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SENATE

{ REPORT
105-227

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999

JUNE 26, 1998.—Ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2237]

The Committee on Appropriations reports the bill (S. 2237) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes, reports favorably thereon and recommends that the bill do pass.

Amounts in new budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1999

Estimates considered by Senate	\$14,268,257,000
Below the budget estimate, 1999	610,551,000
Below appropriations, 1998 (including emergencies)	451,787,000

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SUMMARY OF BILL

For this bill, estimates totaling \$13,657,606,000 in new obligational authority were considered by the Committee for the programs and activities of the agencies and bureaus of the Department of the Interior, except the Bureau of Reclamation, and the following related agencies:

- Department of Agriculture:
 - Forest Service.
- Department of Energy:
 - Clean coal technology.
 - Fossil energy.
 - Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves.
 - Elk Hills School lands fund.
 - Conservation (except energy storage systems).
 - Economic regulation.
 - Strategic petroleum reserve.
 - SPR petroleum account.
 - Energy Information Administration.
- Department of Health and Human Services:
 - Indian Health Service.
- Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation.
- Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development.
- Smithsonian Institution.
- National Gallery of Art.
- John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.
- Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.
- National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities:
 - National Endowment for the Arts.
 - National Endowment for the Humanities.
 - Institute of Museum and Library Services.
- Commission of Fine Arts.
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.
- National Capital Planning Commission.
- Holocaust Memorial Council.
- Presidio Trust.

REVENUE GENERATED BY AGENCIES IN BILL

Oil and gas leasing and other mineral leasing activities, the timber and range programs, and oil production from the naval petroleum reserves will generate income to the Government in excess of \$9,152,940,000 in fiscal year 1999. These estimated receipts, for agencies under the subcommittee's jurisdiction, are tabulated below:

Item	Fiscal year—		
	1997	1998	1999
Department of the Interior	\$7,786,833,000	\$1,831,687,000	\$7,260,624,000
Forest Service	850,107,000	975,110,000	965,643,000
Naval petroleum reserves	516,000,000	175,000,000	7,000,000
Total receipts	9,152,940,000	9,981,797,000	8,233,267,000

SUMMARY TABLE—LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

	Budget	Senate
Bureau of Land Management	\$15,000,000	\$15,650,000
Fish and Wildlife Service	60,500,000	62,120,000
National Park Service:		
State grants (administration of prior year projects)	1,000,000	1,000,000
Federal acquisitions	137,087,000	87,100,000
Subtotal, National Park Service	138,087,000	88,100,000
Forest Service	56,057,000	67,022,000
Total, LWCF	269,644,000	232,892,000

GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS ACT

The Committee continues to work with the various Interior bureaus and the other agencies under the subcommittee's jurisdiction in their efforts to comply with the Government Performance and Results Act [GPRA], Public Law 103-62. Given the vast diversity of missions and responsibilities which lie with the Interior bill agencies, the Committee recognizes that flexibility is important as each agency develops its GPRA plan. However, a GAO report (GAO/RCED-97-207R) analyzing the performance plans for these agencies found the plans to be lacking in a number of critical areas. The Committee urges the agencies to review the GAO report and work to correct the deficiencies noted, especially with regard to consistency of format among agencies. Furthermore, the Committee cautions agencies against altering or revising their existing budget structures for the purposes of GPRA implementation without first consulting with the Committee. While it expects agencies to pursue GPRA implementation aggressively, the Committee is aware that establishing the direct linkage between goals, outcomes, and budgets will require time and careful consideration.

Congressional/agency consultations are integral to the success of the Results Act. The Committee looks forward to continued dialog during fiscal year 1999 as the Results Act is implemented successfully and usefully.

YEAR 2000 COMPUTING CHALLENGES

The Committee remains concerned about the ability of agencies funded in this bill to resolve year 2000 computing problems in a timely fashion. While the Department of the Interior generally has managed its year 2000 program competently, the most recent quarterly report from the Office of Management and Budget indicates

that the Department has made only limited progress in validation and implementation of fixes for mission critical systems. The Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Energy, portions of which are funded in this bill, are of even greater concern. Both have been classified by OMB as tier 1 agencies, meaning that there is insufficient evidence of adequate progress toward addressing the year 2000 problem.

In addition, the Committee is aware that the agencies funded in this bill have recently identified additional year 2000-related needs that are not built into agency budgets. A partial and preliminary estimate of the total needs is displayed in the table below:

	<i>Total needs</i>
Department of the Interior:	
Bureau of Land Management	\$1,241,000
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	226,000
National Park Service	5,905,000
U.S. Geological Survey	3,231,000
Office of Surface Mining	416,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs	6,668,100
Departmental management	980,200
Department of Agriculture: Forest Service	3,500,000
Department of Health and Human Services: Indian Health Service	25,700,000
Total	47,867,300

The combination of these additional needs and the competition for funds within increasingly constrained agency budgets cause great concern to the Committee. The Committee is hopeful that agencies in this bill will continue to work aggressively to resolve outstanding year 2000 issues within available funds, but will also work with the Office of Management and Budget to access any emergency funds that may be appropriated to the President for information technology systems and related expenses. In light of the allocation made to the Treasury and General Government Subcommittee for year 2000 funding requirements, the Committee has taken a reduction to the major agencies for those costs that were included in the fiscal year 1999 budget request for these purposes.

CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH

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

The Byrd-Hagel resolution passed in 1997 (S. Res. 98) remains the clearest statement of the will of the Senate with regard to the Kyoto protocol, and the Committee is committed to ensuring that the administration not implement the Kyoto protocol without congressional consent. The Committee recognizes, however, that there are also longstanding energy research programs which have goals and objectives that, if met, could have positive effects on energy

use and the environment. The Committee does not intend to preclude these programs from proceeding, provided they have been funded and approved by Congress.

To the extent future funding requests may be submitted which would increase funding for climate change activities prior to Senate consideration of the Kyoto protocol (whether under the auspices of the climate change technology initiative or any other initiative), the administration must do a better job of explaining the components of the programs, their anticipated goals and objectives, the justification for any funding increases, a discussion of how success will be measured, and a clear definition of how these programs are justified by goals and objectives independent of implementation of the Kyoto protocol. The Committee expects these items to be included as part of the fiscal year 2000 budget submission for all affected agencies.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

LAND AND WATER RESOURCES

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LAND AND RESOURCES

Appropriations, 1998	\$582,082,000
Budget estimate, 1999	660,310,000
Committee recommendation	633,058,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$633,058,000, a decrease of \$27,252,000 below the budget estimate and an increase of \$50,976,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. A comparison of the Committee recommendations with the budget estimate is as follows:

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Land resources:			
Soil, water, and air management	\$31,031,000	\$22,640,000	— \$8,391,000
Range management	63,102,000	55,883,000	— 7,219,000
Forestry management	6,269,000	5,652,000	— 617,000
Riparian management	20,456,000	16,730,000	— 3,726,000
Cultural resources management	13,474,000	12,941,000	— 533,000
Wild horse and burro management	18,623,000	18,623,000	
Subtotal, land resources	152,955,000	132,469,000	— 20,486,000
Wildlife and fisheries management:			
Wildlife management	22,582,000	21,493,000	— 1,089,000
Fisheries management	10,566,000	7,951,000	— 2,615,000
Subtotal, wildlife and fisheries management	33,148,000	29,444,000	— 3,704,000
Threatened and endangered species	18,338,000	17,225,000	— 1,113,000
Recreation management:			
Wilderness management	15,800,000	14,505,000	— 1,295,000
Recreation resource management	31,930,000	31,133,000	— 797,000
Recreation operations (fees)	2,568,000	2,552,000	— 16,000
Subtotal, recreation management	50,298,000	48,190,000	— 2,108,000
Energy and minerals:			
Oil and gas	53,470,000	53,470,000	
Coal management	7,151,000	7,017,000	— 134,000
Other mineral resources	8,943,000	8,776,000	— 167,000
Alaska minerals	2,082,000	3,082,000	+ 1,000,000
Subtotal, energy and minerals	71,646,000	72,345,000	+ 699,000

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Realty and ownership management:			
Alaska conveyance	28,650,000	30,448,000	+ 1,798,000
Cadastral survey	13,488,000	12,155,000	– 1,333,000
Land and realty management	30,793,000	29,781,000	– 1,012,000
Subtotal, realty and ownership management	72,931,000	72,384,000	– 547,000
Resource protection and maintenance:			
Resource management planning	6,412,000	6,372,000	– 40,000
Facilities maintenance	41,590,000	41,590,000	.....
Resource protection and law enforcement	10,767,000	10,701,000	– 66,000
Hazardous materials management	15,593,000	16,247,000	+ 654,000
Subtotal, resource protection and maintenance	74,362,000	74,910,000	+ 548,000
Automated land and minerals records system	34,608,000	34,608,000	.....
Mining law administration:			
Administration	28,177,000	27,914,000	– 263,000
Fee collection	5,095,000	5,048,000	– 47,000
Offsetting fees .....	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, mining law administration	33,272,000	32,962,000	– 310,000
Work force and organizational support:			
Information systems operations	15,360,000	15,360,000	.....
Administrative support	45,437,000	45,206,000	– 231,000
Bureauwide fixed costs	57,955,000	57,955,000	.....
Subtotal, work force and organization	118,752,000	118,521,000	– 231,000
Total, management of lands and resource	660,310,000	633,058,000	– 27,252,000

Land resources.—The Committee recommends \$132,469,000 for land resources, which includes modest increases for uncontrollable costs. The amount provided includes \$750,000 for a study conducted by the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory to characterize and predict the effect of grazing on vegetation, soils, and hydrology of public rangelands. Also included is \$50,000 for management and protection of the Sloan petroglyphs near Las Vegas, and \$350,000 for repairing erosion control structures along the Rio Puerco River.

The Committee is concerned that the Bureau retain its current level of support for the National Conservation Training Center, and directs that \$500,000 be provided for this purpose.

The Committee is anxious to ensure that long-term solutions are developed to achieve and maintain a thriving ecological balance on lands inhabited by wild horses and burros, including the need for an evaluation and comparison of the effectiveness, cost, and social acceptability of a variety of population control methods, including adoption, immunocontraception, gelding, and euthanasia. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary to ensure that the Wild Horse and Burro Advisory Board issue an interim report no later

than March 1, 1999, which reflects any findings and recommendations which Congress can consider for future emphasis.

The Committee is very concerned about the potential for negligible, if not counterproductive, results from the ongoing Interior Columbia basin ecosystem study. Based on hearings and extensive analysis, it is apparent to the Committee that this effort has little support from a broad spectrum of citizens, local governments, and industry in the area of the study. In addition, the scope of the study has far exceeded the original charter, which has resulted in increased controversy and delay. For these reasons, clear action must be taken to address the issue. The Committee hopes for cooperation from the administration in developing concrete plans for beneficial modification of the study effort and resultant issuance of decision. The Committee has included bill language addressing this issue under title III.

The Committee commends the Bureau for its involvement in the Backyard Discoveries Program, and encourages further emphasis and expansion within available funding constraints.

The Committee understands that a highly skilled work force specializing in uranium mill tailings remediation for the Department of Energy exists in Grand Junction, CO. This work force soon will be available for other remediation work, in particular abandoned mine remediation. The Committee encourages the Bureau of Land Management to work with the Department of Energy to find ways this work force may be eligible for abandoned mine or other remediation work in the Rocky Mountain region.

The Committee considers continued development of programs at the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument to be an important Bureau priority and directs the Bureau to retain funding for the monument at the fiscal year 1998 level of \$6,400,000.

The Committee is concerned that current ongoing efforts to analyze range allotments may not coincide with the tenure of existing permits and leases. Accordingly, the Committee has included bill language to provide for modification of permit tenure until completion of the analysis process, and subsequent to this analysis, provides that the Bureau may extend the term and include additional permit conditions based on the analysis.

In an effort to coordinate better its research efforts, the Committee encourages BLM to establish a working group of university experts which have experience and have expressed interest in the further development of computer-based remote sensing and GIS land management systems for BLM.

Wildlife and fisheries management.—The Committee has provided \$29,444,000 which contains a small increase for uncontrollable costs.

Threatened and endangered species.—The Committee has provided \$17,225,000 which contains a small increase for uncontrollable costs.

Recreation management.—The Committee has provided \$48,190,000 for the recreation management program. The Committee considers development of cooperative relationships with local communities to be important, and encourages the Bureau to work with local community organizations such as the Golden Spike Her-

itage Foundation to progress further in development of the Golden Spike Heritage Project in Box Elder County, UT.

The Committee is concerned that fees collected at the Red Rock National Conservation Area should be used to enhance operations at this site, and must not be a basis for reducing the operating budget which supports base services.

Energy and minerals management including Alaska minerals.—The Committee has included \$72,345,000 for energy and minerals management.

Included for the Alaska minerals program is \$500,000 for the minerals at risk program which includes funding for data base, depository, and storage facilities and additional funds for development of a single graphical claims information system for both Federal and State claims.

Alaska has not yet received all of the lands that will be conveyed to it under the Alaska Statehood Act. Knowledge of the mineral potential of Federal lands assists the State in determining lands for final conveyance. The Committee, therefore, has provided \$500,000 for an airborne geophysical survey and geologic mapping of Federal lands in southeast Alaska to be conducted in consultation with the State of Alaska.

Realty and ownership management.—The Committee has included \$72,384,000 for realty and ownership management.

Included in the recommendation is \$30,448,000 for the Alaska conveyance program which is the same funding level provided in fiscal year 1998. The Bureau is directed to maintain at least the fiscal year 1997 level of full-time equivalent employees for the Alaska cadastral survey. This survey is a critical prerequisite to statutorily required transfers by the Bureau of more than 155 million acres of Federal lands in Alaska to the State of Alaska, native corporations, and individuals.

The Committee has included \$750,000 in its recommendation for the cadastral survey program to support the Montana cadastral mapping project.

The Committee understands that the Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, and Department of Energy have agreed that scattered tracts of Bureau land on the Department of Energy's Hanford Reservation need to be consolidated somewhere on the reservation. The Committee also understands that the Department of Energy's mission to promote local economic diversification involves not only Department of Energy lands, but also lands withdrawn from public domain as part of the Hanford Reservation, which continues to have underlying ownership by the Department of the Interior through the Bureau. The Committee also understands there are ongoing discussions among the Department of Energy-Richland Operations, the Port of Benton, and the Department of the Interior to consolidate the scattered tracts within Benton County to an area of the main portion of the Hanford site south of the Columbia River and north of Hanford Road 4 South. Therefore, the Committee encourages the Bureau, the Department of Energy, and the Department of the Interior to work together to consolidate the Bureau's scattered tracts as soon as possible in order to facilitate local economic development efforts.

The Committee is concerned about the length of time it has taken to complete the Mount St. Helens mineral exchange among the Forest Service, the Bureau, Burlington Resources Oil & Gas Company, and the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company. Pursuant to the 1982 Mount St. Helens Monument Act, which designated Mount St. Helens as a national monument, the exchange of surface rights and mineral rights owned by Weyerhaeuser and Burlington Resources was supposed to have been completed within 1 year of the act's enactment. While the exchange of surface rights was completed promptly in 1983, the mineral rights to approximately 10,750 acres of land still await an exchange that was supposed to have taken place 15 years ago. The Committee strongly encourages all parties to continue negotiations to reach an agreement as to the value of the remaining minerals and complete this exchange as soon as possible.

Resource protection and maintenance.—The Committee recommends \$74,910,000 for resource protection and maintenance activities. The Committee is very concerned about the condition of the land management agencies' infrastructure. The Committee commends the Department's attention and efforts to address the problem aggressively, and has provided funding at the budget request level for facilities maintenance functions. Of the amount provided for resource protection and maintenance, \$6,600,000 is to be derived from the environmental improvement and restoration fund established in Public Law 105–83.

Included in the recommendation for hazardous materials management is \$750,000 to be provided to the Coeur d'Alene Basin Commission to assist in implementation of pilot projects for the cleanup of mining-related damage within the Coeur d'Alene basin.

Automated land and minerals records system.—The Committee has provided \$34,608,000 for the automated land and minerals records system, which is equal to the request level.

The Committee concurs with the importance of full implementation of this system, and is concerned about the recent General Accounting Office report that implementation is delayed and could result in the loss of information contained in two other systems which are not year 2000 compliant. The Committee is further concerned about reports that system testing results indicate further implementation delays may be possible, and expects the funding provided to facilitate implementation on schedule where practical. The Bureau is encouraged to pursue increased interagency and interdepartmental use of this system.

Mining law administration.—The Committee has provided \$32,962,000 for mining law administration activities.

The Committee is concerned that implementation of mining regulations is not proceeding with adequate analysis, and is further concerned that a one-size-fits-all approach to mining regulations may not be appropriate. To study the issue further, the Committee has included bill language which requests the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a detailed study prior to implementation of regulations under 43 CFR part 3809.

Work force organization and support.—The Committee has provided \$118,521,000 for work force organization and support includ-

ing full funding at the request level for information systems operations and bureauwide fixed costs.

The Committee is concerned that the collocation of the Bureau in Portland, OR, with the Forest Service, has not occurred despite the allocation of \$5,100,000 for this purpose in fiscal year 1996. Upon approval from authorizing committees for this collocation, the Committee expects the Bureau to move promptly to collocate its State office in Portland with the Forest Service. The Committee directs the Bureau to provide a report no later than March 31, 1999, on the status of this collocation.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 1998	\$280,103,000
Budget estimate, 1999	298,353,000
Committee recommendation	288,975,000

The Committee has provided \$288,975,000 for wildland fire management activities, which is a decrease of \$9,378,000 below the budget estimate and an increase of \$8,872,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level.

Within the funds recommended, the Committee has provided \$148,625,000 for fire preparedness, and \$140,350,000 for wildland fire operations.

Included in the recommended funding for fire preparedness is \$350,000 for the cooperative fire protection program's management of Alaska's southern wildland fire region. Funds are for equipment, support, and training for a type I hotshot crew. Appropriate authority has been addressed through bill language.

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

Appropriations, 1998	\$12,000,000
Budget estimate, 1999	10,000,000
Committee recommendation	9,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$9,000,000 for the central hazardous materials fund, a decrease of \$1,000,000 from the budget estimate and a decrease of \$3,000,000 from the fiscal year 1998 level.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 1998	\$5,091,000
Budget estimate, 1999	4,175,000
Committee recommendation	8,197,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$8,197,000 for construction, which is an increase of \$4,022,000 above the budget estimate and an increase of \$3,106,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. Included in the recommended funding is \$1,000,000 for the planning and construction of facilities to service the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, with specific attention to the Education Research and Museum Center in Escalante and to information outposts at Big Water and Glendale. Also included is \$2,000,000 for construction at Pompeys Pillar in Montana, which is to be matched by non-Federal funds, and \$1,022,000 for construction of the Coldfoot multiagency facility in Alaska.

As headquarters facilities for the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument are planned, the Committee urges the Bureau to explore the most efficient options. Accordingly, the Committee urges the Bureau to cooperate with Kanab City on standards for monument headquarters facilities to be funded locally, and to enter into an agreement with the city to occupy the building upon completion of construction.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

Appropriations, 1998	\$120,000,000
Budget estimate, 1999	120,000,000
Committee recommendation	125,000,000

The Committee recommends \$125,000,000 for the payments in lieu of taxes program, an increase of \$5,000,000 above the budget estimate and the fiscal year 1998 level.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriations, 1998	\$11,200,000
Budget estimate, 1999	15,000,000
Committee recommendation	15,650,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$15,650,000 for land acquisition, an increase of \$650,000 above the budget estimate and an increase of \$4,450,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level.

The following table shows the Committee's recommendations:

<i>Area and State</i>	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
California wilderness, CA	\$2,000,000
Otay Mountains/Kuchamara Habitat Conservation Plan, CA	1,000,000
Cosumnes River Watershed, CA	1,000,000
Santa Rosa Mountains National Scenic Area, CA	1,000,000
Grand Mesa Slopes, CO	700,000
Gunnison Basin, CO	800,000
Idaho lands project, ID	1,400,000
Beaverhead River, MT	750,000
West Eugene Wetlands, OR	1,000,000
Washington County Habitat Conservation Plan, UT	2,000,000
Emergency/inholding	981,000
Acquisition management	3,019,000
Total, land acquisition	15,650,000

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Appropriations, 1998	\$98,906,000
Budget estimate, 1999	98,966,000
Committee recommendation	94,791,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$94,791,000, a decrease of \$4,175,000 below the budget estimate and a decrease of \$4,115,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level.

The Committee has made this recommendation with the expectation that use of carryover funds and increased efficiencies will offset the reductions.

FOREST ECOSYSTEMS HEALTH AND RECOVERY

(REVOLVING FUND, SPECIAL ACCOUNT)

The Committee has added bill language clarifying that the Federal share of salvage receipts to be deposited into this account shall be those funds remaining after payments to counties.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 1998	\$9,113,000
Budget estimate, 1999	10,000,000
Committee recommendation	10,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for range improvements, an increase of \$887,000 over the fiscal year 1998 level and the same as the budget estimate.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

Appropriations, 1998	\$8,706,000
Budget estimate, 1999	8,055,000
Committee recommendation	7,226,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,226,000, a decrease of \$829,000 below the budget estimate and a decrease of \$1,480,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

Appropriations, 1998	\$8,800,000
Budget estimate, 1999	8,800,000
Committee recommendation	8,800,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$8,800,000, the same as the budget estimate and the fiscal year 1998 level.

FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 1998	\$594,592,000
Budget estimate, 1999	675,828,000
Committee recommendation	624,019,000

The Committee recommends \$624,019,000 for resource management, a decrease of \$51,809,000 below the budget estimate and an increase of \$29,427,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. The amount provided includes \$6,000,000 to address uncontrollable costs. The Committee expects these funds will be allocated proportionately across all activities such that approximately one-half the estimated fixed costs will be met. Due to budget constraints the Committee is unable to provide the full amount for uncontrollable costs requested by the Service. The following table shows the amounts provided by activity as compared to the budget estimate.

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Ecological services:			
Endangered species:			
Candidate conservation	\$8,159,000	\$6,262,000	— \$1,897,000
Listing	7,471,000	5,156,000	— 2,315,000
Consultation	36,467,000	26,170,000	— 10,297,000
Recovery	55,844,000	46,558,000	— 9,286,000
ESA landowner incentive program	5,000,000	.....	— 5,000,000
Subtotal, endangered species	112,941,000	84,146,000	— 28,795,000
Habitat conservation	64,948,000	59,418,000	— 5,530,000
Environmental contaminants	10,399,000	9,129,000	— 1,270,000
Subtotal, ecological services	188,288,000	152,693,000	— 35,595,000
Refuges and wildlife:			
Refuge operations and maintenance	246,377,000	230,068,000	— 16,309,000
Law enforcement operations	37,373,000	36,133,000	— 1,240,000
Migratory bird management	18,675,000	19,726,000	+ 1,051,000
Subtotal, refuges and wildlife	302,425,000	285,927,000	— 16,498,000
Fisheries:			
Hatchery operations and maintenance	39,477,000	38,501,000	— 976,000
Lower Snake River compensation fund	11,648,000	11,612,000	— 36,000
Fish and wildlife management	24,177,000	22,089,000	— 2,088,000
Subtotal, fisheries	75,302,000	72,202,000	— 3,100,000
General administration:			
Central office administration	14,365,000	13,669,000	— 696,000
Regional office administration	23,860,000	22,693,000	— 1,167,000
Servicewide administrative support	45,354,000	43,803,000	— 1,551,000
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	6,000,000	6,000,000	.....
National Conservation Training Center	13,200,000	14,100,000	+ 900,000
International affairs	7,034,000	6,932,000	— 102,000
Subtotal, general administration	109,813,000	107,197,000	— 2,616,000
Fixed costs .....	.....	6,000,000	+ 6,000,000
Total, resource management	675,828,000	624,019,000	— 51,809,000

Endangered species.—The Committee provides \$84,146,000 for endangered species, \$28,795,000 less than the budget request. The Committee notes that the budget request included \$30,100,000 to expand the administration's ESA reforms and to initiate new statutory requirements anticipated by the administration. The Committee supports ESA activities, but due to budget constraints, it is not possible for the Committee to meet the request for ESA funding. The Committee also notes that while some reforms can be, and are being, implemented administratively, specific legislative action is required to implement more comprehensive reform. In addition, the Committee is concerned that even though the act has not been reauthorized since 1992 (when funding for ESA listing, candidate conservation, consultation, and recovery activities totaled about

\$35,000,000), funding has more than doubled, with fiscal year 1998 funding totaling over \$77,000,000. The magnitude of increases proposed by the administration are unlikely to be provided in the absence of enactment of ESA reform legislation.

For candidate conservation, the Committee provides \$6,262,000 which includes an increase from fiscal year 1998 enacted levels of \$1,000,000 for ESA reform, and decreases of \$41,000 reflecting internal transfers and \$400,000 for one-time funding for the Preble's Meadow jumping mouse. Within the amounts provided, \$400,000 is for Alabama sturgeon conservation efforts.

For listing, the Committee provides \$5,156,000, which includes a decrease of \$34,000 reflecting internal transfers from fiscal year 1998 levels.

For consultation, the Committee provides \$26,170,000, which includes an increase above the fiscal year 1998 enacted level of \$3,000,000 for ESA reform and decreases of \$98,000 reflecting internal transfers, and \$560,000 for the Iron City, UT, habitat conservation plan, which should be completed in fiscal year 1998. The Committee has included funding for the forest plan at the level provided for fiscal year 1998. The Committee has not provided funding in support of consultation efforts with Indian tribes in concert with Secretarial Order No. 3206. This order, which purports to give tribes special treatment under the ESA, is inconsistent with existing law.

For recovery, the Committee provides \$46,558,000, which includes increases above the fiscal year 1998 enacted level of \$1,000,000 for Platte River recovery, \$2,000,000 for ESA reform, \$1,500,000 for the Bruneau Hot Springs Snail conservation project, and \$100,000 to be added to the fiscal year 1998 level of \$100,000, for a total of \$200,000, for monitoring wolf populations in both Yellowstone National Park and the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness Area and to work with local communities to ensure timely reporting of wolf movements. The amount provided includes decreases from the fiscal year 1998 enacted level of \$127,000 reflecting internal transfers, \$300,000 for the Olympic Peninsula wolf study, and \$75,000 for grizzly bear population viability study. The Committee expects the same levels of funding as provided in fiscal year 1998 for the Virgin River integrated resource management plan and The Peregrine Fund for recovery of the Peregrine falcon and the California condor.

Habitat conservation.—The Committee recommends \$59,418,000 for habitat conservation, \$5,530,000 less than the budget request.

For project planning the Committee provides \$23,588,000, which includes decreases from the fiscal year 1998 level of \$151,000 reflecting internal transfers, and \$150,000 for Platte River studies which are completed. Within the amount provided, the Committee expects the Service to continue funding at the levels provided in fiscal year 1998 for the Cedar City Ecological Services Office, and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission relicensing activities. The Middle Rio Grande Bosque Consortium receives an increase of \$100,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level.

For coastal programs the Committee provides \$6,717,000. The Committee expects the South Carolina program and other program activities to be funded at fiscal year 1998 levels and \$474,000 to

be provided for the Texas program as proposed by the administration.

For the national wetlands inventory the Committee provides \$3,950,000, which includes a decrease of \$129,000 from fiscal year 1998 funding reflecting an internal transfer.

For Partners for Fish and Wildlife the Committee provides \$25,063,000, which includes increases of \$500,000 for Washington salmon enhancement, \$500,000 for fish habitat restoration, \$500,000 for Hawaii ESA community conservation programs, and a decrease of \$800,000 for the Bradford County, PA, flood control work, which should be completed in fiscal year 1998. Within the amounts provided, \$1,250,000 is for Washington State regional fisheries enhancement groups, including the Long Live the Kings and Hood Canal salmon enhancement groups. Of this amount, \$750,000 is allocated to the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife in the form of a block grant to support the continued volunteer efforts of the Regional Fisheries Enhancement Program. The remaining \$500,000 shall be divided as follows: \$300,000 for Long Live the Kings salmon recovery efforts and \$200,000 for Hood Canal enhancement. The Committee recommendation includes \$950,000 for the Reno biodiversity initiative. Funding is provided for Jobs-in-the-Woods at the level provided for fiscal year 1998.

The Committee recognizes the need for a comprehensive management plan for the south shore of Great Salt Lake. Given the unique combination of private and public mitigation lands and sanctuaries in the area, extraordinary recreational, preservation, and education opportunities exist. The Committee encourages the Fish and Wildlife Service to provide technical assistance and resources to assist the stakeholders in developing an integrated recreation and wildlife plan that includes a strong public education component.

The Committee is aware of a proposal by the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources and community partners to create a wildlife habitat near the Black Creek tributary to the Coosa River. The Committee urges the Service to consider carefully any proposal that may be made for inclusion of this project in the Partners program or other appropriate Service programs.

Environmental contaminants.—The Committee recommends \$9,129,000 for environmental contaminants, \$1,270,000 less than the budget request. The amount provided includes an increase over the fiscal year 1998 funding level of \$55,000 for water quality monitoring for the Mason Valley Wildlife Management Area, NV.

Refuges and wildlife.—The Committee recommends \$285,927,000 for refuges and wildlife, \$16,498,000 below the budget request.

For refuges operations and maintenance, the Committee provides \$230,068,000, which includes a decrease of \$732,000 in operations funding from fiscal year 1998 enacted levels reflecting internal transfers, and increases over the fiscal year 1998 level of \$100,000 for restoration of the Russian Orthodox Church in Karluk, AK, to serve visitors to Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge; \$10,000,000 for refuge maintenance; and \$200,000 for the development of an environmental assessment and supporting management plan for the proposed Darby Prairie National Wildlife Refuge in Ohio.

In implementing the planning process for Darby, the Committee encourages the Service to consider all available options and meth-

ods 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 should 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 Committee expects the Service's management plan to recognize the protection and management of agricultural lands as a component of watershed biodiversity.

Within the funds provided, the Committee urges the Service to give high priority to activities at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge and the associated Two Ponds National Wildlife Refuge in Colorado. These refuges provide important wildlife habitat in a major metropolitan area and enjoy broad support of the local communities.

Within the funds provided for region 7, \$404,000 is to be used for a study of the decline of sea otters in the Aleutian chain and possible role of contaminants, a clinic to educate and test the use of steel shot by hunters in western Alaska in order to encourage the use of steel shot in lieu of lead shot, and a Yukon River Salmon Treaty educational campaign to inform better Yukon River residents of the treaty requirements and to aid their communications with the Yukon River panel and other agencies. The Committee has not provided funds for four subsistence studies in the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge, Innoko National Wildlife Refuge, Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge, and Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge included in the budget request.

The Committee is concerned about continued delays in filling the refuge manager position for Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge, the Nation's 500th national wildlife refuge, established in 1994. Funds were provided in last year's appropriations bill, and are continued this year at the fiscal year 1998 level (\$669,000), to establish an operational base for this refuge. The Committee expects the Service to proceed expeditiously in establishing and staffing a refuge office in the valley. The Service should not combine management of the Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge with the Ohio River Islands National Wildlife Refuge in any sort of complex-type arrangement. The two refuges consist of very different resource bases and management challenges, and should be managed separately. Establishing a complex manager adds levels of review and bureaucracy and does nothing to enhance the management of the resources.

The Committee encourages the Fish and Wildlife Service to pursue a cooperative venture with non-Federal organizations for development of a portable birding guide to the refuges of North Dakota. Such a guide is needed to provide public visitors to the refuges with an appropriate introduction to the rich birding resources of this area. The Committee encourages the Service and the State to work with private foundations and nonprofit organizations for creation of the guide.

For law enforcement operations, the Committee provides \$36,133,000, which includes a decrease from fiscal year 1998 levels of \$610,000 reflecting internal transfers.

For migratory bird management, the Committee provides \$19,726,000, which includes increases over the fiscal year 1998

level of \$400,000 to implement amendments to the United States-Canada Migratory Bird Treaty, \$150,000 for Pacific coast and intermountain west joint ventures, \$1,800,000 to address depredation by Dusky Canadian geese of agricultural crops in Washington State and Oregon, and \$19,000 for internal transfers. The Committee urges the Service, in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture, to initiate pilot studies on fish-eating birds to determine and quantify the impacts of population management strategies, including, but not limited to, roost dispersal.

Within the funds provided for the Office of Migratory Bird Management, the Committee directs the Fish and Wildlife Service to conduct a study and report its findings to the Committee no later than December 31, 1998, of the effects of hunting season framework extensions on migratory waterfowl populations. This study should include, but not be limited to, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

Fisheries.—The Committee recommends \$72,202,000 for fisheries, \$3,100,000 less than the budget request.

For hatchery operations and maintenance, the Committee provides \$38,501,000, which includes an increase of \$200,000 over the fiscal year 1998 level for White Sulphur Springs National Fish Hatchery, and a decrease of \$58,000 reflecting internal transfers. Within the funds provided, \$358,000 is for Ouray National Fish Hatchery.

Within anadromous fish management the Committee provides an increase of \$900,000 over the fiscal year 1998 level for fish passage facilities, from within which \$200,000 is to address passage on the Tahuya River, and a decrease of \$114,000 reflecting internal transfers. Within funds provided, the Atlantic salmon recovery efforts are to be funded at the fiscal year 1998 level.

For fish and wildlife assistance the Committee provides increases above the fiscal year 1998 level of \$600,000 for the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife to complete development of a prototype machine to mark all hatchery reared salmon; \$200,000 for the national wild fish health survey; \$87,000 for other program activities; and a decrease of \$500,000 reflecting an internal transfer in fish habitat restoration. Within the funds provided, the Committee recommends \$2,000,000 for the continuation of activities begun in fiscal year 1997 to combat whirling disease and related fish health issues. The Committee understands that \$700,000 is for the National Partnership on the Management of Wild and Native Cold Water Fisheries, and \$1,300,000 is provided to expand the national wild fish health survey and continue whirling disease investigations. Funding for aquatic nuisance control is continued at the level provided in fiscal year 1998, within which \$30,000 is for the Alaska region ballast water initiative, a project monitoring the introduction of new species in Prince William Sound from tankers originating from outside Alaska. Funding for Yukon River salmon escapement monitoring in support of the Yukon River Salmon Treaty with Canada is also continued at the same level provided in fiscal year 1998.

The Committee provides \$2,008,000 for marine mammals management, the level proposed in the budget request, of which \$90,000 is directed to the Alaska Nanuuq Commission and

\$160,000 is directed to the Eskimo Walrus Commission. The Committee continues funding for cooperative activities authorized under section 119 of the Marine Mammal Protection Act at the funding level provided in fiscal year 1998.

General administration.—The Committee recommends \$107,197,000 for general administration, \$2,616,000 less than the budget request. The amount provided includes increases over the fiscal year 1998 level of \$1,921,000 in internal transfers, \$1,037,000 for the National Conservation Training Center, and \$500,000 for an initiative with Russia involving a cooperative agreement on wildlife and habitat for shared migratory species, of which \$100,000 is directed to the State of Alaska.

General.—The Committee has not provided funding for the establishment of a new Pacific Southwest regional office, for which \$3,500,000 was requested. The Service has resolved the matter by reprogramming funding to create a new California/Nevada Operations Office in Sacramento, CA.

The Committee continues to be very concerned about a Secretarial order issued last year by the Department of the Interior and the Department of Commerce regarding the administration of the Endangered Species Act [ESA] in relation to Indian tribal lands. Nothing in the ESA as currently enacted authorizes treating Indian lands differently from non-Indian lands, both public and private. The Committee, therefore, objects strongly to the Secretary's order giving tribes special privileges over nontribal members in complying with the ESA. Until legislation is enacted which legitimizes the administration's purported goals, the Committee expects the Department to adhere to the ESA as enacted. The Committee regrets that it must again address the issue.

Although the Secretarial order has no force of law, it purports to change the administration of the ESA in ways that are inconsistent with the statute. For example, the order provides that conservation restrictions to protect a listed species shall not be directed at a tribal activity unless the conservation purpose of the restriction cannot be achieved by reasonable regulation of non-Indian activities. In other words, if an Indian and a non-Indian are engaged in exactly the same activity, the order says that the activity by the non-Indian will be curtailed first, and that the activity by the Indian will be curtailed, if at all, only as a last resort. Nothing in the ESA supports this preferential treatment for Indian activities.

The order also directs the Departments to engage in preferential treatment for Indian activities in the designation of critical habitat. The appendix to the order provides that, in designating critical habitat, the Service shall evaluate and document the extent to which the conservation needs of the listed species can be achieved by limiting the designation to other lands. Again, nothing in the law supports burdening private land with a critical habitat designation while sparing adjacent tribal land.

Legislation is pending in the Congress to reauthorize the Endangered Species Act. If the administration believes that the ESA should authorize the actions required by the Secretarial order, it should work to see that the reauthorization legislation includes language to accomplish this goal. Until such legislation is enacted,

however, the Committee expects the Department to adhere to the ESA as written.

Bill language.—Bill language is included in the general provisions of title I limiting the Service's collection of overhead on monies transferred from the Bureau of Reclamation for the Upper Colorado River Recovery Program or the San Juan River Basin Recovery Program to 3 percent of the transfer amount. The Committee understands that, since 1989, the overhead rate has been 17.65 percent, and that, in response to Committee concern expressed last year, the agencies agreed to a 10-percent rate. While the Committee appreciates this effort, it is of the opinion that a lower overhead should be charged.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 1998	\$76,636,000
Budget estimate, 1999	37,000,000
Committee recommendation	48,734,000

The Committee recommends \$48,734,000 for construction, an increase of \$11,734,000 over the budget request and a decrease of \$27,902,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level, which included an emergency supplemental. The amount provided includes \$5,910,000 for construction management and \$42,824,000 for line item construction projects. The Committee recommends the following distribution of funds:

[In thousands of dollars]

Project/description	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
ACE Basin National Wildlife Refuge, SC: Construct parking, bathrooms, information kiosks		250
Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, AK: Design and construction		2,760
Alligator River National Wildlife Refuge, NC: Replace Milltail Bridge	498	498
Atchafalaya National Wildlife Refuge, LA: Replace Big Al No. 2 Bridge	500	500
Bear River National Wildlife Refuge, UT: Repair dikes		500
Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge, NM: Replace bridge	253	253
Carolina Sandhills National Wildlife Refuge, SC: Replace two bridges	536	536
Catahoula National Wildlife Refuge, LA: Replace unsafe shop building	300	300
Columbia River National Wildlife Refuge, WA: Repair Canal Bridge	450	450
Craig Brook National Fish Hatchery, ME: Rehabilitate station	3,300	3,300
Creston National Fish Hatchery, MT: Jessup Mill Pond Dam	2,200	2,200
Deep Fork National Wildlife Refuge, OK: Construct public access and trails		185
Discovery Center, Kansas City, MO: Develop education and conservation program		700
Erie National Wildlife Refuge, PA: Construct Erie Dam No. 9	1,100	1,100
Hanalei National Wildlife Refuge, HI: Construct water supply for taro fields		250
Hatchie National Wildlife Refuge, TN: Replace Log Landing Slough Bridge	66	66
Hatchie National Wildlife Refuge, TN: Replace window loop/Bear Creek Bridge	83	83
Iron River National Fish Hatchery, WI: Schacte Creek service/storage building	825	825
Kenai National Wildlife Refuge, AK: Realign hazardous roads and intersections	250	250

[In thousands of dollars]

Project/description	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
Klamath Basin National Wildlife Refuge, CA: Rehabilitate dikes, ditches, canals, and water control structures	3,600	3,600
Lacassine National Wildlife Refuge, LA: Replace unsafe shop building	750	750
Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge, TX: Rehabilitate bridge	55	55
Lower Rio Grande Valley National Wildlife Refuge complex, TX: Rehabilitate bridge	270	270
Montana State University, Montana: Wildlife disease biocontainment facility		500
Madison Wetland Management District, SD: Replace unsafe heating system	500	500
Makah National Fish Hatchery, WA: Construct adult holding/spawning facility	2,570	2,570
Mammoth Spring National Fish Hatchery, AR: Rehabilitate ponds and catch basin	450	450
McKinney Lake National Fish Hatchery, NC: McKinney Lake Dam	700	700
Mingo National Wildlife Refuge, MO: Replace bridges	702	
Missisquoi National Wildlife Refuge, VT: Headquarters planning and construction		2,000
National Black Footed Ferret Conservation Center, CO: New facility	1,800	1,800
Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, GA: Planning and design		1,420
Orangeburg National Fish Hatchery, SC: Orangeburg Substation Dam	700	700
Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge, WA: Replace unsafe shop building	450	450
Sabine National Wildlife Refuge, LA: Replace unsafe boathouse	550	550
Sequoiah National Wildlife Refuge, OK: Rehabilitate bridge	160	160
Sequoiah National Wildlife Refuge, OK: Rehabilitate road	575	575
Sherburne National Wildlife Refuge, MN: Replace shop buildings	945	945
Silvio O. Conte National Wildlife Refuge, NH: Construction of Colebrook, NH, Interpretive Center		250
Southwest Fisheries Technology Center; Dexter Unit, NM		2,683
Togiak National Wildlife Refuge, AK: Construct fourplex residence	1,216	1,216
Upper Mississippi National Wildlife Refuge, IA: Planning and design		1,200
Welaka National Fish Hatchery, FL: Rehabilitate deteriorated pond structures	530	530
White Sulphur Springs National Fish Hatchery, WV: Rehabilitation		70
Wichita Mountain Wildlife Refuge, OK:		
Rehabilitate roads	1,564	1,564
Grama Lake and Commanche Dams	1,100	1,100
Rehabilitate/replace bridge	220	220
Other (nonspecific):		
Bridge safety inspections	495	495
Dam safety inspections	495	495
Project total	30,758	42,824
Construction management	6,242	5,910
Total	37,000	48,734

The Committee urges the Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service to develop a cooperative agreement with the State of Montana, Montana State University on a plan to construct a biocontainment level-3 facility for research on contagious diseases which can impact domestic livestock. The lead Federal agency on this agreement will be the Animal Plant Health Inspection Service of the Department of Agriculture.

The Committee has included bill language amending the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions Act, Fiscal Year 1998 (Public Law 105–174) to permit the Service to use the funds appropriated for repair and replacement of damaged facilities and equipment at Yazoo National Wildlife Refuge as intended.

Of the amount provided for construction, \$6,600,000 is to be derived from the environmental improvement and restoration fund established in Public Law 105–83.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriations, 1998	\$62,632,000
Budget estimate, 1999	60,500,000
Committee recommendation	62,120,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$62,120,000, an increase of \$1,620,000 above the budget estimate, and a decrease of \$512,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level.

The following table shows the Committee's recommendations:

<i>Area and State</i>	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
Attwater Prairie Chicken National Wildlife Refuge, TX	\$2,000,000
Back Bay National Wildlife Refuge, VA	1,100,000
Balcones Canyonlands National Wildlife Refuge, TX	2,000,000
Boyer Chute National Wildlife Refuge, NE	1,300,000
Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge, WV	2,000,000
Cape May National Wildlife Refuge, NJ	1,500,000
Clarks River National Wildlife Refuge, KY	2,000,000
Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge, CA	2,000,000
E.B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge, NJ	1,100,000
Grand Bay National Wildlife Refuge, AL	1,000,000
Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge, MA	1,000,000
Klamath Forest Marsh, OR	100,000
Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, AK	1,000,000
Lake Umbagog National Wildlife Refuge, ME, NH	1,800,000
Lake Wales Ridge National Wildlife Refuge, FL	1,000,000
Lower Rio Grande Valley, TX	3,500,000
National Key Deer National Wildlife Refuge, FL	1,000,000
Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge (Black River unit), WA	1,000,000
North Dakota Prairie Wildlife Management Area, ND	500,000
Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge, OH	1,000,000
Palmyra Atoll, U.S. Territory	2,500,000
Patoka River National Wildlife Refuge and Management Area, IN	500,000
Petit Manan National Wildlife Refuge, ME	750,000
Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge, ME	750,000
Rappahannock River Valley National Wildlife Refuge, VA	1,200,000
Rhode Island complex, RI	1,000,000
San Diego National Wildlife Refuge, CA	3,000,000
Savannah National Wildlife Refuge, GA	500,000
Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge, MA, CT, VT, NH	3,174,000
Stewart B. McKinney National Wildlife Refuge, CT	2,000,000
Stone Lakes National Wildlife Refuge, CA	2,000,000
Texas Chenier Plain, TX	100,000
Trinity River National Wildlife Refuge, TX	1,000,000
Waccamaw National Wildlife Refuge, SC	2,750,000
Western Montana project, MT	1,000,000
Acquisition management	9,246,000
Emergencies and hardships	1,000,000
Exchanges	1,000,000
Inholdings	750,000
Total	62,120,000

Within the funds provided for acquisition management, the Committee provides \$10,000 for the Service to complete an appraisal of the Bolsa Chica Mesa in Huntington Beach, CA. The mesa is home to restorable coastal sagebrush habitat as well as archaeological artifacts. The Committee understands that preservation of the mesa would provide a buffer that would enhance the biological integrity of the adjacent wetland. The Committee encourages FWS to work with the owners of the property and local interested parties on possibilities for acquisition of the property or a land exchange.

Funds provided for the Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge are for acquisition by the State of Ohio of the Howard Farm near Metzger Marsh. Language directing this purchase is included in the bill.

Funds provided for acquisition at the Clarks River National Wildlife Refuge are to be expended consistent with the direction included in Senate Report 105–56.

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 1998	\$14,000,000
Budget estimate, 1999	17,000,000
Committee recommendation	34,000,000

The Committee recommends \$34,000,000 for the cooperative endangered species conservation fund, an increase of \$17,000,000 above the budget estimate and an increase of \$20,000,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. The increase above the fiscal year 1998 level is for salmon and steelhead recovery efforts in Washington State. The funds are to be provided to the State of Washington for salmon and steelhead recovery efforts related to Endangered Species Act requirements. The Salmon Recovery Office within the Office of the Governor will administer these funds and provide allocations to local governments for salmon and steelhead projects and activities that contribute to the recovery of these species. Areas to be considered for funding are the Puget Sound recovery region, the lower Columbia River recovery region, the southwest Washington recovery region, the upper Columbia recovery region, the middle Columbia recovery region, and the Snake River recovery region. Up to 1 percent of the total funds may be used by the State for administrative costs. The State shall also commit to providing minimum matching funds of 25 percent.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

Appropriations, 1998	\$10,779,000
Budget estimate, 1999	10,000,000
Committee recommendation	10,779,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,779,000 for the national wildlife refuge fund, the same as the fiscal year 1998 level and an increase of \$779,000 over the budget estimate. These funds are used to make payments to counties in which Service lands are based, in order to compensate the local units of government for lost tax revenues.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 1998	\$11,700,000
Budget estimate, 1999	14,700,000
Committee recommendation	15,000,000

The Committee recommends \$15,000,000 for the North American wetlands conservation fund, an increase of \$300,000 above the budget estimate and an increase of \$3,300,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND APPRECIATION FUND

Appropriations, 1998	\$800,000
Budget estimate, 1999	800,000
Committee recommendation	800,000

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

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 1998	\$1,400,000
Budget estimate, 1999	2,400,000
Committee recommendation	1,900,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,900,000 for a multinational species conservation fund, \$500,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. The multinational species conservation fund consolidates three conservation grant programs designed to protect and conserve African elephants, Asian elephants, rhinoceros and tiger populations, and their habitats.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Appropriations, 1998	\$1,234,004,000
Budget estimate, 1999	1,320,828,000
Committee recommendation	1,288,903,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,288,903,000 for operation of the National Park System, a decrease of \$31,925,000 below the budget estimate and an increase of \$54,899,000 over the fiscal year 1998 level.

The following table provides a comparison of Committee recommendations to the budget estimate:

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Park management:			
Resource stewardship	\$227,927,000	\$229,818,000	+ \$1,891,000
Visitor services	301,674,000	302,538,000	+ 864,000
Maintenance	445,616,000	401,930,000	- 43,686,000
Park support	240,523,000	239,929,000	- 594,000
Across-the-board park increase .....	.....	10,000,000	+ 10,000,000
Subtotal, park management	1,215,740,000	1,184,215,000	- 31,525,000

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
External administrative costs	105,088,000	104,688,000	– 400,000
Total, operation of the National Park System	1,320,828,000	1,288,903,000	– 31,925,000

The amount provided includes \$10,000,000 for an across-the-board increase for all park units, and \$15,000,000 for a park operations initiative focused on park units with critical health and safety deficiencies, shortfalls in visitor services, and inadequate resource protection capabilities. The amount provided for the park operations initiative represents an increase of \$8,210,000 over the budget request. The allocation of the funds provided above the request is to be consistent with information previously provided to the Committee. Further details regarding other program changes are described in each budget activity section.

Within the amounts provided, the Committee expects the National Park Service to continue to provide at least the current level of support for the National Conservation Training Center.

Resource stewardship.—The Committee recommends \$229,818,000 for resource stewardship, an increase of \$8,706,000 over the fiscal year 1998 level. Changes from the fiscal year 1998 level include increases of \$2,968,000 for fixed costs, \$4,389,000 for the park operations initiative, \$249,000 for the Everglades task force, \$500,000 for the Department of the Interior museum property program, and \$1,000,000 for the vanishing treasures initiative. A decrease from the fiscal year 1998 level of \$400,000 reflects the transfer of a majority of the operational costs of the Presidio to the Presidio Trust. The Committee understands that within the funds provided, the Service will continue the PM 2.5 monitoring work begun in fiscal year 1998.

Visitor services.—The Committee recommends \$302,538,000 for visitor services, an increase of \$11,458,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. Changes from the fiscal year 1998 level include increases of \$6,028,000 for fixed costs, \$4,307,000 for the park operations initiative, \$500,000 for law enforcement background checks, \$800,000 for risk management, \$1,000,000 for park police training, and \$1,000,000 for concession management reform. A decrease from the fiscal year 1998 level of \$2,600,000 reflects the transfer of a majority of the operational costs of the Presidio to the Presidio Trust. The Committee concurs with the base adjustments for employee safety and workers compensation from park support (\$320,000) and maintenance (\$103,000). The recommendation does not include the one-time lease payment cost provided in the fiscal year 1998 supplemental (\$340,000).

The funds provided for concession reform should be spent consistent with the provisions of any concessions reform legislation that may be enacted in this Congress. The Committee also expects the Service to enhance the funds provided for concessions reform through the recovery of utility system capital and operational costs from concessioners. An April 1998 report by the Department's inspector general (Report No. 98–I–406) found that “none of the five recommendations made in [GAO’s] January 1991 report (on utility

system costs) had been fully implemented.” The inspector general further found that “[b]ecause the prior report’s recommendations had not been fully implemented, the Park Service, from January 1991 through August 1997, did not seek recovery of utility system capital and operating costs of \$6,300,000, and [GAO] estimated that additional capital investment costs of as much as \$31,300,000 may not be recovered unless the Park Service corrects existing deficiencies in its guidance, training, and oversight.”

The Committee is concerned about the safety hazard that exists due to inadequate parking and access to the canoe livery located within the M-22/Platte River Bridge Area at Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore. The Committee expects the Service to mitigate this hazard consistent with the terms of the Platte River management plan.

Maintenance.—The Committee recommends \$401,930,000 for maintenance, an increase of \$18,342,000 from the fiscal year 1998 level. Changes from the fiscal year 1998 level include increases of \$6,298,000 for fixed costs, \$5,147,000 for the park operations initiative and \$14,000,000 for maintenance. A decrease from the fiscal year 1998 level of \$7,000,000 reflects the transfer of a majority of the operational costs of the Presidio to the Presidio Trust. A decrease of \$103,000 for the base adjustment to visitor services is also included.

The Committee notes that the Newfound Gap Road, which runs through the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, is a major transit route for many residents of area. The road reaches elevations of 5,000 feet, and thus receives substantial snowfall in the winter. The Committee encourages the Service to make snow removal a high priority and to allocate sufficient funds and equipment to keep the road open for as many days as is reasonably possible.

The Committee recommendation continues the \$250,000 base increase provided in fiscal year 1998 for ongoing structure stabilization at Fort Jefferson in the Dry Tortugas National Park. These funds are to be used directly for masonry work.

Park support.—The Committee recommends \$239,929,000, a decrease of \$412,000 from the fiscal year 1998 level. Changes from the fiscal year 1998 level include increases of \$3,634,000 for fixed costs, \$1,157,000 for the park operations initiative, \$150,000 for administrative financial systems, \$200,000 for an employment data base, \$375,000 for accountability management, \$500,000 for electronic records management, \$100,000 for Government Performance and Results Act studies, and \$775,000 for the national trails system for Lewis and Clark activities. The amount recommended includes decreases from the fiscal year 1998 level of \$625,000 for property accounting systems conversion, \$95,000 for financial systems, \$100,000 for the German-American Center, \$1,250,000 for Workforce Restructuring Act activities, \$320,000 for the base adjustment to visitor services, and \$4,913,000 to reflect the transfer of a majority of the operational costs of the Presidio to the Presidio Trust.

The \$775,000 increase provided in anticipation of the Lewis and Clark bicentennial includes \$175,000 for challenge cost-share grants, \$280,000 for a partnership with the National Lewis and

Clark Bicentennial Council for national and regional planning and development of educational resources, and \$320,000 for technical assistance and interpretive planning. These funds are in addition to the base amount for the trail, which is to be expended in the manner directed by Congress last year.

One-third of the funds provided for challenge cost-share grants should continue to be allocated to National Trails System projects.

External administrative costs.—The Committee recommends \$104,688,000 for external administrative costs, an increase of \$7,145,000 over the fiscal year 1998 level. Changes from the fiscal year 1998 level include increases of \$5,575,000 for fixed costs, \$200,000 for external data processing charges, \$370,000 for telecommunications, and \$1,000,000 for GSA rent.

Other.—The Committee is aware of ongoing discussions between the National Park Service and the Friends of Carter Barron regarding both the conduct of the summer youth program at the Carter Barron Amphitheater and fund raising for renovation of the amphitheater itself. The Committee urges the Service to continue to work with the Friends group to agree upon appropriate terms and conditions for the summer youth program, and to work with the Friends group and other nonprofit groups involved in fund raising for Rock Creek Park to develop an effective fund raising strategy for renovation of the amphitheater.

The Committee continues to be concerned about the multibillion dollar operations and maintenance backlog in the National Park System. Within the fiscal constraints under which it must operate, the Committee has attempted to provide funding levels that will help reduce this backlog. But in light of the fact that appropriated funds are limited, the Committee encourages the Service to continue to work with the appropriations and authorizing committees to explore creative ways to raise more revenues for the park system. The Committee has been particularly pleased with the results of the recreational fee demonstration program, and is encouraged that legislation extending the program for the Service has received the unanimous support of the authorizing committee.

The Committee urges the Department to work with the University of Arkansas' School of Agriculture toward an agreement for landscaping and maintenance on the grounds of Hot Springs National Park.

The Committee expects the Service to provide \$77,000 of the increase provided for Yellowstone National Park to enhance the protection of hydrothermal features at the park.

The Service is expected to review the fire damage to the casino at Newport, RI, a national historic landmark, and to provide such technical assistance as is consistent with existing Service programs to help mitigate against such damage in the future.

The Committee is very concerned about the proposed closure of the Mount McKinley airstrip at Denali National Park and Preserve. The airstrip is located over 70 miles from its namesake, and is the only airstrip with reasonable and convenient access to park facilities for visitors choosing to travel to the park by air. Air access to the 6 million acre Denali National Park and Preserve is guaranteed under a number of provisions of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, and closure of this airstrip would

be antithetical to such provisions. The Committee directs the National Park Service to maintain existing access to the Mount McKinley airstrip for general aviation and commercial uses.

Denali National Park and Preserve is a lengthy drive from Anchorage, and a significant distance from Fairbanks, making day trips unappealing for potential park visitors with little time to spend in the State or for State residents who cannot afford the time and expense of surface transportation. The Committee also directs the National Park Service, in consultation with the Federal Aviation Administration, to consider the options for establishing a jet-capable runway in the vicinity of the park entrance to meet increasing demand for air transportation to the park.

The Manzanar National Historic Site is located on the grounds of the former Manzanar internment camp, one of 10 such sites where 120,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry were confined without due process of law during World War II. Through its power to educate, the Manzanar National Historic Site will be an important step in our Nation's effort to prevent any group from ever again experiencing such widespread suffering.

Manzanar has been minimally funded since its inception and struggles to maintain even the most basic vestiges of a national park unit. The Committee recognizes the unique nature of this, and other sites and has provided additional resources that will enhance operations and resource protection at numerous park units. Manzanar National Historic Site will benefit from the additional funds recommended by the Committee for the special park operations initiative above the budget as well as the \$10,000,000 across-the-board increase for all parks. During fiscal year 1999 and the future, the National Park Service should consider the funding needs for operations and management of the site in order to provide the staff and resources necessary to offer basic visitor services and improved resource protection.

Within the increased funds provided for the National Park Service, including operations at the Marsh-Billings National Historical Park, the Committee urges the Service to address the need to upgrade fire detection and suppression systems at the park.

The continuing presence of brucellosis in the greater Yellowstone area is a concern to the Committee. The Committee believes eliminating or severely reducing the prevalence of this disease is in the best interest of Yellowstone National Park and the States which surround the park. One such tool for consideration in obtaining this goal is the implementation of vaccination programs.

The Departments of the Interior and Agriculture shall provide to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations a joint report regarding the use of vaccinations for brucellosis by agencies within their jurisdictions. The report shall include but not be limited to a list of herds on federally owned lands which are exposed to brucellosis; a list of herds which have or are currently being vaccinated for brucellosis by Federal agencies; what specific vaccines are being used by Federal agencies on various wildlife; and what standards the two Departments have used in the past and plan to use to determine the safety and efficacy of vaccines for herds within their jurisdictions. In addition, the report shall include what concerted

effort the Departments are taking to determine when a vaccine is safe for both elk and bison.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

Appropriations, 1998	\$44,259,000
Budget estimate, 1999	46,575,000
Committee recommendation	48,800,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$48,800,000, an increase of \$2,225,000 above the budget estimate and an increase of \$4,541,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. A comparison of the Committee recommendation to the budget estimate follows:

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Recreation programs	\$515,000	\$515,000	
Natural programs	12,088,000	10,188,000	— \$1,900,000
Cultural programs	19,056,000	19,431,000	+ 375,000
International park affairs	1,671,000	1,671,000	
Environmental and compliance review	358,000	358,000	
Grant administration	1,751,000	1,751,000	
Heritage Partnership Programs:			
Commissions and grants	5,500,000	5,500,000	
Technical support	859,000	859,000	
Subtotal	6,359,000	6,359,000	
Statutory or contractual aid for other activities:			
Alaska Native Cultural Center		750,000	+ 750,000
Aleutian World War II National Historic Area		100,000	+ 100,000
Blackstone River Corridor Heritage Commission	324,000	324,000	
Brown Foundation	102,000	102,000	
Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission	48,000	48,000	
Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal	329,000	329,000	
Ice Age National Scientific Reserve	806,000	806,000	
Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission	239,000	239,000	
Johnstown Area Heritage Association	50,000	50,000	
Mandan On-a-Slant Village		1,000,000	+ 1,000,000
Martin Luther King, Jr. Center	534,000	534,000	
National Constitution Center	500,000	500,000	
Native Hawaiian culture and arts program	750,000	750,000	
New Orleans Jazz Commission	67,000	67,000	
Quinebaug-Shetucket National Heritage Corridor Commission	200,000	200,000	
Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission	670,000	670,000	
Sewall-Belmont House		500,000	+ 500,000
Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission	158,000	158,000	
Vancouver National Historic Reserve		400,000	+ 400,000
Wheeling National Heritage Area		1,000,000	+ 1,000,000
Subtotal, statutory or contractual aid	4,777,000	8,527,000	+ 3,750,000
Total, National recreation and preservation ..	46,575,000	48,800,000	+ 2,225,000

Recreation programs.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$9,000 over the fiscal year 1998 level for recreation programs for fixed costs.

Natural programs.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$1,204,000 over the fiscal year 1998 level for natural programs, including \$100,000 for the Women's Rights National Historic Trail, \$1,000,000 for Rivers and Trails Conservation Assistance [RTCA], and \$104,000 for fixed costs. Within the amount provided for RTCA, \$500,000 is for Ravenna Creek restoration in cooperation with the Ravenna Creek Alliance. The remaining increase for the RTCA should be applied to activities within the scope of the existing program, and not be applied to new initiatives. The Committee recommendation also includes \$250,000 to continue the Lake Champlain Program and \$150,000 for ongoing support of the Vermont/New Hampshire Joint River Commissions. The Service is also expected to continue its support for the Chesapeake Bay Program.

Cultural programs.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$532,000 over the fiscal year 1998 level for cultural programs, including \$157,000 for fixed costs and \$375,000 to begin the Revolutionary War and War of 1812 historic preservation study authorized by Public Law 104–333.

International park affairs.—The Committee recommends for international park affairs an increase of \$13,000 over the fiscal year 1998 level for fixed costs.

Environmental and compliance review.—The Committee recommends for environmental and compliance review an increase of \$8,000 over the fiscal year 1998 level for fixed costs.

Grant administration.—The Committee recommends for grant administration an increase of \$36,000 over the fiscal year 1998 level for fixed costs.

Heritage partnership programs.—The Committee recommends \$6,359,000 for the heritage partnership programs, an increase of \$1,009,000 over the fiscal year 1998 level. The amount provided includes \$859,000 for technical support and \$5,500,000 for grants to heritage areas and historic districts consistent with Public Law 104–333. The Service should continue to provide \$1,000,000 each to the Essex National Heritage Area, the Ohio & Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor, and the Steel Industry American Heritage Area. Remaining funds are to be distributed to the other sites authorized in Public Law 104–333 that were funded in the fiscal year 1998 appropriations bill, and which are most ready to make progress toward meeting area objectives.

Statutory or contractual aid.—The Committee recommends \$8,527,000 for statutory or contractual aid, an increase of \$1,730,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. The distribution of the funds is shown in the table at the beginning of this section.

Urban parks and recreation fund.—The Committee has not provided the \$2,000,000 requested in the budget to reestablish this program, for which funding was last available for grants in fiscal year 1994.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

Appropriations, 1998	\$40,812,000
Budget estimate, 1999	100,612,000
Committee recommendation	55,612,000

The Committee recommends \$55,612,000 for the historic preservation fund, a decrease of \$45,000,000 below the budget estimate and an increase of \$14,800,000 over the fiscal year 1998 level. Changes from the current year level include an increase of \$6,000,000 for grants to States, an increase of \$300,000 for grants to tribes, an increase of \$2,000,000 for historically black colleges and universities, an increase of \$10,000,000 for the Millennium Program, and a decrease of \$3,500,000 that reflects the end of Federal support for the National Trust for Historic Preservation pursuant to the Committee's understanding with the Trust.

The amount provided for historically black colleges and universities includes \$1,422,000 to continue base funding for projects identified by the field assessment team pursuant to Executive Order 12677, and \$6,200,000 for restoration projects authorized in section 507 of Public Law 104-333, the Omnibus Parks Act of 1996. Based on the findings from condition assessments conducted in fiscal year 1998, the Service should allocate fiscal year 1999 funds for projects authorized by Public Law 104-333 to institutions having the most significantly endangered historic buildings. No single facility should receive more than \$1,000,000. The amount provided also includes \$200,000 to continue facility condition assessments.

The Committee has included \$10,000,000 for the millennium program for historic preservation projects of national importance. The Committee expects to be involved closely in developing the criteria for the allocation of these funds, and expects to be consulted before any grants are made. To address the need for funding of preservation projects at the State level, the Committee has provided a significant increase for the existing historic preservation fund grants-to-States program. The Committee also has provided funds throughout the bill for specific, high-priority historic preservation projects of national importance such as restoration of the Star Spangled Banner, the Susan B. Anthony House, the Sewall-Belmont House, and Mandan On-a-Slant Village. The Committee believes these projects to be consistent with the general criteria for millennium projects identified in the NPS budget justification. To the extent the National Park Service or other agencies funded in this bill can identify additional, specific preservation projects of national importance in future budget requests, the Committee likely will be sympathetic to those requests to the extent funds are available.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 1998	\$222,769,000
Budget estimate, 1999	175,000,000
Committee recommendation	210,116,000

The Committee recommends \$210,116,000 for National Park Service construction, an increase of \$35,116,000 above the budget estimate and a decrease of \$12,653,000 below the fiscal year 1998

level. Changes from the budget request are shown in the table below:

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CONSTRUCTION

Project	Budget request	Committee recommendation
Adams National Historic Site, MA (repair/rehabilitate inadequate work space-carriage house)	\$1,724,000	\$1,724,000
Antietam National Battlefield, MD (stabilize and restore battlefield structures)	3,782,000	3,782,000
Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor, RI-MA (restoration and interpretive projects)		1,000,000
Blue Ridge Parkway (repair Peaks of Otter Dam)	200,000	200,000
Boston African-American National Historic Site, MA (rehabilitate African Meeting House)	1,398,000	1,398,000
C&O Canal National Historical Park, MD (relocate visitor center)		1,200,000
Cape Hatteras National Seashore, NC (relocate historic light station)	9,800,000	9,800,000
Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, FL (stabilize and restore fort—phase I)	3,430,000	3,430,000
Central High School, AR (planning and development)		300,000
Charleston School District, AR (interpretive exhibits)		200,000
Chickasaw National Recreation Area, OK (The Point campground)		1,570,000
Congaree Swamp National Monument, SC (access road)		2,300,000
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, PA (repair Egypt Mill and Pickerel Dams)	840,000	840,000
Edison National Historic Site, NJ (rehabilitation)		507,000
Eisenhower National Historic Site, PA (fire protection for historic structures)	1,310,000	1,310,000
Everglades National Park, FL (modify water delivery system)	14,000,000	14,000,000
Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, MD (rehabilitate historic fort walls)	600,000	900,000
Fort Point National Historic Site, CA (repair earthquake damage and repoint brickwork)	2,158,000	2,158,000
Fort Smith National Historic Site, AR (rehabilitate historic courthouse and jail/Beverly property)	1,300,000	1,550,000
Fort Sumter National Monument, SC (rehabilitation)		200,000
Gateway National Recreation Area, NY-NJ:		
Floyd Bennett Field (rehabilitate failing utilities)	5,690,000	5,690,000
Sandy Hook Lighthouse (rehabilitation)	884,000	
Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, AK (rehabilitate inadequate utilities at Bartlett Cove)	3,988,000	3,988,000
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, UT-AZ (improve Lake Powell water quality and visitor facilities)	2,040,000	2,040,000
Golden Gate National Recreation Area, CA (structure rehabilitation of Alcatraz Cell House)	5,580,000	5,580,000
Great Smoky Mountains National Park, TN-NC (reconstruct trails)	970,000	970,000
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, WV (stabilization of structures, flood recovery)		1,300,000
Hispanic Cultural Center, NM (arts center)		3,000,000
Historic Preservation Training Center, MD (rehabilitate historic Gambrill House)	675,000	
Hovenweep National Monument, UT (design and construct visitor/administrative facility)		1,000,000
Independence National Historical Park, PA:		
Redevelopment of Independence Mall	3,500,000	3,500,000
Rehabilitate Bishop White House utilities	854,000	854,000
Jimmy Carter National Historic Site, GA (restore boyhood homesite)	1,435,000	1,435,000
Katmai National Park and Preserve, AK (visitor use facilities)		3,000,000

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CONSTRUCTION—Continued

Project	Budget request	Committee recommendation
Lake Mead National Recreation Area, NV (replace inadequate water treatment):		
Nevada sites	8,550,000	8,550,000
Boulder Beach	1,342,000	1,342,000
Longfellow National Historic Site, MA (protect and conserve structures and collections)	1,645,000	1,645,000
Mammoth Cave National Park, KY (mitigate water pollution of cave)	1,120,000	1,120,000
Minute Man National Historical Park, MA:		
Provide safe visitor access along Battle Road Trail	1,200,000	1,200,000
Rehabilitate unsafe historic residences	1,619,000	.....
Mississippi National River and Recreation Area (partnership)	2,000,000	.....
Natchez National Historical Park, MS (restore the William Johnson and McCallum Houses)	876,000	876,000
National Constitution Center, PA (design, engineering, and construction) ..	.....	10,000,000
New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail, NJ (exhibits) .....	.....	411,000
New River Gorge National River, WV (rehabilitation, day labor, parkway support) .....	.....	575,000
Olympic National Park, WA:		
Quinalt Visitor Center, North Fork Recreation Area .....	.....	550,000
Planning and design, removal of Elwha Dam .....	.....	2,000,000
Salem Maritime National Historic Site, MA (complete rehabilitation of Polish Club building)	997,000	.....
San Antonio Missions National Historical Park (preservation of historic buildings) .....	.....	390,000
Sequoia National Park, CA (remove facilities and restore giant forest)	6,000,000	6,000,000
Seward interagency facility (complete design, initiate construction) .....	.....	2,400,000
Shenandoah National Park, VA (rehabilitate inadequate utility systems)	4,980,000	4,980,000
Shiloh National Military Park, TN (stop riverbank erosion)	2,000,000	2,000,000
Sitka National Historic Site, AK (rehabilitate priest's quarters and old school house) .....	.....	1,120,000
Statue of Liberty National Monument and Ellis Island, NY-NJ (rehabilitation) .....	.....	2,000,000
Susan B. Anthony House, NY (historic structure report/repair and rehabilitation) .....	.....	550,000
Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, MO (restore and stabilize main house and related structures) .....	.....	968,000
Vicksburg National Military Park, MS (rehabilitate monuments, facilities) ..	.....	1,500,000
Virginia City, MT (restore structures) .....	.....	2,000,000
Wildlife disease biocontainment facility .....	.....	500,000
Wrangell St. Elias National Park and Preserve, AK (continue construction of visitor center/headquarters)	8,400,000	8,600,000
Zion National Park, UT (implement visitor transportation system)	3,640,000	3,640,000
Subtotal, line item projects	110,527,000	145,643,000
Emergency, unscheduled, housing	15,000,000	15,000,000
Planning	21,300,000	21,300,000
Associated advance/project planning	583,000	583,000
Equipment	19,865,000	19,865,000
General management plans	6,900,000	6,900,000
Special resource studies	825,000	825,000
Grand total, construction	175,000,000	210,116,000

In the statement of managers accompanying the fiscal year 1998 Interior and Related Agencies conference report, the conferees were highly critical of excessive construction costs incurred by the Service on certain projects that were widely publicized. The conference agreement directed the Secretary of the Interior to appoint a committee to review Service construction practices, with particular attention to the role of the Denver Service Center in planning and design and the lack of accountability in the Service management structure. The review committee was formed under the auspices of the National Academy of Public Administration [NAPA], and just recently released its report: "Strengthening the National Park Service Construction Program." The Service has stated its intention to implement fully each of the 11 recommendations contained in the report, a goal which the Committee strongly endorses.

One of the principal recommendations of the report is that the Denver Service Center contract out about 90 percent of its design work and all construction supervision and inspection tasks. Implementation of this recommendation will necessitate reductions in personnel levels at the Denver Service Center. As such, the Committee has included language in the general provisions section of this title providing buyout authority for employees of the Denver Service Center. The NAPA report also recommends greater use of standardized designs that can be adapted for specific sites, improvement of construction contract management capabilities, assignment of responsibility to enhance accountability, and establishment of base funding for the Denver Service Center to remove disincentives to cost reduction and outsourcing. While the Committee has not established base funding for the Denver Service Center in this bill pending further review of the NAPA report, the Committee does intend generally to follow through on the base funding recommendation. Additional adjustments in appropriations structure and language also may be required upon further review of the report and upon receipt of a more detailed response from the Service. The Committee recognizes that construction management reforms will take time to implement fully, but intends to work with the Department to make whatever changes necessary to prevent the recurrence of the type of project that has so damaged the credibility of the National Park Service in the last year.

The Committee understands that the Service will allocate sufficient Federal highway funds in fiscal year 1999 to complete the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Parkway. The Committee further understands that at least \$19,200,000 from the Federal Lands Highway Program will be allocated for construction of the Natchez Trace Parkway.

The Service budget justification indicates that the agency intends to use Federal Lands Highway Program funds for the Northshore Road at Lake Mead National Recreation Area, despite the fact that reconstruction of the Lakeshore Road, also in Lake Mead National Recreation Area, remains to be completed. The Committee is aware that the Lakeshore Road has been a significant safety hazard, and directs the Service to make reconstruction of the Lakeshore Road a high priority for Federal Lands Highway Program funds allocated to Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

The Committee has examined plans for the redevelopment of Independence Mall, and is impressed by the degree of cooperation between the Service, the city of Philadelphia, the National Constitution Center, and the various private organizations that have committed substantial funds for the redevelopment project. The Committee also is aware of the benefits that will accrue to the Service as a result of this partnership, particularly in terms of enhanced visitor facilities.

The Committee, therefore, recommends \$10,000,000 for construction of the National Constitution Center, which is a critical component of the redevelopment effort. Because the principal function of the National Constitution Center will be education and outreach, the Committee expects that the funds provided will be matched by Federal education funds. The funds also are provided with the understanding that the National Constitution Center will be entirely self-sustaining, and that no National Park Service funds will ever be required for operation of the facility. As the National Constitution Center and its partners proceed with detailed planning of the facility, the Committee emphasizes the need to limit the scope and cost of the facility to a reasonable level, and to ensure that all components of the facility are consistent with the park's general management plan.

The Committee directs the Service to reprogram funds previously provided to the New River Gorge National River for Southside Junction to be used for stabilization of structures on Commercial Row.

Funds provided for Harpers Ferry National Historical Park are to complete package 118 (\$800,000) and for flood damage repairs (\$500,000).

Additional funds provided for Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve are for design of exhibits for a museum to be constructed commensurate with the visitor center. These funds are provided consistent with section 1318 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.

The Committee understands that preliminary planning and design of the Corinth Visitor Center at Shiloh National Military Park are proceeding pursuant to direction and funding provided in the fiscal year 1998 bill. The Committee fully supports this project, and expects that construction funds will be provided in a timely fashion for obligation when the design process is complete.

Within the funds provided for planning, \$100,000 shall be used for preliminary design of visitor facilities at Bear Paw National Battlefield, and \$100,000 shall be used for evaluating the feasibility and desirability of preserving and interpreting sites within the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, including the Angel Island Immigration Station, that are related to immigration.

The Committee has provided \$2,000,000 to initiate planning and design for removal of the lower Elwha River hydroelectric project, provided that funds are made available to complete the Federal acquisition of both the Elwha and Glines Canyon hydroelectric projects.

Funds are provided in both National Park Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service accounts for construction of a biocontainment level-3 facility for research on contagious diseases which can im-

pact domestic livestock. The Department of the Interior should work with the Department of Agriculture to develop a cooperative agreement with the State of Montana and Montana State University on a plan to construct this facility. The lead Federal agency on this agreement will be the Animal Plant Health Inspection Service of the Department of Agriculture.

The Committee understands that the budget request included funding to initiate work on a special resource study for Chesapeake Bay sites in fiscal year 1999. The Committee supports this effort and encourages the Service to provide the necessary funds to begin this study.

Funds are also included for a resource study of the Sand Creek Massacre Site.

Of the amount provided for construction, \$6,600,000 is to be derived from the environmental improvement and restoration fund established in Public Law 105–83.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

(RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of \$30,000,000 in annual contract authority provided by 16 U.S.C. 4601–10a. This authority has not been used in recent years and there are no plans to use it in fiscal year 1998.

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 1998	\$143,290,000
Budget estimate, 1999	138,087,000
Committee recommendation	88,100,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$88,100,000, a decrease of \$49,987,000 below the budget estimate and \$55,190,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level.

The following table shows the Committee recommendation:

<i>Area and State</i>	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
Acadia National Park, ME	\$1,000,000
Antietam National Battlefield, MD	1,000,000
Aztec Ruins National Monument, NM	800,000
Bandelier National Monument, NM	1,000,000
Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, CO	200,000
Blue Ridge Parkway, NC, VA	1,000,000
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, MD	250,000
Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve, WA	2,500,000
Everglades ecosystem:	
Big Cypress National Preserve, FL	2,000,000
Grant to State of Florida	20,000,000
Everglades National Park, FL	20,000,000
Gauley River National Recreation Area, WV	500,000
Gettysburg National Military Park, PA	1,000,000
Golden Gate National Recreational Area, CA	1,300,000
Haleakala National Park, HI	4,600,000
Katmai National Park and Preserve, AK	2,500,000
Keweenaw National Historical Park, MI	200,000
Natchez National Historical Park, MS	350,000
New River Gorge National River, WV	1,000,000
Nez Perce National Historical Park, MT	500,000
Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site, TX	1,000,000
Petersburg National Battlefield, VA	900,000
Petroglyph National Monument, NM	3,000,000

<i>Area and State</i>	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
Prince William Forest Park, VA	500,000
Saguaro National Park, AZ	1,000,000
Santa Monica National Recreation Area	2,000,000
Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, MI	800,000
Thomas Stone National Historic Site, MD	200,000
Vicksburg National Battlefield, MS	900,000
War in the Pacific National Historical Park, Guam	600,000
Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, AK	1,500,000
Emergencies/hardships/inholdings	3,000,000
Inholdings/exchanges	1,500,000
Land acquisition administration	8,500,000
State grants administration	1,000,000
Grand total, National Park Service	88,100,000

ENERGY AND MINERALS

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriations, 1998	\$760,358,000
Budget estimate, 1999	806,883,000
Committee recommendation	772,115,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$772,115,000 for surveys, investigations, and research of the U.S. Geological Survey [USGS], a decrease of \$34,768,000 below the budget estimate and an increase of \$11,757,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level.

The following table provides a comparison of the Committee's fiscal year 1999 recommendations with the budget estimate:

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
National mapping program:			
National data collection and integration	\$61,024,000	\$61,024,000	
Earth science information management and de- livery	51,568,000	36,568,000	— \$15,000,000
Geographic research and applications	39,197,000	38,197,000	— 1,000,000
Subtotal, national mapping program	151,789,000	135,789,000	— 16,000,000
Geologic hazards, resource, and processes:			
Geologic hazards assessments	76,435,000	76,935,000	+ 500,000
Geologic landscape and coastal assessments ...	71,216,000	72,692,000	+ 1,476,000
Geologic resource assessments	86,142,000	86,142,000	
Subtotal, geologic hazards, resource, and processes	233,793,000	235,769,000	+ 1,976,000
Water resources investigations:			
Water resources assessment and research	103,820,000	97,820,000	— 6,000,000
Water data collection and management	32,849,000	26,836,000	— 6,013,000
Federal-State coop program	71,961,000	67,961,000	— 4,000,000
Water Resources Research Act program	5,557,000	4,557,000	— 1,000,000
Subtotal, water resources investigations	214,187,000	197,174,000	— 17,013,000
Biological research:			
Biological research and monitoring	135,314,000	131,083,000	— 4,231,000

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Biological information management and delivery	11,472,000	11,472,000	.....
Cooperative research units	11,526,000	12,026,000	+ 500,000
Subtotal, biological research	158,312,000	154,581,000	— 3,731,000
General administration	27,293,000	27,293,000	.....
Facilities	21,509,000	21,509,000	.....
Total, surveys, investigations, and research	806,883,000	772,115,000	— 34,768,000

National mapping program.—The Committee recommends an amount of \$135,789,000 for this program. Increases to the fiscal year 1998 level include \$2,500,000 for the EROS Data Center and \$2,425,000 for uncontrollable cost increases. Decreases from current year funding result from \$4,921,000 in savings proposed in the budget estimate.

Geologic hazards, resources, and processes.—The Committee recommends an amount of \$235,769,000 for this program. The Committee has restored funding for several items that were proposed for reduction or elimination in the administration's fiscal year 1999 budget estimate including: \$1,000,000 for coal availability studies in West Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, and Montana; \$1,726,000 for the National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program in order to maintain level funding for the STATEMAP, EDMAP, and FEDMAP programs; \$1,250,000 for the continuation of coastal erosion studies in South Carolina and Georgia, of which \$250,000 is provided for the South Carolina coastal erosion monitoring program, and \$500,000 for other coastal programs; and \$2,000,000 to continue the minerals-at-risk program in Alaska.

Increases above the fiscal year 1998 level include \$500,000 for collaborative research and technology development by the Hawaii Volcano Observatory and the University of Hawaii to improve the ability to forecast and mitigate the hazards posed by volcanic eruptions, and \$4,844,000 to meet uncontrollable cost increases. Reductions from the current base total \$4,750,000 in savings proposed in the budget estimate.

Last year, the Committee included \$1,000,000 for enhancements in seismic, geodetic, geochemical, and remote-sensing monitoring at hazardous volcanoes in Hawaii, Alaska, and elsewhere in the United States. Inasmuch as this amount has been retained in the proposed program base for fiscal year 1999, the Committee expects that it should again be used for the same purposes as were specified in fiscal year 1998. Within that amount, installation of six seismometer stations for monitoring volcanoes in East Maui, a project with an estimated cost of \$120,000, is expected to be undertaken.

Funding for both the earthquake hazards program of external cooperative agreements and the global seismic network are continued at the fiscal year 1998 enacted level, as proposed in the budget estimate. Within the earthquake hazards program, the Committee encourages the USGS and the State of Montana to continue ongoing

ing efforts to improve data exchange capabilities between the Montana network, other regional seismic networks in the Rocky Mountain region, as well as from the recently installed USGS National Seismographic Network Station in Bozeman, MT.

The Committee understands that discussions have taken place between the Cascades Volcano Observatory and Washington State University [WSU] regarding a new USGS facility on WSU's Vancouver campus. The Committee is concerned that costs for construction and maintenance of this facility may be substantially more than similar proposals made by the General Services Administration. The Committee urges USGS to renew the lease on its current facility in the short term, while exploring all options for the most cost-effective, long-term solution.

Water resources investigations.—The Committee recommends an amount of \$197,174,000 for this program. Increases to the fiscal year 1998 level include \$387,000 for endocrine disruption studies in the Las Vegas Wash; \$100,000 for planning and the preliminary work for a monitoring well on the Island of Molokai, a need identified as the result of a USGS ground water study; and \$5,044,000 to meet uncontrollable cost increases. Reductions of \$526,000 for mercury contamination studies and \$2,713,000 in reinventing Government (REGO II) savings have been assumed in agreement with the budget estimate.

The Committee agrees with the work plan for the middle Rio Grande basin as outlined in the budget request and expects work in the water resources investigations program, as well as the national mapping program and the geology program, to proceed accordingly. The Committee also concurs with the Survey's intention to continue work on high priority water quality issues in the Lake Champlain basin. The Committee expects that the States water resources research institutes programs will be administered in accordance with the provisions of section 104(b) of the Water Resources Research Act of 1984, as amended by Public Law 104-147.

The Committee is aware of an important set of studies on seasonal wetlands, carbon storage in the northern Great Plains, and biodiversity and wetland functions, which have been formulated through a collaborative effort between the USGS and North Dakota State University. The Committee encourages USGS to expand this collaboration and to make a recommendation in the fiscal year 2000 budget for further action on these studies.

Biological research.—The Committee recommends \$154,581,000 for this program. Increases above the budget estimate include the restoration of funds for a proposed \$1,370,000 across-the-board reduction that, if implemented, would impact ongoing projects at all science centers, and an \$899,000 proposed reduction that would have eliminated the Federal share of funding for chemical and drug registration work. Additional program funds for species and habitat protection include \$750,000 for aquatic systems, of which \$500,000 is for fish passage research; \$1,000,000 for research on grasslands habitat fragmentation; \$750,000 for adaptive management research projects; \$500,000 for Southwest arid systems research; and \$500,000 for Salton Sea research. An increase of \$1,000,000 for clean water and watershed restoration includes funds for research in fish health in the Chesapeake Bay; the role of contaminants in

restoration of habitats suitable for self-sustaining fisheries; and restoration of acid mine drainage water. The Committee has also included an increase of \$500,000 for the cooperative research units, \$1,000,000 for incinerator replacement at the USGS National Wildlife Health Center, located in Madison, WI, and \$3,422,000 to meet uncontrollable costs.

The Committee encourages the biological research program to incorporate studies on the existence of the blue pike in its work on Great Lakes fish and habitat restoration where feasible. Within the funds available for facilities maintenance and minor rehabilitation at science centers, the biology program is urged to consider the need for heating and air-conditioning replacement at the Leetown Science Center.

The increase for the cooperative research units is provided in order to fill some of the 17 position vacancies that now exist at established units. The Committee continues to support the Division's intention to give priority to those units that have carried vacancies for the greatest length of time and have unit leader vacancies.

The Committee restates its expectation from last year that, at a minimum, current base budgets should be maintained for each of the science centers, and other field unit operations. When proposed changes in funding for any of these facilities might result in reductions to current funding levels, the Committee expects that its approval will be sought prior to final action being taken by the division.

The Committee recognizes that the Pacific Island Ecosystem Research Center [PIERC] must address higher rates of species extinction and biodiversity over a larger geographic area than any other center. The Committee supports the integration of advanced information technologies and data bases to assist the PIERC in addressing the threat to species and habitat loss in Hawaii and the Pacific.

Administration.—The Committee recommends an amount of \$27,293,000 for general administration, the same as the budget estimate and includes \$1,709,000 for uncontrollable cost increases.

Facilities.—The Committee recommends an amount of \$21,509,000 for facilities, the same as the budget estimate. As proposed in the budget, a reduction of \$1,117,000 has been assumed for rental payments to GSA and an increase of \$51,000 is included for fixed cost increases.

Other.—The Committee is concerned with reports it has received that suggest USGS is providing or seeking to provide a variety of commercial services to Federal and non-Federal entities in direct competition with the private sector. Services in question range from the more traditional USGS functions, such as surveying, mapping, and aerial photography, to activities critics claim are outside the scope of the Survey's mission, such as bridge inspection, engineering and design work, and stormwater permitting.

Existing Federal law and policy appear to prohibit the Survey from providing such commercial services to other entities. For example, the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act prevents Federal agencies from unfairly competing with the private sector. This act authorizes Federal agencies to provide technical and specialized services to State and local government but requires that the "services prescribed must be consistent with and further the policy of

the U.S. Government of relying on the private enterprise systems to provide services reasonably and quickly through ordinary business channels.” (31 U.S.C. 6505(a)).

Furthermore, OMB Circular A-97 dictates “Such services will not be provided unless the agency providing the services is providing similar services for its own use under the policies set forth in Circular No. A-76. In addition, in accordance with the policies set forth in Circular No. A-76, the requesting entity must certify that such services cannot be procured reasonably and expeditiously by it through ordinary business channels.”

The Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs is attempting to address these issues on a broader scale as part of a Government reforms package being negotiated with the administration. In the meantime, this Committee expects USGS to undertake a careful review of its own practices, in full consultation with all involved parties, and implement such actions that are called for as a result. Should the Survey’s efforts fail to address and resolve the concerns that have been raised, the Committee may be forced to take stronger action next year.

MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE

The Minerals Management Service [MMS] is responsible for managing offshore energy and mineral resources, as well as collecting, distributing, accounting, and auditing of mineral leases on Federal and Indian lands. In fiscal year 1999, it is estimated that MMS will collect and distribute \$5,200,000,000 from over 107,000 Federal and Indian leases.

ROYALTY AND OFFSHORE MINERALS MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 1998	\$144,196,000
Budget estimate, 1999	122,402,000
Committee recommendation	117,275,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$117,275,000 for royalty and offshore minerals management, a decrease of \$5,127,000 below the budget estimate and a decrease of \$26,921,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level. The Committee recommendations compared to the budget estimates are shown in the following table:

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Outer Continental Shelf lands:			
Leasing and environmental program	\$35,352,000	\$35,352,000	.....
Resource evaluation	21,933,000	23,433,000	+ \$1,500,000
Regulatory program	39,290,000	39,290,000	.....
Information management program	14,190,000	14,108,000	– 82,000
Subtotal, Outer Continental Shelf lands	110,765,000	112,183,000	+ 1,418,000
Royalty management:			
Valuation and operations	33,623,000	33,623,000	.....
Compliance	36,468,000	36,468,000	.....
Indian allottee refunds	15,000	15,000	.....

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Program services office	2,623,000	2,623,000	.....
Subtotal, royalty management	72,729,000	72,729,000	.....
General administration:			
Executive direction	1,870,000	1,870,000	.....
Policy and management improvement	3,740,000	3,740,000	.....
Administrative operations	12,592,000	12,532,000	— 60,000
General support services	14,706,000	14,221,000	— 485,000
Subtotal, general administration	32,908,000	32,363,000	— 545,000
Use of receipts	— 94,000,000	— 100,000,000	— 6,000,000
Total, royalty and offshore minerals management	122,402,000	117,275,000	— 5,127,000

The Committee notes the success of the past five lease sales in the Gulf of Mexico. Since enactment of the Deepwater Royalty Relief Act, the Federal Government has received revenues in excess of expectations from activities in the deepwater Gulf of Mexico. The Committee is concerned that changing royalty rates at this time potentially would have a negative impact on Gulf of Mexico investment decisions in the future. The Committee feels certainty and stability are important factors in attracting investment capital. With records receipts from lease sales, and crude oil prices at low levels, there is insufficient basis for changes that would create disincentives for domestic investment. The Committee, therefore, expects that royalty rates for deepwater Gulf of Mexico leases will remain unchanged for the remainder of the incentive period.

The Committee commends the agency's royalty management program reengineering effort, but reminds the agency that compromises in valuation and compliance programs which create greater vulnerability to loss of revenues is unacceptable. The Committee urges the agency to coordinate closely with appropriate oversight authorities to assure that adequate controls are maintained.

The Committee has provided \$600,000 within the resource evaluation program for the Mississippi Marine Mineral Resource Center program to support exploration and sustainable development of seabed minerals.

Also included in the resource evaluation recommendation is \$900,000 for the Offshore Technology Resource Center. The Committee recognizes that as offshore drilling moves into deeper water, new technical, safety, and environmental challenges are faced. The Minerals Management Service, in its role of supervising the exploration and production of gas, oil, and minerals on the Outer Continental Shelf, will need to encourage development of new technologies, facilities, and procedures to meet these challenges. The Offshore Technology Research Center, a partnership between the Texas Engineering Experiment Station at Texas A&M University and the University of Texas at Austin, is a world leader and the only site in the Nation for offshore research and testing of many new technologies. The work of the Offshore Technology Research

Center is critical to building on the Federal investment for developing environmentally protective gas and mineral exploration procedures. The Committee urges the agency to consider the mission of the Offshore Technology Research Center in future budget requests.

Pursuant to what has become the administration's recurring request, the Committee has included bill language under general provisions, Department of the Interior to prohibit the use of funds for Outer Continental Shelf leasing and development activities in certain areas. In addition, language has been included to prohibit exploratory drilling in the Mid-Atlantic planning area pending completion of State and Federal permitting processes, and resolution of ongoing litigation and administrative appeals. The Committee urges the administration to stand by its own 5-year plan and discontinue its request for annual legislative moratoria beginning in the fiscal year 2000 budget request.

OILSPILL RESEARCH

Appropriations, 1998	\$6,118,000
Budget estimate, 1999	6,118,000
Committee recommendation	6,118,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,118,000 for oilspill research, the same as the budget estimate and the fiscal year 1998 level.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 1998	\$95,437,000
Budget estimate, 1999	93,540,000
Committee recommendation	92,909,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$92,909,000 for regulation and technology, a decrease of \$631,000 below the budget estimate and a decrease of \$2,528,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level. A comparison of the budget estimate and the Committee recommendation is as follows:

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Environmental restoration	\$146,000	\$144,000	— \$2,000
Environmental protection	70,018,000	69,738,000	— 280,000
Technology development and transfer	11,415,000	11,300,000	— 115,000
Financial management	511,000	505,000	— 6,000
Executive direction	11,175,000	10,947,000	— 228,000
Subtotal, regulation and technology	93,265,000	92,634,000	— 631,000
Civil penalties	275,000	275,000	.....
Total, regulation and technology	93,540,000	92,909,000	— 631,000

The Committee has included an increase of \$635,000 over the fiscal year 1998 level (adjusted for the transfer included in the fiscal year 1998 supplemental) to cover a portion of fixed cost increases.

The Committee accepts the budget estimate for civil penalties, which is a decrease of \$225,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

(Definite, Trust Fund)

Appropriations, 1998	\$177,624,000
Budget estimate, 1999	183,416,000
Committee recommendation	183,057,000

The Committee recommends \$183,057,000 for the abandoned mine reclamation fund, which is a decrease of \$359,000 below the budget request and an increase of \$5,433,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. A comparison of the Committee recommendation and the budget estimate is as follows:

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Environmental restoration	\$168,140,000	\$168,002,000	— \$138,000
Technology development and transfer	3,473,000	3,446,000	— 27,000
Financial management	5,860,000	5,788,000	— 72,000
Executive direction	5,943,000	5,821,000	— 122,000
Total	183,416,000	183,057,000	— 359,000

The Committee has included \$6,900,000 for the clean streams initiative to address acid mine drainage problems.

Bill language.—As in prior years, the bill includes language related to the conduct of the abandoned mine land program. The Committee has included language that maintains the Federal emergency reclamation program and limits expenditures in any one State to 25 percent of the total appropriated for Federal and State-run emergency programs. Bill language also is included to permit States to use prior-year carryover funds from the emergency program without being subject to the 25-percent statutory limitation per State. The Committee also has recommended bill language which would fund minimum program State grants at \$1,500,000 per State, bill language which provides \$6,900,000 to be used for projects in the clean streams initiative, and \$100,000 for Western mine land restoration partnership.

The Committee also has included language specific to the State of Maryland authorizing the State to set aside the greater of \$1,000,000 or 10 percent of the total of the grants made available to the State under title IV of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, subject to specific provisions identified in the bill language.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 1998	\$1,529,638,000
Budget estimate, 1999	1,638,681,000
Committee recommendation	1,544,695,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,544,695,000, a decrease of \$93,986,000 below the budget estimate and an increase of \$15,057,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level.

The following table provides a comparison of the budget estimate with the Committee recommendations:

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
TRIBAL BUDGET SYSTEM			
Tribal priority allocations:			
Tribal government	\$353,885,000	\$340,734,000	— \$13,151,000
Human services	160,012,000	150,494,000	— 9,518,000
Education	52,268,000	52,119,000	— 149,000
Public safety and justice	75,637,000	4,118,000	— 71,519,000
Community development	39,170,000	38,845,000	— 325,000
Resources management	53,905,000	53,275,000	— 630,000
Other trust services	27,811,000	27,477,000	— 334,000
General administration	22,422,000	22,181,000	— 241,000
Small and needy tribes distribution			
Distributions for Albuquerque, Muskogee, and Phoenix Tribes	5,850,000	5,850,000	
Standard assessment methodology work group	250,000		— 250,000
Subtotal, tribal priority allocations	791,210,000	695,093,000	— 96,117,000
Other recurring programs:			
Tribal government			
Human services	500,000		— 500,000
Education:			
School operations:			
Forward funding	394,893,000	386,420,000	— 8,473,000
Other school operations	91,992,000	86,396,000	— 5,596,000
Subtotal, school operations	486,885,000	472,816,000	— 14,069,000
Continuing education	35,411,000	32,911,000	— 2,500,000
Subtotal, education	522,296,000	505,727,000	— 16,569,000
Community development			
Resources management	35,966,000	34,509,000	— 1,457,000
Subtotal, other recurring programs	558,762,000	540,236,000	— 18,526,000
Nonrecurring programs:			
Tribal government	250,000	250,000	
Resources management	32,011,000	30,840,000	— 1,171,000
Other trust services	43,436,000	28,253,000	— 15,183,000
Subtotal, nonrecurring programs	75,697,000	59,343,000	— 16,354,000
Total, tribal budget system	1,425,669,000	1,294,672,000	— 130,997,000
BIA OPERATIONS			
Central office operations:			
Tribal government	2,635,000	2,616,000	— 19,000
Human services	869,000	861,000	— 8,000
Community development	838,000	834,000	— 4,000

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Resources management	3,115,000	3,094,000	– 21,000
Other trust services	2,075,000	2,061,000	– 14,000
General administration:			
Education program management	2,303,000	2,285,000	– 18,000
Other general administration	35,507,000	33,789,000	– 1,718,000
Subtotal, general administration	37,810,000	36,074,000	– 1,736,000
Subtotal, central office operations ..	47,342,000	45,540,000	– 1,802,000
Area office operations:			
Tribal government	1,359,000	1,350,000	– 9,000
Human services	3,279,000	3,251,000	– 28,000
Community development	810,000	802,000	– 8,000
Resources management	3,192,000	3,165,000	– 27,000
Other trust services	10,763,000	8,469,000	– 2,294,000
General administration	23,774,000	23,526,000	– 248,000
Subtotal, area office operation	43,177,000	40,563,000	– 2,614,000
Special programs and pooled overhead:			
Education	14,258,000	14,107,000	– 151,000
Public safety and justice	31,806,000	73,999,000	+ 42,193,000
Community development	3,266,000	3,283,000	+ 17,000
Resources management	1,320,000	1,320,000	.....
General administration	71,843,000	71,211,000	– 632,000
Subtotal, special programs	122,493,000	163,920,000	+ 41,427,000
Total, BIA operations	213,012,000	250,023,000	+ 37,011,000
Total, operation of Indian programs	1,638,681,000	1,544,695,000	– 93,986,000

Tribal priority allocations.—The Committee recommends \$695,093,000 for the tribal priority allocations [TPA] activity, a decrease of \$62,255,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level of funding. The decrease below the fiscal year 1998 level of funding reflects the transfer of \$70,288,000 in law enforcement funds to the special programs and pooled overhead activity, where the administration proposed its law enforcement initiative; decreases of \$250,000 for the standard assessment methodology workgroup and \$670,000 in other internal transfers; and increases of \$1,500,000 for small and needy tribes in Alaska, within the amount provided for tribal government; \$5,000,000 for budget structure changes; and \$2,453,000 for uncontrollable costs.

For the TPA tribal government subactivity, the Committee has provided \$340,734,000, level funding with fiscal year 1998, plus \$15,110,000 for internal transfers, \$37,215,000 for budget structure changes, and prorated fixed costs of \$1,159,000. In addition, the Committee has provided \$1,500,000 to raise the base funding of small and needy tribes in Alaska. In fiscal year 1998, Congress directed the Bureau to allocate a total of \$20,400,000 of the TPA general increase to bring all small and needy tribes to a minimum base funding level of \$160,000, the minimum funding recommended by the 1994 BIA/DOI/tribal joint task force for small and needy

tribes in the continental United States. However, the minimum level recommended by the task force for Alaska tribes is \$200,000 because of the high cost of living and remoteness of many villages. With the fiscal year 1998 funding provided for small and needy tribes, there are still 209 small and needy tribes remaining in Alaska.

Due to budget constraints, the Committee cannot include funding sufficient to raise the TPA of all small and needy tribes in Alaska to the recommended level of \$200,000. The Committee directs the Bureau to inform the Committee of the status of Alaska's small and needy tribes and the continuing shortfall in minimum TPA funding by January 1, 1999.

The Committee has provided funding for the human services, education, community development, resources management, trust services, and general administration subactivities level with fiscal year 1998, adjusted for internal transfers, budget structure changes and prorated fixed costs.

In public safety and justice, the Committee has provided \$1,388,000 for fire protection and \$2,730,000 for other programs, the level of funding provided in fiscal year 1998 for those programs, adjusted for internal transfers, budget structure changes and the addition of prorated fixed costs. The Committee has transferred law enforcement funding to the special programs and pooled overhead activity.

It is the Committee's reading of the January 20, 1998, memorandum of the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Interior to the President that law enforcement funds would be removed from TPA and be placed under the control of central-line authority. The Committee also is concerned that several program elements that include law enforcement funding still remain in the TPA activity. The Committee directs the Bureau to identify all funds for law enforcement in TPA, whether in the subactivities for public safety and justice, tribal government, or elsewhere, and consolidate that funding in the public safety and justice subactivity of the special programs and pooled overhead activity under the control of central-line authority beginning in fiscal year 1999. The Committee further directs that, consistent with the recommendations of the Attorney General and the Secretary, law enforcement funds are not available for reprogramming to other purposes and law enforcement funds are not available for tribal shares.

The Committee has provided \$5,850,000 for Albuquerque, Muskogee, and Phoenix Tribes, the same as the budget request.

The Committee has not provided funds for the continuation in fiscal year 1999 of the workgroup established by the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs to discuss TPA issues, such as unmet needs and distribution of possible future increases to TPA. The Committee understands that the workgroup has met in fiscal year 1998, and encourages the workgroup to provide its recommendations to the Assistant Secretary.

The Committee is extremely concerned about the inequitable distribution of TPA among the tribes. With the commitment of the Bureau to work on the issue, the Committee requested that the General Accounting Office [GAO] review the TPA system and provide its final report to the Committee by June 1, 1998. In addition, the

Committee and the Senate Indian Affairs Committee held hearings this spring to discuss TPA. Based on comments from these hearings, findings of the GAO, and concerns from the tribes, the Committee included bill language in the general provisions of title I regarding the distribution of fiscal year 1999 and future year TPA funding.

Other recurring programs.—The Committee recommends \$540,236,000 for other recurring programs, a decrease of \$9,060,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level. This amount includes decreases of \$21,371,000 to reflect budget structure changes and \$3,284,000 for internal transfers; and increases for programs over the fiscal year 1998 level of \$7,684,000 for Indian School Equalization Program formula funds and program adjustments, \$1,831,000 for student transportation, \$3,000,000 for operating grants for tribally controlled community colleges, and \$3,080,000 for prorated fixed costs.

Within the amount provided for tribal management programs in resources management, funding is included at the level provided in fiscal year 1998 for the Bering Sea Fishermen's Association, the Inter-Tribal Bison Cooperative, and the Alaska Sea Otter Commission.

Nonrecurring programs.—The Committee recommends \$59,343,000 for nonrecurring programs, a decrease of \$1,836,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level. The amount provided includes increases of \$704,000 for budget structure changes, \$1,500,000 for water quality management planning, and \$146,000 for prorated fixed costs; and decreases of \$582,000 for internal transfers, \$2,125,000 for tribal government, \$1,000,000 for community development, and \$479,000 for the minerals and mining program, as proposed by the Bureau.

The Committee has not provided funds in resources management for implementation of the secretarial order issued by the Department of the Interior and the Department of Commerce regarding the administration of the Endangered Species Act in relation to Indian tribal lands. That order is inconsistent with the endangered species statute as currently enacted. Further, until ESA legislation is enacted which accomplishes the goals purportedly sought through the secretarial order, the Committee expects the Department to adhere to the ESA as written.

It has come to the attention of the Committee that 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 4 years, which is expected to bring further remediation projects to light. Due to budget constraints, the Committee was unable to provide the funding requested to address the problem fully. However, the Committee is supportive of the Bureau's efforts and encourages the Bureau to provide as much support as possible within existing funds.

Central office operations.—The Committee recommends \$45,540,000 for central office operations. The amount provided includes increases above the funding provided in fiscal year 1998 of

\$354,000 for budget structure changes and \$184,000 for prorated fixed costs and a decrease of \$2,337,000 for internal transfers.

Area office operations.—The Committee recommends \$40,563,000 for area office operations. This amount includes a decrease below the fiscal year 1998 level of \$564,000 for internal transfers and an increase of \$241,000 for prorated fixed costs.

Special programs and pooled overhead.—The Committee recommends \$163,920,000 for special programs and pooled overhead. The amount provided includes increases over the fiscal year 1998 level of \$70,288,000 in support of the President's law enforcement initiative, \$15,867,000 to reflect budget structure changes, \$1,514,000 in internal transfers, and \$4,885,000 for fixed costs; and decreases of \$42,000 for the United Tribes Technical College, \$108,000 for the United Sioux Tribes Development Corp., \$524,000 for the National Ironworkers Training Program, and \$500,000 as a general decrease for general administration.

Law enforcement in Indian country is identified as a priority of the administration and the Committee has committed to assisting the joint efforts of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Justice to address the issue. The Committee has provided a total of \$70,725,000 for a law enforcement initiative through the transfer of law enforcement funds from TPA to special programs and pooled overhead. The additional amount requested for this initiative is not provided due to budget constraints. The Committee understands the January 20, 1998, memorandum of the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Interior to recommend that law enforcement funds be removed from TPA and placed under the control of central-line authority. The Committee directs that law enforcement funds are not available for reprogramming to other purposes and are not available for tribal shares.

The Committee provides \$2,310,000 for the United Tribes Technical College [UTTC], an increase of \$500,000 above the budget request, to restore essentially the fiscal year 1998 level. The Committee notes that UTTC serves students from nearly 40 different tribes and 16 States. The Department is encouraged in its fiscal year 2000 budget to provide sufficient funding for UTTC, and to make suggestions for the appropriate programmatic placement of UTTC in the budget.

Contract support costs.—The Committee is concerned about continuing and growing funding shortfalls in contract support costs [CSC] for programs administered by Indian tribal governments pursuant to the Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act. Projected contract support shortfalls for fiscal year 1999 for the BIA are projected to be \$13,348,000, and for the Indian Health Service [IHS] the shortfall is projected to be \$131,298,000.

Since the enactment of the Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act, it has been the policy of the Congress to encourage the transfer of responsibility for Indian programs from the Federal Government to the tribes by virtue of 638 contracts and self-governance compacts. Indian tribes are now managing nearly one-half the contractable operations of both the BIA and the IHS.

The number of tribes that are choosing to step into the shoes of the Federal agencies to undertake the provision of BIA and IHS services in their own communities is growing. The availability of

full CSC funding—costs incurred in providing health and governmental services—is a major incentive that serves to attract tribal governments to the 638 and self-governance programs.

Since fiscal year 1993, there have been deficiencies in CSC funding resulting in a queue of unmet needs among 638 and self-governance tribes. This queue is not a result of increasing support cost rates. The tribal indirect cost rate for IHS programs for the years 1993 through 1996 has remained steady at 23 percent. The demand for increased CSC funding is a result of an increase in the number of tribes entering the programs.

Against this backdrop, in several cases the Federal courts have held the United States liable for insufficient CSC funding. The Committee believes the situation needs to be addressed and directs the General Accounting Office [GAO] to conduct a comprehensive examination of existing contracts and compacts for BIA and IHS programs entered pursuant to the ISDEA, as they may be impacted by available appropriations for associated contract support and other indirect costs. The study should examine existing methodologies for calculating tribal contract support costs; report on the causes for the increase in contract support cost needs in recent years; and provide estimates and scenarios for future contract support cost needs under existing methodologies. The study should also include an analysis of the impact of available appropriations on future contracts and compacts and associated contract support costs, an analysis and review of impacts on the quantity and quality of services provided to Indian people through such contracts and compacts, and an analysis of what impacts, if any, have been felt by the worsening CSC situation. The Committee requests that the findings of the GAO, together with any recommendations it may make, be included in a report to the Committee to be delivered no later than June 1, 1999.

Other.—The Committee recognizes the concerns of several tribes located within the jurisdictional service area of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma regarding federally funded services tribal members currently receive from the Cherokee Nation. However, the Committee is concerned that there is no additional funding to make available to provide separate service funding for each tribe wishing to provide services to its members. The Committee is also concerned about the potential for duplication of services to individuals and the loss of economies of scale where facilities and programs exist that cannot readily be split between tribes.

In order to begin to address these concerns, the Committee hereby requests that all tribal entities located within the service area of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma work with the Department to develop a plan for their continued operations including expenditures of Federal grant moneys, geographical areas eligible for application for trust land status, and independent recognition as tribes. The Department shall report the results of this process to the Senate Committee on Appropriations and the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs on or before April 1, 1999.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 1998	\$125,279,000
Budget estimate, 1999	152,054,000
Committee recommendation	123,421,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$123,421,000, a decrease of \$28,633,000 below the budget estimate and a decrease of \$1,858,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level.

The following table provides a comparison of the budget estimate with the Committee recommendation:

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Education	\$86,612,000	\$60,400,000	— \$26,212,000
Public safety and justice	5,553,000	5,553,000	.....
Resources management	51,677,000	49,617,000	— 2,060,000
General administration	2,146,000	2,146,000	.....
Construction management	6,066,000	5,705,000	— 361,000
Total, construction	152,054,000	123,421,000	— 28,633,000

Education.—The Committee recommends \$60,400,000 for construction of education facilities, which is \$6,021,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. The amount provided includes \$40,000,000 for facilities improvement and repair, \$3,000,000 for employee housing, and \$17,400,000 for new school construction. Within the amount provided for new schools, there is \$8,700,000 for the construction of Pyramid Lake High School, Nevada, and \$8,700,000 for the construction of Sac & Fox Settlement School, Iowa. These are the next schools on the priority list ready for construction. The Committee has not provided specific construction funding for Seba Dalkai School, Arizona, which is the next school on the priority list after Many Farms High School, Arizona, which was completed with fiscal year 1998 funding. The Committee notes that progress has not occurred on this project at the same rate as on the other school projects underway and believes that ongoing projects should be completed as quickly as possible before starting others.

The Bureau uses a priority ranking process to identify major projects for replacement construction and a separate ranking process to identify projects for improvement and repair, giving the greatest weight in ranking and funding projects to those that alleviate unsafe or unhealthy conditions in Bureau facilities. The Committee recognizes that the burden of unmet need far outweighs the Bureau's resources and supports the prioritization of construction and repair projects. Consistent with the existing process, the Committee encourages the Bureau to provide assistance to additional schools with a demonstrated need, including the Brockton public schools in Montana and the Ojibwa and Standing Rock schools in North Dakota. To the extent that there are high-priority requirements identified for these facilities, the Bureau should give consideration to these needs through the emergency or minor repair programs within the educational facility improvement and repair program.

The Committee directs the Secretary to develop a 5-year plan for the repair, renovation, and reconstruction of all necessary BIA

school facilities that are the responsibility of the United States. The U.S. General Accounting Office's report of December 1997, entitled "School Facilities—Reported Condition and Costs to Repair Schools Funded by Bureau of Indian Affairs," estimates a total cost for elementary and secondary schools of \$754,000,000.

The Committee expects the Secretary to work closely with the GAO and this Committee to verify or expand the initial estimates of the GAO. After determining the best estimates for a 5-year plan to complete the repair, renovation, and reconstruction (including new construction), the Committee directs the Secretary to develop an alternative administrative plan for the completion of this large task in 5 years, on a year-by-year basis. The current priority system of the BIA is not to be applied to this plan, rather, the Committee expects the Secretary to recommend a streamlined approach for the completion of this plan within 5 years. The Committee is also very interested in receiving accurate estimates of year-by-year costs, with fifth year costs being the final year to complete the updating of all BIA elementary and secondary school facilities and their support facilities, such as faculty housing.

With regard to Indian postsecondary education facilities, the Secretary is directed to review the current needs of all major postsecondary schools serving primarily American Indian students and recommend plans for improving their facilities, including cost estimates and a reasonable Federal share for meeting these costs for tribally controlled community colleges and other vocational and art education institutions.

Public safety and justice.—The Committee recommends \$5,553,000 for construction of public safety and justice facilities, the same as the budget request.

As part of the administration's initiative on law enforcement in Indian country, new detention centers on reservations are proposed for funding within the Department of Justice's appropriations. Therefore, the Committee has provided no funding for construction of new detention centers.

Resources management.—The Committee recommends \$49,617,000 for construction of resources management projects. The amount provided includes an increase over the fiscal year 1998 level of \$2,000,000 for safety of dams and a decrease of \$704,000 in survey and design as a result of a budget structure change.

General administration.—The Committee recommends \$7,851,000 for general administration, the same amount as provided for fiscal year 1998.

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

Appropriations, 1998	\$43,352,000
Budget estimate, 1999	38,396,000
Committee recommendation	28,882,000

The Committee recommends \$28,882,000 for Indian land and water claims settlements and miscellaneous payments to Indians, a decrease of \$9,514,000 below the budget request and a decrease of \$14,470,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level. Funding is provided for the following settlements:

	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
Pyramid Lake water rights settlement	\$2,530,000
Ute Indian rights settlement	25,000,000
Total	27,530,000

The Committee has not provided funds to settle the claims of the Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation, as Federal authorizing legislation has not yet been enacted.

The Committee allowance also includes \$1,352,000 for miscellaneous payments to Indians pursuant to various legislative settlements, the same as the funding provided for fiscal year 1998 and an increase of \$486,000 over the budget estimate. The Committee does not concur with the proposed base adjustments and has added \$500,000 to restore funding for restoration of churches on the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands destroyed or raided during World War II. Appropriate bill language has been included which authorizes payments pursuant to Public Laws 99-264, 100-383, 100-580, and 103-402.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 1998	\$5,000,000
Budget estimate, 1999	5,005,000
Committee recommendation	5,001,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,001,000, a decrease of \$4,000 below the budget request and \$1,000 over the funding level for fiscal year 1998 for fixed costs.

INDIAN LAND CONSOLIDATION PILOT PROJECT

Appropriations, 1998	
Budget estimate, 1999	\$10,000,000
Committee recommendation	

Due to budget constraints, the Committee is unable to provide specific funding for the Bureau's pilot initiative to acquire fractional interests in land on one or more reservations. However, the Committee agrees strongly with the Department that fractionated ownership of allotted Indian lands is a pervasive problem and encourages the Department to support this initiative within existing funds during fiscal year 1999.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

INSULAR AFFAIRS

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

Appropriations, 1998	\$67,514,000
Budget estimate, 1999	66,275,000
Committee recommendation	66,045,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$66,045,000, a decrease of \$230,000 below the budget estimate and a decrease of \$1,469,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level.

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

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Territorial assistance:			
Office of Insular Affairs	\$3,849,000	\$3,849,000	.....
Technical assistance	5,261,000	5,261,000	.....
Maintenance assistance fund	2,300,000	2,300,000	.....
Brown tree snake	2,600,000	2,600,000	.....
Insular management controls	1,491,000	1,491,000	.....
Subtotal, territorial assistance	15,501,000	15,501,000	.....
American Samoa: Operations grants	23,054,000	22,824,000	— \$230,000
Northern Mariana Islands: Covenant grants	27,720,000	27,720,000	.....
Total, assistance to territories	66,275,000	66,045,000	— 230,000

Territorial assistance.—The Committee recommends \$15,501,000 for territorial assistance, the same as the budget request. The recommended amount includes an increase of \$1,000,000 over the current year level for control of the brown tree snake.

The Committee remains concerned that Hawaii medical facilities are carrying multimillion-dollar unpaid balances for medical care provided to patients from the Pacific insular areas. American Samoa's balances are highest, and the Committee has provided specific direction for addressing these debts. However, the other Pacific insular areas are also in arrears. The Committee expects the Department to provide continued emphasis to this problem and emphasize the need for the Pacific insular governments to develop a repayment plan immediately. The Department is directed to provide a report no later than March 31, 1999, regarding the status of these unpaid medical bills and actions being taken by the Department to secure payment.

The Committee is aware of concerns that the prior service trust fund is gradually being depleted and recognizes that there are several options for addressing this problem. However, prior to taking action on this issue, the Committee requests a recommendation from the Secretary of the Interior which is to be developed from a unified recommendation from the affected area governments. The Committee directs the Secretary to inform the affected governments of the Committee's desire for such a unified position with sufficient time for development of a recommendation prior to the fiscal year 2000 appropriations process.

The Committee is aware of considerably overdue bills owed by the Chuuk State of the Federated States of Micronesia. Despite efforts by the Department to influence a resolution of this problem, the debts remain unpaid. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Department to withhold all technical assistance funding for the State of Chuuk, until the Department certifies that the State has developed a satisfactory repayment plan and has made at least some partial payment of its unpaid obligations in accordance with the plan.

The Committee is aware of the high incidence of diabetic eye disease in the Marshall Islands and is aware of an effort involving specialists from the Emory Eye Center in Atlanta, with cooperation from ophthalmologists in Australia, to address the problem. The

Committee encourages the Secretary to provide support where feasible to this effort.

American Samoa operations grants/American Samoa construction.—The Committee recommends \$22,824,000, for operations grants to American Samoa, which is \$230,000 less than the budget request.

The Committee is concerned that despite initial indications that the American Samoa Government was diligently proceeding to improve its fiscal management practices, little progress has apparently been made. Accordingly, the Committee intends to request the General Accounting Office to assess the American Samoa Government's situation relative to implementation of recommendations developed from its 1992 program review.

The Committee is particularly concerned about the management of American Samoa's Off-Island Medical Referral Program. While establishment of an independent hospital board likely will affect current medical expenses, the Committee expects the American Samoa Government to address aggressively the current unpaid balances. Accordingly, the Committee directs that \$2,000,000 of funds provided for construction grants shall be withheld by the Secretary of the Interior until the Secretary certifies that (a) the American Samoa Government has developed and implemented a satisfactory repayment plan for Hawaii hospital bills, and (b) the hospital authority has developed a plan for the funding and management of off-island referrals, including consideration of a managed care contractor located in Hawaii. In the event this action does not occur by June 30, 1999, the Committee directs the Secretary to use these funds for payment toward satisfying the unpaid medical bill debt to Hawaii health care providers. The Committee is aware of ongoing litigation involving American Samoa hurricane-related damages. Should American Samoa receive an award, prior to any disposition that may occur after June 30, 1999, from such litigation, the American Samoa Government may place \$2,000,000 from such award into a trust account, to be used as collateral for payment of Hawaii medical bills, in exchange for the release of the funds withheld as construction grants.

CNMI/covenant grants.—The Committee recommends \$27,720,000 for covenant grants, the same as the budget request. Included in this amount is \$11,000,000 for CNMI construction, \$4,580,000 for impact aid to Guam, \$10,140,000 for American Samoa, and \$2,000,000 for the CNMI immigration, labor, and law enforcement initiative, subject to the conditions established in this report.

The Committee is concerned about the situation in CNMI regarding the garment industry and the low-paid alien work force, which may be a net drain on the economy. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Department to submit an objective analysis no later than March 31, 1999, on whether the garment industry and the alien work force are, in fact, a net gain or loss to the economy. Additionally, the Committee is concerned that Federal funds may be used to subsidize the economy of the CNMI as a result of the present tax system. The Committee, therefore, directs the Department to perform an analysis no later than March 31, 1999, which compares the business tax burden of the CNMI to that of businesses within

the United States, and to make a determination of whether funds appropriated under this act are in effect subsidizing the economy. Of the \$11,000,000 for CNMI construction, \$5,000,000 is provided for construction of prison facilities and \$500,000 is provided for construction of a crime laboratory.

The Committee has provided \$2,000,000 to the CNMI for the immigration, labor, and law enforcement initiative. The Department is directed to use a portion of these funds to provide for the establishment of an ombudsman's office in the CNMI. This office shall be established to provide workers with the opportunity to state claims to a Federal official who can then assist the worker in appropriate handling of such claims by a local or Federal office. The Committee feels establishment of the ombudsman's office is consistent with the intent of the initiative funding.

Other.—The Committee is aware that the State of Hawaii claims to have incurred significant costs as a result of the immigration permitted by the compact of free association. The Committee reminds the Secretary of the Interior to solicit the views of the government of the State of Hawaii in preparing all future annual impact of compact reports prior to submission to Congress. The Secretary is further directed to include a thorough discussion of compact impact issues in future budget requests, and the extent to which the budget proposal addresses these issues.

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

Appropriations, 1998	\$20,545,000
Budget estimate, 1999	20,445,000
Committee recommendation	20,830,000

The Committee recommends \$20,830,000 for compact of free association, an increase of \$385,000 over the budget estimate and an increase of \$285,000 over the fiscal year 1998 level. A comparison of the Committee recommendation to the budget estimate follows:

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Compact of free association—Federal services	\$7,354,000	\$7,354,000	.....
Mandatory payments—Program grant assistance	12,000,000	12,000,000	.....
Enewetak support	1,091,000	1,476,000	+ \$385,000
Total, compact of free association	20,445,000	20,830,000	+ 385,000

Federal services assistance.—The Committee recommends \$7,354,000 for Federal services assistance, the same as the budget request.

Program grant assistance.—The Committee recommends \$12,000,000 for program grant assistance, the same as the budget request.

Enewetak support.—The Committee recommends \$1,476,000 for Enewetak support. Within this amount, the Committee has provided \$1,066,000 for the Supplemental Food Program. The Committee recognizes that the intent of this program is to provide food subsidy funds until the Enewetak population achieves self-sufficiency. However, the Committee further recognizes that the small land base and lack of mechanization from which such self-suffi-

ciency must occur hampers attaining this goal. Accordingly, the Committee has provided \$410,000 on a one-time basis, specifically for the purchase of three backhoes, two flat-bed trucks, and funds to pay for salary expenses. The Committee directs the Department to assure these funds are used solely to acquire, transport, and operate the necessary equipment specified for the purpose of improving food self-sufficiency. The Department is directed to provide a report to the Committee no later than June 30, 1999, on the status of this equipment acquisition and on the projections regarding progress toward attaining self-sufficiency relative to potential declines in food support programs as local production increases.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1998	\$58,286,000
Budget estimate, 1999	60,871,000
Committee recommendation	60,496,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$60,496,000 for fiscal year 1999, a reduction of \$375,000 from the budget estimate and an increase of \$2,210,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. Funds are provided to cover partially fixed costs and other uncontrollable items. A comparison of the Committee recommendation and the budget estimate follows:

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Departmental direction	\$11,579,000	\$11,579,000	.....
Management and coordination	22,358,000	22,358,000	.....
Hearings and appeals	7,213,000	7,213,000	.....
Central services	18,910,000	18,535,000	— \$375,000
Bureau of Mines workers compensation/unemployment	811,000	811,000	.....
Total	60,871,000	60,496,000	— 375,000

No funds are provided for the increase requested for central services. The Committee expects, however, that the Department will proceed with historic preservation efforts in the main Interior building and replacement of ADP and telecommunications equipment. These efforts should be funded by reducing by three the number of special assistant to the Secretary positions.

The Committee continues to be concerned about the degree to which the Department uses its own aircraft in Alaska rather than locally available charter aircraft and aerial mapping services. The Committee expects the Department to ensure that its air service needs are being met by local air services unless such services are shown not to be cost effective or are inadequate to meet mission requirements.

The Committee is aware that brucellosis has been documented in elk at winter feeding grounds in eastern Idaho, a circumstance that is of great concern to the State of Idaho. The Committee expects the Department to coordinate the efforts of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, and the U.S. Geological

Survey to provide the State of Idaho with data on elk migration patterns gathered through individual identification, GPS, or other available methods.

Under current public laws, including the Federal Land Management Policy Act of 1976, Federal land management agencies are given the authority and the mandate to protect public resources, including those of scientific value. These resources include fossilized paleontological specimens, which provide valuable clues to the Earth's history. The Committee is aware that no unified Federal policy exists regarding the treatment of these fossils by the affected Federal agencies, and is concerned that the lack of appropriate standards may lead to the deterioration or loss of these fossils and the permanent loss of a valuable scientific resource.

Therefore, the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with appropriate scientific, educational and commercial entities, should develop a report assessing the need for a unified Federal policy on the collection, storage, and preservation of these fossils. Agencies to be consulted in the development of this policy should include, but not be limited to, the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Forest Service, and the Smithsonian Institution. The Committee encourages the Secretary to assess the need for standards that would maximize the availability of fossils for scientific study. The Committee expects the Secretary to submit the report to Congress for review no later than February 1, 1999. In addition, the report should evaluate the effectiveness of current methods for storing and preserving fossils collected from public lands.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1998	\$35,443,000
Budget estimate, 1999	37,304,000
Committee recommendation	36,464,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$36,464,000 for fiscal year 1999, a reduction of \$840,000 from the budget estimate and an increase of \$1,021,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1998	\$24,500,000
Budget estimate, 1999	25,684,000
Committee recommendation	25,486,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$25,486,000 for fiscal year 1999, a reduction of \$198,000 from the budget estimate and an increase of \$986,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level.

NATIONAL INDIAN GAMING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1998	\$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 1999	
Committee recommendation	

The Committee has provided no funding for the National Indian Gaming Commission, consistent with actions taken last year to enable the Commission to be self-supporting through its fee collections and consistent with the budget estimate.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 1998	\$38,557,000
Budget estimate, 1999	42,000,000
Committee recommendation	38,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$38,000,000 for the Office of Special Trustee for American Indians, a decrease of \$4,000,000 below the budget estimate and a decrease of \$557,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level.

The Committee has included bill language to exempt certain small accounts from two requirements of the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994: periodic statements of performance and investment. There are approximately 17,000 Indian trust accounts which have a balance of less than \$1 and have not had activity for over 18 months. The total value of these accounts is less than \$5,000 and the average value is 30 cents per 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 the special trustee's account in Treasury. Without the 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

Appropriations, 1998	\$4,228,000
Budget estimate, 1999	8,100,000
Committee recommendation	5,228,000

The Committee recommends \$5,228,000 for natural resource damage assessments, a decrease of \$2,872,000 from the budget request and an increase of \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The Committee has included in "General Provisions, Department of the Interior" various legislative provisions affecting the Department of the Interior. Several of these provisions have been carried in previous years and others are proposed new this year. The provisions are:

SEC. 101. Provides Secretarial authority to transfer program funds for expenditures in cases of emergency when all other emergency funds are exhausted.

SEC. 102. Provides for expenditure or transfer of funds by the Secretary in the event of actual or potential emergencies including forest fires, range fires, earthquakes, floods, volcanic eruptions,

storms, oilspills, grasshopper and Mormon cricket outbreaks, and surface mine reclamation emergencies.

SEC. 103. Provides for use of appropriated funds for operation of garages, shops, warehouses, and similar facilities.

SEC. 104. Provides for use of appropriated funds for contracts, rental cars and aircraft, certain library memberships, and certain telephone expenses.

SEC. 105. Provides for use of appropriated funds to purchase uniforms or to provide a uniform allowance.

SEC. 106. Provides that contracts issued for services and rentals with appropriated funds be in effect for a period not to exceed 12 months.

SECS. 107–110. Restricts use of funds provided in the act for certain offshore leasing and related activities pursuant to the revised 5-year plan for Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas leasing.

SEC. 111. Provides that advance payments under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act may be (1) invested only in obligations of the United States, or in obligations or securities that are guaranteed or insured by the United States, or mutual (or other) funds registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and which only invest in obligations of the United States or securities that are guaranteed or insured by the United States; or (2) deposited only into accounts that are insured by an agency or instrumentality of the United States, or are fully collateralized to ensure protection of the funds, even in the event of a bank failure.

SEC. 112. Includes language that provides for lump sum payments of severance pay, continued health benefits, job training for private sector employment, and restoration of unused annual leave to Federal helium operations employees who are separated as a result of the closure of the Federal helium program. No additional appropriation is necessary, as all costs will be paid from the helium fund.

SEC. 113. Provides authority for the Secretary of the Interior to accept donations and bequests of money, services, or other personal property for the management and enhancement of the Department's Natural Resources Library.

SEC. 114. Provides that funds available from this act for contract support costs may be spent only for such costs associated with agencies of the Department of the Interior.

SEC. 115. Provides limited authority for voluntary separation incentive payments to employees of the National Park Service's Denver Service Center.

SEC. 116. Provides for the protection of lands of the Huron Cemetery for religious and cultural uses and as a burial ground.

SEC. 117. The Committee is aware that the Department currently is engaged in a rulemaking process to revise the regulations governing the exploration for, and mining of, locatable noncoal minerals on Federal lands. Those regulations are codified at 43 C.F.R. subpart 3809. The Committee believes that it is important that the Department have available to it, before taking any final regulatory action on this subject, an objective and up-to-date report from the National Academy of Sciences [NAS] reviewing the adequacy of existing Federal and State environmental regulations applicable to

exploration and mining on Federal lands. Western Governors have expressed concerns that the Department's proposed rulemaking may unnecessarily overlap, duplicate or invalidate existing Federal and State regulatory programs. It has been almost 20 years since the NAS prepared its 1979 report on the "Surface Mining of Non-Coal Minerals" pursuant to a congressional directive in section 709 of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 [SMCRA], 30 U.S.C. 1299. In general, the NAS concluded that the relatively rigid national standards for coal mining contained in SMCRA were not appropriate for noncoal minerals. In the two decades since the issuance of that report, all of the Western States have enacted and implemented extensive regulatory programs addressing the environmental impacts of noncoal mining. In addition, since the promulgation of the 3809 regulations, the regulation of locatable minerals development by Federal land managers has advanced substantially. Nonetheless, some concerns continue to be expressed as to the adequacy of existing Federal and State environmental controls on locatable mineral development.

This provision would direct the Secretary of the Interior to provide the NAS Board on Earth Sciences and Resources with such funds as it may request, not to exceed \$800,000, to conduct a comprehensive study of the environmental and reclamation requirements relating to the exploration for, and mining of, locatable minerals on Federal lands and the adequacy of those requirements to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the Federal lands. The unnecessary or undue degradation standard is derived from section 302 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 [FLPMA], 43 U.S.C. 1732 and the longstanding interpretation codified at 43 C.F.R. subpart 3809. It is the intention of the Committee that the longstanding regulatory definition and understanding of that statutory standard serve as the basis for the study mandated by this provision. The NAS also would provide the Secretary with recommendations and conclusions regarding how Federal and State environmental, reclamation, and permitting requirements can be coordinated to ensure environmental protection in a cost-effective manner and avoid delay and duplication. Within 18 months, the NAS would submit for comment an interim report to the appropriate Federal agencies, the Congress, and the Governors of the affected States. A final report, taking into account the comments received, would be published by NAS 6 months thereafter. The Secretary would not promulgate any final regulations to change the 43 C.F.R. subpart 3809 regulations until 90 days after publication of the final NAS report.

SEC. 118. Limits the overhead charges that can be levied by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on funds transferred from the Bureau of Reclamation for the recovery implementation program for endangered fish species in the Upper Colorado River Basin and in the San Juan River Basin to no more than 3 percent.

SEC. 119. Conveys six lots and portions of three others owned by BIA in Nome, AK, to Kawerak, Inc., an Alaska Native tribal nonprofit social services provider, to use for low-income housing. BIA's Nome agency office has been closed, and Kawerak has acquired possession of most BIA property in Nome under use permits. The conveyance will permit Kawerak to move surplus NPS housing

units to the conveyed property, renovate them and give the houses to qualified families under its low-income housing program. Kawerak will pay the costs of moving the surplus housing to the conveyed land.

SEC. 120. Prohibits any funds from this or any other act from being used to promulgate regulations affecting commercial or subsistence fishing in Glacier Bay National Park or enforcing any prohibition against such fishing.

SEC. 121. Provides that within the funds available to the Bureau of Land Management, \$350,000 shall be available for equipment support and training to the primary manager of the southern region of fireland management protection in Alaska prior to expenditure of any funds otherwise reimbursable for such support and training.

SEC. 122. Prohibits any funds from being used for the administration, approval, or permitting of drilling of any kind on any leases within the Manteo exploration unit of the Mid-Atlantic planning area prior to completion of all State coastal consistency determinations and conclusion of litigation and appeals specific to each exploration plan.

SEC. 123. Includes a provision which authorizes the Bureau of Land Management to adjust the tenure and other conditions of range permits or leases during and following completion of allotment analysis and decision making.

SEC. 124. Provides authority for the Secretary to allow the use of unoccupied space at the main and south Interior building complex to be used for commercial, cultural, or recreational activities, and to assess reasonable charges for such use.

SEC. 125. Provides for the conveyance of specified land to the town of Pahrump, NV, for use as a public fairground or related public purpose.

SEC. 126. The Committee is deeply concerned about the inability of persons in King Cove to access emergency medical care during periods of extreme weather, which are not uncommon on the Aleutian Peninsula. The Committee has included bill language authorizing a surface transportation easement over Federal and private lands to connect the communities of King Cove and Cold Bay, AK, in the event that it becomes necessary to construct a single, one-lane, unpaved public road. King Cove is currently accessible only by boat or small aircraft. The deaths of Kathleen Hoff, Tom Phillips, Darien Gorsinger, and John Dattoli, all related to attempted medical evacuations out of King Cove, have clearly established that serious life and safety problems exist for the residents of King Cove. Many others have died or suffered exacerbated injury waiting for the weather to clear. Sarina Bear was born 2-months premature and lost one-half her body weight when severe weather prevented air evacuation out of King Cove. She was born on a crab boat in Cold Bay and nearly died when IV tubes became entangled with the Cold Bay dock in 10-foot seas. Harsh weather and sea conditions create marine and aviation hazards that prevent local marine vessels and aircraft from entering or leaving King Cove to evacuate heart attack victims, women in labor, and other persons requiring emergency care. No funds are being appropriated in this act for a road.

The major issue raised during the debate over the surface transportation right-of-way is the fact that the road would cross roughly 7 miles of wilderness within the Izembek Refuge. The Committee has resolved this issue by redrawing the wilderness boundaries to provide a 100-foot wide nonwilderness corridor across the Izembek Refuge. In exchange for this minor boundary change, the King Cove Corp. has agreed to provide 664 acres of private lands adjacent to the refuge to be added as wilderness, a net increase of 579 acres of wilderness lands. To ensure protection of migratory waterfowl during construction, the Secretary is provided authority to establish the timeframe for a construction season and restrict construction during staging periods. The Secretary also has authority to limit nonemergency road traffic during periods of the year when there are high concentrations of migratory birds in the lagoon adjacent to the proposed road route. Road traffic will be minor as there are less than 250 vehicles combined in both communities.

SEC. 127. Prohibits the Secretary of the Interior from purchasing lands in the State of Alaska without first attempting to acquire such lands through exchange of unreserved public lands. The Committee is concerned about the selective purchases of private or other non-Federal land in Alaska when existing authorities permit land exchanges which ultimately cost the taxpayer less. For example, the administration's budget projects that \$4,000,000 will be needed to acquire 3,960 acres in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and environs, when there are over 86 million acres of unreserved public lands available for exchange elsewhere in Alaska. To encourage the use of land exchanges for parcels of non-Federal lands desired by land management agencies, particularly the Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service, the Committee has restricted the expenditure of funds appropriated for land acquisition projects in Alaska so that in each case the Department fully explores land exchanges as the primary source of acreage.

SEC. 128. Establishes the Charleston National Commemorative Site in commemoration of the role of the Charleston Public School District in Charleston, AR, in the integration of public schools following the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision.

SEC. 129. The Committee continues to believe the current pro rata distribution of TPA funds is an inappropriate method for recognizing the disparate needs of the tribes. According to GAO, the BIA distributes two-thirds of TPA funding based on historical funding levels. These levels fail to recognize the needs of the tribes or the revenues generated by the tribes through business activities and other revenue-raising ventures. In fact, GAO recently found that the six tribes with the highest revenues (as reported in financial statements filed with the Department of the Interior) received in total about 50 percent more in fiscal year 1998 TPA base funds than did the 23 tribes reporting no revenues or losses.

The Committee applauds efforts of the tribes and the BIA toward Indian self-determination. However, to continue allocating Federal funds under the current formula, which fails to consider the economic situation of each tribe and provides alarmingly unequal funding, increases the economic disparity among Indian tribes and undermines self-sufficiency and self-determination. Those tribes

that have substantial business income should be, at least in part, self-supporting.

The Committee believes that TPA funding should be distributed to tribes in a manner reflecting economic need. The Committee supports providing the most needy Indian tribes a preference for funding from the TPA account for all programs. Indian tribes that are most economically disadvantaged should receive the majority of funds provided in the TPA account. The Committee recognizes that the BIA is not able to implement such a distribution method for fiscal year 1999 because it does not have the business income information it needs from the tribes on which to make distributions based on economic need. The Committee has included a provision directing the tribes to provide, and authorizing the BIA to collect, information on tribal business income with a goal of implementing the new distribution formula for fiscal year 2000.

However, the Committee also believes there is ample evidence of wide-ranging inequities between the poorest and the richest tribes. In order to be responsive to the most extreme cases this fiscal year, the Committee directs the BIA to identify the top 10 percent of tribes in the lower 48 States in terms of tribal business revenue measured on a per capita basis during fiscal year 1997. These tribes shall receive 50 percent of their TPA funding in fiscal year 1999, and the TPA funding that otherwise would have gone to such tribes shall be distributed at the discretion of the Secretary among the tribes in the bottom 20 percent of tribes in the lower 48 States in terms of tribal business revenue measured on a per capita basis during fiscal year 1997. Pursuant to the collection of the revenue levels of the tribes, the new formula will govern the distribution of TPA in fiscal year 2000 and subsequent funding cycles.

The Committee directs the BIA, in consultation with the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, to develop several options for changing the current funding formula for the TPA account to take into consideration all tribal business revenue, including gaming revenues, license fees and royalties, and including passthrough payments of tribal business income to shareholders based on tribal membership. Payments by a corporation to individual shareholders based on stock ownership and not tribal membership are not considered tribal business revenue unless the corporation is operated by a tribe.

The BIA is directed to submit its recommendations for formula-driven distribution of TPA, which shall include several options for the consideration of the Appropriations Committees, to the Committees no later than March 1, 1999.

The BIA should provide assistance to the tribes (especially the small and needy tribes) upon the tribes' request in the compilation and submission of tribal business revenue to the BIA. Tribes that do not submit information to the BIA by November 1, 1998, for the purpose of aiding the Bureau in its identification of tribes necessary for the distribution of TPA in fiscal year 1999 and the determination of a new need-based formula for fiscal year 2000, and by April 15 of every subsequent year, shall not receive TPA funding for the next fiscal year beyond a minimum level to be determined by the Secretary, as it will not be possible for the BIA to determine their need-based share of TPA.

The Committee notes that, currently, about 30 percent of TPA funds are already distributed by formula to tribes meeting certain criteria. The activities receiving these funds are the following: new tribes, housing improvement program [HIP], road maintenance, contract support, welfare assistance, and certain wildlife and parks funds that were specifically identified to tribes.

Although they are included in the TPA activity account, new tribes, HIP, road maintenance, contract support, and welfare assistance funds are distributed each year by formula in accordance with specific criteria, so they are not included in what is referred to as TPA base funding. The Committee recognizes that the BIA has been consulting with tribes on whether to discontinue the current formula-driven distribution process for these programs. The Committee directs the continued allocation of these funds based on need in accordance with specific criteria.

The language in subsection (a) also provides that in determining revenue and need for the purposes of identifying the top 10 percent and the bottom 20 percent of tribes, the Bureau of Indian Affairs will take into account the financial obligations of a tribe, such as budgeted health, education, and public works service costs; its compliance, obligations, and spending requirements under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act; its compliance with the Single Audit Act; its compact with its State; investments and assets such as natural resources that may be undeveloped.

The language in subsection (b) also provides that in determining revenue and need for the purposes of this subsection, the Bureau of Indian Affairs will take into account the financial obligations of a tribe, such as budgeted health, education, and public works service costs; its compliance, obligations, and spending requirements under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act; its compliance with the Single Audit Act; its compact with its State; investments and assets such as natural resources that may be undeveloped.

SEC. 130. Prohibits any funds available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Department of the Interior from being used to transfer lands into trust status in Scott County, MN.

SEC. 131. Prohibits funds in this or any other act from being used to issue a notice of final rulemaking with respect to the valuation of crude oil for royalty purposes, including a rulemaking derived from proposed rules published in 63 Federal Register 6113 (1998), 62 Federal Register 36030, and 62 Federal Register 3742 (1997) until October 1, 1999, or until there is a negotiated agreement on the rule.

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

The Committee has received several inquiries from the Forest Service regarding the potential for implementing budget structure changes that would reduce the number of discrete line items. Under the present circumstances, the Committee feels strongly that the agency has repeatedly operated with indifference to the intent of Congress regarding accountability and program delivery. Despite this, the Committee would entertain limited proposals for budget restructuring, provided such requests are fully compatible with the agency strategic plan under the Government Performance and Results Act. Any requests will be considered only in the context of how such changes actually reflect the work being accomplished and must be addressed in and integrally linked to the agency strategic plan and annual performance plan. The Committee views it essential that any budget restructuring proposal reflect a solid nexus to program delivery and accountability.

FOREST SERVICE OVERHEAD AND INDIRECT EXPENSES

The Committee is very concerned about rapidly increasing indirect expenses, including overhead, and the related effect on the availability of funds for accomplishment of on-the-ground objectives. As noted by the General Accounting Office, the problem is particularly acute regarding overhead expenses charged to Forest Service trust funds. The Committee is concerned further about the lack of accountability associated with the Forest Service process for funding national commitments, which uses funds appropriated by Congress for targeted initiatives that have not been reviewed or specifically funded by Congress. In addition, it is clear to the Committee that the overall magnitude of Forest Service indirect expenses, including overhead, program management, national commitments, and other off-the-top expenditures is not quantified in any way in the agency budget justification for review and evaluation. More worrisome is the impression given the Committee is that the agency has no clear idea what its indirect expenses are, as a result of inconsistent, duplicated and decentralized administrative processes, lack of uniform standards, and no agencywide definition of indirect expenses. The Committee feels strongly that the Forest Service may have violated section 306 of the fiscal year 1998 appropriations act (Public Law 105–83). This problem is further exacerbated by the lack of a satisfactory general ledger which adequately identifies expenditures and accomplishments. Further, the Committee finds that funds allocated to the general administration line

item within the National Forest System appropriation bear no resemblance to the actual costs of indirect expenses.

Despite these concerns, the Committee understands that many of the improvements undertaken at the direction of Congress or the administration, and many problems yet to be addressed, will involve significant overhead expenditures. The Committee further acknowledges, commends, and encourages action taken by the Forest Service to establish an organization and management structure which provides enhanced emphasis on financial and budgetary accountability. The Committee concurs that providing quality public service and promoting healthy ecosystems requires the agency to be financially and administratively healthy. Although concerned about the agency's history of poor commitment and accomplishment, the Committee is reluctant to establish caps on overhead expenses which may inhibit efforts to improve accountability where it is needed.

For example, the Committee is aware of proposals to cap the ratio of indirect to total expenditures from five trust funds administered by the Forest Service to a level of 25 percent. Although the Committee is concerned with the rapid increase from 15 percent to 27 percent in the rates of indirect to total expenditures over the last 5 years, the Committee does not propose a cap for the following reasons. First, this issue is the subject of an ongoing General Accounting Office audit, with final results expected in August 1998. The Committee would like the results of this audit before taking legislative action. Second, the Forest Service's authority under the Knutson-Vandenberg Act to charge such indirect expenses against the Knutson-Vandenberg fund is currently being challenged by an action in Federal district court. The Committee is reluctant to interdict or prejudice the outcome of ongoing litigation. Finally, the Committee is concerned that a cap of 25 percent would lead to an automatic, and in some cases unwarranted, draw on these trust funds that would divert needed funds from on-the-ground projects.

In lieu of imposing such caps, the Committee has taken action to improve indirect expense accountability. The Committee has eliminated the general administration budget line item within the National Forest System appropriation. The agency will be required to fund indirect expenses from other budget line items. The Committee has included language in administrative provisions which directs how the agency will define, account for, and display indirect expenses.

The Committee expects the Forest Service to develop appropriate performance measures under its financial management initiative in the fiscal year 2000 annual Government Performance and Results Act performance plan, to be included as part of its fiscal year 2000 budget justification, to ensure that baseline information on indirect expenses is collected in fiscal year 2000 and used to establish performance levels for management in subsequent years.

Throughout this report, the Committee has identified funds distributed to each line item for the purpose of effecting the transfer of general administration expenses. The Committee advises the Forest Service that these distributions should not be considered mandatory. In developing indirect expense plans, the Committee expects the Forest Service to assess the budget line items consist-

ent with charged-as-worked principles and in full coordination with the affected program managers. The Committee further expects that savings which occur as a result of this redistribution, will be applied directly to projects at the ground level.

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Appropriations, 1998	\$187,796,000
Budget estimate, 1999	198,122,000
Committee recommendation	212,927,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$212,927,000, an increase of \$14,805,000 above the budget estimate and an increase of \$25,131,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level.

Compared to the fiscal year 1998 enacted level, the Committee recommendation consists of the following changes: a decrease of \$6,052,000 in base funding for lower priority research activities, and increases of \$1,274,000 to cover fixed costs partially, \$300,000 for a Renewable Resource Institute, University of Washington study, \$300,000 for the Fairbanks lab, \$700,000 for urban-wildland interface, \$4,000,000 for forest inventory and analysis, \$2,000,000 for the CROP program, \$1,300,000 for wildland ecosystem restoration, \$600,000 for the Washington landscape management project, \$215,000 for termiticide research, \$200,000 for hardwood bottomland research, \$1,800,000 to accomplish other program directives provided in this report, and \$665,000 for Routt blowdown research. An additional increase of \$17,829,000 is associated with the transfer of general administration to all line items.

The Committee commends the agency's effort to integrate science into management of the national forests. Credible research is essential for reducing controversies associated with resource management. While the Committee commends this effort, it does not see substantial evidence that research findings are being implemented. Without such practical application, the benefits of funding major research programs in the future will be questioned by the Committee.

The Committee feels that reducing the cycle time of the forest inventory analysis is an important goal and has provided \$24,000,000 within the recommended funds. This is an increase of \$4,000,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. The Committee continues to encourage the collection of forest inventory information from outside sources, such as contracts and other innovative approaches. The current average survey cycle is 12 years, and has been 17 years in some States. Cycle times of this length do not provide timely or useful data in many of the forest types found in the United States. The Committee recognizes that the inventory program is the only major program of its type, and that it must provide reliable environmental and resource data that can be used to determine resource health and future management strategies.

The Committee directs the Forest Service to develop a strategic plan to establish an annual inventory by the year 2002. In developing this strategic plan, the agency should use the findings of the recently held second forests inventory blue ribbon panel, and integrate the findings and recommendations of this panel into the strategic plan. The plan should recommend methods that leverage funding and personnel to improve data collection and analysis.

The Committee is very concerned that research program emphasis has shifted away from vegetation management. As the premier research organization for forest health, the productivity of Federal, State, and private lands must be the highest priority of the agency's program. The Committee believes that more research is needed to understand how best to use small diameter material and improve forest and rangeland productivity while improving overall resource health. On this basis, the Committee directs the agency to increase emphasis on forest and rangeland productivity by implementing a reduction of effectively \$10,000,000 (when the specific reduction and the fixed costs not funded are combined) in programs not directly related to enhancing forest and rangeland productivity. The Committee directs the Forest Service to provide a report to the Committee no later than January 15, 1999, on how it will implement these program reductions. The report should identify the specific projects terminated as a result of this direction, and provide specific information on any laboratory unit which will be closed as a result of this reduction.

In fiscal year 1997, the Congress provided an increase of \$900,000 to restore funding for the Princeton lab to the base level of \$2,234,000. The Committee is discouraged that the Forest Service has not acted more aggressively to fill vacancies at the Princeton lab and to allocate funds for high-priority hardwoods activities in support of the Institute concept in conjunction with the hardwoods center in Princeton. To date, project leader and research staff positions remain vacant, and the restructured program in support of the Institute concept that was directed by Congress has languished.

The Committee recommendation for fiscal year 1999 for the Princeton research lab is \$2,234,000, the same as the fiscal year 1998 level. Of this amount, \$900,000 is to be expended in direct support of the goals and objectives of the Institute for Technology Transfer and Applied Research. Research should coordinate with the Institute and the hardwoods industry in establishing the highest priority activities in the areas of hardwoods processing research and hardwoods market and economic analyses to assist more effectively the goals of the research lab and the Institute.

Within the funds provided for the research appropriation account, the Committee continues funding at the fiscal year 1998 funding and staffing level for the research locations in West Virginia (Princeton, Parsons, and Morgantown). The activities conducted at these locations are important to the hardwood forestry base of the Appalachian region, and no reductions in funding or staffing are to be applied to any of these locations.

Within the recommendation, the Committee has provided \$300,000 for equipment and related expenses for the Alaska Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station in Fairbanks. The Committee is not satisfied with how the agency has complied with direction in the fiscal year 1998 appropriations act regarding establishment of a harvesting and wood utilization laboratory in Sitka, AK. Accordingly, the Committee directs the agency to establish and begin operating this lab immediately. The Committee expects the agency to place no less than five full-time research employees at this facility.

The Committee has included \$2,000,000 for the CROP Program which encourages new uses for low-grade fiber. Based on the significant growth of volume on the national forests and the high amount of mortality, the Committee feels the CROP Program offers strong promise for improving the use of low-grade fiber. The Committee directs the Forest Service to expand its emphasis on CROP with specific attention to the Black Hills, Colville, and Sequoia National Forests.

The Committee has provided an increase of \$300,000, for a total of \$600,000, for a forest conditions study by the Renewable Resource Institute at the University of Washington.

Included in the recommended funding level is \$1,300,000 to increase planned fiscal year 1999 funding to the Rocky Mountain Research Station for the wildland ecosystem restoration project. Also included in the Committee recommendation is \$215,000 to increase support for termiticide research at the wood products insect research unit in Starkville, MS, \$665,000 for increased research on the Routt National Forest related to recent storm damage, and \$700,000 to continue fiscal year 1998 funding for a fuels reduction scientific effort concerning urban interfaces in Arizona and New Mexico, and \$200,000 for the Center for Bottomland Hardwoods Research in Mississippi.

The Committee has provided \$600,000 for a landscape management project to be conducted by Forest Service visualization experts located at the University of Washington Center for Streamside Studies, the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, the Pacific Northwest Research Station of the Forest Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.

The Committee is aware of need for field testing of a juniper and plastic composite material with the potential for use in official Forest Service signs. Through preliminary testing, the Forest Service has determined that the material may be a viable alternative to replace high density overlay plywood signs. The development of the juniper composite material is an excellent example of partnership between the private sector, with State and local research and development interests, and the Forest Service. The development of this product represents an opportunity to enhance the marketability of forest products, the harvest of which will contribute to efforts to improve the condition in many forests in the Southwest. The Committee strongly encourages the Forest Service to quickly proceed with the necessary testing to determine if this product meets the requirements for material for official signs.

The Committee recognizes the critical need to develop preventive protocols and new building materials related to contamination of wood structures, particularly as a result of natural disasters and encourages the Forest Products Laboratory to collaborate with university research partners for the development of recovery techniques for this purpose.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Appropriations, 1998	\$209,178,000
Budget estimate, 1999	162,900,000
Committee recommendation	165,091,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$165,091,000, an increase of \$2,191,000 above the budget estimate and a decrease of \$44,087,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level which included one-time supplemental funding for storm damages.

The following table provides a comparison of the budget estimate with the Committee recommendations:

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Forest health management:			
Federal lands forest health management	\$37,170,000	\$32,774,000	— \$4,396,000
Cooperative lands forest health management ...	16,050,000	17,268,000	+ 1,218,000
Subtotal, forest health management	53,220,000	50,042,000	— 3,178,000
Cooperative fire protection:			
State fire assistance	21,510,000	21,904,000	+ 394,000
Volunteer fire assistance	2,000,000	2,038,000	+ 38,000
Subtotal, cooperative fire protection	23,510,000	23,942,000	+ 432,000
Cooperative forestry:			
Forest stewardship	27,630,000	23,819,000	— 3,811,000
Stewardship incentives program	8,500,000	6,622,000	— 1,878,000
Forest legacy program	6,000,000	5,095,000	— 905,000
Urban and community forestry	30,040,000	26,233,000	— 3,807,000
Economic action programs	9,000,000	20,169,000	+ 11,169,000
Pacific Northwest assistance programs	5,000,000	9,169,000	+ 4,169,000
Subtotal, cooperative forestry	86,170,000	91,907,000	+ 4,937,000
Total, State and private forestry	162,900,000	165,091,000	+ 2,191,000

Forest health management.—The Committee recommends \$50,042,000 for forest health management, which is \$3,178,000 below the budget request. The Committee has reduced funding for Federal lands forest health management \$4,520,000 below the enacted level. An increase of \$922,000 is associated with the general administration transfer to all line items.

The Committee supports the cooperative efforts of the forest health program with the State of Vermont and the University of Vermont for the Vermont forest monitoring cooperative, and has provided an increase of \$150,000 for this effort. The Committee has reviewed work of the spruce bark beetle task force in the State of Alaska, and commends the cooperative results at addressing this issue. The Committee further understands that much of the work has been completed as funded in the fiscal year 1998 appropriations bill. Accordingly, the Committee directs that any unused funds from this effort be made available for further cooperative work projects in the Kenai Borough.

Cooperative fire protection.—The Committee recommends \$23,942,000 for cooperative fire protection, which is \$432,000 above the budget request. The change to the budget request is an increase of \$442,000 for the transfer of general administration to all line items and a decrease of \$10,000 for State fire assistance.

The Committee has provided \$21,904,000 for the State fire assistance program. Included in the funds recommended is \$90,000 to assist the Vermont fire task force in working with rural communities to install dry hydrants for providing a reliable source of water.

The Committee concurs with the administration's recommendation to include the volunteer fire assistance program within the Interior and Related Agencies bill and has provided \$2,038,000 for this program.

Cooperative forestry.—The Committee recommends \$91,907,000 for cooperative forestry, which is \$4,937,000 above the budget request.

The Committee has provided \$23,819,000 for the forest stewardship program, which is \$61,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level. The change from fiscal year 1998 consists of a decrease of \$750,000 to the base program, and increases of \$250,000 for the Chesapeake Bay program and \$439,000 for the general administration transfer. Funds provided for the Chesapeake Bay program are to support forestry efforts within the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Within the funding level, the Committee directs that the fiscal year 1998 level for the Agroforestry Center at Lincoln, NE, be retained.

The Committee has provided \$6,622,000 for the stewardship incentives program, which is \$122,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level due to the general administration transfer.

The Committee has provided \$5,095,000 for the forest legacy program, which is \$1,095,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 1998, and includes \$95,000 for the general administration transfer. The Committee encourages the Forest Service to review the merits of acquiring a conservation easement for the Macfarlane Ranch property near Park City, UT, as part of the forest legacy program.

The Committee recommends \$26,233,000 for the urban and community forestry program, which is \$517,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level due to a base reduction of \$1,000,000 and an increase of \$483,000 for the general administration transfer. The Committee encourages the Forest Service to consider the need for a cooperative tree planting program in association with Trees America, in preparation for the 2002 Olympics.

The Committee has provided \$20,169,000 for the economic action programs, which is \$11,169,000 above the budget request. Included in the Committee's recommendation is \$280,000 for annual Columbia River Gorge payments to counties. The Committee has provided within the funding level \$500,000 for the Hawaii forests and communities initiative to support efforts to develop Hawaii forest products and provide assistance to displaced workers. Included in the Committee's recommendation is \$5,500,000 to retain the rural development through forestry program, of which \$3,500,000 is directed to the Northeast-Midwest program. Also included is \$1,200,000 to retain the wood in transportation program at the fiscal year 1998 level. The northeastern area is provided \$200,000 to retain current level funding to assist the Hardwoods Training Center in Princeton, since the forest products conservation and recycling program is continued at the fiscal year 1998 level of \$1,200,000. The Committee has provided \$200,000 to assist Skamania County for preparation costs related to exchange of the

Wind River Nursery land, \$600,000 for economic assistance in southeast Alaska pertaining to the restoration of the Sheldon Jackson College. An additional \$2,000,000 has been provided to the borough of Ketchikan to participate in a cooperative study to determine feasibility and dynamics for the manufacture of veneer products from southeast Alaska. The Committee has provided \$1,950,000 for erosion control in the Paseo del Canon Drainage Channel in Taos, NM. The recommendation also includes \$3,865,000 for the economic recovery program and \$374,000 for the general administration transfer.

The Committee recommendation includes \$2,500,000 for the Forest Service, State and private forestry, to assume lead responsibility for implementing a restructuring of the Hardwoods Technology Center in Princeton, WV. This facility was constructed using Federal funds appropriated through the State and private forestry account in fiscal years 1991–92. The Forest Service has been associated and involved with the activities of the center from the beginning, including training and flexible-manufacturing. The current situation at the center has resulted in the need for a more direct role for the Forest Service in order to protect the Federal investment.

The Committee has included the necessary funds and bill language to allow the Forest Service to operate this facility as an Institute of Hardwood Technology Transfer and Applied Research. Such an arrangement will allow the Forest Service to coordinate more effectively the technology transfer and technical assistance functions of the State and Private Forestry program with the hardwoods research functions which have existed at the Princeton lab for decades. Because of the past failure of the Forest Service to expend funds at the Princeton lab as provided by Congress, the Committee also has included directive language in the research account section related to the institute.

The original objective of the center was to assist small, independent operators in their efforts to get established in the secondary hardwoods processing industry through training in leading edge technology in hardwoods manufacturing as well as product demonstration using world class technology and equipment on a time-share basis. Preliminary feasibility studies predicted that the facility could be operated on a self-sustaining basis. This has not happened, however, and has led to the need for the Forest Service to assume responsibility for this facility constructed with Federal funds.

The mission of the reconfigured Institute will be to build upon the current programs and resources available at Princeton that are intended to improve America's hardwood forests, in part through activities associated with addressing improved hardwood management and better use—hardwood resource stewardship in the broadest sense. The Institute will be under the overall supervision of State and private forestry, northeastern area, which will coordinate planning, work activities, and oversee collaboration on shared outcomes. By providing leadership directly accountable to one organization, rather than split, the Committee expects that the Forest Service will develop a reenergized research and technology transfer program to meet more effectively hardwood stewardship goals.

Through improved stewardship and use of our Nation's abundant hardwood resources, communities, industry, and Government can work together in support of an industry to protect the environment, provide good jobs and wages, and remain globally competitive in hardwood resource-based goods and services. The Institute would be involved with training, information clearinghouse, equipment development, leading-edge wood processing techniques, technology transfer, and applied research, particularly in the areas of improved primary and secondary processing and market-oriented information.

The Committee expects the Forest Service to provide quarterly reports regarding its actions to restructure the center and establish the Institute. The reports should include updates regarding the filling of vacant positions at the Princeton lab and actions being taken by the lab in support of the Institute.

The Pacific Northwest assistance program is provided \$9,169,000, which is \$4,169,000 above the budget request. Included in the Committee's recommendation are increases above the budget of \$1,000,000 for the base program; \$3,000,000 to assist in restoration of infrastructure facilities in Gray's Harbor, WA, to assure continued operation of the local forest products industry; and \$169,000 for the general administration transfer.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Appropriations, 1998	\$1,357,744,000
Budget estimate, 1999	1,417,708,000
Committee recommendation	1,129,098,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,129,098,000, a decrease of \$288,610,000 from the budget estimate and a decrease of \$228,646,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level.

The distribution of the Committee's recommendations are as follows:

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Land management planning:			
Land management planning	\$33,495,000	\$25,209,000	— \$8,286,000
Inventory and monitoring	85,155,000	95,478,000	+ 10,323,000
Subtotal, land management planning	118,650,000	120,687,000	+ 2,037,000
Recreation use:			
Recreation management	190,318,000	156,788,000	— 33,530,000
Wilderness management	35,800,000	32,569,000	+ 3,231,000
Heritage resources	13,300,000	14,341,000	+ 1,041,000
Subtotal, recreation use	239,418,000	203,698,000	— 35,720,000
Wildlife and fisheries habitat management:			
Wildlife habitat management	35,500,000	35,027,000	— 473,000
Inland fish habitat management	23,500,000	19,928,000	— 3,572,000
Anadromous fish habitat management	24,020,000	24,672,000	+ 652,000
Threatened, endangered, and sensitive species habitat management	28,700,000	28,865,000	+ 165,000

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Subtotal, wildlife and fisheries habitat management	111,720,000	108,492,000	– 3,228,000
Rangeland management:			
Grazing management	27,840,000	31,192,000	+ 3,352,000
Rangeland vegetation management	37,807,000	30,855,000	– 6,952,000
Subtotal, rangeland management	65,647,000	62,047,000	– 3,600,000
Forestland management:			
Timber sales management	199,000,000	245,698,000	+ 46,698,000
Forestland vegetation management	58,300,000	65,319,000	+ 7,019,000
Subtotal, forestland management	257,300,000	311,017,000	+ 53,717,000
Soil, water, and air management:			
Soil, water, and air operations	26,220,000	28,732,000	+ 2,512,000
Watershed improvements	38,184,000	30,547,000	– 7,637,000
Subtotal, soil, water, and air management	64,404,000	59,279,000	– 5,125,000
Minerals and geology management	38,100,000	40,334,000	+ 2,234,000
Land ownership management:			
Real estate management	44,220,000	49,543,000	+ 5,323,000
Landline location	15,006,000	16,813,000	+ 1,807,000
Subtotal, land ownership management	59,226,000	66,356,000	+ 7,130,000
Infrastructure management:			
Road maintenance	107,020,000		– 107,020,000
Nonrecreation facilities maintenance	29,630,000	33,197,000	+ 3,567,000
Recreation facilities maintenance		29,511,000	+ 29,511,000
Trail maintenance		19,932,000	+ 19,932,000
Subtotal, infrastructure management	136,650,000	82,640,000	– 54,010,000
Law enforcement operations	67,373,000	74,548,000	+ 7,175,000
General administration	259,220,000		– 259,220,000
Total, National Forest System	1,417,708,000	1,129,098,000	– 288,610,000

General.—As discussed at the beginning of the Forest Service section, the Committee has transferred general administration funding from its own line item in this appropriation account to all line items in all accounts, including this one. Rather than discuss this adjustment in each section of this account, the following table summarizes the changes to the affected line items:

Land management planning	+ \$2,709,000
Inventory and monitoring	+ 10,259,000
Recreation management	+ 16,756,000
Wilderness management	+ 3,500,000
Heritage resources	+ 1,541,000
Wildlife habitat management	+ 3,764,000
Inland fish habitat management	+ 2,141,000
Anadromous fish habitat management	+ 2,651,000

Threatened, endangered, and sensitive species habitat management	+ 3,102,000
Grazing management	+ 3,352,000
Rangeland vegetation management	+ 3,315,000
Timber sales management	+ 26,884,000
Forestland vegetation management	+ 7,019,000
Soil, water, and air operations	+ 3,087,000
Watershed improvements	+ 3,282,000
Minerals and geology management	+ 4,334,000
Real estate management	+ 5,323,000
Landline location	+ 1,807,000
Nonrecreation facilities maintenance	+ 3,567,000
Recreation facilities maintenance	+ 3,171,000
Trail maintenance	+ 2,142,000
Law enforcement operations	+ 8,010,000
Total	+ 121,716,000

Land management planning.—The Committee recommends \$120,687,000 for land management planning activities, including inventory and monitoring. The Committee does not concur with the administration's desire to combine the inventory and monitoring and land management planning expanded budget line items.

The Committee has provided \$25,209,000 for land management planning, for national forest and grassland planning activities. The Committee intends to continue the existing prohibition on the use of funds for activities associated with the revision of national forestland management plans until the administration publishes new final rules in the Federal Register. Rather than issue revised planning regulations and implement them in at least interim format, the administration has chosen to establish a committee of scientists to once again start development of regulations. In light of this decision, the Committee feels it imperative that the committee of scientists complete their work as quickly as possible, and has provided \$2,000,000 within the recommended funds specifically for this effort. The White Mountain National Forest is provided \$500,000 from the funds recommended for revision of its land management plan, consistent with the bill language.

The Committee is concerned that the continued delay in implementing new forest planning regulations could cause some national forests to be in violation of law relative to the tenure for which these plans can be used as the basis for forests to manage natural resources. Accordingly, the Committee has included bill language to ensure that plans will remain in effect until revised.

The Committee is very concerned about the potential for negligible, if not counterproductive, results from the continuing Interior Columbia Basin ecosystem study. Based on hearings and extensive analysis, it is apparent to the Committee that this effort has little support from a broad spectrum of citizens, local governments, and industry in the area of the study. In addition, the Committee is very dissatisfied with the administration's continuing failure to state categorically that private land will not be affected by results from this study. The Committee feels the scope of the study has far exceeded the original charter, which has resulted in increased controversy and delay. For these reasons, it is clear action must be taken to restructure the planning efforts in the Columbia Basin. A solution that addresses these concerns can best be developed in cooperation with the administration. The Committee is

hopeful for such cooperation in developing concrete plans for beneficial modification of the study effort and plans for issuance of a decision document, should such a document be actually necessary. The Committee has included bill language addressing this issue.

The Committee has provided \$95,478,000 for inventory and monitoring activities. An additional \$64,000 is provided for old growth habitat mapping and terrestrial ecosystem classification and inventory on the Monongahela National Forest.

Within the funds provided to the Alaska region, \$550,000 is included for the State of Alaska to cooperate in the monitoring of the Forest Service's implementation and management of the Tongass land management plan, and to assure compliance with its requirements.

Recreation use.—The Committee recommends \$203,698,000 for recreation use activities. Included in the recommended funding is \$156,788,000 for recreation management, \$32,569,000 for wilderness management, and \$14,341,000 for heritage resources. Within the funds provided, a permanent base increase of \$844,000 is included for recreation in the eastern region.

The Committee is very concerned about the current state of the Forest Service infrastructure, which includes recreation facilities and trails. The Committee is concerned further about the inability of the agency to account for maintenance expenditures on a national basis, and the Committee feels that the current practice of funding recreation facility and trail maintenance activities from recreation funds prevents adequate accountability for maintenance expenditures. Accordingly, the Committee has established expanded budget line items within the infrastructure management line item from which recreation facility and trail maintenance activities will be funded. As a result, transfers of \$39,130,000 from recreation management for recreation facility maintenance and \$5,000,000 from wilderness management for trail maintenance are recommended. The Committee directs the agency to discontinue maintenance activities from this budget line item.

The Committee is concerned that the Forest Service continues to ignore congressional direction provided in the fiscal year 1998 appropriations bill that encouraged the agency to place greater emphasis on on-the-ground impacts to wilderness areas from human activity and move away from management by the subjective concept of solitude. The Committee continues to believe the primary focus of the Forest Service in wilderness areas is the protection of the physical environment and ecosystems of the wilderness resource. However, the agency's land managers have developed regulations that attempt to bring wilderness into compliance with standards which are subjective and which artificially set numbers of allowable encounters per day between human beings. The regulations limit the number of people who are allowed to use a given trail on a given day, purportedly to achieve solitude in the wilderness. Rather than regulating solitude by limiting the number of encounters on a given trail or the number of tents seen from a given point with a view, the Committee directs the Forest Service to manage human activity in wilderness areas for on-the-ground impacts such as trampled vegetation, human waste, uncontrolled fire

pits, and soil erosion, with the goal of protecting the resource and mitigating damage.

The Committee is very concerned that the Forest Service issued a decision prohibiting the use of fixed anchors in wilderness areas of the national forests without sufficient public involvement. Therefore, the Committee has included bill language directing the Forest Service to rescind its decision on the use of fixed anchors and to reconsider the issue using a process that ensures adequate public involvement.

The Committee remains concerned about the fee assessment process for recreation residence special use permits and the resulting dramatic increases in fees, particularly on the Sawtooth National Forest. Accordingly, the Committee has included bill language which directs the Forest Service to moderate planned increases.

Wildlife and fisheries habitat management.—The Committee recommends \$108,492,000 for wildlife and fisheries habitat management, which is an increase of \$11,658,000 above the 1998 level. Of the funds provided for wildlife and fish management the Committee has provided \$35,027,000 for wildlife habitat management, \$19,928,000 for inland fish habitat management, \$24,672,000 for anadromous fish habitat management, and \$28,865,000 for threatened, endangered, and sensitive species habitat management. Within the funds provided, the Committee directs the Forest Service to provide an increase in wildlife and fisheries habitat management funding on the Monongahela National Forest of \$142,000 for various habitat and species improvements including cave gating and analysis related to the Indiana bat, neotropical bird monitoring, and aquatic survey and classification.

Rangeland management.—The Committee recommends \$62,047,000 for rangeland management, which is an increase of \$16,700,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level.

Within the rangeland management line item, the Committee has provided \$31,192,000 for grazing management, which will provide funding approximate to the administration's request. The Committee expects continued emphasis on analysis of grazing allotments. The Committee further expects a significant effort by the agency to dedicate maximum funds to on-the-ground projects. The Committee supports continued emphasis on the Southwest strategy and its efforts to improve management of land, water, and cultural resources on Federal lands in Arizona and New Mexico.

Within the rangeland management line item, the Committee has provided \$30,855,000 for rangeland vegetation management. The Committee concurs with the administration that there is a significant program need to address serious rangeland health issues. Accordingly, the Committee has provided a significant program increase of \$9,233,000 over fiscal year 1998 funding levels to address these problems. The Committee also provides an increase of \$500,000 to address noxious weed issues on the Okanogan and Colville National Forests. The Committee is specifically concerned with the lack of a coordinated effort to eradicate and control the nonnative, noxious weeds of the Okanogan and Colville National Forests. The threat posed to the surrounding private lands continues to endanger the environment, agricultural production, and local

commerce if not addressed immediately. The Committee expects the Forest Service to use this funding to amend the current environmental assessment being conducted by the Okanogan National Forest and to begin eradication efforts. The Committee urges the Okanogan National Forest to work closely with the Okanogan County Noxious Weed Board to accomplish this goal.

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 negotiated 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, timeframes, 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.

Forestland management.—The Committee recommends \$311,017,000 for forestland management. Included in the recommendation is \$245,698,000 for timber sales management, and \$65,319,000 for forestland vegetation management.

Within funds provided for timber sales management, the Committee has provided sufficient funds to prepare, offer, and sell an additional 200 million board feet within the normal sale program.

The Committee has provided an increase of \$714,000 for administration of timber removal from lands involved in the Gallatin II land exchange and \$2,000,000 to fund the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, Gunnison, and White River National Forest aspen program. These funds are to be used for obtaining the full allowable sales quantity to permit these national forests to operate the aspen program.

The Committee is very concerned about the administration's continued effort to reduce the amount of timber volume being sold from the national forests. Accordingly, the Committee directs the administration to sell 3.784 billion board feet, which is essentially equivalent to the fiscal year 1998 level. The Committee directs that the Forest Service not allocate any of the additional funds to forests which are within the habitat of the northern spotted owl or

which have failed to meet at least 50 percent of the previous year's assigned timber target. The Committee is concerned about the agency's commitment to timber sale accomplishment and feels that accomplishment must be based on actual volume sold, rather than offered. Accordingly, the Committee directs that the agency begin reporting accomplishment based on volume actually sold rather than offered. The Committee further expects the Forest Service to only prepare timber sales which have a high probability of being sold, and the Committee expects the actual sold volume in fiscal year 1999 to be 3.784 billion board feet. The Committee particularly is concerned about commitment to timber sale accomplishment in Alaska and has included bill language to address the serious shortfalls in timber program delivery in the Alaska region.

The agency is expected to continue its current quarterly reporting of timber sale preparation, offer, sale, and harvest accomplishments. To capture more accurately the benefits of the timber sale program, the Committee recommends that the Forest Service include an identification of the volumes offered, sold, and harvested categorized as net merchantable sawtimber in its quarterly reports.

In fiscal year 1996 the Committee directed the Forest Service to complete a study which examined timber sale payment methods and timber theft policies. Based on the results of that study, the Committee directs the Forest Service to use scaled sales in its western regions where it is determined to be the most cost-effective method of measurement and where timber theft prevention, detection, and investigative resources are sufficiently available to safeguard Federal interests. Scaled sale payment methods should be emphasized specifically for very high-value sales, salvage sales, thinning sales, sales of small stem material, and sales with complex silvicultural prescriptions. The Forest Service should increase the use of sample weight scaling for small diameter material which is either uniform in nature or of a low value.

The Committee directs the agency to prepare a report no later than January 15, 1999, which identifies regional funding allocations. These allocations should take into account the need for pipeline activity, certainty of the timber base, compliance with all legal requirements, market demand, and the need for advance work, including anticipated accomplishment through gates two and three by region. To maximize economic efficiency in the timber program, funding should be allocated to the regions in a manner which optimizes forest plan outputs and to those regions which have the highest likelihood of attaining forest plan goals, objectives and merchantable volume.

Soil, water, and air management.—The Committee recommends \$59,279,000 for soil, water, and air management activities, which is \$8,050,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. Within the recommended funds, the Committee has provided \$28,732,000 for soil, water, and air operations.

The Committee concurs that there is a pressing need to address watershed improvement issues and has provided a limited increase in funding over the fiscal year 1998 level by recommending \$30,547,000 for watershed improvements. Within this amount are \$181,000 for specific watershed restoration projects on the

Monongahela National Forest and \$100,000 for a watershed improvement needs inventory on the Clearwater National Forest.

Minerals and geology management.—The Committee recommends \$40,334,000 for minerals and geology management activities. The Committee understands that a highly skilled work force specializing in uranium mill tailings remediation for the Department of Energy exists in Grand Junction, CO. This work force will be available soon for other remediation work, in particular abandoned mine remediation. The Committee encourages the Forest Service to work with the Department of Energy to find ways that this work force may be eligible for abandoned mine or other remediation work in the Rocky Mountain region.

Land ownership management.—The Committee recommends \$66,356,000 for land ownership management, which is \$7,130,000 above the request level. Within this recommendation are \$49,543,000 for real estate management and \$16,813,000 for landline location. The base level for real estate management is decreased \$2,827,000 below the enacted level.

The Committee continues to be concerned about the adverse impact the record of decision for amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management planning documents within the range of the northern spotted owl (option 9, April 13, 1994) is having on proposed small hydroelectric projects located within the Mount Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest. Although the applicants have spent millions of dollars for special use permits to comply with the record of decision, the Forest Service continues to interpret this document to preclude approval of these hydroelectric projects. The Committee feels strongly that the record of decision was never intended to change existing law with respect to small hydroelectric projects. Because of the Forest Service's negligence, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission may dismiss pending license applications based on adverse Forest Service positions. Use of the record of decision by the Forest Service to stop renewable hydroelectric energy development violates the multipurpose mandates set forth in the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960 and the National Forest Management Act of 1976. Therefore, the Committee strongly urges the Forest Service to take all reasonable and necessary actions to complete these projects.

The Committee is concerned about the length of time it is taking to complete the land exchange along the I-90 corridor in central Washington State between the Forest Service and Plum Creek Timber Company. While both parties are to be commended for their efforts to develop a reasonable agreement that protects environmentally sensitive areas, it is vitally important that this land exchange be completed by January 1, 1999, when Plum Creek's 2-year commitment to suspend harvesting on its exchange lands expires. The Committee urges both the Forest Service and Plum Creek to take all necessary and appropriate steps to ensure completion of this land exchange by the end of 1998.

The Committee is concerned about the length of time it has taken to complete the Mount St. Helens mineral exchange between the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Burlington Resources Oil & Gas Company, and the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company. Under the 1982 Mount St. Helens Monument Act, which des-

ignated Mount St. Helens as a national monument, the exchange of surface rights and mineral rights owned by Weyerhaeuser and Burlington Resources was supposed to have been completed within 1 year of the act's enactment. While the exchange of surface rights was completed promptly in 1983, the mineral rights to approximately 10,750 acres of land still await an exchange that was supposed to have taken place 15 years ago. The Committee strongly encourages all parties to continue negotiations to reach an agreement over the value of the remaining minerals and complete this exchange as soon as possible.

The Committee is becoming increasingly concerned by the Gifford Pinchot National Forest's seeming unwillingness to eliminate barriers in negotiations with Skamania County over the transfer of the Wind River Nursery Site as spelled out in section 340 of the Fiscal Year 1998 Interior Appropriations Act. If more progress is not made soon in negotiations, the Committee is concerned that the exchange will not take place by the September 30, 1999, deadline as spelled out in last year's bill.

It is expected that the Forest Service shall take all necessary steps to expedite the negotiating process to comply with section 340. The Committee expects the Forest Service to minimize the cost of processing the exchange, complete all surveys for the site by September 1, 1998, and include the forest supervisor and all other Forest Service decisionmakers as part of the negotiating team.

The Secretary is expected to recognize Skamania County's commitment as spelled out in section 340 of last year's bill to preservation of the overall integrity of the site, and conservation of the educational and research use of the Site, preservation of the Thornton T. Munger Research Natural Area, and the Wind River Experimental Forest, and shall not preclude transfer of lands to the county for these reasons.

The Committee further expects the Secretary to equalize values by not only cash and exchange of lands, easements, reservations, and other interests in lands, but also by full value credits for such services as Skamania County provides to the Gifford-Pinchot National Forest and the Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area and to the users of these areas, irrespective of the source of any funds the county has or may receive.

The Committee will be monitoring the degree to which the Forest Service complies with the above direction as well as the progress it makes with the county in negotiations to complete the exchange as spelled out in section 340 of last year's bill. The Committee will not hesitate to develop new legislation clarifying and amending section 340 should it determine that either party is not acting in good faith.

Infrastructure management.—The Committee recommends \$82,640,000 for infrastructure management. As discussed in this report under the recreation use program, the Committee feels it is imperative to consolidate infrastructure maintenance activities. Accordingly, the Committee has moved funding for road maintenance activities to the reconstruction/construction appropriation. The Committee has included three expanded budget line items under this category. Within the recommended funds, the Committee has provided \$33,197,000 for maintenance of nonrecreation facilities,

\$29,511,000 for maintenance of recreation facilities, and \$19,932,000 for trail maintenance activities, including wilderness trail maintenance. It is important that the agency provide strong emphasis to implementation of the infrastructure data base, which it has committed to Congress to complete for use in deferred maintenance activities by September 30, 1999. Agency estimates provided to the Committee indicate the costs of full implementation of INFRA relative to deferred maintenance activities to be \$9,800,000. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Forest Service to allocate this sum to continued development and implementation. In addition, the Committee directs the Forest Service to provide to the Committee, no later than January 15, 1999, a report on the status of system development and display the budget line item sources for INFRA development and implementation. The Forest Service is further directed to report to the Committee the status of INFRA development and implementation no later than the end of each quarter during fiscal year 1999.

Law enforcement operations.—The Committee recommends \$74,548,000 for law enforcement operations. The Committee is concerned that costs for Forest Service law enforcement officers are high relative to those of county law enforcement officers. The Committee concurs with the need to maintain a strong and viable criminal investigative work force and further understands that law enforcement capability to enforce Federal statutes is needed on national forestlands. However, if proportionally greater effectiveness can be obtained by using county enforcement officers cooperatively in lieu of Federal law enforcement officers, then strong consideration should be given to eliminating or reducing Federal officers where analysis indicates greater effectiveness will occur, and where Federal statutes can be enforced adequately. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Department to evaluate the comparative costs of Forest Service uniformed law enforcement officers to those of county enforcement officials and other uniformed Federal natural resource oriented law enforcement officers. As part of this evaluation, an analysis should be conducted regarding the ability of local enforcement officials to enforce Federal statutes, give priority to such statutes within the constraints of local priorities, attain Federal training standards, prevent increased liability under the Federal Tort Claims Act, and retain independence from external influence. The Committee directs that this report be provided to the Committee no later than May 15, 1999. The Committee directs that the agency make no reduction in cooperative law enforcement patrol agreements from the fiscal year 1998 level.

Included in the recommendation is \$465,000 for counterdrug operations on the Daniel Boone National Forest.

General administration.—The Committee has not provided any funding for the general administration program. As discussed in this report, the Committee directs the Forest Service to fund indirect expenses through assessments against other budget line items, in accordance with procedures outlined in administrative provisions.

General.—The Committee has not provided specific funding for international forestry activities, similar to the past 3 years. The

Committee recommends that the Forest Service may spend up to \$3,000,000 from benefiting functions for these activities.

The Committee is anxious to explore methods of achieving forest health in a manner which integrates multiple treatment options including prescribed fire, timber stand improvement, wildlife habitat improvement, and timber harvest. Accordingly, the Committee has included bill language which authorizes a pilot test of stewardship contracting on national forests in Montana, Idaho, and portions of Washington.

The Committee is disappointed by the agency's inability to provide credible and consistent information regarding its programs. Due to the decentralized nature of Forest Service administrative processes, the ability to assemble, manipulate, and manage data into information that can be used to manage its critical natural resource programs, and provide information to Congress, has been unacceptable. The Committee viewed efforts to implement the foundation financial information system with optimism, only to be informed that pilot testing and further implementation efforts have not gone well and has resulted in an agency decision to delay implementation. The Committee is very concerned that despite working closely with the Department of Agriculture to integrate development of this system with existing departmental policies and requirements, deadlines have not been met, planned expenditures are over budget, and there is little indication that continued coordination with the Department will be successful. The Committee is concerned that the respective missions of the Forest Service and the Department of Agriculture may be incompatible, and may prevent satisfactory implementation of a quality general ledger where departmental coordination is involved in obtaining and implementing a system. Accordingly, bill language has been included which directs the Forest Service to investigate the general ledger systems of other departments, State agencies, or systems available in the private sector, and take action to obtain such a system. The Committee directs that Department of the Interior systems be reviewed as part of this effort.

The Committee is concerned about the agency's management of minor construction projects. As part of the fiscal year 1998 appropriations bill, Congress authorized minor construction projects, not exceeding \$250,000, to be completed from available funds, subject to approval of the committees for projects in fiscal year 1998. As of the writing of this report, the Committee has received no request for approval of any projects. Accordingly, the Committee assumes that no projects have been started in the absence of such congressional review; that the Department would be motivated to forward such requests to the Committee for review promptly; and that based on the absence of such requests, this authority is no longer needed by the agency. In response, the Committee has provided revised authority for minor construction projects in appropriations language, and further directs the Forest Service to submit requests for minor construction as part of the reconstruction/construction appropriation in the agency's fiscal year 2000 budget request.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 1998	\$586,559,000
Budget estimate, 1999 (including emergency)	656,437,000
Committee recommendation (including emergency)	689,885,000

The Committee recommends a total appropriation of \$689,885,000 for wildland fire management. This recommendation represents an increase of \$33,448,000 above the budget request and an increase of \$103,326,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level.

The recommended amount includes \$338,878,000 for preparedness and fire use functions, an increase of \$19,441,000 over the budget request, of which \$19,063,000 is associated with the general administration transfer. The recommended amount also includes \$249,007,000 for suppression operations, an increase of \$14,007,000 above the budget request, due to the general administration transfer. The Committee has included \$102,000,000 for emergencies as requested by the administration.

The Committee continues to support the concepts of the fire 21 strategy to develop a safe wildland fire protection program. The Committee has provided \$500,000 to establish, equip, house, and train a native American fire preparedness and suppression cadre to be located on the Black Hills National Forest. The Forest Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs are directed to work cooperatively in establishing the cadre.

The Committee is concerned by reports that substantial amounts of merchantable timber products are being destroyed during prescribed burning activities. Bill language has been included requiring certification by the local forest supervisor that committed efforts have been made to remove all economically viable commercial wood products from a proposed burn area prior to fire treatment.

RECONSTRUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 1998	\$166,015,000
Budget estimate, 1999	160,914,000
Committee recommendation	353,840,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$353,840,000, an increase of \$192,926,000 above the budget estimate and an increase of \$188,513,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. The budget estimate and the Committee recommendation are compared in the following table:

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Facilities:			
Research	\$5,010,000	\$16,370,000	+ \$11,360,000
Fire, administrative, other	20,890,000	25,441,000	+ 4,551,000
Recreation	25,720,000	40,465,000	+ 14,745,000
Subtotal, facilities	51,620,000	82,276,000	+ 30,656,000
Roads:			
Overhead and program management	31,189,000		— 31,189,000
Engineering support	15,857,000		— 15,857,000
New construction	1,009,000		— 1,009,000
Reconstruction	26,578,000		— 26,578,000

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Road reconstruction/construction .....	.....	125,887,000	+ 125,887,000
Engineering support for timber	21,461,000	.....	- 21,461,000
Subtotal, roads	96,094,000	125,887,000	+ 29,793,000
Road maintenance .....	.....	123,341,000	+ 123,341,000
Trail construction	13,200,000	22,336,000	+ 9,136,000
Timber purchaser credits .....	.....	.....	.....
Total, reconstruction and construction	160,914,000	353,840,000	+ 192,926,000

General.—As discussed at the beginning of the Forest Service section, general administration funds have been transferred to all line items. For the “Reconstruction and construction” account, the distribution is as follows:

Facilities:	
Research	+ \$3,360,000
Fire, administrative, other	+ 5,395,000
Recreation	+ 8,305,000
Roads and trails:	
Road reconstruction/construction	+ 25,837,000
Road maintenance	+ 25,315,000
Trail construction	+ 4,482,000

Facilities.—The Committee has included \$16,370,000 for research reconstruction and construction. Within the funds recommended is \$8,000,000 for construction of a forestry research facility at Auburn University.

The Committee has included \$25,441,000 for fire, administrative, and other facility reconstruction and construction. Included in the facilities construction recommendation is \$347,000, as proposed in the budget, for reconstruction/construction activities at the Rapid City Air Tanker Base. The Committee understands that this facility will be used to support the fire 21 cadre to be established at the Black Hills National Forest. The Committee has deleted funding of \$844,000 proposed in the budget for the colocation of the eastern regional office from Milwaukee to the Forest Products Lab in Madison, WI.

The Committee has included \$40,465,000 for reconstruction and construction of recreation facilities. Included in the recommended amount is \$4,000,000 for construction of the Franklin County Lake Dam on the Homochitto National Forest, \$1,300,000 for construction of recreation facilities in Utah for the 2002 winter Olympics, \$125,000 for installation of additional water and electrical facilities at individual horse campsites at the Winding Stair Mountain National Recreation and Wilderness Area, \$320,000 for replacement of toilet facilities in the Ouachita National Forest, \$20,000 for construction of a boat launch facility at Bead Lake on the Colville National Forest, \$200,000 for reconstruction of a water system at the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area, and \$475,000 for reconstruction at the Fletcher View Campground in the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area.

The Committee understands that the Institute of Pacific Island Forestry [IPIF] personnel are currently scattered across three loca-

tions on two islands. Consolidation of all IPIF staff would enable the institute to better develop, coordinate, and implement its research and forest management programs. The Committee provided \$360,000 for planning purposes in fiscal year 1998 and recommends that the Forest Service expeditiously pursue construction of office and laboratory facilities for the IPIF. The Committee is aware of a proposed expansion of USDA Agricultural Research Service facilities in Hawaii. Assuming some economy of scale, the Forest Service is requested to investigate and report how its facility requirements could be coordinated with the proposed expansion of the USDA Agricultural Research Service facility.

Road reconstruction/construction.—The Committee has provided \$125,887,000 for road reconstruction and construction activities.

The Committee does not concur with the administration's proposed new budget line items, and instead has consolidated all reconstruction and construction activities into a single line item. Within the funds recommended by the Committee, only \$1,009,000 shall be used for direct costs associated with new construction. The decaying national forest road infrastructure necessitates maximum attention to reconstruction activities as a principle means of protecting watershed health. In support of this objective, the Committee directs the agency to decrease overhead and program management expenses by a minimum of \$2,000,000, and apply these reductions directly to increasing road reconstruction expenditures to a minimum of \$28,578,000.

The Committee is concerned that the Forest Service be prepared adequately for the 2002 winter Olympics. Completion of the Trapper's Loop Road, which accesses Olympics venue sites, is a necessity. Accordingly, the Committee has included language in the bill which directs the Forest Service and the Federal Highway Administration to make sufficient funds available through the Public Lands Highways, Forest Roads Program. The Committee directs that such funds be made available by the Forest Service and Federal Highway Administration to the State of Utah prior to computing the distribution of State shares of these funds.

Within the funds recommended by the Committee is \$102,000 for engineering support associated with administrative expenses for removal of timber as part of the Gallatin II land exchange. Also included is \$854,000 to facilitate access to blowdown timber on the Routt National Forest.

Road maintenance.—The Committee has established a budget line item for road maintenance within the reconstruction/construction appropriation. The Committee feels this will better focus attention to the significant recurring and deferred maintenance challenges regarding the forest road system. The Committee recommends \$123,341,000 for road maintenance activities, which is considerably above the fiscal year 1998 base level of \$84,974,000. Included in the recommendation are \$68,000 for vegetation management work along the Talimena Scenic Byway in Oklahoma and \$720,000 for watershed improvements associated with soil and road erosion on the Monongahela National Forest. The Committee has included bill language which prohibits the use of funds for decommissioning system roads until the regional forester certifies that unauthorized roads have either been decommissioned or recon-

structed to standard. Bill language has been included which authorizes funds to be spent for decommissioning roads including roads which are not part of the transportation system. Nothing in this language should be construed to prevent the agency from aggressively pursuing stabilization of transportation system roads as part of normal road management resource protection activities.

Trail construction.—The Committee has included \$22,336,000 for trail construction activities. Included in the recommendation are \$750,000 for construction of the Taft Tunnel Bicycle Trail, \$275,000 for trailhead relocation on the Routt National Forest associated with significant storm damage, \$183,000 to complete construction of the Tahoe Rim Trail and Trailhead, \$270,000 for construction of the Harriman Trail in the Sawtooth National Recreation Area, \$500,000 for the Continental Divide Trail, \$76,000 for construction of foot bridges on the Cedar Lake Trail of the Winding Stair Mountain National Recreation and Wilderness Area, and \$2,600,000 for construction of trails in the vicinity of Ketchikan, AK.

Included in the funds provided for trail construction is \$350,000 for improvements to the bike trail on the White River National Forest, a joint effort among the Forest Service, Summit County and local jurisdictions. These funds will contribute to improved connections that will provide a safer and more direct link between existing trails that serve the Lake Dillon area and the Ten-Mile Canyon. The Committee expects the balance of funds needed to complete these improvements to be obtained from other sources.

Of the amount provided for trail construction, \$6,600,000 is to be derived from the environmental improvement and restoration fund established in Public Law 105–83.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriations, 1998	\$52,976,000
Budget estimate, 1999	56,057,000
Committee recommendation	67,022,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$67,022,000, an increase of \$10,965,000 above the budget estimate and an increase of \$14,046,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level.

The Committee recommendation is shown in the following table:

<i>Area and State</i>	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
Bonneville Shoreline Trail, UT	\$500,000
CRGNSA (Columbia River Gorge NSA), OR/WA	3,000,000
California wilderness, CA	1,000,000
Chattooga watershed, GA, NC, SC	1,500,000
Cherokee National Forest (Starr Mountain), TN	500,000
Coconino National Forest (Bar-T-Bar Ranch), AZ	3,000,000
Daniel Boone National Forest (Daniel Boone/Red Bird), KY	500,000
DeSoto National Forest (University of Mississippi lands)	5,000,000
Flathead National Forest (Lindbergh Lake), MT	2,000,000
Francis Marion National Forest (North Tibwin Wetlands), SC	2,000,000
Green Mountain National Forest (Green Mountains), VT	3,000,000
Hoosier National Forest (Hoosier Unique Area), IN	1,000,000
Kalmiopsis wilderness (Chetco mining claims), OR	1,200,000
Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, CA/NV	3,000,000
Mark Twain National Forest (Ozark Mountains), MO	1,000,000
Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest (mountains to sound), WA	10,000,000
Nantahala National Forest (Hennessee tract), NC	2,000,000
New Mexico forests, NM	1,750,000

<i>Area and State</i>	<i>Committee recommendation</i>
Osceola National Forest (north Florida wildlife corridor), FL	1,000,000
Ozark National Forest, AR	1,000,000
Pacific Northwest streams, OR, WA	1,000,000
San Bernardino National Forest (San Bernardino ecosystem), CA ...	1,000,000
Sawtooth National Forest (Sawtooth National Recreation Area), ID	1,800,000
St. Francis National Forest (Stumpy Point), AR	1,000,000
White River National Forest (Conundrum Creek), CO	4,200,000
White Salmon Wild and Scenic River (Dosier tract), WA	335,000
Acquisition management	7,678,000
Transfer of general administration	2,559,000
Emergency acquisitions	1,500,000
Cash equalization	1,500,000
Wilderness protection	500,000
Total, land acquisition	67,022,000

Due to budgetary constraints, the Committee is presently unable to provide funding for acquisitions along the Pacific Crest Trail, without prejudice. A high priority of the Committee, whether in this bill or the expenditure of the fiscal year 1998 title V money, is the completion of acquisitions along the entire length of the Appalachian Trail. The Committee will consider funding requests in the future for the Pacific Crest Trail upon completion of funding for the Appalachian Trail. In addition, the Forest Service is provided funding herein for emergency acquisition, and if inholdings along the Pacific Crest Trail are threatened with development, the Committee has no objection to the use of funds from this source for this purpose, so long as normal priority and reprogramming procedures are followed.

The funds provided for the Columbia River Gorge include an appropriation to acquire the Ellett tract on the Chenoweth Table. The Committee understands the Forest Service anticipates entering into a long-term operations and management agreement for Chenoweth Table that includes one or more nonprofit conservation groups or governmental entities recognized by the State of Oregon, and which will ensure that management of the publicly owned portion of the Chenoweth Table is consistent with the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Management Plan. This long-term operations and management agreement shall be formalized prior to the Forest Service taking title to the Ellett tract. The Committee understands the present owners of the Ellett tract intend to make a charitable contribution to offset the costs of long-term management and needed capital improvements at the site.

The Committee has provided \$5,000,000 for the acquisition of lands owned by the University of Mississippi in the DeSoto National Forest, with the expectation that at least another \$10,000,000 will be allocated for this purchase from other funds that may become available in fiscal year 1998.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS, SPECIAL ACTS

Appropriations, 1998	\$1,069,000
Budget estimate, 1999	1,069,000
Committee recommendation	1,069,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,069,000, the same as the budget estimate and the fiscal year 1998 level.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

Appropriations, 1998	\$210,000
Budget estimate, 1999	210,000
Committee recommendation	210,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$210,000, the same as the budget estimate and the fiscal year 1998 level.

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

(Special Fund, Indefinite)

Appropriations, 1998	\$3,811,000
Budget estimate, 1999	3,300,000
Committee recommendation	3,300,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,300,000, the same as the budget estimate and a decrease of \$511,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level.

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND
RESEARCH

Appropriations, 1998	\$92,000
Budget estimate, 1999	92,000
Committee recommendation	92,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$92,000, the same as the budget estimate and the fiscal year 1998 level.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

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

Language is included which authorizes the Forest Service to provide funds to the National Forest Foundation to match up to \$2,250,000 in private contributions on a 1-for-1 basis for projects on National Forest System lands or related to Forest Service programs. Based on Forest Service assurances that Federal funding for administrative expenses of the Foundation will be phased out totally by fiscal year 2000, the Committee has authorized up to \$500,000 of Federal funds provided, may be used for administrative expenses of the Foundation.

Language is included which increases funds for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to \$3,000,000 on a 1-for-1 matching basis with private contributions for projects on or benefiting National Forest System lands.

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

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

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

mittee directs the Department to provide the Committee with a detailed plan for implementing key elements of the President's proposal, which would include performance goals for the reduction of greenhouse gases that have objective, quantifiable, and measurable target levels. The plan should provide evidence on the effectiveness of these programs in meeting the performance goals. The Department shall submit this plan to the Committee in conjunction with the fiscal year 2000 budget submission.

CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends a deferral of \$40,000,000 for the Clean Coal Technology Program as requested by the administration. This deferral will provide for the timely availability of funds to complete projects remaining in the program. The Committee does not object to the use of up to \$14,900,000 in available funds for program administration.

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 1998	\$362,403,000
Budget estimate, 1999	383,408,000
Committee recommendation	376,431,000

The Committee recommends \$376,431,000 for fossil energy research and development, a decrease of \$6,977,000 below the budget estimate and an increase of \$14,028,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. The amounts recommended by the Committee as compared to the budget request are shown in the table below:

	Budget estimate	Committee rec- ommendation	Change
Coal:			
Advanced clean fuels research:			
Coal preparation	\$4,847,000	\$4,847,000	.....
Direct liquefaction	2,800,000	3,500,000	+ \$700,000
Indirect liquefaction	5,500,000	5,500,000	.....
Advanced research and environmental technology	1,781,000	1,781,000	.....
Subtotal, advanced clean fuels research	14,928,000	15,628,000	+ 700,000
Advanced clean/efficient power systems:			
Advanced pulverized coal-fired power- plant	15,000,000	15,000,000	.....
Indirect fired cycle	6,000,000	7,000,000	+ 1,000,000
High efficiency:			
Integrated gasified combined cycle	33,500,000	28,388,000	- 5,112,000
Pressurized fluidized bed	14,638,000	14,638,000	.....
Advanced research and environmental technology	22,400,000	15,150,000	- 7,250,000
Subtotal, advanced clean/effi- cient power systems	91,538,000	80,176,000	- 11,362,000

	Budget estimate	Committee rec- ommendation	Change
Advanced research and technology develop- ment	23,579,000	21,114,000	— 2,465,000
Subtotal, coal	130,045,000	116,918,000	— 13,127,000
Gas:			
Natural gas research:			
Exploration and production	13,432,000	13,432,000	.....
Delivery and storage	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....
Advanced turbine systems	43,000,000	43,000,000	.....
Utilization	7,308,000	9,558,000	+ 2,250,000
Environmental research/regulatory im- pact analysis	2,617,000	3,017,000	+ 400,000
Subtotal, natural gas research ...	67,357,000	70,007,000	+ 2,650,000
Fuel cells:			
Advanced research	1,200,000	1,200,000	.....
Fuel cell systems development	41,000,000	41,000,000	.....
Subtotal, fuel cells	42,200,000	42,200,000	.....
Subtotal, gas	109,557,000	112,207,000	+ 2,650,000
Oil technology:			
Exploration and production supporting re- search	31,546,000	31,546,000	.....
Recovery field demonstration	7,800,000	7,800,000	.....
Exploration and production environmental research	10,820,000	10,320,000	— 500,000
Subtotal, oil technology	50,166,000	49,666,000	— 500,000
Cooperative research and development	5,836,000	6,836,000	+ 1,000,000
Fossil energy environmental restoration	11,000,000	11,000,000	.....
Fuels conversion, natural gas, and electricity	2,173,000	2,173,000	.....
Headquarters program direction	15,099,000	15,099,000	.....
Energy Technology Center program direction	51,932,000	54,932,000	+ 3,000,000
General plant projects	2,600,000	2,600,000	.....
Mining and materials partnerships	5,000,000	5,000,000	.....
Total, fossil energy research and devel- opment	383,408,000	376,431,000	— 6,977,000

Coal.—The Committee recommends \$116,918,000 for coal research, a decrease of \$13,127,000 from the budget request. The amounts provided for particular activities as compared to the budget request are shown in the following table:

<i>Budget activity/subactivity/project</i>	
Direct liquefaction	+ \$700,000
HIPPS	+ 1,000,000
IGCC (innovative approaches)	— 5,000,000
IGCC (technical and program management support)	— 112,000
Fine particulate control/air toxics	+ 750,000
CO ₂ control	— 8,000,000
Coal utilization science	— 1,000,000
University coal research	— 800,000
Undergraduate internships	— 40,000

<i>Budget activity/subactivity/project</i>	
Technical and economic analysis	– 225,000
International program support	– 400,000

The Committee has provided the funds requested for the LEBS program, and remains supportive of its goals and objectives. These funds are provided, however, with the understanding that the State of Illinois and the companies involved in phase IV development will provide cost sharing at or above the levels originally planned. If these commitments are not reasonably assured, the Committee will seek to reprogram these funds for other activities.

The Committee has provided a substantial increase over fiscal year 1998 for high-efficiency-integrated gasification combined cycle power plant research. The Department is encouraged to involve the University of Kentucky Clean Coal Technology Program in implementing this program to the extent such involvement is consistent with program goals and objectives.

The additional funds provided for fine particulate control are to establish monitoring stations in the southeast in cooperation with the Southern Research Institute.

Though the amount provided is a significant reduction from the administration's request, the Committee has provided a modest amount of funds to continue long-term research on carbon sequestration technologies. These funds are provided consistent with the Committee's belief that any U.S. strategy to address global emissions should emphasize technology development as opposed to focusing on regulatory solutions.

Natural gas research.—The Committee recommends \$112,207,000 for natural gas and fuel cell research, an increase of \$2,650,000 over the budget request. The amounts provided for particular activities as compared to the budget request are shown in the following table:

<i>Budget activity/subactivity/project</i>	
Utilization:	
Gas-to-liquids	+\$2,000,000
Low quality gas upgrading	+ 250,000
Environmental and regulatory analysis:	
Technology development	+ 500,000
Outreach and technology transfer	– 100,000

The increase provided for low-quality gas upgrading is for cooperative work with the Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys to determine the viability of coal bed methane as a fuel source in rural Alaska.

The Committee is aware that computational tools that incorporate rock properties in forward modeling can facilitate the exploration of natural gas. The Committee directs that within the amounts provided for exploration and production no less than \$250,000 is to be used to promote research on these computational tools.

Oil technology.—The Committee recommends \$49,666,000 for oil technology research, a decrease of \$500,000 from the budget request. The amounts provided for particular activities as compared to the budget request are shown in the following table:

Budget activity/subactivity/project

Reservoir characterization	+ \$600,000
Laboratory/industry partnership	— 600,000
Streamline regulations	— 500,000

The increase provided for reservoir characterization includes \$350,000 for the gypsy field project and \$250,000 for the northern midcontinent digital atlas.

The Committee notes the increased importance of enhancing discovery, extraction, and distribution of oil and gas from onshore fields. Based on presentations and recommendations from the October 1997, fossil energy workshop, the Committee directs the Department of Energy Office of Fossil Energy to work with university researchers, State agencies, and other groups to report to the committees of jurisdiction in the House and Senate, by March 1, 1999, the feasibility of developing an integrated management system for oil and gas production that incorporates state-of-the-art modeling, sensing, and computational technologies.

Cooperative research and development.—The Committee recommends \$6,836,000 for the cooperative research and development program, an increase of \$1,000,000 over the budget request. The amount provided includes \$40,000 for program direction. Remaining funds should be split equally between the participating sites.

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

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

Headquarters program direction.—The Committee recommends \$15,099,000 for headquarters program direction, the same as the budget request.

Energy technology center program direction.—The Committee recommends \$54,932,000 for energy technology center program direction, an increase of \$3,000,000 over the budget request. The Committee expects the Department not to fund activities out of the program direction line item that have been funded in prior years out of the program line items. The Committee has encouraged the Department to use FETC's expertise more broadly. To foster these efforts, the Committee recommends that program direction funds allocated to FETC be available for use to support activities Departmentwide.

General plant projects.—The Committee recommends \$2,600,000 for general plant projects, the same as the budget request.

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

ALTERNATIVE FUELS PRODUCTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 1998	— \$1,500,000
Budget estimate, 1999	— 1,300,000
Committee recommendation	— 1,300,000

The Committee recommends that moneys received as investment income on the principal amount in the Great Plains Project Trust,

as of October 1, 1998, shall be deposited in this account and immediately transferred to the general fund of the Treasury. This amount is estimated to be \$1,300,000.

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

Appropriations, 1998	\$107,000,000
Budget estimate, 1999	22,500,000
Committee recommendation	14,056,000

The Committee recommends \$14,056,000 for the naval petroleum and oil shale reserves, a decrease of \$8,444,000 from the budget request, and \$92,944,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level. The amounts recommended by the Committee as compared to the budget estimate are shown in the table below:

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Oil reserves:			
Naval Petroleum Reserves Nos. 1 and 2	\$3,594,000		— \$3,594,000
Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 3	10,180,000	\$10,180,000	
Program direction (headquarters)	6,876,000	3,876,000	— 3,000,000
Naval oil shale reserves	1,850,000		— 1,850,000
Total, naval petroleum and oil shale reserves	22,500,000	14,056,000	— 8,444,000

The Committee commends the Department for its management of the successful sale of naval petroleum reserve No. 1 at Elk Hills, but urges the Department to make every effort to minimize contract closeout, equity finalization and other residual costs.

Language is included in the bill making the naval oil shale reserve revolving fund available for all naval petroleum and oil shale reserve activities.

ELK HILLS SCHOOL LANDS FUND

No funds are provided for the Elk Hills school lands fund, with the expectation that funds for this purpose will be provided directly from NPR-1 sale revenues.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Appropriations, 1998	\$611,723,000
Budget estimate, 1999	808,500,000
Committee recommendation	677,701,000

The Committee recommends \$677,701,000 for energy conservation, an increase of \$65,978,000 over the fiscal year 1998 level and a decrease of \$130,799,000 from the budget request. Of this amount, an indefinite portion is to be derived from the excess amount for fiscal year 1999 as determined under section 3003(d) of the Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987. This amount is from oil overcharge funds, and is estimated to be \$4,000,000.

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

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Building technology:			
State and community sector:			
Building systems design	\$36,373,000	\$26,988,000	— \$9,385,000
Building equipment and materials	46,181,000	38,081,000	— 8,100,000
Codes and standards	22,573,000	16,553,000	— 6,020,000
Subtotal, State and community sector	105,127,000	81,622,000	— 23,505,000
State and local partnerships:			
Weatherization assistance program	154,100,000	129,000,000	— 25,100,000
State energy program	37,000,000	31,200,000	— 5,800,000
Competitive energy partnerships	5,000,000	2,000,000	— 3,000,000
Municipal energy management	1,600,000	1,600,000	.....
Subtotal, State and local partnerships	197,700,000	163,800,000	— 33,900,000
Management and planning	14,718,000	13,450,000	— 1,268,000
Subtotal, building technology	317,545,000	258,872,000	— 58,673,000
Federal Emergency Management Program:			
Program activities	30,968,000	22,768,000	— 8,200,000
Program direction	2,900,000	2,000,000	— 900,000
Subtotal, Federal Emergency Management Program	33,868,000	24,768,000	— 9,100,000
Industry sector:			
Industries of the future (specific)	76,000,000	55,500,000	— 20,500,000
Industries of the future (crosscutting)	49,400,000	52,400,000	+ 3,000,000
Technology access	32,000,000	26,730,000	— 5,270,000
Management	9,159,000	8,559,000	— 600,000
Subtotal, industry sector	166,559,000	143,189,000	— 23,370,000
Transportation:			
Advanced automotive technologies	144,646,000	121,500,000	— 23,146,000
Advanced heavy vehicle technologies	44,200,000	32,500,000	— 11,700,000
Transportation materials technologies	31,800,000	38,200,000	+ 6,400,000
Technology deployment	16,250,000	14,250,000	— 2,000,000
Implementation and program management	9,200,000	8,200,000	— 1,000,000
Subtotal, transportation	246,096,000	214,650,000	— 31,446,000
Policy and management	44,432,000	36,222,000	— 8,210,000
Subtotal, energy conservation	808,500,000	677,701,000	— 130,799,000
Use of unobligated balances		— 31,000,000	— 31,000,000
Offsetting reductions: Use of nonappropriated escrow funds	(— 35,000,000)	(— 4,000,000)	(— 31,000,000)
Total, energy conservation	808,500,000	646,701,000	— 161,799,000

The Committee has reduced the appropriation for energy conservation by the difference between the Congressional Budget Office and Office of Management and Budget estimates of the excess amounts available to the program from oil overcharge funds. The use in the budget request of knowingly inflated estimates that differ vastly from even the Department's own estimates is an unacceptable practice. The Department should apply the reduction by using unobligated balances spread across all program areas, without disproportionate reductions in any one activity. The Department is expected to consult with the Committee before making a final determination about the use of unobligated balances.

The Committee continues to be disappointed by the quality of the budget justification for energy conservation programs, particularly by the persistent lack of explanation given for requested program increases and decreases from year to year. The justification should state not only the specific activities being performed in the current year and activities expected to be performed in the budget request year, but also should explain why certain of those activities are being increased, reduced or discontinued. In no case should an increase be requested for an activity for which the activity justification is identical or virtually identical to the previous year. Where the Department expects to use a significant amount of carryover funds to continue an activity or program at a level of effort that is not readily discernible by comparing the budget request for that activity to the prior-year funding level, the justification should say so.

The Committee acknowledges the steps being taken by the program to make its budget presentation more transparent, including what the Committee presumes is the cessation of program taxing to finance crosscutting activities or pet departmental projects. The Committee has provided sufficient funds in policy and management for legitimate crosscutting activities, but expects the Department to keep the Committee informed as to how these funds will be spent. To the extent opportunities for new initiatives arise during the fiscal year that were not contemplated during budget development, the Committee expects the Department to adhere to the Committee's reprogramming guidelines just like every other agency funded in this bill. The Committee does not feel there is any cause for the Department to feel that the Committee has been unfair in its response to previous reprogramming requests.

Buildings.—The Committee recommends \$258,872,000 for building technology, an increase of \$24,997,000 over the fiscal year 1998 level. Included in the amounts provided are \$129,000,000 for weatherization assistance and \$31,200,000 for the State energy program, increases from the fiscal year 1998 levels of \$4,155,000 and \$950,000, respectively. Changes to the request are shown in the table below:

<i>Budget activity/subactivity/project</i>	
Building systems design:	
Building America	— \$3,000,000
Energy efficiency in industrialized housing	— 300,000
Design strategies	— 700,000
Residential energy efficiency program	— 400,000
Home energy rating systems	+ 1,035,000
Affordable homes for low-income housing	— 700,000

<i>Budget activity / subactivity / project</i>	
Building performance	-1,500,000
Design strategies	-1,520,000
Rebuild America	-2,000,000
Outreach	-300,000
Subtotal, building systems design	-9,385,000
Building equipment and materials:	
Technology roadmaps and competitive R&D	-3,500,000
Residential absorption heat pump	+500,000
Desiccants and chillers	+500,000
Fuel cell building microgeneration	-1,000,000
VHF light sources	-500,000
Emerging technology demonstrations	-1,000,000
Volume purchases	-1,000,000
Consumer education	-1,000,000
Thermal insulation and building materials	-500,000
Electrochromic research	-300,000
Advanced glazing	-300,000
Subtotal, building equipment and materials	-8,100,000
Codes and standards	-6,020,000
Weatherization assistance	-25,100,000
State energy program	-5,800,000
Competitive energy partnerships	-3,000,000
Management and planning:	
Technology and sector data	-268,000
Analytical studies and planning support	-400,000
State and local grant program management	-600,000
Subtotal, management and planning	-1,268,000

The Committee is encouraged by the Department's efforts to refocus the building program, and expects program managers to continue to work with the Committee in this endeavor.

Additional funds for the home energy rating system are provided to maintain the program at the current year level. These funds are provided with the understanding that fiscal year 1999 will be the final year of support for the demonstration State programs, consistent with the understanding between those States and the Department.

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

The Committee is aware that the Department is working with industry to explore programs to encourage accelerated retirement of older, inefficient residential appliances. The Committee encourages the Department to continue these discussions and to keep the Committee informed as to their outcome.

The Committee understands that the appliance efficiency standards promulgated by the codes and standards programs at the Department of Energy presently reflect only the energy consumed at the point of use. The Department also funds activities and makes purchases based on point-of-use energy consumption. This method ignores the total energy consumed over the full fuel cycle and costs, and may result in misleading conclusions about the success of certain departmental programs. With regard to energy measurement

or efficiency standards, Federal facilities and buildings, energy purchases, participation in or funding of standard setting organizations, the Committee expects the Department to increase greatly its efforts to consider the total energy consumed over the fuel cycle as well as emissions and energy costs.

Federal energy management program.—The Committee recommends \$24,768,000 for Federal energy management, an increase of \$4,968,000 over the fiscal year 1998 level. Changes to the request are shown in the table below:

<i>Budget activity / subactivity / project</i>	
Project financing	– \$2,700,000
Technical guidance and assistance	– 3,500,000
Planning, reporting, and evaluation	– 2,000,000
Program direction	– 900,000
Subtotal, Federal energy management program	– 9,100,000

The Committee is encouraged by the prospect of generating large savings in Federal energy expenditures through the use of energy service performance contracts, and has provided a significant increase in the FEMP budget to support this effort. The Committee is aware that prudent management of these contracts will be critical to the long-term success of this effort, but encourages the Department to establish such oversight in the most frugal manner possible. Resources available to the Committee will not support the hiring of significant amounts of new staff in this program.

Industry.—The Committee recommends \$143,189,000 for industry sector programs, an increase of \$6,992,000 over the fiscal year 1998 level. Changes to the request are shown in the table below:

<i>Budget activity / subactivity / project</i>	
Industries of the future (specific):	
Steel	– \$900,000
Aluminum	+ 200,000
Metal casting	– 300,000
Glass	– 500,000
Industrywide solicitation	– 19,000,000
Subtotal, industries of the future (specific)	– 20,500,000
Cogeneration/materials support	+ 3,000,000
Technology access:	
Motor challenge	– 1,770,000
Steam and compressed air challenge	– 1,000,000
NICE-3	– 2,500,000
Subtotal, technology access	– 5,270,000
Management and planning:	
Evaluation and planning	– 200,000
Program direction	– 400,000
Subtotal, management and planning	– 600,000

Within the funds provided for the aluminum vision, the Committee has provided \$2,000,000 for the mining program. This program will be implemented through the Federal Energy Technology Center, but \$1,000,000 shall be for work through the Intermountain Center for Mining Research and Technology. The Committee expects FETC and the Intermountain Center to coordinate closely

with each other and with industry in setting research priorities and executing the mining program, as well in preparing the fiscal year 2000 budget request.

The Committee has included the funds requested by the administration for the agriculture program, the primary focus of which will be biofeedstocks during fiscal year 1999. The Committee is aware that the Department is also working with industry and with the Department of Agriculture to establish a strategic vision for crop production systems using remote sensing and information technologies. The Committee supports this effort and the Department of Energy's involvement in it, but believes that the U.S. Department of Agriculture should be the principle source of Federal support for any ensuing research effort.

The additional funds provided for materials support are for ceramics and related work being transferred from the transportation program.

The Committee is aware of the development of a low cost, energy efficient prototype that applies well-established ramjet technology from the aerospace industry to electric power generation. The Committee is advised that this energy source will burn a wide variety of fuels, including coal mine methane and landfill gases, and will do so with greater efficiency and with substantially lower levels of harmful emissions than competing power systems. The Committee encourages the Department to continue its dialog with industry on the development of this prototype, which is scheduled to be completed and tested prior to fiscal year 1999. The Committee urges the Department to consider opportunities for collaboration with industry, which can include government/private partnerships, to use this new technology in applications that fall under the Department's purview.

The Committee intends that the arrangements under the metals initiative, administered as part of the Department's Industries of the Future Program continue. It is expected that current guidelines be incorporated into the controlling agreements for present and future projects.

Transportation.—The Committee recommends \$214,650,000 for the transportation program, an increase of \$21,379,000 over the fiscal year 1998 level. Changes to the request are shown in the table below:

<i>Budget activity/subactivity/project</i>	
Technology deployment:	
Clean cities voluntary deployment	– \$2,000,000
Vehicle field test/evaluation	+ 500,000
Technical information development	– 500,000
Subtotal, technology deployment	– 2,000,000
Advanced automotive technologies:	
Systems optimization	+ 500,000
Heat engine R&D	– 6,000,000
High-power energy storage	– 2,000,000
Advanced power electronics	+ 2,000,000
Fuel cell R&D	– 9,646,000
Advanced combustion engine R&D	– 5,000,000

<i>Budget activity/subactivity/project</i>	
Coperative automotive research for advanced technology	– 3,000,000
Subtotal, advanced automotive technology	– 23,146,000
Advanced heavy vehicle technologies:	
High-efficiency engine R&D	– 3,200,000
Heavy vehicle systems technologies	+ 1,500,000
Advanced transportation technology consortia	– 10,000,000
Subtotal, advanced heavy vehicle technology	– 11,700,000
Transportation materials technologies:	
Lightweight materials	+ 4,000,000
Heavy vehicle propulsion system materials	– 800,000
High strength weight reduction materials	+ 3,200,000
Subtotal, transportation materials technology	+ 6,400,000
Implementation and program management:	
Evaluation, planning, and analysis	– 600,000
Program direction	– 400,000
Subtotal, implementation and program management	– 1,000,000

The Committee expects the Department to continue its work with the Northwest Alliance for Transportation Technologies [NATT], both in the lightweight materials program and in the heavy vehicle program. The Committee continues to believe that NATT will make a significant contribution to the success of the PNGV program, and directs the Department to provide periodic updates on the research program it intends to conduct through NATT.

The additional funds provided for vehicle field test and evaluation are for electric vehicle work in Federal fleets.

The Committee continues to encourage the Department to make use of the University of Oklahoma's expertise in natural gas research in the conduct of its transportation program.

Within the amount provided for systems optimization, \$1,000,000 is for the Consortium for Fossil Fuel Liquefaction Science for C-1 chemistry research.

The Committee encourages the Department and its industry partners to consider the utility of ultrashort pulsed lasers for the manufacture of ceramic fuel injectors for high-efficiency clean diesel engines.

The Committee is aware that the President has requested funding to establish a new joint program with the Department of Transportation on advanced vehicle technologies and that this Advanced Vehicle Technologies Program was recently authorized under the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century. This program uses the expertise and entrepreneurial energy of the Advanced Transportation Technology Consortia. These seven regional consortia have an excellent track record in producing prototype clean fuel vehicles, components, and infrastructure under the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency and the Federal Transit Administration. These consortia, with little Federal funding, have been able to leverage 3 dollars' worth of non-Federal assistance for every \$1 provided by Federal agencies. The Interior Subcommittee's budget allocation was not sufficient to provide funding for new programs within the Department of Energy. Should the Department of Energy choose to submit a reprogramming request to fund this pro-

gram in fiscal year 1999 out of available balances in other vehicle research programs, the Committee will consider carefully such a request.

Policy and management.—The Committee recommends \$36,222,000 for policy and management, an increase of \$7,642,000 over the fiscal year 1998 level. The increase is primarily for cross-cutting activities that were previously funded by taxes on individual program activities as discussed at the beginning of this section. By December 1, 1998, the Department should provide the Committee with a detailed explanation of how these crosscutting funds will be spent. Changes to the budget request are shown in the table below:

<i>Budget activity / subactivity / project</i>	
Headquarters, salaries and related expenses	—\$400,000
Headquarters, contractual services	—500,000
Golden field office, salaries and related expenses	—100,000
Golden field office, contractual services	—100,000
Regional support offices, salaries and related expenses	—300,000
Regional support offices, contractual services	—1,560,000
International market development	—300,000
Information and communications program	—450,000
Centers of excellence	—2,000,000
Strategic policy initiatives	—2,500,000
Subtotal, policy and management	—8,210,000

ECONOMIC REGULATION

Appropriations, 1998	\$2,725,000
Budget estimate, 1999	1,801,000
Committee recommendation	1,801,000

The Committee recommends \$1,801,000 for economic regulation, the same as the budget request and a decrease of \$924,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level. The “Economic regulation” account funds the Office of Hearings and Appeals, which is responsible for all departmental adjudicatory processes except those under the jurisdiction of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

Appropriations, 1998	\$207,500,000
Budget estimate, 1999	160,120,000
Committee recommendation	155,120,000

The Committee recommends \$155,120,000 for operation of the strategic petroleum reserve, a decrease of \$5,000,000 below the budget estimate and a decrease of \$52,380,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level.

SPR PETROLEUM ACCOUNT

The Committee does not recommend appropriations for the acquisition of oil for the strategic petroleum reserve.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 1998	\$66,800,000
Budget estimate, 1999	70,500,000
Committee recommendation	68,000,000

The Committee recommends \$68,000,000 for the Energy Information Administration, a reduction of \$2,500,000 below the budget estimate and an increase of \$1,200,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. The amount provided is to maintain core EIA programs.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Appropriations, 1998	\$1,841,174,000
Budget estimate, 1999	1,843,873,000
Committee recommendation	1,888,602,000

The Committee recommends \$1,888,602,000 for Indian health services, an increase of \$44,729,000 above the budget request and an increase of \$47,428,000 over the fiscal year 1998 level.

The Committee recommended increase includes an additional \$14,221,000 for anticipated staffing increases for new facilities that the budget estimate did not include, an additional \$27,445,000 to address partially other fixed-cost increases that the budget estimate did not include, an additional \$250,000 to address suicide problems among young Indian and Alaska Native people, and \$5,612,000 for a telemedicine project in Alaska. The Committee notes a decrease of \$100,000 reflecting fiscal year 1998 supplemental funding that is not continued. Of the additional \$27,445,000 provided to address fixed costs (other than staffing), \$18,445,000 are distributed to the program lines. The Committee has provided an unallocated \$9,000,000, which the Service is directed to allocate proportionally to the health services and health facilities programs.

The Committee expects that, of the funding made available to the Alaska Native Medical Center [ANMC] for phased-in staffing increases, the IHS will distribute funds between the ANMC and Southcentral Foundation based on their respective responsibilities as defined in section 325 of Public Law 105-83.

The Committee is concerned that, for the last several years, the IHS budget estimate has not included accurate figures for its uncontrollable increases for pay costs, population growth, and inflation, or for third-party collections. As a result, important health services are threatened as program dollars are needed to pay the uncontrollable costs. The Committee insists the IHS and HHS and OMB forward more accurate figures for IHS' fixed costs to the Committee in its budget estimates.

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

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Clinical services:			
IHS and tribal health delivery:			
Hospital and health clinics programs	\$900,305,000	\$931,752,000	+ \$31,447,000
Dental health program	65,517,000	68,458,000	+ 2,941,000
Mental health program	39,279,000	40,412,000	+ 1,133,000
Alcohol and substance abuse program	100,782,000	92,757,000	- 8,025,000

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Contract care	373,375,000	376,792,000	+ 3,417,000
Subtotal, clinical services	1,479,258,000	1,510,171,000	+ 30,913,000
Preventive health:			
Public health nursing	28,198,000	29,715,000	+ 1,517,000
Health education	8,932,000	9,280,000	+ 348,000
Community health representatives program	44,312,000	45,039,000	+ 727,000
Immunization (Alaska)	1,328,000	1,340,000	+ 12,000
Subtotal, preventive health	82,770,000	85,374,000	+ 2,604,000
Urban health projects	25,583,000	25,526,000	— 57,000
Indian health professions	28,720,000	28,981,000	+ 261,000
Tribal management	2,348,000	2,362,000	+ 14,000
Direct operations	47,386,000	47,808,000	+ 422,000
Self-governance	9,106,000	9,190,000	+ 84,000
Contract support costs	168,702,000	170,190,000	+ 1,488,000
Unallocated fixed costs		9,000,000	+ 9,000,000
Medicare/Medicaid reimbursements: Hospital and clinic accreditation (est. collecting)	(327,643,000)	(327,643,000)	
Total, Indian Health Services	1,843,873,000	1,888,602,000	+ 44,729,000

Hospitals and health clinics.—The Committee recommends \$931,752,000 for hospitals and health clinics. This amount includes increases above the fiscal year 1998 enacted level of \$9,015,000 for fixed costs, \$10,324,000 for staffing new facilities, and \$5,612,000 for the first-year costs for the Service to participate in the Alaska Federal Health Care Partnership's 4-year project to develop an Alaskawide telemedicine network to provide access to health services and health education information in remote areas of Alaska. The Partnership is a joint effort of the IHS, Department of Defense, Department of Veterans Affairs, and the Coast Guard to create 235 telemedicine health care access sites over a 4-year period at VA, IHS, DOD, and Coast Guard clinical facilities throughout Alaska, linking remote installations and villages with tertiary health facilities located in Anchorage and Fairbanks. It should serve as a model for the use of telemedicine technology for the delivery of health care services and health care education in remote and inaccessible settings. The Committee anticipates that, once operational, the Alaska telemedicine network will generate substantial savings by avoiding the high cost of transporting Alaska Natives from remote villages to Anchorage or other hub medical facilities for routine health problems and will result in a significantly higher level of available health care for Alaska Natives living in remote and inaccessible locations.

The Committee directs the Service not to use any funds provided in this bill to close the IHS facility providing emergency services in Wagner, SD.

Dental health.—The Committee recommends \$68,458,000 for dental health. This amount includes increases above the fiscal year

1998 enacted level of \$1,270,000 for fixed costs and \$1,671,000 for staffing new facilities.

Mental health.—The Committee recommends \$40,412,000 for mental health. This amount includes \$250,000 to address the problem of teen suicide in Indian and Alaska Native communities and increases over the fiscal year 1998 enacted level of \$381,000 for fixed costs and \$502,000 for staffing new facilities.

Alcohol and substance abuse.—The Committee recommends \$92,757,000 for alcohol and substance abuse prevention and treatment. This amount includes an increase above the fiscal year 1998 enacted level of \$975,000 for fixed costs.

Contract health services.—The Committee recommends \$376,792,000 for contract health services. This amount includes an increase above the fiscal year 1998 enacted level of \$3,417,000 for fixed costs.

Public health nursing.—The Committee recommends \$29,715,000 for public health nursing. This amount includes increases above the fiscal year 1998 enacted level of \$276,000 for fixed costs and \$1,241,000 for staffing new facilities.

Health education.—The Committee recommends \$9,280,000 for health education. This amount includes increases above the fiscal year 1998 enacted level of \$93,000 for fixed costs and \$255,000 for staffing new facilities.

Community health representatives.—The Committee recommends \$45,039,000 for community health representatives. This amount includes increases over the fiscal year 1998 enacted level of \$499,000 for fixed costs and \$228,000 for staffing new facilities.

Alaska immunization.—The Committee recommends \$1,340,000 for the Alaska immunization program, including \$12,000 over the fiscal year 1998 enacted level for fixed costs.

Urban health.—The Committee recommends \$25,526,000 for urban health. This amount includes an increase over the fiscal year 1998 enacted level of \$238,000 for fixed costs.

Indian health professions.—The Committee recommends \$28,981,000 for Indian health professions. This amount includes an increase over the fiscal year 1998 enacted level of \$261,000 for fixed costs.

Tribal management.—The Committee recommends \$2,362,000 for tribal management, including an increase of \$14,000 over the fiscal year 1998 enacted level for fixed costs.

Direct operations.—The Committee recommends \$47,808,000 for direct operations. This amount includes an increase over the fiscal year 1998 enacted level of \$422,000 for fixed costs.

Self-governance.—The Committee recommends \$9,190,000 for self-governance. This amount includes an increase over the fiscal year 1998 enacted level of \$84,000 for fixed costs.

Contract support costs.—The Committee recommends \$170,190,000 for contract support costs. This amount includes an increase over the fiscal year 1998 enacted level of \$1,488,000 for fixed costs. The Committee has not included bill language protecting specific funding for new contracts. Given budget constraints, to have included such language would have provided funding for new contracts at the expense of existing contracts. However, the Committee has not prohibited new contracts.

Unallocated fixed costs.—In addition to \$18,445,000 above the budget request provided to address partially fixed costs in program accounts, the Committee has provided \$9,000,000 more without allocating the funding to specific line items. The Service is expected to distribute the additional unallocated funding proportionally among the health services and health facilities programs.

Other.—The Committee has included language in the administrative provisions for the Indian Health Service clarifying that, hereafter, funds appropriated to the Service under this act or any other act for self-determination or self-governance contract or grant support costs are only to be used for contract support costs associated with agreements between tribes and the Indian Health Service.

The Committee has included language in the administrative provisions for the Indian Health Service providing that, hereafter, funds appropriated to the Service under this act or any other act for self-determination or self-governance contract, compact, grant, or annual funding agreement support costs shall be allocated to cover such support costs on a pro rata proportionate basis.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Appropriations, 1998	\$257,538,000
Budget estimate, 1999	274,476,000
Committee recommendation	263,516,000

The Committee has provided \$263,516,000 for Indian health facilities, a decrease of \$10,960,000 below the budget request and an increase of \$5,978,000 above the fiscal year 1998 enacted level. The amounts recommended by the Committee as compared to the budget estimate are shown in the following table:

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Maintenance and improvement	\$35,634,000	\$39,557,000	+ \$3,923,000
Sanitation facilities	84,082,000	89,112,000	+ 5,030,000
Construction of facilities	38,900,000	14,400,000	– 24,500,000
Facilities and environmental health support	102,855,000	107,395,000	+ 4,540,000
Equipment	13,005,000	13,052,000	+ 47,000
Total, Indian health facilities	274,476,000	263,516,000	– 10,960,000

Maintenance and improvement.—The Committee recommends \$39,557,000 for maintenance and improvement, \$123,000 over the fiscal year 1998 enacted level for fixed costs.

Sanitation facilities.—The Committee recommends \$89,112,000 for sanitation facilities. This amount includes an increase over the fiscal year 1998 enacted level of \$30,000 for fixed costs.

Construction of facilities.—The Committee recommends \$14,400,000 for construction of facilities. Included in the amount provided is \$13,900,000 to continue construction of the Hopi Health Center in Polacca, AZ, and \$500,000 to restore the fiscal year 1998 level for modular dental units.

Facilities and environmental health support.—The Committee recommends \$107,395,000 for facilities and environmental health support, an increase of \$5,778,000 above the fiscal year 1998 enacted level.

Equipment.—The Committee recommends \$13,052,000 for equipment, an increase over the fiscal year 1998 enacted level of \$47,000 for fixed costs.

OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1998	\$15,000,000
Budget estimate, 1999	15,000,000
Committee recommendation	15,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$15,000,000, the same as the budget estimate and the fiscal year 1998 level.

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT

PAYMENTS TO THE INSTITUTE

Appropriations, 1998	\$4,250,000
Budget estimate, 1999	3,188,000
Committee recommendation	3,188,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,188,000, the same as the budget estimate and a decrease of \$1,062,000 below the fiscal year 1998 enacted level.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1998	\$333,408,000
Budget estimate, 1999	357,300,000
Committee recommendation	352,154,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$352,154,000 for salaries and expenses of the Smithsonian Institution. This amount is \$18,746,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level and \$5,146,000 below the budget estimate.

The following table provides a comparison of the budget estimate with the Committee recommendation:

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Museums and research institutes	\$186,918,000	\$186,418,000	— \$500,000
Program support and outreach	40,121,000	36,756,000	— 3,365,000
Administration	34,052,000	33,627,000	— 425,000
Facilities services	96,209,000	95,353,000	— 856,000
Total	357,300,000	352,154,000	— 5,146,000

Increases above the fiscal year 1998 level include \$8,079,000 for costs associated with salaries and benefits, including annualization costs for the East Court; \$389,000 for rental space; \$30,000 for National Finance Center payroll processing; \$150,000 for additional costs that will result from implementation of the Panama Canal Treaty at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute; and pro-

gram enhancements totaling \$12,500,000 that are described in greater detail below. Decreases from the fiscal 1998 level include \$20,000 for utilities and \$2,382,000 for one-time equipment costs at the National Museum of Natural History.

Along with the increases outlined above, \$1,050,000 appropriated last year for one-time expenses associated with communications equipment for the National Museum of the American Indian [NMAI] has been retained in the base to provide a total of \$28,686,000 for estimated utilities, communications and postage costs.

Of the \$12,500,000 designated for programmatic increases, \$8,000,000 is provided for expenses associated with equipping and staffing the NMAI Cultural Resources Center in Suitland, MD, which is scheduled to open in November 1998, as well as moving collections to Washington from storage facilities in New York. East and West Court operations at the National Museum of Natural History are provided with an increase of \$1,500,000 for the continuing relocation of staff and collections, building management, security, and other costs associated with these projects. An increase of \$3,000,000 above the budget estimate is included for conservation of the American flag at the National Museum of American History. The Committee understands that this additional amount, in combination with matching funds secured by the Smithsonian from private sources, will cover the cost of the actual restoration effort. The Committee further understands that the cost of most programmatic enhancements planned to accompany this work will be met through fundraising efforts.

Retained in the base for the Center for Folklife Programs and Cultural Studies is an amount of \$250,000 in matching funds intended for States participating in the annual Festival of American Folklife. The Committee expects that these funds will be available to New Hampshire, the State that will be featured at the 1999 festival.

An increase of \$425,000 requested for accessibility improvements has not been included in the "Salaries and expenses" account because the Committee expects the costs of any necessary work in this area to be budgeted within the "Repair and restoration of buildings" account and associated administrative matters accomplished within existing staff levels.

The Committee notes that the Smithsonian's budget estimate contains at least two proposals to reprogram funds from one activity to another as needs in particular areas are met. The Committee expects the Smithsonian to adhere to the usual procedures for submitting reprogramming requests in these matters and not interpret the appropriation of dollars for one activity to signify its approval for a later redirection of those funds, as well.

The Committee is concerned that funds were not requested in the budget estimate, nor was a budget amendment later received, requesting funds for replacement of the Smithsonian's security system, despite the fact that their security officials have pointed to the need to begin this work in the very near future. While the necessity of having a system that is year 2000 compliant has lent greater urgency to the timing of this work, the Smithsonian has been aware of the need to allocate resources from within their budget to

address this project for several years. Of the estimated \$12,000,000 total cost for a new system, approximately one-half is related specifically to computer conversion and, therefore, the Smithsonian may be eligible for assistance through other funding mechanisms that may be available for Government agencies faced with these kinds of year 2000 costs. However, the remaining funds are the responsibility of the Institution and the Committee expects those costs to be calculated into future budget estimates.

The Committee understands that the Smithsonian formed a National Asian Pacific American Advisory Group in 1995 to prepare a report on how best to represent this large and diverse group in its museums and in partnership with other museums across the Nation. With the completion of the report projected for this summer, the Committee urges the Smithsonian's Office of the Provost to consider carefully its findings and to consult with the committees on how best to implement any recommendations, particularly in light of guidance contained in this report regarding new initiatives.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Appropriations, 1998	\$3,850,000
Budget estimate, 1999	4,500,000
Committee recommendation	4,400,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,400,000 for construction and improvements at the National Zoological Park, an increase of \$550,000 above the fiscal year 1998 enacted level and a decrease of \$100,000 below the budget estimate. Of the total, \$3,800,000 is provided to address the highest priority needs for renovation, repair, and improvements at the National Zoological Park and the Conservation and Research Center in Front Royal, VA. In addition, \$600,000 is designated for development of master plans at the two locations to identify and coordinate the approach for reducing a significant maintenance backlog that, if not addressed in a timely manner, may force the closure of some exhibits and pose a risk to the animals.

REPAIR AND RESTORATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriations, 1998	\$32,000,000
Budget estimate, 1999	40,000,000
Committee recommendation	32,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$32,000,000 for the repair and restoration of buildings. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 1998 enacted level and a decrease of \$8,000,000 below the budget estimate.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 1998	\$33,000,000
Budget estimate, 1999	18,000,000
Committee recommendation	16,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$16,000,000, a decrease of \$2,000,000 below the budget estimate and \$17,000,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level. This recommendation is the necessary amount identified by the Institution to allow construction of

the National Museum of the American Indian on The Mall to proceed as planned. The Committee has continued language included in last year's bill regarding the construction contract for this facility. The Committee has not provided any advance appropriation, but will consider future appropriations at the time the funds are able to be obligated.

Within the construction account section of the budget justification, the Committee notes proposed budgeting of \$3,800,000 in fiscal year 2000 to begin construction of a \$105,000,000 storage facility in Suitland, MD. Planning and design funds of \$1,000,000 are also proposed in fiscal year 2000 for a construction project at the Environmental Research Center that will total \$9,200,000. The Committee has grave reservations about initiating other costly construction projects, particularly before the NMAI Mall Museum has been completed and the operating costs associated with it defined and incorporated into the budget. Those expenses, together with the projected operating costs of the NMAI Cultural Resources Center, will require significant funding increases in the Smithsonian's "Salaries and expenses" account that must be addressed.

In light of the above, the Committee wishes to reiterate to the Smithsonian the need to be cautious in pursuing new initiatives that will have expensive out-year costs at a time when budget allocations are flat or declining. The Committee has placed, and will continue to place, a priority on addressing fixed costs and operational requirements, as well as protecting the existing physical infrastructure of the Institution. Costly new initiatives have the potential to impair the Committee's ability to address such fundamental requirements. The Smithsonian is encouraged to consult closely with the Committee before committing to such new endeavors.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1998	\$55,837,000
Budget estimate, 1999	57,938,000
Committee recommendation	57,938,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$57,938,000 for salaries and expenses at the National Gallery of Art. This amount is the same as the budget estimate and an increase of \$2,101,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. Additional funds will allow the gallery to meet the increased costs associated with pay and benefits, Sculpture Garden maintenance and utilities, and electronic data processing services and supplies.

The following table provides a comparison of the budget estimate with the Committee recommendation:

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Care and utilization of art collections	\$22,777,000	\$22,777,000	.....
Operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds	12,829,000	12,829,000	.....
Protection of buildings, grounds, and contents	12,513,000	12,513,000	.....

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
General administration	9,819,000	9,819,000	.....
Total	57,938,000	57,938,000	.....

REPAIR, RESTORATION, AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

Appropriations, 1998	\$6,192,000
Budget estimate, 1999	6,311,000
Committee recommendation	6,311,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,311,000 for the repair, restoration, and renovation of the gallery's buildings. This amount is the same as the budget estimate and an increase of \$119,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. Funds are included to continue replacement of the West Building skylights and installation of fire protection systems, as well as to support the gallery's ongoing renovation program. In addition, initial construction funding is provided to begin the structural/exterior repairs and restoration project.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriations, 1998	\$11,375,000
Budget estimate, 1999	13,000,000
Committee recommendation	13,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$13,000,000 for the operations and maintenance of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. This amount is \$1,625,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level and the same as the budget estimate. Additional funds are provided for anticipated fixed cost increases, the backlog of minor maintenance repair, and the retention of an upgraded contract guard force.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 1998	\$9,000,000
Budget estimate, 1999	20,000,000
Committee recommendation	20,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$20,000,000 for the Kennedy Center's capital repair and rehabilitation needs. This amount is an increase of \$11,000,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level and the same as the budget estimate. Several critical projects will be addressed in fiscal year 1999 as work begins on the 3-year central block project, which includes renovation of the Opera House and related mezzanine construction.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1998	\$5,840,000
Budget estimate, 1999	6,040,000
Committee recommendation	5,840,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,840,000 for the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 1998 level and a decrease of \$200,000 below the budget estimate.

The following table provides a comparison of the budget estimates and the Committee recommendations:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Fellowship program	\$947,000	\$947,000	.....
Scholar support	674,000	674,000	.....
Public service	1,952,000	1,752,000	— \$200,000
General administration	1,256,000	1,256,000	.....
Smithsonian fee	205,000	205,000	.....
Conference planning	956,000	956,000	.....
Space	50,000	50,000	.....
Total	6,040,000	5,840,000	— 200,000

Proposed savings of \$425,000 resulting from a reduction in space expenses have been retained in the Wilson Center's base to assist in meeting fixed cost increases.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1998	\$81,240,000
Budget estimate, 1999	120,500,000
Committee recommendation	85,560,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$85,560,000 for grants and administration of the National Endowment for the Arts. This amount, when coupled with a proposed funding level of \$14,500,000 in the "Matching grants" account, provides the Endowment with a total recommended funding level of \$100,060,000 for fiscal year 1999. Last year, the Committee proposed a similar appropriation for fiscal year 1998 that was later approved by the Senate following substantial debate and votes. In recommending this amount again for fiscal year 1999, the Committee expects the Endowment to direct additional effort to its outreach program in order to gain greater participation from currently underserved communities.

The following table provides a comparison of the budget estimates and the Committee recommendations:

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Grants: Program grants	\$55,614,000	\$35,074,000	— \$20,540,000
State programs:			
State grants	37,248,000	25,934,000	— 11,314,000
State set-aside	10,160,000	7,074,000	— 3,086,000

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Subtotal, State programs	47,408,000	33,008,000	— 14,400,000
Subtotal, grants	103,022,000	68,082,000	— 34,940,000
Program support	977,000	977,000	.....
Administrative areas:			
Salaries and expenses	16,011,000	16,011,000	.....
Computer conversion	490,000	490,000	.....
Subtotal, administrative areas	16,501,000	16,501,000	.....
Total, grants and administration	120,500,000	85,560,000	— 34,940,000

Bill language in title III retains provisions included in last year's bill regarding priority for rural and underserved communities; priority for grants that encourage public knowledge, education, understanding, and appreciation of the arts; restrictions regarding individual grants, subgranting, and seasonal support; a 15-percent cap on the total amount of grant funds directed to any one State; designation of a category for grants of national significance; and authority to solicit and invest funds. In addition, language is included to rectify the printing error in a provision of last year's public law, which amended the National Foundation for the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965. As originally agreed to in the conference report, the majority leader was given authority to appoint two members of the Senate to the National Council on the Arts, rather than one member as stated in Public Law 105–83.

MATCHING GRANTS

Appropriations, 1998	\$16,760,000
Budget estimate, 1999	15,500,000
Committee recommendation	14,500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$14,500,000 for matching grants. This amount is \$1,000,000 below the budget estimate and \$2,260,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level. All competitive grants made by the NEA have a minimum match of 1 to 1; however, funds from the matching grants category have a higher minimum ratio of at least 3 to 1.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1998	\$96,800,000
Budget estimate, 1999	122,000,000
Committee recommendation	96,800,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$96,800,000 for grants and administration of the National Endowment for the Humanities. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 1998 level and \$25,200,000 below the budget estimate.

The following table provides a comparison of the budget estimate and the Committee recommendations:

	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Change
Grants:			
Program grants	\$44,600,000	\$34,000,000	— \$10,600,000
State programs	35,600,000	28,000,000	— 7,600,000
Office of Preservation	20,000,000	18,000,000	— 2,000,000
Subtotal, grants	100,200,000	80,000,000	— 20,200,000
Administrative areas: Administration	16,800,000	16,800,000	.....
Special initiative: Rediscovering America	5,000,000	.....	— 5,000,000
Total, grants and administration	122,000,000	96,800,000	— 25,200,000

Included in the budget estimate is a \$5,000,000 request to initiate a program for the development of regional humanities centers across the United States. The overall estimated Federal appropriation for this new initiative over a 6-year period is \$55,000,000. Given the fiscal constraints under which this Committee and the agencies funded by it continue to labor, new dollars cannot be committed at this time to begin an initiative of this magnitude. Further, the Committee is concerned that State council funding, preservation efforts, teacher institutes, and other programmatic activities supported by the Endowment are not reduced to accommodate this initiative. However, if the Endowment chooses to move forward with a program of awards for the establishment of regional centers, the Committee provides it with the authority to use up to \$5,000,000 in challenge grant funds for that purpose. In doing so, however, the Committee does not commit itself to funding the estimated out-year costs associated with the project and cautions the Endowment not to design a grant program with that expectation.

As it did last year, the Committee again has included bill language providing the Endowment with the authority to solicit and invest funds.

MATCHING GRANTS

Appropriations, 1998	\$13,900,000
Budget estimate, 1999	14,000,000
Committee recommendation	13,900,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$13,900,000, the same as the fiscal year 1998 level and a decrease of \$100,000 from the budget estimate. Of this total, \$4,000,000 is designated for Treasury funds and \$9,900,000 is designated for challenge grants. As noted above, the Committee provides the authority for the Endowment to use up to \$5,000,000 of challenge grant funds for a regional humanities centers initiative.

INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES

OFFICE OF MUSEUM SERVICES

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1998	\$23,280,000
Budget estimate, 1999	26,000,000
Committee recommendation	23,280,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$23,280,000 for the Office of Museum Services. This amount is same as the fiscal year 1998 level and \$2,720,000 below the budget estimate.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1998	\$907,000
Budget estimate, 1999	898,000
Committee recommendation	898,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$898,000 for the Commission of Fine Arts. This amount is the same as the budget estimate and \$9,000 below the fiscal year 1998 level.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Appropriations, 1998	\$7,000,000
Budget estimate, 1999	7,500,000
Committee recommendation	7,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,000,000 for the National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs Program. This amount is the same as the fiscal year 1998 level and \$500,000 below the budget estimate.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Appropriations, 1998	\$2,745,000
Budget estimate, 1999	3,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,800,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,800,000, a reduction of \$200,000 from the budget estimate an increase of \$55,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1998	\$5,740,000
Budget estimate, 1999	6,212,000
Committee recommendation	5,954,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,954,000 for the National Capital Planning Commission. This amount is \$214,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level and \$258,000 below the budget request. Additional funds are provided to assist the Commission with its uncontrollable cost increases associated with pay, benefits, and rent. The Committee recognizes the key role of the Commission in the development of a Washington geographic information system. To the extent that a public/private partnership can

be developed to provide the resources to build, share, and maintain such a system, the Committee continues to support the Commission's leadership in coordinating this effort.

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1998	\$31,707,000
Budget estimate, 1999	32,607,000
Committee recommendation	32,607,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$32,607,000 for the Holocaust Memorial Council. This amount is the same as the budget estimate and \$900,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. Additional funds are provided in order for the museum to meet fixed cost increases and address essential repair and rehabilitation projects.

PRESIDIO TRUST

PRESIDIO TRUST FUND

Appropriations, 1998	
Budget estimate, 1999	\$39,913,000
Committee recommendation	29,913,000

The Committee recommends \$29,913,000 for the Presidio Trust, a decrease of \$10,000,000 from the budget request. The amount provided includes \$14,913,000 for Presidio operations previously funded in the "Operation of the National Park System" account, and \$15,000,000 in borrowing authority. The Committee regrets that spending constraints do not permit appropriation of the full request, but remains supportive of efforts by the Presidio Trust to move the Presidio aggressively toward fiscal self-sufficiency.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 308. Limits the actions of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management with regard to the sale of giant sequoia trees to a manner consistent with such sales as were conducted in fiscal year 1995.

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

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

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

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

SEC. 313. Prohibits the use of funds for the acquisition of lands in the counties of Gallia, Lawrence, Monroe, or Washington, OH, for the Wayne National Forest.

SEC. 314. Provides that funds appropriated to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service for contract support costs for fiscal years 1994 through 1998 are the total amounts available except that, for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, tribes and

tribal organizations may use their tribal priority allocations for unmet indirect costs of ongoing contracts, grants, self-governance compacts, or annual funding agreements.

SEC. 315. Includes language allowing competition for watershed restoration projects through the “Jobs in the Woods” component of the President’s forest plan for the Pacific Northwest to be limited to individuals and entities in historically timber-dependent areas covered by the plan.

SEC. 316. Includes language requiring prior approval by the Appropriations Committees before commencing planning, design, or construction of any project funded with recreational fee demonstration moneys when the estimated total project cost is greater than \$500,000.

SEC. 317. Prohibits use of funds provided in this appropriation for nominations for the designation of biosphere reserves pending enactment of legislation specifically authorizing such a program.

SEC. 318. Reduces budget authority associated with year 2000 computing issues for specified agencies funded under this bill.

SEC. 319. Includes language defining the grantmaking capabilities and responsibilities of the National Endowment of the Arts. Grants to individuals may be made only for literature fellowships, national heritage fellowships, or American jazz masters fellowships. The Chairperson of the Endowment will establish procedures to ensure that grants made, except those to a State or local arts agency, will not be used to make a further grant to any other organization or individual to conduct activity independent of the direct grant recipient. Grants for seasonal support may not be awarded unless the application is specific to the contents of the season.

SEC. 320. Includes language allowing the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities to raise funds and receive gifts, to deposit such in an interest-bearing account for the appropriate Endowment, and to use such to further the functions of the respective Endowments in accordance with the specified intent of the donors.

SEC. 321. Prohibits the use of appropriations for any activities associated with the revision of national forest land management plans until such time that the administration publishes new final rules in the Federal Register, except as provided in section 337.

SEC. 322. Prohibits the use of appropriations to fund any activities associated with the issuance of the 5-year program under the Resources Planning Act. Strategic planning activities carried out for that act should now be completed as part of the agency’s compliance with the Government Performance and Results Act, Public Law 103–62.

SEC. 323. Includes language authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into cooperative agreements with willing private landowners and State and local governments for the protection, restoration, and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat, and other resources on public or private land that benefits these resources within the watershed.

SEC. 324. Provides language for awarding financial assistance to underserved populations under the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965. With funds appropriated to carry out section 5 of the act, the chairman will establish a cat-

egory of national significance grants. With the exception of this grant category, the chairman will not make grants exceeding 15 percent, in the aggregate, of such funds to any single State.

SEC. 325. Corrects printing error in Public Law 105-83 by amending the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965 to authorize the appointment by the majority leader of two Senators to the National Council on the Arts.

SEC. 326. Includes a provision requiring the acceptance by the Secretary of Agriculture of specific land tracts in Skamania County.

SEC. 327. Includes a provision making boundary and administrative jurisdiction transfers of Federal lands in the State of Washington.

SEC. 328. Provides authority to the Forest Service to obtain a general ledger system independent of involvement by the Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 329. Includes language which continues national forest land management plans in effect until revised, notwithstanding provisions of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act and the National Forest Management Act.

SEC. 330. Includes language which provides for hardwood technology transfer and applied research.

SEC. 331. Includes language which requires the Forest Service to rescind a recent decision regarding the use of fixed rock climbing anchors in designated wilderness areas.

SEC. 332. Requires a national forest forest supervisor to certify that efforts have been made to remove all economically viable, commercial wood products from burn areas prior to initiation of the burns.

SEC. 333. Requires that increases in recreation residence fees on the Sawtooth National Forest be equal to the percentage increases implicit in the gross national product deflator.

SEC. 334. Amends the Granger-Thye Act of April 24, 1950, to provide for increased flexibility for use of permit fees.

SEC. 335. Provides for the Forest Service in national forests of Idaho and Montana, and in the Umatilla National Forest, to develop stewardship contracts which provide for the exchange of forest products for performance of services.

SEC. 336. Requires the Forest Service and Federal Highway Administration to make funds available to the State of Utah for construction of the Trappers Loop Road.

SEC. 337. Directs that funds provided for the operation or implementation of the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project shall be obligated or expended only as provided in this section. This provision is intended to incorporate the work of the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Project (Project) into Federal land management decisionmaking 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 \$5,000,000. It now has consumed 4 years and \$40,000,000, and is still not finished. Reflecting this Committee's concern about the pace and cost of the project, section 323 of the Fiscal Year 1998 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (11 Stat. 1596) required the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior (Secretaries) to pre-

pare and submit to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees a detailed report on the project-related decisionmaking. Among other things, the report was to describe decisions to be made, decisionmakers to be involved, and decisionmaking procedures to be followed in translating the work of the project to on-the-ground management, and the time, cost, and source of funds for all those decisions. Seven months have elapsed since this directive became law and no report has been received.

Accordingly, it is the intent of this Committee to now establish the decisionmaking that will be followed to incorporate the work of the project as expeditiously as possible in the planning documents that are required by law to govern 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].

The provision sets a deadline of 4 months for three tasks to be accomplished by the project with appropriated funds. First, the project is to prepare the report required by section 323 of last year's appropriations act, modified to reflect the decisionmaking required by this provision. Second, the project is to distribute to each planning unit of the Forest Service and BLM in the project's region the scientific findings made by the project which are relevant to the planning unit. Finally, having accomplished these two remaining tasks, the project is to reorganize or to close its offices to accomplish the direction provided by this section.

These scientific findings of the project are then to be integrated into the resource management plans of all planning units in the project's region in accordance with the planning procedures of the National Forest Management Act of 1976 and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. The provision requires that, within 7 months of enactment, the Forest Service or BLM official in charge of each planning unit must review the scientific information received from the project and any policies applicable to the unit (for example, PACFISH and INFISH), and determine whether the resource management plan for the unit needs to be amended or revised. The provision sets a deadline of 1 or 1½ years from the date of any determination to amend or revise a resource management plan to complete the amendment or revision, respectively.

To ensure that the various plan amendments and revisions are reviewed from a regional perspective, particularly when watersheds or ecosystems span more than one planning unit, the Secretaries are required to assemble and review all plans once the amendments and revisions are completed. They are then directed to prepare an interpretive document assessing the plans' implications for the affected region. Finally, the document is to be distributed to the agency officials in charge of the planning units who are expected to review their plans for possible followup action, including any further plan changes.

The provision makes clear that the plan amendments or revisions required to be accomplished within 1 or 1½ years after the amendment or revision determination must undergo consultation as required by the Endangered Species Act. Any finding of jeopardy on a plan would be considered conditional until the Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service has had an oppor-

tunity to review the Secretaries' interpretation of the assembled plans. To avoid any possible interpretation that a conditional jeopardy decision on a plan would require halting of all management of all national forest or BLM lands in the planning unit, the provision clarifies that any particular management activity can proceed if a finding is made in individual consultation on the activity (concerning the same species that was the subject of the plan level jeopardy decision) that the activity would not result in jeopardy for the species.

Furthermore, the Committee expects that, if either the Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service intends to use any of the information generated by the project in any consultation on processing of an incidental take permit for, or enforcement action concerning activities on, non-Federal lands pursuant to the Endangered Species Act, the agency or agencies shall publish in the Federal Register detailed draft and final descriptions of what and how such information will be used. The Federal Register publication shall include an invitation for, and response to, public comment.

SEC. 338. Addresses the declining timber sale program on the Tongass National Forest. At the direction of the Clinton administration, the Forest Service revised the Tongass land management plan [TLMP] in May 1997. The allowable sale quantity [ASQ] in the final plan was reduced to 267 million board feet, from over 420 million board feet in the previous plan. Subsection (a) directs the Forest Service to offer for sale 90 percent of the timber which its revised plan would authorize for sale. This is far less timber than the ASQ recommended by the Forest Service's Tongass Forest supervisors for the revised TLMP, or by the Alaska Governor's Tongass Timber Task Force. This offer level is also significantly less than the industry's mill capacity in southeast Alaska. The Forest Service is directed to offer for sale the volume of timber it said it would offer for sale in the TLMP and in testimony before Congress. If, as a result of lower demand, any sales are offered but not sold, they shall be added to the shelf volume available to meet the requirements of subsection (a) in subsequent years. This amendment does not in any way affect ongoing appeals or any future litigation over the terms of the final TLMP. If, as anticipated, legal action is taken against the revised TLMP, and if a court requires that the revised TLMP be enjoined for any reason, then this provision would no longer be in effect, since the TLMP must be in effect to trigger the requirements of this section.

In order to assist the Forest Service in meeting the direction to offer for sale 90 percent of the ASQ described in the revised TLMP, subsection (b) authorizes the Forest Service to contract with third parties. This includes authority to hire third-party contractors to lay out timber sales and mark and designate timber for harvest.

If the Forest Service fails to offer for sale 90 percent of ASQ in the revised TLMP, injured parties would have standing to enforce subsection (a). This is similar to many citizen suit provisions which have previously been written into law to assure agency compliance. This provision is modeled after a similar provision in the Endangered Species Act. It would also even the playing field on the

Tongass between the current number of NEPA related appeals and litigation of timber sales.

The Forest Service's failure to offer for sale 90 percent of the ASQ described in the revised TLMP would adversely affect communities in southeast Alaska. On the assumption that there would be a steady supply of timber at the reduced ASQ, the socioeconomic report which accompanies the revised TLMP provides assurances that the communities would not be hurt. Like subsection (a), this provision directs the Forest Service to do what it pledged to do in the revised TLMP and assist the affected communities if the agency fails to do so. The money for the communities would come from moneys appropriated to the Forest Service.

SEC. 339. Includes language which prohibits the use of purchaser credits for timber purchaser construction of roads as part of a timber sale contract. Further includes provisions specifying that small business purchasers may request the Forest Service to contract for construction of roads contained in the timber sale contract.

SEC. 340. Addresses timber sales involving Alaska western red cedar. This provision is substantially the same as section 347 of the Fiscal Year 1998 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (Public Law 105-83) provision which deals with export of certain western red cedar timber from Alaska. Mills which process western red cedar in the Pacific Northwest have an insufficient supply of western red cedar, and the national forest in southeast Alaska sometimes has a surplus. This provision continues a program by which Alaska's surplus western red cedar is made available preferentially to U.S. domestic mills outside Alaska, prior to export abroad. The Committee believes the provision worked well last year and should be continued.

Minor changes in the amendment are provided to assist the Forest Service in the administration of the provision for this fiscal year. First, the Forest Service is allowed to use the residual value appraisal system to implement this amendment to provide time to develop a transaction evidence appraisal [TEA] system applicable to Alaska, and to provide a means of calculating an equivalent of 60 percent of normal profit and risk within the TEA system. Second, the percentage of western red cedar available for the lower 48 States is to be calculated on a rolling basis. Third, this amendment provides a mechanism for determining the amount of western red cedar surplus to Alaska needs in a fashion consistent with the purpose of the amendment.

SEC. 341. Includes language permanently precluding any funds not already included in contracts or compacts in Alaska from being disbursed to any Alaska Native village or Native village corporation within a geographic area served by an Alaska Native regional health entity. Section 326 of the Interior Appropriations Act of 1997, Public Law 105-83, contained a 1-year preclusion from such funding and required the General Accounting Office [GAO] to perform a study of the impact of village contracting and compacting under Public Law 93-638 on the cost and quality of health services provided to Alaska Natives. The GAO recently reported to the Committee that village contracts require about twice the amount of indirect costs to run programs that an Alaska Native regional health entity would need to manage the same programs. In addi-

tion, GAO found that, under current Indian Health Service [IHS] funding limitations on contract support costs, village contractors face the risk of having to divert funds from services to cover their unfunded administrative costs.

Under Public Law 93-638 Alaska Native villages or Alaska Native village corporations may remove funds previously allocated to an Alaska Native regional health entity by giving 90 days advance notice to the IHS. The removal of these funds undermines the cost-effective nature of the regional health entities, diminishing the quality of service for all Alaska Natives served by those entities. In light of the conclusions of the GAO report and the continued limitations on IHS funding, this section makes permanent the prohibition on new or expanded village compacts and contracts under Public Law 93-638 in Alaska.

SEC. 342. Prohibits the use of funds for the introduction of grizzly bears in the Selway-Bitterroot area of Idaho and adjacent Montana or for consultations under section 7(b)(2) of the Endangered Species Act within the Selway-Bitterroot area of Idaho, but allows for the completion of a new draft environmental impact statement on the proposed introduction that considers a population viability study.

SEC. 343. Provides that a Federal or State agency may not, without specific authorization from Congress, require, approve, authorize, fund or undertake any action that would remove, breach, or diminish the congressionally authorized uses of any dam on the Federal Columbia power system, or any dam on the Columbia or Snake Rivers or their tributaries licensed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

TITLE IV—AMENDMENTS TO THE ELHWA RIVER
ECOSYSTEM AND FISHERIES RESTORATION ACT

Amends the 1992 Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act to authorize the removal of the Elwha Dam, protect the water supply of the city of Port Angeles, protect the owner and current industrial user from liability, provide for a comprehensive study of the impact of dam removal on fish runs, and authorize appropriations to Clallam County to compensate for lost tax revenue.

TITLE V—LAND BETWEEN THE LAKES ACT

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 carefully managed as the transition occurs in which TVA reduces its nonpower-related activities. Accordingly, the Committee has included bill language that transfers responsibility for this facility to the Secretary of Agriculture with the expectation 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 if TVA does not receive at least \$6,000,000 in appropriated funds to manage LBL. The Committee understands the transfer of LBL to the Forest Service will be funded through use of all available TVA balances and nonpower proceeds in the amount of \$7,000,000.

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 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.

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 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 for purposes of burial, visitation, and maintenance.

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 5 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 benefits. Years of service as a TVA employee will be transferred to the Forest Service for all purposes relating to Federal retirement. For those persons not retained by TVA or hired by the Forest Service, the Committee supports providing a compensation/severance package, including buyout packages, similar to those provided to other TVA employees in previous downsizing situations. TVA shall finance the costs associated with the severance/compensation packages.

TITLE VI
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

Appropriations, 1998 .....	.....
Budget estimate, 1999 .....	.....
Committee recommendation	\$6,600,000

The Committee recommends \$6,600,000 for marine research activities pursuant to section 401 of title IV of Public Law 105–83. The funds provided are to be derived from the environmental improvement and restoration fund.

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

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount of bill	Committee allocation	Amount of bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with Committee allocations to its subcommittees of amounts for 1999: Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies:				
Nondefense discretionary	13,410	13,404	13,960	¹ 13,960
Mandatory	58	59	58	58
Projections of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
1999				² 8,731
2000				3,586
2001				828
2002				338
2003 and future year				89
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 1999 in bill	NA	1,022	NA	507

¹ Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

² Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

NA: Not applicable.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

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

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

Those items are as follows:

- \$104,146,000 for endangered species program functions, Fish and Wildlife Service;
- Such sums as become available in alternative fuels production, Department of Energy;
- \$1,801,000 for economic regulation, Department of Energy;
- \$68,000,000 for Energy Information Administration, Department of Energy;
- \$100,060,000 for the National Endowment for the Arts;
- \$110,700,000 for the National Endowment for the Humanities.

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

Pursuant to paragraph 7(c) of rule XXVI, the Committee ordered reported en bloc, an original Commerce, Justice, State, the judiciary, and related agencies appropriations bill, 1999, and S. 2237, an original Interior and related agencies appropriations bill, 1999, both subject to amendment and both subject to appropriate scorekeeping, by a recorded vote of 27–0, a quorum being present. The vote was as follows:

Yeas

Nays

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

Mr. Inouye
 Mr. Hollings
 Mr. Leahy
 Mr. Bumpers
 Mr. Lautenberg
 Mr. Harkin
 Ms. Mikulski
 Mr. Reid
 Mr. Kohl
 Mrs. Murray
 Mr. Dorgan
 Mrs. Boxer

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

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

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

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE
 HUMANITIES ACT OF 1965

SEC. 6(b)(1)(B)(iii). **【One】** *Two* Senators appointed by the Majority Leader of the Senate.

* * * * *

GRANGER-THYE ACT OF APRIL 24, 1950 (PUBLIC LAW 81–
 478)

SEC. 7. The Secretary of Agriculture, under such regulations as he may prescribe and at rates and for periods not exceeding thirty years as determined by him, is hereby authorized to permit the use by public and private agencies, corporations, firms, associations, or individuals, of structures or improvements under the administrative control of the Forest Service and land used in connection therewith: *Provided*, That as all or part of the consideration for permits issued under this section, the Secretary may require the permittees at their expense to **【recondition and maintain】** *renovate, recondition, improve, maintain, and administer* the structures and land to satisfactory standard.

* * * * *

ELWHA RIVER ECOSYSTEM AND FISHERIES RESTORATION
ACT, PUBLIC LAW 102-495 (106 STAT. 3173)

[SEC. 3. ACQUISITION OF PROJECTS.]

[(a) Effective sixty days after submission to the Congress of the report referred to in section 3(c), the Secretary is authorized to acquire the Elwha and Glines Canyon Projects, and all rights of the owner and local industrial consumer therein, subject to the appropriation of funds therefor: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall not acquire the projects unless he has determined pursuant to subsection (c) that removal of the Project dams is necessary for the full restoration of the Elwha River ecosystem and native anadromous fisheries and that funds for that purpose will be available for such removal within two years after acquisition.

[(b) The consideration for acquisition of the Projects shall be \$29.5 million and no more, to be paid by the Secretary to the owner and local industrial consumer at the time of acquisition, and shall be conditioned on a release of liability providing that all obligations and liabilities of the owner and the local industrial consumer to the United States arising from the Projects, based upon ownership, license, permit, contract, or other authority, including, but not limited to, project removal and any ecosystem, fish and wildlife mitigation or restoration obligations, shall, from the moment of title transfer, be deemed to have been satisfied: *Provided*, That the United States may not assume or satisfy any liability, if any, of the owner or local industrial consumer to any federally recognized Indian Tribe nor shall such liability to the Tribe, if any, be deemed satisfied without the consent of such Tribe.

[(c) The Secretary shall prepare a report on the acquisition of the Projects and his plans for the full restoration of the Elwha River ecosystem and the native anadromous fisheries and submit such report on or before January 31, 1994, to the Appropriations Committees of the United States Senate and the United States House of Representatives, as well as to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the United States House of Representatives. The report shall contain, without limitation:

[(1) The precise terms of acquisition of the Projects, with an analysis of the costs, in addition to the consideration set out in section 3(b), and potential liabilities and benefits, if any, to the Federal Government resulting from the acquisition and all other actions authorized under this Act;

[(2) Alternatives, in lieu of dam removal, for the restoration of the Elwha River ecosystem and the native anadromous fisheries and wildlife of the Elwha River Basin, consistent with the management plan of the Park, the rights of any Indian tribe secured by treaty or other Federal law, and applicable State law. The report shall include feasibility studies for each alternative considered and a definite plan for removal. Such definite plan shall include the timetable after conveyance for removal of the dams and the plans for removal and disposal of sediment, debris, and other materials consistent with all applicable environmental laws and a detailed explanation of all

costs of removal. In conducting the feasibility studies and in the preparation of the definite plan, the Secretary is authorized to use the services of any Federal agency on a reimbursable basis and the heads of all Federal agencies are authorized to provide such technical and other assistance as the Secretary may request. For each alternative considered, the Secretary shall estimate total costs, environmental risks and benefits, the potential for full restoration of the Elwha River ecosystem and native anadromous fisheries, and the effect on natural and historic resources (together with any comments made by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for any properties which are listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places).

[(3) Specific proposals for management of all lands or interests therein acquired pursuant to this Act which are located outside the exterior boundaries of the Olympic National Park. The Secretary shall specifically address the suitability of such lands, or portions thereof, for addition to the National Wildlife Refuge System; National Park System; transfer to the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe in trust for tribal housing, cultural, or economic development purposes in accordance with a plan developed by the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe in consultation with the Secretary; and development and use by the State. Upon acquisition, all lands and interests therein within the exterior boundaries of the Park shall be managed pursuant to authorities otherwise applicable to the Park. For the purposes of protecting the Federal investment in restoration, that portion of the river outside the Park on which the Federal Government will acquire both banks shall, upon such acquisition, be managed in accordance with the declared policy of section 1(b) of Public Law 90-542, except that modifications necessary to restore, protect, and enhance fish resources and to protect the existing quality of water supplied from the river are hereby authorized.

[(4) Specific proposals and any Federal funding and the availability of that funding that may be necessary to protect the existing quality and availability of water from the Elwha River for municipal and industrial use from possible adverse impacts of dam removal.

[(5) Identification of any non-Federal parties or entities, excluding Federally recognized Indian tribes, which would directly benefit from the commercial, recreational, and ecological values that would be enhanced by the restoration of the Elwha River ecosystem and fisheries, if the Secretary believes that such parties or entities should assume some portion of the cost involved in the restoration, together with the specific cost-share provisions which the Secretary deems necessary and reasonable.

[(d) In preparing his report, the Secretary shall consult with appropriate State and local officials, affected Indian tribes, the Commission, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of Energy, the Administrator, the Pacific Northwest Power Planning Council, the Secretary of Commerce, and of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, as well as interested members of the pub-

lic. In addition, the Secretary shall afford an opportunity for public comment on the report prior to its submission to the Congress.

[(e) Upon the appropriation of the sum provided for in section 3(b) for the acquisition of the Projects and the determination that dam removal is necessary, the owner and local industrial consumer shall convey to the United States, through the Secretary, title to the Projects, including all property and all other rights and interests. Upon such conveyance and payment of the consideration as provided in section 3(b), and without further action by the United States, title shall transfer and vest in the United States, the owner and local industrial consumer shall be released from any further liability to the United States, as provided in section 3(b), and the acquisition from the owner and local industrial consumer shall be deemed to be completed.]

SEC. 3. ACQUISITION OF PROJECTS.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—As soon as practicable after sums are appropriated for the purpose, the Secretary shall acquire the Elwha Project and Glines Canyon Project for a purchase price of \$29,500,000.

(b) *RELEASE FROM LIABILITY.*—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—Subject to paragraph (2), the acquisition of the Projects shall be conditioned on a release from liability providing that all obligations and liabilities of the owner and local industrial consumer to the United States arising from the Projects, based on ownership or on a license, permit, contract, or other authority (including Project removal and any ecosystem, fish and wildlife mitigation, and restoration obligations), shall, from the moment of title transfer, be deemed to have been satisfied.

(2) *LIABILITY TO INDIAN TRIBES.*—The United States may not assume or satisfy the liability, if any, of the owner or local industrial consumer to any federally recognized Indian tribe, nor shall any such liability be deemed satisfied without the consent of the Indian tribe.

(c) *ELWHA PROJECT.*—

(1) *REMOVAL OF DAM.*—

(A) *IN GENERAL.*—After acquiring the Elwha Project, the Secretary shall, as soon as practicable after sums are appropriated for the purpose, remove the Elwha dam.

(B) *PROTECTION OF WATER SUPPLY.*—

(i) *IN GENERAL.*—Before commencing removal of the Elwha dam or taking any steps to breach, bypass, or otherwise alter the water flow from the Elwha dam, the Secretary shall take all such actions as are necessary to ensure the continued availability, after removal of the dam, of the quantity and quality of water that is available, as of the date of enactment of this paragraph, to the city of Port Angeles, Washington, the Dry Creek Water Association, current (as of the date of enactment of this paragraph) and future industrial water users, and other current users of water from the Elwha River.

(ii) *ACTIONS INCLUDED.*—The actions that the Secretary shall take under clause (i) include—

(I) the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of new or improved water treatment or storage facilities; and

(II) the mitigation of any injury to fisheries and remediation of any degradation in water quality that may result from the removal of or any other change in the water flow from the Elwha dam.

(iii) *PAYMENT OF COSTS.*—The cost of each action taken under clause (i) shall, subject to the availability of appropriations, be borne by the Secretary.

(2) *EVALUATION OF EFFECT OF REMOVAL.*—During the removal phase of the Elwha dam, the Secretary shall make a thorough evaluation of the impact of removal of the dam on fish runs.

(3) *COMPENSATION FOR LOST REVENUE.*—After the acquisition of the Projects, the Secretary shall pay the Clallam County Board of Commissioners \$150,000 per year for a period of 12 years, subject to the availability of annual appropriations for that purpose, for the purpose of recovering lost revenue under the condition that the county dedicate at least 50 percent of each payment to studying the river system before, during, and after dam removal.

(d) *GLINES PROJECT.*—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—As soon as practicable after sums are appropriated for the purpose, the Secretary shall acquire the Glines Project.

(2) *OPERATION OF THE GLINES PROJECT.*—

(A) *IN GENERAL.*—The Secretary shall continue operation of the Glines Canyon dam after the Elwha dam has been removed, subject to the availability of funds for that purpose.

(B) *REMOVAL.*—The Secretary may, subject to the availability of appropriations, remove the Glines Canyon Project, after completion of the removal of the Elwha Project and all fisheries studies entailed in this Act, if he determines that the benefit to fisheries and restoration of the natural state of the river exceeds the value of power and the desirability of the lake by a margin that is sufficient to warrant the expenditure of the removal cost.

(C) *ENGINEERING AND DESIGN STUDY.*—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Secretary shall—

(i) complete an engineering and design study to determine the most cost-effective manner in which transmission lines and operational controls can be reconfigured to permit operation of the Glines Canyon dam.

(ii) evaluate the impact that managing the Glines Canyon Project for fisheries restoration will have on future hydropower operations.

(3) *FISHERIES RESTORATION ENHANCEMENT EFFORTS.*—

(A) *IN GENERAL.*—To the extent practicable, the Secretary shall develop and implement a comprehensive fish enhancement plan with the Elwha Citizens Commission, the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe, the National Marine Fisheries Serv-

ice, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, and other persons and entities directly affected by management decisions on the Elwha River.

(B) LIMITATION.—The comprehensive fish enhancement plan shall not compromise or preempt commitments for power generation on the river in effect on the date of enactment of this paragraph.

SEC. 4. ECOSYSTEM AND FISHERIES RESTORATION.

(a) [Effective sixty days after submission of the report referred to in section 3(c) and following the conveyance in section 3(e), the Secretary is authorized and directed, subject to the appropriation of funds therefor, to take such actions as are necessary to implement—] *Effective 60 days after the date of conveyance of the Projects, the Secretary shall, subject to the availability of appropriated funds, take such actions as are necessary to implement—*

(1) the definite plan [referred to in section 3(c)(2) for the removal of the dams and full] for the removal of the Elwha dam and restoration of the Elwha River ecosystem and native anadromous fisheries;

(b) The definite plan [referred to section 3(c)(2)] must include all actions reasonably necessary to maintain and protect existing water quality for the City of Port Angeles, Dry Creek Water Association, and the industrial users of Elwha River water against adverse impacts of dam removal. The cost of such actions, which may include as determined by the Secretary, if reasonably necessary, design, construction, operation and maintenance of water treatment or related facilities, shall be borne by the Secretary. Funds may not be appropriated for removal of the dams, unless, at the same time, funds are appropriated for actions necessary to protect existing water quality.

SEC. 5. PROJECT OPERATION AND REPLACEMENT POWER.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, neither the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission nor any other agency of the Federal Government shall have the authority or jurisdiction to issue a permanent license or similar order with respect to either Project prior to conveyance [as provided in section 3(e)], except that the Commission shall have jurisdiction under the Federal Power Act and is hereby authorized and directed to issue or maintain in effect annual licenses or authorizations for both Projects, authorizing continued operation of both Projects by the owner and local industrial consumer, such operation to be under such terms and conditions and in accordance with such practices as existed on September 1, 1992, until (1) the date the Secretary has acquired title to the Projects or (2) if the Secretary's report required in section 3(c) does not provide for dam removal, five years after the expiration of the current annual license or authorization then in effect, after which time the Commission shall have authority under the Federal Power Act to issue appropriate licenses with respect to such Projects to the extent the Commission has jurisdiction over such Projects under such Act on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 6. LEASE OF FEDERAL LANDS.

(a) LEASE OF LANDS TO THE CITY OF PORT ANGELES.—After the Secretary [makes the determination to remove the dams and] ac-

tually acquires the projects and funds are appropriated for such conveyance and removal, the Secretary is authorized to issue a lease to the City of Port Angeles, Washington, for those lands situated on Ediz Hook, Clallam County, Washington, currently leased to the City under Lease No. DOT-CG13-4811-72, dated April 4, 1972, as amended, except for that parcel of land described in subsection (b)(2). Such lease shall be issued pursuant to the Act of June 14, 1926, as amended (43 U.S.C. 869), for a period of 99 years, beginning on a date to be determined by the Secretary, without right of patent.

(b) **LEASE OF LANDS TO THE LOWER ELWHA KLALLAM TRIBE.**—(1) After the Secretary [makes the determination to remove the dams and] actually acquires the Projects and funds are appropriated for such conveyance and removal *of the Elwha Project*, the Secretary is authorized to lease to the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe that parcel of land situated on Ediz Hook, Clallam County, Washington, described in paragraph (2) for the purposes of the construction and operation of a tribal cultural facility, such as a longhouse or a museum, and associated interpretive and parking facilities. Such lease shall be issued pursuant to the Act of June 14, 1926, as amended (43 U.S.C. 869), for a period of ninety-nine years beginning on a date determined by the Secretary, without right of patent.

SEC. 7. TRIBAL LAND ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) After the Secretary [makes the determination to remove the dams and] actually acquires the Projects and funds are appropriated for such conveyance and removal *of the Elwha Project*, the Secretary is authorized to acquire by purchase, and hold in trust in reservation status for the benefit of the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe, lands in Clallam County, Washington, for housing, economic development, and moorage for the Tribal commercial fishing fleet.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1998 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1998 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
Management of Lands and Resources					
Land Resources:					
Soil, water and air management	22,351	31,031	22,640	+ 289	- 8,391
Range management	54,342	63,102	55,883	+ 1,541	- 7,219
Forestry management	5,652	6,269	5,652	.....	- 617
Riparian management	16,473	20,456	16,730	+ 257	- 3,726
Cultural resources management	12,722	13,474	12,941	+ 219	- 533
Wild horse and burro management	15,866	18,623	18,623	+ 2,757	.....
Subtotal, Land Resources	127,406	152,955	132,469	+ 5,063	- 20,486
Wildlife and Fisheries:					
Wildlife management	21,210	22,582	21,493	+ 283	- 1,089
Fisheries management	7,818	10,566	7,951	+ 133	- 2,615
Subtotal, Wildlife and Fisheries	29,028	33,148	29,444	+ 416	- 3,704
Threatened and endangered species	16,995	18,338	17,225	+ 230	- 1,113
Recreation Management:					
Wilderness management	15,505	15,800	14,505	- 1,000	- 1,295
Recreation resources management	30,833	31,930	31,133	+ 300	- 797

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1998 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1998 appropriation	Budget estimate
Recreation operations (fees)	2,520	2,568	2,552	+ 32	- 16
Subtotal, Recreation Management	48,858	50,298	48,190	- 668	- 2,108
Energy and Minerals:					
Oil and gas	54,570	53,470	53,470	- 1,100	.....
Coal management	7,017	7,151	7,017	.....	- 134
Other mineral resources	8,776	8,943	8,776	.....	- 167
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals	70,363	69,564	69,263	- 1,100	- 301
Alaska minerals	2,743	2,082	3,082	+ 339	+ 1,000
Realty and Ownership Management:					
Alaska conveyance	30,448	28,650	30,448	.....	+ 1,798
Cadastral survey	11,236	13,488	12,155	+ 919	- 1,333
Land and realty management	29,395	30,793	29,781	+ 386	- 1,012
Subtotal, Realty and Ownership Management	71,079	72,931	72,384	+ 1,305	- 547
Resource Protection and Maintenance:					
Resource management planning	6,292	6,412	6,372	+ 80	- 40
Facilities maintenance	35,097	41,590	41,590	+ 6,493	.....
Resource protection and law enforcement	10,566	10,767	10,701	+ 135	- 66

Hazardous materials management	15,301	15,593	16,247	+ 946	+ 654
Subtotal, Resource Protection and Maintenance	67,256	74,362	74,910	+ 7,654	+ 548
Automated land and mineral records system	32,961	34,608	34,608	+ 1,647	.....
Mining Law Administration:					
Administration	27,650	28,177	27,914	+ 264	- 263
Fee collection	5,000	5,095	5,048	+ 48	- 47
Offsetting fees	- 32,650	.....	.....	+ 32,650	.....
Subtotal, Mining Law Administration .....	.....	33,272	32,962	+ 32,962	- 310
Workforce and Organizational Support:					
Information systems operations	15,073	15,360	15,360	+ 287	.....
Administrative support	44,637	45,437	45,206	+ 569	- 231
Bureauwide fixed costs	56,871	57,955	57,955	+ 1,084	.....
Subtotal, Workforce and Organizational Support	116,581	118,752	118,521	+ 1,940	- 231
Rescission (Public Law 105-174)	- 1,188	.....	.....	+ 1,188	.....
Total, Management of Lands and Resources	582,082	660,310	633,058	+ 50,976	- 27,252
Wildland Fire Management					
Wildland fire preparedness	154,103	158,003	148,625	- 5,478	- 9,378
Wildland fire suppression	126,000	140,350	140,350	+ 14,350	.....
Total, Wildland Fire Management	280,103	298,353	288,975	+ 8,872	- 9,378
Central Hazardous Materials Fund					
Bureau of Land Management	12,000	10,000	9,000	- 3,000	- 1,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1998 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1998 appropriation	Budget estimate
Construction					
Construction	3,254	4,175	8,197	+ 4,943	+ 4,022
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 105-174)	1,837	.....	.....	- 1,837	.....
Total, Construction	5,091	4,175	8,197	+ 3,106	+ 4,022
Payments in Lieu of Taxes					
Payments to local governments	120,000	120,000	125,000	+ 5,000	+ 5,000
Land Acquisition					
Land Acquisition:					
Acquisitions	7,450	11,000	11,650	+ 4,200	+ 650
Emergencies and hardships	750	981	981	+ 231	.....
Acquisition management	3,000	3,019	3,019	+ 19	.....
Total, Land Acquisition	11,200	15,000	15,650	+ 4,450	+ 650
Oregon and California Grant Lands					
Western Oregon resources management	81,078	80,356	77,849	- 3,229	- 2,507
Western Oregon information and resource data systems	2,180	2,214	2,093	- 87	- 121
Western Oregon facilities maintenance	9,354	10,513	8,981	- 373	- 1,532
Western Oregon construction and acquisition	288	292	277	- 11	- 15
Jobs in the woods	8,506	5,591	5,591	- 2,915	.....

Rescission (Public Law 105-174)	-2,500	.....	.....	.....	+2,500	.....
Total, Oregon and California Grant Lands	98,906	98,966	94,791	-4,115	-4,175	.....
Range Improvements						
Improvements to public lands	7,649	8,536	8,536	+887	.....	.....
Farm Tenant Act lands	864	864	864	.....	.....	.....
Administrative expenses	600	600	600	.....	.....	.....
Total, Range Improvements	9,113	10,000	10,000	+887	.....	.....
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures						
Rights-of-way processing	4,000	3,849	3,402	-598	-447	.....
Adopt-a-horse program	1,250	950	635	-615	-315	.....
Repair of damaged lands	1,300	1,300	1,179	-121	-121	.....
Cost recoverable realty cases	416	316	377	-39	+61	.....
Timber purchaser expenses	240	200	272	+32	+72	.....
Copy fees	1,500	1,440	1,361	-139	-79	.....
Total, Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	8,706	8,055	7,226	-1,480	-829	.....
Miscellaneous Trust Funds						
Current appropriations	8,800	8,800	8,800	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	1,136,001	1,233,659	1,200,697	+64,696	-32,962	.....
UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE						
Resource Management						
Ecological Services:						
Endangered species:						
Candidate conservation	5,703	8,159	6,262	+559	-1,897	.....
Listing	5,190	7,471	5,156	-34	-2,315	.....
Consultation	23,828	36,467	26,170	+2,342	-10,297	.....
Recovery	42,460	55,844	46,558	+4,098	-9,286	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1998 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1998 appropriation	Budget estimate
ESA landowner incentive program .....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	-5,000
Subtotal, Endangered species	77,181	112,941	84,146	+6,965	-28,795
Habitat conservation	59,298	64,948	59,418	+120	-5,530
Environmental contaminants	9,074	10,399	9,129	+55	-1,270
Subtotal, Ecological Services	145,553	188,288	152,693	+7,140	-35,595
Refuges and Wildlife:					
Refuge operations and maintenance	219,500	246,377	230,068	+10,568	-16,309
Salton Sea recovery	1,000	.....	.....	-1,000	.....
Law enforcement operations	36,743	37,373	36,133	-610	-1,240
Migratory bird management	17,357	18,675	19,726	+2,369	+1,051
Subtotal, Refuges and Wildlife	274,600	302,425	285,927	+11,327	-16,498
Fisheries:					
Hatchery operations and maintenance	38,359	39,477	38,501	+142	-976
Lower Snake River compensation fund	11,612	11,648	11,612	.....	-36
Fish and wildlife management	20,979	24,177	22,089	+1,110	-2,088
Subtotal, Fisheries	70,950	75,302	72,202	+1,252	-3,100

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1998 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1998 appropriation	Budget estimate
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund					
Grants to States	7,515	7,520	27,520	+ 20,005	+ 20,000
HCP land acquisition	6,000	9,000	6,000	.....	- 3,000
Administration	485	480	480	- 5	.....
Total, Cooperative Endangered Species Fund	14,000	.....	34,000	+ 20,000	+ 17,000
National Wildlife Refuge Fund					
Payments in lieu of taxes	10,779	10,000	10,779	.....	+ 779
Rewards and Operations					
Conservation projects	982	.....	.....	- 982	.....
Administration	18	.....	.....	- 18	.....
Total, African Elephant—Rewards and Operations	1,000	.....	.....	- 1,000	.....
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund					
Habitat management	11,200	14,112	14,400	+ 3,200	+ 288
Administration	500	588	600	+ 100	+ 12
Total, North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	11,700	14,700	15,000	+ 3,300	+ 300
Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund					
Rhinoceros and tiger conservation fund	400	.....	.....	- 400	.....

Wildlife Conservation and Appreciation Fund				
Wildlife conservation and appreciation fund	800	800	800	.....
Multinational Species Conservation Fund				
Multinational species conservation fund .....	.....	2,400	1,900	+ 1,900 - 500
TOTAL, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	772,539	818,228	797,352	+ 24,813 - 20,876
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE				
Operation of the National Park System				
Park Management:				
Resource stewardship	221,112	227,927	229,818	+ 8,706 + 1,891
Visitor services	291,080	301,674	302,538	+ 11,458 + 864
Maintenance	383,588	445,616	401,930	+ 18,342 - 43,686
Park support	240,341	240,523	239,929	- 412 - 594
Denver service center .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Across-the-board park increase .....	.....	.....	10,000	+ 10,000 + 10,000
Subtotal, Park Management	1,136,121	1,215,740	1,184,215	+ 48,094 - 31,525
External administrative costs	97,543	105,088	104,688	+ 7,145 - 400
Supplemental appropriations (Public Law 105-174)	340	.....	.....	- 340
Total, Operation of the National Park System	1,234,004	1,320,828	1,288,903	+ 54,899 - 31,925
National Recreation and Preservation				
Recreation programs	506	515	515	+ 9
Natural programs	8,984	12,088	10,188	+ 1,204 - 1,900
Cultural programs	18,899	19,056	19,431	+ 532 + 375
International park affairs	1,658	1,671	1,671	+ 13
Environmental and compliance review	350	358	358	+ 8
Grant administration	1,715	1,751	1,751	+ 36

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1998 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1998 appropriation	Budget estimate
Heritage Partnership Programs:					
Commissions and grants	4,500	5,500	5,500	+ 1,000	.....
Technical support	850	859	859	+ 9	.....
Subtotal, Heritage Partnership Programs	5,350	6,359	6,359	+ 1,009	.....
Statutory or Contractual Aid:					
Alaska Native culture center .....	.....	.....	750	+ 750	+ 750
Aleutian World War II Historic Area	100	.....	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	.....
Mandan On-a-Slant Village .....	.....	.....	1,000	+ 1,000	+ 1,000
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	.....
Sewall-Belmont House .....	.....	.....	500	+ 500	+ 500

Southwestern Penn. Heritage Preservation Commission	758	158	158	— 600	.....
Vancouver National Historic reserve	285	.....	400	+ 115	+ 400
Wheeling National Heritage Area	480	.....	1,000	+ 520	+ 1,000
Subtotal, Statutory or Contractual Aid	6,797	4,777	8,527	+ 1,730	+ 3,750
Total, National Recreation and Preservation	44,259	46,575	48,800	+ 4,541	+ 2,225
Historic Preservation Fund					
Grants-in-aid	37,312	50,612	45,612	+ 8,300	— 5,000
National trust for historic preservation	3,500	.....	.....	— 3,500	.....
Grants for millennium initiative .....	.....	50,000	10,000	+ 10,000	— 40,000
Total, Historic Preservation Fund	40,812	100,612	55,612	+ 14,800	— 45,000
Construction					
Buildings and Utilities:	15,000	15,000	15,000	.....	.....
Emergency and unscheduled (lump sum) projects	17,865	19,865	19,865	+ 2,000	.....
Equipment replacement	17,500	21,883	21,883	+ 4,383	.....
Planning, construction	7,775	7,725	7,725	— 50	.....
Planning, general management plans	156,761	110,527	145,643	— 11,118	+ 35,116
Line item construction projects	9,506	.....	.....	— 9,506	.....
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 105-174)	— 1,638	.....	.....	+ 1,638	.....
Rescission (Public Law 105-174) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Construction	222,769	175,000	210,116	— 12,653	+ 35,116
Land and Water Conservation Fund					
(Rescission of contract authority)	— 30,000	— 30,000	— 30,000	.....	.....
Land Acquisition and State Assistance					
Assistance to States: Administrative expenses	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	.....
National Park Service:	129,290	122,587	74,100	— 55,190	— 48,487
Acquisitions .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1998 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1998 appropriation	Budget estimate
Emergencies and hardships	3,000	3,000	3,000	.....	.....
Acquisition management	8,500	8,500	8,500	.....	.....
Inholdings	1,500	3,000	1,500	.....	-1,500
Total, Land Acquisition and State Assistance	143,290	138,087	88,100	-55,190	-49,987
Urban Park and Recreation Fund					
Urban park and recreation fund .....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	-2,000
TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	1,655,134	1,753,102	1,661,531	+6,397	-91,571
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
Surveys, Investigations, and Research					
National Mapping Program:					
National data collection and integration	65,096	61,024	61,024	-4,072	.....
Earth science information management and delivery	33,146	51,568	36,568	+3,422	-15,000
Geographic research and applications	37,543	39,197	38,197	+654	-1,000
Subtotal, National Mapping Program	135,785	151,789	135,789	+4	-16,000
Geologic Hazards, Resource and Processes:					
Geologic hazards assessments	75,032	76,435	76,935	+1,903	+500
Geologic landscape and coastal assessments	72,986	71,216	72,692	-294	+1,476

Geologic resource assessments	87,157	86,142	86,142	-1,015	.....
Subtotal, Geologic Hazards, Resource and Processes	235,175	233,793	235,769	+594	+1,976
Water Resources Investigations:					
Water resources assessment and research	95,851	103,820	97,820	+1,969	-6,000
Water data collection and management	28,247	32,849	26,836	-1,411	-6,013
Federal-State program	66,231	71,961	67,961	+1,730	-4,000
Water resources research Institutes	4,553	5,557	4,557	+4	-1,000
Subtotal, Water Resources Investigations	194,882	214,187	197,174	+2,292	-17,013
Biological Research:					
Biological research and monitoring	122,815	135,314	131,083	+8,268	-4,231
Biological information management and delivery	11,145	11,472	11,472	+327	.....
Cooperative research units	11,199	11,526	12,026	+827	+500
Subtotal, Biological Research	145,159	158,312	154,581	+9,422	-3,731
General administration	25,584	27,293	27,293	+1,709	.....
Facilities	22,575	21,509	21,509	-1,066	.....
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 105-174)	1,198	.....	.....	-1,198	.....
TOTAL, UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	760,358	806,883	772,115	+11,757	-34,768
MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE					
Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management					
OCS Lands:					
Leasing and environmental program	30,095	35,352	35,352	+5,257	.....
Resource evaluation	22,321	21,933	23,433	+1,112	+1,500
Regulatory program	36,277	39,290	39,290	+3,013	.....
Information management program	13,941	14,190	14,108	+167	-82
Subtotal, OCS Lands	102,634	110,765	112,183	+9,549	+1,418

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1998 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1998 appropriation	Budget estimate
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	12,532	+ 414	- 60
General support services	13,752	14,706	14,221	+ 469	- 485
Subtotal, General Administration	31,313	32,908	32,363	+ 1,050	- 545
Use of receipts	- 65,000	- 94,000	- 100,000	- 35,000	- 6,000
Supplemental appropriations (Public Law 105-174)	6,675	.....	.....	- 6,675	.....
Total, Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management	144,196	122,402	117,275	- 26,921	- 5,127
Oil Spill Research					
Oil spill research	6,118	6,118	6,118	.....	.....

TOTAL, MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE	150,314	128,520	123,393	-26,921	-5,127
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT					
Regulation and Technology					
Environmental restoration	96	146	144	+48	-2
Environmental protection	73,053	70,018	69,738	-3,315	-280
Technology development and transfer	10,006	11,415	11,300	+1,294	-115
Financial management	746	511	505	-241	-6
Executive direction	11,036	11,175	10,947	-89	-228
Subtotal, Regulation and Technology	94,937	93,265	92,634	-2,303	-631
Civil penalties	500	275	275	-225	.....
Total, Regulation and Technology	95,437	93,540	92,909	-2,528	-631
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund					
Environmental restoration	165,849	168,140	168,002	+2,153	-138
Technology development and transfer	1,746	3,473	3,446	+1,700	-27
Financial management	5,312	5,860	5,788	+476	-72
Executive direction	4,717	5,943	5,821	+1,104	-122
Total, Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	177,624	183,416	183,057	+5,433	-359
TOTAL, OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT	273,061	276,956	275,966	+2,905	-990
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
Operation of Indian Programs					
Tribal Budget System					
Tribal Priority Allocations:					
Tribal government	279,709	353,885	340,734	+61,025	-13,151
Human services	134,961	160,012	150,494	+15,533	-9,518
Education	49,761	52,268	52,119	+2,358	-149

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1998 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1998 appropriation	Budget estimate
Public safety and justice	86,082	75,637	4,118	-81,964	-71,519
Community development	53,504	39,170	38,845	-14,659	-325
Resources management	55,320	53,905	53,275	-2,045	-630
Trust services	28,551	27,811	27,477	-1,074	-334
General administration	22,038	22,422	22,181	+143	-241
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
Subtotal, Tribal Priority Allocations	757,348	791,210	695,093	-62,255	-96,117
Other Recurring Programs:					
Tribal government	5,000	.....	.....	-5,000	.....
Human services .....	.....	500	.....	.....	-500
Education:					
School operations:					
Forward-funded	374,290	394,893	386,420	+12,130	-8,473
Other school operations	86,097	91,992	86,396	+299	-5,596
Subtotal, School operations	460,387	486,885	472,816	+12,429	-14,069
Continuing education	29,911	35,411	32,911	+3,000	-2,500
Subtotal, Education	490,298	522,296	505,727	+15,429	-16,569

Community development	16,371	.....	.....	.....	-16,371	.....
Resources management	37,627	35,966	34,509	.....	-3,118	-1,457
Subtotal, Other Recurring Programs	549,296	558,762	540,236	.....	-9,060	-18,526
Non-Recurring Programs:						
Tribal government	2,375	250	250	.....	-2,125	.....
Public safety and justice	584	.....	.....	.....	-584	.....
Community development	1,000	.....	.....	.....	-1,000	.....
Resources management	31,220	32,011	30,840	.....	-380	-1,171
Trust services	26,000	43,436	28,253	.....	+2,253	-15,183
Subtotal, Non-Recurring Programs	61,179	75,697	59,343	.....	-1,836	-16,354
Total, Tribal Budget System	1,367,823	1,425,669	1,294,672	.....	-73,151	-130,997
BIA Operations						
Central Office Operations:						
Tribal government	2,605	2,635	2,616	.....	+11	-19
Human services	704	869	861	.....	+157	-8
Public safety and justice	2,487	.....	.....	.....	-2,487	.....
Community development	984	838	834	.....	-150	-4
Resources management	3,082	3,115	3,094	.....	+12	-21
Trust services	1,549	2,075	2,061	.....	+512	-14
General administration:						
Education program management	2,074	2,303	2,285	.....	+211	-18
Other general administration	33,854	35,507	33,789	.....	-65	-1,718
Subtotal, General administration	35,928	37,810	36,074	.....	+146	-1,736
Subtotal, Central Office Operations	47,339	47,342	45,540	.....	-1,799	-1,802
Area Office Operations:						
Tribal government	1,336	1,359	1,350	.....	+14	-9

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1998 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1998 appropriation	Budget estimate
Human services	969	3,279	3,251	+2,282	-28
Public safety and justice	568	.....	.....	-568	.....
Community development	3,086	810	802	-2,284	-8
Resources management	3,157	3,192	3,165	+8	-27
Trust services	8,563	10,763	8,469	-94	-2,294
General administration	23,207	23,774	23,526	+319	-248
Subtotal, Area Office Operations	40,886	43,177	40,563	-323	-2,614
Special Programs and Pooled Overhead:					
Education	14,019	14,258	14,107	+88	-151
Public safety and justice	3,264	31,806	73,999	+70,735	+42,193
Community development	3,951	3,266	3,283	-668	+17
Resources management	1,320	1,320	1,320	.....	.....
Trust services	504	.....	.....	-504	.....
General administration	49,482	71,843	71,211	+21,729	-632
Subtotal, Special Programs and Pooled Overhead	72,540	122,493	163,920	+91,380	+41,427
Total, BIA Operations	160,765	213,012	250,023	+89,258	+37,011
Supplemental appropriations (Public Law 105-174)	1,050	.....	.....	-1,050	.....
Total, Operation of Indian Programs	1,529,638	1,638,681	1,544,695	+15,057	-93,986

BIA SPLITS

Natural resources	(131,726)	(129,509)	(126,203)	(-5,523)	(-3,306)
Forward-funding	(374,290)	(394,893)	(386,420)	(+12,130)	(-8,473)
Education	(181,862)	(196,232)	(187,818)	(+5,956)	(-8,414)
Community development	(841,760)	(918,047)	(844,254)	(+2,494)	(-73,793)
Total, BIA splits	(1,529,638)	(1,638,681)	(1,544,695)	(+15,057)	(-93,986)

Construction

Education	54,379	86,612	60,400	+6,021	-26,212
Public safety and justice	14,500	5,553	5,553	-8,947	.....
Resources management	48,321	51,677	49,617	+1,296	-2,060
General administration	2,146	2,146	2,146	.....	.....
Construction management	5,705	6,066	5,705	.....	-361
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 105-174)	1,065	.....	.....	-1,065	.....
Rescission (Public Law 105-174)	-837	.....	.....	+837	.....
Total, Construction	125,279	152,054	123,421	-1,858	-28,633

Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians

White Earth Land Settlement Act (Admin)	612	623	612	.....	-11
Hoopa-Yurok settlement fund	240	243	240	.....	-3
Pyramid Lake water rights settlement	3,500	2,530	2,530	-970	.....
Ute Indian water rights settlement	25,000	30,000	25,000	.....	-5,000
Northern Cheyenne	5,500	.....	.....	-5,500	.....
Catawba	8,000	.....	.....	-8,000	.....
Aleutian-Pribilof (repairs)	500	.....	500	.....	+500
Rocky boys .....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	-5,000

Total, Miscellaneous Payments to Indians

43,352 38,396 28,882 -14,470 -9,514

Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account

Indian guaranteed loan program account	5,000	5,005	5,001	+1	-4
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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1998 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1998 appropriation	Budget estimate
Indian Land Consolidation Pilot					
Indian land consolidation pilot		10,000	.....	.....	- 10,000
TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	1,703,269	1,844,136	1,701,999	- 1,270	- 142,137
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES					
Insular Affairs					
Assistance to Territories					
Territorial Assistance:					
Office of Insular Affairs	3,849	3,849	3,849	.....	.....
Technical assistance	6,500	5,261	5,261	- 1,239	.....
Maintenance assistance fund	3,300	2,300	2,300	- 1,000	.....
Brown tree snake	1,600	2,600	2,600	+ 10	.....
Insular management controls	1,491	1,491	1,491	.....	.....
Subtotal, Territorial Assistance	16,740	15,501	15,501	- 1,239	.....
American Samoa: Operations grants	23,054	23,054	22,824	- 230	- 230
Northern Marianas: Covenant grants	27,720	27,720	27,720	.....	.....
Total, Assistance to Territories	67,514	66,275	66,045	- 1,469	- 230
Compact of Free Association					
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	1,476	.....	+ 285	+ 385
Total, Compact of Free Association	20,545	20,445	20,830	.....	+ 285	+ 385
Total, Insular Affairs	88,059	86,720	86,875	.....	- 1,184	+ 155
Departmental Management						
Departmental direction	11,212	11,579	11,579	.....	+ 367	.....
Management and coordination	20,834	22,358	22,358	.....	+ 1,524	.....
Hearings and appeals	6,958	7,213	7,213	.....	+ 255	.....
Central services	18,196	18,910	18,535	.....	+ 339	- 375
Bureau of Mines workers compensation/unemployment	1,086	811	811	.....	- 275	.....
Total, Departmental Management	58,286	60,871	60,496	.....	+ 2,210	- 375
Office of the Solicitor						
Legal services	29,925	31,304	30,984	.....	+ 1,059	- 320
General administration	5,518	6,000	5,480	.....	- 38	- 520
Total, Office of the Solicitor	35,443	37,304	36,464	.....	+ 1,021	- 840
Office of Inspector General						
Audit	14,363	15,053	14,901	.....	+ 538	- 152
Investigations	4,653	4,859	4,813	.....	+ 160	- 46
Administration	5,484	5,772	5,772	.....	+ 288	.....
Total, Office of Inspector General	24,500	25,684	25,486	.....	+ 986	- 198
National Indian Gaming Commission						
National Indian Gaming Commission	1,000	.....	.....	.....	- 1,000	.....
Office of Special Trustee for American Indians						
Program operations, support, and improvements	32,281	40,346	36,360	.....	+ 4,079	- 3,986

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1998 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1998 appropriation	Budget estimate
Executive direction	1,626	1,654	1,640	+ 14	- 14
Supplemental appropriations (Public Law 105-174)	4,650	.....	.....	- 4,650	.....
Total, Office of Special Trustee for American Indians	38,557	42,000	38,000	- 557	- 4,000
Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration					
Damage assessments	3,166	6,618	4,166	+ 1,000	- 2,452
Program management	1,062	1,482	1,062	.....	- 420
Total, Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration	4,228	8,100	5,228	+ 1,000	- 2,872
TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES	250,073	260,679	252,549	+ 2,476	- 8,130
TOTAL, TITLE I, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	6,700,749	7,122,163	6,785,602	+ 84,853	- 336,561
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
FOREST SERVICE					
Forest and Rangeland Research					
Forest and rangeland research	187,944	198,122	212,927	+ 24,983	+ 14,805
Rescission (Public Law 105-174)	- 148	.....	.....	+ 148	.....
Total, Forest and Rangeland Research	187,796	198,122	212,927	+ 25,131	+ 14,805

State and Private Forestry				
Forest Health Management:				
Federal lands forest health management	36,690	37,170	32,774	-3,916
Cooperative lands forest health management	16,800	16,050	17,268	+468
Cooperative lands fire management	20,152	.....	.....	-20,152
Subtotal, Forest Health Management	73,642	53,220	50,042	-23,600
Cooperative Fire Assistance:				
State fire assistance .....	.....	21,510	21,904	+394
Volunteer fire assistance .....	.....	2,000	2,038	+2,038
Subtotal, Cooperative Fire Assistance .....	.....	23,510	23,942	+23,942
Cooperative Forestry:				
Forest stewardship	23,880	27,630	23,819	-61
Stewardship incentives program	6,500	8,500	6,622	+122
Forest legacy program	4,000	6,000	5,095	+1,095
Urban and community forestry	26,750	30,040	26,233	-517
Economic action programs	11,465	9,000	20,169	+8,704
Pacific Northwest assistance programs	15,000	5,000	9,169	-5,831
Subtotal, Cooperative Forestry	87,595	86,170	91,107	+3,512
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 105-174)				
Rescission (Public Law 105-174)	48,000	.....	.....	-48,000
.....	-59	.....	.....	+59
Total, State and Private Forestry	209,178	162,900	165,091	-44,087
International Forestry				
International forestry	(3,500)	(3,500)	(3,000)	(-500)
National Forest System				
Land management planning	36,174	.....	25,209	-10,965

+ 25,209

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1998 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1998 appropriation	Budget estimate
Inventory and monitoring	91,964	.....	95,478	+ 3,514	+ 95,478
Land management planning, inventory, and monitoring .....	.....	118,650	.....	.....	- 118,650
Subtotal	128,138	118,650	120,687	- 7,451	+ 2,037
Recreation Use:					
Recreation management	170,318	190,318	156,788	- 13,530	- 33,530
Wilderness management	34,069	35,800	32,569	- 1,500	- 3,231
Heritage resources	13,906	13,300	14,341	+ 435	+ 1,041
Subtotal, Recreation Use	218,293	239,418	203,698	- 14,595	- 35,720
Wildlife, Fish and Rare Plant Habitat:					
Wildlife habitat management	31,263	35,500	35,027	+ 3,764	- 473
Inland fish habitat management	17,787	23,500	19,928	+ 2,141	- 3,572
Anadromous fish habitat management	22,021	24,020	24,672	+ 2,651	+ 652
TE&S species habitat management	25,763	28,700	28,865	+ 3,102	+ 165
Subtotal, Wildlife, Fish and Rare Plant Habitat	96,834	111,720	108,492	+ 11,658	- 3,228
Rangeland Management:					
Grazing management	27,540	27,840	31,192	+ 3,652	+ 3,352
Rangeland vegetation management	17,807	37,807	30,855	+ 13,048	- 6,952

Subtotal, Rangeland Management	45,347	65,647	62,047	+ 16,700	— 3,600
Forestland Management:					
Timber sales management	209,000	199,000	245,698	+ 36,698	+ 46,698
Forestland vegetation management	65,765	58,300	65,319	— 446	+ 7,019
Subtotal, Forestland Management	274,765	257,300	311,017	+ 36,252	+ 53,717
Soil, Water and Air Management:					
Soil, water and air operations	25,645	26,220	28,732	+ 3,087	+ 2,512
Watershed improvements	25,584	38,184	30,547	+ 4,963	— 7,637
Subtotal, Soil, Water and Air Management	51,229	64,404	59,279	+ 8,050	— 5,125
Minerals and geology management	36,000	38,100	40,334	+ 4,334	+ 2,234
Land Ownership Management:					
Real estate management	47,047	44,220	49,543	+ 2,496	+ 5,323
Landline location	15,006	15,006	16,813	+ 1,807	+ 1,807
Subtotal, Land Ownership Management	62,053	59,226	66,356	+ 4,303	+ 7,130
Infrastructure Management:					
Road maintenance	84,974	107,020	.....	— 84,974	— 107,020
Facility maintenance (non-recreation)	24,277	29,630	33,197	+ 8,920	+ 3,567
Facility maintenance (recreation) .....	.....	.....	29,511	+ 29,511	+ 29,511
Trail maintenance .....	.....	.....	19,932	+ 19,932	+ 19,932
Subtotal, Infrastructure Management	109,251	136,650	82,640	— 26,611	— 54,010
Law enforcement operations	63,967	67,373	74,548	+ 10,581	+ 7,175
Land between the lakes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General administration	262,500	259,220	.....	— 262,500	— 259,220
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 105-174)	10,461	.....	.....	— 10,461	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1998 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1998 appropriation	Budget estimate
Rescission (Public Law 105-174)	- 1,094	.....	.....	+ 1,094	.....
Total, National Forest System	1,357,744	1,417,708	1,129,098	- 228,646	- 288,610
Wildland Fire Management					
Preparedness	319,315	319,437	338,878	+ 19,563	+ 19,441
Fire operations	265,392	235,000	249,007	- 16,385	+ 14,007
Land between the lakes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emergency appropriations (Public Law 105-174)	2,000	.....	.....	- 2,000	.....
Rescission (Public Law 105-174)	- 148	.....	.....	+ 148	.....
Contingent emergency appropriations .....	.....	102,000	102,000	+ 102,000	.....
Total, Wildland Fire Management	586,559	656,437	689,885	+ 103,326	+ 33,448
Reconstruction and Construction					
Facilities:					
Research	2,737	5,010	16,370	+ 13,633	+ 11,360
Fire, administrative, other	16,096	20,890	25,441	+ 9,345	+ 4,551
Recreation	31,823	25,720	40,465	+ 8,642	+ 14,745
Subtotal, Facilities	50,656	51,620	82,276	+ 31,620	+ 30,656
Roads:					
Timber roads	47,400	.....	.....	- 47,400	.....
Recreation roads	27,400	.....	.....	- 27,400	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1998 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1998 appropriation	Budget estimate
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges	210	210	210	.....	.....
Range betterment fund	3,811	3,300	3,300	.....	.....
Gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research	92	92	92	-511	.....
Midewin tall grass prairie restoration fund	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
				-100	.....
TOTAL, FOREST SERVICE	2,565,550	2,656,809	2,622,534	+56,984	-34,275
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY					
Clean Coal Technology					
Rescission	-101,000	.....	.....	+101,000	.....
Deferral .....	.....	-40,000	-40,000	-40,000	.....
Total, Clean Coal Technology	-101,000	-40,000	-40,000	+61,000	.....
Fossil Energy Research and Development					
Coal:					
Advanced Clean Fuels Research:					
Coal preparation	5,064	4,847	4,847	-217	.....
Direct liquefaction	5,816	2,800	3,500	-2,316	+700
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	15,628	-216	+700

Advanced Clean/Efficient Power Systems:			
Advanced pulverized coal-fired powerplant	16,112	15,000	-1,112
Indirect fired cycle	4,927	6,000	+2,073
High-efficiency integrated gasified combined cycle	22,342	33,500	+6,046
High-efficiency pressurized fluidized bed	17,875	14,638	-3,237
Advanced research and environmental technology	12,734	22,400	+9,666
Subtotal, Advanced Clean/Efficient Power Systems	73,990	91,538	+17,548
Advanced research and technology development			
Subtotal, Coal	107,413	130,045	+22,632
Gas:			
Natural Gas Research:			
Exploration and production	13,932	13,432	-500
Delivery and storage	993	1,000	+7
Advanced turbine systems	45,000	43,000	-2,000
Emergency processing technology applications	7,808	7,308	-499
Effective environmental protection	3,267	2,617	-650
Subtotal, Natural Gas Research	71,000	67,357	-3,643
Fuel Cells:			
Advanced research	1,210	1,200	-10
Fuel cell systems	39,000	41,000	+2,000
Multilayer ceramic technology .....	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, Fuel Cells	40,210	42,200	+1,990
Subtotal, Gas	111,210	109,557	-1,653
Oil Technology:			
Exploration and production supporting research	30,635	31,546	+911
Recovery field demonstrations	6,053	7,800	+1,747

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1998 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1998 appropriation	Budget estimate
Effective environmental protection	6,361	10,820	10,320	+ 3,959	- 500
Emergency processing technology applications	5,520	.....	.....	- 5,520	.....
Subtotal, Oil Technology	48,569	50,166	49,666	+ 1,097	- 500
Cooperative R&D	5,840	5,836	6,836	+ 996	+ 1,000
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	15,099	+ 440	.....
Energy Technology Center program direction	52,107	51,932	54,932	+ 2,825	+ 3,000
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	376,431	+ 14,028	- 6,977
Alternative Fuels Production					
Transfer to Treasury	- 1,500	- 1,300	- 1,300	+ 200	.....
Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves					
Oil Reserves:					
Naval petroleum reserves Nos. 1 and 2	89,500	3,594	.....	- 89,500	- 3,594
Naval petroleum reserve No. 3	8,500	10,180	10,180	+ 1,680	.....
Program direction (headquarters)	7,800	6,876	3,876	- 3,924	- 3,000

Naval oil shale reserves	1,200	1,850	.....	- 1,200	- 1,850
Total, Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves	107,000	22,500	14,056	- 92,944	- 8,444
Energy Conservation					
Building Technology:					
State and community sector:					
Building systems design	22,986	36,373	26,988	+ 4,002	- 9,385
Building equipment and materials	26,921	46,181	38,081	+ 11,160	- 8,100
Codes and standards	14,423	22,573	16,553	+ 2,130	- 6,020
User of prior year funds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, State and community sector	64,330	105,127	81,622	+ 17,292	- 23,505
State and local partnerships:					
Weatherization assistance program	124,845	154,100	129,000	+ 4,155	- 25,100
State energy program	30,250	37,000	31,200	+ 950	- 5,800
Municipal energy management	1,600	6,600	3,600	+ 2,000	- 3,000
Subtotal, State and local partnerships	156,695	197,700	163,800	+ 7,105	- 33,900
Management and planning	12,850	14,718	13,450	+ 600	- 1,268
Transfer of crosscutting offsets to Policy and Mgmt .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, Building Technology	233,875	317,545	258,872	+ 24,997	- 58,673
Federal Energy Management Program:					
Program activities	18,000	30,968	22,768	+ 4,768	- 8,200
Program direction	1,800	2,900	2,000	+ 200	- 900
Subtotal, Federal Energy Management Program	19,800	33,868	24,768	+ 4,968	- 9,100
Industry Sector:					
Industries of the future (specific)	53,078	76,000	55,500	+ 2,422	- 20,500
Industries of the future (crosscutting)	49,120	49,400	52,400	+ 3,280	+ 3,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999—Continued
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Item	1998 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1998 appropriation	Budget estimate
Technology access	26,299	32,000	26,730	+ 431	- 5,270
Management and planning	7,700	9,159	8,559	+ 859	- 600
Transfer of crosscutting offsets to Policy and Mgmt					
User of prior year funds					
Subtotal, Industry Sector	136,197	166,559	143,189	+ 6,992	- 23,370
Transportation:					
Advanced automotive technology	113,296	144,646	121,500	+ 8,204	- 23,146
Advanced heavy vehicle technologies	25,600	44,200	32,500	+ 6,900	- 11,700
Transportation materials technologies	35,000	31,800	38,200	+ 3,200	+ 6,400
Technology deployment	11,775	16,250	14,250	+ 2,475	- 2,000
Implementation and program management	7,600	9,200	8,200	+ 600	- 1,000
Transfer of crosscutting offsets to Policy and Mgmt					
User of prior year funds					
Subtotal, Transportation	193,271	246,096	214,650	+ 21,379	- 31,446
Policy and management	28,580	44,432	36,222	+ 7,642	- 8,210
Subtotal, Energy Conservation	611,723	808,500	677,701	+ 65,978	- 130,799
Use of unobligated balances					
Offsetting Reductions: Use of nonappropriated escrow funds	(- 20,000)	(- 35,000)	(- 31,000)	(- 31,000)	(- 31,000)
			(- 4,000)	(+ 16,000)	(+ 31,000)

Total, Energy Conservation	611,723	808,500	677,701	+ 65,978	- 130,799
Economic Regulation					
Office of Hearings and Appeals	2,725	1,801	1,801	- 924	.....
Strategic Petroleum Reserve					
Storage facilities development and operations	191,500	145,120	140,120	- 51,380	- 5,000
Management	16,000	15,000	15,000	- 1,000	.....
Total, Strategic Petroleum Reserve	207,500	160,120	155,120	- 52,380	- 5,000
Energy Information Administration					
National Energy Information System	66,800	70,500	68,000	+ 1,200	- 2,500
Elk Hills School Lands Fund .....	.....	36,000	.....	.....	- 36,000
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	1,255,651	1,441,529	1,251,809	- 3,842	- 189,720
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE					
Indian Health Services					
Clinical Services:					
IHS and tribal health delivery:					
Hospital and health clinic programs	906,801	900,305	931,752	+ 24,951	+ 31,447
Dental health program	65,517	65,517	68,458	+ 2,941	+ 2,941
Mental health program	39,279	39,279	40,412	+ 1,133	+ 1,133
Alcohol and substance abuse program	91,782	100,782	92,757	+ 975	- 8,025
Contract care	373,375	373,375	376,792	+ 3,417	+ 3,417
Subtotal, Clinical Services	1,476,754	1,479,258	1,510,171	+ 33,417	+ 30,913
Preventive Health:					
Public health nursing	28,198	28,198	29,715	+ 1,517	+ 1,517

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1998 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1998 appropriation	Budget estimate
Health education	8,932	8,932	9,280	+ 348	+ 348
Community health representatives program	44,312	44,312	45,039	+ 727	+ 727
Immunization (Alaska)	1,328	1,328	1,340	+ 12	+ 12
Subtotal, Preventive Health	82,770	82,770	85,374	+ 2,604	+ 2,604
Urban health projects	25,288	25,583	25,526	+ 238	- 57
Indian health professions	28,720	28,720	28,981	+ 261	+ 261
Tribal management	2,348	2,348	2,362	+ 14	+ 14
Direct operations	47,386	47,386	47,808	+ 422	+ 422
Self-governance	9,106	9,106	9,190	+ 84	+ 84
Contract support costs	168,702	168,702	170,190	+ 1,488	+ 1,488
Supplemental appropriations (Public Law 105-174)	100	.....	.....	- 100	.....
Unallocated fixed costs .....	.....	.....	9,000	+ 9,000	+ 9,000
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	1,888,602	+ 47,428	+ 44,729
Indian Health Facilities					
Maintenance and improvement	39,434	35,634	39,557	+ 123	+ 3,923
Sanitation facilities	89,082	84,082	89,112	+ 30	+ 5,030
Construction facilities	14,400	38,900	14,400	.....	- 24,500
Facilities and environmental health support	101,617	102,855	107,395	+ 5,778	+ 4,540
Equipment	13,005	13,005	13,052	+ 47	+ 47

Facilities management						
Total, Indian Health Facilities	257,538	274,476	263,516	+ 5,978	— 10,960	
TOTAL, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE	2,098,712	2,118,349	2,152,118	+ 53,406	+ 33,769	
OTHER RELATED AGENCIES						
OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOP1 INDIAN RELOCATION						
Salaries and expenses	15,000	15,000	15,000			
INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT						
Payment to the Institute	4,250	3,188	3,188	— 1,062		
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION						
Salaries and Expenses						
Museum and Research Institutes:						
Anacostia Museum	1,748	1,785	1,785	+ 37		
Archives of American Art	1,571	1,619	1,619	+ 48		
Arthur M. Sackler Gallery/Freer Gallery of Art	5,700	5,851	5,851	+ 151		
Center for Folklife Program and Cultural Studies	1,662	1,697	1,697	+ 35		
Smith Center for Materials Research and Education	2,976	3,055	3,055	+ 79		
Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum	2,615	2,684	2,684	+ 69		
Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden	4,334	4,444	4,444	+ 110		
National Air and Space Museum	12,316	12,695	12,695	+ 379		
National Museum of African Art	4,092	4,180	4,180	+ 88		
National Museum of American Art	8,048	8,267	8,267	+ 219		
National Museum of American History	18,984	19,551	22,551	+ 3,567	+ 3,000	
National Museum of the American Indian	11,882	23,127	20,127	+ 8,245	— 3,000	
National Museum of Natural History	41,394	42,172	41,672	+ 278	— 500	
National Portrait Gallery	5,253	5,406	5,406	+ 153		
National Zoological Park	19,114	19,664	19,664	+ 550		
Astrophysical Observatory	18,315	18,701	18,701	+ 386		
Environmental Research Center	3,019	3,097	3,097	+ 78		
Tropical Research Institute	8,534	8,923	8,923	+ 389		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1998 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1998 appropriation	Budget estimate
Subtotal, Museums and Research Institutes	171,557	186,918	186,418	+ 14,861	- 500
Program Support and Outreach:					
Communications and educational programs	5,195	5,323	5,323	+ 128	.....
Institution-wide programs	5,693	8,693	5,693	.....	- 3,000
Office of Exhibits Central	2,151	2,218	2,218	+ 67	.....
Major scientific instrumentation	7,244	7,244	7,244	.....	.....
Museum Support Center	4,881	4,955	4,955	+ 74	.....
Smithsonian Institution Archives	1,332	1,373	1,373	+ 41	.....
Smithsonian Institution Libraries	6,802	7,330	6,965	+ 163	- 365
Traveling exhibition service	2,913	2,985	2,985	+ 72	.....
Subtotal, Program Support and Outreach	36,211	40,121	36,756	+ 545	- 3,365
Administration					
Administration	32,438	34,052	33,627	+ 1,189	- 425
Facilities Services:					
Office of Protection Services	30,541	31,473	31,473	+ 932	.....
Office of Physical Plant	62,661	64,736	63,880	+ 1,219	- 856
Subtotal, Facilities Services	93,202	96,209	95,353	+ 2,151	- 856
Total, Salaries and Expenses	333,408	357,300	352,154	+ 18,746	- 5,146

Construction and Improvements				
National Zoological Park				
Base program	3,850	4,500	4,400	+ 550 — 100
Base program	32,000	40,000	32,000	 — 8,000
Repair and Restoration of Buildings				
Construction				
National Museum of the American Indian	29,000	16,000	16,000	— 13,000
Air and Space Museum extension	4,000	.....	.....	— 4,000
Minor construction, alterations and modifications .....	.....	2,000	.....	..... — 2,000
Total, Construction	33,000	18,000	16,000	— 17,000 — 2,000
TOTAL, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION	402,258	419,800	404,554	+ 2,296 — 15,246
NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART				
Salaries and Expenses				
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
Repair, Restoration and Renovation of Buildings				
Base program	6,192	6,311	6,311	+ 119
TOTAL, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART	62,029	64,249	64,249	+ 2,220
JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS				
Operations and maintenance	11,375	13,000	13,000	+ 1,625

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1998 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1998 appropriation	Budget estimate
Construction	9,000	20,000	20,000	+ 11,000	.....
TOTAL, JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS	20,375	33,000	33,000	+ 12,625	.....
WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS					
Salaries and Expenses					
Fellowship program	920	947	947	+ 27	.....
Scholar support	661	674	674	+ 13	.....
Public service	1,469	1,952	1,752	+ 283	- 200
General administration	1,253	1,256	1,256	+ 3	.....
Smithsonian fee	139	205	205	+ 66	.....
Conference planning	923	956	956	+ 33	.....
Space	475	50	50	- 425	.....
TOTAL, WOODROW WILSON CENTER	5,840	6,040	5,840	.....	- 200
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES					
National Endowment for the Arts					
Grants and Administration					
Grants					
Program grants	31,822	55,614	35,074	+ 3,252	- 20,540
State programs:					
State grants	25,486	37,248	25,934	+ 448	- 11,314

State set-aside	6,952	10,160	7,074	+ 122	— 3,086
Subtotal, State programs	32,438	47,408	33,008	+ 570	— 14,400
Subtotal, Grants	64,260	103,022	68,082	+ 3,822	— 34,940
Program support .....	.....	977	977	+ 977	.....
Administrative Areas:					
Policy planning and research	440	.....	.....	— 440	.....
Administration	15,880	16,011	16,011	+ 131	.....
Computer replacement	660	490	490	— 170	.....
Subtotal, Administrative Areas	16,980	16,501	16,501	— 479	.....
Total, Grants and Administration	81,240	120,500	85,560	+ 4,320	— 34,940
Matching Grants					
Matching grants	16,760	15,500	14,500	— 2,260	— 1,000
Total, Arts	98,000	136,000	100,060	+ 2,060	— 35,940
National Endowment for the Humanities Grants and Administration					
Grants:					
Federal/State partnership	28,000	35,600	28,000	.....	— 7,600
Office of Preservation	18,000	20,000	18,000	.....	— 2,000
Public and enterprise	11,230	16,200	11,230	.....	— 4,970
Research and education	22,770	28,400	22,770	.....	— 5,630
Subtotal, Grants	80,000	100,200	80,000	.....	— 20,200
Administrative Areas: Administration	16,800	16,800	16,800	.....	.....
Special initiative: Rediscovering America .....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	— 5,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1998 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1998 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, Grants and Administration	96,800	122,000	96,800	.....	- 25,200
Matching Grants					
Treasury funds	4,000	4,000	4,000	.....	.....
Challenge grants	9,900	10,000	9,900	.....	- 100
Total, Matching Grants	13,900	14,000	13,900	.....	- 100
Total, Humanities	110,700	136,000	110,700	.....	- 25,300
Institute of Museum and Library Services/Office of Museum Services					
Grants to Museums:					
Support for operations	16,060	17,645	16,360	+ 300	- 1,285
Support for conservation	3,130	4,510	3,200	+ 70	- 1,310
Services to the profession	2,200	1,830	1,830	- 370	.....
Subtotal, Grants to Museums	21,390	23,985	21,390	.....	- 2,595
Program administration					
.....	1,890	2,015	1,890	.....	- 125
Total, Institute of Museum and Library Services	23,280	26,000	23,280	.....	- 2,720
TOTAL, NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES	231,980	298,000	234,040	+ 2,060	- 63,960

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS					
Salaries and expenses	907	898	898	— 9	.....
NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS					
Grants	7,000	7,500	7,000	.....	— 500
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION					
Salaries and expenses	2,745	3,000	2,800	+ 55	— 200
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses	5,740	6,212	5,954	+ 214	— 258
UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL					
Holocaust Memorial Council	31,707	32,607	32,607	+ 900	.....
PRESIDIO TRUST					
Presidio trust fund .....	.....	39,913	29,913	+ 29,913	— 10,000
TOTAL, TITLE II, RELATED AGENCIES	6,709,744	7,146,094	6,865,504	+ 155,760	— 280,590
TITLE V—PRIORITY LAND ACQUISITIONS AND EXCHANGES					
Priority land acquisitions and exchanges	699,000	.....	.....	— 699,000	.....
TITLE VI—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration .....	.....	.....	6,600	+ 6,600	+ 6,600
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
Bureau of Land Management	1,136,001	1,233,659	1,200,697	+ 64,696	— 32,962
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	772,539	818,228	797,352	+ 24,813	— 20,876
National Park Service	1,655,134	1,753,102	1,661,531	+ 6,397	— 91,571
United States Geological Survey	760,358	806,883	772,115	+ 11,757	— 34,768
Minerals Management Service	150,314	128,520	123,393	— 26,921	— 5,127
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	273,061	276,956	275,966	+ 2,905	— 990
Bureau of Indian Affairs	1,703,269	1,844,136	1,701,999	— 1,270	— 142,137
Departmental Offices	250,073	260,679	252,549	+ 2,476	— 8,130

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Item	1998 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				1998 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, Title I—Department of the Interior	6,700,749	7,122,163	6,785,602	+ 84,853	- 336,561
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES					
Forest Service	2,565,550	2,656,809	2,622,534	+ 56,984	- 34,275
Department of Energy	(1,255,651)	(1,441,529)	(1,251,809)	(- 3,842)	(- 189,720)
Clean Coal Technology	- 101,000	- 40,000	- 40,000	+ 61,000	.....
Fossil Energy Research and Development	362,403	383,408	376,431	+ 14,028	- 6,977
Alternative Fuels Production	- 1,500	- 1,300	- 1,300	+ 200	.....
Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves	107,000	22,500	14,056	- 92,944	- 8,444
Energy Conservation	611,723	808,500	677,701	+ 65,978	- 130,799
Economic Regulation	2,725	1,801	1,801	- 924	.....
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	207,500	160,120	155,120	- 52,380	- 5,000
Energy Information Administration	66,800	70,500	68,000	+ 1,200	- 2,500
Indian Health Service	2,098,712	2,118,349	2,152,118	+ 53,406	+ 33,769
Indian Education .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	15,000	15,000	15,000	.....	.....
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	4,250	3,188	3,188	- 1,062	.....
Smithsonian Institution	402,258	419,800	404,554	+ 2,296	- 15,246
National Gallery of Art	62,029	64,249	64,249	+ 2,220	.....
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	20,375	33,000	33,000	+ 12,625	.....
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	5,840	6,040	5,840	.....	- 200
National Endowment for the Arts	98,000	136,000	100,060	+ 2,060	- 35,940
National Endowment for the Humanities	110,700	136,000	110,700	.....	- 25,300
Institute of Museum and Library Services	23,280	26,000	23,280	.....	- 2,720
Commission of Fine Arts	907	898	898	- 9	.....

National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs	7,000	7,500	7,000	.....	— 500
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	2,745	3,000	2,800	.....	— 200
National Capital Planning Commission	5,740	6,212	5,954	.....	— 258
Holocaust Memorial Council	31,707	32,607	32,607	.....	.....
Presidio Trust .....	.....	39,913	29,913	.....	— 10,000
Total, Title II—Related Agencies	6,709,744	7,146,094	6,865,504	.....	— 280,590
TITLE V—PRIORITY LAND ACQUISITIONS AND EXCHANGES					
Priority land acquisitions and exchanges	699,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
TITLE VI—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration			6,600		+ 6,600
GRAND TOTAL, ALL TITLES	14,109,493	14,268,257	13,657,706		— 610,551

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