visitor facilities)	2,040,000
Golden Gate NRA, CA (structure rehabilitation of Alcatraz Cell House)	5,580,000
Guadalupe Mts. NP, TX (replace water tanks)	900,000
Independence NHP, PA (redevelopment of Independence Mall)	3,500,000
Jean Lafitte NHP&P, LA (rehabilitation)	2,000,000
Jimmy Carter NHS, GA (restore boyhood home site)	1,435,000
Lake Mead NRA, NV (replace inadequate water treatment—Nevada sites)	8,550,000
Lake Mead NRA, NV (replace inadequate water treatment-Boulder Beach)	1,342,000
Minute Man NHP, MA (provide safe visitor access along Battle Road Trail)	1,200,000
Minute Man NHP, MA (rehabilitate unsafe historic residences)	1,619,000
Perry's Victory & IPM, OH (rehabilitation)	1,700,000
Sequoia NP, CA (remove facilities and restore Giant Forest)	6,000,000
Shenandoah NP, VA (rehabilitate inadequate utility systems)	4,980,000
Shiloh NMP, TN (stop riverbank erosion)	2,000,000
Sotterley Plantation , MD (restoration)	600,000
Southwest Pennsylvania Heritage Comm., PA (rehabilitation)	1,700,000
Stones River NB, TN (exhibits)	300,000
Ulysses S. Grant Historic Site, MO (rehabilitation)	1,000,000
Women's Right NHP, NY (trail study)	100,000
Yellowstone NP, WY (sewer replacement)	500,000
Zion NP, UT (implement Visitor Transportation System)	3,640,000
Project Total	110,098,000

Project	*Amount*
Emergency/unscheduled housing	15,000,000
Planning	8,500,000
Equipment Replacement	15,402,000
Grand Total	149,000,000

The Committee recommends $149,000,000 for construction activities, a decrease of $73,769,000 below the enacted level and $26,000,000 below the fiscal year 1999 request. The reduction of $12,800,000 for construction planning reflects the major reforms recommended under NPS operations including a 50% downsizing of the Denver Service Center staff and shifting to line item budgeting for the remaining FTEs. Previously, the staff salaries were paid out of a portion of each construction project as well as funds provided for planning and general management plans. The Committee has provided funds in this bill solely for these purposes. General Management Plans will now be funded under the operations account from the line item amount provided for the Service Center. A more comprehensive description of these reforms can be found in the section entitled Construction Reform under park operations.

The Committee commends the Service on its recent budget submission for construction. The Service has recognized the priority this Committee has placed on serious backlog maintenance by prioritizing its request into separate categories for health and safety, on-going projects and resource protection. The Committee has responded by funding all of the critical health and safety and most of the other projects. This funding, coupled with the estimated $400 million to be collected over the next several years through the Recreational Fee Demonstration program should allow the Service to reduce greatly the backlog maintenance needs of the parks. The Committee has also extended the life of the Fee Program for another two years as specified in Title III, Section 328 of this bill.

Although not included in the President's request, the Committee has provided $6,200,000 for rehabilitation of the Brown vs. Board of Education site so that the project will be complete in time to mark the 50th anniversary of the historic U.S. Supreme Court ruling. The Committee has provided $300,000 to the Accokeek Foundation, which provides many interpretive educational programs at Piscataway Park. These funds will be matched with State funds to help upgrade the existing infrastructure and install new signage and exhibits. This amount completes the Federal commitment.

Included in the bill is $750,000 to continue projects associated with the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Area and $800,000 for initial site work at Canaveral National Seashore (Seminole Rest). These funds are for limited interpretive trails, exhibits, visitor parking and modest restroom facilities only.

The Committee recommends $4,470,000 for repair and rehabilitation projects at the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area and $1,600,000 to complete work on the Dayton Aviation National Historical Park's Hoover Block project. A total of $3,500,000 is provided to continue work on a trail through the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, $1,000,000 for the Zimmerman House and $3,000,000 is available to continue rehabilitation work at the FDR National Historic Site.

The Committee has provided $3,000,000 for emergency stabilization work at Ellis Island in response to a recent Park Service report. Also included is $300,000 for ongoing repairs on the George Washington Memorial Parkway bike path, $1,700,000 for water and sewer repairs at the Gettysburg National Military Park and $900,000 to replace water tanks at the Guadalupe Mountains National Park which has been cited for health and safety problems. Additional funds of $2,000,000 are for the Jean Lafitte National Park and Preserve to complete rehabilitation work on a visitor building damaged by Formosan termite infestation.

The Committee has provided $1,700,000 for rehabilitation work at Perry's Victory and $600,000 to be matched with State funding for Sotterley Plantation. This amount completes the project. Additional funds of $1,700,000 are provided to the Southwest Pennsylvania Heritage Commission for rehabilitation projects, $300,000 for new exhibits and signage at Stones River National Battlefield and $100,000 is to initiate a trail study at Women's Rights National Park. Also provided is $500,000 to initiate a sewer replacement project at Yellowstone National Park that has been cited for health and safety violations. The Committee expects further funding for this project to be included in the fiscal year 2000 budget.

In light of the additional funds provided to the Service through the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century, the Committee expects the Park Service to provide the funding to complete the bypass around the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park in fiscal year 1999, provide $600,000 for road repairs in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and fund the Staple Bend Tunnel in Pennsylvania.

Within available planning funds, the Service is directed to provide $215,000 to the Apostle Island National Seashore for the rehabilitation of historic lighthouses.

Bill language is included in this account which prohibits the Denver Service Center from levying an assessment against any specific construction project to pay for salaries and expenses. Section 316 of Title III of the bill continues the limitation for the planning, design and construction of any visitor center or other permanent structure in excess of $500,000, using recreational fee collections, without prior approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

(RESCISSION)

Appropriation enacted, 1998	−$30,000,000
Budget estimate, 1999	−30,000,000
Recommended, 1999	−30,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	0
Budget estimate, 1999	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 1999.

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$143,290,000
Budget estimate, 1999	138,087,000
Recommended, 1999	69,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	−74,290,000
Budget estimate, 1999	−69,087,000

The Committee recommends $69,000,000 for land acquisition, a decrease of $74,290,000 below the enacted level and $69,087,000 below the fiscal year 1999 budget request. This amount includes $55,875,000 for line item projects, $3,000,000 for emergencies and hardships, $1,125,000 for inholdings and exchanges and $8,500,000 for acquisition management.

The Committee recommends the following distribution of funds:

Area and State	Committee recommendation
Acadia NP (ME)	$1,000,000
Antietam NB (MD)	1,000,000
Appalachian Trail (multi)	8,100,000
Chattahoochee River NRA (GA)	15,000,000
Cuyahoga Valley NRA (OH)	1,000,000
Everglades NP (FL)	20,000,000
Gettysburg NMP (PA)	1,000,000
Indiana Dunes NL (IN)	1,000,000
Jean Lafitte NHP (LA)	1,000,000
Morristown NHP (NJ)	925,000
Palo Alto Battlefield NHS (CA)	1,000,000
Rocky Mountain NP (Kemp Property) (CO)	250,000
Saguaro NP (AZ)	1,000,000
Santa Monica Mountains NRA (CA)	1,000,000
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL (MI)	1,000,000
Stones River NB (TN)	1,100,000
Voyageurs NP (MN)	500,000
Emergencies/hardships	3,000,000
Inholdings and Exchanges	1,125,000
Land Acquisition Administration	8,500,000
State Grants Administration	500,000
Total	69,000,000

The $8,100,000 provided in addition to the $7,000,000 provided under the Forest Service acquisition account, completes the 2,118 mile Appalachian National Scenic Trail. The Committee has provided $15,000,000 for the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area and expects to provide the balance of $10,000,000 by the end of fiscal year 1998. These funds are being matched with $65,000,000 in private funds and other non-federal funds to enhance recreational use and improve water quality.

The Committee has provided $1,000,000 to help complete the Backbone Trail in the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, contingent on an equal match from non-Federal sources specifically for acquisition for the Backbone Trail. The Committee has provided $20,000,000 to be used exclusively for the purchase of Federal lands within the boundary of the Everglades National Park.

The Committee directs the National Park Service to give priority to acquiring inholdings within Rocky Mountain National Park from

willing sellers and to continue to work toward acquisition of inholdings in Dinosaur National Monument.

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, 1998	$760,358,000
Budget estimate, 1999	806,883,000
Recommended, 1999	774,838,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	+14,480,000
Budget estimate, 1999	−32,045,000

The Committee recommends $774,838,000 for surveys, investigations, and research, an increase of $14,480,000 above the 1998 level and $32,045,000 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 1998 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
National Mapping Program				
National data collection and integration	65,096	61,024	65,521	+425
Earth science information management and delivery	33,146	51,568	35,607	+2,461
Geographic research and applications	37,543	39,197	37,870	+327
Subtotal, National Mapping Program	135,785	151,789	138,998	+3,213
Geologic Hazards, Resource and Processes				
Geologic hazards assessments	75,032	76,435	75,739	+707
Geologic landscape and coastal assessments	72,986	71,216	73,715	+729
Geologic resource assessments	87,157	86,142	86,150	-1,007
Subtotal, Geologic Hazards, Resource & Processes	235,175	233,793	235,604	+429
Water Resources Investigations				
Water resources assessment and research	95,851	103,820	98,899	+3,048
Water data collection and management	28,247	32,849	28,655	+408
Federal-State program	66,231	71,961	68,096	+1,865
Water resources research institutes	4,553	5,557	5,057	+504
Subtotal, Water Resources Investigations	194,882	214,187	200,707	+5,825
Biological Research				
Biological research and monitoring	122,815	135,314	127,199	+4,384
Biological information management and delivery	11,145	11,472	11,309	+164
Cooperative research units	11,199	11,526	12,363	+1,164
Subtotal, Biological Research	145,159	158,312	150,871	+5,712
General administration	25,584	27,293	27,174	+1,590
Facilities	22,575	21,509	21,484	-1,091
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 105-174)	1,198	---	---	-1,198
Total, United States Geological Survey	760,358	806,883	774,838	+14,480

National mapping program.—The Committee recommends $138,998,000 for the National mapping program, a decrease of $12,791,000 below the budget request and an increase of $3,213,000 above the 1998 level, including increases above 1998 of $1,213,000 for fixed costs and $2,000,000 for satellite data archiving. Within the recommendation the Committee has provided $3,000,000 for the Gateway to the Future—Ohio pilot.

The Committee recognizes and commends the significant progress made by USGS in increasing its contracting of map and digital data production. As a result of the Committee's direction, the contracting for map and digital data production now exceeds 50 percent of the funding available for these functions.

In its report accompanying the fiscal year 1996 appropriations bill for the U.S. Geological Survey, the Committee directed the Survey to ". . . work within the Department to identify options for consolidating Federal mapping functions at the Department of the Interior and work with the Office of Management and Budget on consolidating these functions government-wide." The Department, with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) acting as executive agent for the BLM, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), and the National Ocean Service (NOS), commissioned a study to be undertaken by the National Academy of Public Administration to provide recommendations on how best to implement the direction of the Congress. With the approval of the Committee, the study by the Academy addressed the broader concerns about the existence, structure, and funding levels for Federal surveying and mapping functions under the umbrella of Geographic Information (GI) Services, thereby covering the entire range of services that have evolved in the geospatial arena. USGS is clearly the lead agency both within the Department, and among Federal,

State and local agencies and the private sector. The Committee endorses the idea of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) and expects the Survey to expand the partnerships and cooperation with State and local governments and the private sector to create an NSDI. USGS should also continue to work within the Federal Geographic Data Committee to define better Federal agency roles and responsibilities for NSDI, including coordinated goals, performance measures, strategies, and budgets. Resources should be identified detailing how to meet these goals to ensure that the NSDI is developed and maintained. The Survey is to provide periodic reports to the Committee on the status of GI activities and the implementation of NSDI, including issues related to resource needs and availability

Geologic hazards, resources and processes.—The Committee recommends $235,604,000 for geologic hazards resources, an increase $1,811,000 above the budget request and an increase of $429,000 above the 1998 level, including an increase above 1998 of $2,429,000 for fixed costs and a decrease of $2,000,000 for the minerals at risk program. Within the recommendation, the Committee directs the USGS to continue the National cooperative geologic mapping program and the coastal and marine geology program at the 1998 level, and does not agree to the proposed general reduction of $1,000,000 in energy resources.

The Committee believes that the Administration's proposed Disaster Information Network (DIN) shows some merit in that it would help create a single source of disaster information readily available to a wide range of users. The Survey has a critical role in providing disaster related information for specific hazards, such as earthquakes, landslides, and floods. However, the government-wide integration of disaster information is not the Survey's primary role. The Federal Emergency Management Agency, with direct responsibility over disaster response, is the more appropriate umbrella agency for this proposal, not the Survey. The Committee believes that the Survey's highest hazards-related priority should be to continue to upgrade its various hazards monitoring networks to acquire quality hazards information. In this light, the Committee urges the Survey to refine its proposal for a real time hazards initiative. By March 31, 1999, the Survey should provide a comprehensive report to the Committee detailing the resource requirements for a Survey-wide real time hazards initiative.

The Committee is aware that the U.S. Geological Survey is jointly involved with the Washington State Department of Ecology in an ongoing five-year coastal erosion study of the Southwest coast of Washington State, the primary objective of which is to develop an increased understanding of the coastal processes, geological forces, and human impacts which have contributed to shoreline changes along the specified coastal area of the State. The Committee is concerned that the Survey needs to better inform the affected local coastal communities on the progress and objectives of the ongoing study, and should make every effort possible to seek local participation in planning matters related to the Southwest Washington Coastal Erosion Study.

Water resources investigations.—The Committee recommends $200,707,000 for water resources assessments and research, a de-

crease of $13,480,000 below the budget request and an increase of $5,825,000 above the 1998 level, including increases above 1998 of $2,525,000 for fixed costs, $1,500,000 for the National water quality assessment program, $1,000,000 for the Federal/State cooperative program, $300,000 for hypoxia in the Gulf of Mexico and subsidence in Louisiana, and $500,000 for the Water Resources Research Institutes.

The Committee has not provided any funds for the Administration's so called clean water initiative, which from the Committee's perspective is mostly a repackaging of existing programs that have been funded and supported by the Congress. The increased funding level for the National Water Quality Assessment (NAWQA) program is to put this high-priority program back on track in terms of study units. Once again, the Committee instructs the Survey that in the future no significant departure from the original design of NAWQA be presented unless a National Academy review is available to substantiate the need for such a modification.

The Committee notes that funding for the ground water research program has declined from more than $15,000,000 in the mid-eighties to $3,100,000 in the Administration's fiscal year 1999 budget request, yet ground water issues for water managers continue to grow in importance in many parts of the country. The Committee directs that by November 30, 1998, the Survey provide a report on the current status of ground water activities and on any plans for addressing the future needs of water management agencies for USGS ground water data and scientific assessments.

The Committee has noted the steady decline in the number of streamgaging stations in the past decade, while the need for streamflow data for flood forecasting and long-term water management uses continues to grow. The Committee requests that by November 30, 1998 the Survey provide a report describing the goals and current status of the streamgaging network and an evaluation of the ability of the network to meet its goals.

The Committee has provided $5,057,000 for the Water Resources Research Institutes. The Committee directs that $1,000,000 of these funds will be used to support 1:1 matching grants to be awarded competitively for research addressing regional problems and for which research priorities are to be developed jointly by the Institutes and the Survey. The remainder of the grant funds are to be allocated among the Institutes. The Survey shall ensure that funds allocated to each institute support a State-wide competitive program of research, education, and information and technology transfer, and that the program be developed in close collaboration with the Institute's State advisory panel. The amount recommended by the Committee is about the same as in fiscal year 1998 and the division between grants and program administration should be the same as in fiscal year 1998.

The Committee recommends a total of $500,000 for high-priority research to address the serious problems of hypoxia in the Gulf of Mexico and subsidence in Louisiana.

Biological research.—The Committee recommends $150,871,000 for biological research, a decrease of $7,441,000 below the budget request and an increase of $5,712,000 above the 1998 level, including increases above 1998 of $1,712,000 for fixed costs, $1,000,000

for the cooperative research units, $2,000,000 for Federal lands research, and $1,000,000 for incinerator replacement at the National Wildlife Health Center.

The Committee recognizes the growing need for high priority on-the-ground research for the National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Bureau of Land Management. The Committee has provided additional resources to meet the growing demand for sound science on which to base resource management decisions. The Committee is concerned that the bureaus in the Department have not been working with the Biological Research Division to address their scientific needs. The Committee strongly encourages all of the bureaus to use the Biological Resources Division in carrying out the scientific responsibilities within their jurisdiction.

It has come to the attention of the Committee that a large number of vacancies exist at many of the cooperative research units, and that the lack of adequate staffing is having a serious impact on the cooperative units ability to provide timely and quality research. Therefore, the Committee directs the Survey to use the additional resources provided to the cooperative research units to fill as many positions as possible, and should consider filling the position at the New Mexico State University Wildlife Research unit.

The Committee understands that the Survey is considering a cooperative agreement between the Lime Hollow Nature Center and the Tunison Laboratory. The Committee expects the Survey to cooperate with the Lime Hollow Nature Center that has been providing year-round environment, education, and recreation opportunities to the public.

The Committee is concerned about the lack of available resources at the Center for Coastal Geology to address high-priority interdisciplinary research efforts. The Committee supports the team approach that integrates all of the Survey's programs into one interdisciplinary science program designed to address major societal problems. This approach should reduce costs and allow the Survey to devote a greater proportion of its budget to the Center. The Survey should report back to the Committee by January 31, 1999 on what actions it will take to address this resource allocation issue within the context of the fiscal year 2000 budget submission.

General administration.—The Committee recommends $27,174,000 for general administration, a decrease of $119,000 below the budget request and an increase of $1,590,000 above the 1998 level for fixed costs.

Facilities.—The Committee recommends $21,484,000 for facilities, a decrease of $25,000 below the budget request and a decrease of $1,091,000 below the 1998 level, including an increase above 1998 of $26,000 for fixed costs and a decrease of $1,117,000 as proposed by the Survey.

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 1999, MMS expects to collect and distribute about $5.5 billion from more than 72,000 active Federal and Indian leases. In addition, about $75 million in

unpaid and underpaid royalties are expected to be collected through the MMS audit and negotiated settlement programs.

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

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

ROYALTY AND OFFSHORE MINERALS MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$144,196,000
Budget estimate, 1999	122,402,000
Recommended, 1999	116,402,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	−27,794,000
Budget estimate, 1999	−6,000,000

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

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1998 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
OCS Lands				
Leasing and environmental program	30,095	35,352	35,352	+5,257
Resource evaluation	22,321	21,933	21,933	-388
Regulatory program	36,277	39,290	39,290	+3,013
Information management program	13,941	14,190	14,190	+249
Use of receipts	-65,000	-94,000	-100,000	-35,000
Subtotal, OCS Lands	37,634	16,765	10,765	-26,869
Royalty Management				
Valuation and operations	32,376	33,623	33,623	+1,247
Compliance	33,619	36,468	36,468	+2,849
Indian allottee refunds	15	15	15	---
Program services office	2,564	2,623	2,623	+59
Subtotal, Royalty Management	68,574	72,729	72,729	+4,155
General Administration				
Executive direction	1,815	1,870	1,870	+55
Policy and management improvement	3,628	3,740	3,740	+112
Administrative operations	12,118	12,592	12,592	+474
General support services	13,752	14,706	14,706	+954
Subtotal, General Administration	31,313	32,908	32,908	+1,595
Supplemental appropriations (P.L 105-174)	5,675	---	---	-5,675
Total, Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management	144,196	122,402	116,402	-27,794

The Committee recommends $116,402,000 for royalty and offshore minerals management, a decrease of $6,000,000 below the budget request and $27,794,000 below the 1998 level. The Committee recommendation includes increases above 1998 in royalty management of $4,155,000 and $8,131,000 in OCS lands. These increases are more than offset by the use of an additional $35,000,000 in excess receipts in the OCS lands activity which decreases the appropriation for that program.

The Committee recommends $5,000,000 to begin implementation of the Royalty Management Program reengineering project. This is

the first phase of a multi-year effort that will provide benefits to the Federal government, States, and Indian tribes through reduced program costs and improved program operations. In addition, the simplified reporting schemes envisioned in the reengineering effort are expected to save the minerals industry millions of dollars through reduced reporting burden.

The current 5-Year Outer Continental Shelf Leasing Program is the most limited leasing program ever approved by the Secretary. Given this narrowing of the acreage offered for lease and the fact that U.S. oil imports now exceed 50 percent of domestic consumption, it is even more important that the MMS conduct the lease sales proposed in the program on schedule. The MMS should also minimize any further block deletions to the maximum extent practicable, particularly in the Gulf of Mexico which is undergoing a renaissance and offers the best hope the Nation has to stem the decline in domestic oil production. The entire Central and Western Gulf of Mexico Planning Areas are highly prospective hydrocarbon basins, and any further block deletions in these two planning areas should be based on sound science.

The Committee continues to have reservations regarding the Minerals Management Service's (MMS) proposed crude oil valuation rulemaking. Because of these concerns, the Committee expects to receive a written report no later than August 30, 1998, detailing how MMS is dealing with the following issues: (1) how it might permit a lessee selling oil at arm's length at the lease to continue to base its royalties on its gross proceeds; (2) how the use of so-called tendering programs, arm's length sales and arm's length purchases at the lease of a portion of the lessee's production in a given field can be valued on its remaining production; and, (3) how it will address the issue of deductions for value added to oil moved downstream from the lease in order to derive a value of production at the lease.

The Committee continues to note the success of the past four lease sales in the Gulf of Mexico and that sales since enactment of the Deep Water Royalty Relief Act have netted revenues from deepwater tracts of more than $1.2 billion more than predicted. It has come to the attention of the Committee that MMS is proposing a public workshop to look at whether modifications to deep water leases are warranted. The Committee expects that existing financial terms for these lease sales will be maintained until this workshop is completed, public comments fully analyzed, and a report provided to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

By March 31, 1999, MMS should report to the Committee regarding the status of product valuation covering the past 10 years. This report should detail the number of individual disputes with producers, the number of lawsuits resulting from such disputes, and a summary of rulemaking activities dealing with this issue and associated costs.

Bill Language.—Bill language has been included under General Provisions, Department of the Interior to prohibit the use of funds for Outer Continental Shelf leasing activities in several areas. The leasing restrictions included for fiscal year 1999 are similar to those in previous fiscal years. The Administration has supported continuing these provisions for another year. The areas covered by

the Committee's recommendation include Northern, Central and Southern California, the North Atlantic, Washington-Oregon, Florida, the Mid and South Atlantic, and the North Aleutian Basin in Alaska.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$6,118,000
Budget estimate, 1999	6,118,000
Recommended, 1999	6,118,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	0
Budget estimate, 1999	0

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

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

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

Through its abandoned mine 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, 1998	$95,437,000
Budget estimate, 1999	93,540,000
Recommended, 1999	93,349,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	−2,088,000
Budget estimate, 1999	−191,000

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

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 1998 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Environmental restoration	96	146	140	+44
Environmental protection	73,053	70,018	70,018	-3,035
Technology development and transfer	10,006	11,415	11,300	+1,294
Financial management	746	511	511	-235
Executive direction	11,036	11,175	11,105	+69
Subtotal, Regulation and Technology	94,937	93,265	93,074	-1,863
Civil penalties	500	275	275	-225
Total, Regulation and Technology	95,437	93,540	93,349	-2,088

The Committee recommends $93,349,000 for regulation and technology, $191,000 below the request and $2,088,000 below the 1998 level. The Committee is concerned with the impact of mountain-top removal surface coal mining operations in certain areas of the Appalachians and encourages the Office of Surface Mining to carefully examine this issue. The OSM should report back to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by March 1, 1999 on the overall situation, the role of the OSM, other Federal agencies and the States in regulating environmental effects, and suggestions to improve the situation.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$177,624,000
Budget estimate, 1999	183,416,000
Recommended, 1999	185,416,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	+7,792,000
Budget estimate, 1999	+2,000,000

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

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 1998 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Environmental restoration	165,849	168,140	170,140	+4,291
Technology development and transfer	1,746	3,473	3,473	+1,727
Financial management	5,312	5,860	5,860	+548
Executive direction	4,717	5,943	5,943	+1,226
Total, Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	177,624	183,416	185,416	+7,792

The Committee recommends $185,416,000 for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation fund, an increase of $2,000,000 above the request and an increase of $7,792,000 above the 1998 level. The Committee recognizes the great amount of reclamation work that remains to be done, as well as some of the terrible health, safety and environmental problems caused by this situation. The Committee has provided a substantial increase to this program, and has increased the authority for the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative by $2,000,000 to total of $7,000,000. The Committee has not made the change to bill language suggested by the Administration of

dropping "Appalachian" from the initiative title. It is premature to dilute this effort by making it a nationwide program.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

The Bureau of Indian Affairs was created in 1824; its mission is founded on a government-to-government relationship and trust responsibility that results from treaties with Native groups. The Bureau delivers services to over one million Native Americans through 12 area offices and 83 agency offices. In addition, the Bureau provides education programs to Native Americans through the operation of 118 day schools, 48 boarding schools, and 14 dormitories. Lastly, the Bureau administers more than 46 million acres of tribally owned land.

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$1,529,638,000
Budget estimate, 1999	1,638,681,000
Recommended, 1999	1,558,425,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	+28,787,000
Budget estimate, 1999	−80,256,000

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

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1998 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Tribal Priority Allocations				
Tribal government	279,709	353,885	343,669	+63,960
Human services	134,961	150,012	152,603	+17,642
Education	49,761	52,266	52,090	+2,329
Public safety and justice	86,082	75,637	75,011	-11,071
Community development	53,504	39,170	38,914	-14,590
Resources management	55,320	53,905	53,408	-1,912
Trust services	28,551	27,811	27,548	-1,003
General administration	22,038	22,422	22,162	+124
Small and needy tribes distribution	20,132	---	---	-20,132
General increase	27,290	---	---	-27,290
Distributions for Albuquerque, Muskogee and Phoenix tribes	---	5,850	5,850	+5,850
Standard assessment methodology work group	---	250	250	+250
Subtotal, Tribal Priority Allocations	757,348	791,210	771,505	+14,157
Other Recurring Programs				
Tribal government	5,000	---	---	-5,000
Human services	---	500	---	---
Education				
School operations				
Forward-funded	374,290	394,893	383,451	+9,161
Other school operations	86,097	91,992	86,522	+425
Subtotal, School operations	460,387	486,885	469,973	+9,586
Continuing education	29,911	35,411	30,311	+400
Subtotal, Education	490,298	522,296	500,284	+9,986
Community development	16,371	---	---	-16,371
Resources management	37,627	35,966	34,803	-2,824
Subtotal, Other Recurring Programs	549,296	558,762	535,087	-14,209
Non-Recurring Programs				
Tribal government	2,375	250	250	-2,125
Public safety and justice	584	---	---	-584
Community development	1,000	---	100	-900
Resources management	31,220	32,011	31,303	+83
Trust services	26,000	43,436	29,598	+3,598
Subtotal, Non-Recurring Programs	61,179	75,697	61,251	+72
Total, Tribal Budget System	1,367,823	1,425,669	1,367,843	+20
BIA Operations				
Central Office Operations				
Tribal government	2,605	2,635	2,620	+15
Human services	704	869	863	+159
Public safety and justice	2,487	---	---	-2,487
Community development	984	838	835	-149
Resources management	3,082	3,115	3,099	+17
Trust services	1,549	2,075	2,064	+515
General administration				
Education program management	2,074	2,303	2,289	+215
Other general administration	33,854	35,507	31,334	-2,520
Subtotal, General administration	35,928	37,810	33,623	-2,305
Subtotal, Central Office Operations	47,339	47,342	43,104	-4,235
Area Office Operations				
Tribal government	1,336	1,359	1,353	+17
Human services	969	3,279	3,257	+2,288
Public safety and justice	568	---	---	-568
Community development	3,086	810	805	-2,281
Resources management	3,157	3,192	3,172	+1[illegible]
Trust services	8,563	10,763	9,990	+1,427
General administration	23,207	23,774	23,577	+3[illegible]
Subtotal Area Office Oper[illegible]	40,886	43,177	42,154	+1,269
Special Programs and Pooled Overhead				
Education	14,019	14,258	14,239	+220
Public safety and justice	3,264	31,806	16,779	+13,515
Community development	3,951	3,266	3,416	-535
Resources management	1,320	1,320	1,320	---
Trust services	504	---	---	-504
General administration	49,482	71,843	69,570	+20,088
Subtotal, Special Programs and Pooled Overhead	72,540	122,493	105,324	+32,784
Total, BIA Operations	160,765	213,012	190,582	+29,817
Supplemental appropriations (P.L 105-174)	1,050	---	---	-1,050
Total, Operation of Indian Programs	1,529,638	1,638,681	1,558,425	+28,787

The Committee recommends $1,558,425,000 for the operation of Indian programs, an increase of $28,787,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level and a decrease of $80,256,000 below the budget request. The Committee agrees to all internal transfers and budget structure changes proposed by the BIA in the budget request.

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

The Committee is concerned about the Ramah Navajo Chapter v. Lujan settlement concerning contract support and the expectation that the settlement payments from the Claims and Judgment Fund be reimbursed from agency appropriations. The Committee believes that the court in this case made an erroneous decision and that the Administration erred by failing to appeal. It is not the intention of the Committee to use any of the funds in this bill to pay for the flawed settlement. The Committee expects the Department of the Interior, in consultation with the Department of Justice and the Office of Management and Budget, to resolve the issues of how repayment should be made and develop a legislative proposal for addressing these issues.

It has come to the attention of the Committee that certain tribes have significant tribal income and may not need Federal funds to support their tribal government and tribal activities. These tribes recognize that other tribes have greater needs and are not able to generate significant tribal income. However, the more economically successful tribes are concerned that if they refuse Federal funds, it may in some way affect the Federal trust responsibility and their relationship with the Federal government. With the limited funds available to this Committee and the need for services throughout Indian country, this Committee wants to do whatever is necessary to encourage successful tribes to assist those tribes that are less fortunate. It is the intent of the language included in the Bureau's administrative provisions to alleviate tribal concerns about Federal responsibilities while encouraging economically successful tribes to return their appropriations to the Bureau to aid the less fortunate tribes.

The Committee has continued the limitation on contract support for both the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service. Since fiscal year 1994, the Congress has enacted annual appropriations language limiting the amount of funding provided for contract support costs under the Indian Self-Determination Act, as amended. Without a ceiling on contract support, the Bureau could be required to reprogram from other tribal programs in the Operation of Indian Programs to fund 100 percent of tribal contract support costs. It has always been the Committee's intent that this language would supersede the requirements of the Indian Self-Determination Act and the Committee has included the language for fiscal year 1999 to reinforce that intent. The Committee has also added language that limits the Department of the Interior's liability for payment of contract support costs to only those contracts entered into with Interior bureaus.

In Title III—General Provisions, the Committee has recommended language placing a one-year moratorium on new or expanded self-determination and self-governance compacts for both the BIA and the Indian Health Service. The Committee urges the agencies and the tribes to address the contract support cost problem in a timely manner so that an acceptable solution can be found for addressing contract support cost funding within the Committee's allocation without adversely affecting funding for other BIA/IHS and tribal programs.

The BIA and the IHS needs to work closely with the tribes and with the legislative committees of jurisdiction to find a solution to contract support cost shortfalls that ensures they are not paid at the expense of agency operated programs or adversely affect non-compacting/contracting tribes. The BIA and IHS should work with the tribes to develop an acceptable methodology for determining level of need calculations for services and for contract support costs. A "minimum level of need funded" should be established for all the various services and for contract support costs and a plan for increasing the level of need funded in all the various areas should be developed with priorities identified within and across programs.

The Committee has provided $250,000, requested by the Bureau, to establish a workgroup in response to a recommendation by the Task Force to implement section 118 of the fiscal year 1998 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation bill. It is the Committee's understanding that this workgroup is to recommend to the Bureau consistent criteria and methods for measuring needs on a program-by-program basis. The Committee is also concerned about the perceived inequities in the distribution of Tribal Priority Allocations in Indian Country and expects the Bureau to develop consistent criteria for the allocation of Tribal Priority Allocations that address the equity issue among the tribes. The Committee feels strongly that this workgroup is advisory only and does not relieve the Bureau of the responsibility to recommend reasonable policy proposals to the Congress. The Committee expects the Bureau to address and define clearly what is appropriate full funding for tribes and it is the Bureau's responsibility to report to this Committee when the effort is complete.

Changes to 26 USC paragraph 168(j)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code as adopted in the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997, were based on the understanding that any lands within any former Indian reservation in Oklahoma were eligible for trust land status under 25 CFR part 151. It was also the understanding that the phrase "lands in Oklahoma within the jurisdictional area of an Oklahoma Indian tribe" excludes those former Seminole/Creek domain lands in central Indian territory that were deemed to be "unassigned lands" and therefore opened to white settlement in 1889.

Tribal priority allocations.—The Committee recommends $771,505,000 for tribal priority allocations, a decrease of $19,705,000 below the budget request and an increase of 14,157,000 above the 1998 level, including increases above 1998 of $3,812,000 for fixed costs, $4,330,000 from internal transfers and budget structure changes, $4,015,000 for contract support, and $2,000,000 for welfare assistance.

The Committee understands that within the road maintenance budget the Bureau will continue to fund the Inchelium Public Ferry on the Colville reservation as proposed by the Administration.

Other recurring programs.—The Committee recommends $535,087,000 for other recurring programs, a decrease of $23,675,000 below the budget request and a decrease of $14,209,000 below the 1998 level, including increases above 1998 of $4,196,000 for fixed costs, $5,600,000 for Indian School Equalization Program (ISEP) funds, $400,000 for the Tribally Controlled Community Colleges, $250,000 for fishing access sites, and a decrease of $24,655,000 resulting from internal transfers and budget structure changes.

Within resources management $800,000 is included for the Bering Sea Fisherman's Association. Funding for the Native American Fish and Wildlife Society (NAFWS) is continued at the fiscal year 1998 level. This funding level will ensure that NAFWS will be able to support development and protection of tribal fish and wildlife resources.

Non-recurring programs.—The Committee recommends $61,251,000 for non-recurring programs a decrease of $14,446,000 below the budget request and an increase of $72,000 above the 1998 level, including increases above 1998 of $201,000 for fixed costs, $122,000 for internal transfers and budget structure changes, $100,000 for the St. Augustine Center, $100,000 for Alaska Legal Services, $427,000 for Gila River Farms, $1,000,000 for probate backlog, and $1,727,000 for environmental cleanup, and decreases of $2,125,000 for self-governance grants and $1,000,000 for welfare assistance in South Dakota, and $480,000 from minerals and mining as proposed by the Bureau.

Within non-recurring programs, the Committee has provided an increase of $100,000 for the St. Augustine Center. The Center provides comprehensive social services to Chicago's Native American Community, and is the only agency in Chicago to implement the Child Welfare Act. In addition, the Committee has provided a total of $300,000 for Alaska Legal Services.

It has come to the attention of this Committee that the Bureau's requests for funding have fallen far short of BIA's actual funding needs for meeting its environmental compliance responsibilities. As a result, the Environmental Protection Agency has recently begun assessing heavy penalties against BIA for noncompliance with environmental requirements, including fines for violations of the underground storage tank regulations and for RCRA reporting violations. The Committee understands that BIA is planning to initiate an environmental audit program over the next four years, which is expected to bring further remediation projects to light. In order to assist BIA, and the tribes, in meeting their environmental compliance responsibilities, the Committee recommends an increase of $1,727,000 for environmental cleanup. This increase will allow BIA to begin to conduct activities aimed at achieving compliance with a December 1998 deadline for upgrading underground storage tanks, to close open dumps, and to begin the environmental audit program.

The Committee has provided additional resources to the Bureau to begin to address the probate backlog which is an important component in addressing trust reform and implementing certain portions of the Special Trustee's Strategic Plan. In addition, these funds should help Native Americans in securing mortgage loans in Indian Country. The delay that results from this backlog means that even as mortgage opportunities become available, the Bureau is not in a position to allow these loans to be completed because lenders require evidence of title before finalizing a loan.

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 $43,104,000 for central office operations, a decrease of $4,238,000 below the budget request and a decrease of $4,235,000 below the 1998 level, including an increase above 1998 of $248,000 for fixed costs and decreases of $1,983,000 for internal transfers and budget structure changes and $2,500,000 for the year 2000 computer compliance. Funding for year 2000 computer issues is being funded centrally through the Treasury-Postal Appropriations bill.

Area office operations.—The Committee recommends $42,154,000 for area office operations a decrease of $1,023,000 below the budget request and an increase of $1,268,000 above the 1998 level, including increases above 1998 of $332,000 for fixed costs and $1,500,000 for land records improvement, and a decrease of $564,000 for internal transfers and budget structure changes.

Special programs and pooled overhead.—The Committee recommends $105,324,000 for special programs and pooled overhead, a decrease of $17,169,000 below the budget request and an increase of $32,784,000 above the 1998 level, including increases above 1998 of $2,250,000 for fixed costs and $10,000,000 for the joint BIA/Department of Justice law enforcement initiative, $108,000 for the United Sioux Tribe Development Corporation, $100,000 for the distance learning project, and $21,304,000 for internal transfers and budget structure changes, and a decrease of $978,000 for the United Tribes Technical College as proposed by the Bureau.

The Committee is concerned about the deplorable crime on Indian reservations in this country. While the Committee is concerned about the underlying causes of crime such as economic conditions, alcohol and drug abuse, and the outside influence of gangs, the Committee is supporting the request for increased funding for law enforcement in the amount of $10,000,000. The Committee has noted in the Administration budget that several program elements that include law enforcement funding remain in the Tribal Priority Allocation activity and that those funds will be placed under the control of centralized line authority and managed by law enforcement professionals. The Committee directs the Bureau to ensure that this control over funding takes place beginning in fiscal year 1999 to ensure that the maximum amount of funding is provided to meet law enforcement needs. The Committee further directs that law enforcement funds are not available for reprogramming to other purposes without Committee approval and that law enforcement funds are not available for tribal shares.

Within the funds provided for post secondary schools the Committee has provided an additional $100,000 for the Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute to participate in the cooperative Distance Learning Telecommunications project designed to provide information to a broad segment of the Native American community in water management and precision agriculture. The Committee understands that Lockheed Martin Corporation will commit $100,000 in philanthropic education funds to this project.

The Committee is concerned with the level of services that are currently being provided to the Canoncito Band of Navajos. The Bureau is directed to report back to the Committee on the feasibility of transferring responsibility of BIA programs for the Canoncito Band to the jurisdiction of the Albuquerque Area.

In fiscal year 1999, the Bureau should continue to provide the 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 1998. 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, 1998	$125,279,000
Budget estimate, 1999	152,054,000
Recommended, 1999	121,695,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	−3,584,000
Budget estimate, 1999	−30,359,000

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

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1998 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Education	54,379	66,612	58,579	+4,200
Public safety and justice	14,500	5,553	5,550	−8,950
Resources management	48,321	51,677	49,621	+1,300
General administration	2,146	2,146	2,146	---
Construction management	5,705	6,066	5,799	+94
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 105-174)	1,065	---	---	−1,065
Rescission (P.L. 105-174)	−837	---	---	+837
Total, Construction	125,279	152,054	121,695	−3,584

Education.—The Committee recommends $58,579,000 for education construction, including $17,400,000 to finish construction of the Sac and Fox and Pyramid Lake schools, $3,000,000 for employee housing, and $38,179,000 for FI&R which is an increase of $6,000,000 over the 1998 level to begin to address the significant backlog maintenance problems that exist in the school system.

The Committee encourages the Bureau to consider adding additional portable classrooms for the Ramah Band of Navajo school

system. It has come to the Committee's attention that over 160 children are bused each day to Albuquerque schools because there is no room in the overcrowded BIA school.

The Committee has continued the fiscal year 1995 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 1998. 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 $5,550,000 for public safety and justice, including $1,400,000 for FI&R, $150,000 for fire safety coordination, and $4,000,000 for the fire program.

Resources management.—The Committee recommends $49,621,000 for resources management, including $25,500,000 the Navajo irrigation project, $1,806,000 for engineering supervision, $304,000 for central office support staff, $20,011,000 for the safety of dams program, and $2,000,000 for dam maintenance.

General administration and construction management.—The Committee recommends $7,945,000 for general administration and construction management, including an increase above 1998 of $94,000 for fixed costs.

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$43,352,000
Budget estimate, 1999	38,396,000
Recommended, 1999	28,396,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	−14,956,000
Budget estimate, 1999	−10,000,000

The Committee recommends $28,396,000 for Indian land and water claim settlements and miscellaneous payments to Indians, including $623,000 for White Earth, $243,000 for Hoopa-Yurok, $25,000,000 for the Ute settlement, and $2,530,000 for the Pyramid Lake settlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$5,000,000
Budget estimate, 1999	5,005,000
Recommended, 1999	5,001,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	+1,000
Budget estimate, 1999	−4,000

The Committee recommends $5,001,000 for the Indian guaranteed loan program.

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—Guam, American Samoa, U.S. Virgin Islands and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands (CNMI)—and the three freely associated States: the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMA) and the Republic of Palau. The permanent and trust fund payments to the territories and the compact nations provide substantial financial resources to these governments.

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$67,514,000
Budget estimate, 1999	66,275,000
Recommended, 1999	66,175,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	−1,339,000
Budget estimate, 1999	−100,000

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

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1998 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Territorial Assistance				
Office of Insular Affairs	3,849	3,849	3,849	---
Technical assistance	6,500	5,261	5,661	-839
Maintenance assistance fund	3,300	2,300	2,300	-1,000
Brown tree snake	1,600	2,600	2,100	+500
Insular management controls	1,491	1,491	1,491	---
Subtotal, Territorial Assistance	16,740	15,501	15,401	-1,339
American Samoa				
Operations grants	23,054	23,054	23,054	---
Northern Marianas				
Covenant grants	27,720	27,720	27,720	---
Total, Assistance to Territories	67,514	66,275	66,175	-1,339

Territorial Assistance.—The Committee recommends $15,401,000, $100,000 below the request and $1,339,000 below the 1998 level. The Committee has provided a substantial increase for the brown tree snake program, but not as large as that requested by the Administration. Rather, most of the increase requested for the brown tree snake program has been allocated to priority technical assistance projects which may benefit all territories.

CNMI/Covenant grants.—The Committee recommends the mandatory grants, as requested, $27,720,000. This includes the budget request of $11,000,000 for CNMI construction, $4,580,000 for impact aid to Guam, $10,140,000 for American Samoa construction, and $2,000,000 for the CNMI labor and law enforcement initiative. The Committee has included bill language which requires that a

minimum of $5,000,000 for construction in the CNMI be set aside for a new prison facility and $500,000 for a crime lab: both are vital for the labor, immigration and law enforcement needs in the territory. The Committee is concerned about the labor and immigration situation in the CNMI and expects the new administration in the CNMI to work diligently to improve the situation.

American Samoa.—The committee recommends $23,054,000 as requested for operations grants. The Committee remains very concerned about continuing fiscal problems in American Samoa and reiterates that it is essential that cost recovery mechanisms be implemented for some government services and that the government strive for fiscal balance.

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 Act.

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$20,545,000
Budget estimate, 1999	20,445,000
Recommended, 1999	20,545,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	0
Budget estimate, 1999	+100,000

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

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1998 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Compact of Free Association - Federal services	7,354	7,354	7,354	---
Mandatory payments - program grant assistance	12,000	12,000	12,000	---
Enewetak support	1,191	1,091	1,191	---
Total, Compact of Free Association	20,545	20,445	20,545	---

The Committee recommends $20,545,000, $100,000 above the request and equal to the 1998 level, for the Compact of Free Association. The Committee has not reduced the Enewetak support payment as requested by the Administration.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$58,286,000
Budget estimate, 1999	60,871,000
Recommended, 1999	58,286,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	0
Budget estimate, 1999	−2,585,000

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

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1998 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Departmental direction	11,212	11,579	11,212	---
Management and coordination	20,834	22,358	20,834	---
Hearings and appeals	6,958	7,213	6,958	---
Central services	18,196	18,910	18,196	---
Bureau of Mines workers compensation/unemployment	1,086	811	1,086	---
Total, Departmental Management	58,286	60,871	58,286	---

The Committee recommends $58,286,000 for fiscal year 1999, the same as the enacted level and $2,585,000 below the fiscal year 1999 request. The Committee has urged the Department to reduce unnecessary administrative practices that consume a large amount of staff time. For example, chain of review, concurrence and sign-offs for correspondence and for programmatic documents. The Committee understands that many of these old and cumbersome practices continue.

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

The Committee has included bill language in section 118 of Title I which gives the Secretary the authority in fiscal year 1999 to rent temporary space and charge a fee to non-Federal persons, firms or organizations engaged in commercial, cultural, educational or recreational activities as defined in section 612a of Title 40, United States Code. The Secretary may without further appropriation use these proceeds within the Departmental Management Working Capital Fund to help offset the operation of the buildings under his jurisdiction.

The Committee directs the Secretary to report no later than September 1, 1999 on the status of this directive and include the total amount collected, the source and purpose for which the space was used and how those funds were expended within the Working Capital Fund. This authority should not be used to displace any Interior employee carrying out their official duties for the Department.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$35,443,000
Budget estimate, 1999	37,304,000
Recommended, 1999	37,304,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	+1,861,000
Budget estimate, 1999	0

The Committee recommends $37,304,000 for fiscal year 1999, which is $1,861,000 above the enacted level. The Committee has expressed concern for several years about the dramatic increase in workload, the diminishing staffing levels and programmatic needs of this office. In response to questions for the record, the Solicitor's

office cites a backlog need of $4,600,000 above the budget request for fiscal year 1999.

The Committee has supported the Administration's request for the past three years including fiscal year 1999. The Committee recognizes the programmatic need and will keep this deficiency in mind as the bill progresses to conference. In any case, the Committee strongly urges the Secretary and the Administration to consider additional increases for this office in the fiscal year 2000 budget.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$24,500,000
Budget estimate, 1999	25,684,000
Recommended, 1999	24,499,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	−1,000
Budget estimate, 1999	−1,185,000

The Committee recommends $24,499,000, $1,000 below the enacted level and $1,185,000 below the fiscal year 1999 request.

NATIONAL INDIAN GAMING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 1999	0
Recommended, 1999	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	−1,000,000
Budget estimate, 1999	0

The Committee recommends zero funding which is the same as the budget request. Last year, language was enacted allowing the National Indian Gaming Commission to collect additional funds from the gaming tribes to offset the Commission's activities; therefore no appropriation is required.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$38,557,000
Budget estimate, 1999	42,000,000
Recommended, 1999	39,499,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	+942,000
Budget estimate, 1999	−2,501,000

The Committee recommends $39,499,000 for the office of special trustee for American Indians, an increase of $5,542,000 above the 1998 level excluding the 1998 supplemental that provided for litigation support, and a decrease of $2,501,000 below the budget request. The Committee has provided $1,626,000 for Executive Direction and $37,873,000 for program operations, support and improvements.

The changes from the 1998 level, excluding the 1998 supplemental, include increases of $506,000 for uncontrollable costs, $3,289,000 for improvement initiatives and $1,827,000 for settle-

ment and litigation activities related to tribal settlement and IIM litigation, and a decrease of $80,000 for Advisory Board activities.

Since the Special Trustee has submitted the Strategic Plan, and the Secretary has determined which of the recommendations contained in the plan should currently be implemented, the Committee believes that six Advisory Board meetings per year are too frequent and these meetings should be reduced to no more than quarterly. The Committee also suggests that the Special Trustee, in selecting sites for Advisory Board meetings, avoid the appearance that the Advisory Board is conducting its meetings at resorts. A reduction of $80,000 from the funds requested for Advisory Board activities is reallocated as follows: $28,000 for uncontrollable costs in executive direction and $52,000 for uncontrollable costs in program operations, support and improvements.

The Committee is encouraged by the progress made to date by the Special Trustee to implement the various elements of the Trust Management Improvement Project. The Committee is aware of the significant costs required to improve the systems and other requirements. The Committee has provided a total of $16,639,000 for Improvement Initiatives. These funds are to implement the Trust Management Improvements Project as outlined in the budget and to implement the agreement between the Secretary and the Special Trustee on Trust Management Reform. Based on the budget estimates, with this level of funds, it is estimated that the Special Trustee can: implement the trust fund accounting system as scheduled; implement the TAAMS pilot efforts; complete the IIM data clean-up contract efforts; continue work to identify missing documentation in IIM accounts, such as locating missing social security numbers, addresses and other necessary documentation. In addition, these funds will provide the needed contract research to address various accounting deficiencies for records management activities, including imaging which is being done in concert with the BIA to address the implementation of the joint records management solutions for trust records; and provide for training of users of the new systems.

The Committee has provided an additional $1,827,000 for settlement and litigation activities, to help ensure that reform efforts are not hampered by litigation and settlement demands. This amount is in addition to the current funding level of $2,197,000, a significant amount. While this represents a reduction of $1,071,000 from the President's request, the Committee was not presented with adequate justification that existing base funding cannot cover a portion of the costs to implement the tribal settlement legislation and meet litigation demands. The Committee expects the full request amount to be justified completely in future budget or reprogramming requests.

The Committee has provided additional resources to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to begin to address the probate and land records backlogs which are important components in addressing trust reform and implementing certain portions of the Special Trustee's Strategic Plan.

Bill language is included to exempt certain small accounts from two requirements of the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994. There are approximately 17,000 Indian trust

accounts which have a balance of less than $1.00 and have not had activity for over 18 months; an average of 30 cents in each account. These accounts are too small to earn interest. Attempts to disburse these amounts to the accountholders have been unsuccessful, as the checks are not cashed, and the amounts are subsequently restored to OST's account in Treasury. Without such an exemption, it would cost in excess of $600,000 annually to comply with the requirements of the Act.

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.

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$4,228,000
Budget estimate, 1999	8,100,000
Recommended, 1999	4,492,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	+264,000
Budget estimate, 1999	−3,608,000

This account previously was included under the United States Fish and Wildlife Service appropriation. The Committee has recommended moving the account to the Departmental Offices appropriation because its functions relate to several different bureaus within the Department of the Interior.

The Committee recommends $4,492,000 for the natural resource damage assessment fund, a decrease of $3,608,000 below the budget request and an increase of $264,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. Decreases below the budget request include $3,252,000 in damage assessments and $356,000 in program management. At the recommended funding level, increases above the 1998 level include $64,000 for fixed cost increases and $200,000 for damage assessments.

Bill language is recommended to merge available prior year funds in this account, appropriated to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, with the funds recommended for appropriation herein.

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 leasing activities in certain areas as proposed in the budget. These 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 provides authority for lump sum payments of severance pay and continued health benefits to Federal Helium Operations employees who have been separated as a result of the closure of the helium program.

Section 113 permits the Secretary of the Interior to accept and use donations for the Department's Natural Resources Library.

Section 114 limits the payment of contract support costs, using funding in this title, to contracts under the jurisdiction of agencies of the Department of the Interior.

Section 115 prohibits the National Park Service from reducing recreation fees for non-local travel through any park unit.

Section 116 provides benefits, including limited "buy-out" authority for employees separated from the Denver Service Center of the National Park Service.

Section 117 provides authority to the Secretary to lease space to non-Federal entities and to collect and retain fees for the Working Capital Fund.

Section 118 designates the 37 mile River Valley Trail within the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area as the Joseph M. McDade Trail.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

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

The Committee is extremely concerned about the fiscal and management accountability and credibility of the Forest Service. The Committee has made several changes to enhance accountability, and the Committee, with the assistance of the GAO and IG, will be monitoring closely the efforts underway to bring the agency business management performance up to standard. There continue to be too many opportunities for managers to sideline funds away from on-the-ground activities.

The Committee continues to be extremely concerned about the problem of forest and rangeland health and especially the condition of the wildland-urban interface. There is a great need for a comprehensive approach that enhances the condition of the forests, watersheds and habitats and produces goods and services needed by

society. The Committee has made several changes which will enhance efforts to restore and maintain forest and rangeland conditions, including: full funding for insect and disease suppression and science, and hazardous fuels and fire management; increasing the authority of the Secretary to use the 10% receipts fund for watershed and forest management as well as for roads and trails repair; directing the use of the reforestation fund for priority activities in the wildland-urban interface and other areas at risk to catastrophic fire; and increased funding for forest vegetation, watershed restoration, fish and wildlife habitat restoration, and range management.

The Committee has provided a comprehensive approach to dealing with the forest roads issue: (1) the $50 million purchaser road credit authority is terminated; (2) funds are increased for road maintenance and road decommissioning; (3) funds are provided to plan, design, manage, provide careful environmental review and clearance, and oversee road construction by timber purchasers; (4) fiscal accountability and efficiency are increased by cutting the program management and overhead activity by 10% and transferring the road maintenance activity to the road reconstruction account; and (5) only $1 million is provided for direct construction of new roads.

Finally, the Committee has provided for forest recreation by increasing funding for recreation management and trails and by extending the recreation fee demonstration for 2 years. The Committee also has separated out the trail and recreation facilities maintenance activities from the recreation use and wilderness management activities to increase attention to deferred maintenance. The Committee also has provided new funds for small, backlog maintenance projects within the construction account.

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

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

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$187,796,000
Budget estimate, 1999	198,122,000
Recommended, 1999	197,444,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	+9,648,000
Budget estimate, 1999	−678,000

The Committee recommends $197,444,000 for forest and rangeland research, $678,000 below the budget request and $9,500,000 above the 1998 funding level, excepting the 1998 rescission. The funding increase above the 1998 level, excluding rescissions, includes $2,500,000 for uncontrollable costs and $7,000,000 to enhance the forest inventory and analysis (FIA) program. No funds are provided for the global climate change project. The Committee recommendation includes, as described in the budget request, $200,000 to continue the "CROP" project on stagnated forest lands within the Colville National Forest, $300,000 for the landscape

management project at the University of Washington, $250,000 to support research activities at the Olympic Natural Resources Center, and $1,350,000 to support the Evanston Research Office, including $500,000 for the ongoing Lincoln Park ecosystem restoration project. The Committee recommends $700,000 for the Rocky Mountain Research Station wildland/urban interface research program and $300,000 to support the Rocky Mountain Station forest health restoration program in the Southwest. Funding for the Bent Creek Experimental Forest, the Coweeta Hydrologic Lab, and the Syracuse research unit should be maintained at the 1998 levels. The Committee urges the Forest Service to enhance State, industry and citizen partnerships for the FIA program. The increased funds provided for FIA should be used to leverage cost-share contributions from FIA partners who choose to collaborate with and enhance the FIA and Forest Health Monitoring program in a State or group of States. Cost-share contributions can be in cash or in-kind services. The available cost-share funds should be allocated among all contributing partners. This cost share program should be displayed in future budget justifications along with NFS and construction challenge cost share efforts. The Committee supports the increase to the FIA program in a manner consistent with the agriculture research authorizing bill and the Blue Ribbon Panel II, but has insufficient funds this year to fund fully a program providing 5-year inventory cycles Nationwide.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

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

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$209,178,000
Budget estimate, 1999	162,900,000
Recommended, 1999	156,167,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	−53,011,000
Budget estimate, 1999	−6,733,000

The Committee recommends $156,167,000 for State and private forestry, $6,733,000 below the budget request and $53,011,000 below the 1998 funding level which includes $47,941,000 in emergency supplemental funds provided in P.L. 105–174.

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

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 1998 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Forest Health Management				
Federal lands forest health management	36,690	37,170	37,325	+635
Cooperative lands forest health management	16,800	16,050	17,050	+250
Cooperative lands fire management	20,152	---	---	-20,152
Subtotal, Forest Health Management	73,642	53,220	54,375	-19,267
Cooperative Fire Protection				
State fire assistance	---	21,510	21,510	+21,510
Volunteer fire assistance	---	2,000	2,000	+2,000
Subtotal, Cooperative Fire Protection	---	23,510	23,510	+23,510
Cooperative Forestry				
Forest stewardship	23,880	27,630	28,730	+4,850
Stewardship incentives program	6,500	8,500	---	-6,500
Forest legacy program	4,000	6,000	2,012	-1,988
Urban and community forestry	26,750	30,040	30,040	+3,290
Economic action programs	11,465	9,000	10,000	-1,465
Pacific Northwest assistance programs	15,000	5,000	7,500	-7,500
Subtotal, Cooperative Forestry	87,595	86,170	78,282	-9,313
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 105-174)	48,000	---	---	-48,000
Rescission (P.L. 105-174)	-59	---	---	+59
Total, State and Private Forestry	209,178	162,900	156,167	-53,011

Forest health management.—The Committee recommends $54,375,000 for forest health management, $1,155,000 above the request and $885,000 above the 1998 funding level for the same activities. The Committee concurs with the Forest Service request to move the State fire assistance activity into a new category. The Committee remains very concerned with forest health in the broad sense; the funding level for Federal lands forest health management maintains the increases provided in 1998 and adds $635,000 for fixed cost increases. Funding for the cooperative lands forest health management activity includes a $1,000,000 increase to the budget request to assist the slow-the-spread gypsy moth program. The Committee urges the Forest Service to take a comprehensive forest health view and include substantial efforts to manage and control noxious, exotic and alien plants on NFS lands. The Committee urges the Forest Service to integrate fully forest health inventories and management actions into National forest land management plans and make such information consistent with Forest Inventory and Analysis for all land ownerships.

Cooperative Fire Protection.—The Committee recommends $23,510,000 for cooperative fire protection, a new category: this is equal to the budget request and $1,358,000 above the 1998 funding level for these activities. The Committee supports the volunteer fire assistance program at $2,000,000, the request; this subactivity was previously funded in the Agriculture appropriations bill at this same level. The Committee recommends $21,510,000 for State fire assistance, the budget request, which is $1,358,000 above the 1998 funding level.

Cooperative forestry.—The Committee recommends $78,282,000 for cooperative forestry, $7,888,000 below the budget request and $9,313,000 below the 1998 funding level, not including the emergency supplemental funding. Given the limited resources available, the Committee has focused resources on Federal technical assistance programs rather than on direct payments for private, structural improvements as previously provided by the stewardship incentives program. No funds from any Forest Service appropriation should be used for the American Heritage Rivers Program absent

an approved reprogramming request. The Committee recommends $28,730,000 for forest stewardship; this provides full funding for the budget request and increases above the request of $200,000 for the Northeast Pennsylvania community forestry program, $150,000 for the Chesapeake Bay program, $700,000 for erosion control grants, as authorized, near Lake Tahoe, and $50,000 for the National Agroforestry Center. The Committee recommends $2,012,000 for the forest legacy program. The Committee recommends $30,040,000 for the urban and community forestry activity, equal to the request and $3,290,000 above the 1998 level. This recommendation includes $1,500,000 to support the Northeastern Pennsylvania community forestry program and includes $11,700,000 for the northeast and midwest. The urban and community forestry activity also includes funding for the Chicago area programs and the urban resources partnership program at the 1998 level. The Committee is concerned about the distribution of funds within the urban and community forestry program and requests that the Forest Service, in consultation with the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and the State foresters, provide a new allocation system in the FY 2000 budget request and document it in a report by January 15, 1999. The improved allocation system should include increased reference to program performance and program need in the States and the needs of non-governmental cooperators, and it should not provide base State funding allocations for territories. The Committee recommends $10,000,000 for economic action programs, $1,000,000 above the request and $1,465,000 below the 1998 level. Within the economic action program the Committee recommends $3,925,000 for economic recovery, of which $500,000 is for the Four Corners Sustainable Forestry Initiative, $4,000,000 to continue the rural development through forestry program, of which $2,000,000 is included for the northeast and midwest, $950,000 for the wood in transportation program and $1,125,000 for the forest products conservation and recycling program. The Committee recommends $7,500,000 for the Pacific Northwest Assistance programs, $2,500,000 above the request and $7,500,000 below the 1998 level.

International Forestry.—The Committee has not provided specific funding for international forestry activities. The Committee recommends that the Forest Service may spend up to $3,500,000, the same as in 1998, to cover vital international forestry activities as authorized. The House and Senate Committees on Appropriations should be notified of the funding mix used.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

The National Forest System (NFS) covers 192 million acres and includes 156 National forests, 20 National grasslands, 4 National monuments, 1 National tallgrass prairie and other lands, managed for a multiple use mission. The NFS includes a substantial amount of the Nation's softwood inventory. More than 9,000 farmers and ranchers pay for permits to graze cattle, horses, sheep and goats on 74 million acres of grassland, open forests, and other forage-producing acres of the National Forest System. Recreational use of National forest land amounted to approximately 859 million visits in 1997. The NFS includes over 125,000 miles of trails and 23,000 de-

veloped facilities, including 4,389 campgrounds, 58 major visitor centers, and about one-half of the Nation's ski-lift capacity. There are 51 Congressionally designated areas, including 19 National recreation areas, and 7 National scenic areas. 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 big game and coldwater fish habitat in the Nation 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, 1998	$1,357,744,000
Budget estimate, 1999	1,417,708,000
Recommended, 1999	1,298,421,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	−59,323,000
Budget estimate, 1999	−119,287,000

The Committee recommends $1,298,421,000 for the National Forest System, $119,287,000 below the budget request and $59,323,000 below the 1998 funding level. The Committee has moved the road maintenance activity out of the National forest system account in order to increase program oversight and efficiency. This transfer accounts for most of the apparent funding reduction.

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

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 1998 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Land management planning	36,174	---	40,000	+3,826
Inventory and monitoring	91,964	---	80,650	-11,314
Land management planning, inventory, and monitoring	---	118,650	---	---
Recreation Use				
Recreation management	170,318	190,318	148,018	-22,300
Wilderness management	34,069	35,800	30,100	-3,969
Heritage resources	13,906	13,300	13,300	-606
Subtotal, Recreation Use	218,293	239,418	191,418	-26,875
Wildlife, Fish and Rare Plant Habitat				
Wildlife habitat management	31,263	35,500	32,884	+1,621
Inland fish habitat management	17,787	23,500	20,201	+2,414
Anadromous fish habitat management	22,021	24,020	23,407	+1,386
TE&S species habitat management	25,763	28,700	27,286	+1,523
Subtotal, Wildlife, Fish and Rare Plant Habitat	96,834	111,720	103,778	+6,944
Rangeland Management				
Grazing management	27,540	27,840	29,195	+1,655
Rangeland vegetation management	17,807	37,807	20,226	+2,419
Subtotal, Rangeland Management	45,347	65,647	49,421	+4,074
Forestland Management				
Timber sales management	209,000	199,000	210,676	+1,676
Forestland vegetation management	65,765	58,300	63,719	-2,046
Subtotal, Forestland Management	274,765	257,300	274,395	-370
Soil, Water and Air Management				
Soil, water and air operations	25,645	26,220	26,220	+575
Watershed improvements	25,584	38,184	27,154	+1,570
Subtotal, Soil, Water and Air Management	51,229	64,404	53,374	+2,145
Minerals and geology management	36,000	38,100	38,100	+2,100
Land Ownership Management				
Real estate management	47,047	44,220	48,047	+1,000
Landline location	15,006	15,006	15,257	+251
Subtotal, Land Ownership Management	62,053	59,226	63,304	+1,251
Infrastructure Management				
Road maintenance	84,974	107,020	---	-84,974
Facility maintenance (non-recreation)	24,277	29,630	26,677	+2,400
Facility maintenance (recreation)	(17,800)	(27,800)	23,800	+23,800
Trail maintenance	(14,200)	(19,200)	19,100	+19,100
Subtotal, Infrastructure Management	109,251	136,650	69,577	-39,674
Law enforcement operations	63,967	67,373	66,004	+2,037
Land Between the Lakes NRA	---	---	5,400	+5,400
General administration	262,500	259,220	263,000	+500
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 105-174)	10,461	---	---	-10,461
Rescission (P.L. 105-174)	-1,094	---	---	+1,094
Total, National Forest System	1,357,744	1,417,708	1,298,421	-59,323

Land Management Planning.—The Committee recommends $40,000,000 for land management planning, $3,826,000 above the 1998 level and equal to the planning portion of the land management planning, inventory and monitoring activity requested by the Administration plus an additional $2,000,000 for Region 5 to complete the science synthesis and EIS for conservation of the California spotted owl. 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 should not use other program funding for forest planning absent approved reprogramming requests. New forest planning regulations should be implemented rapidly and should include guidance linking plans to budget realities. The updated forest plans should incorporate realistic budgetary projections and should include a realistic outline of the program of work, and resulting costs, that are being projected and

planned. Region 5 should use the additional $2,000,000 to fund scientists through the Pacific Southwest Research station to complete any needed synthesis of information contained in existing science documents and reports and use this information, along with public comments and other information, to complete a final record of decision and EIS for conservation of the California spotted owl by July 31, 1999. Region 5 should make the revised draft EIS, which was previously completed, available for public examination. The Committee has also provided language in Title III governing the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project and forest planning.

Inventory and monitoring.—The Committee recommends $80,650,000 for inventory and monitoring, $11,314,000 below the 1998 level but equal to the Administration request for these activities. The Committee has reviewed closely the implementation of the ecosystem management budget line item and its successors and found that the Forest Service has done a terrible job of managing this program. Funds have been used for a broad variety of projects that reflect individual unit needs that are not necessarily related to proposals in the budget justification nor Congressional intent. Performance measures have been slowly implemented and poorly understood in the field. Absent greater accountability for the future use of these funds, the Committee will restructure this account. Even after three years of budget restructuring, there remains too little evidence that the Forest Service is using these funds for vitally needed inventory and monitoring activities.

Recreation Use.—The Committee recommends $191,418,000 for recreation use, $48,000,000 below the budget request and $26,875,000 below the 1998 level; however, the Committee has moved the facilities and trails maintenance responsibilities out of this account to enhance attention to deferred maintenance. The transfer accounts for the apparent decrease in this budget line item. The recreation management subactivity included $17,800,000 in recreation facility maintenance and $9,500,000 in trail maintenance in 1998 and the 1999 budget request included $27,800,000 and $13,500,000 for these portions of the recreation management activity which now are transferred to the infrastructure maintenance budget line item. The Committee has included $148,018,000 for the recreation management subactivity, $5,000,000 above the 1998 level and $1,000,000 below the request for the same activities. The Committee commends the Cradle of Forestry in America in the Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina for its plans to establish a demonstration forest at its facility to educate the public on the variety of disciplines involved in modern forest management. Within available funds, the Forest Service should use $150,000 to continue planning and site review for the demonstration forest and report back to the Committee by September 30, 1999 on progress in evaluating potential exhibit sites for the demonstration forest and performing inventory of the natural and heritage resources present at the Cradle.

The Committee is encouraged by the creative efforts of the Forest Service in implementing the recreation fee demonstration. The Committee recognizes the recent GAO report that the Forest Service is not using its authority to obtain fair market value for goods

or to recover costs for services. The Forest Service should report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by January 31, 1999 on its existing and planned programs for obtaining fair market value and recovering costs related to recreational special use permits and other land use permits. The report should examine carefully past performance and describe barriers and obstacles to enhancing future revenue generation.

The Committee has provided $30,100,000 for wilderness management, equal to the budget request for these responsibilities, but has moved the wilderness trail maintenance responsibility out of this activity into a single trail maintenance subactivity described below. The wilderness trail maintenance portion of the wilderness extended budget line item was $4,700,000 in 1998 and $5,700,000 in the 1999 request.

The Challenge Cost Share (CCS) program funding for recreation use should follow the budget justification. 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 provides no less than $1,000,000 within available funds for their administration and an additional $350,000 for those parts of the Appalachian, North Country and Ice Age National Scenic Trails and the Lewis & Clark, Santa Fe, Iditarod, Oregon, California, and Pony Express and Overmountain Victory National Historic trails managed by the Forest Service.

Wildlife, fish and rare plant management habitat.—The Committee recommends $103,778,000 for wildlife, fish and rare plant habitat management, a decrease of $7,942,000 below the request and $6,944,000 above the 1998 level. The National forest system provides much of the Nation's fishing, hunting and nature enjoyment as well as habitats needed for long-term maintenance of much of the Nation's natural heritage; under the benefiting function concept employed in Forest Service budgeting, these program funds should be used as described in the budget justification and not to provide environmental clearances of other specific program projects. The challenge cost share program is an excellent way to leverage private funds for enhancing habitats and increasing public experiences on the National forests and grasslands; the CCS program funding should adhere to the budget justification and should not be subordinated to other internal overhead or program management uses.

Rangeland management.—The Committee recommends $49,421,000 for rangeland management, $16,226,000 below the budget request but an increase of $4,074,000 above the 1998 funding level. The Committee does not have the resources to fund any of the $16,000,000 increase requested as part of the President's clean water initiative. The Committee also notes the progress being made regarding noxious and exotic plants, and has included $5,000,000 within the rangeland vegetation management activity for on-the-ground actions. These activities should be done in an integrated, interdisciplinary fashion consistent with forest plans that should be updated to indicate management priorities and desired future conditions. The Committee directs that $400,000 in available funds be used to assist ranchers in New Mexico at constructing water and fence improvements required by recent settlements ne-

gotiated by the Forest Service concerning livestock grazing. The Committee remains concerned at the high level of confusion regarding court cases and other environmental issues in the Southwest Region. To avoid additional confrontations and lawsuits, the Forest Service should develop a standard notification document outlining potential actions, time frames, reasons for such management actions, the identity of the court case or the policy which has triggered the action, and appeal options open to livestock permittees. This notification should be presented to the permittees in a timely fashion. The Committee expresses strong reservations over the process used to obtain a stipulated agreement entered into between the Southwest Center for Biological Diversity and the Forest Service regarding endangered species management issues in the Southwest Region. The Committee recommends that any future agreements that are negotiated independent of any court action should include consultation with all affected parties. The Committee is concerned about the use of unverified computer models to help determine grazing capacity during allotment management planning and encourages the Forest Service to use independent parties to help verify the methods. The Committee directs the Forest Service to ensure that the Gila National Forest Range Allotment capacity model for determining grazing levels in New Mexico is groundtruthed; its documentation is made available fully for public review; and it is peer reviewed by an independent, professional panel. The rangeland vegetation management activity should strive to include $500,000 in CCS projects.

Forestland management.—The Committee recommends $274,395,000 for forestland management, an increase of $17,095,000 above the budget request and $370,000 below the 1998 funding level. The Committee is very concerned about the health of forests on National forest system lands and accordingly has provided a variety of mechanisms to enhance vegetation management activities, including increasing the authority to use the 10% receipt fund, using the reforestation fund for high priority forest health projects, and increasing the hazardous fuels management funds to help thin dangerously overstocked stands. The Forest Service should use these funds to manage forests with appropriate commercial or non-commercial methods to result in healthier, well-stocked stands that will be more resistant to fires and disease problems but will still have valuable watershed and habitat value. Selection of priority stands for treatment should consider the resulting forest conditions, including the potential for fuels reduction, the potential for enhanced habitat values, as well as the potential for increased timber growth. The Forest Service should use the reforestation fund, as authorized last year, to treat high priority areas that are either susceptible to catastrophic fire or are in need of thinning or other management to enhance watershed health and improve overall forest conditions. The Committee once again suggests that the Forest Service should use at least $500,000 of the vegetation management funds within the challenge cost share program so as to maximize the impact of these Federal funds. The Committee suggests that up to $5,000,000 in forestland management funds may be allocated for the Quincy Library Group project, California, if authorized. The Committee has included $300,000 to

continue the CROP program to treat stagnated stands on the Colville National Forest.

Timber sales.—The Committee recommends $210,676,000 for timber sales, $11,676,000 above the budget request and $1,676,000 above the 1998 level. By maintaining the 1998 funding, plus fixed costs, the Committee expects to see no diminution in results. The Committee is aware of the widespread forest health problems in the National forests across the country. In this regard, the Committee understands that the agency can use the timber sale program as a cost-efficient tool to thin and restructure forest stands. Funds within the timber sales management account should be used for this purpose, and the agency is encouraged to make every effort to include preventive forest health treatments as part of timber salvage efforts. To facilitate the fiscal year 1999 timber sale program and to ensure the most efficient expenditure of Federal appropriations, the Committee has funded the program to produce a total sale offer of about 3.6 BBF, consisting of 2.4 BBF of "green" sales. The Committee notes that this harvest level is greatly reduced from recent times and that local economies can not withstand further reductions to this program. The Committee expects the Forest Service to allocate funding in a manner which will optimize forest plan outputs, taking full advantage of green and salvage sale preparation capacity agency-wide. Funding should be allocated to those forests that have the highest likelihood of attaining current forest plan goals, objectives, and targets.

To ensure that Congress is adequately informed and notified of progress or delays in implementing the fiscal year 1999 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 1999 should not impact green sale targets.

Soil, water and air management.—The Committee recommends $53,374,000 for soil, water and air management, $11,030,000 below the budget request but an increase of $2,145,000 above the 1998 funding level. The Committee does not have the resources to fund the President's clean water initiative for this activity. The funding level for the CCS program should be maintained at the 1998 level.

Minerals and geology management.—The Committee recommends $38,100,000 for minerals and geology management, equal to the budget request and $2,100,000 above the 1998 funding level. The Committee recommended funding level should cover fixed cost increases.

Land ownership management.—The Committee recommends $63,304,000 for land ownership management, $4,078,000 above the request and $1,251,000 above the 1998 funding level. The Committee is concerned by the recent GAO report that the Forest Service

is not using its authority to obtain fair market value for goods or recover costs for services, nor has the Service acted to contain costs. The Committee feels that it is imperative that a method be established and implemented that accurately determines fair market value for use of Federal lands for hydropower development. The Committee also recognizes that the Forest Service administration of hydropower projects involves a significant commitment of time and resources in meeting its statutory obligations and therefore the Administration should use fully the authority provided under the Federal Power Act to collect funds from licensees to reimburse the Forest Service for its important contributions to the relicensing effort. This cost recovery mechanism would allow the Forest Service to participate fully in the relicensing process and ultimately provide significant benefits to forest users and the environment.

Infrastructure management.—The Committee has restructured the infrastructure management budget line item in order to increase efficiency and oversight for facility and trail maintenance. The road maintenance subactivity has been transferred to the road reconstruction account to facilitate a unified road reconstruction, maintenance and decommissioning approach. The Committee has transferred funding for recreation facility and trail maintenance from the recreation use activity, as described under that heading. Funding for trail maintenance is now in one activity rather than split between non-wilderness and wilderness components as previously. The Committee recommends $69,577,000 for infrastructure management, an increase of $13,400,000 above the 1998 funding level for these same responsibilities and $7,053,000 less than the budget request for these items. The Committee expects the Forest Service to use this substantial increase in funds, as well as the extension of the recreation fee demonstration program, to help reduce the backlog in deferred maintenance. Future budget justifications should include clear presentation of the deferred maintenance backlog problem and program, including accomplishments and needs; this should use similar methodology and definitions as the Department of the Interior so the Committee can best evaluate priorities among the bureaus funded by this Act.

Law enforcement operations.—The Committee recommends $66,004,000 for law enforcement operations, $1,369,000 less than the budget request and $2,037,000 above the 1998 funding level. The Committee remains concerned about the use of Forest Service law enforcement resources in activities more appropriately handled by other law enforcement agencies. Furthermore, the Forest Service should investigate fully the opportunities to use available funding for collaborative agreements and cooperation with State and local agencies. The Committee remains concerned about special law enforcement problems on the National forest system associated with border patrol activities near Mexico and with drug enforcement in Kentucky and Tennessee; $500,000 within available funds should be added to the 1998 base program for each of these two efforts.

Land Between the Lakes.—The Committee is concerned that the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area (LBL) in Kentucky and Tennessee, managed by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), needs to be managed carefully as the transition occurs in

which TVA reduces its non-power related activities. Accordingly, the Committee has included bill language in Title III that transfers responsibility for this facility to the Secretary of Agriculture if less than $6,000,000 in new appropriations are provided for its management in the fiscal year 1999 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act. If the transfer occurs, the Committee expects that it will be managed as part of the National forest system for recreation in a manner consistent with the multiple use mandate of the Forest Service and the original LBL mission. The Forest Service is well equipped to manage the property for considerably less expense to the Treasury than occurred under its recent TVA management. The Committee has included $5,400,000 in the national forest system (NFS) account, $300,000 in fire management, and $1,300,000 in the reconstruction and maintenance account to ensure full funding during the transition year. The Committee expects the Forest Service to determine the best program mix within these accounts but no new construction, other than incidental, may be funded absent an approved reprogramming request. The Committee directs the Forest Service to develop an integrated budget proposal that is contained within existing programs for future budget requests, but to clearly display this in the fiscal year 2000 request. Future budget requests should set as a goal the reduction of $1,000,000 per year for the next three years. The Forest Service should report back to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on progress and continued plans for the transition as well as future plans for the Land Between the Lakes NRA by March 31, 1999.

LBL was first established in the early 1960's by executive directive. However, no statute was ever enacted governing land management policies at LBL. Therefore, this bill codifies the 1972 mission statement requiring the Forest Service to manage LBL for optimum yield of outdoor recreation and environmental education for the American people. Codifying the mission will guarantee no disruption in the current level of recreational activities including, but not limited to, hunting and fishing.

It is the Committee's view that all fees collected for the use of designated sites and activities at LBL should be retained by the Forest Service to help offset operating expenses. However, the bill prohibits the Forest Service from charging a general entrance fee. This is identical to existing TVA policy.

The Committee wants to ensure that there will be no disruption of, or reduction in, the current payments the counties which comprise Land Between the Lakes currently receive from TVA resulting from the sale of power in Kentucky and Tennessee. The bill contains explicit language guaranteeing these payments at the current calculation. It also makes these counties eligible for funds under the payment-in-lieu of taxes program administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

There are over 220 cemeteries at LBL, many of which are the burial plots of some of the 800 families who were forcibly removed from their property when LBL was first created. The bill guarantees a complete inventory and access to those cemeteries.

Should the transfer occur, it is vital that the two institutions work cooperatively to lessen the impact to employees, the public, and to the resources in the NRA. The Committee encourages the

TVA to avoid moving equipment and facilities out of the NRA that are vital for its management and to work with the Forest Service to see that an orderly transition occurs if it is required.

Currently, law enforcement actions taken by Tennessee Valley Authority Police Officers operating within the boundaries of the Recreation Area are authorized under peace officer commissions granted by both the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. While existing Federal laws and regulations do apply to the NRA lands, it will take approximately six months to one year to establish Forest Service law enforcement procedures in the two Federal judicial districts which cover these lands if the transfer takes place. The bill language recommended by the Committee provides that during this interim, not to exceed one year, cross-designation of law enforcement authority between the agencies to ensure that there will be no interruption in public safety services during the transition.

Finally, the Committee is extremely concerned about the impact of the transition on the 106 permanent employees at LBL. The bill guarantees a minimum of five-months employment by TVA following enactment. It is the intent of the Committee that all LBL permanent employees be given first notice of, and first consideration, for any jobs available with the Forest Service. Those employees who remain at LBL as employees of the Forest Service would experience no interruption in coverage for any retirement, health, leave or other employee benefit. For those persons not retained by TVA or hired by the Forest Service, the Committee supports providing a compensation/severance package, including buy-out packages, similar to those provided to other TVA employees in previous downsizing situations. TVA shall finance the costs associated with the severance/compensation packages and the Director of the TVA shall report on the funding sources to be used to finance these activities.

General administration.—The Committee recommends $263,000,000 for general administration, $3,780,000 above the budget request and $500,000 above the 1998 funding level. The Committee has huge concerns about use of administrative funds by the Forest Service and has examined carefully their use through both hearings and investigations. The Committee expects the Forest Service to enhance its attention to basic business management and control functions and understands that strategic use and reallocation of resources will be required. Careful monitoring of funds in this activity will facilitate Congressional oversight as well as provide a means to regulate and track internal expenditures for administrative functions. The Forest Service should consult with the Committee and keep it informed of the status of new efforts to improve financial management and accountability and see that changes are implemented which are responsive to the recent analysis conducted by the Coopers and Lybrand consulting firm. The Committee directs the Forest Service to contract with the National Academy of Public Administration to provide an independent, professional assessment of the Forest Service efforts to revitalize its business and fiscal functions and restructure budgets and planning processes.

The Committee is concerned that the Forest Service is not adequately limiting nor managing funds which constitute overhead.

Accordingly, in general provisions the Committee has added bill language that limits the amount of indirect costs that may be charged to the KV reforestation fund and the salvage sale fund. The Committee expects the Forest Service to work with the Committee to develop definitions of Forest Service overhead, indirect costs, common services, and assessments that are applicable to both appropriated funds and off-budget accounts. The Forest Service should report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by December 31, 1998 on these definitions, how they will be captured in the new financial management systems, reported to Congress, and reduced in the future. The Committee is especially concerned about the amount of funding provided to the Department of Agriculture in support of Forest Service activities. The Committee is concerned that these costs (known as Greenbook) may be excessive; these costs must be displayed clearly in future budget justifications and explained. The explanation should include a 3-year display of the total costs of these services and the Forest Service share of these costs, as well as a clear, fair rationale documenting the Forest Service share and why these funds are needed to supplement Agriculture department appropriations.

The Committee has investigated the large investment in new computer equipment and information management and remains concerned with the costs, transitions, and training for the IBM system procurement and installation. The Committee directs the Forest Service to include detailed explanations of costs and funding sources for this project in all future budget justifications. In addition, the Committee directs the Forest Service to report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by January 31, 1999 on the overall project costs, timeline, management controls and responsibility, and life cycle costs. The Committee feels that the Forest Service should focus on the core GIS needs that were, and remain, the main reason for undertaking this expensive, but needed, upgrade.

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 is concerned that the Forest Service allocation of funds does not provide equitable treatment to all regions. The Service should reexamine its funding allocation criteria and demonstrate in the budget justification greater equity that reflects the program of work and the potential benefits.

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. The Committee recognizes the Trading Post pilot program of the BLM and the Forest Service as a means to promote customer service and efficiency in the management of public lands and National forests and commends recent

interagency cooperation. This includes the Central Oregon "Trading Post" initiative between the Prineville BLM district and the Ochoco and Deschutes National Forests. The Committee supports the proposed joint planning effort between the Fremont National Forest and the Lakeview BLM district, expecting this joint effort to increase government planning efficiency and better serve the public.

The Committee commends the Forest Service efforts to leverage its funds with non-Federal partners through its challenge cost share (CCS) program. The Committee expects that the Forest Service will comply with the suggested CCS funding levels in the budget justification special exhibit unless otherwise noted in this report. The Committee expects that there should be a 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 Forest Service internal charges against CCS funds. As a result, at least 90 percent of the funds appropriated for CCS would be available for matching partners at the field level.

The Committee is aware of the temporary suspension of a permit issued by the Forest Service in the Coronado National Forest regarding the Sabino Canyon target range operated by the Tucson Rod and Gun Club on March 10, 1997. The Committee supports the Secretary's directive to the Chief to expedite identifying potentially suitable alternatives and have studies done and a decision made by November 1998, and it is the Committee's expectation that there will be a relocation of the target range to an alternative site shortly thereafter.

Administrative provisions.—The Committee has included the requested language changes regarding use of excess military aircraft and parts and transfer of funds for emergency firefighting. Bill language is included which prevents reprogramming without the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on appropriations in compliance with the reprogramming procedures contained in House Report 105–163. The Committee expects the Forest Service to obey this law and to seek approval for desired changes to Congressionally designated allocations to accounts, activities, and projects. The Committee has continued language limiting clearcutting in the Wayne NF, OH and the Shawnee NF, IL and continued language regarding "Jobs in the Woods" grants in the State of Washington.

The Committee has retained language requiring advance submission of proposals to change regional boundaries or close or move a regional headquarters office. The Committee includes language allowing the Forest Service to transfer up to $2,250,000 each of available funds to the National Forest Foundation and to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, which 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.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$586,559,000
Budget estimate, 1999 (excluding emergency)	554,437,000
Budget estimate, 1999 contingent emergency	102,000,000
Recommended, 1999	564,737,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	−21,822,000
Budget estimate, 1999 (excluding emergency)	+10,300,000

The Committee recommends $564,737,000 for wildland fire management, $10,300,000 above the budget request and $21,822,000 below the 1998 funding level. The Committee has not included the requested emergency contingent funds for fire operations but notes, once again, that the previously appropriated $250,000,000 in fire emergency funds are still available and should be released by the Administration to pay back funds advanced from the KV trust fund during previous emergency situations. Under the administrative provisions section the Committee has recommended minor legislative language changes, as requested, in order to manage more efficiently excess military aircraft and aircraft parts, and to allow emergency transfer of funds to cover increased fire preparedness costs during periods of extreme fire danger. The Committee has also included $300,000 for Land Between the Lakes NRA fire and fuels management.

The Committee recommendation includes $329,437,000 for preparedness and fire use, $10,000,000 above both the budget request and the 1998 funding level excluding rescissions. This is 77% of the most efficient level (MEL) as determined by Forest Service models. The Committee recommends $235,000,000 for fire operations, the request, and $30,392,000 below the 1998 level. The recommendation includes, as requested, a $15,000,000 increase for fuel reduction beyond the substantial increases provided in 1998; fuel reduction is now funded at $65,000,000. The fuel reduction funding includes at least $15,000,000 for California and the Toiyabe National Forest; this includes at least $2,000,000 for priority work in the urban interface areas around Lake Tahoe and $6,000,000 for work in support of the Quincy Library Group project in northern California, if authorized.

The Committee notes that the Forest Service has reported that at least 40,000,000 acres are in danger of catastrophic fire and that much of this area is in the wildland-urban interface area where there are substantial life, health, property and environmental concerns. The Committee is concerned about reports that valuable forest products have been included in prescribed burns without realizing the commercial potential and therefore encourages the Forest Service to avoid destroying commercial products. 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 remains much room for improvement. The hazardous fuels program should be thoroughly integrated with related programs, such as forest vegetation management, habitat and watershed improvement funds, the refor-

estation fund, and the ten percent road and trail receipts fund, to maximize multiple benefits to society by reducing fire danger, improving watershed and habitat conditions, and increasing forest health. The Forest Service should report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 90 days of enactment of this Act on its efforts to integrate wildland fire and hazardous fuels management into National forest system management, planning and budgeting, as well as efforts to take an integrated approach to using the funds mentioned above.

The Committee was pleased to receive the Joint Fire Science Plan prepared by the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior in response to the Committee's request in last year's report. The plan accurately reflects the focus and priority the Committee has placed on developing scientific information and capabilities to support the fuels management programs in the two Departments. The Committee has included funding at the 1998 level for the Joint Fire Science Program in both the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior and looks forward to receiving progress reports from the Governing Board and program managers.

The 1999 request for wildland fire reflects increased coordination and cooperation between the Forest Service and Department of the Interior on several budget and program matters. The Committee urges the two Departments to continue to work closely together to develop common budget and program management approaches to wildland fire management. In particular, the Committee expects that future budget justifications and requests for both preparedness and operations will reflect common assumptions and budget strategies (such as percent of MEL and percent of ten-year average) for the two Departments.

RECONSTRUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$166,015,000
Budget estimate, 1999	160,914,000
Recommended, 1999	271,444,000
Comparison:.	
Appropriation, 1998	+105,429,000
Budget estimate, 1999	+110,530,000

The Committee recommends $271,444,000 for reconstruction and construction, an increase of $110,530,000 above the budget request and an increase of $105,429,000 above the 1998 funding level for this appropriation account. The recommendation reflects the Committee's decision to transfer $91,141,000 for road maintenance which was previously in the NFS account. In order to enhance program oversight and accountability, the Committee has moved the road maintenance activity from the National forest system budget line item to the reconstruction and construction line item. This will enhance a more careful use and prioritization of road reconstruction, maintenance, and decommissioning activities. The Committee has also increased the authority for road decommissioning by $5,000,000 over the 1998 level. The Committee has also included $1,300,000 for Land Between the Lakes NRA facilities, road and trail maintenance.

The Committee agrees to the following distribution of funds:

RECONSTRUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION

Facilities: Project	1998 Enacted	1999 Request	Committee Recommendation
Research:			
Other admin request projects	$2,737,000	$5,010,000	$5,010,000
Subtotal: Research	2,737,000	5,010,000	5,010,000
Fire, admin, other:			
Grey Towers Nat historic landmark (PA)	2,300,000	100,000	4,900,000
Other admin request projects	13,796,000	20,790,000	20,790,000
Subtotal: FAO	16,096,000	20,890,000	25,690,000
Recreation:			
Cradle of Forestry sewer rehab. & cmpgrd design (NC)		0	559,000
Midewin NTP plan & design (IL)		0	600,000
Pisgah RD safety & rest room repairs (NC)		0	505,000
Pikes Peak Summit House (CO)	1,000,000	0	200,000
Other admin request	30,823,000	20,720,000	20,720,000
Presidential initiative		5,000,000	0
Backlog maintenance & minor projects		0	4,500,000
Subtotal: Recreation	31,823,000	25,720,000	27,084,000
Total facilities construction	50,656,000	51,620,000	57,784,000
Trail reconstruction and construction:			
Continental Divide trail (MT,WY,CO,NM)	750,000	0	500,000
Florida National Scenic Trail			250,000
Bonneville Shoreline Trail (UT)		0	300,000
Sawtooth NRA Harriman trail (ID)	300,000	0	270,000
Other Admin. Request projects	26,245,000	13,200,000	13,200,000
Backlog trail reconstruction		0	13,231,000
Total trails construction	27,295,000	13,200,000	27,751,000
Road reconstruction and construction:			
Midewin NTP parking & roads (IL)		0	500,000
Admin. Request projects	88,094,000	96,094,000	92,968,000
Subtotal Roads	88,094,000	96,094,000	93,468,000
Road Maintenance & decommissioning:			
Road maintenance			91,141,000
Land Between the Lakes NRA, maint. & repairs	0	0	1,300,000
Total (excluding 1998 rescission)	166,045,000	160,914,000	271,444,000

Facilities construction and reconstruction.—The Committee recommends $57,784,000 for facilities construction and reconstruction, $6,164,000 above the budget request and $7,128,000 above the 1998 funding level. The challenge cost share funding levels should follow the budget justification.

Research.—The Committee recommends $5,010,000, equal to the budget request and $2,273,000 above the 1998 level, for research facility construction.

Fire, Administrative, Other (FAO).—The Committee recommendation for FAO facilities construction and reconstruction includes the budget request and additional funds for the Grey Towers National Historic Site, PA restoration. The Committee recommends that private funds should be raised to help complete the restoration. The Committee defers, without prejudice, funds for relocating the R9 regional office.

Recreation Facilities Construction.—The Committee recommends $27,084,000 for recreation facilities construction and reconstruc-

tion, $1,364,000 above the budget request and $4,739,000 below the 1998 enacted level. The Committee has not included funding for the Presidential initiative on recreation construction. Rather, the Committee has provided $4,500,000 for small, deferred maintenance and repair needs and minor construction projects costing less than $250,000 each. These projects may be for any Forest Service facility, including research, FAO, and recreation. The Committee expects the Forest Service to request miscellaneous small project needs in future budget justifications rather than pursuing authority to use operations funding for small construction projects. The Committee has also provided bill language to facilitate cost sharing of the Pikes Peak Summit House with the City of Colorado Springs: a total of $1,000,000, including $800,000 from last year's appropriation and $200,000 from this Act will be transferred to the city. The Forest Service may retain up to $200,000 for overall program oversight and environmental coordination. The Committee expects that State, local and other sources will be able to raise all additional funds needed to construct the Pikes Peak Summit House.

Trails.—The Committee recommends $27,751,000 for trail construction, $456,000 above the 1998 level but an increase of $14,551,000 from the budget request. The Committee does not concur with the Administration request to use the road and trails receipts fund to replace basic trail needs. Challenge cost share funding should adhere to the budget justification.

Road Reconstruction and Construction.—The Committee recommends $93,468,000 for road reconstruction and construction, a decrease of $2,626,000 below the Administration's budget request and an increase of $5,374,000 above the 1998 funding level. The Committee is very concerned that the vast NFS lands have sufficient roads to provide public access and access for management activities, and that these roads be maintained and built to standards that do not cause adverse impacts to watersheds. The Committee recommendation includes only $1,009,000 to directly build new roads. The Committee is alarmed at the high costs of engineering overhead and program management and so provides a reduction of 10% for this subactivity, so that no more than $28,070,000 may be so allocated. The Forest Service should include a clear plan for downsizing the engineering infrastructure and for achieving much greater cost efficiency when it submits its next budget justification. In Title III the Committee has recommended bill language which ends the timber purchaser road credit program but allows existing, previously earned credits to be used and States not to lose revenue due to this change. Although future timber roads will be built by purchasers, the Forest Service must still provide all road planning, design, National Environmental Policy Act and other environmental coordination and clearances, and construction oversight and contract administration while the private companies actually build the roads. The Committee recognizes the Administration estimates that this work will require $21,461,000. The Committee expects that road decommissioning and closures will considerably exceed the extent of new road construction. The Committee recommends that transportation planning be done at the local National forest level and be closely coordinated with the forest planning process so that decisions affecting rural America are made with the best data

in hand and with full knowledge of local impacts to communities and the environment. The Committee has provided substantial resources to manage the road system, recognizing how important this is for Americans to access and enjoy their National forests and grasslands.

Road Maintenance and Decommissioning.—The Committee has transferred this activity to the reconstruction account to enable better cost accounting and program oversight: $91,141,000 has been provided, which is $6,167,000 above the 1998 funding level and $15,879,000 less than the request. The Committee has increased the road decommissioning authority in bill language from $10,000,000 in 1998 to $15,000,000 in fiscal year 1999: this is triple the 1997 level. Future budget justifications should clearly explain and justify the engineering workforce and provide a detailed explanation of the "Washington Office external" units as well as carefully examine opportunities for outsourcing these technical specialties.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$52,976,000
Budget estimate, 1999	56,057,000
Recommended, 1999	30,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	−22,976,000
Budget estimate, 1999	−26,057,000

The Committee recommends $30,000,000 for land acquisition, a decrease of $22,976,000 below the enacted level and $26,057,000 below the fiscal year 1999 budget request. This amount includes $18,600,000 for line item projects, $7,500,000 for acquisition management, $1,525,000 for cash equalization, $1,500,000 for emergencies and hardships and $875,000 for wilderness protection.

The Committee recommends the following distribution of funds:

Area and State	Committee recommendation
Angeles NF (CA)	$1,000,000
Appalachian Trail (multi)	7,000,000
Bar T Bar Ranch (AZ)	1,000,000
Big Sur Ecosystem (CA)	1,000,000
Cherokee NF (TN)	500,000
Cimarron & Comanche NG (CO)	475,000
Daniel Boone NF (KY)	1,000,000
Gunnison NF (Poverty Gulch) (CO)	125,000
Hoosier NF (IN)	500,000
Lake Jocassee (Sumter NF) (SC)	1,000,000
Lindbergh Lake (MT)	1,000,000
Nantahala NF (Thompson River) (NC)	1,000,000
Rutherford Ranch (Cleveland NF) (CA)	1,000,000
San Bernardino NF (CA)	1,000,000
Coconino NF (AZ)	1,000,000
Acquisition Management	7,500,000
Cash Equalization	1,525,000
Emergency Acquisitions	1,500,000
Wilderness Protection	875,000
Total	30,000,000

The Committee has provided $7,000,000 in the Forest Service and $8,100,000 under the National Park Service acquisition ac-

count to complete the 2,118 mile Appalachian National Scenic Trail.

The Committee understands that the Forest Service's option to acquire the Conundrum Creek property, in Colorado, expires on January 13, 1999. The Committee agrees that acquisition of this property, located within the Maroon Bells Wilderness, should be a priority matter and is committed to providing funds for that purpose on a timely basis.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS, SPECIAL ACTS

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$1,069,000
Budget estimate, 1999	1,069,000
Recommended, 1999	1,069,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	0
Budget estimate, 1999	0

The Committee recommends $1,069,000 for acquisition of lands for National forests, special acts, the same as the budget request and the same as in 1998. These funds are used pursuant to several special acts which authorize appropriations from the receipts of specified National Forests for the purchase of lands to minimize erosion and flood damage to critical watersheds needing soil stabilization and vegetative cover.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$210,000
Budget estimate, 1999	210,000
Recommended, 1999	210,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	0
Budget estimate, 1999	0

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

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$3,811,000
Budget estimate, 1999	3,300,000
Recommended, 1999	3,300,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	−511,000
Budget estimate, 1999	0

The Committee recommends $3,300,000, the budget request, for the range betterment fund, to be derived from grazing receipts from the National Forests (Public Law 94–579, as amended) and to be used for range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements including seeding, reseeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement in 16 western States.

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$92,000
Budget estimate, 1999	92,000
Recommended, 1999	92,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	0
Budget estimate, 1999	0

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

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGY

The Committee has not agreed to the deferral of Clean Coal authority 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 agrees to the following:

1. Up to $14 million may be used for administration of the clean coal technology program.
2. The Committee does not object to the use of $500,000 to continue to support the U.S./China Energy and Environmental Center which promotes the use of American energy technology that will greatly reduce emissions and improve energy efficiency.

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

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

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$362,403,000
Budget estimate, 1999	383,408,000
Recommended, 1999	320,558,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	−41,845,000
Budget estimate, 1999	−62,850,000

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

	FY 1998 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
	(in thousands of dollars)			
Coal				
Advanced Clean Fuels Research				
Coal preparation	5,064	4,847	4,347	-717
Direct liquefaction	5,816	2,800	2,800	-3,016
Indirect liquefaction	4,223	5,500	5,500	+1,277
Advanced research and environmental technology	741	1,781	1,781	+1,040
Subtotal, Advanced Clean Fuels Research	15,844	14,928	14,428	-1,416
Advanced Clean/Efficient Power Systems				
Advanced pulverized coal-fired powerplant	16,112	15,000	15,000	-1,112
Direct fired cycle	4,927	6,000	6,000	+1,073
High-efficiency integrated gasified combined cycle	22,342	33,500	30,500	+8,158
High-efficiency pressurized fluidized bed	17,875	14,638	14,638	-3,237
Advanced research and environmental technology	12,734	22,400	12,400	-334
Subtotal, Advanced Clean/Efficient Power Systems	73,990	91,538	78,538	+4,548
Advanced research and technology development	17,579	23,579	20,879	+3,300
Subtotal, Coal	107,413	130,045	113,845	+6,432
Gas				
Natural Gas Research				
Exploration and production	13,932	13,432	13,432	-500
Delivery and storage	993	1,000	1,000	+7
Advanced turbine systems	45,000	43,000	---	-45,000
Emergency processing technology applications	7,808	7,308	6,808	-1,000
Effective environmental protection	3,267	2,617	3,117	-150
Subtotal, Natural Gas Research	71,000	67,357	24,357	-46,643
Fuel Cells				
Advanced research	1,210	1,200	1,200	-10
Fuel cell systems	39,000	41,000	36,000	-3,000
Multilayer ceramic technology	---	---	2,000	+2,000
Subtotal, Fuel Cells	40,210	42,200	39,200	-1,010
Subtotal, Gas	111,210	109,557	63,557	-47,653
Oil Technology				
Exploration and production supporting research	30,635	31,546	30,546	-89
Recovery field demonstrations	6,053	7,800	7,800	+1,747
Effective environmental protection	6,361	10,820	9,720	+3,359
Emergency processing technology applications	5,520	---	---	-5,520
Subtotal, Oil Technology	48,569	50,166	48,066	-503
Cooperative R&D	5,840	5,836	5,836	-4
Fossil energy environmental restoration	12,935	11,000	11,000	-1,935
Fuels conversion, natural gas, and electricity	2,173	2,173	2,173	---
Headquarters program direction	14,659	15,099	15,049	+390
Energy Technology Center program direction	52,107	51,932	53,432	+1,325
General plant projects	2,532	2,600	2,600	+68
Advanced Metallurgical Processes				
Advanced metallurgical processes	4,965	5,000	5,000	+35
Total, Fossil Energy Research and Development	362,403	383,408	320,558	-41,845

The Committee recommends $320,558,000 for fossil energy research and development, a decrease of $62,850,000 below the budget request and $41,845,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level. The decrease is largely due to the transfer and consolidation of all the advanced turbine system programs in the energy conservation account.

Coal.—The Committee recommends $113,845,000 for coal research, a decrease of $16,200,000 below the budget request. Changes to the budget request are shown in the following table:

Advanced Clean Fuels Research:	
coal preparation/coal cleaning	−$500,000
Advanced Clean/Efficient Power Systems:	
high efficiency IGCC/vision 21	−3,000,000
advanced research and environmental technology/CO_2 sequestration	−10,000,000
Subtotal, Advanced Clean/Efficient Power Systems	−13,000,000
Advanced Research & Technology Development:	
bioprocessing of coal	−900,000

university coal research	−900,000
technical and economic analysis	−300,000
international program support	−500,000
HBCU research activities	−100,000
Subtotal, Advanced Research & Technology Development	−2,700,000

Natural Gas.—The Committee recommends $24,357,000 for natural gas research, a decrease of $43,000,000 below the budget request. Changes to the budget request are shown in the following table:

Advanced Turbine Systems:	
transfer and consolidate in energy conservation account	−43,000,000
Emerging Processing Technology:	
gas upgrading/coal mine methane	−500,000
Effective Environmental Protection:	
technology development/National lab-industry partnership	+500,000

Fuel Cells.—The Committee recommends $39,200,000 for fuel cell research, a decrease of $3,000,000 below the budget request. Changes to the budget request are shown in the following table:

Fuel Cell Systems Development/downselect from 3 to 2 contracts	−5,000,000
Multilayer ceramic technology for fuel cells	+2,000,000

Oil Technology.—The Committee recommends $48,066,000 for oil technology research, a decrease of $2,100,000 below the budget request. Changes to the budget request are shown in the following table:

Exploration & Production Supporting Research:	
analysis and planning	−500,000
recovery efficiency processes	−500,000
Subtotal, Exploration & Production	−1,000,000
Effective Environmental Protection:	
State/tribal/Federal regulations	−1,100,000

Cooperative Research and Development.—The Committee recommends $5,836,000, the budget request, for cooperative research and development.

Environmental Restoration.—The Committee recommends $11,000,000, the budget request, for environmental restoration.

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

Headquarters Program Direction.—The Committee recommends $15,049,000 for headquarters program direction, a decrease of $50,000 below the budget request. The decrease is to be applied to travel expenses.

Energy Technology Center Program Direction.—The Committee recommends $53,432,000 for energy technology center program direction, an increase of $1,500,000 above the budget request. The increase includes $1,000,000 in salaries and benefits to offset partially fixed cost increases and $500,000 for contract services.

General Plant Projects.—The Committee recommends $2,600,000, the budget request for general plant projects.

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

The Committee agrees to the following:

1. Within the funds provided for direct liquefaction, the Department should make every effort to work with the major contractor on the distribution of these funds.

2. Existing fuel cell contracts should be downselected in fiscal year 1999 from 3 to 2 contractors.

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

4. The Committee expects the Department to issue a single solicitation covering all three classes in the oil technology/recovery field demonstrations program and to require a minimum cost share of 65%.

5. The Committee expects the Department to address the House Science Committee's recommendation with respect to peer-reviewed, cost-shared research in the fiscal year 2000 budget request.

6. The Committee is informed of industry development of a low-cost, energy-efficient prototype which applies well-established ramjet technology from the aerospace industry to electric power generation. The Committee is advised that this energy source is expected to burn a wide variety of fuels (including coal mine methane and landfill gases) and promises to do so with greater efficiency and with substantially lower levels of harmful emissions than competing power systems. The compact, simple design of the prototype also promises to be less expensive to build and operate than other forms of power generation. The Committee encourages the Department to continue its dialogue with industry on the development of this prototype which is scheduled to be completed and tested prior to fiscal year 1999.

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

8. The Committee strongly encourages continued coordination with States and industry to ensure research is meaningful and not duplicative. Further direction on working with the States is included under Administrative Provisions, Department of Energy.

9. No funds are to be used to implement the Kyoto agreement on global warming/climate change.

ALTERNATIVE FUELS PRODUCTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriation enacted, 1998	−$1,500,000
Budget estimate, 1999	−1,300,000
Recommended, 1999	−1,300,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	+200,000
Budget estimate, 1999	0

The Committee recommends the deposit of investment income earned as of October 1, 1998, on principal amounts in a trust fund established as part of the sale of the Great Plains Gasification Plant in Beulah, ND, into this account and immediate transfer of the funds to the General Fund of the Treasury. The amount available as of October 1, 1998, is estimated to be $1,300,000.

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$107,000,000
Budget estimate, 1999	22,500,000
Recommended, 1999	14,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	−93,000,000
Budget estimate, 1999	−8,500,000

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

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1998 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Oil Reserves				
Naval petroleum reserves Nos. 1 & 2	89,500	3,594	---	-89,500
Naval petroleum reserve No. 3	8,500	10,180	7,180	-1,320
Program direction (headquarters)	7,800	6,876	6,820	-980
Naval oil shale reserves	1,200	1,850	---	-1,200
Total, Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves	107,000	22,500	14,000	-93,000

The Committee recommends $14,000,000 for the operation of the naval petroleum and oil shale reserves, a decrease of $8,500,000 below the budget request and $93,000,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level. The large decrease from the fiscal year 1998 level reflects the operational savings achieved through the sale of the Elk Hills Naval Petroleum Reserve. The decreases to the budget request will be offset through the use of prior year unobligated balances under the Committee's recommendation. The Committee has recommended bill language which gives the Department the authority to use unobligated balances in the oil shale revolving fund for the operation of the Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves.

The Department should notify the Committee of its plans to use prior year balances for NPR operations. Under no circumstances should the use of those balances result in funding in excess of that justified in the budget request and approved by the Committee.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

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

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$611,723,000
Budget estimate, 1999	808,500,000
Recommended, 1999	630,250,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	+18,527,000
Budget estimate, 1999	−178,250,000

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

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1998 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Building Technology				
State and community sector				
Building systems design	22,986	36,373	21,373	-1,613
Building equipment and materials	26,921	46,181	30,731	+3,810
Codes and standards	14,423	22,573	14,173	-250
User of prior year funds	---	---	-6,400	-6,400
Subtotal, State and community sector	64,330	105,127	59,877	-4,453
State and local partnerships				
Weatherization assistance program	124,845	154,100	120,000	-4,845
State energy program	30,250	37,000	30,000	-250
Municipal energy management	1,600	6,600	1,600	---
Subtotal, State and local partnerships	156,695	197,700	151,600	-5,095
Management and planning	12,850	14,718	12,968	+118
Transfer of crosscutting offsets to Policy and Mgmt.	---	---	-1,500	-1,500
Subtotal, Building Technology	233,875	317,545	222,945	-10,930
Federal Energy Management Program				
Program activities	18,000	30,968	20,968	+2,968
Program direction	1,800	2,900	2,200	+400
Subtotal, Federal Energy Management Program	19,800	33,868	23,168	+3,368
Industry Sector				
Industries of the future (specific)	53,078	76,000	54,000	+922
Industries of the future (crosscutting)	49,120	49,400	95,400	+46,280
Technology access	26,299	32,000	25,500	-799
Management and planning	7,700	9,159	8,159	+459
Transfer of crosscutting offsets to Policy and Mgmt.	---	---	-1,500	-1,500
User of prior year funds	---	---	-8,300	-8,300
Subtotal, Industry Sector	136,197	166,559	173,259	+37,062
Transportation				
Advanced automotive technology	113,296	144,646	106,196	-7,100
Advanced heavy vehicle technologies	25,600	44,200	27,200	+1,600
Transportation materials technologies	35,000	31,800	32,800	-2,200
Technology deployment	11,775	16,250	11,550	-225
Implementation and program management	7,600	9,200	7,850	+250
Transfer of crosscutting offsets to Policy and Mgmt.	---	---	-2,300	-2,300
User of prior year funds	---	---	-10,100	-10,100
Subtotal, Transportation	193,271	246,096	173,196	-20,075
Policy and management	28,580	44,432	37,682	+9,102
Offsetting Reductions				
Use of nonappropriated escrow funds	(-20,000)	(-35,000)	(-4,000)	(+16,000)
Total, Energy Conservation	611,723	808,500	630,250	+18,527

The Committee recommends $630,250,000 for energy conservation, a decrease of $178,250,000 below the budget request and an increase of $18,527,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. Changes to the budget request are detailed below and include decreases of $94,600,000 in building technology, $10,700,000 in the Federal energy management program, $72,900,000 in transportation programs, and $6,750,000 in policy and management, and an increase of $6,700,000 in industry programs.

Buildings.—The Committee recommends $222,945,000 for the building technology program, a decrease of $94,600,000 below the budget request. Changes to the budget request are shown in the following table:

Buildings System Design:	
Residential buildings:	
building America	−$4,200,000
industrialized housing	−500,000
design strategies	−900,000
residential energy efficiency	−300,000
affordable housing	−800,000
home energy rating systems	−500,000

Commercial buildings:	
building performance	−2,000,000
design strategies	−1,800,000
rebuild America	−3,600,000
outreach	−400,000
Subtotal, Building Systems Design	−15,000,000
Building Equipment & Materials:	
Technology roadmaps	−4,000,000
Space conditioning and cogeneration:	
heat pumps	−1,300,000
refrigeration	−200,000
fuel cells for buildings	−2,000,000
Lighting and appliances:	
long-term research	−300,000
distribution and control	−500,000
impacts of lighting	−200,000
emerging technology demonstrations	−1,500,000
volume purchases	−1,000,000
consumer education	−1,500,000
Building envelope:	
thermal insulation & building materials	−800,000
electrochromic research	−800,000
advanced glazing	−700,000
highly reflective surfaces	−450,000
superwindow collaborative	−200,000
Subtotal, Building Equipment & Materials	−15,450,000
Codes & Standards:	
Building standards & guidelines:	
update State codes	−500,000
training	−200,000
assistance	−3,100,000
analysis	−100,000
energy codes	−600,000
Lighting & appliance standards	−3,900,000
Subtotal, Codes & Standards	−8,400,000
Use of Prior Year Funds	−6,400,000
Weatherization Assistance Program:	
Training and technical assistance	−400,000
Grants	−33,700,000
Subtotal, Weatherization Assistance Program	−34,100,000
State Energy Program	−7,000,000
Municipal Energy Management:	
Competitive energy partnerships (no new starts)	−5,000,000
Management & Planning/Evaluation & planning:	
technology & sector data	−250,000
analytical studies & planning	−900,000
State & local program support	−600,000
Subtotal, Management & Planning	−1,750,000
Transfer of Crosscutting Offsets to Policy & Management	−1,500,000

Federal Energy Management Program.—The Committee recommends $23,168,000 for the Federal energy management program. Changes to the budget request are shown in the following table:

Program Activities:	
project financing	−$5,000,000
technical guidance and assistance	−3,000,000
planning, reporting & evaluation	−2,000,000
Subtotal, Program Activities	−10,000,000
Program Direction	−700,000

Industry.—The Committee recommends $173,259,000 for industry sector programs, an increase of $6,700,000 above the budget request. Changes to the budget request are shown in the following table:

Industries of the Future (Specific):	
aluminum/mining vision (no new starts)	−$1,000,000
chemicals/agriculture vision (no new starts)	−2,000,000
industry-wide solicitation (no new starts)	−19,000,000
Subtotal, Industries of the Future (Specific)	−22,000,000
Industries of the Future (Crosscutting):	
Cogeneration:	
combined heat and power	−1,000,000
advanced turbine systems	+1,000,000
Fossil Energy turbine program	+43,000,000
Advanced Materials/ceramics for industry applications	+3,000,000
Subtotal, Industries of the Future (Crosscutting)	+46,000,000
Technology Access:	
motor challenge	−4,000,000
NICE[3]	−1,500,000
climate wise	−1,000,000
Subtotal, Technology Access	−6,500,000
Management & Planning:	
evaluation and planning	−200,000
program direction	−800,000
Subtotal, Management & Planning	−1,000,000
Transfer of Crosscutting Offsets to Policy and Management	−1,500,000
Use of Prior Year Funds	−8,300,000

Transportation.—The Committee recommends $173,196,000 for transportation research, a decrease of $72,900,000 below the budget request. Changes to the budget request are shown in the following table:

Advanced Automotive Technologies:	
Automotive alternative fuels R&D:	
fuels for advanced engines	−1,300,000
technology competitions	−150,000
Electric vehicle R&D:	
long-term battery R&D	−1,000,000
exploratory technology	−1,000,000
Vehicle systems R&D:	
heat engine R&D	−6,000,000
high power energy storage	−2,000,000
Fuel cell R&D:	
systems development	−2,500,000
component R&D	−5,000,000
fuel processor & storage	−7,500,000

Advanced combustion engine R&D	−6,000,000
Cooperative auto research for advanced technologies	−6,000,000
Subtotal, Advanced Automotive Technologies	−38,450,000
Advanced Heavy Vehicle Technologies/Heavy vehicle systems R&D:	
high efficiency engine R&D	−7,000,000
advanced transportation technology consortia	−10,000,000
Subtotal, Advanced Heavy Vehicles	−17,000,000
Transportation Materials Technologies/Heavy vehicle materials technology:	
propulsion system materials	−1,000,000
high strength weight reduction materials (cost shared with NTRC & NATT)	+2,000,000
Subtotal, Transportation Materials	+1,000,000
Technology Deployment:	
clean cities voluntary deployment	−3,200,000
infrastructure systems, and safety/fueling	+500,000
infrastructure for natural gas vehicles, field test/evaluation	−1,000,000
technical information development	−1,000,000
Subtotal, Technology Deployment	−4,700,000
Implementation and Program Management:	
evaluation, planning & analysis	−800,000
program direction	−550,000
Subtotal, Implementation & Program Management	−1,350,000
Transfer of Crosscutting Offsets to Policy and Management	−2,300,000
Use of Prior Year Funds	
PNGV prior year funds	−7,000,000
non-PNGV prior year funds	−3,100,000
Subtotal, Use of Prior Year Funds	−10,100,000

Policy and Management.—The Committee recommends $37,682,000 for policy and management, a decrease of $6,750,000 below the budget request. Changes to the budget request are shown in the following table:

Policy and Management:	
Headquarters contract support	−1,000,000
Regional support offices contract services	−1,000,000
International market development	−300,000
Information and communication program	−450,000
Centers of excellence	−2,000,000
Initiatives	+500,000
Strategic policy initiatives	−2,500,000
Subtotal, Policy and Management	−6,750,000

The Committee agrees to the following:

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

2. In measuring energy for efficiency standards, for Federal facilities and buildings and for dealings with standard setting organizations, the Department should consider the total energy consumed over the full fuel cycle, emissions and energy costs. This applies to all programs funded under the energy conservation appropriation.

3. The Department needs to continue and intensify its efforts to consolidate and streamline the buildings research program. The fiscal year 2000 budget should clearly demonstrate savings in this area and present a strategic plan for the future.

4. Within the funds provided for near-term lighting research, the Committee expects the Department to continue to support cost-shared research with industry on compact fluorescent lighting cost reduction.

5. The increase above the fiscal year 1998 level in the long-term lighting program is to be used to initiate a hybrid lighting cooperative program at Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

6. As part of the buildings program consolidation, the Committee urges the Department to consider issuing 2 or 3 broad-based R&D solicitations annually which cut across the various project areas—lighting, appliances, windows, building equipment, etc.

7. The weatherization assistance program, under the Committee's recommendations, will not be cut disproportionately to other energy conservation programs. The 3 research areas—buildings, industry and transportation—are required to offset some of their new budget authority through the use of prior year funds and the weatherization program is exempt from this requirement.

8. The increase in funding for the Federal Energy Management Program is provided with the expectation that a portion of those funds will be used to hire at least 6 additional staff at the Regional Support Offices to administer the FEMP program and that the balance will be distributed to the National Laboratories for technical assistance. Bill language is recommended in Administrative Provisions, Department of Energy, continuing and making permanent the Department's authority to receive reimbursements from other Federal agencies and to use those funds to pursue Federal agency energy savings contracts through the Federal energy management program. The Department should ensure that standard "boilerplate" contracts are used to the maximum extent possible to streamline the bureaucratic process. The Committee reminds the Department and the Administration that this program will work only if there are technical experts in energy management in other Federal agencies and the Administration should ensure that such experts are in place government-wide.

9. The Committee strongly encourages the Department to grant staffing relief from the Strategic Alignment Initiative staffing targets for FEMP program support at the Regional Support Offices.

10. The funding provided for the industry/combined heat & power program is to be used for activities focused on removing barriers and not for demonstration projects.

11. Argonne National Laboratory should not be reduced disproportionately to other National laboratories.

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

13. The industry program should involve the National Laboratories and, to the extent possible, encourage industry-laboratory partnerships.

14. None of the funds provided for management and planning in the industry program are for joint efforts with the Department's Policy Office and EPA on carbon credits.

15. The increase provided for technology deployment/fueling infrastructure for natural gas vehicles is to be used for programs determined in coordination with industry.

16. Of the funds provided for alternative fuels/systems optimization, $2,000,000 is for natural gas vehicle research, consistent with the budget justification, as is $2,000,000 in engine R&D for heavy vehicles.

17. The Committee strongly encourages the Department to use FETC expertise in the alternative fuels R&D area.

18. The Northwest Alliance for Transportation Technologies should be funded at least at the $3,000,000 level in fiscal year 1999.

19. The Committee has earmarked $7,000,000 of the offset attributable to the use of carryover balances within the transportation program for PNGV programs.

20. Grants to States within the 3 different sector programs should be clearly delineated in the budget justification for fiscal year 2000.

21. The Committee strongly encourages continued coordination with States and industry to ensure research is meaningful and not duplicative. Further direction on working with the States is included under Administrative Provisions, Department of Energy.

22. No funding has been provided for centers of excellence. The Committee does not object to the use, within available funds, of no more than $400,000 to maintain the existing website (including staffing costs) as a delivery mechanism to showcase EERE technologies. Staffing for this function should not exceed 3 FTE. The funding provided in policy and management under "initiatives" is for this and other crosscutting programs.

23. The Committee supports expanded use of the Regional Support Offices to provide liaison with the States and industry for program implementation and review. These offices must be accorded a reasonable amount of direct decision making authority. Otherwise, they will serve as an unnecessary bureaucratic layer.

24. In the fiscal year 2000 budget, crosscutting policy and management activities should be clearly funded in the policy and management line item and should not be included in any program key activities.

25. The Department needs to do a better job of managing unobligated and uncosted balances. The fiscal year 2000 budget should address this issue clearly.

26. The Committee expects the Department to address the House Science Committee's recommendation with respect to peer-reviewed cost-shared research in the fiscal year 2000 budget request.

27. The Committee is very concerned by reports from the General Accounting Office on the excessive unobligated and uncosted balances in the energy conservation account. The Committee has assumed the use of a small portion of these balances to offset fiscal year 1999 requirements. The Department should notify the Committee, through the reprogramming process, by December 31, 1998, on the recovery and use of prior year funds to meet 1999 require-

ments. This notification should include details by project, budget subactivity and activity; should explain why the funds are available in each instance; and should note, in each instance, the participating contractors, National laboratories or other cooperators. To the maximum extent possible, these funds should be recovered from projects that have been completed, terminated or downsized.

28. No funds are to be used to implement the Kyoto agreement on global warming/climate change.

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, 1998	$2,725,000
Budget estimate, 1999	1,801,000
Recommended, 1999	1,801,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	−924,000
Budget estimate, 1999	0

The Committee recommends $1,801,000 for economic regulation, equal to the budget request and a decrease of $924,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$207,500,000
Budget estimate, 1999	160,120,000
Recommended, 1999	160,120,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	−47,380,000
Budget estimate, 1999	0

The Committee recommends $160,120,000 for operation of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve which is equal to the budget request and a decrease of $47,380,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level.

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, 1998	$66,800,000
Budget estimate, 1999	70,500,000
Recommended, 1999	68,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	+1,200,000
Budget estimate, 1999	−2,500,000

The Committee recommends $68,000,000 for the Energy Information Administration, a decrease of $2,500,000 below the budget request and $1,200,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. The decrease recommended by the Committee includes $360,000 for carbon emissions accounting and $2,140,000 for carbon emissions analysis.

The Committee understands that EIA's staffing targets have been changed to 382 in 1998, 375 in 1999 and 368 in 2000. The Committee urges the Department and EIA to give priority consideration to personnel actions to ensure that EIA maintains those FTE utilization levels. The Committee expects EIA to consider attrition rates and the lag time required to fill positions, and to staff above target levels to allow for the effects of attrition and hiring delays.

ELK HILLS SCHOOL LANDS FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1998	0
Budget estimate, 1999	$36,000,000
Recommended, 1999	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	0
Budget estimate, 1999	−36,000,000

The Committee has not recommended funding for the Elk Hills school lands fund. The Defense Authorization bill, as passed by the House of Representatives, includes a provision that makes the payment of this California school lands claim payable directly from the proceeds of the sale of the Elk Hills Naval Petroleum Reserve. An account has been established in the Treasury for that purpose and, should the aforementioned provision be included in the final Defense Authorization Act, payment of the claim will no longer be subject to appropriations.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Bill language is recommended in Administrative Provisions, Department of Energy, continuing and making permanent the Department's authority to receive reimbursements from other Federal agencies and to use those funds to pursue Federal agency energy savings contracts through the Federal energy management program.

The Committee expects the Department to move quickly to implement its MOUs with the States of New York and California and to report to the Committee by October 15, 1998 on the collaborative research projects it has funded pursuant to those MOUs in fiscal year 1998. A report should also be submitted by December 31, 1998 on cooperative projects planned for fiscal year 1999.

The Committee also expects the Department to work actively with other States to develop MOUs for cooperative research including regional MOUs, as appropriate, with groups of States. The Committee should be kept apprised of progress in this area.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

The provision of Federal health services to Indians is based on a special relationship between Indian tribes and the U.S. Government first set forth in the 1830's by the U.S. Supreme Court under Chief Justice John Marshall. Numerous treaties, statutes, constitutional provisions, and international law have reconfirmed this relationship. Principal among these is the Snyder Act of 1921 which provides the basic authority for most Indian health services provided by the Federal Government to American Indians and Alaska Natives. The Indian Health Service (IHS) provides direct health care services in 37 hospitals, 61 health centers, 4 school health centers, and 48 health stations. Tribes and tribal groups, through contracts with the IHS, operate 12 hospitals, 134 health centers, 4 school health centers, and 241 health stations (including 168 Alaska village clinics). The IHS, tribes and tribal groups also operate 7 regional youth substance abuse treatment centers and more than 2,000 units of staff quarters.

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$1,841,174,000
Budget estimate, 1999	1,843,873,000
Recommended, 1999	1,932,953,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	+91,779,000
Budget estimate, 1999	+89,080,000

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

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1998 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Clinical Services				
IHS and tribal health delivery				
Hospital and health clinic programs	906,801	900,305	932,984	+26,183
Dental health program	65,517	65,517	72,380	+6,863
Mental health program	39,278	39,278	42,352	+3,073
Alcohol and substance abuse program	91,782	100,782	95,321	+3,539
Contract care	373,375	373,375	389,363	+15,988
Subtotal, Clinical Services	1,476,754	1,479,258	1,532,400	+55,646
Preventive Health				
Public health nursing	28,198	28,198	30,578	+2,380
Health education	8,932	8,932	9,480	+548
Community health representatives program	44,312	44,312	46,267	+1,955
Immunization (Alaska)	1,328	1,328	1,376	+48
Subtotal, Preventive Health	82,770	82,770	87,701	+4,931
Urban health projects	25,268	25,583	26,569	+1,261
Indian health professions	28,720	28,720	29,837	+1,117
Tribal management	2,346	2,348	2,399	+51
Direct operations	47,386	47,386	49,809	+2,423
Self-governance	9,106	9,106	9,457	+351
Contract support costs	168,702	168,702	194,781	+26,079
Supplemental appropriations (P.L 105-174)	100	---	---	-100
Medicare/Medicaid Reimbursements				
Hospital and clinic accreditation (Est. collecting)	(302,643)	(327,643)	(327,643)	(+25,000)
Total, Indian Health Services	1,841,174	1,843,873	1,932,953	+91,779

The Committee recommends $1,932,953,000 for Indian health services, an increase of $89,080,000 above the budget request and $91,779,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. Increases to the budg-

et request include $53,142,000 for clinical services, $4,931,000 for preventive health, $986,000 for urban health, $1,117,000 for Indian health professions, $51,000 for tribal management, $2,423,000 for direct management, $351,000 for self-governance, and $26,079,000 for contract support costs.

The Administration, in its budget request for fiscal year 1999, fell far short of fulfilling its responsibility to the Indian people for health services. No funds were included for pay increases for health professionals. No funds were requested for inflationary costs. No funds were requested for new tribes. No funds were requested for staffing and operating newly constructed facilities. Funds for maintenance of health facilities were reduced. Funds for water and sewer facilities in Indian homes were reduced. No funds were requested to address the deficit in contract support costs for those tribes that manage their own health programs and no funds were requested for new or expanded Indian self-determination or self-governance compacts.

The Committee has recommended full funding for fixed cost increases and attempted to begin to address the problem of contract support cost shortfalls. The Committee also recommends the restoration of the cuts to the base program proposed by the Administration.

Hospitals and Clinics.—The Committee recommends $932,984,000 for hospitals and clinics, an increase of $32,679,000 above the budget request and $26,183,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. Increases to the budget request include $36,392,000 for pay and inflation, $9,963,000 to restore the cuts to the base programs and $10,324,000 for staffing and operating new facilities of which $292,000 is for the Kotzebue, AK hospital, $435,000 is for the White Earth, MN health center, $1,579,000 is for the Lame Deer, MT health center, $7,875,000 is for the Anchorage, AK hospital and $143,000 is for the Harlem, MT health center. Decreases include $5,000,000 for a cervical and breast cancer initiative and $19,000,000 that is transferred to the facilities account to consolidate all facilities management in that program.

Dental Health.—The Committee recommends $72,380,000 for dental health, an increase of $6,863,000 above both the budget request and the fiscal year 1998 level. Increases include $5,192,000 for pay and inflation and $1,671,000 for staffing and operating new facilities of which $261,000 is for the Lame Deer, MT health center, $177,000 is for the Kotzebue, AK hospital, $185,000 is for the White Earth, NM health center and $1,048,000 is for the Anchorage, AK hospital. The Committee also has provided $1,000,000 in the facilities account for additional modular dental units.

Mental Health.—The Committee recommends $42,352,000 for mental health services, an increase of $3,073,000 above both the budget request and the fiscal year 1998 level. Increases include $1,571,000 for pay and inflation, $1,000,000 to continue the suicide prevention program started in the fiscal year 1998 supplemental appropriation, and $502,000 for staffing and operating new facilities of which $51,000 is for the White Earth, MN health center, $94,000 is for the Lame Deer, MT health center and $357,000 is for the Anchorage, AK hospital.

The Committee has funded a suicide prevention program in the Indian Health Service rather than a similar proposal in the BIA. The Committee believes the IHS is the appropriate agency to provide these services. The Committee expects the Indian Health Service to distribute these funds based on greatest need and to fund no more than 10 programs, and preferably less than 10, to ensure that the funds are not diluted to such an extent as to result in ineffective programs. The Service should report to the Committee, no later than January 15, 1999, on how it proposes to distribute these funds.

Alcohol and Substance Abuse.—The Committee recommends $95,321,000 for alcohol and substance abuse treatment and prevention programs, a decrease of $5,461,000 below the budget request and an increase of $3,539,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. Changes to the budget request include an increase of $3,539,000 for pay and inflation and a decrease of $9,000,000 for an alcohol and substance abuse initiative.

The Committee has not agreed to a new alcohol and substance abuse initiative, as proposed in the budget request. This program was to be funded at the expense of basic health programs and the Committee believes such an approach is irresponsible. The Committee notes that a great deal of the funding in the hospital and clinics area is used to treat alcohol and substance abuse-related health problems.

Contract Health Care.—The Committee recommends $389,363,000 for contract care, an increase of $15,988,000 above both the budget request and the fiscal year 1998 level. Increases include $14,308,000 for pay and inflation and $1,680,000 for unmet need/new tribes funding.

Public Health Nursing.—The Committee recommends $30,578,000 for public health nursing, an increase of $2,380,000 above both the budget request and the fiscal year 1998 level. Increases include $1,139,000 for pay and inflation and $1,241,000 for staffing and operating new facilities of which $4,000 is for the Kotzebue, AK hospital, $298,000 is for the White Earth, MN health center, $323,000 is for the Lame Deer, MT health center, $504,000 is for the Anchorage, AK hospital and $112,000 is for the Harlem, MT health center.

Health Education.—The Committee recommends $9,480,000 for health education, an increase of $548,000 above both the budget request and the fiscal year 1998 level. Increases include $293,000 for pay and inflation and $255,000 for staffing and operating new facilities of which $47,000 is for the White Earth, MN health center, $87,000 is for the Lame Deer, MT health center and $121,000 is for the Anchorage, AK hospital.

Community Health Representatives.—The Committee recommends $46,267,000 for community health representatives, an increase of $1,955,000 above both the budget request and the fiscal year 1998 level. Increases include $1,727,000 for pay and inflation and $228,000 for staffing and operating the new White Earth, MN health center.

Immunization.—The Committee recommends $1,376,000 for the immunization program in Alaska, an increase of $48,000 above

both the budget request and the fiscal year 1998 level. The increase is for pay and inflation costs.

Urban Health.—The Committee recommends $26,569,000 for urban health projects, an increase of $986,000 above the request and $1,281,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. The increase above the budget request is for pay and inflation costs.

Indian Health Professions.—The committee recommends $29,837,000 for Indian health professions, an increase of $1,117,000 above both the budget request and the fiscal year 1998 level for pay and inflation costs.

Tribal Management.—The Committee recommends $2,399,000 for tribal management, an increase of $51,000 above both the budget request and the fiscal year 1998 level for inflation costs.

Direct Operations.—The Committee recommends $49,809,000 for direct operations, an increase of $2,423,000 above both the budget request and the fiscal year 1998 level. The increase is for pay and inflation costs.

Self-Governance.—The Committee recommends $9,457,000 for self-governance, an increase of $351,000 above both the budget request and the fiscal year 1998 level. The increase is for pay and inflation costs.

Contract Support Costs.—The Committee recommends $194,781,000 for contract support costs, an increase of $26,079,000 above both the budget request and the fiscal year 1998 level. Increases include $14,079,000 for pay and inflation and $12,000,000 for unmet need.

The Committee has recommended bill language earmarking the amount of funding for contract support costs and requiring a proportional distribution of contract support cost funding. The increases recommended for pay and inflation and for unmet need in this area are to minimize any decreases to ongoing contracts and compacts.

The Committee agrees to the following:

1. Future budget requests should focus on funding fixed costs, including staffing of new facilities and new tribes funding, and base programs before considering new initiatives.

2. The IHS needs to work closely with the tribes and with the legislative committees of jurisdiction to find a solution to contract support cost shortfalls that ensures they are not paid at the expense of other health care programs. This issue is discussed in more detail in Title III of this report.

3. The IHS should work with the tribes to develop an acceptable methodology for determining level of need calculations for services and for contract support costs. A "minimum level of need funded" should be established for all the various services and for contract support costs and a plan for increasing the level of need funded in all the various areas should be developed with priorities identified within and across programs.

4. The IHS should expand its National diabetes surveillance activities by obtaining pertinent data from the Special Diabetes Program for American Indian grantees to measure diabetes prevalence, rates of amputation, blindness, and kidney disease, and to take measures related to prevention of diabetes, such as addressing obesity in children. The IHS should work with the Joslin Diabetes

Center in Boston, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Institutes of Health on the development and maintenance of innovative approaches to dealing with diabetes detection and treatment.

5. The Committee is very concerned about the unmet need in the area of dental services and, encourages the IHS and the Administration to address this problem in the fiscal year 2000 budget.

Bill Language.—The Committee has recommended bill language earmarking the maximum amount that may be spent on contract support costs and language requiring a proportional distribution of contract support cost funding across all self-determination and self-governance contracts and compacts. Language also is recommended under Administrative Provisions, Indian Health Service, specifying that IHS funding may not be used to pay for non-IHS contract support costs. In Title III—General Provisions, the Committee has recommended language placing a one-year moratorium on new or expanded self-determination and self-governance compacts. The Committee urges the IHS and the tribes to address the contract support cost problem in a timely manner so that an acceptable solution can be found for addressing contract support cost funding within the Committee's allocation and without adversely affecting funding for other IHS and tribal health programs.

Bill language also is recommended to permit up to $17,000,000 to be used for the loan repayment program. This program is essential for the recruitment of health care professionals and the Committee's recommendation allows for flexibility in using that program, if the IHS and the tribes determine that additional funds should be diverted to the program.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

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

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$257,538,000
Budget estimate, 1999	274,476,000
Recommended, 1999	313,175,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	+55,637,000
Budget estimate, 1999	+38,699,000

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

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1998 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Maintenance and improvement	39,434	35,634	41,814	+2,380
Sanitation facilities	89,082	84,082	89,400	+318
Construction facilities	14,400	38,900	41,087	+26,687
Facilities and environmental health support	101,617	102,855	103,568	+6,951
Equipment	13,005	13,005	13,306	+301
Facilities management	---	---	19,000	+19,000
Total, Indian Health Facilities	257,538	274,476	313,175	+55,637

The Committee recommends $313,175,000 for Indian health facilities, an increase of $38,699,000 above the budget request and $55,637,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. Increases to the budget request include $6,180,000 for maintenance and improvement, $5,318,000 for sanitation facilities, $2,187,000 for construction, $5,713,000 for facilities and environmental health support, $301,000 for equipment and $19,000,000 for facilities management.

Maintenance and Improvement.—The Committee recommends $41,814,000 for maintenance and improvement, an increase of $6,180,000 above the budget request and $2,380,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. Increases to the budget request include $880,000 for pay and inflation, $3,800,000 to restore base funding to the 1998 level, $1,000,000 for unmet need and $500,000 for a cost-shared renovation program on the Spokane Reservation.

Sanitation Facilities.—The Committee recommends $89,400,000 for sanitation facilities, an increase of $5,318,000 above the budget request and $318,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. Increases to the budget request include $318,000 for pay and fixed costs and $5,000,000 to restore base funding to the 1998 level.

Construction.—The Committee recommends $41,087,000 for construction, an increase of $2,187,000 above the budget request and $26,687,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. Changes to the budget request include increases of $4,200,000 to complete construction of the Polacca (Hopi), AZ health center, $1,000,000 for modular dental units, $950,000 to complete the design of the Winnebago, NE hospital, $1,037,000 to complete the design of the Pinon, AZ health center and $5,000,000 for construction of the Parker, AZ health center, and a decrease of $10,000,000 for the Fort Defiance, AZ hospital construction project.

Facilities and Environmental Health Support.—The Committee recommends $108,568,000 for facilities and environmental health support, an increase of $5,713,000 above the budget request and $6,951,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. Increases to the budget request include $3,545,000 for pay and inflation and $2,168,000 for staffing and operating new facilities of which $26,000 is for the Kotzebue, AK hospital, $305,000 is for the White Earth, MN health center, $395,000 is for the Lame Deer, MT health center, $1,161,000 is for the Anchorage, AK hospital and $281,000 is for the Harlem, MT health center.

Equipment.—The Committee recommends $13,306,000 for equipment, an increase of $301,000 above both the budget request and the fiscal year 1998 level for inflation costs.

Facilities Management.—The Committee recommends the transfer of $19,000,000 from the services account to the facilities account

for facilities management. The facilities program is responsible for this activity and funds are being consolidated in the facilities account to reflect accurately that responsibility.

The Committee agrees to the following:

1. The funding provided for a pilot project on the Spokane reservation at the Wellpinit, WA facility is contingent on non-Federal matching funds from the tribe. There will be no operational increase associated with this project.

2. The Committee continues to stress the need for addressing the maintenance backlog at all the agencies in the bill. The Committee believes that "taking care of what we have" in the public trust is critically important. The IHS and the Administration are encouraged to give a higher priority to funding in this area in the fiscal year 2000 budget.

3. Funding to complete the Hopi clinic includes staff quarters renovation.

4. The fiscal year 2000 budget should address the advisability of reinstituting a joint venture facilities construction program in the context of overall priorities. Any such proposal should in no way interfere with the commitment to those tribes that have been waiting for years to have facilities constructed through the construction priority system.

5. 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.

6. 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 houses 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.

7. 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 provided any needed funds to the IHS for that purpose.

8. 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.

9. 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.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

The Committee has recommended bill language specifying that Indian Health Service funding may not be used to pay contract support costs for any entity other than the Indian Health Service.

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 510 households remain be relocated, of which 71 are full-time residents on the Hopi Partitioned Land. A total of 2,958 Navajo families have been relocated from the Hopi Partitioned Land.

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$15,000,000
Budget estimate, 1999	15,000,000
Recommended, 1999	13,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	−2,000,000
Budget estimate, 1999	−2,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $13,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, which is a decrease of $2,000,000 from both the 1998 level and the budget estimate.

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT

PAYMENT TO THE INSTITUTE

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$4,250,000
Budget estimate, 1999	3,188,000
Recommended, 1999	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	−4,250,000
Budget estimate, 1999	−3,188,000

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 1998 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 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 1997 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 at 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, 1998	$333,408,000
Budget estimate, 1999	357,300,000
Recommended, 1999	346,449,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	+13,041,000
Budget estimate, 1999	−10,851,000

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

	(in thousands of dollars) FY 1998 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Museum and research institutes	171,557	186,918	179,857	+8,300
Program support and outreach	36,211	40,121	36,756	+545
Administration	32,438	34,052	33,627	+1,189
Facilities services	93,202	96,209	96,209	+3,007
Total, Salaries and Expenses	333,408	357,300	346,449	+13,041

The Committee recommends $346,449,000, an increase of $13,041,000 above the enacted level and a decrease of $10,851,000 below the fiscal year 1999 request. This amount provides an increase of $6,530,000 for mandatory pay increases, $1,055,000 for changes to CSRS contributions, $356,000 for workers' compensation, $138,000 for East Court positions annualization, $1,886,000 for utilities, communications, and postage, $389,000 for rental space and $30,000 for National Finance Center payroll processing. The Committee accepts the reduction of $1,050,000 in non-recurring costs for utility, communications and postage. The Committee has not included $425,000 for accessibility improvements, $150,000 for the Panama Canal Treaty Implementation and $365,000 for inflation for library materials.

The Committee has included several program increases related to the collections move for the National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI) and to complete the ongoing renovations of the Natural History East and West Court projects. Included in the NMAI costs are $1,973,000 for the actual move, $1,195,000 for the Office of Physical Plant, $800,000 Office of Protection Services and $121,000 for the Smithsonian Institution Libraries. Also included is $1,500,000 for the East Court move and relocation and $500,000 for West Court operations. These increases are offset by one-time funding of $2,382,000 that was provided in fiscal year 1998 for East Court communications, equipment and other related move costs. No increases have been provided for the digitization of collections. The Committee urges the Smithsonian to use Trust Funds or other private funding for this purpose until the above mentioned projects are completed.

Within available funds, $250,000 has been allocated for continued support for heritage preservation efforts to promote the conservation of public sculpture and other art through private-public partnerships and education programs.

The Committee remains concerned that the Smithsonian Institution continues to have a difficult time setting priorities for spending. The Committee is providing funding for several expensive ongoing construction projects that were committed to several years ago. These include the three NMAI facilities as well as the East and West Court projects at the National Museum of Natural History. In addition to these commitments the Committee has just completed major expansions at the Tropical Research facility in Panama, the Museum Support Center in Suitland and the submillimeter array telescope in Hawaii. Despite the Committee's urging in recent years to delay new construction projects until the maintenance backlog is reduced and ongoing construction is completed, the fiscal year 1999 budget details plans to begin another $105 million support center in Suitland, Maryland in fiscal year 2000.

The Committee was informed by the Smithsonian Institution three years ago that there was a serious maintenance backlog totaling $250 million. This was represented as a total for all museum buildings. The Smithsonian testified that the problem was so serious that if adequate funding was not made available over the next several years, there was a strong possibility that certain museum buildings would have to be closed to the public. The Committee responded by providing $123 million over the last three years to address this need.

The Committee is disturbed to recently learn that there is a considerable backlog of serious maintenance at the National Zoological Park and the Front Royal facility that has not been included in the $250 million backlog figure. In addition, the Committee has just discovered that there is also an urgent need to replace the entire central security system for all Institution museums and storage facilities. This $12 million project was excluded from the $250 million backlog. It was not included in the President's budget nor was it brought to the attention of the Committee. The Committee has learned that this system is so antiquated that software and hardware components are no longer available in the industry, repair parts are nearly exhausted, and the system is subject to year 2000 computer problems. The Committee has included $4,500,000 for fiscal year 1999 under the Repair and Restoration of Buildings account to initiate this project.

As a result of these concerns, the Committee has included a provision under a new Administrative Provisions account that states that no Federal funds may be used to initiate the planning or design of any expansion of current space or any new facility without advance approval of both the House and Senate Appropriations Committees. The Committee would assume that the spirit of the law would also preclude the use of private funds, which could lead to the expenditure of Federal funds.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$3,850,000
Budget estimate, 1999	4,500,000
Recommended, 1999	4,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	+650,000
Budget estimate, 1999	0

The Committee recommends $4,500,000 for fiscal year 1999, the same as the budget request and $650,000 above the enacted level. The Committee has included a provision under Administrative Provisions which prohibits the use of any funds being used to continue work on the Holt House. The Committee strongly feels that the Zoo should focus all its funding on the serious backlog maintenance, research and other operational needs of the National Zoological Park. No Trust Fund moneys should be used which eventually could lead to the need for Federal operational or construction funds.

REPAIR AND RESTORATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$32,000,000
Budget estimate, 1999	40,000,000
Recommended, 1999	44,500,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	+12,500,000
Budget estimate, 1999	+4,500,000

The Committee recommends $44,500,000 for fiscal year 1999, an increase of $12,500,000 above the enacted level and $4,500,000 above the fiscal year 1999 budget request. The Committee has provided $4,500,000 to initiate the security system modernization program. The Committee continues to recognize that backlog maintenance needs to be the highest priority for the Smithsonian.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$33,000,000
Budget estimate, 1999	18,000,000
Recommended, 1999	2,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	−31,000,000
Budget estimate, 1999	−16,000,000

The Committee recommends $2,000,000 for minor construction, alterations and modifications for fiscal year 1999, a decrease of $31,000,000 below the enacted level and $16,000,000 below the fiscal year 1999 request.

The Committee has not included line item funding of $16,000,000 for the continuation of the National Museum of the American Indian Mall facility for two reasons. First, very little of the $33,000,000 previously appropriated for this purpose has been expended. In addition, the Committee assumes that due to the problems associated with the termination of its contract with the project's principal architectural team for failure to meet contractual performance requirements and the ongoing lawsuit filed by the firm, the project cannot possibly meet the original timetable. The Committee has also denied the request for an advance appropriation of $19,000,000.

Two provisions have been included under the Administrative Provisions account. The first states that no funds may be used to pay any judgment resulting from the complaint filed by Geddes, Brecher, Qualls and Cunningham in the United States Court of Federal Claims concerning the National Museum of the American Indian. The second provision limits the total Federal expenditure for the National Museum of the American Indian Mall facility to the Federal total specified in Public Law 101–185.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

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.

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$55,837,000
Budget estimate, 1999	57,938,000
Recommended, 1999	57,938,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	+2,101,000
Budget estimate, 1999	0

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

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1998 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Care and utilization of art collections	21,917	22,777	22,777	+860
Operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds	12,556	12,829	12,829	+273
Protection of buildings, grounds and contents	11,979	12,513	12,513	+534
General administration	9,385	9,819	9,819	+434
Total, Salaries and Expenses	55,837	57,938	57,938	+2,101

The Committee recommends $57,938,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Gallery of Art. This amount is equal to the budget request and an increase of $2,101,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level.

Bill Language.—The Committee has recommended bill language specifying that the National Gallery of Art is subject to the requirements for a Federal entity under the Inspector General Act of 1978. As such, the Gallery is required to conduct regular audits and to report annually on these audits to the House and Senate. Under this designation, the Gallery is not required to have an Inspector General.

The Committee has recommended bill language in Title III—General Provisions, amending the Arts and Artifacts Indemnity Act to increase the statutory limits for insuring international exhibitions.

REPAIR, RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$6,192,000
Budget estimate, 1999	6,311,000
Recommended, 1999	6,311,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	+119,000
Budget estimate, 1999	0

The Committee recommends $6,311,000 for repair, restoration and renovation of buildings at the National Gallery of Art. This amount is equal to the budget request and an increase of $119,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level.

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, 1998	$11,375,000
Budget estimate, 1999	13,000,000
Recommended, 1999	12,187,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	+ 812,000
Budget estimate, 1999	− 813,000

The Committee recommends $12,187,000, an increase of $812,000 above the enacted level and a decrease of $813,000 below the fiscal year 1999 request.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$9,000,000
Budget estimate, 1999	20,000,000
Recommended, 1999	9,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	0
Budget estimate, 1999	− 11,000,000

The Committee recommends $9,000,000 for construction, the same as the enacted level and a decrease of $11,000,000 below the fiscal year 1999 request.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

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

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$5,840,000
Budget estimate, 1999	6,040,000
Recommended, 1999	5,840,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	0
Budget estimate, 1999	− 200,000

The Committee recommends $5,840,000 for salaries and expenses, the same as the 1998 level and a decrease of $200,000 below the budget request.

In the Center's early years it appears it was more successful in bringing the worlds of scholarship and public policy together. At that time the work of the scholars appeared to have some relevance to current public policy issues. The Committee became concerned over the last few years that the objective was not being met and that the Center seemed to have lost its public policy function.

A review last year of the Center by the National Academy of Public Administration was critical of the Center on a number of fronts. While the Academy cited some accomplishments, the Academy pointed out that the Center lacked a clear mission statement; did not have a process for choosing scholars which would ensure a connection between the scholars work and relevant public policy issues; and demonstrated little or no connection between the Center's programs and the fellows. In fact the Academy review noted

that the Center currently emphasizes scholarly pursuits over its public policy objectives. The original goal of the Center, to link these two worlds, has effectively been lost. The Academy also raised concerns about the Center's management.

The Committee is concerned over the continuing disagreement between the leadership of the Center and the Inspector General regarding which of the 25 recommendations by the National Academy of Public Administration have been implemented. The Inspector General contends that while progress is being made, only 13 of 25 have been implemented fully. The Center insists that all 25 have been implemented. Therefore, the Committee directs the Center to contract with the National Academy of Public Administration so that NAPA can report to the Committee by January 15, 1999 on which recommendations have actually been implemented.

The Committee has included bill language in section 325, Title III which prohibits the Woodrow Wilson Center from moving from the Smithsonian to the new Ronald Reagan Building.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$81,240,000
Budget estimate, 1999	120,500,000
Recommended, 1999	81,240,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	0
Budget estimate, 1999	−39,260,000

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

16740	Grants				
16750	Program grants	31,822	55,614	31,822	---
16780	State programs				
16800	State grants	25,486	37,248	25,486	---
16820	State set-aside	6,952	10,160	6,952	---
16840	Subtotal, State programs	32,438	47,408	32,438	---
16860	Subtotal, Grants	64,260	103,022	64,260	---
16865	Program support	---	977	---	---
16880	Administrative Areas				
16900	Policy planning and research	440	---	440	---
16920	Administration	15,880	16,011	15,880	---
16940	Computer replacement	660	490	660	---
16960	Subtotal, Administrative Areas	16,980	16,501	16,980	---
16980	Total, Grants and Administration	81,240	120,500	81,240	---

The Committee recommends $81,240,000 for grants and administration, equal to the 1998 level and $39,260,000 below the budget request.

MATCHING GRANTS

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$16,760,000
Budget estimate, 1999	15,500,000
Recommended, 1999	16,760,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	0
Budget estimate, 1999	+1,260,000

The Committee recommends $16,760,000 for matching grants, equal to the 1998 level and $1,260,000 above the budget request.

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, 1998	$96,800,000
Budget estimate, 1999	122,000,000
Recommended, 1999	96,800,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	0
Budget estimate, 1999	−25,200,000

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

(in thousands of dollars)

	FY 1998 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Grants				
Federal/State partnership	28,000	35,600	28,000	---
Office of Preservation	18,000	20,000	18,000	---
Public and enterprise	11,230	16,200	11,230	---
Research and education	22,770	28,400	22,770	---
Subtotal, Grants	80,000	100,200	80,000	---
Administrative Areas				
Administration	16,800	16,800	16,800	---
Special initiative: Rediscovering America	---	5,000	---	---
Total, Grants and Administration	96,800	122,000	96,800	---

The Committee recommends $96,800,000 for grants and administration, equal to the 1998 level and $25,200,000 less than requested. The Committee is aware that the NEH has proposed a new initiative establishing regional humanities centers for the purpose of facilitating a greater understanding of our common cultural heritage, however the Committee has insufficient resources to fund this effort. The Committee recommendation maintains core programs, such as the teacher training institutes, the Presidential papers, scholarship, and preservation of humanities materials, including the brittle books program. The Committee is concerned about the unequal distribution of grants to the various States and therefore encourages the NEH to consider changes that would increase fairness; this should clarify grants that are national in scope, such as Presidential papers and television documentaries, and suggest methods to increase equity.

MATCHING GRANTS

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$13,900,000
Budget estimate, 1999	14,000,000
Recommended, 1999	13,900,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	0
Budget estimate, 1999	−100,000

The Committee recommends $13,900,000 for matching grants, equal to the 1998 funding level and $100,000 less than requested. The Committee directs that the matching grants program should not be used as an alternative funding source for the "Rediscovering America" special initiative which was not funded this year.

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 awards assist museums with essential operating expenditures.

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$23,280,000
Budget estimate, 1999	26,000,000
Recommended, 1999	23,405,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	+125,000
Budget estimate, 1999	−2,595,000

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

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1998 Enacted	Budget Estimates	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Grants to Museums				
Support for operations	16,060	17,645	16,060	---
Support for conservation	3,130	4,510	3,130	---
Services to the profession	2,200	1,830	2,200	---
Subtotal, Grants to Museums	21,390	23,985	21,390	---
Program administration	1,890	2,015	2,015	+125
Total, Institute of Museum and Library Services	23,280	26,000	23,405	+125

The Committee recommends $23,405,000 for the Office of Museum Services, $2,595,000 less than requested and $125,000 above the 1998 level. The increased funding is intended to offset partially fixed cost increases.

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, 1998	$907,000
Budget estimate, 1999	898,000
Recommended, 1999	898,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	−9,000
Budget estimate, 1999	0

The Committee recommends $898,000 for the Commission of Fine Arts, equal to the request and $9,000 below the 1998 funding level.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$7,000,000
Budget estimate, 1999	7,500,000
Recommended, 1999	7,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	0
Budget estimate, 1999	−500,000

The National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program was established in Public Law 99–190 to support artistic and cultural programs in the Nation's Capital. The Committee recommends $7,000,000 for this program, which is $500,000 below the request and equal to the 1998 level. Beginning in fiscal year 1999 and thereafter, the Committee directs the review panel to take into consideration the following revised criteria when reviewing new applicants for the National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs program: (1) eligible organizations must devote at least 51 percent of their annual budgets to performing, exhibiting and/or presenting the arts at the professional level in the District of Columbia, and must have been located in the District of Columbia for at least ten years; and (2) organizations which receive more than 50 percent of their annual budgets from direct line-item Federal appropriations and/or other government funding shall not be eligible for grants under this program, nor shall organizations be eligible which are affiliated with institutions which receive more than 50 percent of their annual budgets from direct line-item Federal appropriations and/or other government funding.

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, 1998	$2,745,000
Budget estimate, 1999	3,000,000
Recommended, 1999	2,800,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	+55,000
Budget estimate, 1999	−200,000

The Committee recommends $2,800,000 for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, $200,000 below the request and $55,000 above the 1998 level. The increased funding is to offset fixed cost increases.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

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

Appropriation enacted, 1998	$5,740,000
Budget estimate, 1999	6,212,000
Recommended, 1999	5,954,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	+214,000
Budget estimate, 1999	−258,000

The Committee recommends $5,954,000, $258,000 below the budget request and $214,000 above the 1998 funding level. The Committee suggests that the Commission and its staff focus on the core elements under its authority and not try to take on civic responsibilities for the District of Columbia despite shortfalls in certain District government performance. The Committee suggests that the Commission redo the strategic and performance plans required by the Government Performance and Results Act so that they focus more on core responsibilities.

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, 1998	$31,707,000
Budget estimate, 1999	32,607,000
Recommended, 1999	31,707,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	0
Budget estimate, 1999	−900,000

The Committee recommends level funding of $31,707,000 for fiscal year 1999, the same as the enacted level and $900,000 below the fiscal year 1999 request. The Committee has provided over $10,000,000 in increases since the museum's opening in April of 1993. This represents a greater percentage increase than any other agency funded in this bill.

The Committee notes that the Holocaust budget proposes $409,000 in programmatic reductions in order to offset proposed increases totaling $1.3 million over its fiscal year 1998 appropriation. Since the Committee has not agreed to the budget request, including $500,000 for backlog maintenance, the Museum is urged to submit a reprogramming request to use available funds in fiscal year 1999 for the backlog.

The Committee has been generous in providing program, staffing, maintenance and security increases since 1994 and applauds the Museum's plans to increase private fundraising for future program and exhibit enhancements.

Bill language is contained in Title III, Section 327 which permanently designates the Auditors West Building (Annex 3) located a Raoul Wallenberg Place and Independence Avenue Southwest, Washington, DC as the Sidney R. Yates Building. The Committee directs the Museum to provide the appropriate signage as soon as the bill is signed into law.

PRESIDIO TRUST

PRESIDIO TRUST FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1998	0
Budget estimate, 1999	$39,913,000
Recommended, 1999	39,913,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1998	+39,913,000
Budget estimate, 1999	0

The Committee has included a new Presidio Trust account as requested in the President's fiscal year 1999 budget. The Presidio

Trust is a wholly-owned government corporation established by the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 to maintain and lease property in the Presidio of San Francisco. This appropriations account funds the operation of the Trust and authorizes the Trust to borrow up to $25,000,000 from the U.S. Treasury in fiscal year 1999 to rehabilitate and prepare facilities for leasing.

The Committee recommends $39,913,000 for the Presidio Trust, the same as the fiscal year 1999 budget request.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Committee recommends continuing several provisions carried in previous bills as follows:

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

Section 302 limits non-competitive leasing of oil and natural gas on the Shawnee National Forest, Illinois.

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 1999 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 provides that no funds can be used for the purposes of acquiring lands in the counties of Gallia, Lawrence, Monroe, or Washington, Ohio, for the Wayne National Forest.

Section 314 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 315 limits Jobs in the Woods programs to timber dependent areas in Washington, Oregon, and northern California.

Section 316 prohibits the use of recreational fees in excess of $500,000 for the construction of any permanent structure without advance Committee approval.

Section 317 prohibits the use of funds to evict landowners under certain conditions at Sleeping Bear Dunes NL, MI.

Section 318 prohibits the use of funds for Biosphere Reserves as part of the Man and Biosphere Program.

Section 319 prohibits the use of funds for posting clothing optional signs at Cape Canaveral NS, FL.

Section 320 contains reforms and limitations dealing with the National Endowment for the Arts.

Section 321 permits the collection and use of private funds by the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowments for the Humanities.

Section 322 permits the use of funds by the Forest Service for cooperative projects for watershed restoration and improvements.

Section 323 continues direction to the National Endowment for the Arts on funding distribution. This language expands the 1998 language to encourage community music grants.

Section 324 prohibits the use of funds to make improvements to Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House without Committee approval.

Section 325 prohibits the use of funds to move the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars to the Ronald Reagan Building in Washington, D. C.

Section 326 renames the Auditors West Building (Annex III) in Washington, D. C. as the Sidney R. Yates Building.

Section 327 requires the Secretary of Agriculture to grant an easement for road construction in the Chugach NF, AK.

Section 328 extends the recreation fee demonstration program for an additional two years (through fiscal year 2001).

Section 329 places a one-year moratorium on new and expanded Indian self-determination and self-governance contracts and compacts.

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

Unfortunately, implementation of the self-determination and self-governance programs does not result in economies of scale in program management since each participating tribe is responsible for its own management. For Federal programs, the BIA and the IHS are able to achieve savings by grouping program management re-

sponsibilities and funding for a number of tribes. Over the past few years, the amount of funding required to pay contract support costs has exceeded the total amount of management funding that would have been required under the old Federal system. The Committee understands that this is a necessary consequence of turning programs over to the tribes. However, the Committee cannot afford to pay 100% of contract support costs at the expense of basic program funding for tribes; whether individual tribes elect to contract or compact or choose not to do so. For example, dental health services in the IHS are funded at less than 25% of current need. As contract support costs continue to increase, and overall funding remains relatively constant, direct program funding becomes a smaller proportion of overall funding.

The Committee expects the BIA and the IHS to work with the tribes and the legislative committees of jurisdiction over the next several months to find an acceptable solution to the contract support cost funding problem so that we can move forward with the self-determination and self-governance programs. In the meantime, the Committee believes that a moratorium on new and expanded contracts and compacts is the fiscally responsible course of action. The Committee notes that the Administration requested no funding for new and expanded contracts and compacts in IHS and provided no funding to pay for inflation or for shortfalls in existing IHS contracts and compacts. The Committee has attempted to rectify that situation by funding fully fixed cost increases for IHS, including contract support costs, and by providing funding needed to address some of the contract support cost shortfalls.

The Committee believes the basic "fairness" question needs to be addressed with respect to how to distribute limited funds between and among the various programs and the management of those programs in BIA and IHS. The current contract support cost funding situation clearly illustrates that problem and the Committee looks forward to working with the tribes and the BIA and the IHS to find an acceptable solution to the problem.

Section 330 eliminates the Forest Service purchaser road credits program; provides for payments to States; and details transition requirements for the new program.

Section 331 corrects the 1998 Act to specify that the Senate appointed membership to the National Council for the Arts is the same as that for the House.

Section 332 provides for the transfer of the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area from the Tennessee Valley Authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to be managed for continued recreation as a part of the national forest system and provides for this transition.

Section 333 limits the use of Forest Service and Interior Department funds for the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project and provides direction for amending management plans for the area.

This section is intended to incorporate the work of the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Project into Federal land management decision making in as timely a manner as possible. When the project was established, the agencies announced that it would be completed in 9 months and cost $5 million. It now has consumed

4 years and $40 million, and is still not finished. It is the intent of the Committee to establish a mechanism so that the work of the project is incorporated into the only documents that are legally required for Federal land management activities: the land and resource management plans of the Forest Service and the resource management plans of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). In addition, the Committee has set a deadline of 4 months in which the agencies are required to accomplish the following tasks: 1) prepare the report required by section 323 of last year's Interior appropriations bill; 2) distribute, for advisory purposes, within the project area the scientific findings which are relevant to the planning units of the Forest Service and BLM; and 3) close project offices. The scientific findings developed by the project should then be integrated into the resource management plans of all planning units in accordance with the planning procedures of the National Forest Management Act of 1976 and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

Section 334 provides additional authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to use the ten percent roads and trails fund for additional purposes.

Section 335 amends the Arts and Artifacts Indemnity Act to increase the statutory limits for insuring international exhibitions.

Section 336 facilitates a land transfer in California from the Southern Pacific Transportation Company to the City of Tulare by negating the Federal reversionary interest in the property. The Administration has endorsed the transfer.

Section 337 excludes a net of 36 acres in Florida from the Coastal Barrier Resources System. This provision originally was included in the Omnibus Parks Act of 1996 but was never implemented because of a technicality. This amendment makes the needed technical correction so that the provision can be implemented.

RESCISSIONS

Pursuant to clause 1(b), rule X of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the rescissions recommended in the accompanying bill:

RESCISSION RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

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

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 1(b), rule X 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, Alternative Fuels Production.	$1,300,000	General Fund of the Treasury	$1,300,000

CHANGES IN APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

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

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

The bill includes, in certain instances, limitations on the obligation of funds for particular functions or programs. These limitations include restrictions on the obligation of funds for administrative expenses, travel expenses, the use of consultants, and programmatic areas within the overall jurisdiction of a particular agency.

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

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

Language is included under Bureau of Land Management, Management of lands and resources, prohibiting the destruction of healthy, unadopted, wild horses and burros.

Language is included under Bureau of Land Management, Management of lands and resources, permitting the collection of fees for processing 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, 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, 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 a Youth Conservation Corps; limiting funding for the Endangered Species Act listing program; permitting payment for information or rewards in the law enforcement program; permitting the use of fees in the migratory bird program; permitting fees to be charged for vessels; and earmarking funds for contaminant analysis.

Language is included under United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Multinational species conservation fund, limiting administrative expenses to three percent of available funds; and merging prior year funds from previous appropriations accounts for the same activities.

Language is included under United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Administrative provisions, providing for repair of damage to public roads; options for the purchase of land not to exceed $1; installation of certain recreation facilities; the maintenance and improvement of aquaria; the acceptance of donated aircraft; cost-shared arrangements for printing services. Language also is included to limit the use of funds for establishing new refuges; to allow the Secretary to sell land and interests in land and deposit the receipts in the Lahontan Valley and Pyramid Lake Fish and Wildlife Fund; and to make certain funds available until expended.

Language is included under National Park Service, Operation of the National Park System to allow road maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable basis. This provision has been included in annual appropriations Acts since 1954.

Language is included under National Park Service, Operation of the National Park System, providing for a Youth Conservation Corps program.

Language is included under National Park Service, Construction, prohibiting assessments by the Denver Service Center.

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.

Language is included under National Park Service, Administrative provisions, preventing the implementation of an agreement for the redevelopment of the southern end of Ellis Island limiting the use of funds for the United Nation's Biodiversity convention; and permitting the use of funds for workplace safety needs.

Language is included under United States Geological Survey, Surveys, investigations and research, providing for two-year availability of funds for biological research and for the operations of cooperative research units; prohibiting the conduct of new surveys on

private property; and requiring cost sharing cooperative topographic mapping activities.

Language is included under Minerals Management Service, Royalty and offshore minerals management, providing for reasonable expenses related to volunteer beach and marine clean-up activities; providing for refunds for overpayments on Indian allottee leases and providing for collecting royalties and late payment interest on amounts received in settlements associated with Federal and Indian leases.

Language is included under Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Regulation and Technology, to allow the use of performance bond forfeitures by the regulatory authority to conduct reclamation activities; to permit the use of moneys collected pursuant to assessment of civil penalties to reclaim lands affected by coal mining after August 3, 1977; to permit payment to State and tribal personnel for travel and per diem expenses for training; and to permit the collection and use of fees for a mine map repository.

Language is included under Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Abandoned mine reclamation fund, to earmark specific amounts in the account for emergency reclamation projects and to allow use of debt recovery to pay for debt collection. Language also is included to allow the State of Maryland to set aside funds for acid mine abatement. Language also is included to permit donations and provide for supplemental grants to States for remediating acid mine drainage.

Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Operation of Indian programs, to permit advance payments to Indian schools and business enterprises; and to permit the use of tribal priority allocations for general assistance payments to individuals, for contract support costs, and for repair and replacement of schools.

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

Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Construction, providing that 6 percent of Federal Highway Trust Fund contract authority may be used for management costs; providing for the transfer of Navajo irrigation project funds to the Bureau of Reclamation; providing Safety of Dams funds on a non-reimbursable basis; and requiring conformance with building codes and health and safety standards.

Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian land and water claim settlements and miscellaneous payments to Indians, to allow the Secretary to sell land and interests in land and deposit the receipts in the Lahontan Valley and Pyramid Lake Fish and Wildlife Fund.

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

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 grant to the Close-Up foundation, and allowing appropriations for disaster assistance to be used as non-Federal matching funds for hazard mitigation grants provided pursuant to other law.

Language is included under Departmental offices, Office of Special Trustee for American Indians, specifying that the statute of limitations shall not commence on any claim resulting from trust funds losses.

Language is included under Departmental offices, Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration, permitting the merger of prior year funds from the previous account for this activity under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Language is included under Departmental Offices, Administrative provisions, prohibiting the use of working capital or consolidated working funds to augment certain offices; allowing the sale of existing aircraft with proceeds used to offset the purchase price of replacement aircraft; and exempting the Office of Special Trustee for American Indians from issuing checks less than $1.

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

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

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

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

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

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, providing for expanded employee benefits to compensate for the closure of the helium program.

Language is included under General Provisions, Department of the Interior, to permit donations for the Department's Natural Resource Library; to limit the use of funds for contract support costs;

to prohibit fee exemptions for non-local traffic through National Parks; to specify the employee benefits associated with down-sizing the Denver Service Center; to permit the leasing of space in the Interior South Building; and to name a trail in the Delaware Water Gap NRA as the Joseph M. McDade Trail.

Language is included under Forest Service, Wildland fire management, allowing the use of funds to repay advances from other accounts.

Language is included under Forest Service, Reconstruction and construction, earmarking funds for road obliteration and allowing transfer of funds to the city of Colorado Springs for design and reconstruction of the Pikes Peak Summit House.

Language is included under Forest Service, Acquisition of lands to complete exchanges, and Acquisition of lands for National forest special acts, to provide that revenues and funds deposited are made available for appropriation.

Language is included under Forest Service, Range Betterment Fund, to provide that 6 percent of the funds may be used for administrative expenses.

Language is included under Forest Service, Administrative provisions, limiting the availability of funds to change the boundaries of or abolish any region or to move or close any regional office. Language is also provided to allow for advances for firefighting and emergency rehabilitation of damaged lands; to provide for the use of funds for fire management; and to provide that proceeds from the sale of aircraft may be used to purchase replacement aircraft.

Language is included under Forest Service, Administrative provisions, to provide for a Youth Conservation Corps program; to allow funds to be used through the Agency for International Development and the Foreign Agricultural Service for work in foreign countries, and to support forestry activities outside of the United States; and to provide that money collected from States for fire suppression may be used for authorized programs.

Language is included under Forest Service, Administrative provisions, to prohibit transfer of funds among appropriations without advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, and to prohibit transfer of funds to the working capital fund of the Department of Agriculture without approval of the Chief of the Forest Service.

Language is included under Forest Service, Administrative provisions, providing for nonmonetary awards, and allowing payment for emergency work.

Language is included under Forest Service, Administrative provisions, allowing reimbursement of certain pipeline rights-of-way costs; allowing payments in emergency situations at regular rates of pay; limiting clearcutting in the Wayne National Forest, Ohio; prohibiting preparation of certain timber sales in the Shawnee National Forest, Illinois, permitting the transfer of certain funds to the State of Washington fish and wildlife department for planned projects; allowing technical assistance to rural communities; providing for matching funds and administrative expenses for the National Forest Foundation and also matching funds for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation; providing that funds shall be available for payment to counties within the Columbia River Gorge Na-

tional Scenic Area pursuant to Public Law 99–663, providing authority to the Pinchot Institute for activities at Grey Towers National Historic Landmark; allowing payments to Del Norte County, CA pursuant to Public Law 101–612; prohibiting the use of the Southeast Alaska Economic Disaster Fund moneys for lobbying; limiting employee details; making permanent the purchaser elect program; limiting the obligation of the KV Fund for indirect charges to 25 percent of the amount obligated for the year; and limiting the obligation of the salvage sale fund for indirect charges to 25 percent of the amount obligated for year.

Language is included under Department of Energy, Fossil energy research and development, which places a limitation on the field testing of nuclear explosives for the recovery of oil and gas.

Language is included under Department of Energy, Naval Petroleum and oil shale reserves waiving sales requirements based on Strategic Petroleum Reserves oil purchases.

Language is included under Department of Energy, Energy conservation, providing allocations of grants to State and local programs.

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

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Indian health services, providing that contracts and grants may be performed in two fiscal years; and capping contract support cost spending providing for use of collections under Title IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act; and capping contract support cost spending.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Indian health facilities, providing that funds may be used to purchase land, modular buildings and trailers.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Administrative provisions, providing for payments for telephone service in private residences in the field, purchase of reprints, and purchase and erection of portable buildings; and allowing deobligation and reobligation of funds applied to self-governance funding agreements.

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

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

cost expenditures to IHS contracts and compacts; and to require a proportional distribution of contract support costs.

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

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

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

Language is included under Smithsonian Institution, Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park, and Repair and restoration of buildings, to construct facilities by contract or otherwise.

Language is included under Smithsonian Institution, Repair and restoration of buildings, to permit the Smithsonian Institution to select contractors for certain purposes on the basis of contractor qualifications as well as price.

Language is included under Administrative Provisions, Smithsonian Institution, to limit planning, design or expansion of facilities without Committee approval; and to limit the use of funds for the Holt House at the zoo, for any judgment with respect to a claim against the National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI) and for the constructuion of the NMAI.

Language is included under National Gallery of Art, Salaries and expenses, for payment in advance for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies and for restoration and repair of works of art by contract without advertising. Language also is included specifying that the Gallery is a Federal entity for purposes of the Inspector General Act of 1978.

Language is included under National Gallery of Art, Repair, restoration and renovation of buildings, to perform work by contract or otherwise and to select contractors for certain purposes on the basis of contractor qualifications as well as price.

Language is included under National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, Matching grants, to allow for the 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 Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to restrict hiring anyone at Executive Level V or higher positions.

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

Language is included under Title III—General provisions to limit the use of funds for the leasing of oil and natural gas by noncompetitive leasing within the boundaries of the Shawnee National Forest; and to prohibit the use of funds to distribute literature either to promote or oppose legislative proposals on which Congressional action is incomplete.

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

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

Language is included under Title III—General provisions, prohibiting the sale of giant sequoia trees in a manner different from 1995.

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

Language is included under Title III—General provisions, regarding the use of excess funds from contracts with Indian tribes; allowing payments to tribes on the first business day of a fiscal quarter; 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 the Wayne National Forest and for the Shawnee National Forest.

Language is included under Title III—General provisions, limiting the use of funds for enforcing certain timber policies; amending the pilot recreational fee demonstration program for the land management agencies to extend it through 2001; requiring Committee approval prior to using recreational fees for constructing permanent buildings; providing greater flexibility for use of the reforestation trust fund by the Forest Service; and requiring certain actions with respect to the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management project.

Language is included under Title III—General provisions, limiting evictions from certain properties within Sleeping Bear Dunes NL; limiting funds for nominations for Biosphere programs of the United Nations; limiting funds for posting clothing optional signs at Cape Canaveral NS; making reforms in the National Endowment for the Arts; permitting the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities to collect, invest and use private donations;

permitting the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into watershed restoration agreements with outside parties; limiting funds for improvements to Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House without Committee approval; prohibiting the relocation of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars from the Smithsonian Institution to the Ronald Reagan Building; renaming the Auditors West Building in Washington, DC as the Sidney R. Yates Building; permitting an easement in the Chugach National Forest for road construction; placing a moratorium on new and expanded self-determination contracts and self-governance compacts; eliminating the purchaser road credit program while retaining payments to States and providing for program transition; allowing the Senate appointed membership to the National Council for the Arts to be the same as that for the House; providing for the transfer of the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area from the Tennessee Valley Authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to be managed for continued recreation as a part of the national forest system; limiting the use of Forest Service and Interior Department funds for the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project and providing direction for amending management plans for the area; providing additional authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to use the ten percent roads and trails fund for additional purposes; amending the Arts and Artifacts Indemnity Act to increase the statutory limits for insuring international exhibitions; providing for a land transfer to the city of Tulare, CA; and excluding certain lands in Florida from the Coastal Barrier Resources System.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

Pursuant to clause 3 of rule XXI 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 re-

ported, 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 28f(a) of title 30 U.S.C. is amended as follows:

(a) CLAIM MAINTENANCE FEE.—**[**The holder of each unpatented mining claim, mill or tunnel site located pursuant to the Mining Laws of the United States, whether located before or after August 10, 1993 shall pay the Secretary of the Interior, on or before August 31, of each year, for years 1994 through 1998, a claim maintenance fee of $100 per claim. Such claim maintenance fee shall be in lieu of assessment work requirement contained in the Mining Law of 1872 (30 U.S.C. 28–28e) and the related filing requirements contained in section 1744(a) and (c) of title 43.**]** *The holder of each unpatented mining claim, mill or tunnel site, located pursuant to the Mining Laws of the United States, whether located before October, 1 1998 shall pay the Secretary of the Interior, on or before September 1, 1999, a claim fee of $100 per claim site.*

Section 28g of title 30 U.S.C. is amended as follows:

LOCATION FEE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for every unpatented mining claim, mill or tunnel site located after August 10, 1993, and before September 30, **[**1998**]** *1999*, pursuant to the Mining Laws of the United States, the locator shall, at the time the location notice is recorded with the Bureau of Land Management, pay to the Secretary of the Interior a location fee, in addition to the claim maintenance fee required by section 28f of this title, of $25.00 per claim.

Section 315(f) under the heading "Title III—General Provisions" in section 101(c) of Public Law 101–134 is amended as follows:

(f) The authority to collect fees under this section shall commence on October 1, 1995 and end on **[**September 30, 1999**]** *September 30, 2001.* Funds in accounts established shall remain available through **[**September 30, 2002**]** *September 30, 2004.*

Section 5 of the Arts and Artifacts Indemnity Act, subsections (b) through (d) (20 U.S.C. 974), is amended as follows:

(b) MAXIMUM LIMITS OF COVERAGE.—The aggregate of loss or damage covered by indemnity agreements made under this chapter shall not exceed **[**$3,000,000,000**]** *$5,000,000,000* at any one time.

(c) LIMIT FOR SINGLE EXHIBITION.—No indemnity agreement for a single exhibition shall cover loss or damage in excess of **[**$300,000,000**]** *$500,000,000.*

(d) DEDUCTIBLE LIMIT.—If the estimated value of the items covered by an indemnity agreement for a single exhibition is—

(1) $2,000,000 or less, then coverage under this chapter shall extend only to loss or damage in excess of the first $15,000 of loss or damage to items covered;

(2) more than $2,000,000 but less than $10,000,000 then coverage under this chapter shall extend only to loss or damage in excess of the first $25,000 of loss or damage to items covered;

(3) not less than $10,000,000 but less than $125,000,000 then coverage under this chapter shall extend only to loss or damage in excess of the first $50,000 of loss or damage to items covered;

(4) not less than $125,000,000 but less than $200,000,000, then coverage under this chapter shall extend only to loss or damage in excess of the first $100,000 of loss or damage to items covered; [or]

(5) [$200,000,000 or more] *not less than $200,000,000 but less than $300,000,000,* then coverage under this chapter shall extend only to loss or damage in excess of the first $200,000 of loss or damage to items covered;

(6) not less than $300,000,000 but less than $400,000,000, then coverage under this chapter shall extend only to loss or damage in excess of the first $300,000 of loss or damage to items covered; or

(7) $400,000,000 or more, then coverage under this chapter shall extend only to loss or damage in excess of the first $400,000 of loss or damage to items covered.

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	$13,429
Outlays:	
Fiscal year 1999	8,795
Fiscal year 2000	3,500
Fiscal year 2001	768
Fiscal year 2002	315
Fiscal year 2003 and future years	75

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	$973
Fiscal year 1999 outlays resulting therefrom	486

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(l)(2)(b) of rule XI 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:

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(l)(2)(b) of rule XI 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:

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(l)(2)(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLL CALL NO. 1

Date: June 25, 1998.

Measure: Interior Appropriations Bill, FY 1999.

Motion by: Mr. Obey.

Description of motion: To provide funding for the National Endowment for the Arts in the amount of $98,000,000 and reduce funding for Forest Service fire suppression activities by $88,000,000.

Results: Adopted 31 yeas to 27 nays.

Members Voting Yea	*Members Voting Nay*
Mr. Cramer	Mr. Aderholt
Ms. DeLauro	Mr. Bonilla
Mr. Dicks	Mr. Callahan
Mr. Dixon	Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Edwards	Mr. Dickey
Mr. Fazio	Mr. Hobson
Mr. Forbes	Mr. Istook
Mr. Frelinghuysen	Mr. Kingston
Mr. Hefner	Mr. Knollenberg
Mr. Hoyer	Mr. Latham
Ms. Kaptur	Mr. Lewis
Mr. Kolbe	Mr. Livingston
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Miller
Mrs. Meek	Mr. Nethercutt
Mr. Mollohan	Mr. Neumann
Mr. Moran	Mrs. Northup
Mr. Murtha	Mr. Packard
Mr. Obey	Mr. Parker
Mr. Olver	Mr. Regula
Mr. Pastor	Mr. Rogers
Ms. Pelosi	Mr. Skeen
Mr. Porter	Mr. Taylor
Mr. Price	Mr. Tiahrt
Mr. Sabo	Mr. Wamp
Mr. Serrano	Mr. Wicker
Mr. Skaggs	Mr. Wolf
Mr. Stokes	Mr. Young
Mr. Torres	
Mr. Visclosky	
Mr. Walsh	
Mr. Yates	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1998 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1999 — 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 1998	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1999	Fiscal year 1999 estimate compared with, fiscal year 1998
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
FEDERAL FUNDS			
Department of the Interior			
Bureau of Land Management:			
Operation and maintenance of quarters	260,000	260,000	.....
Recreation fee collection	785,000	900,000	+115,000
Forest ecosystems health and recovery	8,445,000	8,621,000	+176,000
Expenses, road maintenance deposits	1,500,000	1,500,000	.....
Recreation fee demonstration	2,000,000	2,500,000	+500,000
Timber sales pipeline restoration	5,010,000	4,083,000	-927,000
Calista property account	5,000,000	.....	-5,000,000
Payments to Oklahoma, in lieu of taxes on Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribal lands	5,000	5,000	.....
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, payments to Coos Bay and Douglas Counties, Oreg., in lieu of taxes	537,000	.....	-537,000
Payments to States (proceeds of sales)	518,000	440,000	-78,000
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands withing grazing districts	1,479,000	1,479,000	.....
Payment to counties, national grasslands	573,000	573,000	.....
Payments to Western Oregon counties	67,492,000	.....	-67,492,000
Payments to timber counties	.....	71,281,000	+71,281,000
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands outside grazing districts	965,000	970,000	+5,000

Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands withing grazing districts, miscellaneous	8,000	8,000	.....
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:			
Natural resource damage assessment and restoration fund	35,924,000	19,378,000	-16,546,000
Rhinoceros and tiger conservation fund	450,000	.....	-450,000
Migratory bird conservation account	39,550,000	39,550,000	.....
North American wetlands conservation fund	.....	1,000	+1,000
Cooperative endangered species conservation fund	27,250,000	26,650,000	-600,000
National Wildlife Refuge Fund	9,559,000	9,778,000	+219,000
Operation and maintenance of quarters	1,944,000	1,989,000	+45,000
Federal aid in wildlife restoration	189,270,000	199,000,000	+9,730,000
Proceeds from sales, water resources development projects	150,000	150,000	.....
Recreational fee demonstration program	3,300,000	3,400,000	+100,000
Multinational species conservation fund	.....	51,000	+51,000
Lahontan Valley and Pyramid Lake Fish and Wildlife Fund	44,000	104,000	+60,000
National Park Service:			
Land acquisition (contract authority)	30,000,000	30,000,000	.....
Operation and maintenance of quarters	15,785,000	16,101,000	+316,000
Fee collection support, national park system	1,425,000	1,425,000	.....
Educational expenses, children of employees, Yellowstong National Park	850,000	850,000	.....
Payment for tax losses on land acquired for Grand Teton National Park	30,000	30,000	.....
Concessions improvement	24,100,000	24,100,000	.....
Delaware Water Gap NRA, Route 209 operations	70,000	70,000	.....
Glacier Bay NP&P, resource protection	270,000	270,000	.....
National Park Renewal Fund	132,500,000	136,500,000	+4,000,000
Park concessions franchise fees	.....	25,400,000	+25,400,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1998 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1999 — PERMANENT AUTHORITY—Continued

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1998 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1999 (3)	Fiscal year 1999 estimate compared with, fiscal year 1998 (4)
United States Geological Survey:			
Operation and maintenance of quarters	28,000	28,000	.....
Operation and maintenance of quarters (formerly National Biological Service)	64,000	64,000	.....
Minerals Management Service:			
Mineral leasing and associated payments	586,327,000	606,581,000	+20,254,000
Payments to States, National Forest Fund	3,233,000	3,311,000	+78,000
Leases of lands acquired for flood control, navigation, and allied purposes	726,000	756,000	+30,000
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement:			
Abandoned mine reclamation fund	36,000,000	70,000,000	+34,000,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs:			
White Earth Settlement Fund	7,000,000	5,000,000	-2,000,000
Operation and maintenance of quarters	6,000,000	6,000,000	.....
Claims and treaty obligations	41,000	41,000	.....
Operation and maintenance, Indian irrigation systems	22,840,000	23,269,000	+429,000
Power systems, Indian irrigation projects	46,200,000	46,126,000	-74,000
Alaska resupply program	3,000,000	3,000,000	.....
Indian loan guaranty and insurance liquidating account	11,000,000	1,000,000	-10,000,000
Indian arts and crafts fund	50,000	50,000	.....
Office of Insular Affairs:			
Compact of Free Association	127,470,000	122,014,000	-5,456,000
Payments to the U.S. Territories, fiscal assistance	89,000,000	98,349,000	+9,349,000

Departmental Management:			
Everglades restoration	.....	1,000,000	+1,000,000
Office of Special Trustee for American Indians:			
Cochiti wetfields solution	278,000	282,000	+4,000
Tribal economic recovery plan	23,000,000	23,000,000	.....
Payment to tribe, Lower Brule trust fund	39,300,000	.....	-39,300,000
Total, Department of the Interior	1,608,605,000	1,637,288,000	+28,683,000
Department of Agriculture			
Forest Service:			
Operations and maintenance of quarters	8,181,000	8,000,000	-181,000
Expenses, brush disposal	23,340,000	25,856,000	+2,516,000
Licensee programs (Smokey Bear-Woodsy Owl)	121,000	121,000	.....
Restoration of forest lands and improvements	600,000	600,000	.....
Timber purchaser roads constructed by Forest Service	6,388,000	6,610,000	+222,000
Timber salvage sales	150,632,000	140,883,000	-9,749,000
Midewin national tallgrass prairie rental fees	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....
Recreation fee collection costs	1,800,000	1,100,000	-700,000
Recreation fee demonstration program	17,979,000	20,000,000	+2,021,000
Timber sales pipeline restoration fund	.....	6,000,000	+6,000,000
Receipts for roads and trails	50,052,000	28,342,000	-21,710,000
Midewin national tallgrass restoration fund	5,000	100,000	+95,000
Payment to Minnesota (Cook, Lake, and St. Louis counties)	1,267,000	1,267,000	.....
Payments to counties, National Grasslands	6,093,000	6,055,000	-38,000
Payments to States, National Forest Fund (25 percent fund)	103,123,000	134,814,000	+31,691,000
Payments to States, northern spotted owl guarantee	129,894,000	124,767,000	-5,127,000
Total, Forest Service	500,475,000	505,515,000	+5,040,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1998 AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1999 — PERMANENT AUTHORITY—Continued

Agency and item (1)	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1998 (2)	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1999 (3)	Fiscal year 1999 estimate compared with, fiscal year 1998 (4)
Department of Health and Human Services			
Indian Health Services:			
Indian health facilities	4,700,000	4,700,000	.....
Total, Federal Funds	2,113,780,000	2,147,503,000	+33,723,000
TRUST FUNDS			
Department of the Interior			
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:			
Sport fish restoration	305,798,000	291,916,000	-13,882,000
Contributed funds	3,000,000	3,000,000	.....
African Elephant Conservation Fund	1,001,000	.....	-1,001,000
National Park Service:			
Donations	18,400,000	13,200,000	-5,200,000
Preservation, birthplace of Abraham Lincoln	8,000	8,000	.....
United States Geological Survey:			
Contributed funds	420,000	.....	-420,000
Donations and contributed funds (formerly National Biological Service)	250,000	250,000	.....
Office of Special Trustee for American Indians:			
Cooperative fund (Papago)	1,032,000	781,000	-251,000
Indian tribal funds	356,577,000	347,499,000	-9,078,000
Funds contributed for the advancement of the Indian race	30,000	31,000	+1,000
Northern Cheyenne	6,656,000	1,168,000	-5,488,000

Bequest of George C. Edgeter	10,000	10,000	.....
Crow Creek settlement	1,500,000	1,400,000	-100,000
Navajo Rehabilitation Trust Fund	130,000	132,000	+2,000
Total, Department of the Interior	694,812,000	659,395,000	-35,417,000
Department of Agriculture - Forest Service			
Forest Service:			
Reforestation trust fund	30,000,000	30,000,000	.....
Cooperative work trust fund	231,885,000	220,046,000	-11,839,000
Total, Forest Service	261,885,000	250,046,000	-11,839,000
Other Independent Agencies			
Smithsonian Institution:			
Canal Zone biological area fund	280,000	300,000	+20,000
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities:			
Gifts and donations (Arts)	950,000	900,000	-50,000
Gifts and donations (Humanities)	100,000	100,000	.....
Institute of Museum Services:			
Gifts and donations	5,000	5,000	.....
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation:			
Donations	5,000	5,000	.....
Total, other independent agencies	1,340,000	1,310,000	-30,000
Total, Trust Funds	958,037,000	910,751,000	-47,286,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1998 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1999

Agency and item (1)	Appropriated, 1998 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget estimates, 1999 (3)	Recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with appropriated, 1998 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1999 (6)
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Bureau of Land Management					
Management of lands and resources	582,082,000	660,310,000	596,425,000	+14,343,000	-63,885,000
Wildland fire management	280,103,000	298,353,000	286,895,000	+6,792,000	-11,458,000
Central hazardous materials fund	12,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	-2,000,000	.....
Construction	5,091,000	4,175,000	6,975,000	+1,884,000	+2,800,000
Payments in lieu of taxes	120,000,000	120,000,000	120,000,000	.....	.....
Land acquisition	11,200,000	15,000,000	10,000,000	-1,200,000	-5,000,000
Oregon and California grant lands	98,906,000	98,966,000	98,407,000	-499,000	-559,000
Range improvements (indefinite)	9,113,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	+887,000	.....
Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures (indefinite)	8,706,000	8,055,000	8,055,000	-651,000	.....
Miscellaneous trust funds (indefinite)	8,800,000	8,800,000	8,800,000	.....	.....
Total, Bureau of Land Management	1,136,001,000	1,233,659,000	1,155,557,000	+19,556,000	-78,102,000
United States Fish and Wildlife Service					
Resource management	594,592,000	675,828,000	607,106,000	+12,514,000	-68,722,000
Construction	76,636,000	37,000,000	66,100,000	-10,536,000	+29,100,000
Land acquisition	62,632,000	60,500,000	30,000,000	-32,632,000	-30,500,000
Cooperative endangered species conservation fund	14,000,000	17,000,000	15,000,000	+1,000,000	-2,000,000
National wildlife refuge fund	10,779,000	10,000,000	10,779,000	.....	+779,000
North American wetlands conservation fund	11,700,000	14,700,000	12,700,000	+1,000,000	-2,000,000
Wildlife conservation and appreciation fund	800,000	800,000	800,000	.....	.....

Multinational species conservation fund	1,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	+1,000,000	.....
Total, United States Fish and Wildlife Service	772,539,000	818,228,000	744,885,000	-27,654,000	-73,343,000
National Park Service					
Operation of the national park system	1,234,004,000	1,320,828,000	1,333,328,000	+99,324,000	+12,500,000
National recreation and preservation	44,259,000	46,575,000	41,939,000	-2,320,000	-4,636,000
Historic preservation fund	40,812,000	100,612,000	40,812,000	.....	-59,800,000
Construction	222,769,000	175,000,000	149,000,000	-73,769,000	-26,000,000
Land and water conservation fund (rescission of contract authority)	-30,000,000	-30,000,000	-30,000,000	.....	.....
Land acquisition and state assistance	143,290,000	138,087,000	69,000,000	-74,290,000	-69,087,000
Urban park and recreation fund	.....	2,000,000	.....	.....	-2,000,000
Total, National Park Service (net)	1,655,134,000	1,753,102,000	1,604,079,000	-51,055,000	-149,023,000
United States Geological Survey					
Surveys, investigations, and research	760,358,000	806,883,000	774,838,000	+14,480,000	-32,045,000
Minerals Management Service					
Royalty and offshore minerals management	144,196,000	222,402,000	216,402,000	+72,206,000	-6,000,000
Additions to receipts	.....	-100,000,000	-100,000,000	-100,000,000	.....
Oil spill research	6,118,000	6,118,000	6,118,000	.....	.....
Total, Minerals Management Service	150,314,000	128,520,000	122,520,000	-27,794,000	-6,000,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1998 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1999—Continued

Agency and item (1)	Appropriated, 1998 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget estimates, 1999 (3)	Recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with appropriated, 1998 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1999 (6)
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement					
Regulation and technology	94,937,000	93,265,000	93,074,000	-1,863,000	-191,000
Receipts from performance bond forfeitures (indefinite)	500,000	275,000	275,000	-225,000	.....
Subtotal	95,437,000	93,540,000	93,349,000	-2,088,000	-191,000
Abandoned mine reclamation fund (definite, trust fund)	177,624,000	183,416,000	185,416,000	+7,792,000	+2,000,000
(By transfer)	(3,163,000)	.....	.....	(-3,163,000)	.....
Total, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	273,061,000	276,956,000	278,765,000	+5,704,000	+1,809,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs					
Operation of Indian programs	1,529,638,000	1,638,681,000	1,558,425,000	+28,787,000	-80,256,000
Construction	125,279,000	152,054,000	121,695,000	-3,584,000	-30,359,000
Indian land and water claim settlements and miscellaneous payments to Indians	43,352,000	38,396,000	28,396,000	-14,956,000	-10,000,000
Indian guaranteed loan program account	5,000,000	5,005,000	5,001,000	+1,000	-4,000
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(34,615,000)	(59,682,000)	(59,682,000)	(+25,067,000)	.....
Indian land consolidation pilot	.....	10,000,000	.....	.....	-10,000,000
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs	1,703,269,000	1,844,136,000	1,713,517,000	+10,248,000	-130,619,000

Departmental Offices					
Insular Affairs:					
Assistance to Territories	39,794,000	38,555,000	38,455,000	-1,339,000	-100,000
Northern Marianas Islands Covenant	27,720,000	27,720,000	27,720,000	.....	.....
Subtotal, Assistance to Territories	67,514,000	66,275,000	66,175,000	-1,339,000	-100,000
Compact of Free Association	8,545,000	8,445,000	8,545,000	.....	+100,000
Mandatory payments	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	.....	.....
Subtotal, Compact of Free Association	20,545,000	20,445,000	20,545,000	.....	+100,000
Total, Insular Affairs	88,059,000	86,720,000	86,720,000	-1,339,000	.....
Departmental management	58,286,000	60,871,000	58,286,000	.....	-2,585,000
Office of the Solicitor	35,443,000	37,304,000	37,304,000	+1,861,000	.....
Office of Inspector General	24,500,000	25,684,000	24,499,000	-1,000	-1,185,000
National Indian Gaming Commission	1,000,000	.....	.....	-1,000,000	.....
Office of Special Trustee for American Indians	38,557,000	42,000,000	39,499,000	+942,000	-2,501,000
Natural resource damage assessment fund	4,228,000	8,100,000	4,492,000	+264,000	-3,608,000
Total, Departmental Offices	250,073,000	260,679,000	250,800,000	+727,000	-9,879,000
Total, title I, Department of the Interior:					
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	6,700,749,000	7,122,163,000	6,644,961,000	-55,788,000	-477,202,000
Appropriations	(6,730,749,000)	(7,152,163,000)	(6,674,961,000)	(-55,788,000)	(-477,202,000)
Rescission	(-30,000,000)	(-30,000,000)	(-30,000,000)	.....	.....
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(34,615,000)	(59,682,000)	(59,682,000)	(+25,067,000)	.....
(By transfer)	(3,163,000)	.....	.....	(-3,163,000)	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1998 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1999—Continued

Agency and item (1)	Appropriated, 1998 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget estimates, 1999 (3)	Recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with appropriated, 1998 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1999 (6)
TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Forest Service					
Forest and rangeland research	187,796,000	198,122,000	197,444,000	+9,648,000	-678,000
State and private forestry	209,178,000	162,900,000	156,167,000	-53,011,000	-6,733,000
National forest system	1,357,744,000	1,417,708,000	1,298,421,000	-59,323,000	-119,287,000
Wildland fire management	586,559,000	554,437,000	564,737,000	-21,822,000	+10,300,000
Emergency appropriations	.....	102,000,000	.....	.....	-102,000,000
Reconstruction and construction	166,015,000	160,914,000	271,444,000	+105,429,000	+110,530,000
Land acquisition	52,976,000	56,057,000	30,000,000	-22,976,000	-26,057,000
Acquisition of lands for national forests special acts	1,069,000	1,069,000	1,069,000	.....	.....
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges (indefinite)	210,000	210,000	210,000	.....	.....
Range betterment fund (indefinite)	3,811,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	-511,000	.....
Gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research	92,000	92,000	92,000	.....	.....
Midewin national tallgrass prairie restoration fund	100,000	.....	.....	-100,000	.....
Total, Forest Service	2,565,550,000	2,656,809,000	2,522,884,000	-42,666,000	-133,925,000

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY					
Clean coal technology:					
Rescission	-101,000,000	.....	.....	+101,000,000	.....
Deferral	.....	-40,000,000	.....	.....	+40,000,000
Subtotal	-101,000,000	-40,000,000	.....	+101,000,000	+40,000,000
Fossil energy research and development	362,403,000	383,408,000	320,558,000	-41,845,000	-62,850,000
Alternative fuels production (indefinite)	-1,500,000	-1,300,000	-1,300,000	+200,000	.....
Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves	107,000,000	22,500,000	14,000,000	-93,000,000	-8,500,000
Energy conservation	611,723,000	808,500,000	630,250,000	+18,527,000	-178,250,000
Economic regulation	2,725,000	1,801,000	1,801,000	-924,000	.....
Strategic petroleum reserve	207,500,000	160,120,000	160,120,000	-47,380,000	.....
(By transfer)	(207,500,000)	.....	.....	(-207,500,000)	.....
Energy Information Administration	66,800,000	70,500,000	68,000,000	+1,200,000	-2,500,000
Elk Hills school lands fund	.....	36,000,000	.....	.....	-36,000,000
Total, Department of Energy:					
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	1,255,651,000	1,441,529,000	1,193,429,000	-62,222,000	-248,100,000
Appropriations	(1,356,651,000)	(1,481,529,000)	(1,193,429,000)	(-163,222,000)	(-288,100,000)
Rescission	(-101,000,000)	.....	.....	(+101,000,000)	.....
Deferral	.....	(-40,000,000)	.....	.....	(+40,000,000)
(By transfer)	(207,500,000)	.....	.....	(-207,500,000)	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1998 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1999—Continued

Agency and item (1)	Appropriated, 1998 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget estimates, 1999 (3)	Recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with appropriated, 1998 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1999 (6)
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
Indian Health Service					
Indian health services	1,841,174,000	1,843,873,000	1,932,953,000	+91,779,000	+89,080,000
Indian health facilities	257,538,000	274,476,000	313,175,000	+55,637,000	+38,699,000
Total, Indian Health Service	2,098,712,000	2,118,349,000	2,246,128,000	+147,416,000	+127,779,000
OTHER RELATED AGENCIES					
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation					
Salaries and expenses	15,000,000	15,000,000	13,000,000	-2,000,000	-2,000,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development					
Payment to the Institute	4,250,000	3,188,000	.....	-4,250,000	-3,188,000
Smithsonian Institution					
Salaries and expenses	333,408,000	357,300,000	346,449,000	+13,041,000	-10,851,000
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park	3,850,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	+650,000	.....
Repair and restoration of buildings	32,000,000	40,000,000	44,500,000	+12,500,000	+4,500,000
Construction	33,000,000	18,000,000	2,000,000	-31,000,000	-16,000,000
Total, Smithsonian Institution	402,258,000	419,800,000	397,449,000	-4,809,000	-22,351,000

National Gallery of Art					
Salaries and expenses	55,837,000	57,938,000	57,938,000	+2,101,000	.....
Repair, restoration and renovation of buildings	6,192,000	6,311,000	6,311,000	+119,000	.....
Total, National Gallery of Art	62,029,000	64,249,000	64,249,000	+2,220,000	.....
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts					
Operations and maintenance	11,375,000	13,000,000	12,187,000	+812,000	-813,000
Construction	9,000,000	20,000,000	9,000,000	.....	-11,000,000
Total, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	20,375,000	33,000,000	21,187,000	+812,000	-11,813,000
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars					
Salaries and expenses	5,840,000	6,040,000	5,840,000	.....	-200,000
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities					
National Endowment for the Arts					
Grants and administration	81,240,000	120,500,000	81,240,000	.....	-39,260,000
Matching grants	16,760,000	15,500,000	16,760,000	.....	+1,260,000
Total, National Endowment for the Arts	98,000,000	136,000,000	98,000,000	.....	-38,000,000
National Endowment for the Humanities					
Grants and administration	96,800,000	122,000,000	96,800,000	.....	-25,200,000
Matching grants	13,900,000	14,000,000	13,900,000	.....	-100,000
Total, National Endowment for the Humanities	110,700,000	136,000,000	110,700,000	.....	-25,300,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1998 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1999—Continued

Agency and item (1)	Appropriated, 1998 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget estimates, 1999 (3)	Recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with appropriated, 1998 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1999 (6)
Institute of Museum and Library Services/ Office of Museum Services					
Grants and administration	23,280,000	26,000,000	23,405,000	+125,000	-2,595,000
Total, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	231,980,000	298,000,000	232,105,000	+125,000	-65,895,000
Commission of Fine Arts					
Salaries and expenses	907,000	898,000	898,000	-9,000	.....
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs					
Grants	7,000,000	7,500,000	7,000,000	.....	-500,000
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation					
Salaries and expenses	2,745,000	3,000,000	2,800,000	+55,000	-200,000
National Capital Planning Commission					
Salaries and expenses	5,740,000	6,212,000	5,954,000	+214,000	-258,000
United States Holocaust Memorial Council					
Holocaust Memorial Council	31,707,000	32,607,000	31,707,000	.....	-900,000
Presidio Trust					
Presidio trust fund	.....	39,913,000	39,913,000	+39,913,000	.....

Total, title II, related agencies:					
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	6,709,744,000	7,146,094,000	6,784,543,000	+74,799,000	-361,551,000
Appropriations	(6,810,744,000)	(7,084,094,000)	(6,784,543,000)	(-26,201,000)	(-299,551,000)
Emergency appropriations	.....	(102,000,000)	.....	.....	(-102,000,000)
Rescission	(-101,000,000)	.....	.....	(+101,000,000)	.....
Deferral	.....	(-40,000,000)	.....	.....	(+40,000,000)
(By transfer)	(207,500,000)	.....	.....	(-207,500,000)	.....
TITLE V - PRIORITY FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITIONS AND EXCHANGES					
Priority land acquisitions and exchanges	699,000,000	.....	.....	-699,000,000	.....
Grand total:					
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	14,109,493,000	14,268,257,000	13,429,504,000	-679,989,000	-838,753,000
Appropriations	(14,240,493,000)	(14,236,257,000)	(13,459,504,000)	(-780,989,000)	(-776,753,000)
Emergency appropriations	.....	(102,000,000)	.....	.....	(-102,000,000)
Rescissions	(-131,000,000)	(-30,000,000)	(-30,000,000)	(+101,000,000)	.....
Deferral	.....	(-40,000,000)	.....	.....	(+40,000,000)
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(34,615,000)	(59,682,000)	(59,682,000)	(+25,067,000)	.....
(By transfer)	(210,663,000)	.....	.....	(-210,663,000)	.....
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Bureau of Land Management	1,136,001,000	1,233,659,000	1,155,557,000	+19,556,000	-78,102,000
United States Fish and Wildlife Service	772,539,000	818,228,000	744,885,000	-27,654,000	-73,343,000
National Park Service	1,655,134,000	1,753,102,000	1,604,079,000	-51,055,000	-149,023,000
United States Geological Survey	760,358,000	806,883,000	774,838,000	+14,480,000	-32,045,000
Minerals Management Service	150,314,000	128,520,000	122,520,000	-27,794,000	-6,000,000
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	273,061,000	276,956,000	278,765,000	+5,704,000	+1,809,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1998 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1999—Continued

Agency and item (1)	Appropriated, 1998 (enacted to date) (2)	Budget estimates, 1999 (3)	Recommended in bill (4)	Bill compared with appropriated, 1998 (5)	Bill compared with budget estimates, 1999 (6)
Bureau of Indian Affairs	1,703,269,000	1,844,136,000	1,713,517,000	+10,248,000	-130,619,000
Departmental Offices	250,073,000	260,679,000	250,800,000	+727,000	-9,879,000
Total, Title I - Department of the Interior	6,700,749,000	7,122,163,000	6,644,961,000	-55,788,000	-477,202,000
TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES					
Forest Service	2,565,550,000	2,656,809,000	2,522,884,000	-42,666,000	-133,925,000
Department of Energy	1,255,651,000	1,441,529,000	1,193,429,000	-62,222,000	-248,100,000
Indian Health Service	2,098,712,000	2,118,349,000	2,246,128,000	+147,416,000	+127,779,000
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	15,000,000	15,000,000	13,000,000	-2,000,000	-2,000,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	4,250,000	3,188,000	.....	-4,250,000	-3,188,000
Smithsonian Institution	402,258,000	419,800,000	397,449,000	-4,809,000	-22,351,000
National Gallery of Art	62,029,000	64,249,000	64,249,000	+2,220,000	.....
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	20,375,000	33,000,000	21,187,000	+812,000	-11,813,000
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	5,840,000	6,040,000	5,840,000	.....	-200,000
National Endowment for the Arts	98,000,000	136,000,000	98,000,000	.....	-38,000,000
National Endowment for the Humanities	110,700,000	136,000,000	110,700,000	.....	-25,300,000
Institute of Museum and Library Services	23,280,000	26,000,000	23,405,000	+125,000	-2,595,000
Commission of Fine Arts	907,000	898,000	898,000	-9,000	.....
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs	7,000,000	7,500,000	7,000,000	.....	-500,000
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	2,745,000	3,000,000	2,800,000	+55,000	-200,000
National Capital Planning Commission	5,740,000	6,212,000	5,954,000	+214,000	-258,000
Holocaust Memorial Council	31,707,000	32,607,000	31,707,000	.....	-900,000

Presidio Trust	.....	39,913,000	39,913,000	+39,913,000	.....
Total, Title II - Related Agencies	6,709,744,000	7,146,094,000	6,784,543,000	+74,799,000	-361,551,000
TITLE V - PRIORITY FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITIONS AND EXCHANGES					
Priority land acquisitions and exchanges	699,000,000	.....	.....	-699,000,000	.....
Grand total	14,109,493,000	14,268,257,000	13,429,504,000	-679,989,000	-838,753,000

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF HON. DAVID R. OBEY

Although the bill reported by the Committee is an improvement compared with the recommendations of the Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee, there is still much to be done to make this measure acceptable.

The most notable change made by the Committee is the inclusion of $98 million, the 1998 level, for the National Endowment for the Arts. This year, supporters of the NEA were repeatedly told they would be given a chance for an up-or-down vote on the agency during House Floor consideration. The action of the Committee should not change a potential House vote on the NEA. If the Committee had reported a bill without NEA funding, the rule would have had to make an amendment in order to honor the commitment for a Floor vote. Since the bill already includes the funding, all that is required now is for the rule to protect the NEA funding from points of order. This will permit an amendment to strike NEA funding, which will allow proponents and opponents alike the chance to debate and vote on the merits. Failure to protect recommended NEA funding from potential points of order will be a most serious breach of the implied promise of the Republican leadership to allow a House vote this year on funding for the National Endowment for the Arts.

Unfortunately, the bill still contains several objectionable riders and does not provide sufficient funding for a number of worthwhile initiatives:

• Only approximately one-half of the requested $270 million for land acquisition projects derived from the land and water conservation fund has been provided. Compounding the shortfall, the undesignated amounts remaining from the one-time special LWCF funding increase provided last year still have not been made available to the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service for individual projects. Contrary to the underlying assumptions last year when that funding was appropriated, it appears the bill managers are trying to get two years of credit for the one-time add-on. In addition, the non-release of the extra funds apparently is at least partially behind the drastic cuts in this year's LWCF funding. Supporters of projects denied funding or receiving less than desired amounts are being comforted with the possibility of receiving some of the additional 1998 funds. Paradoxically, while the Committee has provided only $69 million of the $128.6 million requested for National Park Service land acquisition projects, it has provided $15 million, or nearly 22 percent of the total, for one project. That project is the Chattahoochee River National Recreational Area in Georgia. While the budget request included $1 million for the Chattahoochee project, those funds ranked 26th in the Park Service's priority list. Put another way, all but $8.6 million of the Park Service's request was considered a higher priority. Furthermore, else-

where in this report the Committee makes a commitment to using $10 million of last year's one-time add-on for this same project! It appears the project's boundaries will have to be expanded to accommodate the additional $10 million. According to NPS budget justification documents, $15 million would complete existing known requirements within the current boundaries. It should also be noted that the average cost per acre for the $15 million is $42,600. It was stated during Committee action on this bill that the primary reason for including the funding is to protect local drinking water sources. While this may be a worthwhile project, one must question whether it deserves so much additional funding when other, truly national projects receive little or nothing.

Many other funding levels in the bill are woefully inadequate. The Department of the Interior in total receives $55 million less than last year. Virtually none of the Administration's Clean Water Action Plan and Climate Change Technology Initiative was funded. The Millennium project, designed to protect and preserve priceless national cultural and historical items, received no funding. The Department of Energy's weatherization program also is funded below the 1998 amount.

Yet another agency in the bill funded below the 1998 level is the U.S. Forest Service. In the past, this bill has been a vehicle for highly contentious debates about the manner in which the U.S. Forest Service conducts its operations in terms of roads policy, timber harvesting and habitat protection. Unfortunately, these debates are often framed around the situation in large national forests in the western United States. As a result, for many years the national debate has almost solely focused on activities in those western forests, and the funds allocated to the Forest Service have to a great extent followed that focus.

This represents a real problem for national forests in the eastern United States. These forests are fundamentally different from those in the west and often have a different perspective on key issues. Western forests are "public domain forests" that were established by setting aside federal land with forest resources to be protected and managed—they did not need extensive rehabilitation for the most part. The story was much different in the east.

The eastern forests are "acquired forests," established with whatever private land could be purchased, often tax-delinquent land that had already been stripped of trees. The story of the establishment of these national forests is a story of resuscitating land nobody wanted and restoring its natural beauty and value.

One of the two Forest Service Regions that includes these forests is the Eastern Region, or Region 9. Region 9 covers a geographic area that includes 43% of the entire population of the United States, and while the national forests only cover 6% of the area, they represent 50% of the public lands in the region. These islands of green are vital environmental resources, economic factors, and recreational areas. However, if we don't start paying more attention to their needs, they will no longer be able to fulfill these roles and the result of a near-century of hard work will be lost.

Despite the fact that Region 9's forests provide essential timber for local industries, despite the fact that they are struggling to preserve wildlife habitat, and despite the fact that they face backlogs

in maintenance of recreational facilities, the budget for the Eastern Region received a cut over FY 1994 to FY 1997 that was double the cut the Forest Service received nationally on a percentage basis.

In FY 1998, the Southern Region has 41% of the nation's forest plans that were able to proceed with revisions—a process that is vital to ensuring that a national forest is acting in its own best interest and in the best interests of its many users. Without sustained adequate funding, these efforts can stall and break the continuity in a process that often depends on the momentum of the process and familiarity between the parties. In important tasks such as species conservation and habitat restoration, much of the success in these forests has been a result of the forests' ability to work cooperatively with their public and private neighbors to meet their goals—the loss of adequate planning funding strikes at the heart of the ability of the forest to work cooperatively and avoid the confrontations we have seen in the west.

The need in the Southern Region was clear, yet the Forest Service spent 38% of its funding for revisions of forest plans in regions that could not legally proceed with plan revisions. We have worked so hard over the years to establish these forests—we should not let all that work go to waste.

Without adequate funding, eastern forests will be unable to properly manage themselves. Recreation facilities will deteriorate, forest health will suffer, and responsible timber harvesting will not be possible. The missions of the forests will go unfulfilled, and as the forests attempt to do at least part of their job at the expense of other roles, the confrontations we have seen that have paralyzed the western forests will move east.

This bill does not prescribe how the Forest Service divides its resources between regions. Although budgeting for the forest system is difficult, I believe that the Forest Service should take the needs of acquired forests and the Eastern and Southern regions under more consideration in allocating the funds that we are providing in this bill. While public attention and political heat is generated by confrontations over policy in public domain forests out west, we are going to face more complex problems in the acquired forests back east if the Forest Service continues to neglect this part of the National Forest system.

WHY IS THE FEDERAL BUDGET BALANCED?

Fiscal Year 1998 will mark the first balanced budget in 29 years. On May 5, 1998 the Congressional Budget Office revised its surplus estimate once again predicting that the 1998 surplus will be between *$43 billion and $63 billion*. The OMB's Mid-Session Review issued on May 26, 1998 predicts a 1998 surplus of *$39 billion*. This is a remarkable turnabout given that as recently as FY 1992, the federal deficit was $290 billion. This surplus—

is the culmination of six years in a row of successively improved fiscal balances, the longest such period of improvement in history;

will cause the debt burden to shrink for the fourth year in a row (i.e., debt held by the public as a share of GDP); and

will cause mandatory net interest payments to start shrinking as a share of the budget and as a share of the economy—leaving more room in the budget for productive activities.

Soon after these new surplus projections were released, the Majority Party issued a flurry of press releases making the claim that so-called "Balanced Budget" legislation and other bills enacted by Congress last year are responsible for this turnabout. Such claims are simply not credible. Just as it took years of fiscal imprudence in the 1980s' and early 1990's to build up a $290 billion deficit by 1992, it took years of adhering to disciplined and responsible fiscal and monetary policies since 1992 to dig out of this deficit position.

WHAT CAUSED THE 1998 SURPLUS?—CBO'S EXPLANATION

So what are the precise reasons for this dramatic turnaround since President Bush left office with a $290 billion deficit? The CBO has issued data that answers this question objectively and decisively.

According to the CBO data, the remarkable fiscal turnabout has been due to three primary factors:

An improved economy with six years of sustained growth;

Legislation passed by the 103rd Democratic Congress in 1993 and 1994; and

A slower rise in the cost of medical care (e.g., Medicare/Medicaid) than projected.

Conspicuously absent from CBO's analysis of reasons for the 1998 surplus is the fiscal effect of laws enacted by Republican congresses between 1995 and the present date. The reason for this is that the CBO actually totes up legislation enacted in the period that Republicans have been in control of Congress as raising the deficit by more than it cut in 1998. The sum total of laws passed by the 104th and 105th Republican congresses will cost the Treasury roughly $11,000,000,000 more in FY 1998 than they saved.

In January 1993 when President Clinton took office, CBO made the alarming prediction that the federal deficit for the next five years would go through the roof—to $357 billion by fiscal 1998. This was despite the fact that the economy was expected to improve over that five-year timeframe. Since then, we have been able to wipe out this $357 billion deficit and build a surplus of $43 billion—a net change of $400 billion.

The CBO attributes this astounding turnaround to the following major reasons:

Major reasons for the FY 1998 surplus

[In billions of dollars]

	CBO estimate
Projected FY 1998 Deficit (Jan. 1993 CBO forecast)	357
Major Factors for Fiscal Change Since 1992:	
Improved economy (revenues higher/entitlement costs lower than 1993 forecast (min)	−210
Democratic Congress (budgetary effect of legislation passed in 1993 & 1994)	141
Health care costs (lower cost increases for Medicare/other health care programs than 1993 forecast	−60
Total Deficit Reduction	−411

	CBO estimate
Republican Congresses (budgetary effect of legislation passed 1995–present)	+11
Total Fiscal Change	−400

Despite claims to the contrary, CBO data show that the combined fiscal effect of the laws enacted by the 104th and 105th Republican Congresses is to add $11,000,000,000 more to the deficit than it cut in Fiscal Year 1998.

Clearly the CBO numbers confirm that the major credit for creating the 1998 surplus must go to actions of the 103rd Democratic Congress, which not only produced real net savings of $141 billion, but created the conditions necessary to adopt pro-growth monetary policies that have been very successful. The centerpiece of this effort, the deficit reduction bill passed in 1993, was described as follows by Federal Reserve Chairman Greenspan:

> There's no question that the impact of bringing the deficit down [through the 1993 budget bill] set in place a series of events—a virtuous cycle, if I may put it that way—which has led us to where we are. (In testimony before the House Budget Committee, March 4, 1998.)

The facts show that the 1998 budget is balanced despite Republican legislative efforts, not because of them.

DAVE OBEY.

○