United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 106th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 146 WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 2000 No. 119

Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, October 2, 2000, at 12 noon.

House of Representatives

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 2000

The House met at 12 noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 29, 2000.

I hereby appoint the Honorable MAC THORNBERRY to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

God of truth, You are our salvation. Ready us in our defense whenever we are called to account for placing all our trust in You. Our defense will be modest and all our ways clothed with reverence if we keep our conscience clear.

By Your spirit, You will so guide the conduct of this Nation that those who malign us will themselves be put to shame. For we place our trust in You, O Lord.

Since it is better to suffer for doing good than to suffer for doing evil, if it be Your holy will, give us the power to embrace sacrificial suffering, now and forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

The Speaker pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY) led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agreed to the following resolution:

S. RES. 363

Whereas Dr. Ernest Burgess practiced medicine for over 50 years;

Whereas Dr. Burgess was a pioneer in the field of prosthetic medicine, spearheading groundbreaking advances in hip replacement surgery and new techniques in amputation surgery;

Whereas in 1964, recognizing his work in prosthetic medicine, the United States Veterans' Administration chose Dr. Burgess to establish the Prosthetic Research Study, a leading center for postoperative amputee treatment;

Whereas Dr. Burgess was the recipient of the 1985 United States Veterans' Administration Olin E. League Award and honored as the United States Veterans' Administration Distinguished Physician;

Whereas Dr. Burgess' work on behalf of disabled veterans has allowed thousands of veterans to lead full and healthy lives;

Whereas Dr. Burgess was internationally recognized for his humanitarian work;

Whereas Dr. Burgess established the Prosthetics Outreach Foundation, which since 1988, has enabled over 10,000 children and adults in the developing world to receive quality prostheses;

Whereas Dr. Burgess' lifelong commitment to humanitarian causes led him to establish a demonstration clinic in Vietnam to provide free limbs to thousands of amputees;

Whereas Dr. Burgess received numerous professional and educational distinctions recognizing his efforts on behalf of those in need of care;

Whereas Dr. Burgess' exceptional service and his unfailing dedication to improving the lives of thousands of individuals merit high esteem and admiration; and

Whereas the Senate learned with sorrow of the death of Dr. Burgess on September 26, 2000: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) extends its deepest condolences to the family of Ernest Burgess, M.D.;

(2) commends and expresses its gratitude to Ernest Burgess, M.D. and his family for a life devoted to providing care and service to his fellow man; and

(3) directs the Secretary of the Senate to communicate this resolution to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 3363. An act for the relief of Akal Security, Incorporated.

H.R. 4115. An act to authorize appropriations for the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4931. An act to provide for the training or orientation of individuals, during a

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Presidential transition, who the President intends to appoint to certain key positions, to provide for a study and report on improving the financial disclosure process for certain Presidential nominees, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5193. An act to amend the National Housing Act to temporarily extend the applicability of the downpayment simplification provisions for the FHA single family housing mortgage insurance program.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 704) ''An Act to amend title 18, United States Code, to combat the overutilization of prison health care services and control rising prisoner health care costs.''.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed with amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 3646. An act for the relief of certain Persian Gulf evacuees.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed bills and a concurrent resolution of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 11. An act for the relief of Wei Jingsheng.

S. 113. An act to increase the criminal penalties for assaulting or threatening Federal judges, their family members, and other public servants, and for other purposes.

S. 150. An act for the relief of Marina Khalina and her son, Albert Miftakhov.

S. 451. An act for the relief of Saeed Rezai.

S. 785. An act for the relief of Francis Schochenmaier and Mary Hudson.

S. 869. An act for the relief of Mina Vahedi Notash.

S. 893. An act to amend title 46, United States Code, to provide equitable treatment with respect to State and local income taxes for certain individuals who perform duties on vessels.

S. 1078. An act for the relief of Mrs. Elizabeth Eka Bassey, Emmanuel O. Paul Bassey, and Mary Idongesit Paul Bassey.

S. 1438. An act to establish the National Law Enforcement Museum on Federal land in the District of Columbia.

S. 1513. An act for the relief of Jacqueline Salinas and her children Gabriela Salinas, Alejandro Salinas, and Omar Salinas.

S. 1534. An act to reauthorize the Coastal Zone Management Act, and for other purposes.

S. 2000. An act for the relief of Guy Taylor.

S. 2002. An act for the relief of Tony Lara.

S. 2019. An act for the relief of Malia Miller.

S. 2289. An act for the relief of Jose Guadalupe Tellez Pinales.

S. 2487. An act to authorize appropriations for Fiscal Year 2001 for certain maritime programs of the Department of Transportation.

S. Con. Res. 139. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the Capitol grounds for the dedication of the Japanese-American Memorial to Patriotism.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4578, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2001

Mr. YOUNG of Florida submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 4578) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. 106–914)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4578) ''making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes'', having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert:

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, acquisition of easements and other interests in lands, and performance of other functions, including maintenance of facilities, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, including the general administration of the Bureau, and assessment of mineral potential of public lands pursuant to Public Law 96–487 (16 U.S.C. 3150(a)), $709,733,000, to remain available until expended, of which $3,898,000 shall be available for assessment of the mineral potential of public lands in Alaska pursuant to section 1010 of Public Law 96–487 (16 U.S.C. 3150); and of which not to exceed $1,000,000 shall be derived from the special receipt account established by the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460l–6a(i)); and of which $3,000,000 shall be available in fiscal year 2001 subject to a match by at least an equal amount by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, to such Foundation for cost-shared projects supporting conservation of Bureau lands and such funds shall be advanced to the Foundation as a lump sum grant without regard to when expenses are incurred; in addition, $34,328,000 for Mining Law Administration program operations, including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program; to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation from annual mining claim fees so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than $709,733,000, and $2,000,000, to remain available until expended, from communication site rental fees established by the Bureau for the cost of administering communication site activities: Provided, That appropriations herein made shall not be available for the destruction of healthy, unadopted, wild horses and burros in the care of the Bureau or its contractors.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses for fire preparedness, suppression operations, research, emergency rehabilitation and hazardous fuels reduction by the Department of the Interior, $425,513,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed $30,000,000 shall be for the renovation or construction of fire facilities: Provided, That such funds are also available for repayment of advances to other appropriation accounts from which funds were previously transferred for such purposes: Provided further, That unobligated balances of amounts previously appropriated to the ''Fire Protection'' and ''Emergency Department of the Interior Firefighting Fund'' may be transferred and merged with this appropriation: Provided further, That persons hired pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1469 may be furnished subsistence and lodging without cost from funds available from this appropriation: Provided further, That notwithstanding 42 U.S.C. 1856d, sums received by a bureau or office of the Department of the Interior for fire protection rendered pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1856 et seq., protection of United States property, may be credited to the appropriation from which funds were expended to provide that protection, and are available without fiscal year limitation.

For an additional amount for ''Wildland Fire Management'', $200,000,000, to remain available until expended, for emergency rehabilitation and wildfire suppression activities: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That this amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined by such Act, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

For necessary expenses of the Department of the Interior and any of its component offices and bureaus for the remedial action, including associated activities, of hazardous waste substances, pollutants, or contaminants pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), $10,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, sums recovered from or paid by a party in advance of or as reimbursement for remedial action or response activities conducted by the Department pursuant to section 107 or 113(f) of such Act, shall be credited to this account to be available until expended without further appropriation: Provided further, That such sums recovered from or paid by any party are not limited to monetary payments and may include stocks, bonds or other personal or real property, which may be retained, liquidated, or otherwise disposed of by the Secretary and which shall be credited to this account.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction of buildings, recreation facilities, roads, trails, and appurtenant facilities, $16,860,000, to remain available until expended.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

For expenses necessary to implement the Act of October 20, 1976, as amended (31 U.S.C. 6901–6907), $150,000,000, of which not to exceed $400,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: Provided, That no payment shall be made to otherwise eligible units of local government if the computed amount of the payment is less than $100.

LAND ACQUISITION

For expenses necessary to carry out sections 205, 206, and 318(d) of Public Law 94–579, including administrative expenses and acquisition of lands or waters, or interests therein, $31,100,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, to remain available until expended.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of lands or interests therein including existing connecting roads on or adjacent to

such grant lands; $104,267,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That 25 percent of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be transferred to the General Fund in the Treasury in accordance with the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

FOREST ECOSYSTEMS HEALTH AND RECOVERY FUND

(REVOLVING FUND, SPECIAL ACCOUNT)

In addition to the purposes authorized in Public Law 102–381, funds made available in the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund can be used for the purpose of planning, preparing, and monitoring salvage timber sales and forest ecosystem health and recovery activities such as release from competing vegetation and density control treatments. The Federal share of receipts (defined as the portion of salvage timber receipts not paid to the counties under 43 U.S.C. 1181f and 43 U.S.C. 1181–1 et seq., and Public Law 103–66) derived from treatments funded by this account shall be deposited into the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For rehabilitation, protection, and acquisition of lands and interests therein, and improvement of Federal rangelands pursuant to section 401 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701), notwithstanding any other Act, sums equal to 50 percent of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year under sections 3 and 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 315 et seq.) and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees and mineral leasing receipts from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior pursuant to law, but not less than $10,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed $600,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

For administrative expenses and other costs related to processing application documents and other authorizations for use and disposal of public lands and resources, for costs of providing copies of official public land documents, for monitoring construction, operation, and termination of facilities in conjunction with use authorizations, and for rehabilitation of damaged property, such amounts as may be collected under Public Law 94–579, as amended, and Public Law 93–153, to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any provision to the contrary of section 305(a) of Public Law 94–579 (43 U.S.C. 1735(a)), any moneys that have been or will be received pursuant to that section, whether as a result of forfeiture, compromise, or settlement, if not appropriate for refund pursuant to section 305(c) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1735(c)), shall be available and may be expended under the authority of this Act by the Secretary to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any public lands administered through the Bureau of Land Management which have been damaged by the action of a resource developer, purchaser, permittee, or any unauthorized person, without regard to whether all moneys collected from each such action are used on the exact lands damaged which led to the action: Provided further, That any such moneys that are in excess of amounts needed to repair damage to the exact land for which funds were collected may be used to repair other damaged public lands.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

In addition to amounts authorized to be expended under existing laws, there is hereby appropriated such amounts as may be contributed under section 307 of the Act of October 21, 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701), and such amounts as may be advanced for administrative costs, surveys, appraisals, and costs of making conveyances of omitted lands under section 211(b) of that Act, to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management shall be available for purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title; up to $100,000 for payments, at the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Bureau; miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activities authorized or approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely on his certificate, not to exceed $10,000: Provided, That notwithstanding 44 U.S.C. 501, the Bureau may, under cooperative cost-sharing and partnership arrangements authorized by law, procure printing services from cooperators in connection with jointly produced publications for which the cooperators share the cost of printing either in cash or in services, and the Bureau determines the cooperator is capable of meeting accepted quality standards.

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigations, protection, and utilization of fishery and wildlife resources, except whales, seals, and sea lions, maintenance of the herd of longhorned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, general administration, and for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources by direct expenditure, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements and reimbursable agreements with public and private entities, $776,595,000, to remain available until September 30, 2002, except as otherwise provided herein, of which not less than $2,000,000 shall be provided to local governments in southern California for planning associated with the Natural Communities Conservation Planning (NCCP) program and shall remain available until expended: Provided, That not less than $1,000,000 for high priority projects which shall be carried out by the Youth Conservation Corps as authorized by the Act of August 13, 1970, as amended: Provided further, That not to exceed $6,355,000 shall be used for implementing subsections (a), (b), (c), and (e) of section 4 of the Endangered Species Act, as amended, for species that are indigenous to the United States (except for processing petitions, developing and issuing proposed and final regulations, and taking any other steps to implement actions described in subsection (c)(2)(A), (c)(2)(B)(i), or (c)(2)(B)(ii)): Provided further, That of the amount available for law enforcement, up to $400,000 to remain available until expended, may at the discretion of the Secretary, be used for payment for information, rewards, or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Service, and miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activity, authorized or approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely on his certificate: Provided further, That of the amount provided for environmental contaminants, up to $1,000,000 may remain available until expended for contaminant sample analyses.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, improvement, acquisition, or removal of buildings and other facilities required in the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of fishery and wildlife resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein; $63,015,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That, notwithstanding any provision of law or regulation, funds appropriated in Public Law 106–113 for exhibits at the J.N. Ding Darling National Wildlife Refuge Education Center in Florida shall be transferred immediately to the Ding Darling Wildlife Society for the purpose of constructing the exhibits.

LAND ACQUISITION

For expenses necessary to carry out the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460l–4 through 11), including administrative expenses, and for acquisition of land or waters, or interest therein, in accordance with statutory authority applicable to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, $62,800,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, to remain available until expended.

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531–1543), as amended, $26,925,000, to be derived from the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

For expenses necessary to implement the Act of October 17, 1978 (16 U.S.C. 715s), $11,439,000.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the North American Wetlands Conservation Act, Public Law 101–233, as amended, $20,000,000, to remain available until expended.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND APPRECIATION FUND

For necessary expenses of the Wildlife Conservation and Appreciation Fund, $797,000, to remain available until expended.

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

For expenses necessary to carry out the African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4201–4203, 4211–4213, 4221–4225, 4241–4245, and 1538), the Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997 (Public Law 105–96; 16 U.S.C. 4261–4266), and the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 5301–5306), $2,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds made available under this Act and Public Law 105–277 for rhinoceros, tiger, and Asian elephant conservation programs are exempt from any sanctions imposed against any country under section 102 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2799aa–1).

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for purchase of not to exceed 79 passenger motor vehicles, of which 72 are for replacement only (including 41 for police-type use); repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations of the Service; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed $1 for each option; facilities incident to such public recreational uses on conservation areas as are consistent with their primary purpose; and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Service and to which the United States has title, and which are used pursuant to law in connection with management and investigation of fish and wildlife resources: Provided, That notwithstanding 44 U.S.C. 501, the Service may, under cooperative cost sharing and partnership arrangements authorized by law, procure printing services from cooperators in connection with jointly produced publications for which the cooperators share at least one-half the cost of printing either in cash or services and the Service determines the cooperator is capable of meeting accepted quality standards: Provided further, That the Service may accept donated aircraft as replacements for existing aircraft: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior may not spend any of the funds appropriated in this Act for the purchase of lands or interests in lands to be used in the establishment of any new unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System unless the purchase is approved in advance by the

House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in compliance with the reprogramming procedures contained in Senate Report 105–56.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

For expenses necessary for the management, operation, and maintenance of areas and facilities administered by the National Park Service (including special road maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable basis), and for the general administration of the National Park Service, including not less than $2,000,000 for high priority projects within the scope of the approved budget which shall be carried out by the Youth Conservation Corps as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 1706, $1,389,144,000, of which $9,227,000 for research, planning and interagency coordination in support of land acquisition for Everglades restoration shall remain available until expended, and of which not to exceed $7,000,000, to remain available until expended, is to be derived from the special fee account established pursuant to title V, section 5201 of Public Law 100–203: Provided, That the only funds in this account which may be made available to support United States Park Police operations are those needed to continue services at the same level as was provided in fiscal year 2000 at the Statue of Liberty and Gateway National Recreation Area, and those funds approved for emergency law and order incidents pursuant to established National Park Service procedures and those funds needed to maintain and repair United States Park Police administrative facilities.

UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

For expenses necessary to carry out the programs of the United States Park Police, $78,048,000, of which $1,607,000 for security enhancements in the Washington, DC area shall remain available until expended.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses necessary to carry out recreation programs, natural programs, cultural programs, heritage partnership programs, environmental compliance and review, international park affairs, statutory or contractual aid for other activities, and grant administration, not otherwise provided for, $58,359,000: Provided, That $1,595,000 appropriated in Public Law 105–277 for the acquisition of interests in Ferry Farm, George Washington's Boyhood Home, shall be transferred to this account and shall be available until expended for a cooperative agreement for management of George Washington's Boyhood Home, Ferry Farm, as authorized in Public Law 105–355.

URBAN PARK AND RECREATION FUND

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), $10,000,000, to remain available until expended.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

For expenses necessary in carrying out the Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470), and the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333), $79,347,000, to be derived from the Historic Preservation Fund, to remain available until September 30, 2002, of which $7,177,000 pursuant to section 507 of Public Law 104–333 shall remain available until expended: Provided, That of the total amount provided, $35,000,000 shall be for Save America's Treasures for priority preservation projects, including preservation of intellectual and cultural artifacts, preservation of historic structures and sites, and buildings to house cultural and historic resources and to provide educational opportunities: Provided further, That any individual Save America's Treasures grant shall be matched by non-Federal funds: Provided further, That individual projects shall only be eligible for one grant, and all projects to be funded shall be approved by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations prior to the commitment of grant funds: Provided further, That Save America's Treasures funds allocated for Federal projects shall be available by transfer to appropriate accounts of individual agencies, after approval of such projects by the Secretary of the Interior: Provided further, That none of the funds provided for Save America's Treasures may be used for administrative expenses, and staffing for the program shall be available from the existing staffing levels in the National Park Service.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, improvements, repair or replacement of physical facilities, including the modifications authorized by section 104 of the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989, $242,174,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That $650,000 for Lake Champlain National Historic Landmarks, $300,000 for the Kendall County Courthouse, and $365,000 for the U.S. Grant Boyhood Home National Historic Landmark shall be derived from the Historic Preservation Fund pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 470a.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

(RESCISSION)

The contract authority provided for fiscal year 2001 by 16 U.S.C. 460l–10a is rescinded.

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

For expenses necessary to carry out the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460l–4 through 11), including administrative expenses, and for acquisition of lands or waters, or interest therein, in accordance with the statutory authority applicable to the National Park Service, $110,540,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, to remain available until expended, of which $40,500,000 is for the State assistance program including $1,500,000 to administer the State assistance program, and of which $12,000,000 may be for State grants for land acquisition in the State of Florida: Provided, That the Secretary may provide Federal assistance to the State of Florida for the acquisition of lands or waters, or interests therein, within the Everglades watershed (consisting of lands and waters within the boundaries of the South Florida Water Management District, Florida Bay and the Florida Keys, including the areas known as the Frog Pond, the Rocky Glades and the Eight and One-Half Square Mile Area) under terms and conditions deemed necessary by the Secretary to improve and restore the hydrological function of the Everglades watershed: Provided further, That funds provided under this heading for assistance to the State of Florida to acquire lands within the Everglades watershed are contingent upon new matching non-Federal funds by the State and shall be subject to an agreement that the lands to be acquired will be managed in perpetuity for the restoration of the Everglades: Provided further, That none of the funds provided for the State Assistance program may be used to establish a contingency fund: Provided further, That not to exceed $50,000,000 derived from unexpended balances previously appropriated in Public Laws 106–113 and 103–211 for land acquisition assistance to the State of Florida shall be available until expended for project modifications authorized by section 104 of the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed 340 passenger motor vehicles, of which 273 shall be for replacement only, including not to exceed 319 for police-type use, 12 buses, and 9 ambulances: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated to the National Park Service may be used to process any grant or contract documents which do not include the text of 18 U.S.C. 1913: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated to the National Park Service may be used to implement an agreement for the redevelopment of the southern end of Ellis Island until such agreement has been submitted to the Congress and shall not be implemented prior to the expiration of 30 calendar days (not including any day in which either House of Congress is not in session because of adjournment of more than three calendar days to a day certain) from the receipt by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate of a full and comprehensive report on the development of the southern end of Ellis Island, including the facts and circumstances relied upon in support of the proposed project.

None of the funds in this Act may be spent by the National Park Service for activities taken in direct response to the United Nations Biodiversity Convention.

The National Park Service may distribute to operating units based on the safety record of each unit the costs of programs designed to improve workplace and employee safety, and to encourage employees receiving workers' compensation benefits pursuant to chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, to return to appropriate positions for which they are medically able.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For expenses necessary for the United States Geological Survey to perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topography, geology, hydrology, biology, and the mineral and water resources of the United States, its territories and possessions, and other areas as authorized by 43 U.S.C. 31, 1332, and 1340; classify lands as to their mineral and water resources; give engineering supervision to power permittees and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission licensees; administer the minerals exploration program (30 U.S.C. 641); and publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities; and to conduct inquiries into the economic conditions affecting mining and materials processing industries (30 U.S.C. 3, 21a, and 1603; 50 U.S.C. 98g(1)) and related purposes as authorized by law and to publish and disseminate data; $862,046,000, of which $62,879,000 shall be available only for cooperation with States or municipalities for water resources investigations; and of which $16,400,000 shall remain available until expended for conducting inquiries into the economic conditions affecting mining and materials processing industries; and of which $1,525,000 shall remain available until expended for ongoing development of a mineral and geologic data base; and of which $32,822,000 shall be available until September 30, 2002 for the operation and maintenance of facilities and deferred maintenance; and of which $157,923,000 shall be available until September 30, 2002 for the biological research activity and the operation of the Cooperative Research Units: Provided, That none of these funds provided for the biological research activity shall be used to conduct new surveys on private property, unless specifically authorized in writing by the property owner: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the cost of topographic mapping or water resources data collection and investigations carried on in cooperation with States and municipalities.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The amount appropriated for the United States Geological Survey shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed 53 passenger motor vehicles, of which 48 are for replacement only; reimbursement to the General Services Administration for security guard services; contracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is administratively determined that such procedures are in the public interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gauging stations and observation wells; expenses of the United States National

Committee on Geology; and payment of compensation and expenses of persons on the rolls of the Survey duly appointed to represent the United States in the negotiation and administration of interstate compacts: Provided, That activities funded by appropriations herein made may be accomplished through the use of contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements as defined in 31 U.S.C. 6302 et seq.

MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE

ROYALTY AND OFFSHORE MINERALS MANAGEMENT

For expenses necessary for minerals leasing and environmental studies, regulation of industry operations, and collection of royalties, as authorized by law; for enforcing laws and regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other minerals leases, permits, licenses and operating contracts; and for matching grants or cooperative agreements; including the purchase of not to exceed eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, $133,410,000, of which $86,257,000, shall be available for royalty management activities; and an amount not to exceed $107,410,000, to be credited to this appropriation and to remain available until expended, from additions to receipts resulting from increases to rates in effect on August 5, 1993, from rate increases to fee collections for Outer Continental Shelf administrative activities performed by the Minerals Management Service over and above the rates in effect on September 30, 1993, and from additional fees for Outer Continental Shelf administrative activities established after September 30, 1993: Provided, That to the extent $107,410,000 in additions to receipts are not realized from the sources of receipts stated above, the amount needed to reach $107,410,000 shall be credited to this appropriation from receipts resulting from rental rates for Outer Continental Shelf leases in effect before August 5, 1993: Provided further, That $3,000,000 for computer acquisitions shall remain available until September 30, 2002: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this Act shall be available for the payment of interest in accordance with 30 U.S.C. 1721(b) and (d): Provided further, That not to exceed $3,000 shall be available for reasonable expenses related to promoting volunteer beach and marine cleanup activities: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, $15,000 under this heading shall be available for refunds of overpayments in connection with certain Indian leases in which the Director of the Minerals Management Service (MMS) concurred with the claimed refund due, to pay amounts owed to Indian allottees or tribes, or to correct prior unrecoverable erroneous payments: Provided further, That MMS may under the royalty-in-kind pilot program use a portion of the revenues from royalty-in-kind sales, without regard to fiscal year limitation, to pay for transportation to wholesale market centers or upstream pooling points, and to process or otherwise dispose of royalty production taken in kind: Provided further, That MMS shall analyze and document the expected return in advance of any royalty-in-kind sales to assure to the maximum extent practicable that royalty income under the pilot program is equal to or greater than royalty income recognized under a comparable royalty-in-value program.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

For necessary expenses to carry out title I, section 1016, title IV, sections 4202 and 4303, title VII, and title VIII, section 8201 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, $6,118,000, which shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Public Law 95–87, as amended, including the purchase of not to exceed 10 passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; $100,801,000: Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to regulations, may use directly or through grants to States, moneys collected in fiscal year 2001 for civil penalties assessed under section 518 of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1268), to reclaim lands adversely affected by coal mining practices after August 3, 1977, to remain available until expended: Provided further, That appropriations for the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement may provide for the travel and per diem expenses of State and tribal personnel attending Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement sponsored training.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out title IV of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Public Law 95–87, as amended, including the purchase of not more than 10 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, $202,438,000, to be derived from receipts of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund and to remain available until expended; of which up to $10,000,000, to be derived from the Federal Expenses Share of the Fund, shall be for supplemental grants to States for the reclamation of abandoned sites with acid mine rock drainage from coal mines, and for associated activities, through the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative: Provided, That grants to minimum program States will be $1,600,000 per State in fiscal year 2001: Provided further, That of the funds herein provided up to $18,000,000 may be used for the emergency program authorized by section 410 of Public Law 95–87, as amended, of which no more than 25 percent shall be used for emergency reclamation projects in any one State and funds for federally administered emergency reclamation projects under this proviso shall not exceed $11,000,000: Provided further, That prior year unobligated funds appropriated for the emergency reclamation program shall not be subject to the 25 percent limitation per State and may be used without fiscal year limitation for emergency projects: Provided further, That pursuant to Public Law 97–365, the Department of the Interior is authorized to use up to 20 percent from the recovery of the delinquent debt owed to the United States Government to pay for contracts to collect these debts: Provided further, That funds made available under title IV of Public Law 95–87 may be used for any required non-Federal share of the cost of projects funded by the Federal Government for the purpose of environmental restoration related to treatment or abatement of acid mine drainage from abandoned mines: Provided further, That such projects must be consistent with the purposes and priorities of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act: Provided further, That the State of Maryland may 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, as amended (30 U.S.C. 1231 et seq.), if the amount set aside is deposited in an acid mine drainage abatement and treatment fund established under a State law, pursuant to which law the amount (together with all interest earned on the amount) is expended by the State to undertake acid mine drainage abatement and treatment projects, except that before any amounts greater than 10 percent of its title IV grants are deposited in an acid mine drainage abatement and treatment fund, the State of Maryland must first complete all Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act priority one projects.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

For expenses necessary for the operation of Indian programs, as authorized by law, including the Snyder Act of November 2, 1921 (25 U.S.C. 13), the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.), as amended, the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2001–2019), and the Tribally Controlled Schools Act of 1988 (25 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), as amended, $1,741,212,000, to remain available until September 30, 2002 except as otherwise provided herein, of which not to exceed $93,225,000 shall be for welfare assistance payments and notwithstanding any other provision of law, including but not limited to the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975, as amended, not to exceed $125,485,000 shall be available for payments to tribes and tribal organizations for contract support costs associated with ongoing contracts, grants, compacts, or annual funding agreements entered into with the Bureau prior to or during fiscal year 2001, as authorized by such Act, except that tribes and tribal organizations may use their tribal priority allocations for unmet indirect costs of ongoing contracts, grants, or compacts, or annual funding agreements and for unmet welfare assistance costs; and up to $5,000,000 shall be for the Indian Self-Determination Fund which shall be available for the transitional cost of initial or expanded tribal contracts, grants, compacts or cooperative agreements with the Bureau under such Act; and of which not to exceed $423,056,000 for school operations costs of Bureau-funded schools and other education programs shall become available on July 1, 2001, and shall remain available until September 30, 2002; and of which not to exceed $60,194,000 shall remain available until expended for housing improvement, road maintenance, attorney fees, litigation support, self-governance grants, the Indian Self-Determination Fund, land records improvement, and the Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program; and of which not to exceed $108,000 shall be for payment to the United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota Development Corporation for the purpose of providing employment assistance to Indian clients of the Corporation, including employment counseling, follow-up services, housing services, community services, day care services, and subsistence to help Indian clients become fully employed members of society: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, including but not limited to the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975, as amended, and 25 U.S.C. 2008, not to exceed $43,160,000 within and only from such amounts made available for school operations shall be available to tribes and tribal organizations for administrative cost grants associated with the operation of Bureau-funded schools: Provided further, That any forestry funds allocated to a tribe which remain unobligated as of September 30, 2002, may be transferred during fiscal year 2003 to an Indian forest land assistance account established for the benefit of such tribe within the tribe's trust fund account: Provided further, That any such unobligated balances not so transferred shall expire on September 30, 2003.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, repair, improvement, and maintenance of irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other facilities, including architectural and engineering services by contract; acquisition of lands, and interests in lands; and preparation of lands for farming, and for construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project pursuant to Public Law 87–483, $357,404,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amounts as may be available for the construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project may be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation: Provided further, That not to exceed 6 percent of contract authority available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs from the Federal Highway Trust Fund may be used to cover the road program management costs of the Bureau: Provided further, That any funds provided for the Safety of Dams program pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 13 shall be made available on a nonreimbursable basis: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2001, in implementing new construction or facilities improvement and repair

project grants in excess of $100,000 that are provided to tribally controlled grant schools under Public Law 100–297, as amended, the Secretary of the Interior shall use the Administrative and Audit Requirements and Cost Principles for Assistance Programs contained in 43 CFR part 12 as the regulatory requirements: Provided further, That such grants shall not be subject to section 12.61 of 43 CFR; the Secretary and the grantee shall negotiate and determine a schedule of payments for the work to be performed: Provided further, That in considering applications, the Secretary shall consider whether the Indian tribe or tribal organization would be deficient in assuring that the construction projects conform to applicable building standards and codes and Federal, tribal, or State health and safety standards as required by 25 U.S.C. 2005(a), with respect to organizational and financial management capabilities: Provided further, That if the Secretary declines an application, the Secretary shall follow the requirements contained in 25 U.S.C. 2505(f): Provided further, That any disputes between the Secretary and any grantee concerning a grant shall be subject to the disputes provision in 25 U.S.C. 2508(e).

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

For miscellaneous payments to Indian tribes and individuals and for necessary administrative expenses, $37,526,000, to remain available until expended; of which $25,225,000 shall be available for implementation of enacted Indian land and water claim settlements pursuant to Public Laws 101–618 and 102–575, and for implementation of other enacted water rights settlements; of which $8,000,000 shall be available for Tribal compact administration, economic development and future water supplies facilities under Public Law 106–163; of which $2,127,000 shall be available pursuant to Public Laws 99–264, 100–383, 100–580 and 103–402; and of which $2,000,000 shall be available for the consent decree entered by the U.S. District Court, Western District of Michigan in United States v. Michigan, Case No. 2:73 CV 26.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of guaranteed loans, $4,500,000, as authorized by the Indian Financing Act of 1974, as amended: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That these funds are available to subsidize total loan principal, any part of which is to be guaranteed, not to exceed $59,682,000.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the guaranteed loan programs, $488,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Bureau of Indian Affairs may carry out the operation of Indian programs by direct expenditure, contracts, cooperative agreements, compacts and grants, either directly or in cooperation with States and other organizations.

Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except the revolving fund for loans, the Indian loan guarantee and insurance fund, and the Indian Guaranteed Loan Program account) shall be available for expenses of exhibits, and purchase of not to exceed 229 passenger motor vehicles, of which not to exceed 187 shall be for replacement only.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for central office operations, pooled overhead general administration (except facilities operations and maintenance), or provided to implement the recommendations of the National Academy of Public Administration's August 1999 report shall be available for tribal contracts, grants, compacts, or cooperative agreements with the Bureau of Indian Affairs under the provisions of the Indian Self-Determination Act or the Tribal Self-Governance Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–413).

In the event any tribe returns appropriations made available by this Act to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for distribution to other tribes, this action shall not diminish the Federal Government's trust responsibility to that tribe, or the government-to-government relationship between the United States and that tribe, or that tribe's ability to access future appropriations.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds available to the Bureau, other than the amounts provided herein for assistance to public schools under 25 U.S.C. 452 et seq., shall be available to support the operation of any elementary or secondary school in the State of Alaska.

Appropriations made available in this or any other Act for schools funded by the Bureau shall be available only to the schools in the Bureau school system as of September 1, 1996. No funds available to the Bureau shall be used to support expanded grades for any school or dormitory beyond the grade structure in place or approved by the Secretary of the Interior at each school in the Bureau school system as of October 1, 1995. Funds made available under this Act may not be used to establish a charter school at a Bureau-funded school (as that term is defined in section 1146 of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2026)), except that a charter school that is in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act and that has operated at a Bureau-funded school before September 1, 1999, may continue to operate during that period, but only if the charter school pays to the Bureau a pro rata share of funds to reimburse the Bureau for the use of the real and personal property (including buses and vans), the funds of the charter school are kept separate and apart from Bureau funds, and the Bureau does not assume any obligation for charter school programs of the State in which the school is located if the charter school loses such funding. Employees of Bureau-funded schools sharing a campus with a charter school and performing functions related to the charter school's operation and employees of a charter school shall not be treated as Federal employees for purposes of chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Federal Tort Claims Act''). Not later than June 15, 2001, the Secretary of the Interior shall evaluate the effectiveness of Bureau-funded schools sharing facilities with charter schools in the manner described in the preceding sentence and prepare and submit a report on the finding of that evaluation to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

INSULAR AFFAIRS

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

For expenses necessary for assistance to territories under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, $75,471,000, of which: (1) $71,076,000 shall be available until expended for technical assistance, including maintenance assistance, disaster assistance, insular management controls, coral reef initiative activities, and brown tree snake control and research; grants to the judiciary in American Samoa for compensation and expenses, as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1661(c)); grants to the Government of American Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for construction and support of governmental functions; grants to the Government of the Virgin Islands as authorized by law; grants to the Government of Guam, as authorized by law; and grants to the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands as authorized by law (Public Law 94–241; 90 Stat. 272); and (2) $4,395,000 shall be available for salaries and expenses of the Office of Insular Affairs: Provided, That all financial transactions of the territorial and local governments herein provided for, including such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities established or used by such governments, may be audited by the General Accounting Office, at its discretion, in accordance with chapter 35 of title 31, United States Code: Provided further, That Northern Mariana Islands Covenant grant funding shall be provided according to those terms of the Agreement of the Special Representatives on Future United States Financial Assistance for the Northern Mariana Islands approved by Public Law 104–134: Provided further, That of the amounts provided for technical assistance, not to exceed $300,000 may be made available for transfer to the Disaster Assistance Direct Loan Program Account of the Federal Emergency Management Agency for the purpose of covering the cost of forgiving a portion of the obligation of the Government of the Virgin Islands to pay interest which has accrued on Community Disaster Loan 841 during fiscal year 2000, as required by section 504 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended (2 U.S.C. 661c): Provided further, That of the amounts provided for technical assistance, sufficient funding shall be made available for a grant to the Close Up Foundation: Provided further, That of the amounts provided for technical assistance, the amount of $700,000 shall be made available to the Prior Service Benefits Trust Fund for its program of benefit payments to individuals: Provided further, That none of this amount shall be used for administrative expenses of the Prior Service Benefits Trust Fund: Provided further, That the funds for the program of operations and maintenance improvement are appropriated to institutionalize routine operations and maintenance improvement of capital infrastructure in American Samoa, Guam, the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia through assessments of long-range operations maintenance needs, improved capability of local operations and maintenance institutions and agencies (including management and vocational education training), and project-specific maintenance (with territorial participation and cost sharing to be determined by the Secretary based on the individual territory's commitment to timely maintenance of its capital assets): Provided further, That any appropriation for disaster assistance under this heading in this Act or previous appropriations Acts may be used as non-Federal matching funds for the purpose of hazard mitigation grants provided pursuant to section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170c).

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

For economic assistance and necessary expenses for the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands as provided for in sections 122, 221, 223, 232, and 233 of the Compact of Free Association, and for economic assistance and necessary expenses for the Republic of Palau as provided for in sections 122, 221, 223, 232, and 233 of the Compact of Free Association, $20,745,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized by Public Law 99–239 and Public Law 99–658.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for management of the Department of the Interior, $64,319,000, of which not to exceed $8,500 may be for official reception and representation expenses, of which up to $1,000,000 shall be available for workers compensation payments and unemployment compensation payments associated with the orderly closure of the United States Bureau of Mines, and of which $300,000 shall be for a grant to Alaska Pacific University for the development of an ANILCA training curriculum.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, $40,196,000.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General, $27,846,000.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

For operation of trust programs for Indians by direct expenditure, contracts, cooperative agreements, compacts, and grants, $82,628,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds for trust management improvements may be transferred, as needed, to the Bureau of Indian Affairs ''Operation of Indian Programs'' account and to the Departmental Management ''Salaries and Expenses'' account: Provided further, That funds made available to Tribes and Tribal organizations through contracts or grants obligated during fiscal year 2001, as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.), shall remain available until expended by the contractor or grantee: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the statute of limitations shall not commence to run on any claim, including any claim in litigation pending on the date of the enactment of this Act, concerning losses to or mismanagement of trust funds, until the affected tribe or individual Indian has been furnished with an accounting of such funds from which the beneficiary can determine whether there has been a loss: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall not be required to provide a quarterly statement of performance for any Indian trust account that has not had activity for at least 18 months and has a balance of $1.00 or less: Provided further, That the Secretary shall issue an annual account statement and maintain a record of any such accounts and shall permit the balance in each such account to be withdrawn upon the express written request of the account holder.

INDIAN LAND CONSOLIDATION

For implementation of a program for consolidation of fractional interests in Indian lands and expenses associated with redetermining and redistributing escheated interests in allotted lands by direct expenditure or cooperative agreement, $9,000,000, to remain available until expended and which may be transferred to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Departmental Management, of which not to exceed $1,000,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: Provided, That the Secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement, which shall not be subject to Public Law 93–638, as amended, with a tribe having jurisdiction over the reservation to implement the program to acquire fractional interests on behalf of such tribe: Provided further, That the Secretary may develop a reservation-wide system for establishing the fair market value of various types of lands and improvements to govern the amounts offered for acquisition of fractional interests: Provided further, That acquisitions shall be limited to one or more reservations as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That funds shall be available for acquisition of fractional interests in trust or restricted lands with the consent of its owners and at fair market value, and the Secretary shall hold in trust for such tribe all interests acquired pursuant to this program: Provided further, That all proceeds from any lease, resource sale contract, right-of-way or other transaction derived from the fractional interests shall be credited to this appropriation, and remain available until expended, until the purchase price paid by the Secretary under this appropriation has been recovered from such proceeds: Provided further, That once the purchase price has been recovered, all subsequent proceeds shall be managed by the Secretary for the benefit of the applicable tribe or paid directly to the tribe.

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

To conduct natural resource damage assessment activities by the Department of the Interior necessary to carry out the provisions of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–380) (33 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.), and Public Law 101–337, as amended (16 U.S.C. 19jj et seq.), $5,403,000, to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

There is hereby authorized for acquisition from available resources within the Working Capital Fund, 15 aircraft, 10 of which shall be for replacement and which may be obtained by donation, purchase or through available excess surplus property: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, existing aircraft being replaced may be sold, with proceeds derived or trade-in value used to offset the purchase price for the replacement aircraft: Provided further, That no programs funded with appropriated funds in the ''Departmental Management'', ''Office of the Solicitor'', and ''Office of Inspector General'' may be augmented through the Working Capital Fund or the Consolidated Working Fund.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: Provided, That no funds shall be made available under this authority until funds specifically made available to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted: Provided further, That all funds used pursuant to this section are hereby designated by Congress to be ''emergency requirements'' pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, and must be replenished by a supplemental appropriation which must be requested as promptly as possible.

SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure or transfer of any no year appropriation in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression or emergency prevention of wildland fires on or threatening lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior; for the emergency rehabilitation of burned-over lands under its jurisdiction; for emergency actions related to potential or actual earthquakes, floods, volcanoes, storms, or other unavoidable causes; for contingency planning subsequent to actual oil spills; for response and natural resource damage assessment activities related to actual oil spills; for the prevention, suppression, and control of actual or potential grasshopper and Mormon cricket outbreaks on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, pursuant to the authority in section 1773(b) of Public Law 99–198 (99 Stat. 1658); for emergency reclamation projects under section 410 of Public Law 95–87; and shall transfer, from any no year funds available to the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, such funds as may be necessary to permit assumption of regulatory authority in the event a primacy State is not carrying out the regulatory provisions of the Surface Mining Act: Provided, That appropriations made in this title for wildland fire operations shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year, and for reimbursement to other Federal agencies for destruction of vehicles, aircraft, or other equipment in connection with their use for wildland fire operations, such reimbursement to be credited to appropriations currently available at the time of receipt thereof: Provided further, That for wildland fire operations, no funds shall be made available under this authority until the Secretary determines that funds appropriated for ''wildland fire operations'' shall be exhausted within thirty days: Provided further, That all funds used pursuant to this section are hereby designated by Congress to be ''emergency requirements'' pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, and must be replenished by a supplemental appropriation which must be requested as promptly as possible: Provided further, That such replenishment funds shall be used to reimburse, on a pro rata basis, accounts from which emergency funds were transferred.

SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity in the same manner as authorized by sections 1535 and 1536 of title 31, United States Code: Provided, That reimbursements for costs and supplies, materials, equipment, and for services rendered may be credited to the appropriation current at the time such reimbursements are received.

SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of the Interior in this title shall be available for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, when authorized by the Secretary, in total amount not to exceed $500,000; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901–5902 and D.C. Code 4–204).

SEC. 106. Annual appropriations made in this title shall be available for obligation in connection with contracts issued for services or rentals for periods not in excess of 12 months beginning at any time during the fiscal year.

SEC. 107. No funds provided in this title may be expended by the Department of the Interior for the conduct of offshore leasing and related activities placed under restriction in the President's moratorium statement of June 26, 1990, in the areas of northern, central, and southern California; the North Atlantic; Washington and Oregon; and the eastern Gulf of Mexico south of 26 degrees north latitude and east of 86 degrees west longitude.

SEC. 108. No funds provided in this title may be expended by the Department of the Interior for the conduct of offshore oil and natural gas preleasing, leasing, and related activities, on lands within the North Aleutian Basin planning area.

SEC. 109. No funds provided in this title may be expended by the Department of the Interior to conduct offshore oil and natural gas preleasing, leasing and related activities in the eastern Gulf of Mexico planning area for any lands located outside Sale 181, as identified in the final Outer Continental Shelf 5-Year Oil and Gas Leasing Program, 1997–2002.

SEC. 110. No funds provided in this title may be expended by the Department of the Interior to conduct oil and natural gas preleasing, leasing and related activities in the Mid-Atlantic and South Atlantic planning areas.

SEC. 111. Advance payments made under this title to Indian tribes, tribal organizations, and tribal consortia pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.) or the Tribally Controlled Schools Act of 1988 (25 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.) may be invested by the Indian tribe, tribal organization, or consortium before such funds are expended for the purposes of the grant, compact,

or annual funding agreement so long as such funds are—

(1) invested by the Indian tribe, tribal organization, or consortium 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. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the National Park Service shall not develop or implement a reduced entrance fee program to accommodate non-local travel through a unit. The Secretary may provide for and regulate local non-recreational passage through units of the National Park System, allowing each unit to develop guidelines and permits for such activity appropriate to that unit.

SEC. 113. Refunds or rebates received on an on-going basis from a credit card services provider under the Department of the Interior's charge card programs, hereafter may be deposited to and retained without fiscal year limitation in the Departmental Working Capital Fund established under 43 U.S.C. 1467 and used to fund management initiatives of general benefit to the Department of the Interior's bureaus and offices as determined by the Secretary or his designee.

SEC. 114. Appropriations made in this Act under the headings Bureau of Indian Affairs and Office of Special Trustee for American Indians and any available unobligated balances from prior appropriations Acts made under the same headings, shall be available for expenditure or transfer for Indian trust management activities pursuant to the Trust Management Improvement Project High Level Implementation Plan.

SEC. 115. Notwithstanding any provision of law, hereafter the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to negotiate and enter into agreements and leases, without regard to section 321 of chapter 314 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40 U.S.C. 303b), with any person, firm, association, organization, corporation, or governmental entity for all or part of the property within Fort Baker administered by the Secretary as part of Golden Gate National Recreation Area. The proceeds of the agreements or leases shall be retained by the Secretary and such proceeds shall be available, without future appropriation, for the preservation, restoration, operation, maintenance and interpretation and related expenses incurred with respect to Fort Baker properties.

SEC. 116. A grazing permit or lease that expires (or is transferred) during fiscal year 2001 shall be renewed under section 402 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1752) or if applicable, section 510 of the California Desert Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 410aaa–50). The terms and conditions contained in the expiring permit or lease shall continue in effect under the new permit or lease until such time as the Secretary of the Interior completes processing of such permit or lease in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, at which time such permit or lease may be canceled, suspended or modified, in whole or in part, to meet the requirements of such applicable laws and regulations. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to alter the Secretary's statutory authority.

SEC. 117. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of reducing the backlog of Indian probate cases in the Department of the Interior, the hearing requirements of chapter 10 of title 25, United States Code, are deemed satisfied by a proceeding conducted by an Indian probate judge, appointed by the Secretary without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing the appointments in the competitive service, for such period of time as the Secretary determines necessary: Provided, That the basic pay of an Indian probate judge so appointed may be fixed by the Secretary without regard to the provisions of chapter 51, and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, governing the classification and pay of General Schedule employees, except that no such Indian probate judge may be paid at a level which exceeds the maximum rate payable for the highest grade of the General Schedule, including locality pay.

SEC. 118. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to redistribute any Tribal Priority Allocation funds, including tribal base funds, to alleviate tribal funding inequities by transferring funds to address identified, unmet needs, dual enrollment, overlapping service areas or inaccurate distribution methodologies. No tribe shall receive a reduction in Tribal Priority Allocation funds of more than 10 percent in fiscal year 2001. Under circumstances of dual enrollment, overlapping service areas or inaccurate distribution methodologies, the 10 percent limitation does not apply.

SEC. 119. None of the funds in this Act may be used to establish a new National Wildlife Refuge in the Kankakee River basin that is inconsistent with the United States Army Corps of Engineers' efforts to control flooding and siltation in that area. Written certification of consistency shall be submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations prior to refuge establishment.

SEC. 120. The Great Marsh Trail at the Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge in Virginia is hereby named for Joseph V. Gartlan, Jr. and shall hereafter be referred to in any law, document, or records of the United States as the ''Joseph V. Gartlan, Jr. Great Marsh Trail''.

SEC. 121. Funds appropriated for the Bureau of Indian Affairs for postsecondary schools for fiscal year 2001 shall be allocated among the schools proportionate to the unmet need of the schools as determined by the Postsecondary Funding Formula adopted by the Office of Indian Education Programs.

SEC. 122. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, with respect to amounts made available for tribal priority allocations in Alaska, such amounts shall only be provided to tribes the membership of which on June 1, 2000 is composed of at least 25 individuals who are Natives (as such term is defined in section 3(b) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act) who reside in the area generally known as the village for such tribe.

(b) Amounts that would have been made available for tribal priority allocations in Alaska but for the limitation contained in subsection (a) shall be provided to the respective Alaska Native regional nonprofit corporation (as listed in section 103(a)(2) of Public Law 104–193, 110 Stat. 2159) for the respective region in which a tribe subject to subsection (a) is located, notwithstanding any resolution authorized under federal law to the contrary.

SEC. 123. (a) In this section—

(1) the term ''Huron Cemetery'' means the lands that form the cemetery that is popularly known as the Huron Cemetery, located in Kansas City, Kansas, as described in subsection (b)(3); and

(2) the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(b)(1) The Secretary shall take such action as may be necessary to ensure that the lands comprising the Huron Cemetery (as described in paragraph (3)) are used only in accordance with this subsection.

(2) The lands of the Huron Cemetery shall be used only—

(A) for religious and cultural uses that are compatible with the use of the lands as a cemetery; and

(B) as a burial ground.

(3) The description of the lands of the Huron Cemetery is as follows:

The tract of land in the NW quarter of sec. 10, T. 11 S., R. 25 E., of the sixth principal meridian, in Wyandotte County, Kansas (as surveyed and marked on the ground on August 15, 1888, by William Millor, Civil Engineer and Surveyor), described as follows:

''Commencing on the Northwest corner of the Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of said Section 10;

''Thence South 28 poles to the 'true point of beginning';

''Thence South 71 degrees East 10 poles and 18 links;

''Thence South 18 degrees and 30 minutes West 28 poles;

''Thence West 11 and one-half poles;

''Thence North 19 degrees 15 minutes East 31 poles and 15 feet to the 'true point of beginning', containing 2 acres or more.''.

SEC. 124. None of the Funds provided in this Act shall be available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Department of the Interior to transfer land into trust status for the Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe in Clark County, Washington, unless and until the tribe and the county reach a legally enforceable agreement that addresses the financial impact of new development on the county, school district, fire district, and other local governments and the impact on zoning and development.

SEC. 125. None of the funds provided in this Act may be used by the Department of the Interior to implement the provisions of Principle 3(C)ii and Appendix section 3(B)(4) in Secretarial Order 3206, entitled ''American Indian Tribal Rights, Federal-Tribal Trust Responsibilities, and the Endangered Species Act''.

SEC. 126. No funds appropriated for the Department of the Interior by this Act or any other Act shall be used to study or implement any plan to drain Lake Powell or to reduce the water level of the lake below the range of water levels required for the operation of the Glen Canyon Dam.

SEC. 127. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in conveying the Twin Cities Research Center under the authority provided by Public Law 104–134, as amended by Public Law 104–208, the Secretary may accept and retain land and other forms of reimbursement: Provided, That the Secretary may retain and use any such reimbursement until expended and without further appropriation: (1) for the benefit of the National Wildlife Refuge System within the State of Minnesota; and (2) for all activities authorized by Public Law 100–696; 16 U.S.C. 460zz.

SEC. 128. Section 112 of Public Law 103–138 (107 Stat. 1399) is amended by striking ''permit LP–GLBA005–93'' and inserting ''permit LP–GLBA005–93 and in connection with a corporate reorganization plan, the entity that, after the corporate reorganization, holds entry permit CP–GLBA004–00 each''.

SEC. 129. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior shall designate Anchorage, Alaska, as a port of entry for the purpose of section 9(f)(1) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1538(f)(1)).

SEC. 130. (a) The first section of Public Law 92–501 (86 Stat. 904) is amended by inserting after the first sentence ''The park shall also include the land as generally depicted on the map entitled 'subdivision of a portion of U.S. Survey 407, Tract B, dated May 12, 2000' ''.

(b) Section 3 of Public Law 92–501 is amended to read as follows: ''There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out the terms of this Act.''.

SEC. 131. (a) All proceeds, including bonuses, rents, and royalties, of Oil and Gas Lease sale 991, held by the Bureau of Land Management on May 5, 1999, or subsequent lease sales in the National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska (hereafter ''proceeds'') attributable to the area subject to withdrawal for Kuukpik Corporation's selection under section 22(j)(2) of the Alaska Native

Claims Settlement Act, Public Law 92–203 (85 Stat. 688), shall be deposited into a separate fund of the Treasury (hereafter ''fund'').

(b) Within 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer from the General Fund to the fund an amount determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, to be equal to the amount of interest income that would have been credited in the fund between May 5, 1999 and the date of enactment of this Act. For the purposes of this subsection (b), the Secretary of the Treasury shall calculate the interest income using a yield for a 52-week Treasury bill issued on or about May 5, 1999.

(c) On the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall request the Secretary of the Treasury to invest such portion of the fund as is not, in the Secretary of the Interior's judgment, required to meet current payment requirements from the fund as determined under subsection (d). Such investments shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury in public debt securities with maturities suitable to the needs of the fund, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, and bearing interest at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, taking into consideration current market yields on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States of comparable maturity.

(d) Hereafter, amounts in the fund shall be available to the Secretary of the Interior, without fiscal year limitation, and the Secretary of the Interior shall pay to Arctic Slope Regional Corporation and the State of Alaska the amount of their entitlement when determined in accordance with applicable law, together with interest, as calculated by the Secretary of the Interior, from the date of receipt of the proceeds by the United States to the date of payment on the proportionate share of the fund distributed. Any remainder shall revert to the General Fund of the Treasury.

SEC. 132. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior shall convey to Harvey R. Redmond of Girdwood, Alaska, at no cost, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to United States Survey No. 12192, Alaska, consisting of 49.96 acres located in the vicinity of T. 9N., R., 3E., Seward Meridian, Alaska.

SEC. 133. CLARIFICATION OF TERMS OF CONVEYANCE TO NYE COUNTY, NEVADA. Section 132(b)(3) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (113 Stat. 1535, 1501A–165), is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C); and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

''(B) LEASE.—Notwithstanding any provision of the Act of June 14, 1926 (commonly known as the 'Recreation and Public Purposes Act') (43 U.S.C. 869 et seq.), the county may enter into a long-term lease of any of the parcels described in paragraph (2) with a nonprofit organization under which the nonprofit organization would own and operate the Nevada Science and Technology Center for public, non-commercial purposes.''.

SEC. 134. MISSISSIPPI RIVER ISLAND NO. 228, IOWA, LAND EXCHANGE. (a) IDENTIFICATION OF LAND TO BE RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (referred to in this section as the ''Secretary''), shall provide Dubuque Barge & Fleeting Services, Inc. (referred to in this section as ''Dubuque''), a notice that identifies parcels of land or interests in land—

(1) that are of a value that is approximately equal to the value of a parcel comprising a 150-foot wide strip of land on the west side of the northern half of Mississippi River Island No. 228, as determined through an appraisal conducted in conformity with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisition; and

(2) that the Secretary would consider acceptable in exchange for all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to that parcel.

(b) LAND FOR WILDLIFE AND FISH REFUGE.—Land or interests in land that the Secretary may consider acceptable for the purposes of subsection (a) include land or interests in land that would be suitable for inclusion in the Upper Mississippi River Wildlife and Fish Refuge.

(c) EXCHANGE.—Not later than 180 days after Dubuque offers land or interests in land identified in the notice under subsection (a), the Secretary shall convey all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the parcel described in subsection (a) in exchange for the land or interests in land offered by Dubuque, and shall permanently discontinue barge fleeting at the Mississippi River island, Tract JO–4, Parcel A, in the W/2 SE/4, Section 30, T.29N., R.2W., Jo Daviess County, Illinois, located between miles #578 and #579, commonly known as Pearl Island.

SEC. 135. (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following findings—

(1) in 1990, pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (ISDEAA), 25 U.S.C. 450 et seq., a class action lawsuit was filed by Indian tribal contractors and tribal consortia against the United States, the Secretary of the Interior and others seeking money damages, injunctive relief, and declaratory relief for alleged violations of the ISDEAA (Ramah Navajo Chapter v. Lujan, 112 F.3d 1455 (10th Cir. 1997));

(2) the parties negotiated a partial settlement of the claim totaling $76,200,000, plus applicable interest, which was approved by the court on May 14, 1999;

(3) the partial settlement was paid by the United States in September 1999, in the amount of $82,000,000;

(4) the Judgment Fund was established to pay for legal judgments awarded to plaintiffs who have filed suit against the United States;

(5) the Contract Disputes Act of 1978 requires that the Judgment Fund be reimbursed by the responsible agency following the payment of an award from the Fund; and

(6) the shortfall in contract support payments found by the Court of Appeals for the 10th Circuit in Ramah resulted primarily from the nonpayment or underpayment of indirect costs by agencies other than the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) repayment of the Judgment Fund for the partial settlement in Ramah from the accounts of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Indian Health Service would significantly reduce funds appropriated to benefit tribes and individual Native Americans; and

(2) the Secretary of the Interior should work with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to secure funding for repayment of the judgment in Ramah within the budgets of the agencies that did not pay indirect costs to plaintiffs during the period 1988 to 1993 or paid indirect costs at less than rates provided under the Indian Self-Determination Act during such period.

SEC. 136. In fiscal year 2001 and thereafter and notwithstanding any other provision of law, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service shall establish and implement a fee schedule to permit a return to the Service for forensic laboratory services provided to non-Department of the Interior entities. Fees shall be collected as determined appropriate by the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service and shall be credited to this appropriation and be available for expenditure without further appropriation until expended.

SEC. 137. BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT TO EXCLUDE PRIVATE LAND AND ACCESS ROAD, ARGUS RANGE WILDERNESS, CALIFORNIA DESERT CONSERVATION AREA. (a) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.—The boundary of the Argus Range Wilderness in the California Desert Conservation Area, as designated by section 102(a)(1) of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–433; 16 U.S.C. 1132 note) is adjusted to exclude from the area encompassed by the wilderness—

(1) a parcel of private property located in the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 35, township 21 south, range 42 east, Mount Diablo meridian, Inyo County, California; and

(2) the roadway described in subsection (b) that is used to access the private property.

(b) DESCRIPTION OF ROADWAY.—The roadway referred to in subsection (a) means—

(1) the main stem of the road running east and west through sections 35 and 36, township 21 south, range 42 east, and section 31, township 21 south, range 43 east, Mount Diablo meridian, to the point where the main stem first divides into two branches to provide access to the parcel of private property described in subsection (a) from the east and the north; and

(2) each of the two branches of that road, as described in paragraph (1).

(c) LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF EXCLUDED AREA.—The exact acreage and legal description of the area to be excluded from the wilderness area pursuant to subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary. The cost of the survey shall be borne by the Secretary. In connection with the main stem of the roadway described in subsection (b)(1), the Secretary shall exclude, at a minimum, all lands within 30 feet of the center line of the roadway.

SEC. 138. (a) Pursuant to the provisions of section 4(a)(3) of the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act (16 U.S.C. 668dd(a)(3)), the Secretary of the Interior is directed to remove from the Columbia National Wildlife Refuge all right, title and interest of the United States in and to the following described properties:

Lots 1 and 2 of Block 144, in Othello Land Company's First Addition to Othello according to the recorded plat thereof, together with all lands presently or formerly occupied by public thoroughfares or rights of way abutting or adjoining the above described land, in the County of Adams, State of Washington, T.16 N., R.29E., W.M.

and to transfer said property without compensation to the City of Othello, Washington.

(b) The property conveyed under this section shall be used for public housing or other public purpose, and all right, title and interest in and to such property shall revert to the United States if it is used for any other purpose.

(c) The City of Othello shall hold the United States harmless, and shall indemnify the United States, for all claims, costs, damages, and judgements arising out of any act or omission relating to the property conveyed under this section.

SEC. 139. Section 412(b) of the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998, as amended (16 U.S.C. 5961) is amended by striking ''2000'' and inserting ''2001''.

SEC. 140. Notwithstanding other provisions of law, the National Park Service may authorize, through cooperative agreement, the Golden Gate National Parks Association to provide fee-based education, interpretive and visitor service functions within the Crissy Field and Fort Point areas of the Presidio.

SEC. 141. The building housing the visitors center within the boundaries of the Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge on Assateague Island, Virginia, shall be known and designated as the ''Herbert H. Bateman Educational and Administrative Center'' and shall hereafter be referred to in any law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States as the ''Herbert H. Bateman Educational and Administrative Center''.

SEC. 142. Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302(b), sums received by the Bureau of Land Management for the sale of seeds or seedlings including

those collected in fiscal year 2000, may be credited to the appropriation from which funds were expended to acquire or grow the seeds or seedlings and are available without fiscal year limitation.

SEC. 143. Public Law 105–83 (111 Stat. 1556) is amended as follows: Under the heading ''Operation of Indian Programs'' in the Bureau of Indian Affairs strike ''non-Federal'' in the last proviso and insert in lieu thereof ''non-Department of the Interior''.

SEC. 144. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and subject to subsections (b) and (c), all conveyances to the city of Valley City, a municipal corporation of Barnes County, North Dakota, of lands described in subsection (b), heretofore or hereafter made directly by The Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company or its successors, are hereby validated to the extent that the conveyances would be legal and valid if all right, title, and interest of the United States, except minerals, were held by The Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company.

(b) LANDS DESCRIBED.—The lands referred to in subsection (a) are the land that formed part of the railroad right-of-way granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, a predecessor to The Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway Company, by an Act of Congress on July 2, 1864, specifically a 400-foot wide right-of-way, being 200 feet wide on each side of the centerline of the rail track as originally located and constructed between milepost 69.05 and milepost 61.10 within Barnes County, North Dakota, as shown and described on the map entitled ''City of Valley City—Railroad Parcels'' dated September 1, 2000. Such map shall be placed on file and available for inspection in the offices of the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

(c) ACCESS AND MINERAL RIGHTS.—

(1) PRESERVATION OF RIGHTS OF ACCESS.—Nothing in this section shall impair any rights of access in favor of the public or any owner of adjacent lands over, under, or across the lands described in section 2.

(2) MINERALS.—The United States reserves any federally owned mineral rights in the lands described in subsection (b), except that the United States disclaims any and all right of surface entry to the mineral estate of such lands.

SEC. 145. (a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''First Ladies National Historic Site Act of 2000''.

(b) FIRST LADIES NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.—

(1) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(A) Throughout the history of the United States, First Ladies have had an important impact on our Nation's history.

(B) Little attention has been paid to the role of First Ladies and their impact on our Nation's history.

(C) Establishment of the First Ladies National Historic Site will provide unique opportunities for education and study into the impact of First Ladies on our history.

(2) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are the following:

(A) To preserve and interpret the role and history of First Ladies for the benefit, inspiration, and education of the people of the United States.

(B) To interpret the impact of First Ladies on the history of the United States.

(C) To provide to school children and scholars access to information about the contributions of First Ladies through both a physical educational facility and an electronic virtual library.

(D) To establish the First Ladies National Historic Site in Canton, Ohio, the home of First Lady Ida Saxton McKinley.

(E) To create a public-private partnership between the National Park Service and the National First Ladies Library.

(3) ESTABLISHMENT OF FIRST LADIES NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in Canton, Ohio, the First Ladies National Historic Site.

(B) DESCRIPTION.—The historic site shall consist of—

(i) the land and improvements comprising the National Park Service property located at 331 Market Avenue South in Canton, Ohio, known as the Ida Saxton McKinley House; and

(ii) if acquired under subsection (b)(4), National Park Service property located at 205 Market Avenue South in Canton, Ohio, known as the City National Bank Building.

(4) ACQUISITION OF CITY NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.—The Secretary may acquire by donation, for inclusion in the historic site, the property located at 205 Market Avenue South in Canton, Ohio, known as the City National Bank Building.

(5) ADMINISTRATION OF THE HISTORIC SITE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer the historic site in accordance with this section and the provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act entitled ''An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes'', approved August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666, chapter 593; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(B) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

(i) To further the purposes of this section, the Secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement with the National First Ladies Library (a nonprofit corporation established under the laws of the District of Columbia) under which the National First Ladies Library may operate and maintain the site.

(ii) To further the purposes of this section, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with other public and private organizations.

(C) ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may provide to the National First Ladies Library—

(i) technical assistance for the preservation of historic structures of, the maintenance of the cultural landscape of, and local preservation planning for, the historic site; and

(ii) subject to the availability of appropriations, financial assistance for the operation and maintenance of the historic site.

(D) ADMISSION FEES.—The Secretary may authorize the National First Ladies Library to—

(i) charge fees for admission to the historic site; and

(ii) retain and use for the historic site amounts paid as such fees.

(E) MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTY.—The Secretary may authorize the National First Ladies Library—

(i) to manage any property within the historic site;

(ii) to lease to other public or private entities any property managed under subparagraph (i) by the National First Ladies Library; and

(iii) to retain and use for the historic site amounts received under such leases.

(6) GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the last day of the third full fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall, in consultation with the officials described in paragraph (B), prepare a general management plan for the historic site.

(B) CONSULTATION.—In preparing the general management plan, the Secretary shall consult with an appropriate official of—

(i) the National First Ladies Library; and

(ii) appropriate political subdivisions of the State of Ohio that have jurisdiction over the area where the historic site is located.

(C) SUBMISSION OF PLAN TO CONGRESS.—Upon the completion of the general management plan, the Secretary shall submit a copy of the plan to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives.

(7) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(A) HISTORIC SITE.—The term ''historic site'' means the First Ladies National Historic Site established by subsection (b)(3).

(B) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 146. (a) CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD ESTABLISHMENT OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN INTERPRETIVE CENTER.—

(1) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—Subject to subsections (a)(2) and (a)(3), the Secretary of the Interior shall make grants to contribute funds for the establishment in Springfield, Illinois, of an interpretive center to preserve and make available to the public materials related to the life of President Abraham Lincoln and to provide interpretive and educational services which communicate the meaning of the life of Abraham Lincoln.

(2) PLAN AND DESIGN.—

(A) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the entity selected by the Secretary of the Interior to receive grants under subsection (a)(1) shall submit to the Secretary a plan and design for the interpretive center, including a description of the following:

(i) The design of the facility and site.

(ii) The method of acquisition.

(iii) The estimated cost of acquisition, construction, operation, and maintenance.

(iv) The manner and extent to which non-Federal entities will participate in the acquisition, construction, operation, and maintenance of the center.

(B) CONSULTATION AND COOPERATION.—The plan and design for the interpretive center shall be prepared in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior and the Governor of Illinois and in cooperation with such other public, municipal, and private entities as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(3) CONDITIONS ON GRANT.—

(A) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—A grant under subsection (a)(1) may not be made until such time as the entity selected to receive the grant certifies to the Secretary of the Interior that funds have been contributed by the State of Illinois or raised from non-Federal sources for use to establish the interpretive center in an amount equal to at least double the amount of that grant.

(B) RELATION TO OTHER LINCOLN-RELATED SITES AND MUSEUMS.—The Secretary of the Interior shall further condition the grant under subsection (a)(1) on the agreement of the grant recipient to operate the resulting interpretive center in cooperation with other Federal and non-Federal historic sites, parks, and museums that represent significant locations or events in the life of Abraham Lincoln. Cooperative efforts to promote and interpret the life of Abraham Lincoln may include the use of cooperative agreements, cross references, cross promotion, and shared exhibits.

(4) PROHIBITION ON CONTRIBUTION OF OPERATING FUNDS.—Grant amounts may not be used for the maintenance or operation of the interpretive center.

(5) NON-FEDERAL OPERATION.—The Secretary of the Interior shall have no involvement in the actual operation of the interpretive center, except at the request of the non-Federal entity responsible for the operation of the center.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Interior a total of $50,000,000 to make grants under subsection (a)(1). Amounts so appropriated shall remain available for expenditure through fiscal year 2006.

SEC. 147. (a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Palace of the Governors Annex Act''.

(b) CONSTRUCTION OF PALACE OF THE GOVERNORS ANNEX, SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(A) the United States has a rich legacy of Hispanic influence in politics, government, economic development, and cultural expression;

(B) the Palace of the Governors—

(i) has been the center of administrative and cultural activity over a vast region of the Southwest since its construction as New Mexico's second capitol in Santa Fe by Governor Pedro de Peralta in 1610;

(ii) is the oldest continuously occupied public building in the continental United States, having been occupied for 390 years; and

(iii) has been designated as a National Historic Landmark;

(C) since its creation, the Museum of New Mexico has worked to protect and promote Southwestern, Hispanic, and Native American arts and crafts;

(D) the Palace of the Governors houses the history division of the Museum of New Mexico;

(E) the Museum has an extensive, priceless, and irreplaceable collection of—

(i) Spanish Colonial paintings (including the Segesser Hide Paintings, paintings on buffalo hide dating back to 1706);

(ii) pre-Columbian Art; and

(iii) historic artifacts, including—

(I) helmets and armor worn by the Don Juan de Oñate expedition conquistadors who established the first capital in the territory that is now the United States, San Juan de los Caballeros, in July 1598;

(II) the Vara Stick used to measure land grants and other real property boundaries in Dona Ana County, New Mexico;

(III) the Columbus, New Mexico Railway Station clock that was shot, stopping the pendulum, freezing for all history the moment when Pancho Villa's raid began;

(IV) the field desk of Brigadier General Stephen Watts Kearny, who was posted to New Mexico during the Mexican War and whose Army of the West traveled the Santa Fe trail to occupy the territories of New Mexico and California; and

(V) more than 800,000 other historic photographs, guns, costumes, maps, books, and handicrafts;

(F) the Palace of the Governors and its contents are included in the Mary C. Skaggs Centennial Collection of America's Treasures;

(G) the Palace of the Governors and the Segesser Hide paintings have been declared national treasures by the National Trust for Historic Preservation; and

(H) time is of the essence in the construction of an annex to the Palace of the Governors for the exhibition and storing of the collection described in paragraph (E), because—

(i) the existing facilities for exhibiting and storing the collection are so inadequate and unsuitable that existence of the collection is endangered and its preservation is in jeopardy; and

(ii) 2010 marks the 400th anniversary of the continuous occupation and use of the Palace of the Governors and is an appropriate date for ensuring the continued viability of the collection.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(A) ANNEX.—The term ''Annex'' means the annex for the Palace of the Governors of the Museum of New Mexico, to be constructed behind the Palace of the Governors building at 110 Lincoln Avenue, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

(B) OFFICE.—The term ''Office'' means the State Office of Cultural Affairs.

(C) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(D) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of New Mexico.

(3) GRANT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary shall make a grant to the Office to pay 50 percent of the costs of the final design, construction, management, inspection, furnishing, and equipping of the Annex.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, to receive a grant under this paragraph (A), the Office shall—

(i) submit to the Secretary a copy of the architectural blueprints for the Annex; and

(ii) enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Secretary under subsection (b)(4).

(4) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—At the request of the Office, the Secretary shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Office that—

(A) requires that the Office award the contract for construction of the Annex after a competitive bidding process and in accordance with the New Mexico Procurement Code; and

(B) specifies a date for completion of the Annex.

(5) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The non-Federal share of the costs of the final design, construction, management, inspection, furnishing, and equipping of the Annex—

(A) may be in cash or in kind fairly evaluated, including land, art and artifact collections, plant, equipment, or services; and

(B) shall include any contribution received by the State (including contributions from the New Mexico Foundation and other endowment funds) for, and any expenditure made by the State for, the Palace of the Governors or the Annex, including—

(i) design;

(ii) land acquisition (including the land at 110 Lincoln Avenue, Santa Fe, New Mexico);

(iii) acquisitions for and renovation of the library;

(iv) conservation of the Palace of the Governors;

(v) construction, management, inspection, furnishing, and equipping of the Annex; and

(vi) donations of art collections and artifacts to the Museum of New Mexico on or after the date of enactment of this section.

(6) USE OF FUNDS.—The funds received under a grant awarded under subsection (b)(3) shall be used only for the final design, construction, management, inspection, furnishing and equipment of the Annex.

(7) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (B), subject to the availability of appropriations, there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section $15,000,000, to remain available until expended.

(B) CONDITION.—Paragraph (A) authorizes sums to be appropriated on the condition that—

(i) after the date of enactment of this section and before January 1, 2010, the State appropriate at least $8,000,000 to pay the costs of the final design, construction, management, inspection, furnishing, and equipping of the Annex; and

(ii) other non-Federal sources provide sufficient funds to pay the remainder of the 50 percent non-Federal share of those costs.

SEC. 148. (a) Section 104 of the Act entitled ''An Act to establish in the Department of the Interior the Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission, and for other purposes'', approved November 19, 1988 (Public Law 100–698) is amended—

(1) in the flush material at the end of subsection (a), by striking ''10 years'' and inserting ''20 years''; and

(2) in subsection (e), by striking ''10 years'' and inserting ''20 years''.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 105 of the Act entitled ''An Act to establish in the Department of the Interior the Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission, and for other purposes'', approved November 19, 1988 (Public Law 100–698) is amended by inserting ''for each of fiscal years 2001 through 2010'' after ''$3,000,000''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by section 1 shall be deemed to have taken effect on November 18, 1998.

SEC. 149. REDESIGNATION OF CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL RECREATION AREA AS CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL PARK. (a) REDESIGNATION.—The Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area is redesignated as Cuyahoga Valley National Park.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area is deemed to be a reference to Cuyahoga Valley National Park.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The Act entitled ''An Act to provide for the establishment of the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area'' (Public Law 93–555; 16 U.S.C. 460ff et seq.), approved December 27, 1974, is amended—

(1) in section 1 by striking ''National Recreation Area'' and inserting ''National Park''; and

(2) by striking ''recreation area'' each place it appears and inserting ''park''.

(d) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—Section 5 of such Act (16 U.S.C. 460ff–4) is repealed, and section 6 of such Act (16 U.S.C. 460ff–5) is redesignated as section 5.

Sec. 150. (a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''National Underground Railroad Freedom Center Act''.

(b) FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(A) the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center (hereinafter ''Freedom Center'') is a nonprofit organization incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio in 1995;

(B) the objectives of the Freedom Center are to interpret the history of the Underground Railroad through development of a national cultural institution in Cincinnati, Ohio, that will house an interpretive center, including museum, educational, and research facilities, all dedicated to communicating to the public the importance of the quest for human freedom which provided the foundation for the historic and inspiring story of the Underground Railroad;

(C) the city of Cincinnati has granted exclusive development rights for a prime riverfront location to the Freedom Center;

(D) the Freedom Center will be a national center linked through state-of-the-art technology to Underground Railroad sites and facilities throughout the United States and to a constituency that reaches across the United States, Canada, Mexico, the Caribbean and beyond; and

(E) the Freedom Center has reached an agreement with the National Park Service to pursue a range of historical and educational cooperative activities related to the Underground Railroad, including but not limited to assisting the National Park Service in the implementation of the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act.

(2) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

(A) to promote preservation and public awareness of the history of the Underground Railroad;

(B) to assist the Freedom Center in the development of its programs and facilities in Cincinnati, Ohio; and

(C) to assist the National Park Service in the implementation of the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act (112 Stat. 679; 16 U.S.C. 469l and following).

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(2) PROJECT BUDGET.—The term ''project budget'' means the total amount of funds expended by the Freedom Center on construction of its facility, development of its programs and exhibits, research, collection of informative and educational activities related to the history of the Underground Railroad, and any administrative activities necessary to the operation of the Freedom Center, prior to the opening of the Freedom Center facility in Cincinnati, Ohio.

(3) FEDERAL SHARE.—The term ''Federal share'' means an amount not to exceed 20 percent of the project budget and shall include all amounts received from the Federal Government under this legislation and any other Federal programs.

(4) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The term ''non-Federal share'' means all amounts obtained by the

Freedom Center for the implementation of its facilities and programs from any source other than the Federal Government, and shall not be less than 80 percent of the project budget.

(5) THE FREEDOM CENTER FACILITY.—The term ''the Freedom Center facility'' means the facility, including the building and surrounding site, which will house the museum and research institute to be constructed and developed in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the site described in subsection (d)(3).

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—From sums appropriated pursuant to the authority of subsection (d)(4) in any fiscal year, the Secretary is authorized and directed to provide financial assistance to the Freedom Center, in order to pay the Federal share of the cost of authorized activities described in subsection (e).

(2) EXPENDITURE ON NON-FEDERAL PROPERTY.—The Secretary is authorized to expend appropriated funds under subsection (d)(1) of this section to assist in the construction of the Freedom Center facility and the development of programs and exhibits for that facility which will be funded primarily through private and non-Federal funds, on property owned by the city of Cincinnati, Hamilton County, and the State of Ohio.

(3) DESCRIPTION OF THE FREEDOM CENTER FACILITY SITE.—The facility referred to in subsections (d)(1) and (d)(2) will be located on a site described as follows: a 2-block area south of new South Second, west of Walnut Street, north of relocated Theodore M. Berry Way, and east of Vine Street in Cincinnati, Ohio.

(4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated $16,000,000 for the 4 fiscal year period beginning October 1, 1999. Funds not to exceed that total amount may be appropriated in 1 or more of such fiscal years. Funds shall not be disbursed until the Freedom Center has commitments for a minimum of 50 percent of the non-Federal share.

(5) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated to carry out the provisions of this section shall remain available for obligation and expenditure until the end of the fiscal year succeeding the fiscal year for which the funds were appropriated.

(6) OTHER PROVISIONS.—Any grant made under this section shall provide that—

(A) no change or alteration may be made in the Freedom Center facility except with the agreement of the property owner and the Secretary;

(B) the Secretary shall have the right of access at reasonable times to the public portions of the Freedom Center facility for interpretive and other purposes; and

(C) conversion, use, or disposal of the Freedom Center facility for purposes contrary to the purposes of this section, as determined by the Secretary, shall result in a right of the United States to compensation equal to the greater of—

(i) all Federal funds made available to the grantee under this section; or

(ii) the proportion of the increased value of the Freedom Center facility attributable to such funds, as determined at the time of such conversion, use, or disposal.

(e) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Freedom Center may engage in any activity related to its objectives addressed in subsection (b)(1), including, but not limited to, construction of the Freedom Center facility, development of programs and exhibits related to the history of the Underground Railroad, research, collection of information and artifacts and educational activities related to the history of the Underground Railroad, and any administrative activities necessary to the operation of the Freedom Center.

(2) PRIORITIES.—The Freedom Center shall give priority to—

(A) construction of the Freedom Center facility;

(B) development of programs and exhibits to be presented in or from the Freedom Center facility; and

(C) providing assistance to the National Park Service in the implementation of the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act (16 U.S.C. 469l).

(f) APPLICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Freedom Center shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing or accompanied by such information as the Secretary may reasonably require. Each application shall—

(A) describe the activities for which assistance is sought;

(B) provide assurances that the non-Federal share of the cost of activities of the Freedom Center shall be paid from non-Federal sources, together with an accounting of costs expended by the Freedom Center to date, a budget of costs to be incurred prior to the opening of the Freedom Center facility, an accounting of funds raised to date, both Federal and non-Federal, and a projection of funds to be raised through the completion of the Freedom Center facility.

(2) APPROVAL.—The Secretary shall approve the application submitted pursuant to subsection (f)(1) unless such application fails to comply with the provisions of this section.

(g) REPORTS.—The Freedom Center shall submit an annual report to the appropriate committees of the Congress not later than January 31, 2000, and each succeeding year thereafter for any fiscal year in which Federal funds are expended pursuant to this section. The report shall—

(1) include a financial statement addressing the Freedom Center's costs incurred to date and projected costs, and funds raised to date and projected fundraising goals;

(2) include a comprehensive and detailed description of the Freedom Center's activities for the preceding and succeeding fiscal years; and

(3) include a description of the activities taken to assure compliance with this section.

(h) AMENDMENT TO THE NATIONAL UNDERGROUND RAILROAD NETWORK TO FREEDOM ACT OF 1998.—The National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act of 1998 (112 Stat. 679; 16 U.S.C. 469l and following) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 4. PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SITES OR STRUCTURES.

''(a) AUTHORITY TO MAKE GRANTS.—The Secretary of the Interior may make grants in accordance with this section for the preservation and restoration of historic buildings or structures associated with the Underground Railroad, and for related research and documentation to sites, programs, or facilities that have been included in the national network.

''(b) GRANT CONDITIONS.—Any grant made under this section shall provide that—

''(1) no change or alteration may be made in property for which the grant is used except with the agreement of the property owner and the Secretary;

''(2) the Secretary shall have the right of access at reasonable times to the public portions of such property for interpretive and other purposes; and

''(3) conversion, use, or disposal of such property for purposes contrary to the purposes of this Act, as determined by the Secretary, shall result in a right of the United States to compensation equal to all Federal funds made available to the grantee under this Act.

''(c) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary may obligate funds made available for a grant under this section only if the grantee agrees to match, from funds derived from non-Federal sources, the amount of the grant with an amount that is equal to or greater than the grant. The Secretary may waive the requirement of the preceding sentence with respect to a grant if the Secretary determines that an extreme emergency exists or that such a waiver is in the public interest to assure the preservation of historically significant resources.

''(d) FUNDING.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for purposes of this section $2,500,000 for fiscal year 2001 and each subsequent fiscal year. Amounts authorized but not appropriated in a fiscal year shall be available for appropriation in subsequent fiscal years.''.

SEC. 151. PRIORITY ABANDONED MINE AND ACID MINE REMEDIATION. For expenses necessary to reclaim abandoned coal mine sites and for acid mine drainage remediation caused by past coal mining practices in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania and other purposes consistent with title IV of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Public Law 95–87, as amended, to be granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in addition to the amount granted under sections 402(g)(1) and 402(g)(5) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act, $12,600,000, to be derived from funds pursuant to section 402(g)(2) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of these funds, $600,000 will be specifically used to continue a demonstration project funded in Public Law 106–113, in accordance with section 401(c)(6) of the Act to determine the efficacy of improving water quality by removing metals from eligible waters polluted by acid mine drainage.

SEC. 152. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, from the unobligated balances derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund appropriated in fiscal year 2000 for acquisition of land at Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge (Black River), $850,000, together with other sums as may become available, is for the Nisqually Indian Tribe to acquire the fee title to the Kenneth W. Braget farm under the terms and conditions of the existing Purchase and Sale Agreement. The Nisqually Indian Tribe shall enter into a 25 year cooperative agreement/renewable lease with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to manage those lands within the approved refuge boundary as part of the Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge. Such lands within the approved refuge boundary shall be managed in perpetuity for refuge purposes.

SEC. 153. TRIBAL SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM. (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CONSTRUCTION.—The term ''construction'', with respect to a tribally controlled school, includes the construction or renovation of that school.

(2) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ''Indian tribe'' has the meaning given that term in section 4(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(e)).

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) TRIBALLY CONTROLLED SCHOOL.—The term ''tribally controlled school'' has the meaning given that term in section 5212 of the Tribally Controlled Schools Act of 1988 (25 U.S.C. 2511).

(5) DEPARTMENT.—The term ''Department'' means the Department of the Interior.

(6) DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.—The term ''demonstration program'' means the Tribal School Construction Demonstration Program.

(b) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out a demonstration program to provide grants to Indian tribes for the construction of tribally controlled schools.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, in carrying out the demonstration program under subsection (b), the Secretary shall award a grant to each Indian tribe that submits an application that is approved by the Secretary under paragraph (2). The Secretary shall ensure that an eligible Indian tribe currently on the Department's priority list for constructing of replacement educational facilities receives the highest priority for a grant under this section.

(2) GRANT APPLICATIONS.—An application for a grant under the section shall—

(A) include a proposal for the construction of a tribally controlled school of the Indian tribe that submits the application; and

(B) be in such form as the Secretary determines appropriate.

(3) GRANT AGREEMENT.—As a condition to receiving a grant under this section, the Indian tribe shall enter into an agreement with the Secretary that specifies—

(A) the costs of construction under the grant;

(B) that the Indian tribe shall be required to contribute towards the cost of the construction a tribal share equal to 50 percent of the costs; and

(C) any other term or condition that the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(4) ELIGIBILITY.—Grants awarded under the demonstration program shall only be for construction on replacement tribally controlled schools.

(c) EFFECT OF GRANT.—A grant received under this section shall be in addition to any other funds received by an Indian tribe under any other provision of law. The receipt of a grant under this section shall not affect the eligibility of an Indian tribe receiving funding, or the amount of funding received by the Indian tribe, under the Tribally Controlled Schools Act of 1988 (25 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.) or the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.).

SEC. 154. WHITE RIVER OIL SHALE MINE, UTAH. (a) SALE.—The Administrator of General Services (referred to in this section as the ''Administrator'') shall sell all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the improvements and equipment described in subsection (b) that are situated on the land described in subsection (c) (referred to in this section as the ''Mine'').

(b) DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVEMENTS AND EQUIPMENT.— The improvements and equipment referred to in subsection (a) are the following improvements and equipment associated with the Mine:

(1) Mine Service Building.

(2) Sewage Treatment Building.

(3) Electrical Switchgear Building.

(4) Water Treatment Building/Plant.

(5) Ventilation/Fan Building.

(6) Water Storage Tanks.

(7) Mine Hoist Cage and Headframe.

(8) Miscellaneous Mine-related equipment.

(c) DESCRIPTION OF LAND.—The land referred to in subsection (a) is the land located in Uintah County, Utah, known as the ''White River Oil Shale Mine'' and described as follows:

(1) T. 10 S., R 24 E., Salt Lake Meridian, sections 12 through 14, 19 through 30, 33, and 34.

(2) T. 10 S., R. 25 E., Salt Lake Meridian, sections 18 and 19.

(d) USE OF PROCEEDS.—The proceeds of the sale under subsection (a)—

(1) shall be deposited in a special account in the Treasury of the United States; and

(2) shall be available until expended, without further Act of appropriation—

(A) first, to reimburse the Administrator for the direct costs of the sale; and

(B) second, to reimburse the Bureau of Land Management Utah State Office for the costs of closing and rehabilitating the Mine.

(e) MINE CLOSURE AND REHABILITATION.—The closing and rehabilitation of the Mine (including closing of the mine shafts, site grading, and surface revegetation) shall be conducted in accordance with—

(1) the regulatory requirements of the State of Utah, the Mine Safety and Health Administration, and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; and

(2) other applicable law.

SEC. 155. BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY. (a) The Blue Ridge Parkway headquarters building located at 199 Hemphill Knob in Asheville, North Carolina, shall be known and designated as the ''Gary E. Everhardt Headquarters Building''.

(b) Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the headquarters building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Gary E. Everhardt Headquarters Building''.

SEC. 156. None of the funds in this Act or any other Act shall be used, by the Secretary of the Interior to promulgate final rules to revise 43 C.F.R. subpart 3809, except that the Secretary, following the public comment period required by section 3002 of Public Law 106–31, may issue final rules to amend 43 C.F.R. subpart 3809 which are not inconsistent with the recommendations contained in the National Research Council report entitled ''Hardrock Mining on Federal Lands'' so long as these regulations are also not inconsistent with existing statutory authorities. Nothing in this section shall be construed to expand the existing statutory authority of the Secretary.

SEC. 157. (a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Wheeling National Heritage Area Act of 2000''.

(b) FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.—

(1) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(A) the area in an around Wheeling, West Virginia, possesses important historical, cultural, and natural resources, representing major heritage themes of transportation, commerce and industry, and Victorian culture in the United States;

(B) the City of Wheeling has played an important part in the settlement of this country by serving as—

(i) the western terminus of the National Road of the early 1800's;

(ii) the ''Crossroads of America'' throughout the nineteenth century;

(iii) one of the few major inland ports in the nineteenth century; and

(iv) the site for the establishment of the Restored State of Virginia, and later the State of West Virginia, during the Civil War and as the first capital of the new State of West Virginia;

(C) the City of Wheeling has also played an important role in the industrial and commercial heritage of the United States, through the development and maintenance of many industries crucial to the Nation's expansion, including iron and steel, textile manufacturing, boat building, glass manufacturing, and stogie and chewing tobacco manufacturing facilities, many of which are industries that continue to play an important role in the national economy;

(D) the city of Wheeling has retained its national heritage themes with the designations of the old custom house (now Independence Hall) and the historic suspension bridge as National Historic Landmarks; with five historic districts; and many individual properties in the Wheeling area listed or eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places;

(E) the heritage themes and number and diversity of Wheeling's remaining resources should be appropriately retained, enhanced, and interpreted for the education, benefit, and inspiration of the people of the United States; and

(F) in 1992 a comprehensive plan for the development and administration of the Wheeling National Heritage Area was completed for the National Park Service, the City of Wheeling, and the Wheeling National Task Force, including—

(i) an inventory of the national and cultural resources in the City of Wheeling;

(ii) criteria for preserving and interpreting significant natural and historic resources;

(iii) a strategy for the conservation, preservation, and reuse of the historical and cultural resources in the City of Wheeling and the surrounding region; and

(iv) an implementation agenda by which the State of West Virginia and local governments can coordinate their resources as well as a complete description of the management entity responsible for implementing the comprehensive plan.

(2) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

(A) to recognize the special importance of the history and development of the Wheeling area in the cultural heritage of the Nation;

(B) to provide a framework to assist the City of Wheeling and other public and private entities and individuals in the appropriate preservation, enhancement, and interpretation of significant resources in the Wheeling area emblematic of Wheeling's contributions to the Nation's cultural heritage;

(C) to allow for limited Federal, State and local capital contributions for planning and infrastructure investments to complete the Wheeling National Heritage Area, in partnership with the State of West Virginia, the City of Wheeling, and other appropriate public and private entities; and

(D) to provide for an economically self-sustaining National Heritage Area not dependent on Federal financial assistance beyond the initial years necessary to establish the heritage area.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section—

(1) the term ''city'' means the City of Wheeling;

(2) the term ''heritage area'' means the Wheeling National Heritage Area established in subsection (d);

(3) the term ''plan'' means the ''Plan for the Wheeling National Heritage Area'' dated August, 1992;

(4) the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior; and

(5) the term ''State'' means the State of West Virginia.

(d) WHEELING NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—In furtherance of the purposes of this section, there is established in the State of West Virginia the Wheeling National Heritage Area, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Boundary Map, Wheeling National Heritage Area, Wheeling, West Virginia'' and dated March, 1994. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(2) MANAGEMENT ENTITY.—

(A) The management entity for the heritage area shall be the Wheeling National Heritage Corporation, a non-profit corporation chartered in the State of West Virginia.

(B) To the extent consistent with this section, the management entity shall manage the heritage area in accordance with the plan.

(e) DUTIES OF THE MANAGEMENT ENTITY.—

(1) MISSION.—

(A) The primary mission of the management entity shall be—

(i) to implement and coordinate the recommendations contained in the plan;

(ii) ensure integrated operation of the heritage area; and

(iii) conserve and interpret the historic and cultural resources of the heritage area.

(B) The management entity shall also direct and coordinate the diverse conservation, development, programming, educational, and interpretive activities within the heritage area.

(2) RECOGNITION OF PLAN.—The management entity shall work with the State of West Virginia and local governments to ensure that the plan is formally adopted by the City and recognized by the State.

(3) IMPLEMENTATION.—To the extent practicable, the management entity shall—

(A) implement the recommendations contained in the plan in a timely manner pursuant to the schedule identified in the plan;

(B) coordinate its activities with the City, the State, and the Secretary;

(C) ensure the conservation and interpretation of the heritage area's historical, cultural, and natural resources, including—

(i) assisting the City and the State in the preservation of sites, buildings, and objects within the heritage area which are listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places;

(ii) assisting the City, the State, or a nonprofit organization in the restoration of any historic building in the heritage area;

(iii) increasing public awareness of and appreciation for the natural, cultural, and historic resources of the heritage area;

(iv) assisting the State or City in designing, establishing, and maintaining appropriate interpretive facilities and exhibits in the heritage area;

(v) assisting in the enhancement of public awareness and appreciation for the historical, archaeological, and geologic resources and sites in the heritage area; and

(vi) encouraging the City and other local governments to adopt land use policies consistent with the goals of the plan, and to take actions to implement those policies;

(D) encourage intergovernmental cooperation in the achievement of these objectives;

(E) develop recommendations for design standards within the heritage area; and

(F) seek to create public-private partnerships to finance projects and initiatives within the heritage area.

(4) AUTHORITIES.—The management entity may, for the purposes of implementing the plan, use Federal funds made available by this section to—

(A) make grants to the State, City, or other appropriate public or private organizations, entities, or persons;

(B) enter into cooperative agreements with, or provide technical assistance to Federal agencies, the State, City or other appropriate public or private organizations, entities, or persons;

(C) hire and compensate such staff as the management entity deems necessary;

(D) obtain money from any source under any program or law requiring the recipient of such money to make a contribution in order to receive such money;

(E) spend funds on promotion and marketing consistent with the resources and associated values of the heritage area in order to promote increased visitation; and

(F) contract for goods and services.

(5) ACQUISITION OF REAL PROPERTY.—

(A) Except as provided in paragraph (B), the management entity may not acquire any real property or interest therein within the heritage area, other than the leasing of facilities.

(B)(i) Subject to subparagraph (ii), the management entity may acquire real property, or an interest therein, within the heritage area by gift or devise, or by purchase from a willing seller with money which was donated, bequeathed, appropriated, or otherwise made available to the management entity on the condition that such money be used to purchase real property, or interest therein, within the heritage area.

(ii) Any real property or interest therein acquired by the management entity pursuant to this paragraph shall be conveyed in perpetuity by the management entity to an appropriate public or private entity, as determined by the management entity. Any such conveyance shall be made as soon as practicable after acquisition, without consideration, and on the condition that the real property or interest therein so conveyed shall be used for public purposes.

(6) REVISION OF PLAN.—Within 18 months after the date of enactment, the management entity shall submit to the Secretary a revised plan. Such revision shall include, but not be limited to—

(A) a review of the implementation agenda for the heritage area;

(B) projected capital costs; and

(C) plans for partnership initiatives and expansion of community support.

(f) DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.—

(1) INTERPRETIVE SUPPORT.—The Secretary may, upon request of the management entity, provide appropriate interpretive, planning, educational, staffing, exhibits, and other material or support for the heritage area, consistent with the plan and as appropriate to the resources and associated values of the heritage area.

(2) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may upon request of the management entity and consistent with the plan, provide technical assistance to the management entity.

(3) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AND GRANTS.—The Secretary may, in consultation with the management entity and consistent with the management plan, make grants to, and enter into cooperative agreements with the management entity, the State, City, non-profit organization or any person.

(4) PLAN AMENDMENTS.—No amendments to the plan may be made unless approved by the Secretary. The Secretary shall consult with the management entity in reviewing any proposed amendments.

(g) DUTIES OF OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Any Federal department, agency, or other entity conducting or supporting activities directly affecting the heritage area shall—

(1) consult with the Secretary and the management entity with respect to such activities.

(2) cooperate with the Secretary and the management entity in carrying out their duties under this Act, and to the extent practicable, coordinate such activities directly with the duties of the Secretary and the management entity.

(3) to the extent practicable, conduct or support such activities in a manner which the management entity determines will not have an adverse effect on the heritage area.

(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $10,000,000, except that not more than $1,000,000 may be appropriated to carry out this section for any fiscal year.

(2) MATCHING FUNDS.—Federal funding provided under this section shall be matched at least 25 percent by other funds or in-kind services.

(i) SUNSET.—The Secretary may not make any grant or provide any assistance under this section after September 30, 2015.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

For necessary expenses of forest and rangeland research as authorized by law, $229,616,000, to remain available until expended.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

For necessary expenses of cooperating with and providing technical and financial assistance to States, territories, possessions, and others, and for forest health management, cooperative forestry, and education and land conservation activities and conducting an international program as authorized, $238,455,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized by law: Provided, That none of the funds made available by this Act shall be used for the urban resources partnership program.

For an additional amount to cover necessary expenses for emergency pest management and forest health activities on Federal, State and private lands, $12,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That these funds shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount as an emergency requirement as defined by such Act, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, for management, protection, improvement, and utilization of the National Forest System, $1,280,693,000, to remain available until expended, which shall include 50 percent of all moneys received during prior fiscal years as fees collected under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended, in accordance with section 4 of the Act (16 U.S.C. 460l–6a(i)), of which not less than an additional $500,000 shall be available for use for law enforcement purposes in the national forest that, during calendar year 2000, had both the greatest number of methamphetamine dumps and the greatest number of methamphetamine laboratory law enforcement actions in the National Forest System, and of which not less than an additional $500,000 shall be available for law enforcement purposes on the Pisgah and Nantahala National Forests, and of which for the purpose of implementing the Valles Caldera Preservation Act, $990,000, to remain available until expended, shall be available to the Secretary for the management of the Valles Caldera National Preserve: Provided, That any remaining balances available for implementing the Valles Caldera Preservation Act be provided to the Valles Caldera Trust upon its assumption of the management of the Preserve: Provided further, That notwithstanding the limitations of 107(e)(2) of the Valles Caldera Preservation Act (Public Law 106–248), for fiscal years 2001 and 2002, the members of the Board of Trustees of the Valles Caldera Trust may receive, upon request, compensation for each day (including travel time) that they are engaged in the performance of the functions of the Board. Compensation shall not exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate in effect for members of the Senior Executive Service at the ES–1 level, and shall be in addition to any reimbursement for travel, subsistence and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties. Members of the Board who are officers or employees of the United States shall not receive any additional compensation by reason of service on the Board: Provided further, That unobligated balances available at the start of fiscal year 2001 shall be displayed by extended budget line item in the fiscal year 2002 budget justification: Provided further, That of the amount available for vegetation and watershed management, the Secretary may authorize the expenditure or transfer of such sums as necessary to the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management for removal, preparation, and adoption of excess wild horses and burros from National Forest System lands: Provided further, That $5,000,000 shall be allocated to the Alaska Region, in addition to its normal allocation for the purposes of preparing additional timber for sale, to establish a 3-year timber supply and such funds may be transferred to other appropriations accounts as necessary to maximize accomplishment: Provided further, That of the funds provided for Forest Products, $700,000 shall be provided to the State of Alaska for monitoring activities at Forest Service log transfer facilities, in the form of an advance, direct lump sum payment.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses for forest fire presuppression activities on National Forest System lands, for emergency fire suppression on or adjacent to such lands or other lands under fire protection agreement, and for emergency rehabilitation of burned-over National Forest System lands and water, $839,129,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such funds are available for repayment of advances from other appropriations accounts previously transferred for such purposes: Provided further, That not less than 50 percent of any unobligated balances remaining (exclusive of amounts for hazardous fuels reduction) at the end of fiscal year 2000 shall be transferred, as repayment for post advances that have not been repaid, to the fund established pursuant to section 3 of Public Law 71–319 (16 U.S.C. 576 et seq.): Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, up to $8,600,000 of funds appropriated under this appropriation may be used for Fire Science Research in support of the Joint Fire Science Program: Provided further, That all authorities for the use of funds, including the use of contracts, grants, and cooperative

agreements, available to execute the Forest Service and Rangeland Research appropriation, are also available in the utilization of these funds for Fire Science Research.

For an additional amount to cover necessary expenses for emergency rehabilitation, presuppression due to emergencies, and wildfire suppression activities of the Forest Service, $426,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That these funds shall be available only to the extent an official budget request for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, $468,568,000, to remain available until expended for construction, reconstruction, maintenance and acquisition of buildings and other facilities, and for construction, reconstruction, repair and maintenance of forest roads and trails by the Forest Service as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 532–538 and 23 U.S.C. 101 and 205: Provided, That up to $15,000,000 of the funds provided herein for road maintenance shall be available for the decommissioning of roads, including unauthorized roads not part of the transportation system, which are no longer needed: Provided further, That no funds shall be expended to decommission any system road until notice and an opportunity for public comment has been provided on each decommissioning project: Provided further, That any unobligated balances of amounts previously appropriated to the Forest Service ''Construction'', ''Reconstruction and Construction'', or ''Reconstruction and Maintenance'' accounts as well as any unobligated balances remaining in the ''National Forest System'' account for the facility maintenance and trail maintenance extended budget line items may be transferred to and merged with the ''Capital Improvement and Maintenance'' account.

LAND ACQUISITION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460l–4 through 11), including administrative expenses, and for acquisition of land or waters, or interest therein, in accordance with statutory authority applicable to the Forest Service, $102,205,000 to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, to remain available until expended.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS SPECIAL ACTS

For acquisition of lands within the exterior boundaries of the Cache, Uinta, and Wasatch National Forests, Utah; the Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada; and the Angeles, San Bernardino, Sequoia, and Cleveland National Forests, California, as authorized by law, $1,069,000, to be derived from forest receipts.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

For acquisition of lands, such sums, to be derived from funds deposited by State, county, or municipal governments, public school districts, or other public school authorities pursuant to the Act of December 4, 1967, as amended (16 U.S.C. 484a), to remain available until expended.

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

For necessary expenses of range rehabilitation, protection, and improvement, 50 percent of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year, as fees for grazing domestic livestock on lands in National Forests in the 16 Western States, pursuant to section 401(b)(1) of Public Law 94–579, as amended, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed 6 percent shall be available for administrative expenses associated with on-the-ground range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements.

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

For expenses authorized by 16 U.S.C. 1643(b), $92,000, to remain available until expended, to be derived from the fund established pursuant to the above Act.

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service to manage federal lands in Alaska for subsistence uses under title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (Public Law 96–487), $5,500,000, to remain available until expended.

SOUTHEAST ALASKA ECONOMIC DISASTER FUND

For purposes of the Southeast Alaska Economic Disaster Fund as set forth in section 101(c) of Public Law 104–314, the direct grants provided from the Fund shall be considered direct payments for purposes of all applicable law except that these direct grants may not be used for lobbying activities: Provided, That a total of $5,000,000 is hereby appropriated and shall be deposited into the Southeast Alaska Economic Disaster Fund established pursuant to Public Law 104–134, as amended, without further appropriation or fiscal year limitation. The Secretary of Agriculture shall distribute these funds to the City of Craig in fiscal year 2001.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

Appropriations to the Forest Service for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (1) purchase of not to exceed 132 passenger motor vehicles of which 13 will be used primarily for law enforcement purposes and of which 129 shall be for replacement; acquisition of 25 passenger motor vehicles from excess sources, and hire of such vehicles; operation and maintenance of aircraft, the purchase of not to exceed six for replacement only, and acquisition of sufficient aircraft from excess sources to maintain the operable fleet at 192 aircraft for use in Forest Service wildland fire programs and other Forest Service programs; notwithstanding other provisions of law, existing aircraft being replaced may be sold, with proceeds derived or trade-in value used to offset the purchase price for the replacement aircraft; (2) services pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 2225, and not to exceed $100,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109; (3) purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other public improvements (7 U.S.C. 2250); (4) acquisition of land, waters, and interests therein, including the Oscoda-Wurtsmith land exchange in Michigan, pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 428a; (5) for expenses pursuant to the Volunteers in the National Forest Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 558a, 558d, and 558a note); (6) the cost of uniforms as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; and (7) for debt collection contracts in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3718(c).

None of the funds made available under this Act shall be obligated or expended to abolish any region, to move or close any regional office for National Forest System administration of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture without the consent of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

Any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service may be transferred to the Wildland Fire Management appropriation for forest firefighting, emergency rehabilitation of burned-over or damaged lands or waters under its jurisdiction, and fire preparedness due to severe burning conditions if and only if all previously appropriated emergency contingent funds under the heading ''Wildland Fire Management'' have been released by the President and apportioned.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for assistance to or through the Agency for International Development and the Foreign Agricultural Service in connection with forest and rangeland research, technical information, and assistance in foreign countries, and shall be available to support forestry and related natural resource activities outside the United States and its territories and possessions, including technical assistance, education and training, and cooperation with United States and international organizations.

None of the funds made available to the Forest Service under this Act shall be subject to transfer under the provisions of section 702(b) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2257) or 7 U.S.C. 147b unless the proposed transfer is approved in advance by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in compliance with the reprogramming procedures contained in House Report No. 105–163.

None of the funds available to the Forest Service may be reprogrammed without the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in accordance with the procedures contained in House Report No. 105–163.

No funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Working Capital Fund of the Department of Agriculture without the approval of the Chief of the Forest Service.

Funds available to the Forest Service shall be available to conduct a program of not less than $2,000,000 for high priority projects within the scope of the approved budget which shall be carried out by the Youth Conservation Corps as authorized by the Act of August 13, 1970, as amended by Public Law 93–408.

Of the funds available to the Forest Service, $1,500 is available to the Chief of the Forest Service for official reception and representation expenses.

Pursuant to sections 405(b) and 410(b) of Public Law 101–593, of the funds available to the Forest Service, up to $2,250,000 may be advanced in a lump sum as Federal financial assistance to the National Forest Foundation, without regard to when the Foundation incurs expenses, for administrative expenses or projects on or benefitting National Forest System lands or related to Forest Service programs: Provided, That of the Federal funds made available to the Foundation, no more than $400,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: Provided further, That the Foundation shall obtain, by the end of the period of Federal financial assistance, private contributions to match on at least one-for-one basis funds made available by the Forest Service: Provided further, That the Foundation may transfer Federal funds to a non-Federal recipient for a project at the same rate that the recipient has obtained the non-Federal matching funds: Provided further, That hereafter, the National Forest Foundation may hold Federal funds made available but not immediately disbursed and may use any interest or other investment income earned (before, on, or after the date of the enactment of this Act) on Federal funds to carry out the purposes of Public Law 101–593: Provided further, That such investments may be made only in interest-bearing obligations of the United States or in obligations guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the United States.

Pursuant to section 2(b)(2) of Public Law 98–244, $2,650,000 of the funds available to the Forest Service shall be available for matching funds to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 3701–3709, and may be advanced in a lump sum as Federal financial assistance, without regard to when expenses are incurred, for projects on or benefitting National Forest System lands or related to Forest Service programs: Provided, That the Foundation shall obtain, by the end of the period of Federal financial assistance, private contributions to match on at least one-for-one basis funds advanced by the Forest Service: Provided further, That the Foundation may transfer Federal

funds to a non-Federal recipient for a project at the same rate that the recipient has obtained the non-Federal matching funds.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for interactions with and providing technical assistance to rural communities for sustainable rural development purposes.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, 80 percent of the funds appropriated to the Forest Service in the ''National Forest System'' and ''Capital Improvement and Maintenance'' accounts and planned to be allocated to activities under the ''Jobs in the Woods'' program for projects on National Forest land in the State of Washington may be granted directly to the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife for accomplishment of planned projects. Twenty percent of said funds shall be retained by the Forest Service for planning and administering projects. Project selection and prioritization shall be accomplished by the Forest Service with such consultation with the State of Washington as the Forest Service deems appropriate.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for payments to counties within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, pursuant to sections 14(c)(1) and (2), and section 16(a)(2) of Public Law 99–663.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to enter into grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements as appropriate with the Pinchot Institute for Conservation, as well as with public and other private agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals, to provide for the development, administration, maintenance, or restoration of land, facilities, or Forest Service programs, at the Grey Towers National Historic Landmark: Provided, That, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe, any such public or private agency, organization, institution, or individual may solicit, accept, and administer private gifts of money and real or personal property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the activities and services at the Grey Towers National Historic Landmark: Provided further, That such gifts may be accepted notwithstanding the fact that a donor conducts business with the Department of Agriculture in any capacity.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available, as determined by the Secretary, for payments to Del Norte County, California, pursuant to sections 13(e) and 14 of the Smith River National Recreation Area Act (Public Law 101–612).

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service not to exceed $500,000 may be used to reimburse the Office of the General Counsel (OGC), Department of Agriculture, for travel and related expenses incurred as a result of OGC assistance or participation requested by the Forest Service at meetings, training sessions, management reviews, land purchase negotiations and similar non-litigation related matters. Future budget justifications for both the Forest Service and the Department of Agriculture should clearly display the sums previously transferred and the requested funding transfers.

No employee of the Department of Agriculture may be detailed or assigned from an agency or office funded by this Act to any other agency or office of the department for more than 30 days unless the individual's employing agency or office is fully reimbursed by the receiving agency or office for the salary and expenses of the employee for the period of assignment.

The Forest Service shall fund indirect expenses, that is expenses not directly related to specific programs or to the accomplishment of specific work on-the-ground, from any funds available to the Forest Service: Provided, That the Forest Service shall implement and adhere to the definitions of indirect expenditures established pursuant to Public Law 105–277 on a nationwide basis without flexibility for modification by any organizational level except the Washington Office, and when changed by the Washington Office, such changes in definition shall be reported in budget requests submitted by the Forest Service: Provided further, That the Forest Service shall provide in all future budget justifications, planned indirect expenditures in accordance with the definitions, summarized and displayed to the Regional, Station, Area, and detached unit office level. The justification shall display the estimated source and amount of indirect expenditures, by expanded budget line item, of funds in the agency's annual budget justification. The display shall include appropriated funds and the Knutson-Vandenberg, Brush Disposal, Cooperative Work-Other, and Salvage Sale funds. Changes between estimated and actual indirect expenditures shall be reported in subsequent budget justifications: Provided, That during fiscal year 2001 the Secretary shall limit total annual indirect obligations from the Brush Disposal, Knutson-Vandenberg, Reforestation, Salvage Sale, and Roads and Trails funds to 20 percent of the total obligations from each fund. Obligations in excess of 20 percent which would otherwise be charged to the above funds may be charged to appropriated funds available to the Forest Service subject to notification of the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate.

Any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service may be used for necessary expenses in the event of law enforcement emergencies as necessary to protect natural resources and public or employee safety: Provided, That such amounts shall not exceed $750,000.

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

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

The Secretary of Agriculture shall pay $4,449 from available funds to Joyce Liverca as reimbursement for various expenses incurred as a Federal employee in connection with certain high priority duties performed for the Forest Service.

The Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the sale of excess buildings, facilities, and other properties owned by the Forest Service and located on the Green Mountain National Forest, the revenues of which shall be retained by the Forest Service and available to the Secretary without further appropriation and until expended for maintenance and rehabilitation activities on the Green Mountain National Forest.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGY

(DEFERRAL)

Of the funds made available under this heading for obligation in prior years, $67,000,000 shall not be available until October 1, 2001: Provided, That funds made available in previous appropriations Acts shall be available for any ongoing project regardless of the separate request for proposal under which the project was selected.

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses in carrying out fossil energy research and development activities, under the authority of the Department of Energy Organization Act (Public Law 95–91), including the acquisition of interest, including defeasible and equitable interests in any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition or expansion, and for conducting inquiries, technological investigations and research concerning the extraction, processing, use, and disposal of mineral substances without objectionable social and environmental costs (30 U.S.C. 3, 1602, and 1603), performed under the minerals and materials science programs at the Albany Research Center in Oregon $540,653,000, to remain available until expended, of which $12,000,000 for oil technology research shall be derived by transfer from funds appropriated in prior years under the heading ''Strategic Petroleum Reserve, SPR Petroleum Account'' and of which $95,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from funds appropriated in prior years under the heading ''Clean Coal Technology'', such funds to be available for a general request for proposals for the commercial scale demonstration of technologies to assure the reliability of the Nation's energy supply from existing and new electric generating facilities for which the Department of Energy upon review may provide financial assistance awards: Provided, That the request for proposals shall be issued no later than one hundred and twenty days following enactment of this Act, proposals shall be submitted no later than ninety days after the issuance of the request for proposals, and the Department of Energy shall make project selections no later than one hundred and sixty days after the receipt of proposals: Provided further, That no funds are to be obligated for selected proposals prior to September 30, 2001: Provided further, That funds provided shall be expended only in accordance with the provisions governing the use of funds contained under the heading under which they were originally appropriated: Provided further, That provisions for repayment of government contributions to individual projects shall be identical to those included in the Program Opportunity Notice (Solicitation Number DE–PS01–89FE 61825), issued by the Department of Energy on May 1, 1989, except that repayments from sale or licensing of technologies shall be from both domestic and foreign transactions: Provided further, That such repayments shall be deposited in this account to be retained for future projects: Provided further, That any project approved under this program shall be considered a Clean Coal Technology Demonstration Project, for the purposes of Chapters 51, 52, and 60 of title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations: Provided further, That no part of the sum herein made available shall be used for the field testing of nuclear explosives in the recovery of oil and gas: Provided further, That up to 4 percent of program direction funds available to the National Energy Technology Laboratory may be used to support Department of Energy activities not included in this account.

ALTERNATIVE FUELS PRODUCTION

(RESCISSION)

Of the unobligated balances under this heading, $1,000,000 are rescinded.

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

For expenses necessary to carry out engineering studies to determine the cost of development, the predicted rate and quantity of petroleum recovery, the methodology, and the equipment specifications for development of Shannon Formation at Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 3 (NPR–3), utilizing a below-the-reservoir production method, $1,600,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the requirements of 10 U.S.C. 7430(b)(2)(B) shall not apply to fiscal year 2001 and any fiscal year thereafter: Provided further, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, unobligated funds remaining from prior years shall be available for all naval petroleum and oil shale reserve activities.

ELK HILLS SCHOOL LANDS FUND

For necessary expenses in fulfilling installment payments under the Settlement Agreement entered into by the United States and the State

of California on October 11, 1996, as authorized by section 3415 of Public Law 104–106, $36,000,000, to become available on October 1, 2001 for payment to the State of California for the State Teachers' Retirement Fund from the Elk Hills School Lands Fund.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses in carrying out energy conservation activities, $816,940,000, to remain available until expended, of which $2,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from unobligated balances in the Biomass Energy Development account: Provided, That $191,000,000 shall be for use in energy conservation programs as defined in section 3008(3) of Public Law 99–509 (15 U.S.C. 4507): Provided further, That notwithstanding section 3003(d)(2) of Public Law 99–509, such sums shall be allocated to the eligible programs as follows: $153,000,000 for weatherization assistance grants and $38,000,000 for State energy conservation grants: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Energy may waive up to fifty percent of the cost-sharing requirement for weatherization assistance provided for by Public Law 106–113 for a State which he finds to be experiencing fiscal hardship or major changes in energy markets or suppliers or other temporary limitations on its ability to provide matching funds, provided that the State is demonstrably engaged in continuing activities to secure nonfederal resources and that such waiver is limited to one fiscal year and that no state may be granted such waiver more than twice: Provided further, That, hereafter, Indian tribal direct grantees of weatherization assistance shall not be required to provide matching funds.

ECONOMIC REGULATION

For necessary expenses in carrying out the activities of the Office of Hearings and Appeals, $2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for Strategic Petroleum Reserve facility development and operations and program management activities pursuant to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.), $165,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which $4,000,000 shall be derived by transfer of unobligated balances of funds previously appropriated under the heading ''SPR Petroleum Account'', and of which $8,000,000 shall be available for maintenance of a Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses in carrying out the activities of the Energy Information Administration, $75,675,000, to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Appropriations under this Act for the current fiscal year shall be available for hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms; and reimbursement to the General Services Administration for security guard services.

From appropriations under this Act, transfers of sums may be made to other agencies of the Government for the performance of work for which the appropriation is made.

None of the funds made available to the Department of Energy under this Act shall be used to implement or finance authorized price support or loan guarantee programs unless specific provision is made for such programs in an appropriations Act.

The Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, private or foreign: Provided, That revenues and other moneys received by or for the account of the Department of Energy or otherwise generated by sale of products in connection with projects of the Department appropriated under this Act may be retained by the Secretary of Energy, to be available until expended, and used only for plant construction, operation, costs, and payments to cost-sharing entities as provided in appropriate cost-sharing contracts or agreements: Provided further, That the remainder of revenues after the making of such payments shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: Provided further, That any contract, agreement, or provision thereof entered into by the Secretary pursuant to this authority shall not be executed prior to the expiration of 30 calendar days (not including any day in which either House of Congress is not in session because of adjournment of more than three calendar days to a day certain) from the receipt by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate of a full comprehensive report on such project, including the facts and circumstances relied upon in support of the proposed project.

No funds provided in this Act may be expended by the Department of Energy to prepare, issue, or process procurement documents for programs or projects for which appropriations have not been made.

In addition to other authorities set forth in this Act, the Secretary may accept fees and contributions from public and private sources, to be deposited in a contributed funds account, and prosecute projects using such fees and contributions in cooperation with other Federal, State or private agencies or concerns.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

For expenses necessary to carry out the Act of August 5, 1954 (68 Stat. 674), the Indian Self-Determination Act, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, and titles II and III of the Public Health Service Act with respect to the Indian Health Service, $2,240,658,000, together with payments received during the fiscal year pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 238(b) for services furnished by the Indian Health Service: Provided, That funds made available to tribes and tribal organizations through contracts, grant agreements, or any other agreements or compacts authorized by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 450), shall be deemed to be obligated at the time of the grant or contract award and thereafter shall remain available to the tribe or tribal organization without fiscal year limitation: Provided further, That $15,000,000 shall remain available until expended, for the Indian Catastrophic Health Emergency Fund: Provided further, That $431,756,000 for contract medical care shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 2002: Provided further, That of the funds provided, up to $22,000,000 shall be used to carry out the loan repayment program under section 108 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act: Provided further, That funds provided in this Act may be used for one-year contracts and grants which are to be performed in two fiscal years, so long as the total obligation is recorded in the year for which the funds are appropriated: Provided further, That the amounts collected by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under the authority of title IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act shall remain available until expended for the purpose of achieving compliance with the applicable conditions and requirements of titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act (exclusive of planning, design, or construction of new facilities): Provided further, That funding contained herein, and in any earlier appropriations Acts for scholarship programs under the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1613) shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 2002: Provided further, That amounts received by tribes and tribal organizations under title IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act shall be reported and accounted for and available to the receiving tribes and tribal organizations until expended: Provided further, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the amounts provided herein, not to exceed $248,781,000 shall be for payments to tribes and tribal organizations for contract or grant support costs associated with contracts, grants, self-governance compacts or annual funding agreements between the Indian Health Service and a tribe or tribal organization pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975, as amended, prior to or during fiscal year 2001, of which not to exceed $10,000,000 may be used for such costs associated with new and expanded contracts, grants, self-governance compacts or annual funding agreements: Provided further, That funds available for the Indian Health Care Improvement Fund may be used, as needed, to carry out activities typically funded under the Indian Health Facilities account.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

For construction, repair, maintenance, improvement, and equipment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings; acquisition of sites, purchase and erection of modular buildings, and purchases of trailers; and for provision of domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as authorized by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2004a), the Indian Self-Determination Act, and the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, and for expenses necessary to carry out such Acts and titles II and III of the Public Health Service Act with respect to environmental health and facilities support activities of the Indian Health Service, $363,904,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated for the planning, design, construction or renovation of health facilities for the benefit of an Indian tribe or tribes may be used to purchase land for sites to construct, improve, or enlarge health or related facilities: Provided further, That from the funds appropriated herein, $5,000,000 shall be designated by the Indian Health Service as a contribution to the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation (YKHC) to start a priority project for the acquisition of land, planning, design and construction of 79 staff quarters at Bethel, Alaska, subject to a negotiated project agreement between the YKHC and the Indian Health Service: Provided further, That this project shall not be subject to the construction provisions of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act and shall be removed from the Indian Health Service priority list upon completion: Provided further, That the Federal Government shall not be liable for any property damages or other construction claims that may arise from YKHC undertaking this project: Provided further, That the land shall be owned or leased by the YKHC and title to quarters shall remain vested with the YKHC: Provided further, That notwithstanding any provision of law governing Federal construction, $2,240,000 of the funds provided herein shall be provided to the Hopi Tribe to reduce the debt incurred by the Tribe in providing staff quarters to meet the housing needs associated with the new Hopi Health Center: Provided further, That $5,000,000 shall remain available until expended for the purpose of funding joint venture health care facility projects authorized under the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, as amended: Provided further, That priority, by rank order, shall be given to tribes with outpatient projects on the existing Indian Health Services priority list that have Service-approved planning documents, and can demonstrate by March 1, 2001, the financial capability necessary to provide an appropriate facility: Provided further, That joint venture funds unallocated after March 1, 2001, shall be

made available for joint venture projects on a competitive basis giving priority to tribes that currently have no existing Federally-owned health care facility, have planning documents meeting Indian Health Service requirements prepared for approval by the Service and can demonstrate the financial capability needed to provide an appropriate facility: Provided further, That the Indian Health Service shall request additional staffing, operation and maintenance funds for these facilities in future budget requests: Provided further, That not to exceed $500,000 shall be used by the Indian Health Service to purchase TRANSAM equipment from the Department of Defense for distribution to the Indian Health Service and tribal facilities: Provided further, That not to exceed $500,000 shall be used by the Indian Health Service to obtain ambulances for the Indian Health Service and tribal facilities in conjunction with an existing interagency agreement between the Indian Health Service and the General Services Administration: Provided further, That not to exceed $500,000 shall be placed in a Demolition Fund, available until expended, to be used by the Indian Health Service for demolition of Federal buildings: Provided further, That notwithstanding the provisions of title III, section 306, of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (Public Law 94–437, as amended), construction contracts authorized under title I of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975, as amended, may be used rather than grants to fund small ambulatory facility construction projects: Provided further, That if a contract is used, the IHS is authorized to improve municipal, private, or tribal lands, and that at no time, during construction or after completion of the project will the Federal Government have any rights or title to any real or personal property acquired as a part of the contract.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

Appropriations in this Act to the Indian Health Service shall be available for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 but at rates not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the maximum rate payable for senior-level positions under 5 U.S.C. 5376; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of medical equipment; purchase of reprints; purchase, renovation and erection of modular buildings and renovation of existing facilities; payments for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and for uniforms or allowances therefore as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; and for expenses of attendance at meetings which are concerned with the functions or activities for which the appropriation is made or which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or management of those functions or activities: Provided, That in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, non-Indian patients may be extended health care at all tribally administered or Indian Health Service facilities, subject to charges, and the proceeds along with funds recovered under the Federal Medical Care Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 2651–2653) shall be credited to the account of the facility providing the service and shall be available without fiscal year limitation: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other law or regulation, funds transferred from the Department of Housing and Urban Development to the Indian Health Service shall be administered under Public Law 86–121 (the Indian Sanitation Facilities Act) and Public Law 93–638, as amended: Provided further, That funds appropriated to the Indian Health Service in this Act, except those used for administrative and program direction purposes, shall not be subject to limitations directed at curtailing Federal travel and transportation: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds previously or herein made available to a tribe or tribal organization through a contract, grant, or agreement authorized by title I or title III of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 450), may be deobligated and reobligated to a self-determination contract under title I, or a self-governance agreement under title III of such Act and thereafter shall remain available to the tribe or tribal organization without fiscal year limitation: Provided further, That none of the funds made available to the Indian Health Service in this Act shall be used to implement the final rule published in the Federal Register on September 16, 1987, by the Department of Health and Human Services, relating to the eligibility for the health care services of the Indian Health Service until the Indian Health Service has submitted a budget request reflecting the increased costs associated with the proposed final rule, and such request has been included in an appropriations Act and enacted into law: Provided further, That funds made available in this Act are to be apportioned to the Indian Health Service as appropriated in this Act, and accounted for in the appropriation structure set forth in this Act: Provided further, That with respect to functions transferred by the Indian Health Service to tribes or tribal organizations, the Indian Health Service is authorized to provide goods and services to those entities, on a reimbursable basis, including payment in advance with subsequent adjustment, and the reimbursements received therefrom, along with the funds received from those entities pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination Act, may be credited to the same or subsequent appropriation account which provided the funding, said amounts to remain available until expended: Provided further, That reimbursements for training, technical assistance, or services provided by the Indian Health Service will contain total costs, including direct, administrative, and overhead associated with the provision of goods, services, or technical assistance: Provided further, That the appropriation structure for the Indian Health Service may not be altered without advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation as authorized by Public Law 93–531, $15,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds provided in this or any other appropriations Act are to be used to relocate eligible individuals and groups including evictees from District 6, Hopi-partitioned lands residents, those in significantly substandard housing, and all others certified as eligible and not included in the preceding categories: Provided further, That none of the funds contained in this or any other Act may be used by the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation to evict any single Navajo or Navajo family who, as of November 30, 1985, was physically domiciled on the lands partitioned to the Hopi Tribe unless a new or replacement home is provided for such household: Provided further, That no relocatee will be provided with more than one new or replacement home: Provided further, That the Office shall relocate any certified eligible relocatees who have selected and received an approved homesite on the Navajo reservation or selected a replacement residence off the Navajo reservation or on the land acquired pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 640d–10.

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT

PAYMENT TO THE INSTITUTE

For payment to the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development, as authorized by title XV of Public Law 99–498, as amended (20 U.S.C. 56 part A), $4,125,000.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, as authorized by law, including research in the fields of art, science, and history; development, preservation, and documentation of the National Collections; presentation of public exhibits and performances; collection, preparation, dissemination, and exchange of information and publications; conduct of education, training, and museum assistance programs; maintenance, alteration, operation, lease (for terms not to exceed 30 years), and protection of buildings, facilities, and approaches; not to exceed $100,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; up to five replacement passenger vehicles; purchase, rental, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for employees, $387,755,000, of which not to exceed $47,088,000 for the instrumentation program, collections acquisition, Museum Support Center equipment and move, exhibition reinstallation, the National Museum of the American Indian, the repatriation of skeletal remains program, research equipment, information management, and Latino programming shall remain available until expended, and including such funds as may be necessary to support American overseas research centers and a total of $125,000 for the Council of American Overseas Research Centers: Provided, That funds appropriated herein are available for advance payments to independent contractors performing research services or participating in official Smithsonian presentations: Provided further, That the Smithsonian Institution may expend Federal appropriations designated in this Act for lease or rent payments for long term and swing space, as rent payable to the Smithsonian Institution, and such rent payments may be deposited into the general trust funds of the Institution to the extent that federally supported activities are housed in the 900 H Street, N.W. building in the District of Columbia: Provided further, That this use of Federal appropriations shall not be construed as debt service, a Federal guarantee of, a transfer of risk to, or an obligation of, the Federal Government: Provided further, That no appropriated funds may be used to service debt which is incurred to finance the costs of acquiring the 900 H Street building or of planning, designing, and constructing improvements to such building.

REPAIR, RESTORATION AND ALTERATION OF FACILITIES

For necessary expenses of repair, restoration, and alteration of facilities owned or occupied by the Smithsonian Institution, by contract or otherwise, as authorized by section 2 of the Act of August 22, 1949 (63 Stat. 623), including not to exceed $10,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, $57,600,000, to remain available until expended, of which $7,600,000 is provided for repair, rehabilitation and alteration of facilities at the National Zoological Park: Provided, That contracts awarded for environmental systems, protection systems, and repair or restoration of facilities of the Smithsonian Institution may be negotiated with selected contractors and awarded on the basis of contractor qualifications as well as price.

CONSTRUCTION

For necessary expenses for construction, $9,500,000, to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

None of the funds in this or any other Act may be used to initiate the design for any proposed expansion of current space or new facility without consultation with the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

The Smithsonian Institution shall not use Federal funds in excess of the amount specified in Public Law 101–185 for the construction of the National Museum of the American Indian.

None of the funds in this or any other Act may be used for the Holt House located at the

National Zoological Park in Washington, D.C., unless identified as repairs to minimize water damage, monitor structure movement, or provide interim structural support.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the upkeep and operations of the National Gallery of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies whose publications or services are available to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards, and uniforms, or allowances therefor, for other employees as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901–5902); purchase or rental of devices and services for protecting buildings and contents thereof, and maintenance, alteration, improvement, and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; and purchase of services for restoration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by contracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations at such rates or prices and under such terms and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper, $64,781,000, of which not to exceed $3,026,000 for the special exhibition program shall remain available until expended.

REPAIR, RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

For necessary expenses of repair, restoration and renovation of buildings, grounds and facilities owned or occupied by the National Gallery of Art, by contract or otherwise, as authorized, $10,871,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That contracts awarded for environmental systems, protection systems, and exterior repair or renovation of buildings of the National Gallery of Art may be negotiated with selected contractors and awarded on the basis of contractor qualifications as well as price.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

For necessary expenses for the operation, maintenance and security of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, $14,000,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For necessary expenses for capital repair and restoration of the existing features of the building and site of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, $20,000,000, to remain available until expended.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 1356) including hire of passenger vehicles and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, $7,310,000.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, as amended, $98,000,000 shall be available to the National Endowment for the Arts for the support of projects and productions in the arts through assistance to organizations and individuals pursuant to sections 5(c) and 5(g) of the Act, for program support, and for administering the functions of the Act, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds previously appropriated to the National Endowment for the Arts ''Matching Grants'' account may be transferred to and merged with this account.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, as amended, $104,604,000, shall be available to the National Endowment for the Humanities for support of activities in the humanities, pursuant to section 7(c) of the Act, and for administering the functions of the Act, to remain available until expended.

MATCHING GRANTS

To carry out the provisions of section 10(a)(2) of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, as amended, $15,656,000, to remain available until expended, of which $11,656,000 shall be available to the National Endowment for the Humanities for the purposes of section 7(h): Provided, That this appropriation shall be available for obligation only in such amounts as may be equal to the total amounts of gifts, bequests, and devises of money, and other property accepted by the chairman or by grantees of the Endowment under the provisions of subsections 11(a)(2)(B) and 11(a)(3)(B) during the current and preceding fiscal years for which equal amounts have not previously been appropriated.

INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES

OFFICE OF MUSEUM SERVICES

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

For carrying out subtitle C of the Museum and Library Services Act of 1996, as amended, $24,907,000, to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

None of the funds appropriated to the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities may be used to process any grant or contract documents which do not include the text of 18 U.S.C. 1913: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated to the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities may be used for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That funds from nonappropriated sources may be used as necessary for official reception and representation expenses.

CHALLENGE AMERICA ARTS FUND

CHALLENGE AMERICA GRANTS

For necessary expenses as authorized by Public Law 89–209, as amended, $7,000,000 for support for arts education and public outreach activities to be administered by the National Endowment for the Arts, to remain available until expended.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), $1,078,000: Provided, That the Commission is authorized to charge fees to cover the full costs of its publications, and such fees shall be credited to this account as an offsetting collection, to remain available until expended without further appropriation.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

For necessary expenses as authorized by Public Law 99–190 (20 U.S.C. 956(a)), as amended, $7,000,000.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Public Law 89–665, as amended), $3,189,000: Provided, That none of these funds shall be available for compensation of level V of the Executive Schedule or higher positions.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (40 U.S.C. 71–71i), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, $6,500,000: Provided, That all appointed members of the Commission will be compensated at a rate not to exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of pay for positions at level IV of the Executive Schedule for each day such member is engaged in the actual performance of duties.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

For expenses of the Holocaust Memorial Council, as authorized by Public Law 96–388 (36 U.S.C. 1401), as amended, $34,439,000, of which $1,900,000 for the museum's repair and rehabilitation program and $1,264,000 for the museum's exhibitions program shall remain available until expended.

PRESIDIO TRUST

PRESIDIO TRUST FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out title I of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996, $23,400,000 shall be available to the Presidio Trust, to remain available until expended. The Trust is authorized to issue obligations to the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to section 104(d)(3) of the Act, in an amount not to exceed $10,000,000.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3109, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation under this Act shall be available to the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture for the leasing of oil and natural gas by noncompetitive bidding on publicly owned lands within the boundaries of the Shawnee National Forest, Illinois: Provided, That nothing herein is intended to inhibit or otherwise affect the sale, lease, or right to access to minerals owned by private individuals.

SEC. 303. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for any activity or the publication or distribution of literature that in any way tends to promote public support or opposition to any legislative proposal on which congressional action is not complete.

SEC. 304. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 305. None of the funds provided in this Act to any department or agency shall be obligated or expended to provide a personal cook, chauffeur, or other personal servants to any officer or employee of such department or agency except as otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 306. No assessments may be levied against any program, budget activity, subactivity, or project funded by this Act unless advance notice of such assessments and the basis therefor are presented to the Committees on Appropriations and are approved by such committees.

SEC. 307. None of the funds in this Act may be used to plan, prepare, or offer for sale timber from trees classified as giant sequoia (Sequoiadendron giganteum) which are located on National Forest System or Bureau of Land Management lands in a manner different than such sales were conducted in fiscal year 2000.

SEC. 308. None of the funds made available by this Act may be obligated or expended by the National Park Service to enter into or implement a concession contract which permits or requires the removal of the underground lunchroom at the Carlsbad Caverns National Park.

SEC. 309. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used for the AmeriCorps program, unless the relevant agencies of the Department of the Interior and/or Agriculture follow appropriate reprogramming guidelines: Provided, That if no

funds are provided for the AmeriCorps program by the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, then none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used for the AmeriCorps programs.

SEC. 310. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used: (1) to demolish the bridge between Jersey City, New Jersey, and Ellis Island; or (2) to prevent pedestrian use of such bridge, when it is made known to the Federal official having authority to obligate or expend such funds that such pedestrian use is consistent with generally accepted safety standards.

SEC. 311. (a) LIMITATION OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be obligated or expended to accept or process applications for a patent for any mining or mill site claim located under the general mining laws.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—The provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply if the Secretary of the Interior determines that, for the claim concerned: (1) a patent application was filed with the Secretary on or before September 30, 1994; and (2) all requirements established under sections 2325 and 2326 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 29 and 30) for vein or lode claims and sections 2329, 2330, 2331, and 2333 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 35, 36, and 37) for placer claims, and section 2337 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 42) for mill site claims, as the case may be, were fully complied with by the applicant by that date.

(c) REPORT.—On September 30, 2001, the Secretary of the Interior shall file with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report on actions taken by the Department under the plan submitted pursuant to section 314(c) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104–208).

(d) MINERAL EXAMINATIONS.—In order to process patent applications in a timely and responsible manner, upon the request of a patent applicant, the Secretary of the Interior shall allow the applicant to fund a qualified third-party contractor to be selected by the Bureau of Land Management to conduct a mineral examination of the mining claims or mill sites contained in a patent application as set forth in subsection (b). The Bureau of Land Management shall have the sole responsibility to choose and pay the third-party contractor in accordance with the standard procedures employed by the Bureau of Land Management in the retention of third-party contractors.

SEC. 312. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts appropriated to or earmarked in committee reports for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service by Public Laws 103–138, 103–332, 104–134, 104–208, 105–83, 105–277, and 106–113 for payments to tribes and tribal organizations for contract support costs associated with self-determination or self-governance contracts, grants, compacts, or annual funding agreements with the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Indian Health Service as funded by such Acts, are the total amounts available for fiscal years 1994 through 2000 for such purposes, 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. 313. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for fiscal year 2001 the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior are authorized to limit competition for watershed restoration project contracts as part of the ''Jobs in the Woods'' component of the President's Forest Plan for the Pacific Northwest or the Jobs in the Woods Program established in Region 10 of the Forest Service to individuals and entities in historically timber-dependent areas in the States of Washington, Oregon, northern California and Alaska that have been affected by reduced timber harvesting on Federal lands. The Secretaries shall consider the benefits to the local economy in evaluating bids and designing procurements which create economic opportunities for local contractors.

SEC. 314. None of the funds collected under the Recreational Fee Demonstration program may be used to plan, design, or construct a visitor center or any other permanent structure without prior approval of the House and the Senate Committees on Appropriations if the estimated total cost of the facility exceeds $500,000.

SEC. 315. All interests created under leases, concessions, permits and other agreements associated with the properties administered by the Presidio Trust, hereafter shall be exempt from all taxes and special assessments of every kind by the State of California and its political subdivisions.

SEC. 316. None of the funds made available in this or any other Act for any fiscal year may be used to designate, or to post any sign designating, any portion of Canaveral National Seashore in Brevard County, Florida, as a clothing-optional area or as an area in which public nudity is permitted, if such designation would be contrary to county ordinance.

SEC. 317. Of the funds provided to the National Endowment for the Arts—

(1) The Chairperson shall only award a grant to an individual if such grant is awarded to such individual for a literature fellowship, National Heritage Fellowship, or American Jazz Masters Fellowship.

(2) The Chairperson shall establish procedures to ensure that no funding provided through a grant, except a grant made to a State or local arts agency, or regional group, may be used to make a grant to any other organization or individual to conduct activity independent of the direct grant recipient. Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit payments made in exchange for goods and services.

(3) No grant shall be used for seasonal support to a group, unless the application is specific to the contents of the season, including identified programs and/or projects.

SEC. 318. The National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities are authorized to solicit, accept, receive, and invest in the name of the United States, gifts, bequests, or devises of money and other property or services and to use such in furtherance of the functions of the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities. Any proceeds from such gifts, bequests, or devises, after acceptance by the National Endowment for the Arts or the National Endowment for the Humanities, shall be paid by the donor or the representative of the donor to the Chairman. The Chairman shall enter the proceeds in a special interest-bearing account to the credit of the appropriate endowment for the purposes specified in each case.

SEC. 319. (a) In providing services or awarding financial assistance under the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 from funds appropriated under this Act, the Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts shall ensure that priority is given to providing services or awarding financial assistance for projects, productions, workshops, or programs that serve underserved populations.

(b) In this section:

(1) The term ''underserved population'' means a population of individuals, including urban minorities, who have historically been outside the purview of arts and humanities programs due to factors such as a high incidence of income below the poverty line or to geographic isolation.

(2) The term ''poverty line'' means the poverty line (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget, and revised annually in accordance with section 673(2) of the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9902(2))) applicable to a family of the size involved.

(c) In providing services and awarding financial assistance under the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965 with funds appropriated by this Act, the Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts shall ensure that priority is given to providing services or awarding financial assistance for projects, productions, workshops, or programs that will encourage public knowledge, education, understanding, and appreciation of the arts.

(d) With funds appropriated by this Act to carry out section 5 of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965—

(1) the Chairperson shall establish a grant category for projects, productions, workshops, or programs that are of national impact or availability or are able to tour several States;

(2) the Chairperson shall not make grants exceeding 15 percent, in the aggregate, of such funds to any single State, excluding grants made under the authority of paragraph (1);

(3) the Chairperson shall report to the Congress annually and by State, on grants awarded by the Chairperson in each grant category under section 5 of such Act; and

(4) the Chairperson shall encourage the use of grants to improve and support community-based music performance and education.

SEC. 320. ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FOREST COUNTIES PAYMENTS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—The term ''Advisory Committee'' means the Forest Counties Payments Committee established by this section.

(2) COMMITTEES OF JURISDICTION.—The term ''committees of jurisdiction'' means the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on Resources, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(3) ELIGIBLE COUNTY.—The term ''eligible county'' means a county that, for one or more of the fiscal years 1986 through 1999, received—

(A) a payment under title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (chapter 876; 50 Stat. 875; 43 U.S.C. 1181f), or the Act of May 24, 1939 (chapter 144; 53 Stat. 753; 43 U.S.C. 1181f–1 et seq.); or

(B) a portion of an eligible State's payment, as described in paragraph (4).

(4) ELIGIBLE STATE.—The term ''eligible State'' means a State that, for one or more of the fiscal years 1986 through 1999, received a payment under the sixth paragraph under the heading of ''FOREST SERVICE'' in the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260; 16 U.S.C. 500), or section 13 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 963; 16 U.S.C. 500).

(5) FEDERAL LANDS.—The term ''Federal lands'' means the following:

(A) Lands within the National Forest System, as defined in section 11(a) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1609(a)), exclusive of the National Grasslands and land utilization projects designated as National Grasslands administered pursuant to the Act of July 22, 1937 (7 U.S.C. 1010–1012).

(B) Such portions of the Oregon and California Railroad grant lands revested in the United States by the Act of June 9, 1916 (chapter 137; 39 Stat. 218), and the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands reconveyed to the United States by the Act of February 26, 1919 (chapter 47; 40 Stat. 1179), as are or may hereafter come under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, which have heretofore or may hereafter be classified as timberlands, and power-site lands valuable for timber, that shall be managed, except as provided in the former section 3 of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 875; 43 U.S.C. 1181c), for permanent forest production.

(6) SUSTAINABLE FORESTRY.—The term ''sustainable forestry'' means the practice of meeting

the forest resource needs and values of the present without compromising the similar capability of future generations.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT REQUIRED.—There is hereby established an advisory committee, to be known as the Forest Counties Payments Committee, to develop recommendations, consistent with sustainable forestry, regarding methods to ensure that States and counties in which Federal lands are situated receive adequate Federal payments to be used for the benefit of public education and other public purposes.

(2) MEMBERS.—The Advisory Committee shall be composed of the following members:

(A) The Chief of the Forest Service, or a designee of the Chief who has significant expertise in sustainable forestry.

(B) The Director of the Bureau of Land Management, or a designee of the Director who has significant expertise in sustainable forestry.

(C) The Director of the Office of Management and Budget, or the Director's designee.

(D) Two members who are elected members of the governing branches of eligible counties; one such member to be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate (in consultation with the chairmen and ranking members of the committees of jurisdiction of the Senate) and one such member to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives (in consultation with the chairmen and ranking members of the committees of jurisdiction of the House of Representatives) within 60 days of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(E) Two members who are elected members of school boards for, superintendents from, or teachers employed by, school districts in eligible counties; one such member to be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate (in consultation with the chairmen and ranking members of the committees of jurisdiction of the Senate) and one such member to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives (in consultation with the chairmen and ranking members of the committees of jurisdiction of the House of Representatives) within 60 days of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) GEOGRAPHIC REPRESENTATION.—In making appointments under subparagraphs (D) and (E) of paragraph (2), the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall seek to ensure that the Advisory Committee members are selected from geographically diverse locations.

(4) ORGANIZATION OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—

(A) CHAIRPERSON.—The Chairperson of the Advisory Committee shall be selected from among the members appointed pursuant to subparagraphs (D) and (E) of paragraph (2).

(B) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the membership of the Advisory Committee shall be filled in the same manner as required by paragraph (2). A vacancy shall not impair the authority of the remaining members to perform the functions of the Advisory Committee under this section.

(C) COMPENSATION.—The members of the Advisory Committee who are not officers or employees of the United States, while attending meetings or other events held by the Advisory Committee or at which the members serve as representatives of the Advisory Committee or while otherwise serving at the request of the Chairperson of the Advisory Committee, shall each be entitled to receive compensation at a rate not in excess of the maximum rate of pay for grade GS–15, as provided in the General Schedule, including traveltime, and while away from their homes or regular places of business, shall each be reimbursed for travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons in Government service employed intermittently.

(5) STAFF AND RULES.—

(A) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.—The Advisory Committee shall have an Executive Director, who shall be appointed by the Advisory Committee and serve at the pleasure of the Advisory Committee. The Executive Director shall report to the Advisory Committee and assume such duties as the Advisory Committee may assign. The Executive Director shall be paid at a rate not in excess of the maximum rate of pay for grade GS–15, as provided in the General Schedule.

(B) OTHER STAFF.—In addition to authority to appoint personnel subject to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments to the competitive service, and to pay such personnel in accordance with the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, the Advisory Committee shall have authority to enter into contracts with private or public organizations which may furnish the Advisory Committee with such administrative and technical personnel as may be necessary to carry out the functions of the Advisory Committee under this section. To the extent practicable, such administrative and technical personnel, and other necessary support services, shall be provided for the Advisory Committee by the Chief of the Forest Service and the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

(C) COMMITTEE RULES.—The Advisory Committee may establish such procedural and administrative rules as are necessary for the performance of its functions under this section.

(6) FEDERAL AGENCY COOPERATION.—The heads of the departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the executive branch of the Federal Government shall cooperate with the Advisory Committee in the performance of its functions under this section and should furnish, as practicable, to the Advisory Committee information which the Advisory Committee deems necessary to carry out such functions.

(c) FUNCTIONS OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—

(1) DEVELOPMENT OF RECOMMENDATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Advisory Committee shall develop recommendations for policy or legislative initiatives (or both) regarding alternatives for, or substitutes to, the payments required to be made to eligible States and eligible counties under the provisions of law referred to in paragraphs (3) and (4) of subsection (a) in order to provide a long-term method to generate annual payments to eligible States and eligible counties.

(B) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Advisory Committee shall submit to the committees of jurisdiction a final report containing the recommendations developed under this subsection. The Advisory Committee shall submit semiannual progress reports on its activities and expenditures to the committees of jurisdiction until the final report has been submitted.

(2) GUIDANCE FOR COMMITTEE.—In developing the recommendations required by paragraph (1), the Advisory Committee shall—

(A) evaluate the method by which payments are made to eligible States and eligible counties under the provisions of law referred to in paragraphs (3) and (4) of subsection (a), and related laws, and the use of such payments;

(B) consider the impact on eligible States and eligible counties of revenues derived from the historic multiple use of the Federal lands.

(C) evaluate the economic, environmental, and social benefits which accrue to counties containing Federal lands, including recreation, natural resources industries, and the value of environmental services that result from Federal lands; and

(D) evaluate the expenditures by counties on activities on Federal lands which are Federal responsibilities.

(3) MONITORING AND RELATED REPORTING ACTIVITIES.—The Advisory Committee shall monitor the payments made to eligible States and eligible counties under the provisions of law referred to in paragraphs (3) and (4) of subsection (a), and related laws, and submit to the committees of jurisdiction an annual report describing the amounts and sources of such payments and containing such comments as the Advisory Committee may have regarding such payments.

(4) TESTIMONY.—The Advisory Committee shall make itself available for testimony or comments on the reports required to be submitted by the Advisory Committee and on any legislation or regulations to implement any recommendations made in such reports in any congressional hearings or any rulemaking or other administrative decision process.

(d) FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT REQUIREMENTS.—The provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall apply to the Advisory Committee.

(e) TERMINATION OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—The Advisory Committee shall terminate three years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(f) FUNDING SOURCE.—At the request of the Executive Director of the Advisory Committee, the Secretary of Agriculture shall provide funds from any account available to the Secretary, not to exceed $200,000 in fiscal year 2001, for the work of the Advisory Committee necessary to meet the requirements of this section.

SEC. 321. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be expended or obligated to complete and issue the 5-year program under the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act.

SEC. 322. None of the funds in this Act may be used to support Government-wide administrative functions unless such functions are justified in the budget process and funding is approved by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

SEC. 323. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds in this Act may be used for GSA Telecommunication Centers or the President's Council on Sustainable Development.

SEC. 324. None of the funds in this Act may be used for planning, design or construction of improvements to Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House without the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

SEC. 325. Amounts deposited during fiscal year 2000 in the roads and trails fund provided for in the fourteenth paragraph under the heading ''FOREST SERVICE'' of the Act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 843; 16 U.S.C. 501), shall be used by the Secretary of Agriculture, without regard to the State in which the amounts were derived, to repair or reconstruct roads, bridges, and trails on National Forest System lands or to carry out and administer projects to improve forest health conditions, which may include the repair or reconstruction of roads, bridges, and trails on National Forest System lands in the wildland-community interface where there is an abnormally high risk of fire. The projects shall emphasize reducing risks to human safety and public health and property and enhancing ecological functions, long-term forest productivity, and biological integrity. The Secretary shall commence the projects during fiscal year 2001, but the projects may be completed in a subsequent fiscal year. Funds shall not be expended under this section to replace funds which would otherwise appropriately be expended from the timber salvage sale fund. Nothing in this section shall be construed to exempt any project from any environmental law.

SEC. 326. None of the funds provided in this or previous appropriations Acts for the agencies funded by this Act or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be transferred to and used to fund personnel, training, or other administrative activities of the Council on Environmental Quality or other offices in the Executive Office of the President for purposes related to the American Heritage Rivers program.

SEC. 327. Other than in emergency situations, none of the funds in this Act may be used to operate telephone answering machines during core business hours unless such answering machines include an option that enables callers to reach promptly an individual on-duty with the agency being contacted.

SEC. 328. No timber sale in Region 10 shall be advertised if the indicated rate is deficit when appraised under the transaction evidence appraisal system using domestic Alaska values for western red cedar: Provided, That sales which are deficit when appraised under the transaction evidence appraisal system using domestic Alaska values for western red cedar may be advertised upon receipt of a written request by a prospective, informed bidder, who has the opportunity to review the Forest Service's cruise and harvest cost estimate for that timber. Program accomplishments shall be based on volume sold. Should Region 10 sell, in fiscal year 2001, the annual average portion of the decadal allowable sale quantity called for in the current Tongass Land Management Plan in sales which are not deficit when appraised under the transaction evidence appraisal system using domestic Alaska values for western red cedar, all of the western red cedar timber from those sales which is surplus to the needs of domestic processors in Alaska, shall be made available to domestic processors in the contiguous 48 United States at prevailing domestic prices. Should Region 10 sell, in fiscal year 2001, less than the annual average portion of the decadal allowable sale quantity called for in the current Tongass Land Management Plan in sales which are not deficit when appraised under the transaction evidence appraisal system using domestic Alaska values for western red cedar, the volume of western red cedar timber available to domestic processors at prevailing domestic prices in the contiguous 48 United States shall be that volume: (i) which is surplus to the needs of domestic processors in Alaska; and (ii) is that percent of the surplus western red cedar volume determined by calculating the ratio of the total timber volume which has been sold on the Tongass to the annual average portion of the decadal allowable sale quantity called for in the current Tongass Land Management Plan. The percentage shall be calculated by Region 10 on a rolling basis as each sale is sold (for purposes of this amendment, a ''rolling basis'' shall mean that the determination of how much western red cedar is eligible for sale to various markets shall be made at the time each sale is awarded). Western red cedar shall be deemed ''surplus to the needs of domestic processors in Alaska'' when the timber sale holder has presented to the Forest Service documentation of the inability to sell western red cedar logs from a given sale to domestic Alaska processors at price equal to or greater than the log selling value stated in the contract. All additional western red cedar volume not sold to Alaska or contiguous 48 United States domestic processors may be exported to foreign markets at the election of the timber sale holder. All Alaska yellow cedar may be sold at prevailing export prices at the election of the timber sale holder.

SEC. 329. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used to propose or issue rules, regulations, decrees, or orders for the purpose of implementation, or in preparation for implementation, of the Kyoto Protocol which was adopted on December 11, 1997, in Kyoto, Japan at the Third Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which has not been submitted to the Senate for advice and consent to ratification pursuant to article II, section 2, clause 2, of the United States Constitution, and which has not entered into force pursuant to article 25 of the Protocol.

SEC. 330. In fiscal years 2001 through 2005, the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture may pilot test agency-wide joint permitting and leasing programs, subject to annual review of Congress, and promulgate special rules as needed to test the feasibility of issuing unified permits, applications, and leases. The Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture may make reciprocal delegations of their respective authorities, duties and responsibilities in support of the ''Service First'' initiative agency-wide to promote customer service and efficiency. Nothing herein shall alter, expand or limit the applicability of any public law or regulation to lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management or the Forest Service.

SEC. 331. FEDERAL AND STATE COOPERATIVE WATERSHED RESTORATION AND PROTECTION IN COLORADO. (a) USE OF COLORADO STATE FOREST SERVICE.—Until September 30, 2004, the Secretary of Agriculture, via cooperative agreement or contract (including sole source contract) as appropriate, may permit the Colorado State Forest Service to perform watershed restoration and protection services on National Forest System lands in the State of Colorado when similar and complementary watershed restoration and protection services are being performed by the State Forest Service on adjacent State or private lands. The types of services that may be extended to National Forest System lands include treatment of insect infected trees, reduction of hazardous fuels, and other activities to restore or improve watersheds or fish and wildlife habitat across ownership boundaries.

(b) STATE AS AGENT.—Except as provided in subsection (c), a cooperative agreement or contract under subsection (a) may authorize the State Forester of Colorado to serve as the agent for the Forest Service in providing all services necessary to facilitate the performance of watershed restoration and protection services under subsection (a). The services to be performed by the Colorado State Forest Service may be conducted with subcontracts utilizing State contract procedures. Subsections (d) and (g) of section 14 of the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 472a) shall not apply to services performed under a cooperative agreement or contract under subsection (a).

(c) RETENTION OF NEPA RESPONSIBILITIES.—With respect to any watershed restoration and protection services on National Forest System lands proposed for performance by the Colorado State Forest Service under subsection (a), any decision required to be made under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) may not be delegated to the State Forester of Colorado or any other officer or employee of the Colorado State Forest Service.

SEC. 332. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to issue a record of decision implementing the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project until the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior submit to Congress a report evaluating, for the area to be covered by the project, both the effect of the year 2000 wildfires and the President's initiative for managing the impact of wildfires on communities and the environment.

SEC. 333. The Forest Service, in consultation with the Department of Labor, shall review Forest Service campground concessions policy to determine if modifications can be made to Forest Service contracts for campgrounds so that such concessions fall within the regulatory exemption of 29 CFR 4.122(b). The Forest Service shall offer in fiscal year 2001 such concession prospectuses under the regulatory exemption, except that, any prospectus that does not meet the requirements of the regulatory exemption shall be offered as a service contract in accordance with the requirements of 41 U.S.C. 351–358.

SEC. 334. A project undertaken by the Forest Service under the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program as authorized by section 315 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1996, as amended, shall not result in—

(1) displacement of the holder of an authorization to provide commercial recreation services on Federal lands. Prior to initiating any project, the Secretary shall consult with potentially affected holders to determine what impacts the project may have on the holders. Any modifications to the authorization shall be made within the terms and conditions of the authorization and authorities of the impacted agency.

(2) the return of a commercial recreation service to the Secretary for operation when such services have been provided in the past by a private sector provider, except when—

(A) the private sector provider fails to bid on such opportunities;

(B) the private sector provider terminates its relationship with the agency; or

(C) the agency revokes the permit for noncompliance with the terms and conditions of the authorization.

In such cases, the agency may use the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program to provide for operations until a subsequent operator can be found through the offering of a new prospectus.

SEC. 335. Section 801 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8287(a)(2)(D)(iii)) is amended by striking ''$750,000'' and inserting ''$10,000,000''.

SEC. 336. In section 315(f) of title III of section 101(c) of Public Law 104–134 (16 U.S.C. 460l–6a note), as amended, strike ''September 30, 2001'' and insert ''September 30, 2002'', and strike ''September 30, 2004'' and insert ''September 30, 2005''.

SEC. 337. None of the funds in this Act may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to issue a prospecting permit for hardrock mineral exploration on Mark Twain National Forest land in the Current River/Jack's Fork River—Eleven Point Watershed (not including Mark Twain National Forest land in Townships 31N and 32N, Range 2 and Range 3 West, on which mining activities are taking place as of the date of the enactment of this Act): Provided, That none of the funds in this Act may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to segregate or withdraw land in the Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri under section 204 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1714).

SEC. 338. The authority to enter into stewardship and end result contracts provided to the Forest Service in accordance with section 347 of title III of section 101(e) of division A of Public Law 105–825 is hereby expanded to authorize the Forest Service to enter into an additional 28 contracts subject to the same terms and conditions as provided in that section: Provided, That of the additional contracts authorized by this section at least 9 shall be allocated to Region 1 and at least 3 to Region 6.

SEC. 339. Any regulations or policies promulgated or adopted by the Departments of Agriculture or the Interior regarding recovery of costs for processing authorizations to occupy and use Federal lands under their control shall adhere to and incorporate the following principle arising from Office of Management and Budget Circular, A–25; no charge should be made for a service when the identification of the specific beneficiary is obscure, and the service can be considered primarily as benefiting broadly the general public.

SEC. 340. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture to implement a final rule for estimating fair market value land use rental fees for fiberoptic communications rights-of-way on Federal lands that amends or replaces the linear right-of-way rental fee schedule published on July 8, 1987 (43 CFR 2803.1–2(c)(1)(I)). In determining rental fees for fiberoptic rights-of-way, the Secretaries shall use the rates contained in the linear right-of-way rental fee schedules in place on May 1, 2000.

SEC. 341. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for fiscal year 2001, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to limit competition for fire and fuel treatment and watershed restoration contracts in the Giant Sequoia National

Monument and the Sequoia National Forest. Preference for employment shall be given to dislocated and displaced workers in Tulare, Kern and Fresno Counties, California, for work associated with the establishment of the Giant Sequoia National Monument.

SEC. 344. From funds previously appropriated under the heading ''DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT'', $4,000,000 is available for computational services at the National Energy Technology Laboratory.

SEC. 345. BACKCOUNTRY LANDING STRIP ACCESS. (a) IN GENERAL.—Funds made available by this Act shall not be used to permanently close aircraft landing strips, officially recognized by State or Federal aviation officials, without public notice, consultation with cognizant State and Federal aviation officials and the consent of the Federal Aviation Administration.

(b) AIRCRAFT LANDING STRIPS.—An aircraft landing strip referred to in subsection (a) is a landing strip on Federal land administered by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture that is commonly known, and is consistently used for aircraft landing and departure activities.

(c) PERMANENT CLOSURE.—For the purposes of subsection (a), an aircraft landing strip shall be considered to be closed permanently if the intended duration of the closure is more than 180 days in any calendar year.

SEC. 346. COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE NATIONAL SCENIC AREA. (a) LAND ACQUISITION.—Section 9 of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act (16 U.S.C. 544g) is amended:

(1) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (g); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (d) the following:

''(e) APPRAISALS.—

''(1) DEFINITION OF LANDOWNER.—In this subsection, the term 'landowner' means the owner of legal or equitable title as of September 1, 2000.

''(2) APPRAISAL STANDARDS.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), land acquired or conveyed by purchase or exchange under this section shall be appraised in conformity with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions.

''(3) SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS.—

''(A) BEFORE APRIL 1, 2001.—Land within a special management area for which the landowner, before April 1, 2001, makes a written bona fide offer to convey to the Secretary for fair market value shall be appraised—

''(i) without regard to the effect of any zoning or land use restriction made in response to this Act; but

''(ii) subject to any other current zoning or land use restriction imposed by the State or locality in which the land is located on the date of the offer.

''(B) ON OR AFTER APRIL 1, 2001.—Land within a special management area for which the landowner, on or after April 1, 2001, makes a written bona fide offer to convey to the Secretary for fair market value shall be appraised subject to—

''(i) any zoning or land use restriction made in response to this Act; and

''(ii) any other current zoning or land use restriction that applies to the land on the date of the offer.

''(f) AUTHORIZATION FOR CERTAIN LAND EXCHANGES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—To facilitate priority land exchanges through which land within the boundaries of the White Salmon Wild and Scenic River or within the scenic area is conveyed to the United States, the Secretary may accept title to such land as the Secretary determines to be appropriate within the States, regardless of the State in which the land conveyed by the Secretary in exchange is located, in accordance with land exchange authorities available to the Secretary under applicable law.

''(2) SPECIAL RULE FOR LAND CERTAIN EXCHANGES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

''(A) any exchange described in paragraph (1) for which an agreement to initiate has been executed as of September 30, 2000, shall continue; and

''(B) any timber stumpage proceeds collected under the exchange shall be retained by the Forest Service to complete the exchange.''.

(b) ADMINISTRATION OF SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS.—Section 8(o) of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act (16 U.S.C. 544f) is amended—

(1) by striking ''Any ordinance'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Any ordinance'';

(2) in the first sentence, by striking ''the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions (Interagency Land Acquisition Conference, 1973).'' and inserting ''section 9(e).''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) APPLICABILITY.—This subsection shall not apply to any land offered to the Secretary for acquisition after March 31, 2001.''.

(c) PUBLICATION OF NOTICE.—

(1) Not later than November 1, 2000, the Secretary of Agriculture shall provide notice of the provisions contained in the amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) through—

(A) publication of a notice in the Federal Register and in newspapers of general circulation in the counties in the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area; and

(B) posting of a notice in each facility of the United States Postal Service located in those counties.

(2) If the counties wherein special management areas are located provide the Forest Service administrator of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area lists of the names and addresses of landowners within the special management areas as of September 1, 2000, the Forest Service shall send to such names and addresses by certified first class mail notice of the provisions contained in the amendments made by subsections (a) and (b);

(A) The mailing shall occur within twenty working days of the receipt of the list; and

(B) The mailing shall constitute constructive notice to landowners, and proof of receipt by the addressee shall not be required.

(d) DESIGNATION OF SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS.—Section 4(b)(2) of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act (16 U.S.C. 544b(b)(2)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking ''in this section'' and inserting ''by paragraph (1)''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) MODIFICATION OF BOUNDARIES.—The boundaries of the special management areas are modified as depicted on a map dated September 20, 2000, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief of the Forest Service in Washington, District of Columbia, and copies shall be available in the office of the Commission, and the headquarters of the scenic area.''.

(e) PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.—Section 14(c)(3) of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act (16 U.S.C. 544l(c)(3)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''(3) No payment'' and inserting the following:

''(3) LIMITATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), no payment'';

(2) by striking ''fifth'' and inserting ''eighth''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) CONTINUATION OF CERTAIN PAYMENTS.—For any land or interest in land for which the Secretary is making a payment in fiscal year 2000, such payment shall be continued for a total of eight fiscal years.''.

SEC. 347. (a) EXCHANGE REQUIRED.—In exchange for the non-Federal lands and the additional consideration described in subsection (b), the Secretary of Agriculture shall convey to Kern County, California, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to four parcels of land under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service in Kern County, as follows:

(1) Approximately 70 acres known as Camp Owen as depicted on the map entitled ''Camp Owen'', dated June 15, 2000.

(2) Approximately 4 acres known as Wofford Heights Park as depicted on the map entitled ''Wofford Heights Park'', dated June 15, 2000.

(3) Approximately 4 acres known as the French Gulch maintenance yard as depicted on the map entitled ''French Gulch Maintenance Yard'', dated June 15, 2000.

(4) Approximately 14 acres known as the Kernville Fish Hatchery as depicted on the map entitled ''Kernville Fish Hatchery'', dated June 15, 2000.

(b) CONSIDERATION.—

(1) CONVEYANCE OF NON-FEDERAL LANDS.—As consideration for the conveyance of the Federal lands referred to in subsection (a), Kern County shall convey to the Secretary a parcel of land for fair market value consisting of approximately 52 acres as depicted on the map entitled ''Greenhorn Mountain Park'', located in Kern County, California, dated June 18, 2000.

(2) REPLACEMENT FACILITY.—As additional consideration for the conveyance of the storage facility located at the maintenance yard referred to in subsection (a)(3), Kern County shall provide a replacement storage facility of comparable size and condition, as acceptable to the Secretary, at the Greenhorn Ranger District Lake Isabella Maintenance Yard property.

(3) CASH EQUALIZATION PAYMENT.—As additional consideration for the conveyance of the Federal lands referred to in subsection (a), Kern County shall tender a cash equalization payment specified by the Secretary. The cash equalization payment shall be based upon an appraisal performed at the option of the Forest Service pursuant to section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)).

(c) CONDITIONS ON ACCEPTANCE.—Title to the non-Federal lands to be conveyed under this section must be acceptable to the Secretary, and the conveyance shall be subject to valid existing rights of record. The non-Federal lands shall conform with the title approval standards applicable to Federal land acquisitions.

(d) TIME FOR CONVEYANCE.—Subject to subsection (c), the Secretary shall complete the conveyance of the Federal lands under subsection (a) within 3 months after Kern County tenders to the Secretary the consideration required by subsection (b).

(e) STATUS OF ACQUIRED LANDS.—Upon approval and acceptance of title by the Secretary, the non-Federal lands conveyed to the United States under this section shall become part of Sequoia National Forest, and the boundaries of the national forest shall be adjusted to include the acquired lands. The Secretary shall manage the acquired lands for recreational purposes in accordance with the laws and regulations pertaining to the National Forest System. For purposes of section 7 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460l–9), the boundaries of the national forest, as adjusted pursuant to this section, shall be considered to be the boundaries of the national forest as of January 1, 1965.

(f) RELATIONSHIP TO ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITY.—In connection with the conveyances under this section, the Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions related to environmental liability as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(g) LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS.—The exact acreage and legal description of the real property to be exchanged under this section shall be determined by a survey or surveys satisfactory to the Secretary. The costs of any such survey, as well as other administrative costs incurred to execute the land exchange (other than costs incurred by Kern County to comply with subsection (h)),

shall be divided equally between the Secretary and Kern County.

(h) TREATMENT OF EXISTING UTILITY LINES AT CAMP OWEN.—Upon receipt of the Federal lands described in subsection (a)(1), Kern County shall grant an easement, and record the easement in the appropriate office, for permitted or licensed uses of those lands that are unrecorded as of the date of the conveyance.

(i) APPLICABLE LAW.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, any exchange of National Forest System land under this section shall be subject to the laws (including regulations) applicable to the conveyance and acquisition of land for the National Forest System.

SEC. 348. (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than March 1, 2001, the Secretary shall cause to be established an advisory group to provide continuing expert advice and counsel to the Director of the National Energy Technology Laboratory (NETL) with respect to the research and development activities NETL conducts and manages.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The advisory group shall be composed of—

(A) a balanced group of—

(i) representatives of academia;

(ii) representatives of industry;

(iii) representatives of non-governmental organizations; and

(iv) representatives of energy regulatory agencies;

(B) a representative of the DOE's Office of Fossil Energy;

(C) a representative of the DOE's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy;

(D) a representative of the DOE's Office of Science; and

(E) others, as appropriate.

(c) DUTIES.—The advisory group shall provide advice, information, and recommendations to the Director—

(1) on management and strategic issues affecting the laboratory; and

(2) on the scientific and technical direction of the laboratory's R&D program;

(d) COMPENSATION; SUPPORT; PROCEDURES.—

(1) COMPENSATION AND TRAVEL.—Members of the advisory group who are not officers or employees of the United States, while attending conferences or meetings of the group or otherwise engaged in its business, or while serving away from their homes or regular places of business, may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

(2) ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT.—The NETL shall furnish to the advisory group clerical and administrative support.

(3) PROCEDURES AND REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out its functions, the advisory group shall comply with the procedures and requirements that apply to similar groups providing advice and counsel to entities operating other Department of Energy laboratories rather than the procedures and requirements that apply to such a group providing advice directly to a Federal entity.

SEC. 349. (a) In furtherance of the purposes of the Umpqua Land Exchange Project (ULEP) and previous Congressional appropriations therefor, there is hereby appropriated the sum of $4,300,000 to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Such amount shall be available to the Foundation for Voluntary Land Exchanges (''Foundation'') working in conjunction with the Secretary of the Interior, and with the U.S. Bureau of Land Management as the lead Federal agency, to complete a Final Land Ownership Adjustment Plan (''Plan'') for the area (''Basin''), comprising approximately 675,000 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled ''Coast Range-Umpqua River Basin,'' dated August 2000. No more than 15 percent of this appropriation shall be used by the agency for defraying administrative overhead.

(b) In preparing the Plan, the Secretary shall identify, no later than March 31, 2001, those lands or interests in land with willing sellers which merit emergency purchase by the United States due to critical environmental values or possibility of imminent development. For lands or interests in land so identified, the Secretary and the Foundation shall arrange with landowners to complete appraisals and purchase clearances required by law so that the Secretary may thereafter consummate purchases as soon as funds therefor are appropriated by the Congress.

(c) Pursuant to the funding and direction of subsection (a), the Secretary shall, in cooperation with the Foundation, no later than December 31, 2002, complete the Plan utilizing the Multi-Resource Land Allocation Model (''Model'') developed for the ULEP. The Plan shall identify: (1) non-Federal Lands or interests in land in the Basin which, with the concurrence of willing non-Federal landowners, are recommended for acquisition or exchange by the United States; (2) Federal lands or interests in land in the Basin recommended for disposal into non-Federal ownership in exchange for the acquired lands of equal value; and (3) specific land exchanges or purchases to implement the Plan. In addition, no later than December 31, 2002, the Secretary, in cooperation with the Foundation, shall complete a draft Habitat Conservation Plan (''HCP'') covering the lands to be disposed of by the United States and consistent with the Plan, a comprehensive Final Environmental Impact Statement covering the Plan, and a comprehensive Biological Opinion analyzing the net impacts of the Plan at Plan scale over time in 5 year increments, taking into consideration all expected benefits to be achieved by the Plan and HCP, and any consistency determinations or amendments to any applicable Federal land management plans. The HCP shall cover all species analyzed in the Model (including species under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Commerce).

(d) No later than March 31, 2002, the Secretary and the Foundation shall submit to the Committee on Resources of the U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate, and the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, a joint report summarizing the Plan and the land exchanges or purchases identified to implement the Plan, and outlining: (1) any Fiscal Year 2003 funding needed for land purchases; (2) any recommendations for actions to expedite or facilitate the specific land exchanges or purchases identified to implement the Plan, or the HCP; and (3) an action Plan for making the Model publicly available for additional land exchanges or other purposes upon completion of the exchanges.

(e) No later than June 15, 2003: (1) the Secretary with the Foundation and the financial participation and commitment of willing private landowners shall complete appraisals and other land purchase or exchange clearances required by law, including those pertaining to cultural and historic resources and hazardous materials and (2) the Secretary shall consummate with willing non-Federal landowners the specific land exchanges previously identified in subsection (c) to implement the Plan, and together with the Secretary of Commerce, shall issue the HCP.

SEC. 350. Notwithstanding section 351 of section 101(e) of division A, Public Law 105–277, the Indian Health Service is authorized to provide additional contract health service funds to Ketchikan Indian Corporation's recurring budget for hospital-related services for patients of Ketchikan Indian Corporation and the Organized Village of Saxman.

SEC. 351. (a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Boise Laboratory Replacement Act of 2000''.

(b) FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(A) the existing facilities of the Rocky Mountain Research Station Boise laboratory are outdated and no longer serve as a modern research facility;

(B) the Boise laboratory site is in the heart of a Boise city redevelopment zone, and the existing laboratory facilities detract from community improvement efforts;

(C) it is desirable to colocate the Boise laboratory with 1 of the State institutions of higher learning in the Boise metropolitan area—

(i) to facilitate communications and sharing of research data between the agency and the Idaho scientific community;

(ii) to facilitate development and maintenance of the Boise laboratory as a modern, high quality research facility; and

(iii) to reduce costs, better use assets, and better serve the public; and

(D) it is desirable to make the Boise laboratory site available for inclusion in a planned facility that is being developed on adjacent property by the University of Idaho or the University of Idaho Foundation, a not-for-profit corporation acting on behalf of the University of Idaho, as a multiagency research and education facility to serve various agencies and educational institutions of the United States and the State.

(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to authorize the Secretary—

(A) to sell or exchange the land and improvements currently occupied by the Boise laboratory site; and

(B) to acquire land, facilities, or interests in land and facilities, including condominium interests, to colocate the Rocky Mountain Research Station Boise laboratory with 1 of the State institutions of higher learning in the Boise metropolitan area, using—

(i) funds derived from sale or exchange of the existing Boise laboratory site; and

(ii) to the extent the funds received are insufficient to carry out the acquisition of replacement research facilities, funds subsequently made available by appropriation for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of the Rocky Mountain Research Station Boise laboratory.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) BOISE LABORATORY SITE.—The term ''Boise laboratory site'' means the approximately 3.26 acres of land and all improvements in section 10, T. 3 N., R. 2 E., Boise Meridian, as depicted on that Plat of Park View Addition to Boise, Ada County, Idaho, labeled ''Boise Lab Site—May 22, 2000'', located at 316 East Myrtle Street, Boise, Idaho.

(2) CONDOMINIUM INTEREST.—The term ''condominium interest'' means an estate in land consisting of (in accordance with law of the State)—

(A) an undivided interest in common of a portion of a parcel of real property; and

(B) a separate fee simple interest in another portion of the parcel.

(3) FAIR MARKET VALUE.—The term ''fair market value'' means the cash value of land on a specific date, as determined by an appraisal acceptable to the Secretary and prepared in accordance with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(5) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Idaho.

(d) SALE OR EXCHANGE OF BOISE LABORATORY SITE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may, under such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe and subject to valid existing rights, sell or exchange any or all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Boise laboratory site.

(2) RIGHT OF FIRST REFUSAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—After a determination of fair market value of the Boise laboratory site is approved by the Secretary, the University of Idaho or the University of Idaho Foundation, a not-for-profit organization acting on behalf of the

University of Idaho, shall be allowed 210 days from the effective date of value to exercise a right of first refusal to purchase the Boise laboratory site at fair market value.

(B) COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT.—If the University of Idaho or the University of Idaho Foundation exercises the right of first refusal under paragraph (A), to accomplish the purpose described in section (b)(2)(B), the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, cooperate with the University of Idaho in the development of a multiagency research and education facility on the Boise laboratory site and adjacent property.

(3) SOLICITATION OF OFFERS.—If the right of first refusal described in subsection (d)(2) is not exercised, the Secretary may solicit offers for purchase through sale or competitive exchange of any and all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Boise laboratory site.

(4) CONSIDERATION.—Consideration for sale or exchange of land under this subsection—

(A) shall be at least equal to the fair market value of the Boise laboratory site; and

(B) may include land, existing improvements, or improvements to be constructed to the specifications of the Secretary, including condominium interests, and cash, notwithstanding section 206(b) of Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)).

(5) REJECTION OF OFFERS.—The Secretary may reject any offer made under this subsection if the Secretary determines that the offer is not adequate or not in the public interest.

(e) DISPOSITION OF FUNDS.—

(1) DEPOSIT OF PROCEEDS.—The Secretary shall deposit the proceeds of a sale or exchange under subsection (d) in the fund established under Public Law 90–171 (16 U.S.C. 484a) (commonly known as the ''Sisk Act'').

(2) USE OF PROCEEDS.—Funds deposited under subsection (a) shall be available to the Secretary, without further Act of appropriation, for—

(A) the acquisition of or interest in land, or the acquisition of or construction of facilities, including condominium interests—

(i) to colocate the Boise laboratory with 1 of the State institutions of higher learning in the Boise metropolitan area; and

(ii) to replace other functions of the Boise laboratory; and

(B) to the extent the funds are not necessary to carry out paragraph (A), the acquisition of other land or interests in land in the State.

TITLE IV—WILDLAND FIRE EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses for fire suppression operations, burned areas rehabilitation, hazardous fuels reduction, and rural fire assistance by the Department of the Interior, $353,740,000 to remain available until expended, of which $21,829,000 is for hazardous fuels reduction, $120,300,000 is for removal of hazardous fuels to alleviate immediate emergency threats to urban wildland interface areas as defined by the Secretary of Interior, $116,611,000 is for wildfire suppression, $85,000,000 is for burned areas rehabilitation, and $10,000,000 is for rural fire assistance: Provided, That using the amounts designated under this title of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior may enter into procurement contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements, for hazardous fuels reduction activities, and for training and monitoring associated with such hazardous fuels reduction activities, on Federal land, or on adjacent non-Federal land for activities that benefit resources on Federal land: Provided further, That the costs of implementing any cooperative agreement between the Federal government and any non-Federal entity may be shared, as mutually agreed on by the affected parties: Provided further, That in entering into such grants or cooperative agreements, the Secretary may consider the enhancement of local and small business employment opportunities for rural communities, and that in entering into procurement contracts under this section on a best value basis, the Secretary may take into account the ability of an entity to enhance local and small business employment opportunities in rural communities, and that the Secretary may award procurement contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements under this section to entities that include local non-profit entities, Youth Conservation Corps or related partnerships, or small or disadvantaged businesses: Provided further, That funds in this account are also available for repayment of advances to other appropriation accounts from which funds were previously transferred for such purposes: Provided further, That unobligated balances of amounts previously appropriated to the ''Fire Protection'' and ''Emergency Department of the Interior Firefighting Fund'' may be transferred and merged with this appropriation: Provided further, That persons hired pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1469 may be furnished subsistence and lodging without cost from funds available from this appropriation: Provided further, That notwithstanding 42 U.S.C. 1856d, sums received by a bureau or office of the Department of the Interior for fire protection rendered pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1856 et seq., Protection of United States Property, may be credited to the appropriation from which funds were expended to provide that protection, and are available without fiscal year limitation: Provided further, That the entire amount appropriated is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That this amount shall be made available only to the extent that an official budget request for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount as an emergency requirement as defined by such Act, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

RELATED AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount to cover necessary expenses for emergency rehabilitation, hazard reduction activities in the urban-wildland interface, support to federal emergency response, repaying firefighting funds borrowed from programs, and wildfire suppression activities of the Forest Service, $619,274,000, to remain available until expended, of which $179,000,000 is for wildfire suppression, $120,000,000 is for removal of hazardous fuels to alleviate immediate emergency threats to urban wildland interface areas as defined by the Secretary of Agriculture, $142,000,000 is for emergency rehabilitation, $44,000,000 is for capital improvement and maintenance of fire facilities, $16,000,000 is for research activities and to make competitive research grants pursuant to the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1641 et seq.), $50,494,000 is for state fire assistance, $8,280,000 is for volunteer fire assistance, $12,000,000 is for forest health activities on state, private, and federal lands, $12,500,000 is for economic action programs, and $35,000,000 is for assistance to nonfederal entities most affected by fire using all existing authorities under the State and Private Forestry appropriation; and of which $320,274,000 may be transferred to the ''State and Private Forestry'', ''National Forest System'', ''Forest and Rangeland Research'', and ''Capital Improvement and Maintenance'' accounts to fund state fire assistance, volunteer fire assistance, and forest health management, vegetation and watershed management, heritage site rehabilitation, wildlife and fish habitat management, trails and facilities maintenance and restoration: Provided, That transfers of any amounts in excess of those authorized in this title, shall require approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in compliance with reprogramming procedures contained in House Report No. 105–163: Provided further, That the costs of implementing any cooperative agreement between the Federal government and any non-Federal entity may be shared, as mutually agreed on by the affected parties: Provided further, That in entering into such grants or cooperative agreements, the Secretary may consider the enhancement of local and small business employment opportunities for rural communities, and that in entering into procurement contracts under this section on a best value basis, the Secretary may take into account the ability of an entity to enhance local and small business employment opportunities in rural communities, and that the Secretary may award procurement contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements under this section to entities that include local non-profit entities, Youth Conservation Corps or related partnerships with State, local or non-profit youth groups, or small or disadvantaged businesses: Provided further, That the entire amount appropriated is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That this amount shall be made available only to the extent that an official budget request for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount as an emergency requirement as defined by such Act, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That:

(1) In expending the funds provided with respect to this title for hazardous fuels reduction, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture may conduct fuel reduction treatments on Federal lands using all contracting and hiring authorities available to the Secretaries applicable to hazardous fuel reduction activities under the wildland fire management accounts. Notwithstanding Federal government procurement and contracting laws, the Secretaries may conduct fuel reduction treatments on Federal lands using grants and cooperative agreements. Notwithstanding Federal government procurement and contracting laws, in order to provide employment and training opportunities to people in rural communities, the Secretaries may award contracts, including contracts for monitoring activities, to—

(A) local private, nonprofit, or cooperative entities;

(B) Youth Conservation Corps crews or related partnerships, with State, local and nonprofit youth groups;

(C) small or micro-businesses; or

(D) other entities that will hire or train a significant percentage of local people to complete such contracts. The authorities described above relating to contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements are available until all funds provided in this title for hazardous fuels reduction activities in the urban wildland interface are obligated.

(2) Within 60 days after enactment, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall, after consultation with State and local fire-fighting agencies, jointly publish in the Federal Register a list of all urban wildland interface communities, as defined by the Secretaries, within the vicinity of Federal lands that are at high risk from wildfire, as defined by the Secretaries. This list shall include:

(A) an identification of communities around which hazardous fuel reduction treatments are ongoing; and

(B) an identification of communities around which the Secretaries are preparing to begin treatments in fiscal year 2001.

(3) Prior to May 1, 2001, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall jointly publish in the Federal Register a list of all urban wildland interface communities, as defined by the Secretaries, within the vicinity of

Federal lands and at high risk from wildfire that are included in the list published pursuant to paragraph (2) but that are not included in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (2), along with an identification of reasons, including but not limited to lack of available funds, why there are no treatments ongoing or being prepared for these communities.

(4) Within 30 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall publish in the Federal Register the Forest Service's Cohesive Strategy for Protecting People and Sustaining Resources in Fire-Adapted Ecosystems. The documentation required by section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act accompanying the proposed regulations revising the National Forest System transportation policy; proposed roadless area protection regulation; and proposed Interior Columbia Basin Project; and the Sierra Nevada Framework/Sierra Nevada Forest Plan shall contain an analysis and explanation of any differences between the Cohesive Strategy and the policies and rule-making listed in this paragraph. Nothing in this title is intended or should require a delay in the rulemakings listed in this paragraph.

(5)(A) Funds provided to the Secretary of Agriculture by this title and to the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Council on Environmental Quality by this Act and any other applicable act appropriating funds for fiscal year 2001 shall be used as necessary to establish and implement the expedited procedures set forth in this paragraph for decisions to conduct hazardous fuel reduction treatments pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2), and any post-burn treatments within the perimeters of areas burned by wildfire, on federal lands.

(B) The Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality shall use such funds specified in subparagraph (A) as necessary to evaluate the need for revised or expedited environmental compliance procedures including expedited procedures for the preparation of documentation required by section 102(2) of the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)) for treatment decisions referred to in subparagraph (A). The Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior, the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality shall report to the relevant congressional committee of jurisdiction within 60 days of enactment of this Act to apprise the Congress of the decision to develop any expedited procedures or adopt or recommend any other measures. Each Secretary may employ any expedited procedures developed pursuant to this subsection for a treatment decision when the Secretary determines the procedures to be appropriate for the decision. These procedures shall ensure that the period of preparation for environmental documentation be expedited to the maximum extent practicable. Each Secretary and the Council shall effect any modifications to existing regulations and guidance as may be necessary to provide for the expedited procedures within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act.

(C) With the funds specified in subparagraph (A), the Secretary, as defined in section 3(15) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1532(15)), may accord priority as appropriate to consultation or conferencing under section 7 of such Act (16 U.S.C. 1536) concerning any treatment decision referred to in subparagraph (A) for which consultation or conferencing is required.

(D) With the funds specified in subparagraph (A), administrative review of any treatment decision referred to in subparagraph (A) shall be conducted as expeditiously as possible but under no circumstances shall exceed any statutory deadline applicable to such review.

(E) No provision in this title shall be construed to override any existing environmental law.

TITLE V—EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for ''Management of Lands and Resources'', $17,172,000 to remain available until expended, of which $15,687,000 shall be used to address restoration needs caused by wildland fires and $1,485,000 shall be used for the treatment of grasshopper and Mormon Cricket infestations on lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

For an additional amount for ''Resource Management'', $1,500,000, to remain available until expended, for support of the preparation and implementation of plans, programs, or agreements, identified by the State of Idaho, that address habitat for freshwater aquatic species on non-federal lands in the State voluntarily enrolled in such plans, programs, or agreements, of which $200,000 shall be made available to the Boise, Idaho field office to participate in the preparation and implementation of the plans, programs, or agreements, of which $300,000 shall be made available to the State of Idaho for preparation of the plans, programs, or agreements, including data collection and other activities associated with such preparation, and of which $1,000,000 shall be made available to the State of Idaho to fund habitat enhancement, maintenance, or restoration projects consistent with such plans, programs, or agreements: Provided, That the entire amount made available under this paragraph is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement under section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

For an additional amount for salmon restoration and conservation efforts in the State of Maine, $5,000,000, to remain available until expended, which amount shall be made available to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to carry out a competitively awarded grant program for State, local, or other organizations in Maine to fund on-the-ground projects to further Atlantic salmon conservation or restoration efforts in coordination with the State of Maine and the Maine Atlantic Salmon Conservation Plan, including projects to: (1) assist in land acquisition and conservation easements to benefit Atlantic salmon; (2) develop irrigation and water use management measures to minimize any adverse effects on salmon habitat; and (3) develop and phase in enhanced aquaculture cages to minimize escape of Atlantic salmon: Provided, That, of the amounts appropriated under this paragraph, $2,000,000 shall be made available to the Atlantic Salmon Commission for salmon restoration and conservation activities, including installing and upgrading weirs and fish collection facilities, conducting risk assessments, fish marking, and salmon genetics studies and testing, and developing and phasing in enhanced aquaculture cages to minimize escape of Atlantic salmon, and $500,000 shall be made available to the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a study of Atlantic salmon: Provided further, That amounts made available under this paragraph shall be provided to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation not later than 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act: Provided further, That the entire amount made available under this paragraph is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement under section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for ''Construction'', $8,500,000, to remain available until expended, to repair or replace buildings, equipment, roads, bridges, and water control structures damaged by natural disasters and conduct critical habitat restoration directly necessitated by natural disasters: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for ''Construction'', $5,300,000, to remain available until expended, to repair or replace visitor facilities, equipment, roads and trails, and cultural sites and artifacts at national park units damaged by natural disasters: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for ''Surveys, Investigations, and Research'', $2,700,000, to remain available until expended, to repair or replace stream monitoring equipment and associated facilities damaged by natural disasters: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for ''Operation of Indian Programs'', $1,200,000, to remain available until expended, for repair of the portions of the Yakama Nation's Signal Peak Road that have the most severe damage: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for ''Federal Trust Programs'' for unanticipated trust reform projects and costs related to the ongoing Cobell litigation, $27,600,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds provided herein for trust management improvements and litigation support may, as needed, be transferred to or merged with the ''Operations of Indian Programs'' account in the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the ''Salaries and Expenses'' account in the Office of the Solicitor, the ''Salaries and Expenses'' account in Departmental Management, the ''Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management'' account in the Minerals Management Service, and the ''Management of Lands and Resources'' account in the Bureau of Land Management: Provided further, That the entire amount provided under this heading is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

RELATED AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

For an additional amount for the Forest Service, notwithstanding any other provision of law, $9,294,000 for the Alaska Railroad for:

(1) safety related track repair, damage, and control costs from avalanches, hurricane force winds, and severe winter storms, and

(2) oil spill clean-up, recovery, and remediation arising out of the related train derailments

during the period of winter blizzards beginning December 21, 1999 for which the President declared a disaster on February 17, 2000 pursuant to the Stafford Act, as amended, (FEMA DR–1316–AK) as a direct lump sum payment and an additional $2,000,000 for an avalanche prevention program in the Chugach National Forest, Kenai National Park, Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and nearby public lands to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

For an additional amount for emergency expenses resulting from damage from windstorms, $7,249,000 to become available upon enactment of this Act, and to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that the President submits to Congress an official budget request for a specific dollar amount that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

TITLE VI—USER FEES UNDER FOREST SYSTEM RECREATION RESIDENCE PROGRAM

SEC. 601. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Cabin User Fee Fairness Act of 2000''.

SEC. 602. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) cabins located on forest land have provided a unique recreation experience to a large number of cabin owners, their families, and guests each year since Congress authorized the recreation residence program in 1915; and

(2) the fact that current appraisal procedures have, in certain circumstances, been inconsistently applied in determining fair market values for residential lots demonstrates that problems exist in accurately reflecting market values.

SEC. 603. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this title are—

(1) to ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, that the National Forest System recreation residence program is managed to preserve the opportunity for individual and family-oriented recreation; and

(2) to develop and implement a more consistent procedure for determining cabin user fees, taking into consideration the limitations of an authorization and other relevant market factors.

SEC. 604. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) AGENCY.—The term ''agency'' means the Forest Service.

(2) AUTHORIZATION.—The term ''authorization'' means a special use permit for the use and occupancy of National Forest System land by a cabin owner under the authority of the program.

(3) BASE CABIN USER FEE.—The term ''base cabin user fee'' means the fee for an authorization that results from the appraisal of a lot as determined in accordance with sections 606 and 607.

(4) CABIN.—The term ''cabin'' means a privately built and owned recreation residence that is authorized for use and occupancy on National Forest System land.

(5) CABIN OWNER.—The term ''cabin owner'' means—

(A) a person authorized by the agency to use and to occupy a cabin on National Forest System land; and

(B) an heir or assign of such a person.

(6) CABIN USER FEE.—The term ''cabin user fee'' means a special use fee paid annually by a cabin owner to the Secretary in accordance with this title.

(7) CARETAKER CABIN.—The term ''caretaker cabin'' means a caretaker residence occupied in limited cases in which caretaker services are necessary to maintain the security of a tract.

(8) CURRENT CABIN USER FEE.—The term ''current cabin user fee'' means the most recent cabin user fee that results from an annual adjustment to the base cabin user fee in accordance with section 608.

(9) LOT.—The term ''lot'' means a parcel of land in the National Forest System—

(A) on which a cabin owner is authorized to build, use, occupy, and maintain a cabin and related improvements; and

(B) that is considered to be in its natural, native state at the time at which a use of the lot described in subparagraph (A) is first permitted by the Secretary.

(10) NATURAL, NATIVE STATE.—The term ''natural, native state'' means the condition of a lot or site, free of any improvements, at the time at which the lot or site is first authorized for recreation residence use by the agency.

(11) PROGRAM.—The term ''program'' means the recreation residence program established under the authority of the last paragraph under the heading ''FOREST SERVICE'' in the Act of March 4, 1915 (38 Stat. 1101, chapter 144; 16 U.S.C. 497).

(12) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service.

(13) TRACT.—The term ''tract'' means an established location within a National Forest containing 1 or more cabins authorized in accordance with the program.

(14) TRACT ASSOCIATION.—The term ''tract association'' means a cabin owner association in which all cabin owners within a tract are eligible for membership.

(15) TYPICAL LOT.—The term ''typical lot'' means a cabin lot, or a group of cabin lots, in a tract that is selected for use in an appraisal as being representative of, and that has similar value characteristics as, other lots or groups of lots within the tract.

SEC. 605. ADMINISTRATION OF RECREATION RESIDENCE PROGRAM.

The Secretary shall ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, that the basis and procedure for calculating cabin user fees results in a fee for an authorization that reflects, in accordance with this title—

(1) the market value of a lot; and

(2) regional and local economic influences.

SEC. 606. APPRAISALS.

(a) REQUIREMENTS FOR CONDUCTING APPRAISALS.—In implementing and conducting an appraisal process for determining cabin user fees, the Secretary shall—

(1) complete an inventory of improvements that were paid for by—

(A) the agency;

(B) third parties; or

(C) cabin owners (or predecessors of cabin owners);

during the completion of which the Secretary shall presume that a cabin owner, or a predecessor of the owner, has paid for the capital costs of any utility, access, or facility serving the lot being appraised, unless the Forest Service produces evidence that the agency or a third party has paid for the capital costs;

(2) establish an appraisal process to determine the market value of the fee simple estate of a typical lot or lots considered to be in a natural, native state, subject to subsection (b)(4)(A);

(3) enter into a contract with an appropriate professional appraisal organization to manage the development of specific appraisal guidelines in accordance with subsection (b), subject to public comment and congressional review;

(4) require that an appraisal be performed by a State-certified general real estate appraiser, selected by the Secretary and licensed to practice in the State in which the lot is located;

(5) provide the appraiser with appraisal guidelines developed in accordance with this title;

(6) notwithstanding any other provision of law, require the appraiser to coordinate the appraisal closely with affected parties by seeking information, cooperation, and advice from cabin owners and tract associations;

(7) require that the appraiser perform the appraisal in compliance with—

(A) the most current edition of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice in effect on the date of the appraisal;

(B) the most current edition of the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions that is in effect on the date of the appraisal; and

(C) the specific appraisal guidelines developed in accordance with this title;

(8) require that the appraisal report—

(A) be a full narrative report, in compliance with the reporting standards of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice; and

(B) comply with the reporting guidelines established by the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and

(9) before accepting any appraisal, conduct a review of the appraisal to ensure that the guidelines made available to the appraiser have been followed and that the appraised values are properly supported.

(b) SPECIFIC APPRAISAL GUIDELINES.—In the development of specific appraisal guidelines in accordance with subsection (a)(3), the instructions to an appraiser shall require, at a minimum, the following:

(1) APPRAISAL OF A TYPICAL LOT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In conducting an appraisal under this section, the appraiser—

(i) shall not appraise each individual lot;

(ii) shall appraise a typical lot or lots, selected by the cabin owners and the agency in a manner consistent with the policy of the program; and

(iii) shall be provided, and give appropriate consideration to, any information contained in the inventory of improvements relating to the lot being appraised.

(B) ESTIMATE OF MARKET VALUE OF TYPICAL LOT.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The appraiser shall estimate the market value of a typical lot in accordance with this title.

(ii) EQUIVALENCE TO LEGALLY SUBDIVIDED LOT.—In selecting a comparable sale under this title, the appraiser shall recognize that the typical lot will not usually be equivalent to a legally subdivided lot.

(2) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN SALES OF LAND.—In conducting an appraisal under this title, the appraiser—

(A) shall not select sales of comparable land that are sales of land within developed urban areas; and

(B) should not, in most circumstances, select a sale of comparable land that includes land that is encumbered by a conservation or recreational easement that is held by a government or institution, except land that is limited to use as a site for 1 home.

(3) ADJUSTMENTS FOR TYPICAL VALUE INFLUENCES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The appraiser shall consider, and adjust as appropriate, the price of sales of comparable land for all typical value influences described in subparagraph (B).

(B) VALUE INFLUENCES.—The typical value influences referred to in subparagraph (A) include—

(i) differences in the locations of the parcels;

(ii) accessibility, including limitations on access attributable to—

(I) weather;

(II) the condition of roads or trails;

(III) restrictions imposed by the agency; or

(IV) other factors;

(iii) the presence of marketable timber;

(iv) limitations on, or the absence of, services such as law enforcement, fire control, road maintenance, or snow plowing;

(v) the condition and regulatory compliance of any site improvements; and

(vi) any other typical value influences described in standard appraisal literature.

(4) ADJUSTMENTS TO SALES OF COMPARABLE PARCELS.—

(A) UTILITIES, ACCESS, OR FACILITIES.—

(i) AGENCY.—Utilities, access, or facilities serving a lot that are provided by the agency shall be included as features of the lot being appraised.

(ii) CABIN OWNERS.—Utilities, access, or facilities serving a lot that are provided by the cabin owner (or a predecessor of the cabin owner) shall not be included as a feature of the lot being appraised.

(iii) THIRD PARTIES.—Utilities, access, or facilities serving a lot that are provided by a third party shall not be included as a feature of the lot being appraised unless, in accordance with subsection (a)(1), the agency determines that the capital costs have not been or are not being paid by the cabin owner (or a predecessor of the cabin owner).

(iv) WITHDRAWAL OF UTILITY OR ACCESS BY AGENCY.—If, during the term of an authorization, the agency or an act of God creates a substantial and materially adverse change in—

(I) the provision or maintenance of any utility or access; or

(II) a qualitative feature of the lot or immediate surroundings;

the cabin owner shall have the right to request, and, at the discretion of the Secretary, obtain a new determination of the base cabin user fee at the expense of the agency.

(B) ADJUSTMENT FOR EXCLUSION.—In a case in which any comparable sale includes utilities, access, or facilities that are to be excluded in the appraisal of the subject lot, the price of the comparable sale shall be adjusted, as appropriate.

(C) ADJUSTMENT PROCESS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The appraiser shall consider and adjust, as appropriate, the price of each sale of a comparable parcel for all nonnatural features referred to in subparagraph (A)(ii) that—

(I)(aa) are present at, or add value to, the comparable parcel; but

(bb) are not present at the lot being appraised; or

(II) are not included in the appraisal as described in subparagraph (A).

(ii) ADJUSTMENTS.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—In a case in which the price of a parcel sold is to be adjusted in accordance with subparagraph (B), the adjustment may be based on an analysis of market or cost information or both.

(II) COST INFORMATION.—If cost information is used as the basis of an adjustment under subclause (I), the cost information shall be supported by direct market evidence.

(iii) ANALYSIS OF COST INFORMATION.—An analysis of cost information under clause (ii)(I) should include allowances, as appropriate, if the allowances are consistent with—

(I) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice in effect on the date of the analysis; and

(II) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisition.

(D) REAPPRAISAL FOR AND RECALCULATION OF BASE CABIN USER FEE.—Periodically, but not less often than once every 10 years, the Secretary shall recalculate the base cabin user fee (including conducting any reappraisal required to recalculate the base cabin user fee).

SEC. 607. CABIN USER FEES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish the cabin user fee as the amount that is equal to 5 percent of the market value of the lot, as determined in accordance with section 606, reflecting an adjustment to the typical market rate of return due to restrictions imposed by the permit, including—

(1) the limited term of the authorization;

(2) the absence of significant property rights normally attached to fee simple ownership; and

(3) the public right of access to, and use of, any open portion of the lot on which the cabin or other enclosed improvements are not located.

(b) FEE FOR CARETAKER CABIN.—The base cabin user fee for a lot on which a caretaker cabin is located shall not be greater than the base cabin user fee charged for the authorized use of a similar typical lot in the tract.

(c) ANNUAL CABIN USER FEE IN THE EVENT OF DETERMINATION NOT TO REISSUE AUTHORIZATION.—If the Secretary determines that an authorization should not be reissued at the end of a term, the Secretary shall—

(1) establish as the new base cabin user fee for the remaining term of the authorization the amount charged as the cabin user fee in the year that was 10 years before the year in which the authorization expires; and

(2) calculate the current cabin user fee for each of the remaining 9 years of the term of the authorization by multiplying—

(A) 1/10 of the new base cabin user fee; by

(B) the number of years remaining in the term of the authorization after the year for which the cabin user fee is being calculated.

(d) ANNUAL CABIN USER FEE IN EVENT OF CHANGED CONDITIONS.—If a review of a decision to convert a lot to an alternative public use indicates that the continuation of the authorization for use and occupancy of the cabin by the cabin owner is warranted, and the decision is subsequently reversed, the Secretary may require the cabin owner to pay any portion of annual cabin user fees that were forgone as a result of the expectation of termination of use and occupancy of the cabin by the cabin owner.

(e) TERMINATION OF FEE OBLIGATION IN LOSS RESULTING FROM ACTS OF GOD OR CATASTROPHIC EVENTS.—On a determination by the agency that, because of an act of God or a catastrophic event, a lot cannot be safely occupied and the authorization for the lot should accordingly be terminated, the fee obligation of the cabin owner shall terminate effective on the date of the occurrence of the act or event.

SEC. 608. ANNUAL ADJUSTMENT OF CABIN USER FEE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall adjust the cabin user fee annually, using a rolling 5-year average of a published price index in accordance with subsection (b) or (c) that reports changes in rural or similar land values in the State, county, or market area in which the lot is located.

(b) INITIAL INDEX.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For the period of 10 years beginning on the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall use changes in agricultural land prices in the appropriate State or county, as reported in the Index of Agricultural Land Prices published by the Department of Agriculture, to determine the annual adjustment to the cabin user fee in accordance with subsections (a) and (d).

(2) STATEWIDE CHANGES.—In determining the annual adjustment to the cabin user fee for an authorization located in a county in which agricultural land prices are influenced by the value influences described in section 606(b)(3), the Secretary shall use average statewide changes in the State in which the lot is located.

(c) NEW INDEX.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 10 years after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary may select and use an index other than the method of adjustment of a cabin user fee described in subsection (b)(2) to adjust a cabin user fee if the Secretary determines that a different index better reflects change in the value of a lot over time.

(2) SELECTION PROCESS.—Before selecting a new index, the Secretary shall—

(A) solicit and consider comments from the public; and

(B) not later than 60 days before the date on which the Secretary makes a final index selection, submit any proposed selection of a new index to—

(i) the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(ii) the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate.

(d) LIMITATION.—In calculating an annual adjustment to the base cabin user fee as determined by the initial index described in section (b), the Secretary shall—

(1) limit any annual fee adjustment to an amount that is not more than 5 percent per year when the change in agricultural land values exceeds 5 percent in any 1 year; and

(2) apply the amount of any adjustment that exceeds 5 percent to the annual fee payment for the next year in which the change in the index factor is less than 5 percent.

SEC. 609. PAYMENT OF CABIN USER FEES.

(a) DUE DATE FOR PAYMENT OF FEES.—A cabin user fee shall be prepaid annually by the cabin owner.

(b) PAYMENT OF EQUAL OR LESSER FEE.—If, in accordance with section 607, the Secretary determines that the amount of a new base cabin user fee is equal to or less than the amount of the current base cabin user fee, the Secretary shall require payment of the new base cabin user fee by the cabin owner in accordance with subsection (a).

(c) PAYMENT OF GREATER FEE.—If, in accordance with section 607, the Secretary determines that the amount of a new base cabin user fee is greater than the amount of the current base cabin user fee, the Secretary shall—

(1) require full payment of the new base cabin user fee in the first year following completion of the fee determination procedure if the increase in the amount of the new base cabin user fee is not more than 100 percent of the current base cabin user fee; or

(2) phase in the increase over the current base cabin user fee in approximately equal increments over 3 years if the increase in the amount of the new base cabin user fee is more than 100 percent of the current base cabin user fee.

SEC. 610. RIGHT OF SECOND APPRAISAL.

(a) RIGHT OF SECOND APPRAISAL.—On receipt of notice from the Secretary of the determination of a new base cabin user fee, the cabin owner—

(1) not later than 60 days after the date on which the notice is received, may notify the Secretary of the intent of the cabin owner to obtain a second appraisal; and

(2) may obtain, within 1 year following the date of receipt of the notice under this subsection, at the expense of the cabin owner, a second appraisal of the typical lot on which the initial appraisal was conducted.

(b) CONDUCT OF SECOND APPRAISAL.—In conducting a second appraisal, the appraiser selected by the cabin owner shall—

(1) have qualifications equivalent to the appraiser that conducted the initial appraisal in accordance with section 606(a)(4);

(2) use the appraisal guidelines used in the initial appraisal in accordance with section 606(a)(5);

(3) consider all relevant factors in accordance with this title (including guidelines developed under section 606(a)(3)); and

(4) notify the Secretary of any material differences of fact or opinion between the initial appraisal conducted by the agency and the second appraisal.

(c) REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION OF BASE CABIN USER FEE.—A cabin owner shall submit to the Secretary any request for reconsideration of the base cabin user fee, based on the results of the second appraisal, not later than 60 days after the receipt of the report for the second appraisal.

(d) RECONSIDERATION OF BASE CABIN USER FEE.—On receipt of a request from the cabin owner under subsection (c) for reconsideration of a base cabin user fee, not later than 60 days

after the date of receipt of the request, the Secretary shall—

(1) review the initial appraisal of the agency;

(2) review the results and commentary from the second appraisal;

(3) determine a new base cabin user fee in an amount that is—

(A) equal to the base cabin user fee determined by the initial or the second appraisal; or

(B) within the range of values, if any, between the initial and second appraisals; and

(4) notify the cabin owner of the amount of the new base cabin user fee.

SEC. 611. RIGHT OF APPEAL AND JUDICIAL REVIEW.

(a) RIGHT OF APPEAL.—Notwithstanding any action of a cabin owner to exercise rights in accordance with section 610, the Secretary shall by regulation grant the cabin owner the right to an administrative appeal of the determination of a new base cabin user fee.

(b) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—A cabin owner that is adversely affected by a final decision of the Secretary under this title may bring a civil action in United States district court.

SEC. 612. CONSISTENCY WITH OTHER LAW AND RIGHTS.

(a) CONSISTENCY WITH RIGHTS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Nothing in this title limits or restricts any right, title, or interest of the United States in or to any land or resource.

(b) SPECIAL RULE FOR ALASKA.—In determining a cabin user fee in the State of Alaska, the Secretary shall not establish or impose a cabin user fee or a condition affecting a cabin user fee that is inconsistent with 1303(d) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 3193(d)).

SEC. 613. REGULATIONS.

Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall promulgate regulations to carry out this title.

SEC. 614. TRANSITION PROVISIONS.

(a) ASSESSMENT OF ANNUAL FEES.—For the period of time determined under subsection (b), the Secretary shall charge each cabin owner an annual fee as follows:

(1) LOTS NOT APPRAISED SINCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1995.—For a lot that has not been appraised since September 30, 1995, the annual fee shall be equal to the amount of the annual fee in effect on the date of enactment of this title, adjusted annually to reflect changes in the Implicit Price Deflator-Gross National Product Index.

(2) LOTS APPRAISED ON OR AFTER SEPTEMBER 30, 1995.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), for a lot that has been appraised on or after September 30, 1995, the annual fee shall be equal to the amount of the fee in effect on the date of enactment of this title, adjusted annually to reflect changes in the Implicit Price Deflator-Gross National Product Index.

(B) APPRAISALS RESULTING IN BASE FEE INCREASE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), for a lot that has been appraised on or after September 30, 1995, for which the appraisal resulted in an increase of the base fee by an amount greater than $3,000, the annual fee shall be equal to the sum of $3,000 plus the amount of the annual fee in effect on October 1, 1996, adjusted annually to reflect the percentage change in the Implicit Price Deflator-Gross National Product Index.

(ii) FEES PAID AFTER REQUEST OF NEW APPRAISAL OR PEER REVIEW.—If—

(I) the cabin owner of a lot described in clause (i) requests a new appraisal or peer review under subsection (c); and

(II) the base cabin user fee established as a result of the appraisal or peer review is determined to be an amount that is 90 percent or more of the fee in effect for the lot as determined by an appraisal conducted on or after September 30, 1995;

the Secretary shall charge the cabin owner, in addition to the annual fee that would otherwise have been due under section 609, the difference between the base cabin user fee determined through the conduct of the new appraisal or peer review and the annual fee that would otherwise have been due under section 609, to be assessed retroactively for each year beginning with the year in which the previous appraisal was conducted, and to be paid in 3 equal annual installments.

(b) TERM.—

(1) LOTS NOT APPRAISED SINCE SEPTEMBER 30, 1995.—For a lot that has not been appraised since September 30, 1995, the Secretary shall charge fees in accordance with subsection (a)(2)(A) until—

(A) a base cabin user fee is determined in accordance with—

(i) this title; or

(ii) regulations and policies in effect on the date of enactment of this title; and

(B) the right of the cabin owner to a second appraisal under section 610 is exhausted.

(2) LOTS APPRAISED ON OR AFTER SEPTEMBER 30, 1995.—For a lot that has been appraised on or after September 30, 1995, the Secretary shall charge fees under subsection (a)(2) until—

(A) the cabin owner requests a new appraisal or peer review, and a base cabin user fee is established, under subsection (c); or

(B) in the absence of a request for a peer review or a new appraisal under subsection (c), the date that is 2 years after the date on which the Forest Service promulgates regulations and policies and develops appraisal guidelines under this title.

(c) REQUEST FOR NEW APPRAISAL UNDER NEW LAW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the promulgation of final regulations and policies and the development of appraisal guidelines in accordance with section 606(a)(5), cabin owners that are subject to appraisals completed after September 30, 1995, but before the date of promulgation of final regulations under section 613, may request, in accordance with paragraph (2), that the Secretary—

(A) conduct a new appraisal and determine a new base cabin user fee in accordance with this title; or

(B) commission a peer review of the existing appraisals in accordance with paragraph (4).

(2) APPRAISAL GROUPINGS BY TYPICAL LOT.—A request for a new appraisal or for a peer review of existing appraisals under paragraph (1) shall be made by a majority of the cabin owners in a group of cabins represented in the appraisal process by a typical lot.

(3) CONDUCT OF NEW APPRAISAL.—On receipt of a request for an appraisal and fee determination in accordance with paragraph (2), the Secretary shall conduct the new appraisal and fee determination in accordance with this title.

(4) PEER REVIEW OF EXISTING APPRAISALS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—On receipt of a request for peer review in accordance with paragraph (2), the Secretary shall obtain from an independent professional appraisal organization a review of the appraisal (including any report on the appraisal) that was used to establish the estimated fee simple value of the lots within the subject grouping.

(B) INCONSISTENCY.—If peer review described in subparagraph (A) results in a determination that an appraisal or appraisal report includes provisions or procedures that were implemented or conducted in a manner inconsistent with this title, the Secretary shall, as appropriate and in accordance with this title—

(i) revise an existing base cabin user fee; or

(ii) subject to an agreement with the cabin owners, conduct a new appraisal and fee determination.

(5) PAYMENT OF COSTS.—Cabin owners and the Secretary shall share, in equal proportion, the payment of all reasonable costs of any new appraisal or peer review.

(d) ASSUMPTION OF NEW BASE CABIN USER FEE.—In the absence of a request under subsection (c) for a new appraisal and fee determination from a cabin owner whose cabin user fee was determined as a result of an appraisal conducted after September 30, 1995, but before the date of promulgation of final regulations under section 613, the Secretary may consider the base cabin user fee resulting from the appraisal conducted between September 30, 1995 and the date of promulgation of the final regulations under section 613 to be the base cabin user fee that complies with this section.

TITLE VII—TREATMENT OF CERTAIN FUNDS FOR MINER BENEFITS

SEC. 701. (a) REALLOCATION OF INTEREST.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, interest credited to the fund established by section 401 of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1231) for fiscal years 1992 through 1995 not transferred to the Combined Fund identified in section 402(h)(2) of such Act prior to the date of enactment of this Act shall be transferred to such Combined Fund—

(1) in such amounts as estimated by the trustees of such Fund to offset the amount of any deficit in net assets in the Combined Fund through August 31, 2001;

(2) in the amount of $2,200,000 for the purpose of the Combined Fund providing a refund of any premium (as described in section 9704(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1988), on a proportional basis, to those signatory operators or any related persons to such operators (as defined in section 9701(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1988) who have been denied such refunds as the result of final judgments or settlements if prior to the date of enactment of this Act such signatory operator (or any related persons to such operator)—

(A) had all of its beneficiary assignments made under section 9706 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 voided by the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration;

(B) was subject to a final judgment or final settlement of litigation adverse to a claim by such operator that the assignment of beneficiaries under section 9706 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 was unconstitutional as applied to it; and

(C) paid to the Combined Fund any premium amount that had not been refunded; and

(3) in such amounts as necessary for the purpose of the Combined Fund providing a monthly refund of any premium (as described in section 9704(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) paid by an assigned operator (as defined by section 9701(c)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) commencing with the first monthly premium due date after the date of enactment of this Act and ending August 31, 2001, if according to the records of the Combined Fund such operator (or any related persons of such operator)—

(A) was not a signatory to the 1981 or later National Bituminous Coal Wage Agreement or any ''me too'' agreement related to such Coal Wage Agreement;

(B) reported credit hours to the UMWA 1974 Pension Plan on fewer than ten classified mine workers in every month during its last year of operations under the National Bituminous Coal Wage Agreement of 1978 or any ''me too'' agreement related to such Coal Wage Agreement;

(C) has had not more than 60 beneficiaries, including eligible dependents of retired miners, assigned to it under section 9706 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 not including beneficiary assignments relieved by the Social Security Administration;

(D) was assessed premiums by the Combined Fund in October 1999, made payments pursuant to that assessment and has no delinquency as of September 30, 2000; and

(E) is not directly engaged in the production or sale of coal and has no related person engaged in the production of coal as of September 30, 2000.

(b) SEPARABILITY CLAUSE.—If any provision of this title or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the remainder of the title and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

TITLE VIII—LAND CONSERVATION, PRESERVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT

For activities authorized by law for the acquisition, conservation, and maintenance of Federal and non-Federal lands and resources, and for Payments in Lieu of Taxes, in addition to the amounts provided under previous titles of this Act, $686,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which $179,000,000 is for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands; and of which $50,000,000 is for ''National Park Service, Land Acquisition and State Assistance'' for the state assistance program; and of which $20,000,000 is for ''Forest Service, National Forest System'' for inventory and monitoring activities and planning; and of which $78,000,000 is for ''United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Cooperative Endangered Species Fund''; and of which $20,000,000 is for ''United States Fish and Wildlife Service, North American Wetlands Conservation Fund''; and of which $20,000,000 is for ''United States Geological Survey, Surveys, Investigations, and Research'' for science and cooperative programs; and of which $30,000,000 is for ''Forest Service, State and Private Forestry'' for the Forest Legacy program; and of which $50,000,000 is for ''United States Fish and Wildlife Service, State Wildlife Grants''; and of which $20,000,000 is for ''National Park Service, Urban Park and Recreation Fund''; and of which $15,000,000 is for ''National Park Service, Historic Preservation Fund'' for grants to states and Indian tribes; and of which $4,000,000 is for ''Forest Service, State and Private Forestry'' for urban and community forestry programs; and of which $50,000,000 is for ''Bureau of Land Management, Payments in Lieu of Taxes''; and of which $150,000,000 is for ''Federal Infrastructure Improvement'' for the deferred maintenance needs of the Federal land management agencies: Provided, That of the funds provided under this heading for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands, $130,000,000 shall be available to the Department of the Interior and $49,000,000 shall be available to the Department of Agriculture, Forest Service: Provided further, That none of the funds provided under this heading for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands shall be available until the House Committee on Appropriations and the Senate Committee on Appropriations provide to the Secretaries, in writing, a list of specific acquisitions to be undertaken with such funds: Provided further, That of the funds provided under this heading for ''Federal Infrastructure Improvement'' for the deferred maintenance needs of the Federal land management agencies, $25,000,000 shall be for the Bureau of Land Management, $25,000,000 shall be for the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, $50,000,000 shall be for the National Park Service and $50,000,000 shall be for the Forest Service.

SEC. 801. (a) CATEGORIES.—Section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (6), by—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(B) in subparagraph (C), by inserting ''and'' after the semicolon; and

(C) adding at the end the following:

''(D) for the conservation spending category: $1,760,000,000, in new budget authority and $1,232,000,000 in outlays;'';

(2) in paragraph (7), by—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''and'' after the semicolon;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) adding at the end the following:

''(C) for the conservation spending category: $1,920,000,000, in new budget authority and $1,872,000,000 in outlays;''; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (7) the following:

''(8) with respect to fiscal year 2004 for the conservation spending category: $2,080,000,000, in new budget authority and $2,032,000,000 in outlays;

''(9) with respect to fiscal year 2005 for the conservation spending category: $2,240,000,000, in new budget authority and $2,192,000,000 in outlays;

''(10) with respect to fiscal year 2006 for the conservation spending category: $2,400,000,000, in new budget authority and $2,352,000,000 in outlays;

''(11) with respect to each fiscal year 2002 through 2006 for the Federal and State Land and Water Conservation Fund sub-category of the conservation spending category: $540,000,000 in new budget authority and the outlays flowing therefrom;

''(12) with respect to each fiscal year 2002 through 2006 for the State and Other Conservation sub-category of the conservation spending category: $300,000,000 in new budget authority and the outlays flowing therefrom;

''(13) with respect to each fiscal year 2002 through 2006 for the Urban and Historic Preservation sub-category of the conservation spending category: $160,000,000 in new budget authority and the outlays flowing therefrom;

''(14) with respect to each fiscal year 2002 through 2006 for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes sub-category of the conservation spending category: $50,000,000 in new budget authority and the outlays flowing therefrom;

''(15) with respect to each fiscal year 2002 through 2006 for the Federal Deferred Maintenance sub-category of the conservation spending category: $150,000,000 in new budget authority and the outlays flowing therefrom;

''(16) with respect to fiscal year 2002 for the Coastal Assistance sub-category of the conservation spending category: $440,000,000 in new budget authority and the outlays flowing therefrom; with respect to fiscal year 2003 for the Coastal Assistance sub-category of the conservation spending category: $480,000,000 in new budget authority and the outlays flowing therefrom; with respect to fiscal year 2004 for the Coastal Assistance sub-category of the conservation spending category: $520,000,000 in new budget authority and the outlays flowing therefrom; with respect to fiscal year 2005 for the Coastal Assistance sub-category of the conservation spending category: $560,000,000 in new budget authority and the outlays flowing therefrom; and with respect to fiscal year 2006 for the Coastal Assistance sub-category of the conservation spending category: $600,000,000 in new budget authority and the outlays flowing therefrom;''.

(b) ADDITION TO DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.—Section 251(b)(2) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(H) CONSERVATION SPENDING.—(i) If a bill or resolution making appropriations for any fiscal year appropriates an amount for the conservation spending category that is less than the limit for the conservation spending category as specified in subsection (c), then the adjustment for new budget authority and outlays for the following fiscal year for that category shall be the amount of new budget authority and outlays that equals the difference between the amount appropriated and the amount of that category specified in subsection (c).

''(ii) If a bill or resolution making appropriations for any fiscal year appropriates an amount for any conservation spending sub-category that is less than the limit for that conservation spending sub-category as specified in subsections (c)(11)–(c)(16), then the adjustment for new budget authority for the following fiscal year for that sub-category shall be the amount of new budget authority that equals the difference between the amount appropriated and the amount of that sub-category specified in subsection (c)(11)–(c)(16).

''(iii) The total amount provided for any conservation activity within the conservation spending category may not exceed any authorized ceiling for that activity.''.

(c) CATEGORIES DEFINED.—Section 250(c)(4) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900(c)(4)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(E) The term 'conservation spending category' means discretionary appropriations for conservation activities in the following budget accounts or portions thereof providing appropriations to preserve and protect lands, habitat, wildlife, and other natural resources, to provide recreational opportunities, and for related purposes:

''(i) 14–5033 Bureau of Land Management Land Acquisition.

''(ii) 14–5020 Fish and Wildlife Service Land Acquisition.

''(iii) 14–5035 National Park Service Land Acquisition and State Assistance.

''(iv) 12–9923 Forest Service Land Acquisition.

''(v) 14–5143 Fish and Wildlife Service Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund.

''(vi) 14–5241 Fish and Wildlife Service North American Wetlands Conservation Fund.

''(vii) 14–1694 Fish and Wildlife Service State Wildlife Grants.

''(viii) 14–0804 United States Geological Survey Surveys, Investigations, and Research, the State Planning Partnership programs: Community/Federal Information Partnership, Urban Dynamics, and Decision Support for Resource Management.

''(ix) 12–1105 Forest Service State and Private Forestry, the Forest Legacy Program, Urban and Community Forestry, and Smart Growth Partnerships.

''(x) 14–1031 National Park Service Urban Park and Recreation Recovery program.

''(xi) 14–5140 National Park Service Historic Preservation Fund.

''(xii) Youth Conservation Corps.

''(xiii) 14–1114 Bureau of Land Management Payments in Lieu of Taxes.

''(xiv) Federal Infrastructure Improvement (as established in title VIII of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001).

''(xv) 13–1460 NOAA Procurement Acquisition and Construction, the National Marine Sanctuaries and the National Estuarine Research Reserve Systems.

''(xvi) 13–1450 NOAA Operations, Research, and Facilities, the Coastal Zone Management Act programs, the National Marine Sanctuaries, the National Estuarine Research Reserve Systems, and Coral Restoration programs.

''(xvii) 13–1451 NOAA Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery.

''(F) The term 'Federal and State Land and Water Conservation Fund sub-category' means discretionary appropriations for activities in the accounts described in (E)(i)–(E)(iv) or portions thereof.

''(G) The term 'State and Other Conservation sub-category' means discretionary appropriations for activities in the accounts described in (E)(v)–(E)(ix), with the exception of Urban and Community Forestry as described in (E)(ix), or portions thereof.

''(H) The term 'Urban and Historic Preservation sub-category' means discretionary appropriations for activities in the accounts described in (E)(ix)–(E)(xii), with the exception of Forest Legacy and Smart Growth Partnerships as described in (E)(ix), or portions thereof.

''(I) The term 'Payments in Lieu of Taxes sub-category' means discretionary appropriations for activities in the account described in (E)(xiii) or portions thereof.

''(J) The term 'Federal Deferred Maintenance sub-category' means discretionary appropriations for activities in the account described in (E)(xiv) or portions thereof.

''(K) The term 'Coastal Assistance sub-category' means discretionary appropriations for activities in the accounts described in (E)(xv)–(E)(xvii) or portions thereof.''.

TITLE IX

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

GIFTS TO THE UNITED STATES FOR REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

For deposit of an additional amount into the account established under section 3113(d) of title 31, United States Code, to reduce the public debt, $5,000,000,000.

This Act may be cited as the ''Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001''.

And the Senate agree to the same.

RALPH REGULA,
JIM KOLBE,
JOE SKEEN,
CHARLES H. TAYLOR,
GEORGE R. NETHERCUTT, Jr.,
ZACK WAMP,
JACK KINGSTON,
JOHN E. PETERSON,
BILL YOUNG,
NORMAN DICKS,
JOHN P. MURTHA,
JAMES P. MORAN,
BUD CRAMER,
MAURICE D. HINCHEY,
DAVID R. OBEY,
Managers on the part of the House.

SLADE GORTON,
TED STEVENS,
THAD COCHRAN,
PETE V. DOMENICI,
CONRAD BURNS,
ROBERT F. BENNETT,
JUDD GREGG,
BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL,
ROBERT C. BYRD,
PATRICK LEAHY,
FRITZ HOLLINGS,
HARRY REID,
BYRON L. DORGAN,
HERB KOHL,
DIANNE FEINSTEIN,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4578), making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes, submit the following joint statement to the House and the Senate in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report.

The conference agreement on H.R. 4578 incorporates some of the provisions of both the House and the Senate versions of the bill. Report language and allocations set forth in either House Report 106–646 or Senate Report 106–312 that are not changed by the conference are approved by the committee of conference. The statement of the managers, while repeating some report language for emphasis, does not negate the language referenced above unless expressly provided herein.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

The conference agreement provides $709,733,000 for management of lands and resources instead of $670,571,000 as proposed by the House and $689,133,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Increases above the House for land resources include $1,500,000 for noxious weeds, $500,000 for the national laboratory grazing study, $500,000 for Montana State University weed program, $750,000 for Idaho weed control, $50,000 for petroglyphs protection and $4,000,000 for the horse and burro program.

Increases above the House for wildlife and fisheries include $900,000 for Yukon River salmon and $500,000 for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

Increases above the House for threatened and endangered species include $2,000,000 for the sagebrush and prairie grasslands.

Increases above the House for recreation management include $1,000,000 for Missouri River activities associated with the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial celebration, $500,000 for the Missouri River undaunted stewardship program and $8,000,000 for public land treasures.

The managers have provided an additional $8,000,000 for public land treasures under recreation resources management, of which $5,000,000 is for National conservation areas and $3,000,000 is for National historic trails and scenic rivers. These funds should be allocated to the appropriate activities and subactivities as proposed in the Bureau's budget request.

Increases above the House for energy and minerals include $1,000,000 for the minerals at risk program, $700,000 for the development of a mining claim information system in Alaska, and $500,000 for a coalbed methane EIS in Montana.

Increases above the House for realty and ownership management include $847,000 for uncontrollable costs, $145,000 for rights of way backlog, $650,000 for the Montana cadastral project, $300,000 for the Utah geographic reference project, and $2,400,000 for Alaska conveyance.

Increases above the House for resources protection and maintenance include $130,000 for additional personnel, $10,000,000 for updating land management plans, and a $750,000 addition to the base program.

Increases above the House level for transportation and facilities maintenance include an increase of $1,540,000 for deferred maintenance.

Increases above the House level for mining law administration include $799,000 for uncontrollable costs and $163,000 for program delivery.

The managers have provided a total increase of $19,000,000 for land use planning. At the request of the Bureau, the managers have agreed to place the entire amount in the land use planning subactivity instead of distributing these funds across numerous subactivities as was presented in the budget request. This should allow for a simpler accounting, fund distribution, and management of these funds within the Bureau. However, the managers expect the Bureau to inform the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations prior to making any significant changes from the land use priorities presented in the budget request. It is expected that these funds will be allocated primarily to those plans at greatest risk of legal challenge.

Instead of $500,000 within available funds for the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology, Montana Tech University to perform an assessment of coal bed methane (CBM) development on water resources in the Powder River Basin as proposed by the Senate, the managers have included an additional $500,000 to prepare an EIS for future CBM and conventional oil and gas development in the Montana portion of the Powder River Basin. The managers expect that this EIS will address the impacts of CBM development on water resources in the Basin and that the agency will contract with entities such as Montana Tech University who have existing agreements with the agency for work of this nature.

The managers have provided $500,000 for the Undaunted Stewardship program, which will allow for local input and participation in grants to protect historic sites along the Lewis and Clark Trail. This program is designed to provide educational courses, develop best management practices, and establish conservation easements. This program is to be cooperatively administered by the Bureau and Montana State University.

The managers have provided an additional $9,000,000 for the implementation of the Bureau's new horse and burro strategy to achieve appropriate management levels of wild horse and burro populations on all herd management areas by 2005. This is the first time the Bureau has developed a scientific strategy with detailed program cost analysis based on extensive use of a wild horse and burro population model. This population model has been validated by the university community and the Biological Resources Division of the U.S. Geological Survey. The Managers direct that as part of the Bureau's annual budget request to the Congress, the Bureau provide an annual report on its progress towards achieving appropriate management levels.

The managers have clarified language contained in House report 106–646 dealing with wilderness reinventory efforts by the Bureau. The House language was meant to apply only to the State of Utah where the Bureau has already completed its wilderness reinventory. The managers urge the Bureau to brief the Congress, as appropriate, prior to commencing any new large-scale wilderness inventory in Utah.

The managers are pleased with the work the land managing agencies are doing in the area of bat conservation. The managers understand that the North American Strategic Plan for Bat Conservation is on the verge of completion. The managers recommend that the land management agencies cooperatively review this plan and are encouraged to develop implementation strategies when it is finalized. In addition, the agencies should continue to develop and implement cooperative cost-sharing bat conservation efforts with the States, Mexico and Canada, as well as non-governmental partners. Lastly, the agencies are encouraged to fund jointly a Federal bat coordinator position to help oversee the vast array of Federal and non-Federal bat conservation projects.

The managers encourage the Bureau to work with the Waste Management Education and Research Consortium (WERC) at New Mexico State University in addressing the problem of abandoned mine sites in the western United States. WERC can assist the Bureau by helping to establish a science-based inventory of abandoned mine sites and recommend priorities for remediation.

The managers encourage the BLM to conduct a full investigation, including review of documents and evidence provided by the Voisin family to determine if the government transferred the ownership of Last Island, Louisiana while the property was owned by ancestors of the Voisin family. Should the BLM determine that the property was transferred inappropriately, the report shall include recommendations for the resolution of this issue.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

The conference agreement provides $625,513,000 for wildland fire management instead of $292,197,000 as proposed by the House and $292,679,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Changes to the House included increases of $132,834,000 for preparedness and $482,000 for an Alaska rural fire suppression program. The managers have also included a contingent emergency appropriation of $200,000,000 as an emergency contingency reserve to ensure adequate funding is available to fund critical fire programs in fiscal year 2001.

The managers recognize that the severity of the 2000 fire season is attributable to a variety of factors including unusual weather conditions and accumulated wildland fuels that overwhelmed available Federal agency resources. To prepare better for fires in 2001 and beyond, the managers propose significant improvements to preparedness, fuels treatments, and other aspects of fire management. For the Department of the Interior, the managers provide a total of $979,253,000 in both emergency and non-emergency funds for: the Department's revised calculation for normal year readiness and certain one-time improvements to preparedness capability; a greatly expanded fuels treatment program that places primary emphasis on community protection; stabilization and rehabilitation of burned areas; and community assistance programs that may be used to develop local capability and homeowner education. The following discussion includes instructions pertaining to both the title I wildfire funds as well as title IV wildfire funds.

The managers have provided $625,513,000 in Title I for wildland fire management, of which $315,406,000 in non-emergency funds for preparedness, an increase of $133,316,000 over the budget request. The conference agreement includes a $200,000,000 emergency contingency reserve, to ensure that adequate funds are immediately available to fund these critical programs in FY 2001. The managers have included in title IV for wildland fire management an emergency appropriation of $353,740,000 which includes $116,611,000 for wildfire suppression, $142,129,000 for hazardous fuels, $85,000,000 for emergency stabilization and rehabilitation, and $10,000,000 for a new rural fire assistance program. The managers strongly believe that this FY 2001 funding will only be of value in increasing the Nation's firefighting capability and ability to protect communities if it is sustained in future years.

The managers direct the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture to continue to work together to formulate complementary budget requests that reflect the same principles and budget organization. In addition, the managers expect the agencies to seek the advice of governors and local and tribal government representatives in setting priorities for fuels treatments, burned area rehabilitation, and public outreach and education.

WILDLAND FIRE PREPAREDNESS

For wildland fire preparedness, the managers provide $315,406,000 as a non-emergency appropriation in title I, $132,834,000 above the Senate, including: $254,838,000 for readiness and program management, $8,000,000 for fire sciences, $30,000,000 for deferred maintenance and capital improvement, $22,086,000 for one-time capital investments, and $482,000 for a rural Alaska fire suppression program.

The managers understand that the increased scope and intensity of the 1999 and 2000 fire seasons, as well as the increased frequency and severity of fires over the preceding decade, have led Federal fire managers to reassess the assumptions underlying an average fire season. Based on actual experience, especially over the past two years, Federal fire managers have concluded that the variables used to determine the optimal level of preparedness need to be revised. Numerous variables, including changing assumptions about fire personnel, deployment strategies and other factors affecting cost calculations underlie the recommendations in the agencies' recent report to the President. For example, the duration of the average fire season has steadily increased—by two to three months—over the past several years. The expanded fire season increases the duration of the season for which fire employees are paid and results in increased personnel costs.

The managers support the conclusions of wildfire managers that initial attack capability should be increased to address the number and severity of wildfires that have burned the landscape over the past few years. To address this revised assumption, the managers support full funding for: eight new hotshot crews that will be used for both initial attack on small fires and extended attack on larger fires; twenty new smokejumpers that serve as the primary initial attack force in remote areas; and additional air resources.

Recent experience dictates the need to increase staffing for engines from the current level of five days a week to seven days a week to combat the increasingly volatile fire season. Fire managers have also concluded that more of the firefighting workforce should be permanent seasonal, an employment status that entitles workers to benefits not earned by temporary employees. The managers support the recommendation to convert more than 1,000 positions to permanent seasonal status, as a retention incentive to ensure that a sustained cadre of professional firefighters is available when needed. This increase in overall readiness costs should prove beneficial in the long run to the government's ability to address fire readiness, overall program management, and reduce overall costs by putting out wildfires when they are small.

It is the managers' understanding that readiness and program management cost calculations have increased due to changes in resource objectives such as protection of newly discovered cultural artifacts and new land ownership patterns. In recent years costs associated with human settlement into the urban-wildland interface have risen faster than models could accurately describe and are underrepresented in average cost calculations. The managers also understand that additional wildfire management personnel will require additional equipment and appropriate work environments, and that work conditions must emphasize firefighter and public safety. Therefore, the managers have included within the preparedness activity sufficient resources to provide the equipment, office, and storage space necessary to provide safe and efficient operations. Additional funds provided under this appropriation for facilities are to be used to fund the highest priority health and safety needs, as identified in the Department's five-year plan for deferred maintenance and capital improvements.

The managers support an acceleration of research activities and expanded emphasis for the Joint Fire Science Program and have provided an additional $4,000,000 respectively to the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture to support the recommendations regarding scientific support for fuels treatments and other science needs beyond hazardous fuels. These funds are in addition to the $4,000,000 provided for each agency as part of the Administration's original budget request. Additional funds should be used for such efforts as increased rapid response projects to ensure necessary resources are available for testing and evaluation of post-fire rehabilitation, assessment of post-fire and fire behavior effects, use of aircraft-based remote sensing operations, implementation of protocols for evaluating post-fire stabilization and rehabilitation, and the development of effective means for collecting and disseminating information about treatment techniques. The managers expect the increased funds to be made available to the Joint Fire Science activities of the Departments for the direct benefit of fire management programs, including burned area rehabilitation.

One means of directly benefiting wildfire management programs is to address locally and regionally important science and technology needs associated with wildfire management and suppression, fuels management, and post-fire rehabilitation without requiring national-level requests for proposals. Thus, the managers expect the Joint Fire Sciences Governing Board to make a significant portion of the increased funds directly available to the fire management programs of the Agriculture and Interior Departments to fund projects that directly address locally and regionally important science and technology needs associated with fire management and suppression, fuels management, and post-fire rehabilitation. The managers further expect the Departments to ensure that these programs are implemented within existing structures without new program management or other overhead activities that might reduce the direct benefit of funds provided.

The January 1998 Joint Fire Science Plan developed by the two Departments and submitted to the Congress included provisions for a Stakeholder Advisory Group of technical experts from land management organizations, private industry, academia, other Federal agencies, and the public to formulate recommendations for program priorities and advise the Joint Fire Science Program Governing Board. This Group is to be established under the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act. The managers are concerned that nearly three years have passed without establishment of this group. The managers direct the Secretaries to establish the group by December 31, 2000.

WILDLAND FIRE OPERATIONS

For wildland fire operations, the managers provide $468,847,000 of which $353,740,000 is funded in title IV as an emergency appropriation. This funding level includes $153,447,000 to cover costs of the ten-year average of suppression, $195,400,000 for hazardous fuels reduction, and $85,000,000 for rehabilitation of burned areas.

The managers encourage continued emphasis on safety as a priority in the suppression program. Funding provided under this appropriation is expected to provide for the most efficient and safe strategy for the protection of life, property, and resources. Funding is included to cover the projected 10–year average of suppression expenditures for the Department.

The managers have provided $195,000,000 for hazardous fuels management activities. These funds are to support activities on Federal lands and adjacent non-Federal lands, which reduce the risks and consequences of wildfire, both in and around communities and in wildland areas. Treatment methods include application of prescribed fire, mechanical removal, mulching, and application of chemicals. In many areas a combination of these methods will be necessary over a period of several years to reduce risks and to maintain healthy and viable forests and rangelands. The increased funding included in this appropriation will expand the existing fuels management program to reduce

risks to communities and risks to natural resources in high-risk areas. As proposed by the Senate, the managers have included $120,300,000 for the Department of the Interior to accelerate treatments, planning efforts, and collaborative projects with non-Federal partners in the wildland-urban interface. This funding is provided as part of the Department's ongoing fuels treatment program, but must be dedicated to projects within the urban-wildland interface.

The managers understand that fuels treatment accomplishments have been constrained by a lack of funding to conduct planning, assessments, clearances, consultation, and environmental analyses necessary for the land management and regulatory agencies to ensure that fuels treatments are accomplished quickly and in an environmentally sound manner. The managers agree that additional funding should be made available from this appropriation to conduct such assessments and clearances, in the interests of expediting fuels treatments in an environmentally sound manner. Funds may be used directly by the Bureau of Land Management, or on a reimbursable basis with National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, or National Marine Fisheries Service, to provide for appropriate planning and clearances. Funding will also be available for supporting community-based efforts to address defensible space and fuels management issues and to support outreach and education efforts associated with fuels management and risk reduction activities. In conducting treatments, local contract personnel are to be used wherever possible. The managers expect the Department to show planned and actual funding and accomplishments for fuels management activities in future budget requests to Congress. The managers understand that actual amounts may differ from planned levels and agree that the agencies have the ability to fund additional projects and amounts based on actual needs.

Within the amounts provided for wildland-urban treatments, $8,800,000 is to be made available to the Ecological Restoration Institute (ERI) of Northern Arizona University, through a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Land Management, to support new and existing ecologically-based forest restoration activities in ponderosa pine forests. The managers' goal is to develop a scientifically based model that will promote restoration of the ecological health of forests in the southwest, while reducing the threat of wildfire to forest communities. Under this agreement, the managers expect that ERI will: (1) research, develop, monitor, and conduct fuels treatments in partnership with all Federal, Tribal, State, and private landowners to demonstrate the feasibility of restoration-based fuels treatments on a community-level; (2) conduct an adaptive ecosystem analysis of ponderosa pine and related forests as a prototype for larger ecosystem analyses, and to fill the gap between project or district/forest level analyses and regional analyses to support future operational scale treatments; (3) develop options and recommendations for developing markets for by-products of fuels treatment activities; (4) hold community workshops to design suitable treatments, training and information transfer to land managers, and information development and transfer to inform the public and land managers about ecologically-based treatments. Recognizing the importance of cooperative agreements, the managers request that the Bureau place a priority on timely negotiation and implementation of this agreement to ensure the prompt availability of funding pursuant to it, and that the Bureau conduct negotiations at the national level. The agreement shall not include funding for facilities or capital equipment like buildings and vehicles.

Included within the amounts for wildland fire operations is increased funding for burned area rehabilitation to address short term and long-term detrimental consequences of wildfires. The managers note that wildland fires burning under the right conditions, are beneficial and even essential to the health of forests and rangelands. However, some severe wildfires can trigger a wide array of detrimental impacts, ranging from short term floods, debris flow, and loss of water quality to longer term invasion by non-native species and loss of productivity of the land. The increased funding for burned area rehabilitation is designed to prevent further degradation of resources following wildland fire through (1) short-term stabilization activities to protect life and property, protect municipal watersheds, and prevent unacceptable degradation of critical natural and cultural resources, and (2) longer-term rehabilitation activities to repair and improve lands unlikely to recover naturally from severe fire damage. The managers direct the agencies to develop a long-term program to manage and supply native plant materials for use in various Federal land management restoration and rehabilitation needs. The managers recommend that the interagency native plant conservation initiative lead this effort.

It is essential to monitor over the long-term various wildfire operations and rehabilitation activities and use this evaluation to alter future activities where indicated. The managers expect that funding for burned area rehabilitation will be available from this appropriation for only a limited period of time, after which ongoing site maintenance must be funded from the land management bureaus' appropriate operating accounts. In conducting stabilization and rehabilitation treatments, local contract personnel should be used wherever possible. The managers expect the Department to show planned and actual funding and accomplishments for stabilization and rehabilitation activities in future budget requests to Congress. The managers understand that actual amounts may differ from planned levels, and agree that the agencies have the ability to fund additional projects and amounts based on actual needs.

The managers direct the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture to report to the Appropriations Committees, by December 1, 2000, on criteria for rehabilitation projects to be funded from this appropriation.

Rural fire assistance

For rural fire assistance, the managers provide $10,000,000 for the Department of the Interior in a pilot effort to enhance the fire protection capability of rural fire districts. Training, equipment purchase, and prevention activities are to be conducted on a cost-shared basis. The managers recognize that safe and effective protection in the urban-wildland interface demands close coordination between local, State, Tribal, and Federal firefighting resources. When large Interior landholdings are present, the managers support an expanded relationship between the Interior Department and other governments for purposes of developing local fire prevention capability on a cost-shared basis.

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

The conference agreement provides $10,000,000 for the central hazardous materials fund as proposed by the House and Senate.

CONSTRUCTION

The conference agreement provides $16,860,000 for construction instead of $5,300,000 as proposed by the House and $15,360,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Increases Above the House by Project

Project	*Cost*
Rock Springs admin. Building	$3,000,000
Caliente admin. Building	1,605,000
Susie Creek bridge	295,000
Hult Pond dam	400,000
Margie's Cove trail	95,000
Muskrat Springs water system	70,000
Dutch Joe road	235,000
Escalante science center	1,000,000
Coldfoot visitor center	3,760,000
Fort Benton visitor center	400,000
California Trail interpretive center	200,000
Blackwell Island facility	500,000

The managers encourage the Bureau to work with the town of Escalante and Garfield County, UT to ensure that the construction of the science center is consistent with the Escalante Center master plan.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

The conference agreement provides $150,000,000 for payments in lieu of taxes instead of $144,385,000 as proposed by the House and $148,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

LAND ACQUISITION

The conference agreement provides $31,100,000 for land acquisition instead of $19,000,000 as proposed by the House and $10,600,000 as proposed by the Senate. Funds should be distributed as follows:

Area (State)	*Amount*
Cerbat Foothills (AZ)	$750,000
El Dorado County (native plant preserve) (CA)	5,000,000
Gunnison Basin ACEC (CO)	2,000,000
Lower Salmon River ACEC (ID)	2,000,000
North Platte River (WY)	250,000
Organ Mtns. (NM)	2,000,000
Otay Mountain/Kuchamaa HCP (CA)	1,000,000
Potomac River (MD)	1,000,000
Potrero Creek (CA)	2,000,000
San Pedro Ecosystem (easements only) (AZ)	3,000,000
Sandy River (OR)	750,000
Santa Rosa Mtns. NSA (CA)	1,000,000
Snake River Birds of Prey NCA (ID)	500,000
Upper Crab Creek (WA)	2,000,000
Upper Snake/S. Fork Snake R. (ID)	2,000,000
West Eugene Wetlands (OR)	1,350,000
Subtotal	26,600,000
Emergency/hardship/inholding	1,500,000
Acquisition management	3,000,000
Total	31,100,000

The amounts provided for the Santa Rosa Mountains and the Potomac River complete the Federal investment in these areas.

The managers have included $2,000,000 for acquisition of the Potrero Creek property in Southern California. These funds may not be expended until the BLM has completed an appraisal using accepted and standard government land appraisal techniques. The managers direct the BLM to begin work on the appraisal within 30 days of enactment of this Act.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

The conference agreement provides $104,267,000 for Oregon and California grant lands as proposed by the Senate instead of $100,467,000 as proposed by the House.

Increases above the House include $350,000 for uncontrollable costs, $3,000,000 for survey and manage, and $350,000 for annual maintenance.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

The conference agreement provides an indefinite appropriation for range improvements of not less than $10,000,000 as proposed by the House and Senate.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

The conference agreement provides an indefinite appropriation for service charges, deposits, and forfeitures which is estimated to be $7,500,000 as proposed by the House and Senate.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

The conference agreement provides an indefinite appropriation of $7,700,000 for miscellaneous trust funds as proposed by the House and Senate.

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The conference agreement provides $776,595,000 for resource management instead of $731,400,000 as proposed by the House and $763,442,000 as proposed by the Senate. The numerical changes described below are to the House recommended level.

In the endangered species listing program, there is a decrease of $40,000 for the borderlands program. In consultation, there are increases of $18,000 for forest planning, $2,000 for Everglades, $1,500,000 for cold water fish in Montana and Idaho, $270,000 for the California/Nevada desert resource initiative, $1,000,000 for Central Valley and Southern California habitat conservation planning, $500,000 for bighorn sheep conservation in Nevada and a general increase of $1,000,000 for other consultations.

Increases in the recovery program include $5,000,000 for matching grants for Pacific salmon conservation and restoration in Washington, $100,000 for the Citizens' Management Committee as defined by alternative one of the final EIS for grizzly bear recovery in the Bitterroot ecosystem, $288,000 for wolf recovery in Idaho, $100,000 for wolf monitoring by the Nez Perce tribe, $600,000 for eider research at the Alaska SeaLife Center, $600,000 for Lahontan cutthroat trout restoration and $500,000 for the black capped vireo in Texas. Decreases in the recovery program include $498,000 for the Bruneau Hot Springs snail and $398,000 for the Prebles meadow jumping mouse.

In habitat conservation, increases include $1,400,000 for Washington salmon enhancement, $4,000 for bull trout recovery in Washington, $500,000 for private lands conservation efforts in Hawaii, $50,000 for rehabilitation of the White River in Indiana in response to a recent fish kill, $252,000 in project planning for the Middle Rio Grande Bosque program and $350,000 for Long Live the Kings and Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group.

In the environmental contaminants program, there is an increase of $400,000 for baseline data on subsistence foods in Alaska.

Changes in refuge operations and maintenance include a general increase of $314,000 for refuge operations and a decrease of $445,000 for the borderlands program.

In migratory bird management, increases include $575,000 to reduce sea bird by-catch in Alaska, $2,050,000 for joint ventures, subject to the distribution described below, and a general increase of $1,000,000.

Law enforcement operations increases include $7,000,000 to fill vacancies and to train and equip new personnel and $360,000 for staffing and operations associated with the new port of entry designation in Anchorage, Alaska.

Increases in hatchery operations and maintenance include $5,000,000 for the Washington Hatchery Improvement Project, $184,000 for marking of hatchery salmon in Washington and $400,000 for the hatchery restoration/recovery program proposed in the budget request. In fish and wildlife management, there are increases of $8,000 for whirling disease research to be distributed as proposed by the Senate, $50,000 for the Regional Mark Processing Center, $11,051,000 for the Alaska subsistence program, $750,000 for the Klamath River flow study, $500,000 for Trinity River restoration, $200,000 for Yukon River fisheries management studies and $100,000 for Yukon River Salmon Treaty education efforts.

The $5,000,000 proposed by the Senate as an emergency appropriation for Atlantic salmon restoration is addressed in the emergency title of the conference agreement.

In general administration, increases include $100,000 in international affairs for the tundra to tropics program, $500,000 for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and $2,000,000 for Pingree Forest non-development easements in Maine to be handled through the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

Bill Language.—The conference agreement earmarks $1,000,000 for the Youth Conservation Corps as proposed by the House instead of $2,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The earmark for endangered species listing programs is $6,355,000 as proposed by the Senate rather than $6,395,000 as proposed by the House. The Senate proposal to provide $5,000,000 in emergency funding for Atlantic salmon restoration in Maine has been modified to require a cost share and included in the emergency appropriations title.

The managers agree to the following:

1. The increase provided in consultation for cold water fish in Montana and Idaho are for preparation and implementation of plans, programs, or agreements identified by the States of Idaho and Montana that will address habitat for freshwater aquatic species on non-Federal lands. These funds will supplement funds that have already been allocated by the States and will only be expended for landowners that are voluntarily enrolled in such plans, programs, or agreements. The amount provided is to be split equally between Montana and Idaho.

2. While there is no specific earmark for the Prebles meadow jumping mouse in the recovery program, the managers expect the Service to continue work in this area.

3. The increase proposed by the Senate in habitat conservation for an Alaska Village Initiative for a commercial management program is not included in this account but is addressed under the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

4. While there is no specific increase for alien species control in the refuge operations and maintenance account, the Service is encouraged to place a priority on these activities in the refuge operating needs system.

5. The Service, within its fixed cost increases should ensure that a base increase is provided to cover the recently hired maintenance worker at the Ohio River Islands NWR, WV. The cost for fiscal year 2001 is estimated to be $45,000. The Service should ensure that the annualized costs for new personnel are adequately reflected in its fixed cost increase budget estimates each year.

6. Any future funding for the Klamath River flow study and the Trinity River restoration study will only be considered after the Administration has clearly identified the full estimated costs for these programs and the appropriate amounts to be budgeted by the various agencies involved for each year. The fiscal year 2002 budget justification should include an interagency crosscut table for each of these programs.

7. The managers have not agreed to the Senate language requiring ''conclusive evidence'' that the recovery zone can support grizzly bears prior to their relocation in Idaho and Montana. The managers, however, agree that no funds appropriated in this Act should be spent on the physical relocation of grizzly bears into the Selway-Bitterroot Ecosystem in Idaho and Montana prior to the completion of a peer review of the habitat study, and a conclusion based upon the best available scientific data that the recovery zone can adequately support the proposed grizzly population.

8. The managers have not agreed to the Senate language requiring that wolves that stray into Oregon be removed. The managers, however, expect the Service to learn from the mistakes made in the New Mexico wolf introduction program and to coordinate extensively with the public at every stage of the wolf reintroduction and recovery program. The protocols to be followed should be developed in close consultation with the public.

9. The managers are concerned by the Service's failure to conduct population estimation, population reassessment, and desert tortoise monitoring as described in the 1994 Desert Tortoise Recovery Plan. The managers expect the Service to undertake such work in fiscal year 2001. The methodology to be used in conducting the monitoring should be designed to permit correlation with the data gathered between 1980 and 2000.

10. General increases have been provided for refuge operations and maintenance. These increases should be distributed in accordance with the priorities set forth in the refuge operating needs system and the maintenance management system.

11. The increase provided in the environmental contaminants program is to develop baseline data on contaminants identified by the Arctic Council as threats in wildlife that are subsistence foods in Alaska. The funding also may be used to sample, in partnership with scientists employed by local governments, wildlife remains found in sudden, unexpected die-offs.

12. The projects proposed by the Senate for the Canaan Valley NWR, WV, and the Kealia Pond NWR, HI are addressed in the construction account.

13. The Service should follow the direction in the Senate report with respect to the release of prokelisia to control Spartina grass in conjunction with mowing and spraying.

14. The September 1, 2000 reprogramming request submitted by the Service to address administrative cost realignments, rental cost increases and increased administrative costs is approved. The Service should ensure that all necessary base adjustments are made in the 2002 budget within the fixed cost category to reflect correctly these ''uncontrollable'' costs.

15. The managers have recently become aware of a General Accounting Office review of procedures in the Carlsbad, CA, ecological services office. In particular, the managers are concerned by reports from GAO that automated systems are inadequate. The fiscal year 2002 budget request should address this problem.

Joint Ventures.—Funds for joint venture programs are to be distributed in fiscal year 2001 as shown in the following table. In addition, the managers expect the Service to phase in additional funding over the next three years to achieve the levels specified in the table for fiscal year 2004. To the extent that the funding specified for 2004 is insufficient, the managers do not object to a proposal for higher funding levels for joint ventures. The Service is urged to re-evaluate all their ''optimal'' funding calculations and, in particular, the sea duck joint venture calculation and report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations if any of those amounts should be raised. The managers note that the joint venture programs

have leveraged a small amount of Federal funding many times over to accomplish much needed habitat improvements throughout the country.

JOINT VENTURES FUNDING

	Fiscal year 2001	Target level fiscal year 2004
Atlantic Coast	$380,000	$800,000
Lower Mississippi	502,000	750,000
Upper Mississippi	240,000	650,000
Prairie Pothole	1,185,000	1,400,000
Gulf Coast	340,000	700,000
Playa Lakes	225,000	700,000
Rainwater Basin	225,000	400,000
Intermountain West	240,000	1,000,000
Central Valley	360,000	550,000
Pacific Coast	240,000	700,000
San Francisco Bay	225,000	370,000
Sonoran	225,000	400,000
Arctic Goose	140,000	370,000
Black Duck	110,000	370,000
Sea Duck	250,000	550,000
Administration	599,000	750,000
Total	5,486,000	10,460,000

CONSTRUCTION

The conference agreement provides $63,015,000 for construction instead of $48,395,000 as proposed by the House and $54,803,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Funds are to be distributed as follows:

Project	Description	Amount
Alaska Maritime NWR, AK	Headquarters/Visitor Center	$593,000
Alchesay/Williams Creek NFH, AZ.	Environmental Pollution Control—Phase II (c).	927,000
Anahuac NWR, TX	Bridge Rehab/Replacement—Phase I (p/d/ic).	673,000
Bear River NWR, UT	Water management facilities (c).	500,000
Bear River NWR, UT	Education Center (c)	3,600,000
Blackwater NWR, MD	Carpentry/Auto Shop	300,000
Bozeman FTC, MT	Laboratory/Administration Building—Phase II (c).	1,600,000
Bridge Safety Inspection		495,000
Cabo Rojo NWR, PR	Replace Office Building (Seismic)—Phase I (p/d).	500,000
Canaan Valley NWR, WV	Heavy equipment replacement.	350,000
Chincoteague NWR, VA	Headquarters & Visitor Center—Phase II (c).	3,500,000
Clarks River NWR, KY	Garage and visitor access	500,000
Coleman NFH, CA	Seismic Safety Rehab of 3 buildings—Phase I (p/d).	301,000
Dam Safety Inspection		570,000
Ennis NFH, MT	Raceway Enclosure—Phase II (c).	1,000,000
Great Dismal Swamp NWR, VA.	Planning and public use	250,000
Hagerman NWR, TX	Bridge Rehabilitation—Phase I (p/d).	368,000
Jackson NFH, WY	Seismic Safety Rehab of 2 Buildings—Phase I (p/d).	373,000
John Heinz NWR, PA	Administrative wing	800,000
Kealia Pond NWR, HI	Water control structures	700,000
Kodiak NWR, AK	Visitor Center/planning	180,000
Lake Thibadeau NWR, MT	Lake Thibadeau Diversion Dam—Phase II (c).	450,000
Leavenworth NFH, WA	Nada Dam—Phase II SEED Study.	300,000
Mason Neck NWR, VA	ADA accessibility (c)	130,000
Mason Neck NWR, VA	Non-motorized trail	600,000
Nat'l Eagle Repository, CO	Relocation of National Eagle Repository—Phase II (d/c).	400,000
Nat'l Wildlife Repository, CO	Renovation of National Wildlife Property Repository—Phase II (d/c).	950,000
Nat'l Conservation Training Ctr, WV.	Fourth Dormitory (p/d/c)	12,750,000
NFW Forensics Lab, OR	Forensics Laboratory Expansion—Phase II (d/ic).	1,838,000
Noxubee NWR, MS	Visitor Center (c)	2,000,000
Parker River NWR, MA	Headquarters Complex (c)	1,230,000
Pittsford NFH, VT	Planning and design/hatchery rehabilitation.	300,000
San Pablo Bay NWR, CA	Renovate Office—Phase I (p/d).	275,000
Seatuck & Sayville NWRs, NY	Visitor facilities	115,000
Silvio O. Conte NWR, VT	Education Center	1,512,000
Six NFHs	Water Treatment Improvement—Phase II (c).	2,500,000
Sonny Bono Salton Sea NWR, CA.	Seismic Safety Rehab of 1 Building—Phase I (p/d).	55,000
Tern Island NWR, HI	Rehabilitate Seawall—Phase III (c).	8,600,000
Tishomingo NFH, OK	Pennington Creek Foot Bridge—Phase II (c).	229,000
White River NWR, AR	Visitor Center construction	1,100,000
White Sulphur Springs NFH, WV.	Holding and propagation	350,000
White Sulphur Springs NFH, WV.	Office renovations	20,000
Subtotal: Line item Construction.		53,784,000
Nationwide Engineering Services:		
Demolition Fund		1,389,000
Env. Compliance		1,860,000
Seismic Safety Program		200,000
Other Engineering Services.		5,782,000
Subtotal: Engineering Services.		9,231,000
Grant total		63,015,000

The managers agree to the following:

1. Funds for the Clarks River NWR, KY, garage and visitor contact station complete the project.

2. The Downeast Heritage Center, ME, project proposed by the Senate is addressed in the National Park Service.

3. The administrative wing at the John Heinz NWR, PA, will eliminate the need for rent associated with temporary office space. The managers note that the John Heinz refuge has done an admirable job in raising private funds for visitors' center construction.

4. The Service should pursue cost-sharing opportunities for the Kealia Pond NWR, HI, water control structure project.

5. The total cost for the Kodiak NWR, AK, Administrative and Visitors' Center should not exceed $10 million of which the Fish and Wildlife Service maximum share is $7 million and the cost share is $3 million.

6. The funding provided for a fourth dormitory at the National Conservation Training Center, WV, will complete the dormitory project and fully fund the connection of the facility to the city water supply.

7. Funds for the Noxubee NWR, MS, Administrative and Visitors' Center will complete the Fish and Wildlife Service commitment to the project.

8. The Service should, as soon as possible, notify the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, of the total estimated cost for the Pittsford NFH, VT, hatchery rehabilitation project.

9. Funds for the Silvio O. Conte NWR, VT, Education Center will complete the Fish and Wildlife Service commitment to the project. Any additional funding requirements should be accommodated with non-Department of the Interior funds.

10. No funds are included for the Waccamaw NWR, SC, Visitors' Center. This refuge has not yet been opened. The managers urge the Service to include this project, as appropriate, in their priority system for future consideration.

11. Funds for the White River NWR, AR, Administrative and Visitors' Center, in combination with previously appropriated funds, will complete the Fish and Wildlife Service commitment to the project. The remaining $600,000 required for the visitors' center portion of the project should be accommodated with non-Department of Interior funds.

12. Funds for the holding and propagation facility at the White Sulphur Springs NFH, WV, will complete the project.

Bill Language.—The conference agreement includes bill language directing the release of previously appropriated funds for exhibits at the Ding Darling NWR, FL.

LAND ACQUISITION

The conference agreement provides $62,800,000 for land acquisition instead of $30,000,000 as proposed by the House and $46,100,000 as proposed by the Senate. Funds should be distributed as follows:

Area (State)	*Amount*
Archie Carr NWR (FL)	$2,000,000
Back Bay NWR (VA)	500,000
Balcones Canyonlands NWR (TX)	1,750,000
Big Muddy NWR (MO)	1,000,000
Bon Secour NWR (AL)	1,000,000
Buenos Aires NWR (AZ)	1,000,000
Canaan Valley NWR (WV)	500,000
Cat Island NWR (LA)	1,500,000
Centennial Valley NWR (MT)	1,750,000
Clarks River NWR (KY)	500,000
Dakota Tallgrass Prairie Project (SD)	2,100,000
Edwin B. Forsythe NWR (NJ)	1,000,000
Grand Bay NWR (AL)	1,150,000
Great Meadows Complex (MA)	1,000,000
Hakalau Forest NWR (HI)	1,000,000
Lake Umbagog NWR (NH)	1,500,000
Leslie Canyon NWR (AZ)	2,000,000
Louisiana Black Bear NWR (LA)	1,000,000
Lower Rio Grande Valley NWR (TX)	500,000
Minnesota Valley NWR (MN)	500,000
Montezuma NWR (NY)	2,000,000
Neal Smith NWR (IA)	600,000
North Dakota Prairie Project (ND)	800,000
Northern Tallgrass NWR (MN)	1,000,000
Ohio River Islands NWR (WV)	500,000
Palmyra Atoll/Kingman Reef (HI)	1,000,000
Patoka River NWR (IN)	800,000
Pelican Island NWR (Lear tract) (FL)	3,200,000
Prime Hook NWR (DE)	1,300,000
Rachel Carson NWR (ME)	1,000,000
Rappahannock River NWR (VA)	1,000,000
Rhode Island NWR Complex (RI)	1,500,000
San Diego NWR (CA)	3,000,000
Silvio O. Conte NWR (CT/MA/NH/VT)	750,000
Stewart B. McKinney NWR (CT)	1,500,000
Waccamaw NWR (SC)	1,000,000
Walkill River NWR (NJ)	1,000,000
Wertheim NWR (NY)	2,000,000
Western Montana Project (MT)	1,000,000
Whittlesey Creek NWR (WI)	500,000
Willapa NWR (WA)	2,000,000
Subtotal	50,700,000
Emergencies/Hardships	750,000
Exchanges	850,000
Inholdings	1,000,000
Acquisition Management	9,500,000
Total	$62,800,000

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

The conference agreement provides $26,925,000 for the cooperative endangered species conservation fund as proposed by the Senate instead of $23,000,000 as proposed by the House. The increase above the House is for habitat conservation planning land acquisition.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

The conference agreement provides $11,439,000 for the National wildlife refuge fund instead of $10,439,000 as proposed by the House and $10,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The managers urge the Service to request increased funds for this account in future budget requests commensurate with increases in land acquisition.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

The conference agreement provides $20,000,000 for the North American wetlands conservation fund instead of $15,499,000 as proposed by the House and $16,500,000 as proposed by the Senate. Within this amount,

$19,200,000 is for wetlands conservation and $800,000 is for administration.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND APPRECIATION FUND

The conference agreement provides $797,000 for the wildlife conservation and appreciation fund as proposed by both the House and the Senate.

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

The conference agreement provides $2,500,000 for the multinational species conservation fund as proposed by the Senate instead of $2,391,000 as proposed by the House.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

The conference agreement provides $1,389,144,000 for the operation of the National park system instead of $1,426,476,000 as proposed by the House and $1,367,554,000 as proposed by the Senate (excluding U.S. Park Police funding, which is included in a new appropriations account). The agreement provides $283,465,000 for Resource Stewardship instead of $275,124,000 as proposed by the House and $279,375,000 as proposed by the Senate. Changes to the House level include $900,000 for Learning Centers, $1,107,000 for native and exotic species management, $1,034,000 for Alaska subsistence fisheries, $1,750,000 for vegetation mapping, $825,000 for water resources restoration and protection, $1,275,000 for water quality monitoring, $500,000 for the Everglades Task Force, $250,000 for museum management, $400,000 for Vanishing Treasures and $300,000 for the ongoing Civil War Soldiers and Sailors Partnership. These funds are not intended to be used to initiate any portion of the proposed digitization initiative in the budget.

The conference agreement provides $279,871,000 for Visitor Services as proposed by the Senate. Changes to the House level include $1,000,000 for the 2001 Presidential Inaugural and $235,000 for Regional office park support.

The conference agreement provides $78,048,000 for the U.S. Park Police in a new appropriations account that follows this account.

The conference agreement provides $469,703,000 for maintenance instead of $446,661,000 as proposed by the House and $449,203,000 as proposed by the Senate. Increases to the House level include $20,000,000 for additional maintenance and operational needs of the Service. Following enactment of the Bill, the National Park Service should make the necessary adjustments to align these additional funds for the purposes approved by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations with the proper budget subactivity. Two specific needs provided for in this increase are $975,000 for the 9 National Trails and a $2,300,000 base increase for Harpers Ferry Design Center.

In addition, the managers have provided increases of $42,000 for regional office park support, $2,000,000 for facility management software and $1,000,000 for condition assessments. The conference agreement does not include the general increase for maintenance as proposed by the House. Although the managers have provided funds for the maintenance management system and building condition assessments, the managers remain concerned that the improvements provided by these efforts will take too long to implement and may still not fully document the complete maintenance backlog of the Service, as required by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and by statute, within the next few years. Therefore, by April 2001, a report is to be provided to the Committees that describes how and when the Service will provide a park by park comprehensive listing, with cost estimates, of deferred maintenance affecting all facilities in the National Park Service, including buildings, historic structures, roads, trails, utility systems, campgrounds, picnic areas and all other items requiring maintenance and repair. The Service should also address the issue raised by the Committees concerning why large parks cannot conduct their own condition assessment internally and without additional funds.

Within in the amounts provided for repair and rehabilitation, the managers earmark the following projects: $350,000 to repair the lighthouse at Fire Island NS (this amount is not intended to initiate planning for a new visitor center), $75,000 to repair the Ocean Beach Pavilion at Fire Island, NS, $309,000 for repairs of the Bachlott House and $100,000 for the Alberty House which are both located at Cumberland Island NS, and $500,000 for maintenance projects at the Ozark National Scenic Riverways Park.

The conference agreement provides $259,178,000 for Park Support instead of $254,628,000 as proposed by the House and $262,178,000 as proposed by the Senate. Changes to the House level include $500,000 for regional office park support, $750,000 for mid-level management intake training program, $100,000 for Wild and Scenic Rivers (existing partnership rivers), $200,000 for a wilderness study at Apostle Islands NL and $3,000,000 for the Challenge cost share program for activities related to the anniversary of the Lewis and Clark expedition. The amount provided for Lewis and Clark related activities are for the purposes described in the Senate report, but include $2,000,000 for a major national traveling exhibition that will include more than 200 Lewis and Clark original artifacts, artworks and manuscripts. This funding must be matched by private sources.

The conference agreement provides $96,927,000 for External Administrative Costs as proposed by the Senate. Changes to the House include $2,000,000 for GSA rental space needs. The conference agreement does not include the $66,500,000 general increase proposed by the House.

Through a combination of appropriated funds, recreational fee demonstration project revenues, partnerships, and other sources, the National Park system has unprecedented levels of funding available to it to address critical resource protection and visitor service requirements. The managers emphasize the importance of applying prudent and sound financial management practices to ensure the integrity of these funding sources, particularly with regard to tracking for accountability purposes. Consistent with Comptroller General opinions, appropriations are not to be augmented with other funding sources. Projects that are identified to be completed for an identified amount of funding, regardless of fund source, are to be completed as proposed. Any additional resources to be applied to a project constitute a reprogramming and are subject to the established guidelines. The managers are particularly concerned about construction projects for which bids come in above estimates, and the proposed solution is to defer exhibits and to fund the remaining elements at a later date using a different fund source, such as fees. This is not an appropriate use of the fee program.

The managers direct that the National Park Service make sufficient funds available to assure that signs marking the Lewis and Clark route in the State of North Dakota are adequate to meet National Park Service standards.

The managers support the decision of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways to retain the carpentry and maintenance positions. The managers recognize the urgent needs at ONSR for key carpentry and maintenance personnel who have specialized skills in properly maintaining park facilities. The managers expect that these positions will be retained at ONSR.

The managers are aware of a recommendation by the National Park Service's National Leadership Council to consolidate funding for all aspects of the ongoing intake program into a centralized program. Currently, the salary costs are paid by the parks, regions, and program offices participating in the program. The managers have no objection to the internal reprogramming necessary (not to exceed $1,106,000) to allow for centralized funding for this important program. This approach results in no net change in costs and should allow for greater participation in the program by more parks throughout the system.

The managers are aware that the EPA, through cooperative agreements with the National Park Service, has maintained a long-term environmental and air quality monitoring site in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park through the demonstration intensive site project and sites in wilderness areas of the Nantahala National Forest and Pisgah National Forest. The managers are concerned, however, by reports that the EPA may be considering terminating funding support for these monitoring sites. Because of the wealth of information provided to Federal, State and local stakeholders by the sites, the managers expect the EPA to continue its monitoring partnerships with the Great Smoky Mountains NP and both national forests. The managers are also aware of the vital role played by the Southern Appalachian Mountains Initiative (SAMI), through the EPA, in studying the effects of air pollutants on the Great Smoky Mountains NP and nearby forests.

The managers wish to reiterate the concern expressed by the Senate with respect to the lack of adequate ambulance service at the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park Systems. The managers therefore direct that, within the amounts provided for operation of the National Park System, the Service shall provide the necessary funds, not to exceed $350,000, for the Federal share of the cooperative effort to provide emergency medical services in the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. This support should be in addition to the Park's base operating funds.

The managers are aware that legislation currently under consideration would authorize the inclusion of the Wills House within Gettysburg National Military Park. Should such legislation be enacted, the managers encourage the Service to initiate rehabilitation of the House within available repair and rehabilitation funds.

The managers expect that funding for the First Ladies National Historic Site will be included in the fiscal year 2002 Park Service request and in all future budget requests.

UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

The conference agreement provides $78,048,000 for the United States Park Police as a new appropriations account instead of $75,641,000 as proposed by the House and $76,441,000 as proposed by the Senate under the operation of the National park system account.

The increases to the budget request are associated only with the Washington Monument and several other nationally recognized park sites in Washington, D.C. and in certain cases represent one time only costs. The increases include $235,000 for design costs associated with a visitor screening facility and x-ray machine at the Washington Monument, $275,000 for design of a parkwide key system, $997,000 to design and install closed circuit television and alarm systems at five specific

monuments and $100,000 for planning for a parkwide communication system. Plans for any of these items that require additional appropriations should be carefully reviewed by the leadership of the National Park Service as well as the Development Advisory Board to ensure that the scope and costs are carefully and frugally estimated. The managers have also included $800,000 for the 2001 Presidential Inaugural.

The managers note that funds available for U.S. Park Police (USPP) operations have grown at a rate well above nearly every account in the Interior appropriations bill. Since fiscal year 1987, the USPP operating account has increased nearly 80 percent above inflation. By comparison, over the same period, the operating accounts for several large national parks grew by lesser amounts. The entire operation of the national park system account grew by 50 percent during this period, while accommodating the requirements of 43 new park areas. Despite the growth during this period, the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations have continued to receive requests for items that have been funded in prior years, such as anti- and counter-terrorism, drug enforcement, recruit classes, and equipment replacement. The recommendations which follow are intended to improve accountability and oversight of the USPP budget.

To strengthen fund controls that apply to the USPP, the managers have established a separate appropriation account for USPP activities. The only extent to which USPP will be able to draw on the operation of the national park system account is limited to the funds contained in that appropriation account for ongoing USPP activities at the Statue of Liberty and Gateway National Recreation Area and the purposes identified below. Bill language is included in the Operations account. The establishment of this separate appropriations account, to be managed as discussed below, will preclude funds from being transferred from the USPP to other park purposes, and vice versa.

This account covers the operational costs of the United States Park Police, including those costs for uniformed and civilian staff assigned to the USPP, supplies, materials, utilities, equipment, and pension costs for retired officers. The USPP may receive additional funds on a reimbursable basis from non-NPS entities. No other funds are to be used to augment the USPP operational budget.

As stated above, the funding recommended for this appropriation activity in fiscal year 2001 is $78,048,000, which represents the budget request and additional funds to cover the four specific items detailed above. The only other funds which may be allocated to the park police are for those USPP costs assumed in the ONPS budget as continuing in the park bases of the Statue of Liberty and Gateway National Recreation Area, to respond to approved emergency law and order incidents and to maintain and repair USPP administrative facilities. When the Director has determined the appropriate amounts of the funding of these two units that should be devoted to USPP purposes, and the level of service that the USPP must continue to provide with those resources, the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations should be informed. In developing the fiscal year 2002 budget, the Service should make the necessary adjustments to show these funding increments entirely in the USPP appropriation account.

The managers are concerned about the ongoing reports of financial shortfalls and funding discrepancies involving the USPP budget. The managers expect the USPP to prepare a detailed financial plan on the proposed use of the fiscal year 2001 funds appropriated in the separate account as well as to be made available from ONPS, within 30 days of enactment of this Act. The financial plan should include information such as existing and planned staffing levels, pay and benefits, overtime pay, recruitment classes, planned expenditures for equipment, and complete object class data for each USPP program. Once the financial plan has been reviewed and approved by the regional director for the National Capital Region, the National Park Service's comptroller, and the National Academy of Public Administration, it is to be followed.

The budget function for the USPP is to be carefully controlled by the regional director's office. Any proposed deviation from the financial plan must be approved in advance by the regional director, and if it constitutes a reprogramming pursuant to the reprogramming guidelines, must come before the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations for approval. The USPP is directed to manage its expenditures using the same financial management system as the rest of the National Park Service, and should cease use of other systems immediately. The managers expect the USPP to engage in the same budget formulation, execution, and reporting practices as the rest of the Service.

With regard to recruitment classes, the funding level recommended by the managers continues the $2,361,000 provided in fiscal year 2000 for the conduct of two recruit classes (each with a class size of 24 recruits). These funds cover salary costs for the 48 recruits as well as their training costs, travel, lodging, initial uniform, equipment, applicant physicals, and background checks. At the end of training, these recruits will fill existing funded vacancies. It is the managers' expectation that two recruit classes will be conducted in fiscal year 2001. This assumption should be reflected in the financial plan; any proposed reallocation of funds from recruit classes to other operating expenses is considered a reprogramming and must be approved by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

In addition to the financial controls imposed above, the managers also expect the USPP to identify the necessary funds to pay for an independent review of the structure and financial plan of the USPP. This funding should be reflected in the financial plan. The managers direct the National Park Service to contract with the National Academy of Public Administration for this assessment within 30 days of enactment of this Act. The assessment should include: (1) an evaluation of the mission and goals of the USPP in accordance with statutory and regulatory requirements, (2) an assessment of the USPP mission vis-a-vis other Federal agencies and law enforcement entities, including a review of the extent to which the USPP is involved in supporting law enforcement functions which go beyond the mission of the National Park Service, including estimated costs associated with these activities, (3) an evaluation of current and future staffing requirements to meet mission and goals, and an examination of the methodology used by the USPP to determine staffing needs, and (4) an analysis of the spending patterns of the USPP over the last three fiscal years, with particular regard to the extent to which actual expenditures tracked against approved financial plans, the adequacy of budget projections for items such as overtime and special deployments versus actual expenses, the extent to which the USPP assessed the costs of new activities before committing personnel, a review of the operating costs for the helicopters for NPS purposes versus other jurisdictions, and an assessment of the expenditures for equipment replacement against an identified plan.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement provides $58,359,000 for National recreation and preservation instead of $47,956,000 as proposed by the House and $61,249,000 as proposed by the Senate (excluding urban parks funding, which is included in a separate appropriations account). The agreement provides $542,000 for recreation programs as proposed by the House and Senate. The agreement provides $10,805,000 for natural programs instead of $11,205,000 proposed by the House and $10,505,000 as proposed by the Senate. This includes increases of $300,000 for the Rivers and Trails program and $300,000 for hydro relicensing. While the managers have not earmarked the River and Trails program, consideration should be given to groups involved in hiking and biking trails in southeastern Michigan and the Service is encouraged to work cooperatively with groups in this area.

The conference agreement includes $20,753,000 for cultural programs instead of $19,853,000 as proposed by the House and $20,253,000 as proposed by the Senate. This includes $250,000 for the ongoing Revolutionary War/War of 1812 study, and increases of $100,000 for Gettysburg NMP technical assistance, $250,000 for the National Center for Preservation Technology and $300,000 for Heritage Preservation, Inc.

The managers are aware of efforts to commemorate and interpret underground railroad sites in Wilmington, Delaware, and the surrounding area, and encourage the National Park Service to provide technical assistance and such other support for these efforts as is consistent with the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act and other appropriate Service programs.

The conference agreement includes $10,307,000 for Heritage Partnership Programs instead of $9,420,000 as proposed by the House and $9,787,000 as proposed by the Senate. Funds are to be distributed as follows:

America's Agricultural Heritage Partnership	$500,000
Augusta Canal National Heritage Area	700,000
Automobile National Heritage Area	338,000
Cache La Poudre River Corridor	50,000
Cane River National Heritage Area	400,000
Delaware and Lehigh National Heritage Corridor	600,000
Essex National Heritage Area	1,000,000
Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area	902,000
Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor	240,000
John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor	600,000
Lackawanna Heritage Area	500,000
National Coal Heritage	245,000
Ohio and Erie Canal National Heritage Center	1,000,000
Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor	515,000
Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area	1,000,000
Schuykill National Heritage Center	200,000
Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District	400,000
South Carolina National Heritage Corridor	1,000,000
Project total	10,190,000
Overhead/fixed costs	117,000
Total	$10,307,000

The managers have reallocated the technical assistance funds requested in the budget to the individual heritage areas, which are in a better position to decide their needs. These funds are for technical assistance to local governments and partner organizations to help implement locally supported projects consistent with the overall plans for these designated areas. These funds may be used to contract for government or private sector services to respond to local requests for assistance. Within the total provided, the managers have included $17,000 for fixed costs and $100,000 for administrative overhead.

The managers direct that implementation funds for the Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area are contingent upon National Park Service approval of the management and interpretive plans that are currently being developed.

The conference agreement provides $12,296,000 for Statutory or Contractual Aid instead of $3,280,000 as proposed by the House and $16,506,000 as proposed by the Senate. The funds are to be distributed as follows:

Alaska Native Cultural Center	$742,000
Aleutian World War II National Historic Area	100,000
Brown Foundation	101,000
Chesapeake Bay Gateways	2,300,000
Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission	300,000
Four Corners Interpretive Center	2,250,000
Ice Age National Scientific Reserve	798,000
Johnstown Area Heritage Association	49,000
Lamprey River	500,000
Mandan On-a-Slant Village	500,000
Martin Luther King, Jr. Center	529,000
National First Ladies Library	500,000
Native Hawaiian culture and arts program	742,000
New Orleans Jazz Commission	66,000
Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission	730,000
Route 66 National Historic Highway	500,000
Sewall-Belmont House	495,000
Vancouver National Historic Reserve	400,000
Wheeling National Heritage Area	594,000
Women's Progress Commission	100,000

The managers have provided $2,300,000 for the Chesapeake Bay Gateway program. Within this amount is $800,000 for grants and technical assistance and $1,500,000 for the purchase of the Holly Farm Beach property requested in the President's budget. The acquisition dollars are subject to at least an equal match by State or private funds. Should the $1,500,000 not be expended for the purchase of the Holly Farm Beach property, the Service should submit a reprogramming for other needs within the National Park Service. These funds will not be made available in addition to the $800,000 provided for the base program. The managers have not provided $2,000,000 for the Urban Parks Program in the account as proposed by the House and Senate. A total of $10 million is provided in a separate account.

The managers have included language in the bill providing for the transfer to this account of $1,595,000 previously appropriated for the acquisition of Ferry Farm, George Washington's Boyhood Home. Since an easement on this property has been acquired at the appraised fair market value, these funds are not required for further acquisition. The transferred funds are to be provided as a grant to the George Washington's Fredericksburg Foundation for the conduct of archaeological investigations at the site, research into the life of George Washington's family at Ferry Farm, development of interactive education programs, development of visitor programs, and other activities that complement the National Park Service's programs and mission in the Fredericksburg area.

URBAN PARK AND RECREATION FUND

The conference agreement provides $10,000,000 for the urban park and recreation fund instead of the $2,000,000 proposed by the House and Senate as part of the National recreation and preservation account.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

The conference agreement provides $79,347,000 for the historic preservation fund instead of $41,347,000 as proposed by the House and $44,347,000 as proposed by the Senate. Changes to the House level include $3,000,000 for State Historic Preservation Offices as proposed by the Senate.

The managers have also provided $35,000,000 for Save America's Treasures. These funds are subject to a fifty percent cost share, and no single project may receive more than one grant from this program. The funds are to be distributed as follows:

Alexandria Academy, VA	$200,000
Arlington House, VA	150,000
Ashland Depot, WI	500,000
Athens State Founders Hall, AL	100,000
Belle of Louisville, KY	500,000
Berman Museum, PA	250,000
Bodie Lighthouse, NC	200,000
Boston Symphony Hall, MA	200,000
Darwin Martin House, NY	1,000,000
Delf Norona Museum, WV	500,000
Durst-Taylor House, TX	275,000
First Avenue National Register District (Fairbanks), AK	300,000
Grays Harbor County Courthouse, WA	500,000
Barre Heritage Museum, VT	950,000
Hopewell Museum, KY	250,000
Huntsville Depot, AL	75,000
Old Danforth Street Bridge, MA	500,000
Lewes Maritime Park, DE	1,000,000
Liberty Theater, OR	400,000
Lincoln Pond/Colonial Theatre, FL	837,000
Loudoun House, KY	750,000
Marine Science Center Historic site, WA	150,000
Mark Twain House (annex), Hartford, CT	1,000,000
Mary O'Keefe Cultural Center for Arts and Education, MS	300,000
Monitor Barns project, VT	200,000
Museo de las Americas, CO	110,000
New Bedford Whaling NHP (Corson Building), MA	150,000
Ochre Court, RI	300,000
Ohio Company of Associations papers, OH	200,000
Old Dutch Church National Historic Site, NY	300,000
Osceola Courthouse, FL	500,000
Point Retreat Lighthouse, AK	300,000
Pond Spring, AL	363,000
Princess Theater, AL	125,000
Rice Museum (Brown's Ferry), SC	250,000
Rosa Parks Museum, AL	405,000
Rowan Oak, MS	300,000
Shaker Village Museum, NY	750,000
Southside Sportsman Club, NY	400,000
Titan Missile Museum, AZ	200,000
Truman Memorial, MO	250,000
Voting Rights Museum, GA	250,000
Vulcan statue, AL	1,500,000
Wausau Grand Theater, WI	400,000
Wheeler Block Building, VT	175,000
Woodward Opera House, OH	900,000
Yokut Tribe Heritage Center, CA	275,000
York Farmers' Market, PA	260,000
Subtotal	20,000,000
Undistributed	15,000,000
Total	35,000,000

Additional project recommendations for funding shall be subject to formal approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations prior to any distribution of funds. Within the undistributed funds provided, the managers have no objection to the project identified in the budget request.

CONSTRUCTION

The conference agreement provides $242,174,000 for construction instead of $141,004,000 as proposed by the House and $204,450,000 as proposed by the Senate. The funds are to be distributed as follows:

[Dollars in thousands]

Project	Planning	Construction
Antietam NB, MD (stabilize/restore battlefield structures)		500
Apostle Islands NL, WI (erosion control)		1,360
Apostle Islands NL, WI (rehab Outer Island lighthouse)		600
Arches NP, UT (visitor center)	514	
Big Bend NP, TX (rehabilitate water system)		770
Canaveral NS, FL (Seminole Rest)	300	300
Cape Cod NS, MA (rehabilitate visitor center)		2,753
Castillo San Marcos NM, FL (stabilize and restore fort)		828
Chiricahua NM, AZ (replace water system)		1,128
Colonial NHP, VA (erosion control)		3,064
Corinth NB, MS (construct visitor center)		4,000
Cumberland Island NS, GA (St. Mary's visitor center)	779	
Cuyahoga NRA, OH (stabilize riverbank)		3,000
Dayton Aviation NHP, OH (east exhibits)		1,300
Delaware Water Gap NRA, PA/NJ (Depew site)	114	
Down East Heritage Center, ME	350	
Dry Tortugas NP, FL (stabilize and restore fort)		500

[Dollars in thousands]

Project	Planning	Construction
Edison NHS, NJ (preserve historic buildings and museum collections)	129	1,175
Everglades NP, FL (modified water delivery system)		9,000
Fire Island NS, NY (rehabilitate and protect beach facilities, dunes, wetlands)		1,933
Ft. Stanwix NM, NY (completes rehabilitation)		1,500
Ft. Washington Park, MD (repair masonry wall)	386	
Gateway NRA, NY/NJ (preservation of artifacts at Sandy Hook unit)	300	
George Washington Memorial Parkway, MD/VA (rehabilitate Glen Echo facilities)		2,200
George Washington Memorial Parkway, MD/VA (Belle Haven)	100	
George Washington Memorial Parkway, MD/VA (Mt. Vernon trail)		300
Gettysburg NMP, PA (install fire suppression)		1,323
Glacier NP, MT (rehabilitate sewage treatment system)		4,544
Grand Portage NM, MN (heritage center)	511	
Harpers Ferry NHP, WV (rehabilitate maintenance building)	153	1,086
Hispanic Cultural Center, NM (construct cultural center)		1,500
Hot Springs NP, AR (rehabilitation)		3,000
Independence NHP, PA (rehabilitate Merchant's Exchange building)		7,250
John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley NHC, RI/MA		2,500
Kenai Fjords NP, AK (completes interagency visitor center design)	795	
Kendall Courthouse, IL (restoration)		300
Keweenaw NHP, MI (restore historic Calumett, Hecla and Union building)	400	
Lake Champlain NHLs, VT (including Mt. Independence)		650
Lincoln Library, IL		10,000
Lincoln Home NHS, IL (restore historic structures)	290	
Longfellow NHS, MA (carriage barn)		487
Maggie Walker NHS, VA (stabilize and restore historic structures)		1,867
Mammoth Cave NP, KY (resolve OSHA violations/resource deterioration)		3,650
Manzanar NHS, CA (establish interpretive center and headquarters)		5,124
Minute Man NHP, MA (restore Battle Road Trail historic structures)		818
Missouri Recreation River Research & Education Center, NE (Ponca State Park)	193	2,350
Morristown NHP, NJ	500	
Morris Thompson Visitor and Cultural Center, AK (planning)	500	
Mt. Rainier NP, WA (exhibit planning and film)	150	
National Capital Parks—Central, DC (preserve Jefferson Memorial)		936
National Constitution Center, PA (Federal contribution)		10,000
National Underground RR Freedom Center, OH		6,000
New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail, NJ (exhibits, signage)		338
New River Gorge NR, WV (repair retaining wall, visitor facilities, technical support)	445	800
North Cascades NP, WA (stabilize and repair visitor center)		2,370
Olympic NP, WA (removal of Elwha dam & related facilities; water protection facilities)		15,000
Palace of the Governors, NM (build museum)		10,000
Palo Alto Battlefield NHS, TX (completes visitor center)	203	1,614
Petersburg NB, VA (preserve historic earthen forts)		666
Redwood NP, CA (remove failing roads)		713
Salem Maritime NHP, MA (rehabilitate historic Polish Club)		1,002
Santa Monica Mountains NRA, CA (rehabilitate unsafe facilities)		1,345
Sequoia NP, CA (remove facilities and restore Giant Forest)		8,381
Shiloh NMP, TN (erosion control)		1,000
Southwest Pennsylvania Heritage, PA (rehabilitation)		3,000
St. Croix NSR, WI (planning for VC/headquarters; rehabilitate river launch site)	240	330
St. Gaudens NHS, NH (collections building, fire suppression)	20	445
Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island, NY/NJ (ferry terminal utilities)	340	2,000
Tuskegee Airmen NHS, AL (stabilization planning)	500	
U.S. Grant Boyhood Home, OH (rehabilitation)		365
Vancouver NHR, WA (exhibits, rehabilitation)		2,000
Vicksburg NMP, MS (various)	739	550
Washita Battlefield NHS, OK (visitor center planning)	788	
Wheeling Heritage Area, WV		4,000
Wilson's Creek NB, MO (complete library)		38
Wright Brothers NM, NC (planning for visitor center restoration)	200	
Yellowstone NP, WY (replace water and wastewater treatment facilities)		5,077
Subtotal	9,939	160,630
Line-item projects (from above)		160,630
Emergency or Unscheduled Projects		3,500
Housing replacement		5,000
Dam safety		1,440
Equipment replacement		18,000
Construction planning (PB 10,840 plus amounts from above for add-ons)		20,779
Pre-design and supplementary services		4,500
Construction program management and operations		17,100
General management planning		11,225
Total, NPS Construction		242,174

The managers have provided $1,500,000 to complete the Federal investment at Fort Stanwix NM in New York.

The managers expect the Service to provide the necessary funds, within the amounts provided for Equipment Replacement, to replace the landing craft at Cumberland Island NS and replace the airplane at Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.

Within the amounts provided for special resource studies are funds to initiate a Lincoln Highway Study ($300,000), to initiate a study to define the cultural significance and value to the Nation of the Congaree Creek site in Lexington County, SC, as part of the Congaree National Swamp Monument, and a study for a national heritage area in the Upper Housatonic Valley in Northwest Connecticut. These three studies are subject to separate authorizations.

The managers support continuation of research activities initiated as part of the Women's Rights (NHP) trail study and direct the Service to continue this effort throughout fiscal year 2001. It is the managers' understanding that prior to any discussions about implementation of the plan, this project must be authorized by the appropriate House and Senate legislative committees.

The managers are aware that the Service is in the process of drafting a new management plan for the Niobrara National Scenic River. The managers firmly believe that this plan should embody a strong and central role for a local management council as envisioned in the Niobrara Scenic River Designation Act of 1991, and as recommended by the Niobrara Scenic River Advisory Commission established pursuant to the Act. The Council should be a full partner with the National Park Service in managing the Niobrara National Scenic River, and this relationship should be reflected in the General Management Plan.

The managers are aware of a proposal by the National Park Service regarding the use of $2.6 million in unobligated funds remaining for the visitor transportation system at Grand Canyon National Park. Approximately $7.4 million was appropriated in recent years for improvements to the existing visitor transportation system at Grand Canyon. The funds were provided to meet equipment needs to expand the loop system available to South Rim visitors; to retrofit buses to natural gas; to purchase both electric and natural gas buses; and to conduct planning associated with the proposed new visitor transit system from outside the park. The managers have no objections to the use of the balance of the funds to purchase new bus trailer units as well as to install a permanent natural gas fueling station.

The managers are aware of serious information technology requirements facing the Service, and urge the Service to prioritize the necessary investments in order to foster improved management of information and business practices across the Service. Towards that end, the managers have no objection to the recommendation of the National Leadership Council that the IT equipment replacement funds appropriated herein ($1,985,000) be used to address information infrastructure costs associated with the new network design. In addition, $2,700,000 of the $20,000,000 added by the managers in the ONPS account for maintenance should be used for this purpose. Improvements to the NPS bandwidth capability should improve the ability of parks, however remote, to use

systems such as the Project Management Information System, ParkNet, the Operations Formulation System, the Interior Department Electronic Acquisition System, and the Project Management Development System.

As part of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) directed in last year's conference agreement, the managers urge the City of Port Angeles and the Park Service to agree on the water supply facilities necessary to mitigate the impact of Elwha River dam removal. If the City and Park Service cannot agree on the type and scope of new water supply facilities by March 1, 2001 (or within a reasonable time prior to designing the facilities), the managers direct that the water supply facilities included in the MOU minimally meet the water quality standards mandated by, and be acceptable to, the Washington State Department of Health.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

(RESCISSION)

The conference agreement rescinds the contract authority provided for fiscal year 2001 by 16 U.S.C. 4601–10a as proposed by both the House and the Senate.

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

The conference agreement provides $110,540,000 for land acquisition and State assistance instead of $104,000,000 as proposed by the House and $87,140,000 as proposed by the Senate. Funds should be distributed as follows:

Area (State)	*Amount*
Apostle Islands NL (WI)	$200,000
Appalachian NST (Ovoka Farm) (VA)	1,200,000
Black Canyon of the Gunnison NP/Curecanti NRA (CO)	1,300,000
Brandywine Battlefield (PA)	1,000,000
Cape Cod NS (MA)	500,000
Chickamauga/Chattanooga NMP (TN)	1,200,000
Cumberland Gap NHP-Tunnel (TN)	40,000
Cuyahoga Valley NRA (OH)	1,500,000
Delaware Water Gap NRA (PA)	1,000,000
Ebey's Landing NHR (WA)	3,250,000
Everglades—Grant to the State of Florida	12,000,000
Fredericksburg/Spotsylvania NMP (VA)	2,500,000
Gettysburg NMP (PA)	2,000,000
Gulf Islands NS (Cat Island) (MS)	2,000,000
Harpers Ferry NHP (WV)	2,000,000
Homestead NHS (NE)	400,000
Ice Age NST (Wilke Tract) (WI)	2,000,000
Indiana Dunes NL (IN)	2,000,000
Mississippi National River RA (Lower Phalen Creek) (MN)	1,300,000
Manassas NB (VA)	1,000,000
Petroglyph NM (NM)	2,700,000
Piscataway Park (MD)	200,000
Saguaro NP (AZ)	2,200,000
Santa Monica Mountains NRA (CA)	2,000,000
Shenendoah NHA (VA)	1,000,000
Sitka NHP (Sheldon Jackson College) (AK)	1,300,000
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL (MI)	1,100,000
Stones River NB (TN)	1,500,000
Vicksburg NMP (MS)	150,000
Wrangell-St. Elias NP & Pres. (AK)	1,500,000
Subtotal	52,040,000
Emergency & Hardship	4,000,000
Inholdings & Exchanges	2,500,000
Acquisition Management	11,500,000
Stateside Grants	39,000,000
Administrative Assistance to States	1,500,000
Total	110,540,000

The managers have not included additional funds for acquisition at Big Cypress National Preserve, Florida due to a prior year unobligated balance of $11,000,000. The managers understand that these funds cannot be obligated in fiscal year 2001 due to a lack of willing sellers.

The conference agreement provides $1,300,000 for the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park and for the Curecanti National Recreation Area, located in Colorado. The managers direct the Service to use the funds to complete the acquisition project in the Black Canyon of the Gunnison NP and to purchase the Fitti parcel in the Curecanti NRA.

The $1.2 million identified for the purchase of a portion of the Ovoka Farm for inclusion within the Appalachian National Scenic Trail shall not be expended until an agreement with the United States is signed for the purchase of four tracts containing 75.14 acres within the current boundary of the Appalachian NST and owned by Phillip S. Thomas. The price to be paid by the National Park Service for these tracts and for the portion of Ovoka farm shall not exceed the approved appraised value as established by the National Park Service. The acquisition of these tracts and a portion of Ovoka Farm shall be subject only to restrictions the Park Service finds acceptable.

The $2 million identified for the purchase of Cat Island, MS, is subject to authorization.

The $1,000,000 included for the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District is contingent upon the final approval by the Secretary of the Interior of the Commission plan and the establishment of the management entity to manage and administer the district as authorized by Public Law 104–333. The funds are to be used only for land acquisitions as authorized in Public Law 104–333.

The $1,100,000 included for the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore are for the following parcels: #34–127 (160 acres), and #34–169 (31 acres). Seven acres of parcel #34–169 as negotiated are to remain with the current owner.

In fiscal year 2000, Congress provided $1,500,000 for land acquisition at the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. The managers are aware that the negotiations have stalled with the seller of the Great Crack property, which was the Service's intended purchase with these funds. The managers are also aware of the Park's long standing interest in acquiring the Kahuku Ranch, which is contiguous to the Park and that the owners of the Kahuku Ranch have offered the ranch for sale. The managers, therefore, direct that the $1,500,000 provided in fiscal year 2000 be used toward the purchase of the Kahuku Ranch for an addition to Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. The current authorizing language, however, puts a restriction on lands added to ''round out'' the park. The restriction only allows these additions to the Park through donation of land or purchase with donated funds. As such, the above direction is subject to the removal of this restriction from the authorizing language. The managers further direct the Service to conduct a full review and public scoping process with respect to adding Kahuku Ranch to Hawaii Volcanoes National Park prior to expending any of these funds for purchase of the Kahuku property.

The managers have provided $1.5 million for the intended purchase of patented mining claims in Wrangell-St. Elias National Park by the National Park Service. The managers note that the Director of the National Park Service recently announced that an appraisal on certain patented claims will commence in October, 2000. It is the express intent of the managers that the National Park Service works with the holders of mining claims in Wrangell-St. Elias National Park in order to reach a purchase price that is objectively fair and equitable, both to the citizens of the United States and to the affected claim owners. To that end, and in order to facilitate the acquisition process, the managers instruct the National Park Service to consult with claim owners to attempt to select property appraisers who will be mutually agreeable. Upon completion of any appraisal in anticipation of the acquisition of the mining claims in Wrangell-St. Elias National Park, the National Park Service is further instructed to negotiate with the claim owners in a good faith effort to arrive at a price for the purchase of the claims that is acceptable to all parties.

Language is included in the bill which allows $50,000,000, in unexpended Everglades land acquisition funds appropriated in fiscal years 1994 and 2000, to be used for the implementation of the Modified Water Deliveries project, including implementation of the Recommended Plan for the 8.5 square mile area component of the project. The managers also agree to the Department's proposal to redirect $3,796,000 in unexpended land acquisition funds appropriated originally for the construction of the Modified Water Deliveries project, but later transferred for land acquisition projects pursuant to discretionary authority granted to the Secretary in Public Law 103–219, for the Modified Water Deliveries Project. The Modified Water Deliveries Project provides a base upon which further hydrologic improvements for the park will be made in the form of the proper quantity, quality, timing, and distribution of water to the park as anticipated under the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan.

Language is also included in the bill, as proposed by the Senate which prohibits Stateside land and water funds from being used to establish a reserve or contingency fund.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

The conference agreement provides $862,046,000 for surveys, investigations, and research instead of $816,676,000 as proposed by the House and $848,396,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Changes to the House funding level for the national mapping program include increases of $2,096,000 for uncontrollable costs, $500,000 for the national atlas, and $3,400,000 for Landsat operations, and a decrease of $100,000 for hyperspectral remote sensing.

Increases above the House for geologic hazards, resources and processes include $4,296,000 for uncontrollable costs, $1,000,000 for earthquake hazards, $250,000 for the Hawaiian volcano program, $1,525,000 for minerals at risk, $475,000 for Yukon Flats geology surveys, $1,200,000 for the Nevada gold study, $500,000 for geologic mapping, and $300,000 for Lake Mead/Mojave research.

Changes to the House level for water resources include increases of $5,292,000 for uncontrollable costs, $1,370,000 for real time hazards, $300,000 for the Lake Champlain toxic study, $450,000 for Hawaiian water monitoring, $2,000,000 for the ground water program, and $300,000 for the Southern Maryland aquifer study, and a decrease of $500,000 from the Molokai well project.

Increases above the House for biological research include $3,177,000 for uncontrollable costs, $400,000 for the cooperative research

units, $180,000 for a Yukon River chum salmon study, $8,000,000 for science center funding, $500,000 for ballast water research, $500,000 for sea otter research for the Fish and Wildlife Service, $4,000,000 for the National Biological Information Infrastructure and $750,000 for the continuation of the Mark Twain National Forest mining study to be accomplished in cooperation with the water resources division and the Forest Service.

The managers recognize the importance of the National Biological Information Infrastructure (NBII), which can provide valuable information to assist private and governmental entities in developing cost-effective responses to problems of environmental pollution, natural disasters, and many other issues. Therefore, the managers have provided $4,000,000 to create NBII ''nodes'' to work in conjunction with private and public partners to provide increased access to and organization of information to address these and other challenges. These funds are to be used to create a nationwide network covering the following regions: Pacific Basin, Hawaii, $350,000; Southwest, Texas, $1,000,000; Southern Appalachian, Tennessee, $1,000,000; Pacific Northwest, Washington, $200,000; Central Region, Ohio, $250,000; North American Avian Conservation, Maryland, $200,000; Network Standards and Technology, Colorado, $250,000; Fisheries Node, Virginia and Pennsylvania, $400,000; California/Southwest Ecosystems Node, California, $200,000; Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem Node, Montana, $150,000.

Increases above the House for science support include $1,791,000 for uncontrollable costs. Increases above the House for facilities include $1,418,000 for uncontrollable costs.

The managers have provided $500,000 to the Western Fisheries Research Center to conduct a pilot project on the pre- and post-treatment of ballast water for biological activity. The center should develop a protocol for the sampling/monitoring of discharge of exchanged ballast water; develop an attainable standard for treated ballast water that can be effectively monitored; evaluate the treatment effectiveness; and develop and publish a report of the project results.

The managers have included an additional $500,000 for the continued development of the National Geologic Map Data Base as authorized by the National Geologic Mapping Act. With the development of the prototype data base, the managers expect the Survey to work with State geological surveys in converting maps to digital format.

The managers direct that within available funds, the Leetown Science Center should begin to conduct drug efficiency research. In addition, of the $920,000 earmarked in Senate report 106–312 for the Leetown Science Center, $300,000 is for engineering and design and $620,000 is for the repair and rehabilitation of heating, ventilation, and air conditioning and other activities outlined in the budget request.

Within the funds provided for the Biological Research Division, the managers have earmarked $3,400,000 for mission-critical science support for the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). The managers reiterate that these funds are for research needs solely identified by FWS and, as such, are provided to establish a parallel program similar to the Natural Resources Preservation program in the National Park Service.

The managers support the expansion of the Gateway to the Earth program to other organizations across the country as provided in House report 106–646. Further, the managers encourage the Ohio View consortium to provide leadership and expertise to the new program participants.

The managers have maintained funding for light distancing and ranging (LIDAR) technology to assist with recovery of Chinook Salmon and Summer Chum Salmon under the Endangered Species Act. These funds should be used in Mason County, WA, to contract for the continued mapping of drainage systems and stream systems, and to identify potentially unstable slopes.

The managers commend the progress the Survey has made to date in increasing the use of private sector services in the conduct of its work, as well as developing ongoing dialogue with the private sector. The managers continue to encourage that, where appropriate, the Survey make use of private sector services in all areas including scientific research, technical support, and administrative activities, to achieve an appropriate balance to best meet the mission of the Survey.

The managers endorse the concept that the Department of the Interior, as primary steward of the Nation's public lands, is the appropriate agency to manage the Landsat program in partnership with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. As such the managers have provided an additional $3,400,000 for Landsat 7 operations.

With respect to USGS at-cost pricing of Landsat 7 products, as called for by the Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992, the managers realize that this creates a perception of competition with private sector operators of remote-sensing satellites. Therefore, the managers are pleased to learn that the Survey has taken steps at the highest levels to improve communication with the private sector and to work toward mutually beneficial partnerships wherever feasible. The managers urge the Survey to increase and sustain such efforts.

MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE

ROYALTY AND OFFSHORE MINERALS MANAGEMENT

The conference agreement provides $133,410,000 for royalty and offshore minerals management instead of $127,200,000 as proposed by the House and $134,010,000 as proposed by the Senate. The total amount available for this account is $240,820,000, which includes $107,410,000 in offsetting receipts, which offset partially the 2001 funding requirements for the royalty and offshore minerals management program.

Changes to the House include an increase of $6,620,000 for uncontrollable costs. In addition, the managers have agreed to an increase in offsetting receipts of $410,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The managers have modified language proposed by the House for the continuation of the royalty-in-kind pilot programs. The modification allows the Service to pay transportation not only to wholesale market centers but also to upstream pooling points.

The managers have again provided $1,400,000 to the Offshore Technology Research Center (OTRC) for research in support of the Bureau's offshore minerals program. The managers expect the full amount to be spent on the OTRC in College Station, TX. The managers note that this research effort is to be a cooperative one in which OTRC and MMS work together to develop projects that meet the Bureau's critical research needs, and the new technical, safety, and environmental challenges the nation faces as offshore drilling moves into deeper water. As such, OTRC is expected to work closely with MMS to develop an appropriate list of projects that meet the Bureau's critical research needs.

Within the funds provided for royalty and offshore minerals management, the managers have included $600,000 for the Center for Marine Resources and Environmental Technology.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

The conference agreement provides $6,118,000 for oil spill research as proposed by both the House and the Senate.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

The conference agreement provides $100,801,000 for regulation and technology as proposed by the Senate instead of $97,478,000 as proposed by the House. Funding for the activities should follow the Senate recommendation. An additional $275,000 is estimated to be available for use from performance bond forfeitures.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

The conference agreement provides $202,438,000 for the abandoned mine reclamation fund instead of $197,873,000 as proposed by the House and $201,438,000 as proposed by the Senate. Funding for technology development, financial management and executive direction should follow the Senate recommended levels. The managers have also included the Senate recommended funding level for the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative which increases the cap to $10,000,000. The managers have also included the Senate proposed bill language for minimum program States and bill language included in previous years dealing with certain aspects of the State of Maryland program. The conference agreement does not provide the Senate recommended funding in this appropriation for a reforestation demonstration in Kentucky although funding for this activity is included in the Forest Service, State and Private forestry appropriation. The managers have also provided separate funding for the House recommended program on priority abandoned mine reclamation and acid mine remediation in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania in the Title I general provisions.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

The conference agreement provides $1,741,212,000 for the operation of Indian programs instead of $1,657,446,000 as proposed by the House and $1,704,620,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Increases above the House for tribal priority allocations include $11,175,000 for uncontrollable costs, $5,000,000 for the Indian self determination fund, $11,000,000 for the housing improvement program $1,600,000 for general trust revenues, $2,571,000 for real estate services, and $1,089,000 for real estate appraisals.

Increases above the House for other recurring programs include $10,910,000 for uncontrollable costs, $3,575,000 for the FACE program, $2,925,000 for the model, therapeutic residential $1,000,000 for administrative cost grants, $500,000 for Alaska subsistence, $176,000 for the Reindeer Herders Association, and $1,891,000 for the tribally controlled community colleges.

Increases above the above the House for non recurring programs include $555,000 for uncontrollable costs, $2,300,000 for real estates services, $1,000,000 for a distance learning, telemedicine, fiber optic pilot program in Montana, $146,000 for Alaska legal services, $200,000 for forest inventory for the Uintah and Ouray tribes, and $300,000 for a tribal guiding program in Alaska.

Increases above the House for central office operations include $727,000 for uncontrollable costs and $500,000 for trust services.

Increases above the House for regional office operations include $899,000 for uncontrollable costs $1,400,000 for general trust services, $2,500,000 for real estate services, $1,040,000 for land title records, $1,000,000 for land record improvements, and $500,000 for general trust services.

Increases above the House for special programs and pooled overhead include $7,637,000 for uncontrollable costs, $9,000,000 for the law enforcement initiative, and $650,000 for the Crownpoint Institute.

The managers continue to support the Tribally Controlled Community Colleges (TCCC) and the technical schools of United Tribes Technical College (UTTC) and the Crownpoint Institute of Technology (CIT). To understand better how the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations can further assist the TCCCs and technical schools, the managers direct the TCCCs, UTTC, and CIT to provide a report that describes the programs and services of each institution. The report will also include all sources of funding that support each institution's operations and facilities, and the amount of funding by source for the school's most recent fiscal year, the past fiscal year, and any proposed program expansion or changes in operations for the budget year. This report should be submitted to the Bureau of Indian Affairs by December 31st each year. The Bureau is directed to provide a consolidated summary of the reports in conjunction with its annual budget submission to the Congress.

The managers have provided $1,000,000 for the distance learning project on the Crow, Fort Peck, and Northern Cheyenne reservations. These funds are for a fiber optic system to benefit these communities in a broad array of areas from health care to education and will eventually provide many new opportunities for reservation residents. The Rocky Mountain Technology Foundation will oversee the expenditure of these funds and is expected to provide a cost share to the project using in-kind or monetary donations from private and public sources. The Foundation is directed to provide an annual report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations through the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The report will describe the complete proposal for this Distance Learning Project, its relationship to other similar projects, and what has been accomplished to date with these funds.

The managers have been informed that severe seepage may occur when the Shoshone and Arapaho tribes complete the first fill protocols on the reservation's newly renovated Washaki Dam next spring. The managers direct the Bureau to assess the condition of the dam by February 1, 2001, and determine whether funds are needed to pro-actively address the situation. If it is determined that funds are needed, the Bureau should submit a reprogramming request if funds are available.

A number of concerns have been raised concerning whether tribes have been complying with the Single Audit Act. To address this potentially serious issue, the managers direct the Department to report back to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations detailing to what extent tribes in the lower 48 States, as well as those tribes in Alaska, have been in compliance with the requirements of this Act. If it is found that the tribes are not conforming with these audit requirements, the Secretary shall provide recommendations to the Committees that could be put in place to ensure that tribes comply with the Single Audit Act.

The managers have restored funding for the housing improvement program as proposed by the Senate. The managers direct the Bureau to maintain the current distribution of funds between repair and rehabilitation and construction of new housing stock.

CONSTRUCTION

The conference agreement provides $357,404,000 for construction instead of $184,404,000 as proposed by the House and $341,004,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Increases above the House for education construction include $395,000 for uncontrollable costs, $79,690,000 for replacement school construction, $7,000,000 for a new tribal school construction demonstration program as discussed below, $5,000,000 for advance planning and design, $593,000 for employee housing, and $80,109,000 for facilities improvement and repair.

Changes to the House for public safety and justice include an increase of $4,000 for uncontrollable costs.

Changes to the House for resources management include an increase of $72,000 for uncontrollable costs.

Changes to the House for general administration include an increase of $137,000 for uncontrollable costs.

The Administration's request for replacement school construction assumed full funding for all school replacement construction projects in the budget year based on guidance from the Office of Management and Budget. The managers note that the Lummi Tribal school was short funded by $8,400,000 in the President's budget. The managers have corrected this error. The conference agreement provides full funding for the next six schools on the BIA priority list.

As mentioned above, the managers provide an additional $7,000,000 to establish a new tribal school construction demonstration program. This new program will allow tribes to cost share 50 percent of the cost for replacement schools. Under this new demonstration program the Secretary is directed to give priority consideration to those tribes that are on the BIA priority list for construction of a replacement school.

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

The conference agreement provides $37,526,000 for Indian land and water claim settlements and miscellaneous payments to Indians instead of $34,026,000 as proposed by the House and $35,276,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Increases above the House include $1,250,000 for Aleutian Pribilof church repairs, which completes this program as authorized, $50,000 for Walker River (Weber Dam), $200,000 for Pyramid Lake and $2,000,000 for the Great Lakes Fishing Settlement.

The managers understand that an agreement has finally been reached between the tribes, the State of Michigan and the Federal government in United States v. Michigan, Case No. 2:73 CV 26. Pursuant to the consent agreement entered by the Court in this case, the managers provide $2,000,000 as part of the Federal government's obligation. The managers direct the Bureau to include the Great Lakes Fisheries settlement agreement in its fiscal year 2002 budget request. The managers intend to address the remaining Federal government obligations under the consent agreement in the fiscal year 2002 appropriation.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The conference agreement provides $4,988,000 for the Indian guaranteed loan program account as proposed by the Senate instead of $4,985,000 as proposed by the House.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The managers have agreed to a technical change in language relating to charter schools as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

INSULAR AFFAIRS

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

The conference agreement provides $75,471,000 for assistance to territories, instead of $69,471,000 proposed by the House and $68,471,000 as proposed by the Senate. The managers have agreed to follow the funding levels proposed by the House for the activities except additional funds which have been provided for compact input in the technical assistance activity. The managers have also included bill language recommended by the House directing a $300,000 payment to the Virgin Islands for disaster assistance loans and $700,000 for the Prior Service Benefits Fund. The managers direct that funding for the Close-Up Foundation activities should be maintained at least at the fiscal year 1999 level. The managers have added compact impact assistance funding of $5,000,000 for Guam and $1,000,000 for the Commonwealth of the Northern Marian Islands.

In fiscal year 1999, language was included in the conference agreement concerning the withholding of American Samoa construction funds in the amount of $2,000,000. These funds were to be withheld until issues associated with unpaid island medical bills were resolved. The managers understand that the American Samoa government has taken significant steps to address this problem and, therefore, direct the Department to release these funds.

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

The conference agreement provides $20,745,000 for the Compact of Free Association as proposed by the House instead of $20,545,000 as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $64,319,000 for salaries and expenses for departmental management, instead of $62,406,000 as proposed by the House and $64,019,000 as proposed by the Senate. Funds should be distributed as follows:

Departmental direction	$12,241,000
Management and coordination	23,798,000
Hearings and appeals	8,288,000
Central services	19,104,000
Bureau of Mines workers compensation/unemployment	888,000
Total	$64,319,000

Language is included in the bill directing that funds be provided to Alaska Pacific University for development of an ANILCA training curriculum as described in section 347 of the Senate bill. Within the total for Departmental direction, $300,000 is included to implement this provision.

One of the highest priorities of the Department and the managers has been reducing the backlog of maintenance needs in the Department. Congress and the Department have worked together to institute an aggressive Safe Visits to Public Lands Initiative and thereby improve management and accountability for the Department's infrastructure, and focus maintenance and construction funding on the highest priority health and safety and resource protection needs.

The managers are pleased that the National Park Service has made progress in developing a comprehensive maintenance management system that will provide consistent and reliable maintenance information tools for local staff to carry out day-to-day maintenance of public assets efficiently as well as to provide information to managers and Congress. To that end, the managers have provided the requested funds to continue this initiative.

In addition, the Secretary is directed to work with the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Geological Survey, and the Fish and Wildlife Service to evaluate the adoption and implementation of the core system used by NPS. The Managers believe that it is critical

that the Department coordinate the development and use of consistent facilities management and condition assessment systems Department-wide.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $40,196,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Solicitor as proposed by the House instead of $39,206,000 as proposed by the Senate. Funds should be distributed as follows:

Legal services	$33,630,000
General administration	6,566,000
Total	40,196,000

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $27,846,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General as proposed by the Senate instead of $26,086,000 as proposed by the House. Funds should be distributed as follows:

Audit	$15,809,000
Investigations	5,566,000
Administration	6,471,000
Total	27,846,000

OFFICE OF SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

The conference agreement provides $82,628,000 for Federal trust programs as proposed by the Senate instead of $82,428,000 as proposed by the House.

The managers have provided $27,600,000 in emergency appropriations (in title V) to address trust fund reform issues that could not be anticipated prior to the submission of the fiscal year 2001 budget request. These funds will: support work to address the breaches of trust identified in the recent District Court decision; allow the government to begin preparation for the second trial relating to an accounting for Individual Indian Money Accounts (IIM); and address critical trust fund reform shortfalls.

The Department of the Interior has announced its intention to explore the use of sampling as the best, most cost effective approach to provide an accounting for IIM beneficiaries. While the Indian Trust Fund Reform Act contemplated that such an accounting would sometime occur, the managers have been concerned for years about the potential cost and effectiveness of any approach that might be used. After investing $20 million over five years in a tribal account reconciliation process, there has been no resolution of issues surrounding tribal accounts. The cost of a similar accounting for the approximately three hundred thousand IIM account holders could conceivably cost hundreds of millions of dollars.

Therefore while approving the request to begin an IIM sampling approach, the managers direct the Department to develop a detailed plan for the sampling methodology it adopts, its costs and benefits, and the degree of confidence that can be placed on the likely results. This plan must be provided to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations prior to commencing a full sampling project. Finally, the determination of the use of funds for sampling or any other approach for reconciling a historical IIM accounting must be done within the limits of funds made available by the Congress for such purposes.

Ultimately, the managers believe that resolution of the long standing issues of the performance of the Department of the Interior's management of Indian trusts is best worked out through a negotiation and settlement process, and not by spending millions of dollars for accountants to reconcile relatively small sums of funds over decades. If the sampling approach provides a reasonable basis for settlement of these claims or can provide a basis for a greater level of confidence on the part of beneficiaries about the past, this investment will be useful. Given the tremendous needs in Indian country for public services from education to health care, the managers will be extremely judicious in allocating funds for an historical accounting or sampling study.

INDIAN LAND CONSOLIDATION

The conference agreement provides $9,000,000 for Indian land consolidation programs instead of $5,000,000 as proposed by the House and $10,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

The conference agreement provides $5,403,000 for the natural resource damage assessment fund as proposed by the Senate instead of $5,374,000 as proposed by the House.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The conference agreement includes sections 101 through 112 and section 117 which were identical in both the House and the Senate bills. These sections continue provisions carried in past years.

Section 113 retains the text of section 113 as proposed by the House which makes permanent a provision permitting the retention of rebates from credit card services for deposit to the Department Working Capital Fund. Section 113 proposed by the Senate continued the provision carried last year providing the exemption for one year.

Section 114 modifies the text of section 114 as proposed by both the House and the Senate to make a technical correction for funds transfer authority.

Section 115 retains the text of section 115 as proposed by the House which makes permanent a provision permitting the retention of proceeds from agreements and leases at Fort Baker, Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Section 115 proposed by the Senate continued the provision carried last year providing the exemption for one year.

Section 116 retains the language included in last year's Interior Appropriations Act regarding grazing permit extensions as proposed by the Senate. The House had identical language with the exception of the use of the word ''may'' in the House bill versus ''shall'' in the Senate bill.

Section 118 retains the text of section 118 as proposed by the House which permits the redistribution of Tribal Priority Allocation and tribal base funds to alleviate funding inequities. The Senate had no similar provision.

Section 119 retains the text of section 119 as proposed by the House which requires a written certification of consistency from the Corps of Engineers prior to establishment of a Kankakee National Wildlife Refuge in Indiana and Illinois. This language is identical to that included in last year's Interior Appropriations Act. The Senate language on this issue required submission of a plan consistent with an April 16, 1999 partnership agreement between the Service and the Corps prior to refuge establishment.

Section 120 retains the text of section 120 as proposed by the House which renames the Great Marsh Trail at the Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge in Virginia the ''Joseph V. Gartlan, Jr. Great Marsh Trail.'' The Senate had no similar provision.

Section 121 retains the text of section 121 as proposed by the House and section 124 as proposed by the Senate which continues a provision carried last year requiring the allocation of Bureau of Indian Affairs postsecondary schools funds consistent with unmet needs.

Section 122 modifies the text of section 118 as proposed by the Senate which prohibits distribution of Tribal Priority Allocation (TPA) funds to tribes in the State of Alaska with memberships of less than 25 individuals living in the village and provides for the redistribution of funds that would have been provided to such tribes. The modification adds the requirement that at least 25 members reside in the service area of any tribe which remains eligible to receive TPA funding directly.

Section 123 retains the text of section 120 as proposed by the Senate which continues a provision carried last year protecting lands at Huron Cemetery in Kansas for religious and cultural uses and as a burial ground. The House had no similar provision.

Section 124 retains the text of section 121 as proposed by the Senate which continues a provision carried last year prohibiting the use of funds to transfer land into trust status for the Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe in Clark County, Washington, until the tribe and the county reach agreement on development issues. The House had no similar provision.

Section 125 retains the text of section 122 as proposed by the Senate, which continues a provision from last year's Interior Appropriations Act with regard to two provisions in Secretarial Order 3206 regarding Indian tribes and the Endangered Species Act. The House had no similar provision.

Section 126 retains the text of section 123 as proposed by the Senate which continues a provision carried last year prohibiting studies or implementation of a plan to drain Lake Powell in Arizona and Utah. The House had no similar provision.

Section 127 retains the text of section 126 as proposed by the Senate which permits the Secretary of the Interior to retain and use land and other forms of reimbursement associated with the previously authorized conveyance of the Twin Cities Research Center for the benefit of the National Wildlife Refuge System in Minnesota. The House had no similar provision. This is a repetition of language included in last year's Interior Appropriations Act.

Section 128 retains the text of section 127 as proposed by the Senate which protects historic rights associated with pre-ANILCA entry permits. The House had no similar provision.

Section 129 retains the text of section 128 as proposed by the Senate which designates Anchorage, Alaska, as a port of entry for purposes of the Endangered Species Act. The House had no similar provision. Funding for operation of this port of entry is included under the Fish and Wildlife Service resource management account.

Section 130 retains the text of section 129 as proposed by the Senate which adjusts the boundaries of Sitka National Historic Park in Alaska. The House had no similar provision.

Section 131 makes technical changes to language proposed by the Senate in section 130 regarding the treatment of proceeds from certain lease sales in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska. The House had no similar provision.

Section 132 retains the text of section 131 as proposed by the Senate which conveys land in Alaska to Harvey R. Redmond. The House had no similar provision.

Section 133 modifies the text of section 132 as proposed by the Senate, which clarifies the terms and conditions of a land conveyance to Nye County, Nevada, which was authorized in the FY 2000 Interior and Related

Agencies Appropriations Act. This section allows the County, notwithstanding any provision of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act, to lease the land to a non-profit organization, so that the organization could then construct, own, and operate the Nevada Science and Technology Center. The County would retain title to the conveyed lands and the organization would own the facilities, but could only build facilities for public, non-commercial purposes. In effect, the lands would still be used for a public function, consistent with the purposes of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act, but the County would be contracting this function out to the non-profit organization.

Section 134 modifies the text of section 133 as proposed by the Senate which requires a land exchange regarding the Mississippi River Wildlife and Fish Refuge. The House had no similar provision. The modification extends the time period by 60 days and specifies that the area in question is a 150 foot wide strip.

Section 135 retains the text of section 134 as proposed by the Senate which expresses the sense of the Senate regarding repayment of Indian judgment claims. The House had no similar provision.

Section 136 provides authority for the Fish and Wildlife Service to charge fees including, as appropriate, fees to foreign countries for forensics services provided by the National Fish and Wildlife Forensics Laboratory in Oregon. These fees are to be retained for operational expenses of the lab.

Section 137 adjusts the boundaries of the Argus Wilderness Area in California.

Section 138 authorizes a land exchange in Washington between the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Othello Housing Authority.

Section 139 continues a provision carried last year providing contract authority regarding transportation at Zion National Park in Utah.

Section 140 authorizes the National Park Service to enter into a cooperative agreement with the Golden Gate National Parks Association to provide fee-based education, interpretive and visitor service functions within the Crissy Field and Fort Point areas of the Presidio.

Section 141 names the visitor's center and administrative building at the Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge in Virginia the ''Herbert H. Bateman Educational and Administrative Center''.

Section 142 allows the Bureau of Land Management to retain revenues derived from the sale of surplus seedlings.

Section 143 makes a technical change to P.L. 105–83 to allow the completion of construction of the Cibecue Community School in Arizona.

Section 144 clarifies title conveyances of land transfers related to abandoned railroad rights-of-way in Valley City, ND.

Section 145 authorizes the establishment of the First Ladies National Historic Site in Canton, Ohio, to provide unique opportunities for education and study into the impact of first ladies on our nation's history.

Section 146 authorizes the establishment of an interpretive center in Springfield, Illinois, to preserve and make available to the public materials related to the life of President Abraham Lincoln.

Section 147 authorizes the Palace of the Governors in New Mexico.

Section 148 authorizes the Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission, which provides the region with the ability to tell its nationally significant stories to a broad audience.

Section 149 renames the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area in Ohio the Cuyahoga Valley National Park.

Section 150 authorizes the establishment of the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center in Cincinnati, Ohio, that will house an interpretive center, museum, educational and research facilities all dedicated to communicating the importance of the quest for human freedom which provided the foundation of the Underground Railroad.

Section 151 provides for priority abandoned mine reclamation and acid mine remediation activities. Funding of $12,000,000 is provided to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for its large backlog in the anthracite region. Projects should use the standard cost-sharing mechanisms of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, as amended. These funds are derived from the portion of AML fees allocated to the RAMP program and will not affect other normal State allocations for abandoned mine reclamation. The provision also provides $600,000 to continue a priority demonstration project in Pennsylvania to determine the efficacy of improving water quality by removing metals from waters polluted by acid mine drainage.

Section 152 provides for the use of previously appropriated funds for the Nisqually Indian Tribe to acquire land for the Nisqually NWR, WA, and to manage those lands for refuge purposes.

Section 153 establishes a cost-shared tribal school construction program. This item is discussed in more detail under the Bureau of Indian Affairs construction account.

Section 154 permits the sale of improvements and equipment at the White River Oil Shale Mine in Utah, and the retention and use of those funds by the Bureau of Land Management and the General Services Administration.

Section 155 names the Blue Ridge Parkway headquarters building the ''Gary E. Everhardt Headquarters Building''.

Section 156 allows the Bureau of Land Management to promulgate new hardrock mining regulations that are not inconsistent with the National Research Council Report entitled ''Hardrock Mining on Federal Lands.'' This provision reinstates a requirement that was included in Public Law 106–113. In that Act, Congress authorized changes to the hardrock mining regulations that are ''not inconsistent with'' the Report. The statutory requirement was based on a consensus reached among Committee Members and the Administration. On December 8, 1999, the Interior Solicitor wrote an opinion concluding that this requirement applies only to a few lines of the Report, and that it imposes no significant restrictions on the Bureau's rulemaking authority. The Committee does not agree with the solicitor's opinion, and does not intend the language in this section to constitute any ratification of or agreement with that opinion.

Section 157 authorizes the Wheeling National Heritage Area in West Virginia.

The conference agreement does not include language proposed by the House in section 122 regarding National Park Service construction in Florida and in section 123 regarding limitations in Title III general provisions, and by the Senate in section 125 regarding Caspian Tern nesting at Rice Island. The managers however, note that they agree with the House and Senate report language regarding Caspian terns.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

The conference agreement provides $229,616,000 for forest and rangeland research instead of $224,966,000 as proposed by the House or $221,966,000 as proposed by the Senate. The managers have agreed to the Senate proposal to direct $1,400,000 to the Northeast ecosystem research cooperative program and $250,000 to the University of Washington silviculture effort at the Olympic Natural Resource Center. The managers have also agreed with Senate direction concerning funding levels for the wood utilization laboratory in Sitka, AK, and for operations of the Forest Research Laboratories located in Princeton, Parsons, and Morgantown, WV, and funds for the CROP study on the Colville National Forest, WA. The managers have provided funding for the U.S. Geological Survey to study hydrological and biological impacts of lead and zinc mining on the Mark Twain National Forest, MO, rather than the Forest Service as was proposed by the Senate. The managers have not agreed to the Senate proposals to reduce funding for fixed costs or for a general program reduction. The managers have included $3,000,000 in funding for small diameter tree and low-value resource research. The managers would support the Forest Service looking for other additional funding for this latter effort. The managers have not agreed to the Senate proposal to increase funding in this account for the Forest Inventory and Analysis program; however the managers have agreed to the House proposal to provide $5,000,000 in new funding for this program within the State and private forestry program. The managers expect that given the additional money provided in the State and private forestry account on a matching basis the research program will attempt to adjust, to the extent practicable, its funding allocations to address the needs of States which are unable to meet this matching requirement. The managers direct the Forest Service to provide total operational funding of $750,000 to the Rapid City, SD, lab; the funds and the funding increase above the fiscal year 2000 level should come out of the national allocation and should be used to hire a range scientist to work on invasive plants and other range ecology and management issues. The conference agreement does not include a special allocation recommended by the Senate for small diameter research at the Princeton, WV, lab nor are new funds provided for the Northern Forest Research Cooperative, although the managers would support both of these efforts if additional funding became available. The managers direct the Forest Service to provide $502,000 in appropriated funds for the Wind River canopy crane, WA.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

The conference agreement provides $250,955,000 for State and private forestry instead of $197,337,000 as proposed by the House and $226,266,000 as proposed by the Senate. These funds include $12,500,000 as contingent emergency funds for priority pest management on Federal, State and private lands. These funds were not included in the House or Senate bills, nor in the Administration request. These funds should assist efforts to combat a variety of pests, including southern pine beetle, gypsy moth, bark beetle, Douglas-fir tussock moth, and several fungal pests.

The agreement provides non-emergency funding of $41,383,000 for Federal lands forest health management and $22,561,000 for cooperative lands forest health management. The managers have agreed to the House proposal on Asian long-horn beetle work in urban areas and the Senate proposal for the Vermont forest cooperative. The managers direct the Forest Service to keep the insect and disease maps up-to-date and publicly available, such as on the agency web-site, and submit them to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations annually.

The conference agreement includes $25,000,000 for State fire assistance as recommended by the House. Additional priority

emergency funds for State and volunteer assistance are included in title IV. The managers have agreed to redirect the Senate proposal for Kenai Peninsula Borough, AK, assistance to the emergency wildfire management provisions included in title IV. The managers have not included the Senate proposal for a special allocation for Kentucky though the additional funds provided in title IV may assist these needs. The conference agreement includes $5,000,000 for volunteer fire assistance as recommended by both the House and the Senate; this is more than double the administration request. The managers do not agree to the Senate report language concerning volunteer fire assistance allocations and fuel loads.

The conference agreement includes $32,854,000 for forest stewardship instead of $31,454,000 as proposed by the House and $30,454,000 as proposed by the Senate. This funding includes the House proposed funding for the New York City watershed and the Senate proposed funding for Utah technical education and State of Washington stewardship activities. The managers have also added an additional $750,000 for an update of the cooperative study on the New York-New Jersey highlands area.

The conference agreement includes $30,000,000 for the forest legacy program as proposed by the Senate instead of $10,000,000 proposed by the House. The managers agree to the Senate proposal of directing $1,400,000 to the Ossippee Mountain conservation, easement NH, and also to direct no less than $2,000,000 to the Great Mountain, CT, easement, and no less than $2,000,000 for the West Branch, ME, project. The managers also acknowledge the importance of forest protection in South Carolina and encourage the Forest Service to work with the appropriate State agencies to ensure continuation of these much needed protections.

The conference agreement includes $31,721,000 for the urban and community forestry program instead of $31,521,000 proposed by the House and $31,021,000 proposed by the Senate. The managers agree to the House proposal for the NE Pennsylvania forestry program and the Senate proposal for the Chicago, IL, wilderness program. In addition, the managers agree to provide $500,000 for cooperative activities in Forest Park in St. Louis, MO, and to a general reduction below the House proposed level of $1,000,000. The managers do not agree to the Senate direction concerning the funding allocation process or State funding limits for the urban and community forestry program. The managers have modified bill language proposed by the House concerning the urban resources partnership. The conference agreement maintains a one-year moratorium on funding this program, but the managers encourage funding of inner-city activities through the normal urban and forestry competitive grants program. The managers await communication from the Inspector General's office regarding any progress in this area and hope that the Forest Service can rectify the many concerns published by the Inspector General.

The conference agreement includes the following distribution of funds for the economic action programs:

Economic Action Programs	*Conference*
Project:	
Economic recovery base program	$3,642,000
Rural development base program	2,192,000
NE & Midwest allocation	2,500,000
Forest Prod. Cons. & Recycling	1,080,000
Wood in transportation	922,000
Special Projects:	
4 Corners forestry	1,000,000
Graham County, NC econ. Plan	10,000
Hawaii training	200,000
NY City watershed rural development	300,000
NY City watershed enhancement	500,000
Brevard College, NC Cradle of Forestry	300,000
Mosier beach, Col. Riv Gorge NSA	500,000
Lake Tahoe erosion grants (CA, NV)	2,000,000
Univ. of WA landscape ecology	300,000
Travelers' Rest-Lewis & Clark Trail, MT	500,000
Grand Canyon Forests Foundation, AZ	0
Wind River-Skamania County, WA	200,000
Ketchikan Wood Tech Center et al, AK	750,000
Envi Sci-Public Policy Research Inst, ID	0
Michigan St. Univ. Victor Center	150,000
Kiln facilities, AK	2,000,000
Sealaska Corp ethanol biomass, AK	2,000,000
Wood educ. & resource center (WV)	2,500,000
Little Applegate river, OR	500,000
State of KY reforestation on mine lands	1,000,000
NC recreational lake economic study	40,000
United Fisherman of AK ed prog.	250,000
Kake land exchange, AK	5,000,000
Total	30,336,000

The conference agreement provides $250,000 in a direct lump sum payment for the United Fisherman of Alaska to implement an educational program to deal with subsistence management and other fisheries issues; these funds may not be used for any lobbying activities affecting Federal or State regulations or legislation. While the managers have fully funded the base operating budget for the Wood Education and Resource Center, the managers encourage the Center's efforts to generate income and hope that such income can be used to offset operating expenses in the near future. The managers have also included $5,000,000 to assist a land transfer for Kake, AK; these funds are contingent upon an authorization bill being enacted. The conference agreement also includes $2,000,000 to cost-share kiln-drying facilities in southeast and south-central Alaska. The managers expect that the funds provided for reforestation on abandoned mine lands in Kentucky are to be matched with funds provided in this bill to the Department of Energy for carbon sequestration research, as well as other non-federal funds.

The conference agreement includes $9,600,000 for Pacific Northwest Assistance instead of $6,822,000 proposed by the House and $9,880,000 proposed by the Senate. This funding includes Senate-proposed allocations of $900,000 for the University of Washington and Washington State University extension forestry effort and $1,878,000 for Columbia River Gorge economic development in the States of Washington and Oregon. The agreement does not include funding proposed by the Senate concerning payments for counties in the Columbia River Gorge because the managers understand that there are significant unobligated balances available for this purpose which are more than enough to meet the needs for this fiscal year. The managers expect to be informed if additional funds are necessary.

The conference agreement includes $5,000,000 for forest resource information and analysis as proposed by the House; the Senate had no similar provision. This funding should aid the forest inventory and analysis program as directed by the House by enhancing cooperation with the States. The conference agreement also includes $5,000,000 for the International program as proposed by the Senate instead of $4,500,000 proposed by the House.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

The conference agreement provides $1,280,693,000 for the National forest system instead of $1,207,545,000 as proposed by the House and $1,232,814,000 as proposed by the Senate. Funds should be distributed as follows:

Land Management Planning	$68,907,000
Inventory and Monitoring	163,852,000
Vegetation & watershed management	182,034,000
Wildlife & Fish habitat Management	129,028,000
Recreation, Heritage & wilderness	230,270,000
Forest Products	255,844,000
Grazing Management	33,856,000
Landownership Management	86,609,000
Minerals and Geology Management	47,945,000
Law Enforcement Operations	74,358,000
Quincy Library Group, CA	2,000,000
Valles Caldera, NM operations	990,000
Tongass timber pipeline, AK	5,000,000
Total	1,280,693,000

The managers have modified language contained in the Senate report regarding limiting the size of the land management planning and inventory and monitoring expenditures in the Washington Office as well as language specific to the Natural Resource Information System. The managers concur that funds used for National Commitments and other headquarters expenditures are excessive. The managers expect priority for funding allocations in these budget line items to emphasize field efforts to revise, maintain, and amend forest plans and for conducting appropriate inventory and monitoring activities at the field level in order to assure multiple use management on national forest lands. Technology investments that support these activities should be pursued over a timeframe that minimizes impacts on accomplishing field level work. The managers note the potential benefits of the Natural Resource Information system and encourage its continued development and implementation. The managers expect a thorough agency review to assure this system is consistent with strategic objectives. This review should assess the effectiveness of implementation that results in efficient management of information through the use of standardized methods of collecting and using data to evaluate natural resource conditions on National Forest System lands.

The conference agreement includes the following congressional priorities in the vegetation and watershed management activity: $300,000 for the CROP project on the Colville NF, WA; $1,000,000 for acid mine clean-up on the Wayne NF, OH; $360,000 for the Rubio Canyon waterline analysis on the Angeles NF, CA; $1,500,000 increase for aquatic restoration in Washington and Oregon; $1,250,000 increase for Lake Tahoe watershed protection; and $300,000 for invasive weed programs

on the Okanogan NF and other eastern Washington national forests with no more than five percent of these funds to be assessed as indirect costs. The wildlife and fisheries habitat funding includes $200,000 proposed by the Senate for the Batten Kill River, VT, project; the Alaska State payment proposed by the Senate is not funded and the funding for the Little Applegate project, OR is included in the State and private forestry account. The recreation, heritage and wilderness activity includes: $700,000 for operations of the Continental Divide trail; $100,000 for the Monongahela Institute effort at Seneca Rocks, WV; $120,000 for the Monongahela NF, Cheat Mountain assessment, WV; $100,000 for cooperative recreational site planning on the Wayne NF, OH; $100,000 for cooperative efforts regarding radios for use at Tuckerman's Ravine on the White Mountain NF, NH; and $68,000 for the Talimena scenic byway which the Senate had included in the vegetation management activity. The managers direct the Forest Service to conduct a feasibility study on constructing a recreational lake on the Bienville NF in Smith County, MS. The managers agree to the House report direction concerning national scenic and historic trails and Region 5 grazing monitoring. The managers do not agree to the Senate report direction concerning allocation of funds for the Washington office and national commitments in the inventory and monitoring activity or the land management planning activity. The forest products activity includes $700,000 proposed by the Senate for the State of Alaska to monitor log transfer facilities as well as the $790,000 proposed by the Senate for forestry treatments on the Apache-Sitgreaves NF, AZ. The House proposal for $250,000 for a Pacific Crest trail lands team is funded. The managers have added $500,000 to the law enforcement activity for the special needs caused by methamphetamine dumps and $500,000 for special needs on the Pisgah and Nantahala NFs. The conference agreement also includes additional funds for Senate proposals of $2,000,000 for the Quincy Library Group project, CA, $5,000,000 for Tongass NF, AK, timber pipeline, and $990,000 for Valles Caldera, NM, management.

The managers have provided $255,844,000, an increase of $10,700,000 above the House and $10,000,000 above the Senate for the forest products activity. The total funds provided for the timber sales program in combination with the increase provided for engineering support within the capital improvement and maintenance appropriation should be more than sufficient to attain the 3.6 billion board foot offer level using the agency's own unit cost estimates. Accordingly, the managers urge the agency to offer no less than 3.6 billion board feet for sale in fiscal year 2001. The conference agreement does not include bill language proposed by the Senate concerning mandatory reprogramming of funds to attain the Congressionally directed sale offer level.

The managers have included an additional $500,000 in the minerals and geology management activity to support necessary administrative duties related to the Kensington Mine in southeast Alaska, including completion of a supplemental environmental impact statement.

The managers are generally pleased with the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area management transition from the Tennessee Valley Authority to the Forest Service. The managers direct the administration to use the environmental education trust fund established in the authorization of this area strictly for the authorized purposes and not for general operations of the NRA.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

The conference agreement provides $1,265,129,000 for wildland fire management instead of $618,343,000 as proposed by the House and $767,629,000 as proposed by the Senate. The managers note that this funding total includes $426,000,000 in contingent emergency appropriations which will repay previously advanced sums as well as establish an available contingency fund for future emergencies. This emergency contingency funding includes the $150,000,000 in the Senate passed bill as well as $276,000,000 recommended in the Administration's wildfire report. The managers have also addressed other priority wildfire needs in title IV where an additional $619,274,000 for the Forest Service is provided for a variety of emergency needs. The managers have not included additional funds above the request for acquisition of a high band radio system at the Monogahela NF, WV, as proposed by the Senate because funds for this project were included in the request.

The following discussion includes instructions pertaining both to the title II funds as well the Title IV funds provided for the Forest Service.

The managers recognize that the severity of the 2000 fire season is attributable to a combination of unusual weather conditions and accumulated wildland fuels that overwhelmed available Federal agency resources. To prepare better for fires in 2001 and beyond, the managers propose significant improvements to preparedness, fuels treatments, and other aspects of fire management. The managers expect the agencies to work closely with States and local communities to maximize benefits to the environment and to local communities.

The conference agreement has responded to special needs and the Administration's recent wildfire report with additional funding here and in title IV for additional emergency funds. The conference agreement includes funding for all of the Administration's supplemental request as well as strategic enhancements for certain priority activities. Overall, for the Forest Service, the managers provide $1,884,403,000 to fund: repayment of previously advanced funds, additional wildfire suppression activities; the agency's revised calculation for normal year readiness; certain one-time improvements to preparedness capability; an expanded fuels treatment program that places primary emphasis on community protection; stabilization, rehabilitation, and restoration of burned areas; assistance to State and local governments for enhanced protection of communities; control and eradication of invasive species; development of new technologies and businesses to economically harvest small diameter forest products; and community assistance programs that may be used to develop local capability and homeowner education. The managers have funded $1,045,274,000 as ''emergency'', including $426,000,000 in title II to ensure that adequate funds are immediately available if needed to fund suppression activities in fiscal year 2001, and to repay funds borrowed from agency trust funds during the fiscal year 2000 season. The remaining $619,274,000 in emergency funding is included in title IV for a variety of items needed to protect lands and communities.

The managers strongly believe this FY 2001 funding will only be of value in increasing the Nation's firefighting capability and ability to protect communities if it is sustained in future years. Accordingly, the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations expect that the fiscal year 2002 budget request will continue initiatives begun under this appropriation that ensure a significant commitment to these programs. The managers also direct the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture to continue to work together to formulate complementary budget requests that reflect the same principles and budget organization. In addition, the managers expect the agencies to seek the advice of governors, and local and tribal government representatives in setting priorities for fuels treatments, burned area rehabilitation, and public outreach and education.

FIRE PREPAREDNESS

For fire preparedness, the managers provide $612,490,000, $208,147,000 above the initial request and $204,147,000 above the House passed level. This funding includes $574,890,000 to enhance wildfire readiness by attaining a most efficient level of 100 percent, $4,000,000 for joint fire sciences, $12,000,000 for the development of new systems and technology, and $17,000,000 to restructure the agency workforce to respond better to future fire preparedness, operations, and suppression needs. In addition, $600,000 is provided for cooperative research and technology development between Federal fire research and fire management agencies and the University of Montana National Center for Landscape Fire Analysis. These activities should be funded through normal Joint Fire Science Program peer review procedures and focus on developing remote sensing and other landscape scale applications for fire management in areas of fuel mapping, fire and smoke monitoring, and fire modeling and prediction in order to support and enhance existing efforts in these areas by the Forest Service, Department of the Interior, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, universities, and other agency researchers and collaborators.

The managers understand that the increased scope and intensity of the 1999 and 2000 fire seasons, as well as the increased frequency and severity of fires over the preceding decade, have led Federal fire managers to reassess the assumptions underlying an average fire season. Variables, addressed in the Administration's Report on Managing Impacts of Wildfires on Communities and the Environment, including changing assumptions about fire personnel, deployment strategies, duration of the average fire season, needs for new technologies for rapid response, coordinated response needs with State and local agencies, and other factors, will require a major adjustment in funding strategies for the preparedness program. The managers expect future budget requests for this line item will reflect this new level of agency preparedness.

The managers concur that initial attack capability should be increased to address the number and severity of fires that have burned the landscape over the past few years and have included full funding for approximately: 2,800 additional firefighters, 412 engines, and other resources necessary to achieve a 100 percent most efficient level.

Within the funds provided is $17,000,000 to facilitate restructuring of the agency's firefighting workforce. The managers concur with recommendations for conversion of temporary seasonal employees to permanent seasonal status in order to encourage workforce retention. The managers expect the Departments to devote resources necessary to increase staffing for engines from the current level of five days a week to seven days a week to combat increasingly volatile fire seasons. Additionally the managers support agency plans to increase potentially permanent staffing by approximately 500 to respond to projected retirements and other changes in the workforce.

The managers support an acceleration of research activities and expanded emphasis for the Joint Fire Science Program and have

provided an additional $4,000,000, respectively, to the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture to support the recommendations regarding scientific support for fuels treatments and other programs contained in the report to the President. These funds are in addition to the $4,000,000 provided for each agency as part of the Administration's original budget request. The funds provided are to be used for such efforts as increased rapid response projects to assure necessary resources are available for testing and evaluation of post-fire rehabilitation, assessment of post-fire and fire behavior effects, use of aircraft-based remote sensing operations, implementation of protocols for evaluating post-fire stabilization and rehabilitation, and the development of effective means for collecting and disseminating information about treatment techniques. The managers expect the increased funds to be made available to the Joint Fire Science activities of the Departments for the direct benefit of fire management programs, including burned area rehabilitation.

The managers expect the Joint Fire Sciences Governing Board to make a significant portion of the increased funds directly available to the fire management programs of the Agriculture and Interior Departments to fund projects that directly address locally and regionally important science and technology needs associated with fire management and suppression, fuels management, and post-fire rehabilitation. The managers further expect the Departments to assure that these programs are implemented within existing structures with a minimum of new program management or other overhead activities that might reduce the direct benefit of funds provided. The January 1998 Joint Fire Science Plan developed by the two Departments and submitted to the Congress included provisions for a Stakeholder Advisory Group of technical experts from land management organizations, private industry, academia, other Federal agencies, and the public to formulate recommendations for program priorities and advise the Joint Fire Science Program Governing Board. This Group is to be established under the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act. The managers are concerned that nearly three years have passed without establishment of this group. The managers direct the Secretaries to establish the group by December 31, 2000.

In addition to funds provided for the Joint Fire Sciences Program, $12,000,000 is provided for development of systems to support financial and logistic support to fire operations and technologies to support such activities as fire management planning, additional research for measurement, technology transfer, and remote sensing, and funds for improving and validating models for fire weather, fire hazard, behavior, emissions and smoke dispersion.

Fire operations

The conference agreement provides $226,639,000 for fire operations in the normal title II non-emergency program, which is $16,639,000 above the House passed level and $10,610,000 above the original Administration request. This funding includes $141,029,000 for wildfire suppression activities and $85,610,000 for the non-emergency hazardous fuels program. The conference agreement provides for the following Congressional priorities within the hazardous fuels program: $263,000 for Apache-Sitgreaves NF, AZ, urban interface; $1,000,000 for the Quincy Library Group project, CA; $6,947,000 for windstorm damage in Minnesota; $1,500,000 for the Lake Tahoe basin; and $2,400,000 for work on the Giant Sequoia National Monument and Sequoia National Forests. The managers have also provided $426,000,000 in title II as an emergency contingent appropriation for future emergency fire suppression needs and for repayment of funds borrowed from agency trust funds in fiscal year 2000.

The conference agreement also provides $619,274,000 in emergency funds for wildfire operations in title IV for a variety of needs including: $179,000,000 in additional funds to cover annual suppression costs based on the ten-year average; $120,000,000 in additional funds for hazardous fuels reduction; $142,000,000 for rehabilitation and restoration of burned areas; $16,000,000 to support wildfire related research and development; $44,000,000 for immediate reconstruction of severely deficient wildfire facilities; $50,494,000 for State fire assistance to support State and local fire readiness and fuel treatment activities; $8,280,000 in additional funds for priority volunteer fire assistance; $12,000,000 in additional funds for forest health treatments to help control and eradicate invasive species; $12,500,000 in additional funds for priority projects and incentives for economic use of small diameter forest products; and $35,000,000 for community and private land fire assistance.

The funding included in title IV, fire operations for hazardous fuels management activities is $25,000,000 above the level included in the Administration's wildfire report; the total includes $11,500,000 for analysis, monitoring and planning activities. The managers direct that the increased funding provided be dedicated to projects within the wildland-urban interface on Federal lands or adjacent non-Federal lands. These funds are to support activities necessary to reduce the risks and consequences of wildfire, both in and around communities and in wildland areas. Treatment methods include application of prescribed fire, mechanical removal, mulching, and application of chemicals. In many areas a combination of these methods will be necessary over a period of several years to reduce risks and to maintain healthy and viable forests and rangelands. The increased funding included in this appropriation will expand the existing fuels management program to reduce risks to communities and natural resources in high-risk areas. The managers understand that fuels treatment accomplishments have been constrained by lack of funding to conduct planning, assessments, clearances, consultation, and environmental analyses necessary for the land management and regulatory agencies to ensure that fuels treatments are accomplished quickly and in an environmentally sound manner. In conducting treatments, local contract personnel are to be used wherever possible. The managers expect the agency to show planned and actual funding and accomplishments for fuels management activities in future budget requests to Congress. The managers understand that actual amounts may differ from planned levels. The managers expect the agencies to work closely with States and local communities in implementing this program in an effective and efficient manner.

The managers intend that $15 million of the additional funding provided for fuels reduction in title IV be used to carry out and implement the Quincy Library Group plan. This will be in addition to other funding appropriated in title II.

The managers have included $142,000,000 within wildfire operations for rehabilitation and restoration; this is $97,000,000 above the total in the Administration's wildfire report. These funds are needed for priority burned area rehabilitation and restoration to address short term and longer term detrimental consequences of wildfires. The managers are disturbed that the Administration failed to propose sufficient funding for this activity in view of the catastrophic damage which occurred in burned areas. Accordingly, a total of $142,000,000 for restoration activities is provided. The managers note that wildland fires burning at the right times and places, and under the right burning conditions, are beneficial or even essential to the health of forests and rangelands. However, some severe wildfires can trigger a wide array of detrimental impacts, ranging from short-term floods, debris flow, and loss of water quality to longer-term invasion by non-native species and loss of productivity of the land. The increased funding for burned area rehabilitation and restoration is designed to prevent further degradation of resources following wildland fire through (1) short-term stabilization and rehabilitation activities to protect life and property, protect municipal watersheds, and prevent unacceptable degradation of critical natural and cultural resources, and (2) longer-term restoration activities to repair and improve lands unlikely to recover naturally from severe fire damage. The managers direct the agencies to develop a long-term program to manage and supply native plant materials for use in various Federal land management restoration and rehabilitation needs. The managers recommend that the interagency native plant conservation initiative lead this effort.

Long-term monitoring of treatment effectiveness and dissemination of results are essential components of successful restoration in order to develop better treatment plans for future fires. Longer-term projects may include replacement and repair of facilities or reforestation activities if such facilities or reforestation is part of a previously approved land management plan. The managers expect that funding for these activities will be available from this appropriation only concurrent with this emergency situation and in the future will be requested within the agency's existing budget structure. In conducting rehabilitation and restoration activities, local contract personnel should be used wherever possible. The managers expect the agency to show planned and actual funding and accomplishments for stabilization and rehabilitation activities in future budget requests to Congress. The managers understand that actual amounts may differ from planned levels, and agree that the agencies have the ability to fund additional projects and amounts based on actual needs. The managers direct the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture to report to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, by December 1, 2000, on criteria for restoration projects to be funded from this appropriation.

The managers have provided funds for emergency reconstruction and maintenance of the agency's rapidly deteriorating fire facilities. The managers note that the Administration failed to request adequate funding to support these critical infrastructure needs. Accordingly, the managers have included on a one-time basis, $44,000,000 for this purpose. Included in the amount is $12,000,000 for reconstruction and repair of air tanker bases and $32,000,000 for reconstruction and repair of additional fire related facilities. The managers direct that the fiscal year 2002 budget justification contain an exhibit which shows project specific information on the accomplishments with these funds. The managers have provided funding for these activities from this appropriation only concurrent with this emergency situation. In the future the managers expect the agency to request such funds within the agency's existing budget structure.

Within the title IV funding for fire operations, the managers have included

$16,000,000 to support basic and applied wildfire related research and development. Funding is provided for such activities as developing new strategies to reduce fuels in wildland urban interface areas, improve capability to monitor, predict, prevent and decrease invasive species in burned areas, study impacts of alternative fire regimes and management activities, and study the interactions between fire, land management treatments and other disturbances. The managers have provided funding for these activities from this appropriation only concurrent with this emergency situation. In the future the managers expect the agency to request such funds within the agency's existing budget structure.

The managers have provided $118,274,000 within title IV for emergency activities consistent with the authorizations the agency has to support State and private forestry programs. The managers have provided funding for these activities from this appropriation only concurrent with this emergency situation and in the future expect the agency to request such funds within the agency's existing budget structure.

The managers concur that effective management of fire related issues in the wildland urban interface requires strong commitment and resources from State, tribal, and local governments. Fire readiness capability must be on an equal par between State, local and Federal organizations, including availability of resources, adequacy of planning, and commitment to training. Of the amount provided for State and private related activities, $50,494,000 is designated for State fire assistance, including support for the FIREWISE program and the use of cost share incentives. The managers expect cost sharing incentives to use one-to-one cost sharing, not three-to-one Federal to State as recommended by the Administration. Of the State fire assistance funding, $7,500,000 is a direct lump sum payment to the Kenai Peninsula Borough to complete the activities outlined in the spruce bark beetle task force action plan. Ten percent of these funds shall be made available to the Cook Inlet Tribal Council for reforestation on Native inholdings and Federal lands identified by the task force. In order to improve the ability of rural volunteer fire fighting departments to respond to wildfire, the managers have provided $8,280,000 within funds designated for State and private type activities to improve the capability and readiness of these critical front line firefighting resources. The managers note that this funding, coupled with the $5,000,000 provided for volunteer fire assistance in title II, equals the Administration's request for these activities.

The managers have included $59,500,000 in title IV within funds provided for other State and private type activities; this includes $12,000,000 for the management and control of invasive species in cooperation with State and tribal governments; $12,500,000 to provide technical and financial assistance through the development and expansion of markets for traditionally underutilized wood products to enhance utilization of materials removed during hazardous fuels management activities; and $35,000,000 for community and private land fire assistance.

The community and private land fire assistance funds are provided because the managers recognize the serious impacts of wildfires on State and private lands. These funds are additional funds beyond the Administration's request for programs which assist State and private groups in addressing damage caused by fire. This additional $35,000,000 for community and private land fire assistance should be allocated primarily to Western States such as Montana and Idaho which have had the most severe fire damage. The managers are particularly concerned that many miles of fencing in Montana were burned and the Departments of Agriculture and of the Interior have generally only reimbursed persons who have constructed these fences the depreciated value, even though authority exists to provide replacement value. The managers direct that up to $9,000,000 be made available to reimburse affected parties at replacement value. The managers expect that the allocation of some of these funds for longer term restoration of facilities such as roads and trails should take into account the severe impacts of fire in particular States such as Idaho and Montana which sustained serious damage to miles of roads and trails and other similar facilities.

Furthermore, the managers are especially concerned about the potential impacts of invasive species and insects on Federal, State, and private lands that have been severely burned. The managers understand that in some States suffering the most severe fire damage, such as Montana, that the spread of pine beetle infestations has increased as much as threefold. With the funds provided for cooperative forestry health management the managers encourage the agency to work through the use of cooperative agreements with State and private groups which can enhance accomplishments on the ground in the efforts to combat the spread of invasive species and insect and disease problems. In Western States severely impacted by fire such as Idaho and Montana, the managers are particularly concerned that highly rural, dispersed populations may lack adequately equipped volunteer fire departments and State firefighting resources which may have contributed to the severity of fires and resulting damage. Accordingly, the managers direct the agency to consider these factors in making allocations to the States for State fire assistance and for volunteer fire assistance.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The conference agreement provides $468,568,000 for capital improvement and maintenance instead of $434,466,000 as proposed by the House and $448,312,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement provides for the following distribution of funds:

Project	*Conference*
Facilities:	
Maintenance	$73,306,000
Capital Improvement requested program	74,535,000
Allegheny NF Marienville RS (PA)	1,000,000
Allegheny NF visitor services (PA)	500,000
Angeles NF water & sewer rehab (CA)	900,000
Big Bear Lake center, phase II (CA)	1,300,000
Cedar Lake rec area (OK)	740,000
Coweeta research rehab (NC)	110,000
Cradle of Forestry projects (NC)	380,000
Franklin County Lake project (MS)	2,000,000
Gladie Creek center (KY)	1,250,000
Grey Towers NHS site rehab (PA)	500,000
Hardwood research center plan (IN)	300,000
Hubbard Brook (NH)	600,000
Indian Boundary cmp rehab, (TN)	350,000
Inst. of Pacific Island Forestry (HI)	2,000,000
Lake Sherwood rec area (WV)	150,000
Mount Tabor Work Center (VT)	175,000
Mt Baker Snoqualmie NF cmpgrnd	2,000,000
Nantahala NF Fontana Lake (NC)	600,000
Ocoee River sites and cons. Center (TN)	800,000
Ouachita NF Albert rec area (AR)	600,000
Ouachita NF Camp Clearfolk (AR)	400,000
Uwharrie NF Badin Lake (NC)	400,000
Uwharrie NF Kings Mtn Pt (NC)	900,000
Waldo Lake rehab (OR)	500,000
Total facilities	$166,296,000
Roads:	
Maintenance	130,000,000
Lake Tahoe Basin (CA-NV)	1,500,000
Beartooth Highway snow removal	0
Capital improvement requested prog	103,447,000
Highland Scenic Hiway (WV)	600,000
Total roads	$235,547,000
Trails:	
Maintenance	31,000,000
Capital improvement requested prog	34,025,000
FL National scenic trail	500,000
Virginia Creeper Trail	200,000
Continental Divide Trail line	1,000,000
Total trails	$66,725,000
Total Cap Improvement and Maintenance	468,568,000

The conference agreement does not include funding proposed by the Senate for snow removal and repairs on the Beartooth Highway near Yellowstone National Park; existing funding is not rescinded as was proposed by the Senate. The managers expect the Forest Service to follow Senate directions concerning the roads program. The managers emphasize the need for a cost-share for the Grey Towers, PA, funding; the Forest Service is encouraged to work with Tulare County, CA, on plans for recreational facilities. The conference agreement includes $2,000,000 for the Forest Service to develop a campground in the Middle Fork Snoqualmie Valley in the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, WA. The managers expect that the preliminary planning, environmental and ecological analysis necessary to design and locate the campground will occur in conjunction with the reconstruction of King County's Lake Dorothy Highway and Forest Service Road 56. The managers understand that the new road will terminate at mile post 12 at the Taylor River Bridge and an existing trailhead parking lot. The managers expect that the campground will be located adjacent to these existing facilities.

LAND ACQUISITION

The conference agreement provides $102,205,000 for land acquisition instead of $52,000,000 as proposed by the House and $76,320,000 as proposed by the Senate. Funds should be distributed as follows:

Area (State)	*Amount*
Angeles NF (CA)	$2,000,000
Arapaho NF (Beaver Brook Watershed) (CO)	2,000,000
Black Hills NF (Spearfish Canyon) (SD)	1,000,000
Bonneville Shoreline Trail (UT)	2,500,000

Area (State)	Amount
Chattooga WSR (GA/NC/SC)	2,000,000
Chugach NF (Seward multi-agency ctr.) (AK)	1,630,000
Coconino NF (Bar T Bar Ranch) (AZ)	3,200,000
Coconino NF (Sedona Red Rock) (AZ)	3,000,000
Daniel Boone NF (KY)	2,000,000
DeSoto NF (U. of Mississippi) (MS)	10,800,000
Dry Lake (AZ)	750,000
Florida National Scenic Trail (FL)	5,000,000
Francis Marion NF (Tibwin Forests & Waterways) (SC)	2,000,000
Green Mountain NF (VT)	2,000,000
Hoosier NF (Unique Areas) (IN)	1,000,000
I–90/Plum Creek escrow lands (WA)	8,600,000
Lake Tahoe Ecosystem (CA/NV)	4,000,000
Lewis and Clark Historic Trail (ID/MT)	2,000,000
Los Padres NF (Big Sur Ecosystem) (CA)	3,000,000
Mark Twain NF (Ozark Mt. Streams & Rivers) (MO)	1,500,000
Monongahela NF (WV)	925,000
Mountains to Sound (WA)	5,000,000
Pacific Crest Trail (CA/OR/WA)	3,000,000
Pacific Northwest Streams (OR/WA)	1,500,000
Pisgah NF (Lake James) (NC)	4,000,000
Rye Creek (MT)	2,800,000
San Bernardino NF (CA)	2,500,000
Sawtooth NF (Sawtooth NRA) (ID)	2,000,000
Wayne NF (Sunday Creek) (OH)	4,000,000
White Mountain NF (NH)	2,000,000
Wisconsin Wild Waterways (WI)	2,500,000
Subtotal	90,205,000
Forest Inholdings	1,500,000
Wilderness Protection	500,000
Cash Equalization	1,500,000
Acquisition Management	8,500,000
Total	$102,205,000

The managers have provided $2,000,000 to purchase non-development scenic easements in Pingree Forest, ME, in cooperation with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation under the resource management account in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The managers are concerned with the urban lot purchase program at the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit. The role of the Forest Service in acquiring, administering and maintaining the urban lots appears inappropriate and often ineffective. Considering the mission of the Forest Service and limited operating funds, opportunities should be explored to transfer the urban lots currently administered by the Forest Service to State and local governments for their management and protection.

None of the funding provided for Federal land acquisition shall be used to acquire additional lots. Acquisition of larger resource lands adjacent to National Forest System land to protect watershed values and provide recreation opportunities should be the focus of the Forest Service land acquisition program at Lake Tahoe.

The managers direct the Forest Service to provide a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by April 30, 2001. The report should provide a detailed view of past Federal and State acquisitions at the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, the costs and challenges of managing these fragmented properties, and legislative options for the Federal government to turn over this program to State and local authorities.

The managers note that the conference agreement has provided substantial resources in other activities to help protect Lake Tahoe. This funding includes $2,000,000 for cooperative erosion grants in State and private forestry, $1,250,000 for the NFS vegetation and watershed activity to enhance restoration of sensitive watersheds, $1,500,000 in capital improvement and maintenance to help fix the ailing road system, and $1,500,000 in wildfire management funding to enhance forest health by reducing hazardous fuel.

The Forest Service should acquire land in Spearfish Canyon, SD, but it should have flexibility and responsibility to make selections that would provide the highest and best beneficial public use for the expenditure.

The managers have not provided specific funding in land acquisition for the Craig, AK, and Kake, AK, projects as was proposed by the Senate. Funding for the Kake, AK, land transfer is included in State and private forestry, contingent upon authorization, and funding for Craig, AK, is provided in the southeast Alaska economic disaster fund. Bill language and funding for the Umpqua land exchange project is included in title III.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS SPECIAL ACTS

The conference agreement provides $1,069,000 for the acquisition of lands for national forests special acts, an increase of $1,000 above the House and the Senate proposals.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

The conference agreement provides an indefinite appropriation estimated to be $234,000 for the acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges as proposed by both the House and the Senate.

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

The conference agreement provides an indefinite appropriation estimated to be $3,300,000 for the range betterment fund as proposed by both the House and the Senate.

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

The conference agreement provides $92,000 for gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research as proposed by both the House and the Senate.

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

The conference agreement provides $5,500,000 for management of national forest system lands for subsistence uses in Alaska as proposed by the Senate. No funding was proposed by the House. The managers do not agree to the Senate proposal to transfer a portion of these funds to the State of Alaska for this program. Funds are provided in State and private forestry for educational efforts of the United Fishermen proposed by the Senate.

SOUTHEAST ALASKA ECONOMIC DISASTER FUND

The conference agreement provides $5,000,000 for the Southeast Alaska Economic Disaster fund; this was not included in the Senate or House proposals. These funds should be used for Craig, AK, to assist with economic development.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

The managers have included bill language proposed by the Senate concerning the National Forest Foundation and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. The conference agreement includes: the Senate proposal to increase the limit on funding advances for law enforcement emergencies; the House language providing certain contracting procedures during the transition phase at the Land Between the Lakes NRA; the Senate proposal to reimburse a former employee for certain expenses; the Senate proposal to allow certain activities on the Green Mountain National Forest, VT, concerning the sale of excess buildings; and technical changes to language concerning definitions of indirect costs. The Forest Service is encouraged to give priority to projects for the Alaska jobs-in-the-woods program that enhance the southeast Alaska economy, such as the Southeast Alaska Intertie.

The managers are concerned about reports that certain Forest Service officials have spent large sums when purchasing new vehicles to get them painted to the agency standard green color. The managers expect the agency to acquire its vehicles in the most cost effective manner possible. The managers direct the agency to change its policy to prevent such expensive purchases. The managers have not included section 501 of the House passed bill which legislatively required all vehicles purchased to be white. With the exception of specific vehicles, such as are used for law enforcement and fire prevention, where a specific color is an essential element of agency recognition and public safety, the managers expect vehicle paint standards to emphasize economical acquisitions.

The managers remain extremely concerned about the size of the headquarters office and emphasize the need to get funding to field units. The managers expect full adherence, as was directed by both the House and the Senate, to the National Academy of Public Administration report dealing with staffing size limits for the Chief Financial Officer. If the workload proves too pressing for the existing staff, the managers encourage the use of contractors to accomplish short term efforts. The Congress has provided substantial resources and many technical reforms, such as the major simplification of the budget structure in this Act, which aid the financial management reform effort. The managers expect to continue to receive regular updates on progress in agency accountability and financial management.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

The managers encourage the Department to work with State and Federal environmental and energy organizations to integrate energy and environmental policies, programs and regulations. In particular strategies should be developed to reduce multiple pollutants, improve energy efficiency and enhance reliability. The Department should work with the Environmental Protection Agency, the Environmental Council of the States, The State and Territorial Air Pollution Prevention Administrators/Association of Local Air Pollution Control Officials, The National Association of State Energy Officials and the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners. This effort should be directed at avoiding contradictory programs, duplicative activities and related problems.

CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGY

(DEFERRAL)

The conference agreement provides for the deferral of $67,000,000 in previously appropriated funds for the clean coal technology program as proposed by the Senate instead of a deferral of $89,000,000 as proposed by the House. The managers also have agreed, under the fossil energy research and development account, to transfer $95,000,000 in previously appropriated clean coal technology funding

to the fossil energy research and development account for a power plant improvement initiative. This initiative is particularly timely, given the current electricity shortages in certain parts of the country and the changing make-up of the industry as electric power deregulation is implemented.

The managers agree that a report required by the Senate dealing with a potential new round of clean coal technology projects is not necessary. This issue should be addressed in the context of the power plant improvement initiative funded under the fossil energy research and development account.

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement provides a total of $540,653,000 for fossil energy research and development instead of $365,439,000 as proposed by the House and $401,338,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of the amount provided, $433,653,000 is new budget authority, $95,000,000 is derived by transfer from previously appropriated funds from the clean coal technology account for a power plant improvement initiative and $12,000,000 is derived by transfer from the SPR petroleum account in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. The numerical changes described below are to the House recommended level.

In central, systems increases include $1,000,000 for the international clean energy initiative, $1,000,000 for a study of the use of clean coal alternatives for replacement of the Capitol power plant and $2,000,000 for electro-catalytic oxidation technology.

In the indirect fired cycle program there is a decrease of $1,000,000. In the turbine program there is an increase of $3,000,000 for ramgen technology. In the fuel cell program a one-time increase of $2,000,000 is provided for a demonstration of solid oxide technology in Nuiqsut, Alaska, and there is an increase of $8,000,000 for the solid state energy conversion alliance. In the innovative concepts program there is a decrease of $1,500,000, which leaves an increase above fiscal year 2000 of $2,000,000 for multi-layer ceramic technology. In the transportation fuels and chemicals program there is an increase of $500,000 for the international clean energy initiative.

In advanced fuels research there are increases of $839,000 for hydrogen enabling science, $1,000,000 for advanced concepts/Vision 21 and $1,000,000 for advanced separation technology and decreases of $650,000 for molecular modeling and catalyst development and $489,000 for C–1 chemistry. In the technology crosscut program there is an increase of $30,000 for the National Energy Technology Laboratory center of excellence for computational energy science.

In natural gas programs there is an increase of $7,000,000 for the methane hydrates program.

For oil exploration and production research there is an increase of $1,000,000 for sonication technology for oil recovery and a decrease of $500,000 for analysis and planning. For emerging processing technology applications there is an increase of $2,600,000 for biodesulfurization of diesel fuel. There is also a decrease of $12,000,000, which reflects the use of previously appropriated Strategic Petroleum Reserve funds from the SPR petroleum account.

In other programs there is an increase of $700,000 for cooperative research and development; $951,000 for headquarters program direction fixed costs; $3,833,000 for fixed costs at energy technology centers, including $1,933,000 for salaries and benefits and $1,900,000 for contractor services; $1,900,000 for general plant projects, of which $1,300,000 is for National Energy Technology Center renovation projects; and $45,000,000, which reverses a general reduction adopted in House floor action.

The managers agree to the following:

1. The materials research program under the central systems activity should focus on hazardous air pollutants in general and mercury in particular.

2. Future funding for the Capitol power plant is the responsibility of the Architect of the Capitol and the $1,000,000 provided for a study of clean coal alternatives completes the funding commitment through Interior and Related Agencies appropriations.

3. Emphasis in the indirect fired cycle program should be placed on co-production, novel hybrid cycles and systems integration to complement the Vision 21 program. In fiscal year 2001 the program should move towards hybrid gasification/combustion technology.

4. The Department should continue and expand the advanced separation technology initiative in its fiscal year 2002 and later budget requests.

5. Within the methane hydrates program, the Department is strongly encouraged to consider the expertise of the Gulf of Mexico Hydrate Research Consortium, as well as the expertise of the Center for Marine Resources and Environmental Technology in gas hydrate research related to geohazard and sea floor stability in the Gulf of Mexico.

6. The ultra clean fuels initiative should not exclude coal-based fuels.

7. The report required by the House dealing with financial incentives for reducing emissions from existing coal-fired plants is not necessary. This issue should be addressed in the context of the power plant improvement initiative.

8. Research on the biodesulfurization of gasoline should be continued within this account and coordinated with programs in this area in the petroleum industries of the future program in the energy conservation account.

Power plant improvement initiative.—In the coming years, the surge in U.S. demand for electric power shows no signs of abating. Yet, in many regions, our expanding 21st century economy is being powered by an out-of-date and undersized electric power system. The result has been an increasing frequency of power supply disruptions and sharp increases in the electric bills of many Americans. For the sick and the elderly, access to reliable electricity can be a matter of life and death. Without reliable and affordable electric power, commercial and industrial businesses can grind to a halt. We risk short-circuiting the continued expansion of digital commerce and e-business that are integral to economic prosperity.

More than half of our nation's electricity is currently supplied by coal, and for decades into the future, plentiful American coal will continue to provide low cost and reliable electricity. Coal-fired electric power is fundamental to the U.S. economy and domestic energy security. As the U.S. electric industry transitions to a new and competitive business structure, the demands on the existing fleet of coal-based electric generating facilities are changing. Power plants must operate in a fashion that reduces environmental impacts, achieves greater efficiency in operation, reduces carbon dioxide and other emissions, remains cost-competitive, and responds quickly to changing customer demand. By achieving greater efficiency, these generating plants will be capable of supplying more electricity, which is needed in today's economy and for the future.

The managers have agreed to fund a power plant improvement initiative that will demonstrate advanced coal-based technologies applicable to existing and new power plants including co-production plants, for example, plants that produce heat, electric power and liquid fuels, and new technologies such as the introduction of coal fines into fuel streams at power plants. The managers expect that there will be at least a 50 percent industry cost share for each of these projects and that the program will focus on technology that can be commercialized over the next few years. Such demonstrations must advance the efficiency, environmental controls and cost-competitiveness of coal-fired capacity well beyond that which is in operation now or has been demonstrated to date.

The managers have included bill language that provides for a request for proposals 120 days after enactment of this Act. The Department should circulate a draft for comment and receive input from outside groups and industry before issuing the final request for proposals. The language provides for obligation of funds after September 30, 2001, and incorporates the governing provisions of previous demonstration programs for the expenditure of funds, including repayment of government contributions that are to be retained for future demonstration projects.

The managers expect the Department of Energy to use the draft solicitation and public review process to specify the criteria for the technical and financial evaluation of projects. The criteria should include as a minimum: (1) the approximate size of a commercial scale project to ensure a commercially viable demonstration and, if intended for existing facilities, applicability to a large portion of existing capacity and (2) the increase in performance factors, such as efficiency, cost-competitiveness, and/or emissions removal required for both existing and new facilities.

Bill Language.—The conference agreement includes language, as proposed by the Senate, transferring $12,000,000 from the SPR petroleum account to offset partially fossil energy research and development funding requirements for fiscal year 2001. Language also is included transferring $95,000,000 from the clean coal technology account for a power plant improvement initiative. The conference agreement also includes Senate proposed language permitting the use of up to 4 percent of National Energy Technology Center program direction funds to support other Department of Energy activities. Language also is included under title III—General Provisions requiring the National Energy Technology Laboratory to establish an advisory group under the same terms and conditions as such groups at other National Laboratories.

ALTERNATIVE FUELS PRODUCTION

(RESCISSION)

The conference agreement provides for the rescission of $1,000,000 in unobligated balances from the alternative fuels production account as proposed by both the House and the Senate.

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

The conference agreement provides $1,600,000 in new funding for the Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves for an advanced oil recovery program at Naval Petroleum Reserve Number 3. No funds are provided, as proposed by both the House and the Senate, for ongoing operations at the Reserves because unobligated balances from previous fiscal years should be sufficient to continue necessary operations in fiscal year 2001. The $7,000,000 rescission proposed by the Senate is not agreed to. The $1,600,000 is for engineering studies to determine project scope, cost, revenue projections and a timetable for demonstration of technology that has the potential to increase significantly oil production at NPR–3, extend the life of the field and increase revenues to the Federal government. If the results of the engineering studies are acceptable to the Department, it may

enter into an agreement with a non-Federal entity to develop a cost shared demonstration project for below-the-reservoir production at NPR–3.

ELK HILLS SCHOOL LANDS FUND

The conference agreement provides $36,000,000 for the third payment from the Elk Hills school lands fund as proposed by both the House and the Senate. The managers have agreed to delay this payment until October 1, 2001, and expect the payment to be made on that date or as soon thereafter as possible.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement includes $816,940,000 for energy conservation instead of $649,672,000 as proposed by the House and $763,937,000 as proposed by the Senate, including $2,000,000 to be derived by transfer from the biomass energy development account. The numerical changes described below are to the House recommended level.

In technology roadmaps and competitive research and development for buildings there is an increase of $762,000 for roadmaps and a decrease of $500,000 for competitive R&D. Increases in residential buildings integration include $750,000 for Building America and $100,000 for residential building codes. In commercial buildings integration there are increases of $600,000 for research and development and $100,000 for commercial building energy codes.

In equipment, materials and tools there are increases of $300,000 for lighting research and development to increase the base budget for the hybrid lighting partnership, $1,645,000 for residential absorption heat pumps, $3,000,000 for desiccants and chillers, $1,000,000 for refrigeration, $1,950,000 for cogeneration/fuel cells, $500,000 for appliances and emerging technology research and development, $500,000 for windows research and $1,000,000 for lighting and appliance standards.

There are also increases of $13,000,000 for the weatherization assistance program and $1,000,000 for the State energy conservation program.

In the Federal energy management program increases include $1,000,000 for program activities and $300,000 for program direction. The managers expect the Department to incorporate the use of distributed generation into the Federal energy management program. Onsite power options should be considered for all Federal facility power needs based on a balance between economic and environmental considerations. Distributed generation technologies can provide improved reliability, quality of power, total cost of ownership, environmental benefits and remote power needed to achieve Federal missions. The Department of Energy should set the example immediately in its own facilities and report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 90 days of enactment of this Act with a plan for doing so at DOE sites in fiscal year 2001 and throughout the Federal government in fiscal year 2001 and beyond.

For industries of the future (specific) programs increases include $178,000 for aluminum, $30,000 for glass, $250,000 for mining, $2,000,000 for agriculture and $1,800,000 for supporting industries. In industries of the future (crosscutting) there are increases of $450,000 for inventions and innovations and $3,000,000 for distributed generation and a decrease of $450,000 for the National Competitiveness through Energy, Environment and Economics grants program. In management and planning for industry sector programs there is an increase of $590,000 for fixed costs in program direction and a decrease of $390,000 in evaluation and planning.

In transportation hybrid systems increases include $4,000,000 for high power energy storage and $4,000,000 for heavy vehicle propulsion. For fuel cell programs there are increases of $1,600,000 for systems work and $4,500,000 for fuel processor/storage work. In the advanced combustion engine program increases include $3,000,000 for combustion and after treatment, $1,000,000 for heavy truck engine research, and $1,000,000 for health impacts of fuels. Other vehicle technology research and development increases include $1,500,000 for cooperative automotive research for advanced technologies, $500,000 for heavy vehicles/truck safety and $1,000,000 for a cost shared program on engine boosting technology for light trucks and sport utility vehicles.

In fuels utilization there are increases of $500,000 for petroleum based fuels and, in the alternative fuels program, $500,000 for medium trucks, $500,000 for heavy trucks and $500,000 for environmental impacts. There is also a decrease of $1,000,000 for health impacts of fuels because this program has been funded in the vehicle technology/advanced combustion engine activity.

Other changes in transportation programs include increases of $2,900,000 in materials technology for heavy vehicle high strength weight reduction, $2,300,000 for the clean cities program in technology deployment and $126,500,000, which reverses the House floor action that eliminated funding for the Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles program.

There is also a decrease of $21,500,000, which reverses a general increase adopted in House floor action. That increase has been spread across various programs.

Finally, in policy and management there are increases of $225,000 for the working capital fund and $278,000 for the Golden, CO, field office and a decrease of $1,000,000 for the one-time cost associated with the National Academy of Sciences study funded in last year's Act.

The managers agree to the following:

1. The recently approved reorganization to separate distributed generation functions into a new office should be appropriately shown in future budget requests as should the realignment of management support services.

2. The Department should evaluate ambient temperature cure glass technology for air conditioning, which has the potential to reduce energy use for air conditioning, and incorporate that technology, as appropriate, in the Federal Energy Management Program.

3. Given the increases provided in the conference agreement, projects at the Northwest Alliance for Transportation Technologies should be funded at substantially higher levels than previous years.

4. Work with and at the National Transportation Research Center should also be continued and expanded.

5. The report required by the House dealing with engine boosting technology is not necessary. This issue should be addressed in the new program on this subject which is funded in the vehicle technology research and development activity.

6. With respect to the House direction on Postal Service vehicles, no funds should be used for electric vehicle purchases. Such purchases are the responsibility of the Postal Service and the cooperating States.

7. The managers are aware of recent technological advances that may increase opportunities for the application of homogenous charge combustion ignition technologies in mobile systems. This technology has the potential to reduce dramatically NO_X and particulate emissions. The managers direct the Office of Energy Efficiency to submit a report that outlines recent developments in this technology, describes related research being performed with Federal support, and discusses potential future directions for research and development. This report should be submitted by April 1, 2001. The managers further urge the Department to work with the National Research Council to address the potential of homogenous charge combustion ignition technology in its next annual review of the PNGV program.

8. Research on the biodesulfurization of gasoline should be continued in the petroleum industries of the future program and coordinated with programs in this area in Fossil Energy.

Bill Language.—The conference agreement earmarks a total of $191,000,000 for energy conservation programs of which $153,000,000 is earmarked for weatherization assistance grants and $38,000,000 is earmarked for State energy conservation grants. The conference agreement modifies language proposed by the Senate permitting the waiver of cost sharing for weatherization assistance grants. Such waivers can be granted no more than twice. The modification specifies that such waivers can be granted for no more than 50 percent of the required cost share. In addition, the cost-sharing requirement for direct grants for weatherization assistance to Indian tribes is permanently waived.

ECONOMIC REGULATION

The conference agreement provides $2,000,000 for economic regulation as proposed by the Senate instead of $1,992,000 as proposed by the House.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement provides a total of $165,000,000 for the strategic petroleum reserve, including the transfer of $4,000,000 from the SPR petroleum account. The increase above the House is $8,000,000 for the maintenance of a Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve. The House did not include the transfer from the SPR petroleum account. The Senate proposed a transfer of $3,000,000 from the SPR petroleum account and a $1,000,000 transfer from the Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves account to pay for the Northeast Home Heating Oil Reserve.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

The conference agreement provides $75,675,000 for the Energy Information Administration instead of $70,368,000 as proposed by the House and $74,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase above the House level includes $4,632,000 to continue core programs and $675,000 for petroleum data improvements, of which $150,000 is for an outlet level sampling frame for gasoline and diesel fuels, $125,000 is to expand the current gasoline sample to allow the weekly publication of gasoline prices for key States and cities, $100,000 is to upgrade the weekly petroleum information system to improve the reliability and accuracy of the data and $300,000 is to institute a biweekly survey of companies during the heating season to monitor interruptible natural gas contracts.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

The conference agreement provides $2,240,658,000 for Indian health services instead of $2,106,178,000 as proposed by the House and $2,184,421,000 as proposed by the Senate. The numerical changes described below are to the House recommended level.

In hospital and clinic programs there are increases of $32,106,000 for pay costs, $8,100,000 for staffing of new facilities, $30,000,000 for the Indian health care improvement fund, $225,000 for the Shoalwater

Bay infant mortality prevention program, $500,000 for technology improvements and AIDS research at epidemiology centers, $5,000,000 for loan repayment with emphasis on critical shortage specialties such as pharmacists, dentists and podiatrists, $220,000 for the pharmacy residents program, $1,000,000 for emergency medical services, $1,000,000 to hire podiatrists and $3,000,000 for technology upgrades.

For dental health programs, increases include $2,365,000 for pay costs, $792,000 for staffing of new facilities and $8,000,000 for increased dental services. Increases in mental health programs include $1,488,000 for pay costs and $384,000 for staffing of new facilities. There is an increase of $3,717,000 for pay costs associated with alcohol and substance abuse programs and a program increase of $40,000,000 for contract health services. Increases of $1,099,000 for pay costs and $643,000 for staffing of new facilities are provided for public health nursing.

Health education programs are increased by $326,000 for pay costs and $134,000 for staffing of new facilities. The community health representative program is increased by $1,787,000 for pay costs. Increases for the Alaska immunization program include $70,000 for pay costs and $2,000 for additional immunizations.

Increases for urban health programs include $1,096,000 for pay costs and $1,000,000 to incorporate the Southwest Indian Polytechnic Institute dental program into the urban Indian health program in the Albuquerque, NM, area. The urban program for that area is funded pursuant to title V of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act and run by First Nations Community HealthSources. With these additional funds, dental services will be available for the large urban Indian population in the Albuquerque, NM, area.

Other pay cost increases include $62,000 for Indian health professions, $2,075,000 for direct operations and $294,000 for self-governance. Contract support costs increases include up to $10,000,000 for new and expanded contracts and $10,000,000 for existing contracts.

Finally, there are decreases of $10,005,000 for staffing of new facilities because these costs have been spread among the appropriate accounts and $22,000,000, which was a general increase in House floor action that has been spread among various accounts in the conference agreement.

The managers agree to the following:

1. The Service needs to do a better job of estimating costs, including the distribution of pay cost increases. These numbers should not be a ''moving target'' that changes substantially and continuously after the budget submission as was the case this year.

2. The Service should distribute the Indian health care improvement fund in accordance with the level of need methodology to ensure that the most underfunded tribes are funded at more equitable levels. There should be no set-aside of a portion of these funds to be distributed under an alternative methodology. The managers recognize that the LNF methodology may need some improvements and the Service should continue to make the necessary refinements.

3. The Service should report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations prior to finalizing any policy on the distribution of the Indian health care improvement fund for fiscal year 2001. The managers urge the Service to establish a minimum level of funds to be provided to individual service units. The Service also should provide a report on how the fiscal year 2000 funds were used to improve services to Indians and Alaska Natives.

4. Despite the reprimand in the House report, the Service has still not provided the required plan of action to augment and strengthen its podiatric care program. Because of the pressing need in this area, the managers have taken actions in this conference report to address the problem. The report is still required as requested last year, and the managers expect that the directed consultation with outside groups will be fully and clearly explained in that report.

5. The Service should accept the offer from the American Podiatric Medical Association to assist in the recruitment and screening of candidates to fill podiatry positions in the Service. The APMA deserves credit for pursuing much needed improvements in the podiatry programs at IHS and has an excellent record with respect to prevention of diabetic amputations. The Service should consult with APMA on both the use of the $1,000,000 increase provided to hire additional podiatrists and the use of the loan repayment program for podiatrists.

6. The Senate-required report on the proposed distribution of the general funding increase is not necessary because the increase has been distributed across the various programs in the conference agreement.

7. The Senate requirement to investigate possible inequities in funding allocations applies not only to the Ponca and the Salish and Kootenai tribes but to all tribes. The House has received several complaints from Oklahoma tribes. This investigation should be done in the context of the Indian Health Care Improvement Fund and the level of need methodology and does not require a separate report.

8. Within the funding provided for contract health services, the Indian Health Service should allocate an increase to the Ketchikan Indian Corporation's (KIC) recurring budget for hospital-related services for patients of KIC and the Organized Village of Saxman (OVS) to help implement the agreement reached by the Indian Health Service, KIC, OVS and the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Corporation on September 12, 2000. The additional funding will enable KIC to purchase additional related services at the local Ketchikan General Hospital. The managers remain concerned that the viability of Alaska Native regional entities must be preserved. The accommodation by the managers of the September 12, 2000 agreement in no way is intended to imply that similar requests for similar arrangements will be encouraged or supported elsewhere in Alaska.

Bill Language.—The conference agreement does not include language proposed by the Senate preventing contract health payments in excess of Medicare and Medicaid rates. The Secretary of Health and Human Services has authority to address this issue through the regulatory process. The conference agreement does not include language proposed by the Senate giving tribes access to prime vendor rates that are available to the Service. This authority was enacted earlier this year. Language is included raising the amount for the Catastrophic Health Emergency Fund from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 and raising the cap for the loan repayment program from $17,000,000 to $22,000,000.

The conference agreement includes language proposed by the Senate providing up to $10,000,000 for contract support costs associated with new and expanded self-determination contracts and self-governance compacts. The managers note that, unlike the Bureau of Indian Affairs, that funds all contract support cost requirements at the same rate, the Service has a varying scale. The managers urge the Office of Management and Budget to work with the BIA and the IHS to address discrepancies between the two bureaus with respect to the calculation and distribution of contract support costs. At present, the IHS pays many more categories of costs than does BIA, and the rate of contract support cost payments relative to the level of need is higher in IHS than in BIA. These discrepancies should be addressed, and the managers suggest that the Office of Management and Budget is the appropriate organization to do so.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

The conference agreement provides $363,904,000 for Indian health facilities instead of $336,423,000 as proposed by the House and $349,350,000 as proposed by the Senate. The numerical changes described below are to the House recommended level.

In maintenance and improvement, increases include $2,000,000 to address the maintenance backlog and $1,000,000 for the Northwest Portland area AMEX program with the understanding that AMEX includes cost sharing in excess of 50 percent and there will be no increase for base funding requirements for these projects. Increases for sanitation facilities include $206,000 for pay costs and a program increase of $1,500,000.

For hospital and clinic construction, there are increases of $118,000 for the Parker, AZ, clinic, $5,000,000 for small ambulatory facilities with the understanding that there will be no additional operating funds associated with these projects, $5,000,000 for staff quarters in Bethel, AK, $5,000,000 for joint ventures and $2,000,000 for Hopi, AZ, staff quarters.

For facilities and environmental health support, increases include $3,657,000 for pay costs and $1,665,000 for staffing of new facilities. There is also an increase of $2,000,000 for equipment to raise the total annual funding available for equipment at tribally built facilities from $3 million to $5 million and a decrease of $1,665,000 for staffing of new facilities because this amount has been included in the facilities and environmental health support activity.

The managers agree to the following:

1. The Service is urged to package together several staff quarters projects whenever possible to attract more bidders for construction projects and to lower costs. The various projects on the priority list for Navajo and other tribes in the area should be reviewed as potential candidates for packaging as should staff quarters projects in other areas where such projects can be combined to attract additional interest and achieve savings.

2. For the joint venture program, up to 3 projects may be funded, at least 2 of which are replacement facilities.

3. Any funds not needed for completion of individual construction projects should be reported to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations as soon as identified. These funds should subsequently be used to offset requirements for other projects on the priority list. To the extent that such funds become available in fiscal year 2001, they may be used for clinic design for the next three facilities on the outpatient priority list.

Bill Language.—The conference agreement includes language, as proposed by the Senate, directing funds to the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation for construction of the Bethel, AK, staff quarters and earmarking $5,000,000 for the joint venture program with specific instructions on program implementation. The House had no similar provisions. Language also is included increasing the earmark for funds to be provided to the Hopi Tribe from $240,000 to $2,240,000 to reduce the debt incurred by the Tribe in providing staff quarters associated with the new Hopi Health Center. Language also is included permitting the use of contracts for small ambulatory facilities.

OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $15,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation as proposed by the Senate instead of $8,000,000 as proposed by the House.

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT

PAYMENT TO THE INSTITUTE

The conference agreement provides $4,125,000 for payment to the institute as proposed by the Senate instead of zero funding as proposed by the House.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $387,755,000 for salaries and expenses of the Smithsonian Institution as proposed by the Senate instead of $375,230,000 as proposed by the House.

REPAIR, RESTORATION AND ALTERATION OF FACILITIES

The conference agreement provides $57,600,000 for repair, restoration and alteration of facilities as proposed by the Senate instead of $47,900,000 as proposed by the House. Of this amount, $50,000,000 is provided to address repair and rehabilitation work required throughout the Smithsonian complex and $7,600,000 is provided for similar activities at the National Zoo. In addition, the managers instruct the Zoo to dedicate the remainder of funds previously designated for an aquatics exhibit to higher priority safety and security work referred to in the fiscal year 2001 budget estimate.

In 1995, the Smithsonian's Commission on the Future issued a report indicating that an amount of $50,000,000 annually, applied to repair and renovation work over the next decade, would eliminate the Institution's $500,000,000 maintenance backlog. In the five fiscal years following the issuance of that report, Congress appropriated approximately $200,000,000 for repair and rehabilitation.

In recent months, as Smithsonian officials have brought renewed attention to the poor physical condition of their buildings, the managers have been concerned by statements that still point to a $500,000,000 maintenance backlog despite an increased appropriation. Further, the agency has now pointed to the need for a funding level in the neighborhood of $100 million annually—approximately twice the current amount—although the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations have received no additional documentation to substantiate this request. The managers do not doubt that there is a considerable maintenance backlog at the Smithsonian and have made a significant effort to assist the Institution in this area. However, the apparent lack of progress, the large unobligated carryover balances in past years, a commitment of funds to projects of lower priority, the absense of a detailed plan for implementation of a coordinated maintenance program and grossly underestimated projects such as the Patent Office Building, which has tripled in cost, all are issues that should be explained prior to any substantial increase in funding.

In light of the above, the managers direct the Smithsonian to contract with the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) in order to provide the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations with a better understanding of the expenditure of Federal funds to date, the strides that have been made since 1996 and the task that lies ahead. In addition, the Academy is directed to review carefully any future plan submitted by the Smithsonian to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations for additional dollars for critical maintenance backlog. This should be done on a building-by-building basis for the needed facilities improvements during the next eight to ten years. Any planned expenditures for building maintenance in conjunction with the National Museum of the American Indian, the Patent Office Building and the extension of the Air and Space Museum should also be reviewed by the Academy.

CONSTRUCTION

The conference agreement provides $9,500,000 for construction instead of $4,500,000 as proposed by the Senate and no funding as proposed by the House. Within the amount recommended, $4,500,000 is provided for construction of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory's facility at Hilo, Hawaii and $5,000,000 is provided for construction of an American Agriculture exhibit at the National Zoo. This exhibit has been in the planning stages for several years. The Hilo funds are subject to authorization.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $64,781,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Gallery of Art as proposed by the Senate instead of $61,279,000 as proposed by the House. The managers agree that the government-wide reduction in fiscal year 2000 should be spread appropriately across the various Gallery programs in future budget submissions.

REPAIR, RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

The conference agreement provides $10,871,000 for repair, restoration and renovation of buildings as proposed by the Senate instead of $8,903,000 as proposed by the House.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

The conference agreement provides $14,000,000 for operations and maintenance of the Kennedy Center as proposed by the Senate instead of $13,947,000 as proposed by the House.

CONSTRUCTION

The conference agreement provides $20,000,000 for construction as proposed by the Senate instead of $19,924,000 as proposed by the House.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $7,310,000 for salaries and expenses of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars as proposed by the Senate instead of $6,763,000 as proposed by the House. Funds should be distributed as follows:

Fellowship program	$1,169,000
Scholar support	643,000
Public service	2,217,000
General administration	1,522,000
Smithsonian fee	135,000
Conference planning	1,459,000
Space	165,000
Total	7,310,000

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

The conference agreement includes $98,000,000 for grants and administration of the National Endowment for the Arts as proposed by the House instead of $105,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

The conference agreement provides $104,604,000 for grants and administration as proposed by the Senate instead of $100,604,000 as proposed by the House.

MATCHING GRANTS

The conference agreement provides $15,656,000 for matching grants as proposed by the Senate instead of $14,656,000 as proposed by the House.

INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES

OFFICE OF MUSEUM SERVICES

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

The conference agreement provides $24,907,000 for grants and administration of the Office of Museum Services as proposed by the Senate instead of $24,307,000 as proposed by the House.

CHALLENGE AMERICA ARTS FUND

CHALLENGE AMERICA GRANTS

The conference agreement includes $7,000,000 for the Challenge America Arts Fund, a new account, to provide additional funding for arts education and outreach activities for rural and underserved areas. These funds should be used for matching grants that expand service to more of the Nation and enhance arts education and community activities. This account will be administered by the National Endowment for the Arts following all previous authorized requirements including prohibitions on obscenity and restrictions on grants to individuals, subgrants and grants for seasonal support. The managers direct the NEA to provide a detailed report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations describing the use of these funds.

The managers note that in recent years the Congress has instituted several reforms concerning arts funding for obscene materials. The managers emphasize that the reforms to the NEA established by Congress are retained in title III of the bill. In addition to underscoring the need to serve rural and underserved communities, these reforms include restrictions on grants to individuals, subgrants and grants for seasonal support; a cap on the funds provided to any one State in a given year; an emphasis on grants that encourage public knowledge, education, understanding and appreciation of the arts; the appointment of six Members of Congress to the National Council on the Arts; and a provision allowing the NEA to solicit and invest private funds for arts support.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $1,078,000 for salaries and expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts as proposed by the Senate instead of $1,021,000 as proposed by the House.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

The conference agreement provides $7,000,000 for National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs as proposed by the Senate instead of $6,973,000 as proposed by the House.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $3,189,000 for salaries and expenses of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation as proposed by the Senate instead of $2,989,000 as proposed by the House.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $6,500,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Capital Planning Commission as proposed by the Senate instead of $6,288,000 as proposed by the House.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

The conference agreement provides $34,439,000 for the Holocaust Memorial Council as proposed by the Senate instead of $33,161,000 as proposed by the House.

PRESIDIO TRUST

PRESIDIO TRUST FUND

The conference agreement provides $33,400,000 for the Presidio Trust Fund as proposed by both the House and the Senate.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The conference agreement includes sections 301 through 306 that were identical in both the House and the Senate bills. These sections continue provisions carried in past years.

The conference agreement does not include language proposed by the House in section 307 concerning compliance with ''Buy American'' procedures. This provision was made permanent in the fiscal year 2000 Interior Appropriations Act.

The conference agreement includes sections 307 through 310, 314, 316 through 319, 321 through 327, and 329 as proposed by the Senate. Identical language was proposed by the House in sections 308 through 311, 315, 317 through 320, 322 through 328, and 330. These sections continue provisions carried in past years.

Section 311 retains the text of section 312 as proposed by the House, which continues the mining patent moratorium provision carried last year. The text of section 311 as proposed by the Senate differed only in the use of capitalization.

Section 312 retains the text of section 313 as proposed by the House which continues a provision carried last year limiting BIA and IHS liability for prior year contract support costs through 2000. Section 312 proposed by the Senate continued this provision through 2001.

Section 313 modifies the text of section 313 as proposed by the Senate and section 314 as proposed by the House which continues a provision carried last year concerning the Jobs-in-the-Woods program. The modified text encourages the agencies to consider various factors when awarding contracts.

Section 315 retains the text of section 316 as proposed by the House, which makes permanent a provision exempting the Presidio Trust from State and local taxes and assessments. Section 315 proposed by the Senate continued the provision for one year.

Section 320 establishes an advisory commission to provide recommendations concerning payments to counties having Federal forest lands. This section was in neither the House or Senate passed bills. The commission will have 18 months after enactment to provide to the Congress recommendations concerning long-term funding for forest counties and other matters. The commission will terminate three years after enactment.

Section 328 retains the text of section 328 as proposed by the Senate, which continues a provision carried last year regulating the export of Western red cedar from National Forest System lands in Alaska. The text of section 329 as proposed by the House differed only in the numbering convention used.

Section 330 modifies the text of section 332 as proposed by the House which allows the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to pilot test the ''Service First'' initiative. The Senate had no similar provision. The managers are encouraged by these interdepartmental efforts and expect that this provision will assist the expansion of these efforts in many more areas of the agencies involved. The managers have clarified the language proposed by the House to make it clear that this authority may be used agency-wide.

Section 331 retains the text of section 333 as proposed by the House establishing a four-year program between the Forest Service and the State of Colorado for cooperative watershed protection and restoration. The Senate had no similar provision. The managers will watch the implementation of this program carefully to determine if this authority provides enhanced coordination and cooperation between Federal and State interests. A cooperative effort will greatly enhance efforts to reduce fuel loadings and provide greater safety to communities in the wildland urban interface.

Section 332 modifies the text of section 334 as proposed by the House addressing the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project. The managers instruct the agencies to review the environmental analyses and documents regarding the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project and bring this analysis and documentation into full conformance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act requirements when new information or conditions arise, including procedures when there are significant new circumstances or information relevant to environmental concerns and bearing on the proposed action or its impacts. Such analysis and documentation should include the summer 2000 wildfires and the President's initiative for managing the impact of wildfires on communities and the environment. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to issue a record of decision for the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Plan until this analysis is completed and included in a report submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

Section 333 retains the text of section 330 as proposed by the Senate allowing the Forest Service, in consultation with the Department of Labor, to modify concession contracts for campgrounds. The House had no similar provision.

Section 334 retains the text of section 331 as proposed by the Senate prohibiting the Forest Service from using the recreation fee demonstration program to supplant existing recreation concessions.

Section 335 retains the text of section 332 as proposed by the Senate raising the reporting threshold for energy savings performance contracts through the Department of Energy's Federal Energy Management Program. The House had no similar provision.

Section 336 retains the text of section 334 as proposed by the Senate extending the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program for one additional year. The managers are greatly encouraged by the progress being made in this effort and expect the four land management agencies to continue emphasis on this program. The House had no similar provision.

Section 337 retains the text of section 335 as proposed by the Senate which continues a provision carried last year limiting mining and prospecting on the Mark Twain National Forest in Missouri. The House had no similar provision.

Section 338 retains the text of section 336 as proposed by the Senate authorizing the Forest Service to enter into additional stewardship contracts in Regions 1 and 6. The House had no similar provision.

Section 339 retains the text of section 337 as proposed by the Senate which limits cost recovery for special use permits issued by the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service. The House had no similar provision.

Section 340 modifies the text of section 339 as proposed by the Senate prohibiting fee increases for fiberoptic cable rights-of-way. The House had no similar provision. The managers are concerned that the Forest Service needs to work closely with the Department of the Interior to establish common practices concerning the determination of rental fees for fiberoptic cable rights-of-way uses on Federal lands. The conference agreement stops the Forest Service from implementing rental fee direction in a letter issued on May 2, 2000, which, in some cases, resulted in large increases in rental fees by using a case-by-case appraisal process. The conference agreement prevents the issuance of a final rule during fiscal year 2001 although the managers expect the Secretaries to continue their work on a common, updated rental fee schedule and procedure. The managers encourage the two departments to issue common regulations using the accepted rule-making process. This will ensure full opportunity for public comment and allow time for appropriate Congressional attention to this important issue.

Section 341 includes the text of section 340 as proposed by the Senate limiting competition for fire and fuel treatment and watershed restoration contracts in California. The House had no similar provision.

Section 344 retains the text of section 345 as proposed by the Senate, which makes available $4 million in prior year funding for the National Energy Technology Laboratory. The House had no similar provision.

Section 345 modifies the text of section 348 as proposed by the Senate prohibiting the closure of backcountry landing strips. The House had no similar provision. The managers have modified the Senate proposed language so that public notice and consent of the Federal Aviation Administration, in consultation with appropriate State and Federal aviation officials, is made before permanently closing aircraft landing strips. Landing strips, which are deemed hazardous for use by general aviation, may be closed temporarily until repairs are made; landing strips which are known to contribute to illegal activities may be closed temporarily as deemed necessary to support law enforcement efforts; landing strips damaging soil and water resources or impeding agency compliance with existing laws and/or regulations may be closed following appropriate public notice, consultation and consent. Short-term closures are not affected by this provision.

Section 346 amends the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act (CRGNSA) to expedite the acquisition of critical lands within the NSA. The purpose of this section is to address the land appraisal assumptions utilized by the Forest Service to acquire land within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Among other things, Public Law 99–663 authorized the Forest Service to acquire land within the CRGNSA for the fair market value of the land as determined by an appraisal. In the CRGNSA, the application of zoning to the determination of value has led to local anomalies in the Federal appraisal process.

The practical effect of this section is that privately-held property in the CRGNSA offered for Federal acquisition after March 31, 2001, will be appraised taking into account all zoning and other land use restrictions in the affected States and counties. For lands offered for sale to the Forest Service on or before March 31, 2001, fair market value will be appraised as set out in section 9(e)(2) by not considering the impacts on value of zoning enacted pursuant to Public Law 99–663. This will take into account land use restrictions that would be in effect but for the passage of the scenic area act, including but not limited to land use restrictions resulting

from the Washington State Growth Management Act or Oregon statewide land use program.

The language used in this section is prospective only and intended to address explicitly the question of appraisal procedures to be used for future CRGNSA land acquisitions by the Forest Service in a way that provides an administrative framework for important land acquisitions to occur. Given the managers' intent, this language should not be construed to apply generally to Federal land acquisitions elsewhere in the Nation, nor change the intent and interpretation of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Land Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (Public Law 91–646).

The section also modifies the application of section 8(o) of Public Law 99–663 which provides, in part, for landowners to offer their land for purchase by the Forest Service and the nonapplicability of certain zoning restrictions if the land is not purchased after three years. As modified by this section, persons who own land as of September 1, 2000, may offer to sell their land to the Forest Service by March 31, 2001, and still be afforded the rights under section 8(o). The Secretary should continue the practice to treat all landowners' written offers to sell as bona fide and, therefore, as efforts to initiate the three-year period for Forest Service acquisition unless a landowner refuses to cooperate with the Forest Service. Examples of refusing to cooperate would be withholding permission for Forest Service staff to access the offered property or rejecting a purchase for fair market value. Another example would be an attempt by a landowner to revoke a previously provided written offer to initiate the three-year section 8(o) process.

Nothing in this section is intended to modify the basic structure or operation of the land use regime established with the 1986 enactment of Public Law 99–663, nor is anything intended to affect any exposure of the Federal, State or local governments to claims arising under the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution for the taking of private property for public purposes. The managers believe that the Gorge Commission and the Secretary should exercise their administrative authorities in a manner which reduces the possibility of taking claims including modifications of the management plan if necessary.

Subsection (c) of this section provides for the Forest Service to provide notice to the communities and landowners of the amendments to the CRGNSA Act contained in this section. Specifically, the Forest Service will contact private landowners in the Special Management Areas by first-class mail based on ownership records provided by the counties located in the CRGNSA. The counties are urged to provide such records to the Forest Service as soon as possible. Such cooperation will provide private landowners the opportunity to consider the acquisition opportunities made available by these amendments. The mailing by the Forest Service to those landowners listed by the counties will provide constructive notice to landowners, but the Forest Service is not required to provide proof of receipt by addressee.

The managers expect a considerable, but temporary, increase in the workload of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area office of the Forest Service as a result of this amendment. The managers expect the Secretary to dedicate the requisite level of resources to this office to process section 8(o) offers. Further, the managers understand the Secretary has adequate appropriated funds to clear the current backlog of properties ready for acquisition in FY 2001. The managers are aware, however, that the demand for appropriations for acquisitions may increase on a temporary basis over the next three years to respond to offers made under the auspices of this section.

Section 347 authorizes a land exchange, which conveys Forest Service property in Kern County in California in exchange for county lands suitable for inclusion in the Sequoia National Forest.

Section 348 requires the Department of Energy to establish an advisory committee for the National Energy Technology Laboratory under the same terms and conditions as such groups at other National laboratories.

Section 349 provides the framework for the development of an Environmental Impact Statement and Habitat Conservation Plan for the Umpqua Land Exchange Project, comprising 675,000 acres in the Coast Range-Umpqua Basin in Douglas County, Oregon. The project will be managed by the Voluntary Land Exchanges Foundation in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management. The conference agreement provides $4,300,000 for the development of the EIS and HCP, and the managers expect the private landowners to bear their full cost of any future supplemental EIS.

Section 350 provides authority for contract health services funding increases in the Indian Health Service for the Ketchikan Indian Corporation and the Organized Village of Saxman in Alaska.

Section 351 permits the sale of the Forest Service Boise, ID, laboratory site, occupied by the Rocky Mountain Research Station, and the use of the proceeds to purchase interests in a multi-agency facility at the University of Idaho.

The conference agreement does not include language proposed by the House in section 331 prohibiting new or expanded Indian self-determination contracts or self-governance compacts, nor does it include section 335 as proposed by the House concerning national monuments (superseded by House section 123). The Senate had no similar provisions.

The conference agreement does not include language proposed by the Senate in section 320 restricting National Forest planning, in section 333 rescinding funding for the Beartooth Highway in Montana, in section 338 exempting residents in the White Mountain National Forest in New Hampshire from the recreation fee demonstration program, in section 341 concerning the White River National Forest in Colorado, in section 342 concerning roadless area in the White Mountain National Forest in New Hampshire, in section 343 concerning the release of funds appropriated in fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Energy, in section 344 concerning funding for tribally controlled community colleges, in section 346 concerning Indian gaming procedures, in section 347 concerning providing a grant to Alaska Pacific University, and in section 349 prohibiting the use of certain pesticides by the Department of the Interior. The House had no similar provisions.

The conference agreement does not include language proposed by the House in section 501 regarding the color of Forest Service vehicles, in section 502 concerning the Federal wildland fire policy and controlled burns, and in section 503 concerning national monuments. The Senate had no similar provisions. The painting issue is addressed in detail under the Forest Service Administrative Provisions heading. The wildland fire policy is discussed in detail, along with other urgent hazardous fuels management issues, in title IV.

TITLE IV—WILDLAND FIRE EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

The conference agreement provides $353,740,000 for wildland fire management instead of $120,300,000 as proposed by the Senate. Detailed instructions for these funds are provided below under the Forest Service heading and also under the title I heading for this account.

RELATED AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

The conference agreement provides $619,274,000 for wildland fire management instead of $120,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. Detailed instructions for these funds are provided below and also under the title II heading for this account.

General instructions.—The following instructions apply to both the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service. The managers are providing substantial resources for priority emergency needs. The Administration has submitted a report including requests for an additional $1,578,376,000 for activities at both the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior. The conference agreement includes $1,803,116,000 responding to these needs by protecting communities and lands.

The following table summarizes the funding provided under this Title. Additional funds are provided under title I and title II.

Summary of Allocations for Wildland Fire

	Conference action
BLM title IV emergency operations:	
Wildfire suppression	$116,611,000
Hazardous fuels	142,129,000
Rehabilitation	85,000,000
Rural fire assistance	10,000,000
BLM emergency title IV subtotal	353,740,000
Forest Service title IV emergency operations:	
Wildfire suppression	179,000,000
Hazardous fuels	120,000,000
Rehabilitation	142,000,000
Fire facilities backlog	44,000,000
Research & development	16,000,000
State fire assistance	50,494,000
Volunteer fire assistance	8,280,000
Forest health	12,000,000
Economic action	12,500,000
Community and private land fire assistance	35,000,000
FS title IV subtotal	619,274,000
Total wildland fire emergency in title IV	973,014,000
Other wildfire emergency funds added to Title I, II	626,000,000
Wildfire preparedness funds added to titles I, II	341,463,000
Grand total	1,940,477,000

The managers have included detailed instructions for the allocations and activities for these funds within the statement of the managers text for wildland fire management accounts for the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service. The managers encourage the Secretaries to recognize the need to maximize the use of streamlined administrative procedures and systems in recognition of the exigent circumstances, and direct the Departments to ensure that all

procedures available on a government-wide basis for acquisition and employment in emergency situations are utilized to assure prompt action without burden of additional, unnecessary internal requirements.

The managers responded to the emergency situation using the best available data. The managers recognize that additional fire, State and community assistance may still be needed. The managers direct the Secretaries to work with Governors of the affected States to submit a report summarizing additional needs, if warranted. The Secretaries should also work with the Governors on a long-term strategy to deal with the wildland fire and hazardous fuels situation, as well as needs for habitat restoration and rehabilitation in the Nation. The managers expect that a collaborative structure, with the States and local governments as full partners, will be the most efficient and effective way of implementing a long term program.

The managers are very concerned that the agencies need to work closely with the affected States, including Governors, county officials and other citizens. Successful implementation of this program will require close collaboration among citizens and governments at all levels. The managers direct the Secretaries to engage Governors in a collaborative structure to cooperatively develop a coordinated, National ten-year comprehensive strategy with the States as full partners in the planning, decision making, and implementation of the plan. Key decisions should be made at local levels.

The managers have agreed to modified language from the Senate bill relating to hazardous fuels reduction in the urban wildland interface. This provision has been altered to make clear that the contracting authorities provided to the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture are those associated with hazardous fuels reduction activities. Other significant modifications have also been made. Waivers from government procurement and contracting laws provided in paragraph (1) which were permanent in the Senate proposal are now available only until the sums for hazardous fuels reduction in this title have been obligated. The managers expect that, in expending these funds, the Secretaries shall recognize the needs in certain States that have been most impacted by fires, such as those states in Regions 1, 3, and 4 of the Forest Service.

The purpose of paragraph (1) is to provide the Secretaries with the flexibility to provide employment and training opportunities to people in rural communities. The managers direct the Secretaries to give preference to local workers and youth groups such as the Youth Conservation Corps, in developing projects under this section to the maximum extent feasible consistent with funding limitations. The provisions of this section are not intended to expand the number of stewardship contracts authorized by section 347 of the FY 1999 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, (Public Law 105–277, section 347).

Consistent with paragraph (3) and accompanying Senate instruction, the managers direct the Secretary of Agriculture, within 60 days after enactment of this Act, to publish in the Federal Register the Forest Service's cohesive strategy for protecting fire-adapted ecosystems and an explanation of any differences between the strategy and other related ongoing policymaking activities including: revising regulations for the national forest system transportation policy; roadless area protection; the Interior Columbia Basin Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement; and the Sierra Nevada Framework/Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Draft Environmental Impact Statement. The Secretary shall also provide 30 days for public comment on the cohesive strategy and accompanying explanation. The managers expect that, as appropriate, input received will be considered in other appropriate ongoing policymaking activities in the related rulemakings listed in this section.

The managers expect the Secretaries to report jointly to Congress, by May 1, 2001, with recommendations for additional funding needs; an inventory of communities at risk that require hazardous fuel reduction treatments; and additional authorities needed, if any, to increase the amount of fuel reduction treatments in high fire risk urban wildland interface areas.

Paragraph (4) modifies language in the original Senate bill concerning publication of the Forest Service's Cohesive Strategy for Protecting People and Sustaining Resources in Fire-Adapted Ecosystems, and explaining any differences between this strategy and certain rulemaking and planning efforts of the agency. The language as modified by the conference agreement provides that documentation required by section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act which accompanies the rulemakings and planning activities identified in paragraph (4) must contain an analysis of any differences between the Cohesive Strategy and the policies and rulemaking listed in this paragraph.

Paragraph (5) has been added to the original Senate proposal. It requires the Secretaries of Commerce, the Interior and Agriculture and the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, to evaluate the need for revised or expected environmental compliance procedures. These officials must then report to Congress within 60 days of enactment to apprise the Congress of their decision whether to develop any expedited procedures, or to adapt or recommend any other measures. Paragraph (5) also provides discretionary authority for priority to be given to consultations or conferencing under the Endangered Species Act for hazardous fuels reduction projects. The managers emphasize that nothing in paragraph (5) is intended to override any existing environmental laws.

The managers are also especially concerned that the agencies perform. Accordingly, the managers provide the following instructions to facilitate effective and efficient use of these resources. The managers direct that not more than 20 percent of the total funds appropriated by this section may be spent on indirect costs as defined in this Act for the Forest Service and in Department of the Interior directives. Furthermore, the managers direct that all funds appropriated in this section are to be used only for the purposes outlined in the detailed discussions included in the title I and title II wildland fire management accounts. None of these funds may be diverted to other uses, including but not limited to, roadless area policy formulation, national monument designation, or other agency rulemakings not directly related to the purposes for which these funds are appropriated. The managers encourage the Secretaries to use all expedited NEPA procedures allowed under current law or regulation in order to ensure that projects funded by these appropriations are completed in the most timely fashion possible. The managers expect that as much of this work as possible will be completed with the use of local contractors. The managers also stress that they expect the normal, every-day programs of these agencies will also be implemented.

Accountability.—In order to ensure accountability for the funds appropriated under this title, the managers require that the Secretary of the Interior and Agriculture provide the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the Resources Committee of the House and the Energy and Natural Resources Committee in the Senate, within 90 days of enactment, a financial plan and an action plan as follows:

Financial Plan.—Not more than 90 days from the enactment of this act, the Secretaries shall deliver a financial plan showing how they intend to spend all of the funds included under this title. It is essential that the Congress and the public be informed and consulted as implementation proceeds. None of the funds should be retained by either Secretary's office. The Financial Plan shall include the following information separately for each Program Component described in the above table as follows:

Total funds allocated to each Agency within each Department;

Within each Agency, total funds retained by the National or Headquarters Office and total funds to be used to repay accounts used to cover suppression costs during the 2000 fire season, by account;

Within each Agency, total funds allocated to each administrative level of each Agency. For the Forest Service, this will include allocations to each region, national forest, research station, area, and State. For the Interior Department, this will include each Regional and State Office.

Action Plan.—Within ninety days of enactment, the Secretaries shall deliver an action plan describing in detail the work proposed to be accomplished with each of the various funding allocations described in the table. This Action Plan will include at a minimum the following items:

Preparedness.—Estimates of the number of personnel to be hired; description of any equipment to be purchased or leased; description of services to be contracted; descriptions of research projects funded, by research work unit.

Operations/Fuels Management.—Estimated number of acres to be treated, by treatment type (prescribed fire alone, mechanical treatment alone, mechanical plus fire, and other); and which portions of those treatments are considered to be in the wildland urban interface.

Operations/Burned Area Rehabilitation.—Estimated number of acres previously burned to be treated, by type of treatment; and which portions of those treatments are considered to be in the wildland urban interface.

State and Volunteer Assistance (FS only).—Estimated acres to be treated on State and private lands, by State. The Secretaries should acquire these data from the affected States.

Rural Fire Assistance (DOI only).—Estimated number of rural fire communities assisted and the distribution of funds by State.

Forest Health Management (FS only).—Estimated number of acres which will be treated to manage and control invasive species and which portions of those treatments are considered to be in the wildland urban interface.

Economic Action Program (FS only).—A summary of anticipated projects by State.

In addition, the managers direct the Secretaries to provide a performance report not more than 90 days following the end of the fiscal year covered by this appropriation for all activities covered by this title. The performance report shall include:

An updated financial report following the same format as the financial plan described above showing final expenditures for each item included in the original financial plan, plus any additional expenditures for items not included in the financial plan, by the same administrative and program component categories.

2. An updated action report following the same format as the action plan described

above showing final accomplishments for each item included in the original financial plan, with maps for each national forest and for each State showing where hazardous fuel treatments were accomplished, plus any additional accomplishments for items not included in the action plan, by the same administrative and program component categories.

TITLE V—EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

The conference agreement provides $17,172,000 for management of lands and resources, of which $15,687,000 is to address the consequences of the 1999 fire season on the lands managed by the Bureau. These funds are provided to restore damaged biotic resources and infrastructure to prevent a decline in fish and wildlife habitat. Accordingly, the managers provide these funds for restoration activities, including but not limited to, fence replacement, wild horse removal, tree and shrub seedling purchase and planting, and cheatgrass control. The managers also recognize the severity of the grasshopper and Mormon cricket infestation on lands managed by the Bureau and have provided $1,485,000 to address this problem. The managers expect coordination with State, local and other Federal entities in addressing these efforts.

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The conference agreement provides $6,500,000 for resource management, of which $1,500,000 are to be expended for the preparation and implementation of plans, programs, or agreements identified by the State of Idaho that will address habitat for freshwater aquatic species on non-Federal lands in the State. These funds will supplement funds that have already been allocated by the State and will only be expended for landowners that are voluntarily enrolled in such plans, programs, or agreements. The remaining $5,000,000 is for the conservation and restoration of Atlantic salmon in the Gulf of Maine.

The condition of the Atlantic salmon population is at a critical point, and the decision regarding the listing of the Atlantic salmon under the Endangered Species Act appears imminent. Therefore, the funds are needed to assist in the prevention of the listing of the Atlantic salmon. The funds will support efforts to acquire lands and conservation easements to benefit Atlantic salmon, to address adverse effects on salmon habitat, and to develop and phase in enhanced aquaculture cages to minimize escape of salmon. The funds provided for the Atlantic Salmon Commission for salmon restoration and conservation will support the installation and upgrading of weirs and fish collection facilities, the conduct of risk assessments, fish marking, salmon genetics studies and testing, and the development of enhanced aquaculture cages. Funds are also provided for the National Academy of Sciences study on Atlantic salmon. Funds administered by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation are subject to cost sharing.

CONSTRUCTION

The conference agreement provides $8,500,000 for construction to repair Service facilities damaged by hurricanes and winter storms. The managers understand that these funds will used for repairs to Service property in the States of Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, and Washington.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

The conference agreement provides $5,300,000 for construction to repair or replace visitor facilities, equipment, roads and trails, visitor facilities, and cultural sites and artifacts at national park units damaged by hurricanes, tropical storms, ice storms, lightning, and floods.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

The conference agreement provides $2,700,000 for surveys, investigations, and research, to repair or replace stream monitoring equipment and facilities damaged by storms, floods, and hurricanes. Within this amount, the managers have provided $900,000 to repair the storm damaged roof at the EROS Data Center. The managers understand that the remaining funds will be used for repairs in Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Maryland-Delaware-Washington, D.C., Massachusetts-Rhode Island, Nevada, New Hampshire-Vermont, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Virginia.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

The conference agreement provides $1,200,000 for the operation of Indian programs to repair portions of the Yakama Nation's Signal Peak Road. The Yakama Nation shall provide $645,750 towards completion of road repairs, of which $100,000 have already been spent by the tribe. These funds are necessary to repair portions of the road that were significantly damaged in the past year due to a massive increase in traffic resulting from efforts to combat a spruce budworm infestation and to salvage timber in the infested area.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

The conference agreement provides $27,600,000 for Federal trust programs to address trust fund reform efforts that were unanticipated prior to the submission of the Administration's budget request. Of this amount, $2,900,000 is provided to address breaches of trust, $10,000,000 is to begin the process of providing an accounting of Individual Indian Money accounts, $4,000,000 is provided for trial preparation, and $10,700,000 is provided for trust fund reform program shortfalls.

RELATED AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

The conference agreement provides $11,294,000 for State and private forestry for emergency needs of the Alaska Railroad caused by avalanches in the Chugach National Forest. The managers are aware that at least 19 avalanches occurred in the national forest and other public lands which caused train derailments resulting in a serious oil spill and the death of an Alaska Railroad employee. The President declared the area a disaster on February 17, 2000, pursuant to the Stafford Act, but no funds are available under that declaration to clean up the oil spill to prevent contamination of the Susitna River watershed. Of these funds, $2,000,000 is directed to the Forest Service, State and private forestry, to establish an avalanche prevention program in the Chugach National Forest and nearby public lands.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

The conference agreement provides $7,249,000 to the National forest system for damage caused by severe windstorms in the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin. The fallen timber caused by these storms in the National forests has caused serious environmental and other damage which must be addressed as soon as possible.

TITLE VI

USER FEES UNDER FOREST SYSTEM RECREATION RESIDENCE PROGRAM

The conference agreement includes the ''Cabin User Fee Fairness Act of 2000''.

TITLE VII

TREATMENT OF CERTAIN FUNDS FOR MINER BENEFITS

Title VII provides for transfers of certain interest earned by the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund to the United Mine Workers of America Combined Benefit Fund for the purpose of supplementing the amount of interest transferred under existing law in such amounts as the trustees of the Combined Benefit Fund estimate are necessary to pay the amount of any deficit in net assets in the Combined Fund through August 31, 2001. The managers note that the transfers may take place at any time between October 1, 2000 and August 31, 2001. The provision also provides for two other relatively minor transfers of interest to the Combined Benefit Fund for the purpose of making certain refunds.

As a general manager, the managers note that it has been the practice for the amount of the annual interest transfers under current law to be based on a calculation which multiplies the number of unassigned beneficiaries by that year's per beneficiary premium rate established by the Social Security Administration (SSA) with adjustments made later (normally two years after the initial transfer) to reflect the Combined Benefit Fund's actual expenditures for unassigned beneficiaries. This practice has an adverse effect on the Combined Benefit Fund's cash flow and is contributing to its financial difficulties. Further, there is no basis in the Coal Industry Retiree Health Benefit Act of 1992 for the annual transfer to be based on the SSA established beneficiary premium rate. The managers believe that the interest transfer at the beginning of each fiscal year should be based on the Combined Benefit Fund trustee's estimate of the year's expenditures for unassigned beneficiaries which may be adjusted to the actual amount of those expenditures at a later time if the initial transfer provides to be either too high or too low. This approach is completely consistent with the underlying statutory provision found in section 402(h) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 which provides that the amount of interest transferred ''shall not exceed the amount of expenditures that the trustees of the Combined Fund *estimate* will be debited against the unassigned beneficiaries premium account. * * *'' [emphasis added].

The managers are extremely frustrated that the issue of the long term solvency of the Combined Benefit Fund has not been addressed by the Committees of jurisdiction over the past year as the managers had requested in the fiscal year 2000 conference report (106–479). The managers reiterate that it is not the responsibility of the Committees on Appropriations to provide health care benefits to the retired mine workers, their spouses and dependents through an annual transfer of interest from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund. The managers are providing this funding to the Combined Benefit Fund with the full expectation that this is the final time the Interior will provide funds to the Combined Benefit Fund. The managers strongly urge all of the parties associated with the Combined Benefit Fund,

including the so-called ''super reach back'' companies, the ''reach back'' companies, the United Mine Workers of America and the Bituminous Coal Operators Association to work together to rectify this situation.

The managers note that the Office of Surface Mining estimates that over $3 billion worth of priorities one and two reclamation program needs remain in the inventory of abandoned mined land problems nationwide. The Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund should be conserved, to the extent possible, in order to fund these necessary projects as well as other authorized uses of interest earned by this fund.

TITLE VIII

LAND CONSERVATION, PRESERVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT

The conference agreement inserts a new title to the bill creating a six-year Land Conservation, Preservation and Infrastructure Improvement program within the Federal budget and provides increased funding for the first year of this program, fiscal year 2001. This action recognizes land conservation and related activities as critical National priorities and provides a mechanism to guarantee significantly increased funding for critical land acquisition and other land protection programs. The program is not mandatory and does not guarantee annual appropriations. The House and Senate Committees on Appropriations have discretion in the amounts to be appropriated each year, subject to certain maximum amounts as described herein. The program is authorized for a period of six years. Extension beyond six years is a decision that is left to future Congresses.

The new program created by this title, in addition to augmenting funding for land conservation and preservation tools, also recognizes the need to address critical maintenance problems on our Federal lands and permits the use of a portion of fiscal year 2001 funding and future years' funding for the most critical problems in our parks, refuges, forests and other public lands. Likewise, a portion of funding for payments in lieu of taxes are permitted and these funds are in addition to base funding under the Bureau of Land Management in title I.

The managers believe that, when acquiring new lands, the Federal government has a responsibility to provide funding for the maintenance of those lands and for payments in lieu of taxes to the local communities where those lands are located. The funds for maintenance and payments in lieu of taxes, provided by the Land Conservation, Preservation and Infrastructure Improvement program are in addition to baseline funding for maintenance and payments in lieu of taxes provided in the operational accounts of the land management agencies funded in this Act.

Part A: Fiscal year 2001 funding.—The conference agreement provides for total maximum funding of $1,600,000,000 for the first year of the six-year Land Conservation, Preservation and Infrastructure Improvement program. It includes appropriations totaling $1,200,000,000 for fiscal year 2001 for programs in the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture. The $1,200,000,000 is approximately triple the historic funding for such activities. This includes $686,000,000 for activities in this title to augment the $514,000,000 for such activities provided in other titles of the Interior bill.

The remaining $400,000,000, which is authorized herein, is for programs under the jurisdiction of the Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations Subcommittee, including the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery program, and will be considered in that bill.

The specific amounts provided for the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture for these programs in fiscal year 2001 are as follows:

Program category	This title	Other titles	Total this bill
Federal and State LWCF programs	$229 million	$311 million	$540 million.
State and other conservation programs	$218 million	$82 million	$300 million.
Urban & historic preservation programs	$39 million	$121 million	$160 million.
Additional funding for maintenance	$150 million	NA	+$150 million.
Additional funding for payments in lieu of taxes	$50 million	NA	+$50 million.
Coastal programs (NOAA)	NA	NA	Commerce/State/Justice bill.
Total	$686 million	$514 million	$1.2 billion.

The distribution of the funds for fiscal year 2001 among the land management agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey is specified in the bill. The managers have not, however, mandated a distribution of individual land acquisition projects or Forest Service Forest legacy funds. These decisions are left to the Committees on Appropriations in consultation with the land management agencies. The final distribution will be based on programmatic needs and will be determined by the Committees during fiscal year 2001.

In making funding distributions for maintenance projects, the managers expect the agencies to address critical maintenance backlogs. These additional funds are for repair and rehabilitation of existing facilities or roads and may not be used for new and expanded facilities or roads.

The managers expect the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to develop a cost-shared, competitively-awarded, project-based program for the use of State wildlife grant funding and to present their proposal to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations for review and approval prior to the use of any funds for these grants. The funds should not be distributed on a formula basis and every effort should be made to leverage Federal funding to the maximum extent possible. The managers point to the joint venture program as a good model to pursue.

The managers expect the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to work with the States to develop wildlife conservation plans. The managers do not object to the use of a portion of the funds provided for State wildlife grants for such required plans, subject to cost sharing by the States. Each State plan should meet requirements that are eastblished by the Service. Each plan should provide for the conservation of the State's full array of wildlife and their habitats, with emphasis placed on those species conservation efforts that are most underfunded and have the greatest conservation need. The Service shall not provide a grant to any State unless the State has, or commits to develop by a mutually agreed date certain, the required plan.

The specific amounts for programs within each category for the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture are shown in the following table:

LAND CONSERVATION, PRESERVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM

[Dollars in thousands]

Program categories	This title	Other titles	Total in this bill
Dept. of the Interior Land Acquisition	$130,000	$163,940	$293,940
US Forest Service Land Acquisition	49,000	106,505	155,505
State Land Acquisition and Assistance	50,000	40,500	90,500
Federal and State LWCF	229,000	310,945	539,945
FWS—Cooperative Endangered Species Fund	78,000	26,925	104,925
FWS—State Wildlife Grants	50,000	0	50,000
FWS—N. American Wetlands Conservation	20,000	20,000	40,000
USGS—Science Programs	20,000	5,000	25,000
FS—Forest Legacy	30,000	30,000	60,000
FS—additional planning/inventory/monitoring	20,000	NA	20,000
State and Other Conservation Programs	218,000	81,925	299,925
NPS—Urban Parks Restoration and Recovery	20,000	10,000	30,000
NPS—Historic Preservation	15,000	73,347	88,347
FS—Urban & Community Forestry	4,000	31,721	35,721
Youth Conservation Corps	0	6,000	6,000
Urban and Historic Preservation	39,000	121,068	160,068
Additional funding for Maintenance	150,000	NA	150,000
Additional funding—Payments in Lieu of Taxes	50,000	NA	50,000
Coastal Programs (NOAA programs to be addressed in Commerce-State-Justice bill)	NA	NA	(1)

LAND CONSERVATION, PRESERVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM—Continued

[Dollars in thousands]

Program categories	This title	Other titles	Total in this bill
Total	$686,000	$513,938	$1,199,938

[1] C/J/S Bill.

The $78,000,000 provided for the cooperative endangered species conservation fund includes $28,000,000 for grants to the States and $50,000,000 for habitat conservation planning land acquisition.

The $20,000,000 provided in this title for science programs in the U.S. Geological Survey includes $7,000,000 for national mapping of which $5,000,000 is for national cooperative geologic mapping and $2,000,000 is for earth science information management and delivery, $5,000,000 for water resources/stream gauges, $3,000,000 for biological research of which $2,000,000 is to initiate aquatic GAP analysis and $1,000,000 is to accelerate GAP analysis in the contiguous 48 States, and $5,000,000 for science support/accessible data transfer.

The additional $20,000,000 for Forest Service planning, inventory and monitoring should be used to address high priority needs for these activities within the National Forest System.

The $15,000,000 provided in this title for historic preservation includes $12,000,000 for State historic preservation offices and $3,000,000 for tribal grants.

The additional $150,000,000 provided in this title for maintenance includes $25,000,000 for the Bureau of Land Management, $25,000,000 for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife service, $50,000,000 for the National Park Service and $50,000,000 for the Forest Service.

Part B: Land Conservation, Preservation and Infrastructure Improvement Trust Fund.—Part

B of this title establishes the Land Conservation, Preservation and Infrastructure Improvement program budget mechanism which provides a six-year funding priority within the Federal budget for land conservation activities by setting aside funds each year over and above the amounts available under Congressional Budget Resolutions for all other discretionary activities of the government. The amounts for each year are as follows:

Fiscal year:	
2001	$1,600,000,000
2002	1,760,000,000
2003	1,920,000,000
2004	2,080,000,000
2005	2,240,000,000
2006	2,400,000,000

These amounts are set aside and automatically available under the Budget Resolution each year for Land Conservation, Preservation and Infrastructure Improvement programs but are subject to annual appropriations. The exact amount and the distribution among programs will be set in annual appropriation bills based on need and program performance. The language provides a ''fencing'' mechanism, however, so that funds are only available for the specific set of budget activities and accounts listed in the Land Conservation, Preservation and Infrastructure Improvement program. The text of the language in Part B follows the model established in 1995 for the Violent Crime Trust Fund.

There are six identified program categories for each year. Each category has an identified ''fenced cap'' for each fiscal year. The amount of each cap does not assure appropriations for that amount but does assure that funds from within one category are not shifted to another category. The caps by category are shown in the following table:

Program category	*Fenced cap*
Federal and State LWCF	$540,000,000
State and other conservation programs	300,000,000
Urban and historic preservation programs	160,000,000
Additional funding for maintenance	150,000,000
Additional funding for payments in lieu of taxes	50,000,000
Coastal programs (Department of Commerce/NOAA	400,000,000
Total	1,600,000,000

Any funds not appropriated within the caps will be available in the next fiscal year for appropriation for activities within the same program category. In addition, each year, the total amount available for appropriation is increased by $160,000,000 for the Land Conservation, Preservation and Infrastructure Improvement Program. That increase is not subject to the ''fenced caps'', but is available for the eligible programs herein, in addition to the capped amounts. The House and Senate Committees on Appropriations have the discretion to determine the extent to which these funds will be appropriated. The additional, ''unfenced'' amount available will be $160,000,000 in fiscal year 2002, $320,000,000 in fiscal year 2003, $480,000,000 in fiscal year 2004, $640,000,000 in fiscal year 2005 and $800,000,000 in fiscal year 2006.

Eligible programs include:

Federal land acquisition
State land and water conservation grants
Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program
Backlog maintenance (land management agencies)
Payments in Lieu of Taxes
Historic Preservation
Youth Conservation Corps
U.S. Geological Survey's State Planning Partnership programs, Community/Federal Information Partnership, Urban Dynamics, and Decision Support for Resource Management
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's North American Wetlands Conservation Fund, Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund, and State Wildlife Grants
Forest Service's State and Private Forestry, Forest Legacy Program, Urban and Community Forestry, Smart Growth Partnerships and additional funding for planning, inventory and monitoring
Department of Commerce/NOAA's Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery, NOAA Operations, Research, and Facilities, the Coastal Zone Management Act programs, the National Marine Sanctuaries, the National Estuarine Research Reserve Systems, Coral Restoration programs, Coastal Impact Assistance and the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Program

TITLE IX

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

GIFTS TO THE UNITED STATES FOR REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

The conference agreement provides $5 billion to be used to reduce the amount of debt held by the public.

INTERIOR SUPPORT TABLE (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT				
Management of Lands and Resources				
Land Resources				
Soil, water and air management	33,130	39,011	35,057	+1,927
Range management	66,515	72,777	68,944	+2,429
Forestry management	6,932	7,132	7,132	+200
Riparian management	21,896	24,032	22,504	+608
Cultural resources management	13,394	18,053	13,838	+444
Wild horse and burro management	19,873	29,447	29,447	+9,574
Subtotal, Land Resources	161,740	190,452	176,922	+15,182
Wildlife and Fisheries				
Wildlife management	23,794	26,653	24,988	+1,194
Fisheries management	12,579	14,059	12,881	+302
Subtotal, Wildlife and Fisheries	36,373	40,712	37,869	+1,496
Threatened and endangered species	18,811	23,672	21,352	+2,541
Recreation Management				
Wilderness management	16,211	19,269	16,679	+468
Recreation resources management	33,636	41,944	44,754	+11,118
Recreation operations (fees)	1,306	1,306	1,306	---
Subtotal, Recreation Management	51,153	62,519	62,739	+11,586
Energy and Minerals				
Oil and gas	57,793	62,181	59,881	+2,088
Coal management	7,341	8,257	7,557	+216
Other mineral resources	9,182	9,451	9,451	+269
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals	74,316	79,889	76,889	+2,573
Alaska minerals	2,136	2,198	3,898	+1,762
Realty and Ownership Management				
Alaska conveyance	33,640	34,487	34,487	+847
Cadastral survey	13,253	13,674	14,624	+1,371
Land and realty management	30,801	31,834	31,834	+1,033
Subtotal, Realty and Ownership Management	77,694	79,995	80,945	+3,251
Resource Protection and Maintenance				
Resource management planning	6,581	10,771	25,901	+19,320
Resource protection and law enforcement	11,052	11,501	11,371	+319
Hazardous materials management	15,998	16,603	16,468	+470
Subtotal, Resource Protection and Maintenance	33,631	38,875	53,740	+20,109
Transportation and Facilities Maintenance				
Operations	6,120	6,297	6,297	+177
Annual maintenance	28,367	31,632	29,592	+1,225
Deferred maintenance	11,464	12,464	13,004	+1,540
Subtotal, Transportation/Facilities Maintenance	45,951	50,393	48,893	+2,942
Land and resources information systems	19,037	19,586	19,586	+549
Mining Law Administration				
Administration	33,366	34,328	34,328	+962
Offsetting fees	-33,366	-34,328	-34,328	-962
Subtotal, Mining Law Administration	---	---	---	---
Workforce and Organizational Support				
Information systems operations	15,758	16,213	16,213	+455
Administrative support	47,748	49,104	49,104	+1,356
Bureauwide fixed costs	59,786	61,583	61,583	+1,797
Subtotal, Workforce and Organizational Support	123,292	126,900	126,900	+3,608
Total, Management of Lands and Resources	644,134	715,191	709,733	+65,599

INTERIOR SUPPORT TABLE (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted	
Wildland Fire Management					
Wildland fire preparedness	175,850	182,090	315,406	+139,556	
Wildland fire operations	115,107	115,107	110,107	-5,000	
Contingent emergency appropriations	---	---	200,000	+200,000	
Total, Wildland Fire Management	290,957	297,197	625,513	+334,556	
Central Hazardous Materials Fund					
Bureau of Land Management	9,955	10,000	10,000	+45	
Construction					
Construction	11,196	11,200	16,860	+5,664	
Payments in Lieu of Taxes					
Payments to local governments	134,385	135,000	150,000	+15,615	
Land Acquisition					
Land Acquisition					
Acquisitions	12,000	56,900	26,600	+14,600	
Emergencies and hardships	500	1,000	1,500	+1,000	
Acquisition management	3,000	3,000	3,000	---	
Total, Land Acquisition	15,500	60,900	31,100	+15,600	
Oregon and California Grant Lands					
Western Oregon resources management	80,514	85,157	85,157	+4,643	
Western Oregon information and resource data systems	2,149	2,192	2,192	+43	
Western Oregon transportation & facilities maintenance	10,139	10,824	10,824	+685	
Western Oregon construction and acquisition	284	290	290	+6	
Jobs in the woods	5,689	5,804	5,804	+115	
Total, Oregon and California Grant Lands	98,775	104,267	104,267	+5,492	
Range Improvements					
Improvements to public lands	8,361	8,361	8,361	---	M
Farm Tenant Act lands	1,039	1,039	1,039	---	M
Administrative expenses	600	600	600	---	M
Total, Range Improvements	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures					
Rights-of-way processing	4,200	3,400	3,400	-800	
Adopt-a-horse program	950	950	950	---	
Repair of damaged lands	1,250	1,250	1,250	---	
Cost recoverable realty cases	420	420	420	---	
Timber purchaser expenses	180	180	180	---	
Copy fees	1,800	1,300	1,300	-500	
Total, Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures	8,800	7,500	7,500	-1,300	
Miscellaneous Trust Funds					
Current appropriations	7,700	7,700	7,700	---	M
TOTAL, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	1,231,402	1,358,955	1,672,673	+441,271	

INTERIOR SUPPORT TABLE (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE				
Resource Management				
Ecological Services				
Endangered species				
Candidate conservation	7,388	8,447	7,144	-244
Listing	6,208	7,195	6,355	+147
Consultation	32,342	39,400	43,496	+11,154
Recovery	57,363	55,297	60,954	+3,591
ESA landowner incentive program	4,981	4,981	4,981	---
Subtotal, Endangered species	108,282	115,320	122,930	+14,648
Habitat conservation	71,452	73,558	77,277	+5,825
Environmental contaminants	10,005	10,314	10,713	+708
Subtotal, Ecological Services	189,739	199,192	210,920	+21,181
Refuges and Wildlife				
Refuge operations and maintenance	261,059	280,970	281,420	+20,361
Salton Sea recovery	996	996	996	---
Migratory bird management	21,798	22,839	25,876	+4,078
Law enforcement operations	39,405	52,029	47,692	+8,287
Subtotal, Refuges and Wildlife	323,258	356,834	355,984	+32,726
Fisheries				
Hatchery operations and maintenance	44,654	43,108	48,292	+3,638
Lower Snake River compensation fund	11,656	---	---	-11,656
Fish and wildlife management	28,961	39,542	39,737	+10,776
Subtotal, Fisheries	85,271	82,650	88,029	+2,758
General Administration				
Central office administration	14,857	15,391	15,391	+534
Regional office administration	23,933	24,701	24,701	+768
Servicewide administrative support	47,715	49,760	48,760	+1,045
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	6,724	6,724	7,224	+500
National Conservation Training Center	15,070	15,327	15,327	+257
International affairs	7,976	11,359	8,259	+283
Pingree Forest, ME non-development easements	---	---	2,000	+2,000
Subtotal, General Administration	116,275	123,262	121,662	+5,387
Total, Resource Management	714,543	761,938	776,595	+62,052
Construction				
Construction and rehabilitation				
Line item construction	46,091	36,000	53,784	+7,693
Nationwide engineering services	7,437	8,231	9,231	+1,794
Total, Construction	53,528	44,231	63,015	+9,487
Land Acquisition				
Fish and Wildlife Service				
Acquisitions - Federal refuge lands	39,513	94,485	50,700	+11,187
Inholdings	750	4,000	1,000	+250
Emergencies and hardships	1,000	2,000	750	-250
Acquisition management	8,500	10,147	9,500	+1,000
Exchanges	750	1,000	850	+100
Total, Land Acquisition	50,513	111,632	62,800	+12,287
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund				
Grants to States	7,520	41,048	7,520	---
HCP land acquisition	15,000	21,125	18,925	+3,925
Conservation planning assistance	---	1,625	---	---
Administration	480	1,202	480	---
Total, Cooperative Endangered Species Fund	23,000	65,000	26,925	+3,925
National Wildlife Refuge Fund				
Payments in lieu of taxes	10,739	10,000	11,439	+700

INTERIOR SUPPORT TABLE (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund				
Wetlands conservation	14,359	28,800	19,200	+4,841
Administration	598	1,200	800	+202
Total, North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	14,957	30,000	20,000	+5,043
Wildlife Conservation and Appreciation Fund				
Wildlife conservation and appreciation fund	797	800	797	---
Multinational Species Conservation Fund				
African elephant conservation	996	1,000	1,000	+4
Rhinoceros and tiger conservation	697	1,000	750	+53
Asian elephant conservation	698	1,000	750	+52
Total, Multinational Species Conservation Fund	2,391	3,000	2,500	+109
Commercial salmon fishery capacity reduction	4,625	---	---	-4,625
State non-game wildlife grant funds	---	100,000	---	---
TOTAL, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	875,093	1,126,601	964,071	+88,978
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE				
Operation of the National Park System				
Park Management				
Resource stewardship	254,003	287,820	283,465	+29,462
Visitor services	318,636	280,593	279,871	-38,765
Maintenance	432,556	449,746	469,703	+37,147
Park support	247,499	261,855	259,178	+11,679
Subtotal, Park Management	1,252,694	1,280,014	1,292,217	+39,523
External administrative costs	111,070	97,643	96,927	-14,143
Total, Operation of the National Park System	1,363,764	1,377,657	1,389,144	+25,380
United States Park Police				
Park Police	(72,105)	76,441	78,048	+78,048
National Recreation and Preservation				
Recreation programs	528	542	542	+14
Natural programs	9,993	11,205	10,805	+812
Cultural programs	19,425	19,853	20,753	+1,328
International park affairs	1,683	1,706	1,706	+23
Environmental and compliance review	369	393	393	+24
Grant administration	1,801	1,557	1,557	-244
Heritage Partnership Programs				
Commissions and grants	5,942	8,025	10,307	+4,365
Technical support	878	895	---	-878
Subtotal, Heritage Partnership Programs	6,820	8,920	10,307	+3,487
Statutory or Contractual Aid				
Alaska Native culture center	742	---	742	---
Aleutian World War II Historic Area	792	---	100	-692
Automobile Heritage Area	297	---	---	-297
Brown Foundation	101	101	101	---
Chesapeake Bay Gateway	594	1,250	2,300	+1,706
Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission	47	47	300	+253
Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal	445	---	---	-445
Four Corners Interpretive Center	---	---	2,250	+2,250
Ice Age National Scientific Reserve	798	798	798	---
Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission	240	---	---	-240
John H. Chafee Blackstone River Corridor	445	---	---	-445
Johnstown Area Heritage Association	49	49	49	---
Lackawanna Heritage	445	---	---	-445
Lamprey River	---	200	500	+500
Mandan On-a-Slant Village	396	---	500	+104
Martin Luther King, Jr. Center	529	529	529	---
National Constitution Center, PA	495	---	---	-495
National First Ladies Library	297	---	500	+203

INTERIOR SUPPORT TABLE (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Native Hawaiian culture and arts program	742	742	742	---
New Orleans Jazz Commission	66	66	66	---
Oklahoma City National Memorial	857	---	---	-857
Quinebaug-Shetucket National Heritage Preservation Commission	248	---	---	-248
Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission	670	690	730	+60
Route 66 National Historic Highway	---	---	500	+500
Sewall-Belmont House	495	---	495	---
Vancouver National Historic reserve	396	---	400	+4
Wheeling National Heritage Area	594	---	594	---
Women's Progress Commission	---	---	100	+100
Subtotal, Statutory or Contractual Aid	10,780	4,472	12,296	+1,516
Total, National Recreation and Preservation	51,399	48,648	58,359	+6,960
Urban Park and Recreation Fund				
Urban park grants	2,000	20,000	10,000	+8,000
Historic Preservation Fund				
State historic preservation offices	31,598	31,598	34,598	+3,000
Tribal grants	2,572	2,572	2,572	---
Historically Black colleges	10,623	7,901	7,177	-3,446
Grants for millennium initiative	30,000	30,000	35,000	+5,000
Total, Historic Preservation Fund	74,793	72,071	79,347	+4,554
Construction				
Emergency and unscheduled	3,500	3,500	3,500	---
Housing	---	5,000	5,000	+5,000
Equipment replacement	18,000	16,250	18,000	---
Planning, construction	15,940	10,840	20,779	+4,839
General management plans	9,225	12,975	11,225	+2,000
Line item construction and maintenance	151,486	108,395	160,630	+9,144
Pre-planning and supplementary services	4,500	4,500	4,500	---
Construction program management	17,100	17,100	17,100	---
Dam safety	1,440	1,440	1,440	---
Total, Construction	221,191	180,000	242,174	+20,983
Land and Water Conservation Fund				
(Rescission of contract authority)	-30,000	-30,000	-30,000	---
Land Acquisition and State Assistance				
Assistance to States				
State conservation grants	20,000	145,000	39,000	+19,000
Administrative expenses	1,000	5,000	1,500	+500
Total, Assistance to States	21,000	150,000	40,500	+19,500
National Park Service				
Acquisitions	84,700	127,560	52,040	-32,660
Emergencies and hardships	3,000	4,000	4,000	+1,000
Acquisition management	10,000	11,908	11,500	+1,500
Inholdings	2,000	4,000	2,500	+500
Total, National Park Service	99,700	147,468	70,040	-29,660
Total, Land Acquisition and State Assistance	120,700	297,468	110,540	-10,160
TOTAL, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	1,803,847	2,042,285	1,937,612	+133,765

INTERIOR SUPPORT TABLE (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY				
Surveys, Investigations, and Research				
National Mapping Program				
National data collection and integration	56,330	67,327	56,558	+228
Earth science information management and delivery	34,270	36,911	35,411	+1,141
Geographic research and applications	36,117	51,044	36,744	+627
Subtotal, National Mapping Program	126,717	155,282	128,713	+1,996
Geologic Hazards, Resource and Processes				
Geologic hazards assessments	69,111	73,236	72,886	+3,775
Geologic landscape and coastal assessments	65,435	77,189	69,539	+4,104
Geologic resource assessments	76,676	74,384	78,393	+1,717
Subtotal, Geologic Hazards, Resource & Processes	211,222	224,809	220,818	+9,596
Water Resources Investigations				
Water resources assessment and research	91,037	90,355	95,049	+4,012
Water data collection and management	29,167	39,275	33,766	+4,599
Federal-State program	60,553	62,879	62,879	+2,326
Water resources research institutes	5,062	5,067	5,467	+405
Subtotal, Water Resources Investigations	185,819	197,576	197,161	+11,342
Biological Research				
Biological research and monitoring	113,232	123,430	129,072	+15,840
Biological information management and delivery	10,484	21,243	14,743	+4,259
Cooperative research units	13,180	14,108	14,108	+928
Subtotal, Biological Research	136,896	158,781	157,923	+21,027
Science support	67,104	70,895	68,895	+1,791
Facilities	85,618	88,036	88,536	+2,918
TOTAL, UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY	813,376	895,379	862,046	+48,670
MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE				
Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management				
OCS Lands				
Leasing and environmental program	35,889	36,544	36,544	+655
Resource evaluation	22,901	23,824	23,606	+705
Regulatory program	42,214	43,181	43,181	+967
Information management program	14,507	14,777	14,777	+270
Subtotal, OCS Lands	115,511	118,326	118,108	+2,597
Royalty Management				
Valuation and operations	39,303	40,102	40,102	+799
Compliance	42,336	43,365	43,365	+1,029
Indian allottee refunds	15	15	15	---
Program services office	2,708	2,775	2,775	+67
Subtotal, Royalty Management	84,362	86,257	86,257	+1,895
General Administration				
Executive direction	1,921	1,984	1,984	+63
Policy and management improvement	3,860	4,488	3,988	+128
Administrative operations	13,601	14,190	14,190	+589
General support services	14,945	16,293	16,293	+1,348
Subtotal, General Administration	34,327	36,955	36,455	+2,128
Use of receipts	-124,000	-107,410	-107,410	+16,590
Total, Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management	110,200	134,128	133,410	+23,210
Oil Spill Research				
Oil spill research	6,118	6,118	6,118	---
TOTAL, MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE	116,318	140,246	139,528	+23,210

INTERIOR SUPPORT TABLE (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT				
Regulation and Technology				
Environmental restoration	150	157	157	+7
Environmental protection	72,049	73,442	76,442	+4,393
Technology development and transfer	11,491	11,846	11,846	+355
Financial management	521	537	537	+16
Executive direction	11,374	11,819	11,819	+445
Subtotal, Regulation and Technology	95,585	97,801	100,801	+5,216
Civil penalties	275	275	275	---
Total, Regulation and Technology	95,860	98,076	101,076	+5,216
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund				
Environmental restoration	181,019	195,785	187,109	+6,090
Technology development and transfer	3,536	3,599	3,599	+63
Financial management	5,205	5,414	5,414	+209
Executive direction	6,113	6,360	6,316	+203
Total, Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	195,873	211,158	202,438	+6,565
TOTAL, OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT	291,733	309,234	303,514	+11,781
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS				
Operation of Indian Programs				
Tribal Budget System				
Tribal Priority Allocations				
Tribal government	352,899	374,634	370,087	+17,188
Human services	149,511	165,964	152,820	+3,309
Education	50,867	52,662	49,794	-1,073
Public safety and justice	1,384	1,364	1,364	-20
Community development	39,698	43,963	38,913	-785
Resources management	54,595	55,321	55,321	+726
Trust services	28,605	43,723	42,794	+14,189
General administration	23,164	23,549	23,549	+385
Subtotal, Tribal Priority Allocations	700,723	761,180	734,642	+33,919
Other Recurring Programs				
Education				
School operations				
Forward-funded	401,010	439,132	423,056	+22,046
Other school operations	65,895	67,439	66,439	+544
Subtotal, School operations	466,905	506,571	489,495	+22,590
Continuing education	35,311	38,202	38,202	+2,891
Subtotal, Education	502,216	544,773	527,697	+25,481
Resources management	39,830	37,184	40,408	+578
Subtotal, Other Recurring Programs	542,046	581,957	568,105	+26,059
Non-Recurring Programs				
Tribal government	249	257	257	+8
Community development	---	2,000	1,300	+1,300
Resources management	31,710	31,428	31,728	+18
Trust services	32,272	37,720	36,866	+4,594
Subtotal, Non-Recurring Programs	64,231	71,405	70,151	+5,920
Total, Tribal Budget System	1,307,000	1,414,542	1,372,898	+65,898

INTERIOR SUPPORT TABLE (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
BIA Operations				
Central Office Operations				
Tribal government	3,068	2,607	2,607	-461
Human services	1,289	1,299	1,299	+10
Community development	849	868	868	+19
Resources management	3,371	3,427	3,427	+56
Trust services	2,105	2,642	2,642	+537
General administration				
Education program management	2,338	2,392	2,392	+54
Other general administration	39,617	44,629	44,629	+5,012
Subtotal, General administration	41,955	47,021	47,021	+5,066
Subtotal, Central Office Operations	52,637	57,864	57,864	+5,227
Regional Office Operations				
Tribal government	1,424	1,365	1,365	-59
Human services	2,997	3,023	3,023	+26
Community development	829	823	823	-6
Resources management	3,225	3,307	3,307	+82
Trust services	9,568	23,543	22,183	+12,615
General administration	24,198	24,733	24,733	+535
Subtotal, Regional Office Operations	42,241	56,794	55,434	+13,193
Special Programs and Pooled Overhead				
Education	15,298	15,598	15,598	+300
Public safety and justice	141,165	160,104	152,989	+11,824
Community development	4,142	5,053	4,874	+732
Resources management	1,314	1,314	1,314	---
General administration	75,738	83,741	80,241	+4,503
Subtotal, Special Programs and Pooled Overhead	237,657	265,810	255,016	+17,359
Total, BIA Operations	332,535	380,468	368,314	+35,779
Total, Operation of Indian Programs	1,639,535	1,795,010	1,741,212	+101,677
BIA SPLITS				
Natural resources	(134,045)	(131,981)	(135,505)	(+1,460)
Forward-funding	(401,010)	(439,132)	(423,056)	(+22,046)
Education	(169,709)	(176,293)	(172,425)	(+2,716)
Community development	(934,771)	(1,047,604)	(1,010,226)	(+75,455)
Total, BIA splits	(1,639,535)	(1,795,010)	(1,741,212)	(+101,677)
Construction				
Education	133,199	300,499	292,986	+159,787
Public safety and justice	5,537	5,541	5,541	+4
Resources management	50,573	50,645	50,645	+72
General administration	2,165	2,171	2,171	+6
Construction management	5,930	7,056	6,061	+131
Total, Construction	197,404	365,912	357,40[illegible]	+160,000
Indian Land and Water Claim Settlements and Miscellaneous Payments to Indians				
White Earth Land Settlement Act (Admin)	622	626	626	+4
Hoopa-Yurok settlement fund	245	251	251	+6
Pyramid Lake water rights settlement	30	30	230	+200
Truckee River operating agreement	229	112	112	-117
Ute Indian water rights settlement	24,883	24,883	24,883	---
Aleutian-Pribilof (repairs)	995	---	1,250	+255
Weber Dam	124	124	174	+50
Rocky Boy's	---	8,000	8,000	+8,000
Great Lakes fishing settlement	---	---	2,000	+2,000
Total, Miscellaneous Payments to Indians	27,128	34,026	37,526	+10,398
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account				
Indian guaranteed loan program account	4,985	6,008	4,988	+3
TOTAL, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	1,869,052	2,200,956	2,141,130	+272,078

INTERIOR SUPPORT TABLE (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted	
DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES					
Insular Affairs					
Assistance to Territories					
Territorial Assistance					
Office of Insular Affairs	4,095	4,395	4,395	+300	
Technical assistance	8,661	6,661	13,661	+5,000	
Maintenance assistance fund	2,300	2,300	2,300	---	
Brown tree snake	2,350	2,350	2,350	---	
Insular management controls	1,491	1,491	1,491	---	
Coral reef initiative	500	500	500	---	
Subtotal, Territorial Assistance	19,397	17,697	24,697	+5,300	
American Samoa					
Operations grants	23,054	23,054	23,054	---	
Northern Marianas					
Covenant grants	27,720	33,140	27,720	---	M
Total, Assistance to Territories	70,171	73,891	75,471	+5,300	
Compact of Free Association					
Compact of Free Association - Federal services	7,120	7,354	7,354	+234	
Mandatory payments - program grant assistance	12,000	12,000	12,000	---	M
Enewetak support	1,191	1,191	1,391	+200	
Total, Compact of Free Association	20,311	20,545	20,745	+434	
Total, Insular Affairs	90,482	94,436	96,216	+5,734	
Departmental Management					
Departmental direction	11,607	11,941	12,241	+634	
Management and coordination	22,668	24,248	23,798	+1,130	
Hearings and appeals	8,007	8,288	8,288	+281	
Central services	19,579	19,104	19,104	-475	
Bureau of Mines workers compensation/unemployment	845	888	888	+43	
Total, Departmental Management	62,706	64,469	64,319	+1,613	
Office of the Solicitor					
Legal services	33,630	37,159	33,630	---	
General administration	6,566	6,793	6,566	---	
Total, Office of the Solicitor	40,196	43,952	40,196	---	
Office of Inspector General					
Audit	15,201	16,427	15,809	+608	
Investigations	5,113	5,961	5,566	+453	
Administration	5,772	6,471	6,471	+699	
Total, Office of Inspector General	26,086	28,859	27,846	+1,760	
Office of Special Trustee for American Indians					
Federal Trust Programs					
Program operations, support, and improvements	88,362	80,436	80,436	-7,926	
Executive direction	1,663	2,192	2,192	+529	
Subtotal, Federal Trust programs	90,025	82,628	82,628	-7,397	
Indian Land Consolidation Program					
Indian land consolidation	5,000	12,501	9,000	+4,000	
Total, Office of Special Trustee for American Indians	95,025	95,129	91,628	-3,397	
Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund					
Damage assessments	4,125	4,125	4,125	---	
Program management	1,249	1,278	1,278	+29	
Total, Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund	5,374	5,403	5,403	+29	
TOTAL, DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES	319,869	332,248	325,608	+5,739	

INTERIOR SUPPORT TABLE (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
Abandoned mine/acid mine drainage (PA)	---	---	12,600	+12,600
TOTAL, TITLE I, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	7,320,690	8,405,904	8,358,782	+1,038,092
TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES				
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
FOREST SERVICE				
Forest and Rangeland Research				
Forest and rangeland research	217,694	231,008	229,616	+11,922
State and Private Forestry				
Forest Health Management				
Federal lands forest health management	40,303	41,724	41,383	+1,080
Cooperative lands forest health management	21,772	21,118	22,561	+789
Pest management (contingent emergency appropriations)	---	---	12,500	+12,500
Subtotal, Forest Health Management	62,075	62,842	76,444	+14,369
Cooperative Fire Assistance				
State fire assistance	23,929	30,006	25,000	+1,071
Volunteer fire assistance	3,240	2,498	5,000	+1,760
Subtotal, Cooperative Fire Assistance	27,169	32,504	30,000	+2,831
Cooperative Forestry				
Forest stewardship	29,833	29,407	32,854	+3,021
Stewardship incentives program	---	3,250	---	---
Forest legacy program	24,933	59,768	30,000	+5,067
Urban and community forestry	30,896	39,471	31,721	+825
Economic action programs	20,198	17,267	30,336	+10,138
Pacific Northwest assistance programs	7,856	6,822	9,600	+1,744
Forest resource information and analysis	---	---	5,000	+5,000
Subtotal, Cooperative Forestry	113,716	155,985	139,511	+25,795
International forestry	(3,500)	10,000	5,000	+5,000
Total, State and Private Forestry	202,960	261,331	250,955	+47,995
National Forest System				
Land management planning	50,167	77,957	68,907	+18,740
Inventory and monitoring	138,326	193,002	163,852	+25,526
Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness				
Recreation management	156,922	197,204	---	-156,922
Wilderness management	31,803	37,507	---	-31,803
Heritage resources	15,139	14,637	---	-15,139
Recreation, heritage and wilderness	---	---	230,270	+230,270
Subtotal, Recreation, Heritage and Wilderness	203,864	249,348	230,270	+26,406
Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management				
Wildlife habitat management	36,097	42,043	---	-36,097
Inland fish habitat management	23,343	27,290	---	-23,343
Anadromous fish habitat management	25,416	29,844	---	-25,416
TE&S species habitat management	30,001	36,365	---	-30,001
Wildlife and fish habitat management	---	---	129,028	+129,028
Subtotal, Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management	114,857	135,542	129,028	+14,171
Rangeland Management				
Grazing management	32,831	32,892	---	-32,831
Rangeland vegetation management	32,263	39,602	---	-32,263
Subtotal, Rangeland Management	65,094	72,494	---	-65,094
Grazing management	---	---	33,856	+33,856

INTERIOR SUPPORT TABLE (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Forestland Management				
Timber sales management	237,891	220,417	---	-237,891
Forestland vegetation management	68,183	62,406	---	-68,183
Forest health stewardship	---	10,000	---	---
Subtotal, Forestland Management	306,074	292,823	---	-306,074
Forest products	---	---	255,844	+255,844
Soil, Water and Air Management				
Soil, water and air operations	30,102	29,223	---	-30,102
Watershed improvements	35,454	40,148	---	-35,454
Subtotal, Soil, Water and Air Management	65,556	69,371	---	-65,556
Vegetation and watershed management	---	---	182,034	+182,034
Minerals and geology management	46,172	49,899	47,945	+1,773
Landownership Management				
Real estate management	62,713	53,245	---	-62,713
Landline location	19,852	20,052	---	-19,852
Landownership management	---	---	86,609	+86,609
Subtotal, Landownership Management	82,565	73,297	86,609	+4,044
Law enforcement operations	69,911	72,838	74,358	+4,447
Quincy Library	---	---	2,000	+2,000
Tongas timber pipeline	---	---	5,000	+5,000
Valles Caldera National Preserve	---	---	990	+990
Land Between the Lakes NRA	5,365	---	---	-5,365
Ecosystem assessment and planning	---	(270,959)	---	---
Ecosystem conservation	---	(482,147)	---	---
Public services and uses	---	(533,465)	---	---
Total, National Forest System	1,147,951	1,286,571	1,280,693	+132,742
Wildland Fire Management				
Preparedness	408,768	404,343	612,490	+203,722
Fire operations	208,888	216,029	226,639	+17,751
Contingent emergency appropriations	90,000	150,000	426,000	+336,000
Land Between the Lakes NRA	300	---	---	-300
Total, Wildland Fire Management	707,956	770,372	1,265,129	+557,173
Reconstruction and Maintenance				
Reconstruction and Construction				
Facilities	81,456	---	---	-81,456
Roads	102,752	---	---	-102,752
Trails	32,242	---	---	-32,242
Subtotal, Reconstruction and maintenance	216,450	---	---	-216,450
Maintenance				
Facilities	72,192	---	---	-72,192
Roads	116,882	---	---	-116,882
Trails	30,119	---	---	-30,119
Subtotal, Maintenance	219,193	---	---	-219,193
Land Between the Lakes NRA	1,200	---	---	-1,200
Total, Reconstruction and maintenance	436,843	---	---	-436,843
Capital Improvement and Maintenance				
Facilities	(153,648)	144,797	166,296	+166,296
Roads	(219,634)	217,853	235,547	+235,547
Trails	(62,361)	62,264	66,725	+66,725
Total, Capital Improvement and Maintenance	---	424,914	468,568	+468,568
Land Acquisition				
Forest Service				
Acquisitions	67,510	118,000	90,205	+22,695
Acquisition management	8,825	8,265	8,500	-325
Cash equalization	1,500	1,500	1,500	---
Forest inholdings	1,500	1,500	1,500	---
Wildnerness inholdings	500	1,000	500	---
Total, Land Acquisition	79,835	130,265	102,205	+22,370

INTERIOR SUPPORT TABLE (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Acquisition of lands for national forests, special acts	1,068	---	1,069	+1
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges	234	---	234	---
Range betterment fund	3,300	---	3,300	---
Gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research	92	92	92	---
Management of national forest lands for subsistence uses	---	5,500	5,500	+5,500
Southeast Alaska economic disaster fund	22,000	---	5,000	-17,000
TOTAL, FOREST SERVICE	2,819,933	3,110,053	3,612,361	+792,428
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY				
Clean Coal Technology				
Rescission	-38	-105,000	---	+38
Deferral	-156,000	-221,000	-67,000	+89,000
Fossil Energy Research and Development				
Coal and Power Systems				
Central Systems				
Innovations for existing plants	14,646	18,200	20,146	+5,500
Advanced Systems				
Low-emission boiler systems	2,000	---	---	-2,000
Indirect fired cycle	7,010	2,000	6,010	-1,000
Integrated gasification combined cycle	35,211	31,979	35,211	---
Pressurized fluidized bed systems	12,202	11,185	12,202	---
Turbines	44,188	26,000	29,000	-15,188
Subtotal, Advanced Systems	100,611	71,164	82,423	-18,188
Power plant improvement initiative (tranfser from Clean Coal)	---	---	95,000	+95,000
Subtotal, Central Systems	115,257	89,364	197,569	+82,312
Distributed Generation Systems - Fuel Cells				
Advanced research	1,200	2,800	2,800	+1,600
Systems development	36,263	21,000	31,000	-5,263
Vision 21-hybrids	5,136	15,000	15,000	+9,864
Innovative concepts	1,900	3,400	3,900	+2,000
Subtotal, Distributed Generation Systems - Fuel Cells	44,499	42,200	52,700	+8,201
Sequestration R&D				
Greenhouse gas control	9,217	19,500	18,787	+9,570
Fuels				
Transportation fuels and chemicals	7,075	9,000	7,575	+500
Solid fuels and feedstocks	4,300	4,500	4,300	---
Advanced fuels research	2,200	2,200	3,900	+1,700
Steelmaking feedstock	6,700	---	6,700	---
Subtotal, Fuels	20,275	15,700	22,475	+2,200
Advanced Research				
Coal utilization science	6,250	5,250	6,250	---
Materials	7,000	7,350	7,000	---
Technology crosscut	5,945	10,421	8,945	+3,000
University coal research	3,000	3,000	3,000	---
HBCUs, education and training	1,000	1,000	1,000	---
Subtotal, Advanced Research	23,195	27,021	26,195	+3,000
Subtotal, Coal and Power Systems	212,443	193,785	317,726	+105,283
Gas				
Natural Gas Technologies				
Exploration and production	14,252	12,430	14,252	---
Gas hydrates	2,960	2,000	9,960	+7,000
Infrastructure	1,000	13,200	8,128	+7,128
Emerging processing technology applications	10,168	8,500	10,168	---
Effective environmental protection	3,217	2,620	2,620	-597
Subtotal, Gas	31,597	38,750	45,128	+13,531

INTERIOR SUPPORT TABLE (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Petroleum - Oil Technology				
Exploration and production supporting research	28,408	20,800	28,908	+500
Reservoir life extension/management	14,694	11,066	14,694	---
Effective environmental protection	10,820	10,703	10,820	---
Emerging processing technology applications	3,330	---	3,600	+270
Ultra clean fuels	---	10,000	10,000	+10,000
Use of SPR petroleum account	---	---	-12,000	-12,000
Subtotal, Petroleum - Oil Technology	57,252	52,569	56,022	-1,230
Black liquor gasification	13,500	---	---	-13,500
Cooperative R&D	7,389	5,836	8,089	+700
Fossil energy environmental restoration	10,000	9,041	10,000	---
Import/export authorization	2,173	2,300	2,300	+127
Headquarters program direction	16,016	16,967	16,967	+951
Energy Technology Center program direction	59,463	58,097	63,296	+3,833
General plant projects	2,600	2,000	3,900	+1,300
Advanced Metallurgical Processes				
Advanced metallurgical processes	5,000	5,225	5,225	+225
Use of Biomass Energy Development funds	-24,000	---	---	+24,000
Use of previously appropriated Clean Coal funds	---	---	-95,000	-95,000
Use of prior year balances	---	-9,000	---	---
Total, Fossil Energy Research and Development	393,433	375,570	433,653	+40,220
Alternative Fuels Production				
Transfer to Treasury	---	-1,000	-1,000	-1,000
Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves				
Oil Reserves				
Naval petroleum reserves Nos. 1 & 2	6,900	4,835	4,835	-2,065
Naval petroleum reserve No. 3	8,340	7,900	9,500	+1,160
Program direction (headquarters)	6,000	8,040	8,040	+2,040
Use of prior year funds	-21,240	-20,775	-20,775	+465
Total, Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves	---	---	1,600	+1,600
Elk Hills School Lands Fund				
Elk Hills School lands fund (advance appropriation)	36,000	36,000	36,000	---
Energy Conservation				
Building Technology, State and Community Sector				
Building research and standards				
Technology roadmaps and competitive R&D	6,885	11,000	6,885	---
Residential buildings integration	11,948	13,480	12,798	+850
Commercial buildings integration	4,244	6,460	4,944	+700
Equipment, materials and tools	52,331	69,160	62,026	+9,695
Subtotal, Building research and standards	75,408	100,100	86,653	+11,245
Building Technology Assistance				
Weatherization assistance program	135,000	154,000	153,000	+18,000
State energy program	33,500	37,000	38,000	+4,500
Community partnerships	18,235	27,500	18,235	---
Energy star program	2,724	6,500	2,224	-500
Subtotal, Building technology assistance	189,459	225,000	211,459	+22,000
Cooperative programs with States	2,000	---	2,000	---
Energy efficiency science initiative	3,900	---	3,900	---
Management and planning	13,231	14,659	13,231	---
Subtotal, Building Technology, State and Community Sector	283,998	339,759	317,243	+33,245
Federal Energy Management Program				
Program activities	21,718	25,968	22,718	+1,000
Program direction	2,200	3,500	3,000	+800
Subtotal, Federal Energy Management Program	23,918	29,468	25,718	+1,800

INTERIOR SUPPORT TABLE (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Industry Sector				
Industries of the future (specific)	66,000	83,900	72,550	+6,550
Industries of the future (crosscutting)	80,900	90,826	87,100	+6,200
Cooperative programs with States	2,000	---	2,000	---
Energy efficiency science initiative	3,900	---	3,900	---
Management and planning	8,900	9,300	9,100	+200
Subtotal, Industry Sector	161,700	184,026	174,650	+12,950
Transportation				
Vehicle technology R&D	141,400	161,220	160,300	+18,900
Fuels utilization R&D	21,600	24,500	23,600	+2,000
Materials technologies	42,500	38,500	42,500	---
Technology deployment	12,840	17,000	15,140	+2,300
Cooperative programs with States	2,000	---	2,000	---
Energy efficiency science initiative	3,900	---	3,900	---
Management and planning	8,520	9,650	8,520	---
Subtotal, Transportation	232,760	250,870	255,960	+23,200
Policy and management	42,866	46,377	43,369	+503
Use of Biomass Energy Development funds	-25,000	-2,000	-2,000	+23,000
Total, Energy Conservation	720,242	848,500	814,940	+94,698
Economic Regulation				
Office of Hearings and Appeals	1,992	2,000	2,000	+8
Strategic Petroleum Reserve				
Storage facilities development and operations	143,396	141,000	149,000	+5,604
Management	15,000	17,000	16,000	+1,000
Use of SPR Petroleum account	---	---	-4,000	-4,000
Total, Strategic Petroleum Reserve	158,396	158,000	161,000	+2,604
SPR Petroleum Account				
Petroleum acquisition and transport (rescission)	---	-7,000	---	---
Energy Information Administration				
National Energy Information System	72,368	75,000	75,675	+3,307
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	1,226,393	1,161,070	1,456,868	+230,475
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES				
INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE				
Indian Health Services				
Clinical Services				
IHS and tribal health delivery				
Hospital and health clinic programs	1,005,412	1,084,190	1,086,563	+81,151
Dental health program	80,062	88,258	91,219	+11,157
Mental health program	43,245	49,405	45,117	+1,872
Alcohol and substance abuse program	96,824	99,636	100,541	+3,717
Contract care	406,756	447,672	446,756	+40,000
Subtotal, Clinical Services	1,632,299	1,769,161	1,770,196	+137,897
Preventive Health				
Public health nursing	34,452	39,772	36,194	+1,742
Health education	9,625	11,030	10,085	+460
Community health representatives program	46,380	51,105	48,167	+1,787
Immunization (Alaska)	1,402	1,457	1,474	+72
Subtotal, Preventive Health	91,859	103,364	95,920	+4,061
Urban health projects	27,813	30,834	29,909	+2,096
Indian health professions	30,491	32,779	30,553	+62
Tribal management	2,411	2,413	2,411	---
Direct operations	50,988	54,119	53,063	+2,075

INTERIOR SUPPORT TABLE (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Self-governance	9,531	9,604	9,825	+294
Contract support costs	228,781	268,781	248,781	+20,000
Medicare/Medicaid Reimbursements				
Hospital and clinic accreditation (Est. collecting)	(375,386)	(404,590)	(404,590)	(+29,204)
Total, Indian Health Services	2,074,173	2,271,055	2,240,658	+166,485
Indian Health Facilities				
Maintenance and improvement	43,433	45,407	46,433	+3,000
Sanitation facilities	92,117	96,651	93,823	+1,706
Construction facilities	50,393	65,237	85,714	+35,321
Facilities and environmental health support	116,282	129,850	121,604	+5,322
Equipment	14,330	12,229	16,330	+2,000
Total, Indian Health Facilities	316,555	349,374	363,904	+47,349
TOTAL, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE	2,390,728	2,620,429	2,604,562	+213,834
OTHER RELATED AGENCIES				
OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION				
Salaries and expenses	8,000	15,000	15,000	+7,000
INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT				
Payment to the Institute	2,125	4,250	4,125	+2,000
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION				
Salaries and Expenses				
Museum and Research Institutes				
Anacostia Museum and Center for African American History and Culture	1,875	1,922	1,922	+47
Archives of American Art	1,680	1,736	1,736	+56
Arthur M. Sackler Gallery/Freer Gallery of Art	6,059	6,250	6,250	+191
Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage	1,750	1,798	1,798	+48
Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum	2,866	2,970	2,970	+104
Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden	4,615	4,766	4,766	+151
National Air and Space Museum	13,228	16,317	16,317	+3,089
National Museum of African Art	4,253	4,365	4,365	+112
National Museum of American Art	8,624	8,929	8,929	+305
National Museum of American History	20,560	21,390	23,390	+2,830
National Museum of the American Indian	22,090	31,175	27,480	+5,390
National Museum of Natural History	45,218	43,603	43,603	-1,615
National Portrait Gallery	5,626	5,835	5,835	+209
National Zoological Park	20,453	21,175	21,175	+722
Astrophysical Observatory	19,885	20,578	20,578	+693
Center for Materials Research and Education	3,165	3,265	3,265	+100
Environmental Research Center	3,206	3,310	3,310	+104
Tropical Research Institute	9,930	10,545	10,545	+615
Subtoal, Museums and Research Institutes	195,083	209,929	208,234	+13,151
Program Support and Outreach				
Communications and educational programs	5,379	5,533	5,533	+154
Institution-wide programs	5,693	8,693	5,693	---
Office of Exhibits Central	2,319	2,414	2,414	+95
Major scientific instrumentation	7,244	7,244	7,244	---
Museum Support Center	4,491	3,562	3,562	-929
Smithsonian Institution Archives	1,493	1,559	1,559	+66
Smithsonian Institution Libraries	7,273	7,489	7,489	+216
Traveling exhibition service	3,047	3,149	3,149	+102
Subtotal, Program Support and Outreach	36,939	39,643	36,643	-296
Administration	34,616	35,874	35,874	+1,258

INTERIOR SUPPORT TABLE (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Facilities Services				
Office of Protection Services	33,554	36,889	35,539	+1,985
Office of Physical Plant	71,038	74,465	74,465	+3,427
Subtotal, Facilities Services	104,592	111,354	110,004	+5,412
Pay cost decrease	---	---	-3,000	-3,000
Total, Salaries and Expenses	371,230	396,800	387,755	+16,525
Repair, Restoration and Alteration of Facilities				
Base program	47,900	62,200	57,600	+9,700
Construction				
National Museum of the American Indian	19,000	---	---	-19,000
National Zoological Park Water Exhibit	---	1,000	---	---
National Zoological Park American Farm Exhibit	---	---	5,000	+5,000
Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory Hilo Base Building	---	2,000	4,500	+4,500
Smithsonian Environmental Research Center Infrastructure	---	1,000	---	---
Total, Construction	19,000	4,000	9,500	-9,500
TOTAL, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION	438,130	463,000	454,855	+16,725
NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART				
Salaries and Expenses				
Care and utilization of art collections	23,923	24,876	25,068	+1,145
Operation and maintenance of buildings and grounds	13,626	14,442	14,442	+816
Protection of buildings, grounds and contents	13,721	14,574	14,574	+853
General administration	10,268	10,956	10,956	+688
Government-wide reduction	-259	---	-259	---
Total, Salaries and Expenses	61,279	64,848	64,781	+3,502
Repair, Restoration and Renovation of Buildings				
Base program	6,311	14,101	10,871	+4,560
TOTAL, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART	67,590	78,949	75,652	+8,062
JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS				
Operations and maintenance	13,947	14,000	14,000	+53
Construction	19,924	20,000	20,000	+76
TOTAL, JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS	33,871	34,000	34,000	+129
WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS				
Salaries and Expenses				
Fellowship program	983	1,169	1,169	+186
Scholar support	705	643	643	-62
Public service	1,897	2,217	2,217	+320
General administration	1,769	1,522	1,522	-247
Smithsonian fee	135	135	135	---
Conference planning	1,109	1,459	1,459	+350
Space	165	165	165	---
TOTAL, WOODROW WILSON CENTER	6,763	7,310	7,310	+547

INTERIOR SUPPORT TABLE (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES				
National Endowment for the Arts				
Grants and Administration				
Grants				
Direct grants	34,781	47,914	47,932	+13,151
Challenge America	---	29,381	---	---
State partnerships				
State and regional	25,001	25,097	25,173	+172
Underserved set-aside	6,820	6,846	6,820	---
Challenge America	---	19,587	---	---
Subtotal, State partnerships	31,821	51,530	31,993	+172
Subtotal, Grants	66,602	128,825	79,925	+13,323
Program support	1,157	1,475	1,157	---
Administration	16,918	19,700	16,918	---
Total, Grants and Administration	84,677	150,000	98,000	+13,323
Matching Grants				
Matching grants	12,951	---	---	-12,951
Total, Arts	97,628	150,000	98,000	+372
National Endowment for the Humanities				
Grants and Administration				
Grants				
Federal/State partnership	29,160	38,320	30,660	+1,500
Office of Preservation	18,328	23,400	18,328	---
Public and enterprise	11,588	14,150	12,588	+1,000
Research and education	23,649	28,400	24,649	+1,000
Program development	398	3,500	398	---
Subtotal, Grants	83,123	107,770	86,623	+3,500
Administrative Areas				
Administration	17,481	21,700	17,981	+500
Total, Grants and Administration	100,604	129,470	104,604	+4,000
Matching Grants				
Treasury funds	4,000	4,000	4,000	---
Challenge grants	10,259	12,530	10,459	+200
Regional humanities centers	397	4,000	1,197	+800
Total, Matching Grants	14,656	20,530	15,656	+1,000
Total, Humanities	115,260	150,000	120,260	+5,000
Institute of Museum and Library Services/ Office of Museum Services				
Grants to Museums				
Support for operations	15,967	15,983	15,967	---
Support for conservation	3,130	3,130	3,130	---
National leadership grants	3,050	11,635	3,550	+500
Subtotal, Grants to Museums	22,147	30,748	22,647	+500
Program administration	2,160	2,630	2,260	+100
Total, Institute of Museum and Library Services	24,307	33,378	24,907	+600
Challenge America Arts Fund				
Challenge America grants	---	---	7,000	+7,000
TOTAL, NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES	237,195	333,378	250,167	+12,972

INTERIOR SUPPORT TABLE (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS				
Salaries and expenses	1,021	1,078	1,078	+57
NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS				
Grants	6,973	7,000	7,000	+27
D.C. ARTS EDUCATION GRANTS				
Grants	---	1,000	---	---
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION				
Salaries and expenses	2,989	3,189	3,189	+200
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION				
Salaries and expenses	6,288	6,198	6,500	+212
UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL				
Holocaust Memorial Council	33,161	34,564	34,439	+1,278
PRESIDIO TRUST				
Operations	24,300	23,400	23,400	-900
Loan authority	20,000	10,000	10,000	-10,000
Total, Presidio Trust	44,300	33,400	33,400	-10,900
TOTAL, TITLE II, RELATED AGENCIES	7,325,460	7,913,868	8,600,506	+1,275,046
TITLE III - GENERAL PROVISIONS				
Foundation for Voluntary Land Exchanges, Umpqua Project	---	---	4,300	+4,300
TITLE IV - EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS				
Emergency Fire and Hazardous Fuels Reduction				
Bureau of Land Management (contingent emergency appropriations)	---	---	353,740	+353,740
Forest Service (contingent emergency appropriations)	---	---	619,274	+619,274
TOTAL, TITLE IV, FY 2001	---	---	973,014	+973,014
TITLE V - EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS				
Bureau of Land Management				
Management of lands and resources (emergency appropriations)	---	---	17,172	+17,172
United States Fish and Wildlife Service				
Resource managment (emergency appropriations)	---	---	6,500	+6,500
Construction (emergency appropriations)	---	---	8,500	+8,500
National Park Service				
Construction (emergency appropriations)	---	---	5,300	+5,300
United States Geological Survey				
Surveys, investigations, and research (emergency appropriations)	---	---	2,700	+2,700
Bureau of Indian Affairs				
Operation of Indian programs (emergency appropriations)	---	---	1,200	+1,200
Office of Special Trustee for American Indians				
Federal trust programs (emergency appropriations)	---	---	27,600	+27,600

INTERIOR SUPPORT TABLE (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
Forest Service				
State and private forestry, Alaska railroad (emergency appropriations)	---	---	11,294	+11,294
National forest system (emergency appropriations)	---	---	7,249	+7,249
United Mine Workers of America combined benefit fund (emergency appropriations)	68,000	---	---	-68,000
TOTAL, TITLE V, FY 2001	68,000	---	87,515	+19,515
TITLE VI				
Priority land acquisitions and exchanges	197,500	---	---	-197,500
TITLE VII				
United Mine Workers of America combined benefits fund.	---	---	58,000	+58,000
TITLE VIII				
Land conservation, preservation and infrastructure improvement	---	---	686,000	+686,000
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
Bureau of Land Management	1,231,402	1,358,955	1,672,673	+441,271
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	875,093	1,126,601	964,071	+88,978
National Park Service	1,803,847	2,042,285	1,937,612	+133,765
United States Geological Survey	813,376	895,379	862,046	+48,670
Minerals Management Service	116,318	140,246	139,528	+23,210
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	291,733	309,234	303,514	+11,781
Bureau of Indian Affairs	1,869,052	2,200,956	2,141,130	+272,078
Departmental Offices	319,869	332,248	325,608	+5,739
General Provisions	---	---	12,600	+12,600
Total, Title I - Department of the Interior	7,320,690	8,405,904	8,358,782	+1,038,092
TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES				
Forest Service	2,819,933	3,110,053	3,612,361	+792,428
Department of Energy	(1,226,393)	(1,161,070)	(1,456,868)	(+230,475)
Clean Coal Technology	-156,000	-221,000	-67,000	+89,000
Energy Resource, Supply and Efficiency	720,242	848,500	814,940	+94,698
Alternative Fuels Production	---	-1,000	-1,000	-1,000
Economic Regulation	1,992	2,000	2,000	+8
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	158,396	158,000	161,000	+2,604
Energy Information Administration	72,368	75,000	75,675	+3,307
Indian Health Service	2,390,728	2,620,429	2,604,562	+213,834
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	8,000	15,000	15,000	+7,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	2,125	4,250	4,125	+2,000
Smithsonian Institution	438,130	463,000	454,855	+16,725
National Gallery of Art	67,590	78,949	75,652	+8,062
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	33,871	34,000	34,000	+129
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	6,763	7,310	7,310	+547
National Endowment for the Arts	97,628	150,000	98,000	+372
National Endowment for the Humanities	115,260	150,000	120,260	+5,000
Institute of Museum and Library Services	24,307	33,378	24,907	+600
Challenge America Arts Fund	---	---	7,000	+7,000
Commission of Fine Arts	1,021	1,078	1,078	+57
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs	6,973	7,000	7,000	+27
D.C. Arts Education Grants	---	1,000	---	---
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	2,989	3,189	3,189	+200
National Capital Planning Commission	6,288	6,198	6,500	+212
Holocaust Memorial Council	33,161	34,564	34,439	+1,278
Presidio Trust	44,300	33,400	33,400	-10,900
Total, Title II - Related Agencies	7,325,460	7,913,868	8,600,506	+1,275,046
TITLE III - GENERAL PROVISIONS				
Foundation for Voluntary Land Exchanges, Umpqua Project	---	---	4,300	+4,300

INTERIOR SUPPORT TABLE (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Conference	Conference vs. Enacted
TITLE IV - EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS				
Bureau of Land Management (contingent emergency appropriations)	---	---	353,740	+353,740
Forest Service (contingent emergency appropriations)	---	---	619,274	+619,274
TOTAL, TITLE IV, EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS	---	---	973,014	+973,014
TITLE V				
United Mine Workers of America combined benefit fund (emergency appropriations)	68,000	---	---	-68,000
Emergency appropriations	---	---	87,515	+87,515
TITLE VI				
Priority land acquisitions and exchanges	197,500	---	---	-197,500
TITLE VII				
United Mine Workers of America combined benefits fund.	---	---	58,000	+58,000
TITLE VIII				
Land conservation, preservation and infrastructure improvement	---	---	686,000	+686,000
GRAND TOTAL, FY 2001	14,911,650	16,319,772	18,768,117	+3,856,467

CONFERENCE TOTAL—WITH COMPARISONS

The total new budget (obligational) authority for the fiscal year 2001 recommended by the Committee of Conference, with comparisons to the fiscal year 2000 amount, the 2001 budget estimates, and the House and Senate bills for 2001 follow:

[In thousands of dollars]

New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2000	$14,911,650
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2001	16,319,772
House bill, fiscal year 2001	14,959,420
Senate bill, fiscal year 2001	15,772,342
Conference agreement, fiscal year 2001	18,768,117
Conference agreement compared with:	
New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2000	+3,856,467
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2001	+2,448,345
House bill, fiscal year 2001	+3,808,697
Senate bill, fiscal year 2001	+2,995,775

RALPH REGULA,
JIM KOLBE,
JOE SKEEN,
CHARLES H. TAYLOR,
GEORGE R. NETHERCUTT, Jr.,
ZACH WAMP,
JACK KINGSTON,
JOHN E. PETERSON,
BILL YOUNG,
NORMAN DICKS,
JOHN P. MURTHA,
JAMES P. MORAN,
BUD CRAMER,
MAURICE D. HINCHEY,
DAVID R. OBEY,
Managers on the part of the House.

SLADE GORTON,
TED STEVENS,
THAD COCHRAN,
PETE V. DOMENICI,
CONRAD BURNS,
ROBERT F. BENNETT,
JUDD GREGG,
BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL,
ROBERT C. BYRD,
PATRICK LEAHY,
FRITZ HOLLINGS,
HARRY REID,
BYRON L. DORGAN,
HERB KOHL,
DIANNE FEINSTEIN,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. METCALF) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. METCALF addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. YOUNG of Florida) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. GEKAS, for 5 minutes, October 3 and 4.

Mr. BILIRAKIS, for 5 minutes, October 4.

SENATE BILLS AND A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

Bills and a concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 11. An act for the relief of Wei Jingsheng; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 113. An act to increase the criminal penalties for assaulting or threatening Federal judges, their family members, and other public servants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 150. An act for the relief of Marina Khalina and her son, Albert Miftakhov; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 785. An act for the relief of Francis Schochenmaier and Mary Hudson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 869. An act for the relief of Mina Vahedi Notash; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 893. An act to amend title 46, United States Code, to provide equitable treatment with respect to State and local income taxes for certain individuals who perform duties on vessels; to the Committee on the Judiciary and Transportation and Infrastructure.

S. 1078. An act for the relief of Mrs. Elizabeth Eka Bassey, Emanuel O. Paul Bassey, and Mary Idongesit Paul Bassey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1513. An act for the relief of Jacqueline Salinas and her children Gabriela Salinas, Alejandro Salinas, and Omar Salinas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2000. An act for the relief of Guy Taylor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2002. An act for the relief of Tony Lara; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2019. An act for the relief of Malia Miller; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2289. An act for the relief of Jose Guadalupe Tellez Pinales; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. Con. Res. 139. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the Capitol grounds for the dedication of the Japanese-American Memorial to Patriotism; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 06 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, October 2, 2000, at 12:30 p.m., for morning hour debates.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

10374. A letter from the Administrator, RMA, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Common Crop Insurance Regulations; Rice Crop Insurance Provisions—received September 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

10375. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Increase in Fees and Charges for Egg, Poultry, and Rabbit Grading [Docket No. PY–00–002] (RIN: 0581–AB89) received September 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

10376. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Triallate, (S–2,3,3-trichloroallyl diisopropylthiocarbamate); Pesticide Tolerance [OPP–301063; FRL–6744–8] (RIN: 2070–AB78) received September 26, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

10377. A letter from the Chairmen, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting a report on the Markets for Small Business and Commercial Mortgage-Related Securities; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

10378. A letter from the Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 to reduce losses to properties for which multiple flood insurance claim payments have been made, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

10379. A letter from the Director, Office of Equal Opportunity Programs, Agency for International Development, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance—received September 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

10380. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's ''Major'' final rule—Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute Personnel System (RIN: 1076–AE02) received September 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

10381. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule—Workforce Investment Act (RIN: 1205–AB20) received September 26, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

10382. A letter from the Director, Office of Small Business and Civil Rights, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance—received September 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

10383. A letter from the Director, Lieutenant General, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Army's Proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) to the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 00–68), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

10384. A letter from the Director, Lieutenant General, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Navy's Proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) to the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 00–70), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

10385. A letter from the Director, Lieutenant General, Defense Security Cooperation

Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Air Force's Proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) to the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 00–71), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

10386. A letter from the Director, Lieutenant General, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Air Force's Proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) to Singapore for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 00–72), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

10387. A letter from the Director, Lieutenant General, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Army's Proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) to Israel for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 00–77), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

10388. A letter from the Director, USAF, Department of Defense, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Army's Proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) to Italy for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 00–76), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

10389. A letter from the Director, USAF, Department of Defense, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Army's Proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) to the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States for defense articles and services(Transmittal No. 00–69), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

10390. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially under a contract to the Netherlands [Transmittal No. DTC 138–00], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

10391. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report on the redesignation of Burma, China, Iran, Iraq and Sudan as ''countries of particular concern'' for having engaged in or tolerated particulary severe violations of religious freedom; to the Committee on International Relations.

10392. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries Services, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—An Emergency Interim Rule to Amend the Regulations Implementing the Summer Flounder, Scup and Black Sea Bass Fishery Management Plan (FMP)—Revision to the FMP Objective to be Achieved—by the Annual Specifications for the 2001 Summer Flounder Fishery—received September 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

10393. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Last-in; First-out Inventories [Rev. Rul. 2000–46] received September 27, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

10394. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report on the Fiscal Year 1996 Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program; jointly to the Committees on Commerce and Education and the Workforce.

10395. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled the ''National Aeronautics and Space Administration Federal Employment Reduction Assistance Act Amendments''; jointly to the Committees on Science and Government Reform.

10396. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a draft bill entitled, ''Nursing Home Staffing and Quality Improvement Act of 2000''; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. REGULA: Committee of Conference. Conference report on H.R. 4578. A bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes (Rept. 106–914). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 4503. A bill to provide for the preservation and restoration of historic buildings at historically women's public colleges or universities; with an amendment (Rept. 106–915). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 3118. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue regulations under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act that authorize States to establish hunting seasons for double-crested cormorants (Rept. 106–916). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 4126. A bill to authorize funding for the expansion annex of the historic Palace of the Governors, a public history museum located, and relating to the history of Hispanic and Native American culture, in the Southwest, and for other purposes (Rept. 106–917). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Resources. H.R. 2710. A bill to establish the National Law Enforcement Museum on Federal land in the District of Columbia; with an amendment (Rept. 106–918). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BURTON: Committee on Government Reform. H.R. 4049. A bill to establish the Commission for the Comprehensive Study of Privacy Protection; with an amendment (Rept. 106–919). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 5 of rule X the Committee on the Judiciary discharged. H.R. 4419 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 5 of rule X the following action was taken by the Speaker:

H.R. 1882. Referral to the Committee on Ways and Means extended for a period ending not later than October 6, 2000.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. FARR of California, and Mr. HUNTER):

H.R. 5345. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide incentives to introduce new technologies to reduce energy consumption in buildings; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 5346. A bill to provide for demolition, environmental cleanup, and reversion of the Department of Veterans Affairs medical center in Allen Park, Michigan; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GIBBONS:

H.R. 5347. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to issue regulations relating to the transfer of airline tickets and to amend title 49, United States Code, relating to air carrier ticket pricing policies; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. PALLONE:

H.R. 5348. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to limit the application of the one-year lag in the intern and resident-to-bed ration and the rolling average for the number of residents for which payments to hospitals are made under the Medicare Program for the indirect costs of graduate medical education to residents in the fields of allopathic and osteopathic medicine; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SANFORD (for himself, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. COBURN, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. CRANE, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. DICKEY, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. DUNCAN, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. EWING, Mr. GORDON, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. HERGER, Mr. HILL of Indiana, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. HOSTETTLER, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. JOHN, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. LARGENT, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. LINDER, Mr. MANZULLO, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. MCINTOSH, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MICA, Mr. GARY MILLER of California, Mr. MINGE, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. PITTS, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. RILEY, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, Mr. SALMON, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. TERRY, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. VITTER, Mr. WAMP,

Mr. WATKINS, Mr. WELDON of Florida, and Mr. WICKER):

H.R. 5349. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow individuals to designate $3 or more on their income tax returns to be used to reduce the public debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 207: Mr. UDALL of New Mexico.
H.R. 2512: Mrs. ROUKEMA.
H.R. 2562: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 4239: Mr. BACA and Mr. KLINK.
H.R. 4538: Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri.
H.R. 5328: Mr. BAIRD.
H.J. Res. 107: Mr. WAXMAN.
H. Con. Res. 376: Mr. WISE and Mr. STUMP.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

114. The SPEAKER presented a petition of American Bar Association & Federal Bar Association, relative to Documentation providing proof of the existence and text of the constitution established and ordained for the Washington republic, the member of the union of the several United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

115. Also, a petition of the City Commission of the City of Hollywood, Florida, relative to Resolution No. R–2000–301 petitioning the United States Senate and House of Representatives to support ''The Restoration of the Everglades, An American Legacy Act''; jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Resources.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CONGRATULATIONS TO JOSEPH CULLMAN

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 29, 2000

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to recognize Joseph F. Cullman III, a hero of the global environmental conservation movement, a successful businessman, generous philanthropist and Honorary Director of the World Wildlife Fund. In more than 26 years of leadership at WWF, Mr. Cullman has enthusiastically and unwaveringly worked to sustain the quality and vibrancy of our natural world.

An alumnus of Yale, Mr. Cullman is director emeritus and chairman emeritus of Philip Morris Companies, Inc., where he served as president, chairman of the board and chief executive officer. His service on numerous corporative boards, including IBM, Ford Motor Company, Levi Strauss and Company and Walt Disney Company, attests to his business acumen and stature.

His travels around the world, particularly in Africa, instilled in him a deep commitment to protecting wildlife, their habitats and the people who live in harmony with them and led him to place conservation among his highest priorities. He untiringly has applied his considerable talents, energy and resources to the cause of saving life on Earth.

As Mr. Cullman and his wife Joan Cullman are honored by World Wildlife Fund on October 3 in New York, it is fitting to reflect on the quality of his commitment and the results of his crusade for conservation. He has helped to save African elephants by working to secure and maintain a ban on the trade in elephant ivory. And he has worked with communities in Kenya and Tanzania to stop poaching of elephants, rhinos, and other large animals and to provide alternative livelihoods for local people. His concern for the plight of the world's fisheries has caused him to focus on saving species in crisis including tunas, swordfish, and his favorite Atlantic salmon.

All along the way, he has persuaded dozens of friends and colleagues to join him in the cause of conservation. Joseph Cullman's example of conservation leadership sends a call to action, reminding each of us that we can and must take up the urgent cause of protecting our living planet for future generations.

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HONORING THE LATE DOROTHY LUND OF PACIFIC GROVE, CALIFORNIA

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 29, 2000

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, today I honor the life of an exceptional woman, Ms. Dorothy Lund of Pacific Grove, California. Dorothy was a much loved teacher and political activist. The community mourns her death, Dorothy passed on September 2, 2000.

Born January 18, 1924 in Champaign, Illinois, Dorothy Lund graduated from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where she earned a degree in journalism. She also earned credentials in speech and language at St. Cloud State University before serving in the Women's Army Corps during the Korean War. During her time of service, she was awarded a regular Army commission after graduating with honors from Officer Candidate School.

On returning to civilian life, Ms. Lund taught in communities across this country, in Columbus, Georgia, later in Oakland, California, and eventually in Salinas, California, where she taught for 27 years. Dorothy grew to reflect the voices of this exciting region, serving as an outspoken member of the California Teachers Association at the local, state and national level. She became an advocate for the needs of children in schools that were changing demographically, that are overcrowded, and under-served. She was also involved with organizations such as the Episcopal Homes Foundation, the League of Women Voters, the Democratic Women's Club of Monterey County, and the Monterey County Democratic Central Committee, serving on their boards of directors. She was also a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Clan McKenzie Society, and Phi Delta Kappa.

A dynamic force in Monterey County, California, and beyond, Dorothy will be sorely missed by her two daughters, Annabel of Juneau, Alaska, and Christina of Washington, DC, as well as countless teachers, students and other community members who were touched by her life.

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TRIBUTE TO THE WOMEN'S OLYMPIC SOFTBALL TEAM

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 29, 2000

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I pay tribute to the Women's Olympic Softball Team for winning the gold medal at the 2000 Olympics in Sydney.

The U.S. team beat Japan to win the gold medal for the second straight Olympics. In a remarkable comeback, the U.S. won four consecutive games to advanced to the gold medal round. They did that over the past three days, winning the last two victories in a ten hour span. Beating the Japanese team was quite a challenge. This goal medal represents more than just great athleticism, it is a tribute to hard work, determination and positive thinking. Facing adversity, the U.S. Women's team regrouped after unexpected losses and again established themselves as the World's premier softball team.

I would also like to take this opportunity to recognize Margo Jonker, who serves as an assistant coach for the USA softball team. In addition to her duties as an Olympic softball coach, Margo also coaches softball for Central Michigan University. Entering her 21st season at the helm of the Chippewa program, Margo is one of the most successful coaches in college softball. She has a career record of 697 wins to 380 losses. Coach Jonker has led Central Michigan to eight Mid-American Conference (MAC) titles, nine NCAA regional appearances and a spot in the 1987 College World Series.

Mr. Speaker, the competition associated with the Olympic games tests the body, mind and soul of individuals. The Women's Softball Team and Coach Jonker met the challenge head on and emerged victorious. I want to commend the U.S. Softball Team for winning Olympic gold. But, I would also like to personally thank Coach Jonker, for the pride that she has brought this Nation at the Olympics and for her wonderful service to Central Michigan University and the Fourth District.

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INTRODUCTION OF THE ENERGY EFFICIENT BUILDINGS INCENTIVES ACT

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 29, 2000

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce the Energy Efficient Buildings Incentives Act. I am joined in this effort by a substantial and diverse coalition of my colleagues including Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts, Mr. BILBRAY of California, Mr. LEWIS of California, and Mr. FARR of California, as well as Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire in the Senate, and many others. This bill is supported by a strong coalition of industries and organizations. I have submitted a list of supporters below.

My constituents in San Diego have been suffering from outrageously high-energy prices for the entire summer. Our citizens and city have been forced into a crisis by the State legislature's deregulation of the electricity market. While I and my colleagues from San Diego are seeking solutions to this terrible crisis, I am introducing this bill in an effort to formulate a long-term energy plan.

The Energy Efficient Buildings Incentives Act will provide tax incentives for the construction of energy efficient buildings. Structures of this nature could potentially cut energy usage by as much as 50 percent. This would result in a nearly 6 percent reduction in air emissions over the next 10 years—equivalent to taking 40 percent of the automobiles off the road.

The bill will offer tax incentives to encourage the production and sale of technologically advanced, energy-efficient buildings and equipment. The legislation is structured to promote the creation of competitive markets for new technologies and designs that are not widely available today, but have the possibility of

being cost effective to the consumer in the future. The incentives will apply to:

Efficient new residential buildings that save 30% to 50% in energy costs compared to national model codes, including a higher incentive for higher savings. Efficient heating, cooling, and water heating equipment that reduce emissions and peak electric loads by about 20% (lower incentives) and 30%–50% (higher incentives) compared to national standards. Efficient commercial buildings with 50% energy and power cost savings. Residential-scale solar hot water and photovoltaic equipment.

The design and administration for these energy efficient structures is based on the track record of successful state programs over the past decade. Buildings account for some 35% of air pollution emissions nationwide, and cost their owners over $250 billion a year in energy costs. They also contribute to well over half of peak electric power demand. If enacted promptly the incentives in this bill will begin to mitigate electric peak reliability problems by the summer of 2001.

This bill will help both families and businesses reduce annual energy costs, saving over $80 billion in present value over the next decade. Energy costs of businesses are tax deductible under current law, so reductions in energy costs means billions of dollars in saving to the Federal government.

Please join me in supporting the Energy Efficient Buildings Incentives Act which will provide for a cleaner environment and help reduce energy needs, thus postponing the need for building new power plants as well as helping to save our environment.

SUPPORTERS OF S. 2718—THE ENERGY EFFICIENT BUILDINGS INCENTIVES ACT

Natural Resources Defense Council
Environmental Defense
Consumer's Choice Council
U.S. PIRG
World Wildlife Federation
Defenders of Wildlife
American Oceans Campaign
Environmental and Energy Study Institute
American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy
Legal Environmental Assistance Foundation, Inc
Michigan Environmental Council Minnesotans for an Energy Efficient Economy
League of Conservation Voters
Union of Concerned Scientists
National Wildlife Federation
Sierra Club
The Wilderness Society
National Environmental Trust
Physicians for Social Responsibility
Global Green USA
Friends of the Earth
Alliance to Save Energy
ENRON
Pacific Gas and Electric Company
Sacramento Municipal Utility District
Pacific Corp
Massachusetts Electric
Southern California Edison
Montana Power
American Portland Cement Alliance
Air Conditioning Contractors of America
Foamed Polystyrene Alliance
North American Insulation Manufacturers Association
Polyisocyanurate Insulation Manufacturers Association
American Energy Technologies
American Solar Energy
Siemens Solar Industries
TRANE
National Association of State Energy Officials
Home Builders Association of Central Vermont, Inc.
Insulation Contractors Association of America
California Building Industry Association
California Association of Building Energy Consultants
National Council of the Housing Industry
National Insulation Association
California Energy Commission
Florida Solar Energy Center
California Air Resources Board
National Association of State Energy Officials

(These are some of the businesses which the trade associations represent but have not necessarily specifically signed on.)

Honeywell Inc.
Evanite Fiber Corp
Fibrex Insulation, Inc
Johns Manville Corp
MFS, Inc.
OCHT
Roxul, Inc
Thermafiber LLC
Western Fiberglass Group
Akzo Nobel
BASF Corp
C.K. Witco Corp
Dow Chemical USA
Exxon Chemical Co.
Goldschmidt Chemical Co.
Hunter Panels
Huntsman Polyurethane
Johns Manville Corp
Laroche Industries Inc.
Old American Products
Phillips 66 Co.
Solvay Fluorides, Inc.
Vulcan Materials
Certain Teed Corp
Isolatik International
Knauf Fiber Glass
Owens Corning
Rock Wool Manufacturing Co.
Sloss Industries Corp
USG Interiors Inc.
Air Products & Chemicals, Inc.
Atlas Roofing Corp
Bayer
Carlisle Syntec, Inc.
Elf Atochem North America, Inc
Firestone Building Products Co.
Honeywell International
Huntsman Corp
IKO Industries, Ltd
KoSa
OAF
Petrocel S.A.
Rmax, Inc.
Stephen Co.

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VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT OF 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 26, 2000

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, every day, at least one child will die as a result of domestic violence. Every few minutes, approximately nine women are abused around the nation. For this reason, we must reaffirm our commitment to combating domestic violence by reauthorizing the Violence Against Women Act.

H.R. 1248, the Violence Against Women Act, provides women and their local law enforcement offices the necessary resources to escape domestic violence. The reauthorization of this Act would preserve funding for abused women, grants for training police forces, a national domestic violence hotline, and grants for victim services and prevention programs.

Women seeking to escape abusive relationships require legal assistance to be free from such abuse, including assistance in obtaining a divorce, custody of their children, or even to obtain a change of address or social security number for safety. Since 1994, The Violence Against Women Act has provided over $1.5 billion in grants that have been used to encourage arrests, train police, prosecutors and judges, as well as provide critical victim services.

Reauthorization of this Act includes new support for transitional housing, allowing up to $30 million over four years to assist domestic violence survivors move beyond shelters into safe permanent housing. The new Act would expand the reach of the program to support groups such as elderly, disabled and Native American women. Furthermore, the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act would allow states and local communities to engage in long-range planning without continually fearing that funds will be lost in the next fiscal year.

There is much evidence of the success the Violence Against Women Act has had in providing assistance to women at risk of abuse. Calls to the National Domestic Violence Hotline have doubled in the last six months, to a rate of 13,000 calls per month, and use of battered women's shelters has been steadily increasing, all since the inception of the Violence Against Women Act. These programs need to be funded at the highest possible levels so that families in need of safety and protection have full and adequate access to such assistance.

The passage of H.R. 1248 is necessary to confirm congressional commitment to fighting violence against women for the next five years. We must do what we can to protect and assist women and children who are the unfortunate victims of domestic violence.

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A TRIBUTE TO THE 2000 ''SPIRIT OF ACHIEVEMENT AWARD'' WINNERS

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 29, 2000

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the participants of my 2000 Spirit of Achievement Award program. In 1982, when the current citizens of the 3rd District of Illinois elected me to represent them in the United States Congress, I introduced this very successful program. Since then, every middle school in the 23rd Ward of Chicago annually selects a graduating 8th grade boy and girl who they feel represents overall outstanding academic achievement, community service and extracurricular activities. Today, it gives me great pleasure to recognize the hard work of 28 young achievers and future leaders from the 23rd Ward of Chicago.

St. Jane De Chantal School: Nora Krause and Christopher Paluch
Our Lady of Snows School: Amanda Hartman and Jeffrey Mikula

St. Camillus School: Amanda Kurmpel and Kevin Jasionowski
St. Bruno School: David Szwajnos
St. Rene Elementary School: Anthony Garcia and Catherine O'Connell
St. Daniel the Prophet School: Deanna Maida and Paul Bruton
St. Richards School: Monika Dlugopolski and Christopher Dyrdak
Gloria Dei School: Faith Krasowski and Jeremiah Jurevis
Hale Elementary School: Emily Fisher and Xavier Hernandez
Peck Elementary School: Maribel Pantoja and Anthony Naranjo
Dore Elementary School: Robert Bradel and Jennifer Collins
Kinzie Elementary School: Victoria Okrzesik and Patrick Forbes
Byrne Elementary School: Jennifer Turner and Ryan Nabor
Twain Elementary School: Sebastian Gawenda
Edwards Elementary School: Mustafaa Saleh and Lisa Matteson

These students are all credit to their families and the Chicago community. I wish them tremendous success in their continuing education and future aspirations. Furthermore, I charge all of them to use their strength and leadership in service to this great nation. Mr. Speaker, I am again pleased to offer my sincere congratulations the winners of my 2000 Spirit of Achievement Award program.

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HMONG VETERANS' NATURALIZATION ACT AMENDMENT OF 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. STEVEN T. KUYKENDALL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 2000

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week we passed H.R. 5234, a bill to correct a technical problem with the Hmong Veterans' Naturalization Act of 2000, which was passed by Congress and signed into law earlier this year. Unfortunately, I was unable to speak during general debate. I would however, like to add these remarks to the record to say thank you, and to further honor a little known group of individuals who routinely went above and beyond the call of duty to help American servicemen during the Viet Nam war.

Many Americans are unaware that Hmong veterans, operating out of Laos, collected critical intelligence, provided protection to remote American outposts, and routinely rescued downed American airmen. As a result of American forces in Viet Nam, these men and their families lived in constant danger of retaliation by Communist forces. Predictably, when America withdrew from Viet Nam, many Hmong families suffered and died at the hands of the Communist North Vietnamese and Laotian forces.

I was glad to cosponsor and support the Hmong people on May 2, 2000 when the House passed H.R. 371, the Hmong Veterans' Naturalization Act of 2000. This bill was subsequently signed into law on May 26, 2000. The law waives the English language requirement and provides special consideration for the civics requirement with respect to the naturalization of eligible Hmong veterans and their immediate families. I am equally glad that this Congress was able to resolve so quickly to correct a technical problem that was discovered in the law, which prevented some deserving Hmong individuals from gaining the citizenship that they fought so valiantly to preserve.

I am thankful that the House passed this bill unanimously under suspension of the rules, and appreciate this opportunity to raise America's awareness of these courageous people.

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ITALIAN AMERICANS OF LUZERNE COUNTY HONOR CHARLES GIUNTA AS PERSON OF YEAR

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 29, 2000

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Charles A. Giunta, who has been chosen by the Italian American Association of Luzerne County as their 2000 Person of the Year. The association will honor him at their annual dinner on Oct. 8.

The officers of this fine organization are Herman Castellani, president; Judy Russo, vice president; Michael Delconte, secretary; and Leonard Cumbo, treasurer. Charlie has been a member of the association for the past six years, having served on the board of directors and other various committees.

Charles is a graduate of Pittston High School and Wilkes-Barre Business College and attended Wilkes College. He served in the U.S. Army during World War II from 1942 to 1946, a year after the war ended. He was recalled to active duty during the Korean War with the rank of captain to command the 487th Transportation Truck Company.

In addition to serving his country and the cause of freedom, he has also served his community well. He was past president of the Columbus League of Luzerne County and was an active member of the committee responsible for obtaining and erecting the statue of Christopher Columbus that now stands in Pittston.

Charles has been an active member of the Wilkes-Barre chapter of UNICO for the past 40 years and is a past president, secretary and treasurer of the organization, in addition to having served on several of its committees.

He has also served St. Anthony's Church of Exeter as a volunteer worker in the rectory and currently serves as chairman of the church's finance committee.

Charles resides in Exeter with his wife of 55 years, the former Nancy Berto. They have three sons, Joseph, of Dallas; Samuel, of North Wales; and Charles, of State College; as well as two grandchildren, Joseph and Bridget Giunta.

Mr. Speaker, I salute Charles Giunta on the occasion of this honor, and I am pleased to call his long service to the attention of the House of Representatives.

END HEALTH DISPARITIES IN MEDICARE BASED ON RACE AND ETHNICITY

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 29, 2000

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, there is a large body of literature that shows people of color disproportionately lack access to health care, vital treatments, and preventive screening measures. Several of us on Ways and Means have called for a hearing to discuss differences in medical care due to race and ethnicity. Although ensuring a fair and equitable quality health care system for all Americans is extremely important, Congress has failed to address existing disparities.

Our country is becoming increasingly diverse. Currently, people of color represent an estimated 18% of our nation's residents, and will comprise more than 25% in 2050. In a state such as California, ''minority'' populations have already become the majority.

Among those of Medicare age, racial and ethnic minorities currently represent 16% of the population; however, by 2050, that percentage will increase to 36% at the same time that the number of elderly is expected to increase by 250%.

The growing populations of minorities, however, have not been able to eliminate the vestiges of racism—conscious and unconscious—that still remains in our society and in our institutions. The health care system is no exception. A Century Foundation Report entitled, ''Vulnerable Populations and Medicare Services'' by Marian Gornick contributes more strong evidence that disparities continue to exist even when individuals have similar health insurance coverage.

For example, Medicare covers influenza vaccines for beneficiaries on an annual basis at no cost. Coverage and financial costs are not barriers, but African Americans are only half as likely to receive flu shots even though influenza, a forerunner to pneumonia, is responsible for excess hospitalizations among elderly with heart and pulmonary disease.

Among those Medicare beneficiaries with coronary artery disease, African Americans are less than half as likely to receive coronary artery bypass graft or percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty, two common procedures for treating the disease.

The following statistics illustrate numerous additional examples of the disparities that persist in medical care and treatment. In order to truly be an inclusive society, we must continue to attack conscious and unconscious racism in all its forms and work towards an equitable and just health care system. I hope everyone in Congress can join in continuing our efforts in this area.

EXAMPLES OF HEALTH DISPARITIES

[From Vulnerable Populations and Medicare Services]

(By Marian E. Gornick)

African Americans have 20% less physician visits, and 23% less specialist visits, despite greater rates of certain chronic diseases, limitations in activities of daily living, and reporting of health as fair or poor. But, they receive 38% more hospital inpatient visits and 40% more emergency room visits.

African Americans have 11% less ophthalmology visits even though the prevalence of eye disease is greater.

African Americans are half as likely to receive flu shots even though the vaccines prevent influenza, a forerunner to pneumonia responsible for excess hospitalizations among elderly with heart and pulmonary disease. There is no cost-sharing for this service so financial barriers are not a cause.

African American women are 21% less likely to receive a mammography even though they are more likely to have later-stage breast cancer at diagnosis and lower survival rates.

The rate of sigmoidoscopies and colonoscopies among African Americans is 39% and 12% less although the rate of late-stage colon cancer and death rate of colon cancer is greater.

A sonography was performed at a 24% lower rate among African Americans than whites, possibly contributing to their higher rate of strokes.

African Americans are more than half as likely to not receive a coronary artery bypass graft or percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty, common elective procedures for treating coronary artery disease.

Thromboendarterectomy, a procedure to treat blocked carotid arteries, was performed at a rate 67% lower among African Americans than whites.

African Americans are 28% less likely to receive cataract removal/lens insertion to improve vision, but they are 56% more likely to have more severe vision problems that require treatment.

African Americans are more than 3 times as likely to receive amputations, partly due to diabetes being 1.7 times more prevalent, but also partly due to poor outcomes.

Arteriovenostomy procedures are more than 4 times as frequent for African Americans, reflecting the greater prevalence of end stage renal disease.

African Americans are 2.5 times more likely to receive excisional debridement, a procedure for infection and skin breakdown, outcomes associated with quality of care.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ENERGY EFFICIENT BUILDINGS INCENTIVES ACT

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 29, 2000

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM) and a bipartisan coalition of other Members in introducing the ''Energy Efficient Buildings Incentives Act''.

Energy use in buildings in this country accounts for approximately 35% of polluting air emissions nationwide—about twice as much as the pollution from cars. It costs the average American $1500 to heat and cool their homes every year, which amounts to an annual cost of $150 billion nationwide. Commercial buildings and schools incur $100 billion in annual utility bills. And yet, the tax code fails to provide sufficient incentives to reduce wasteful and unnecessary energy use. This is bad policy, and it must be changed. In these times of ''brown outs'' and ''black outs'' in communities across this nation and in times of rising fuel prices, we should be looking for ways to ensure that energy is never wasted.

That is why we have introduced the ''Energy Efficient Buildings Incentives Act.'' Our bill would spur use of energy efficient technologies, such as super-efficient air conditioning units, which could result in a substantial drop in peak electricity demand of at least 20,000 megawatts—the equivalent of the output of 40 large power plants. At a time when many communities are currently facing electricity supply shortages, and the local political issues involved with siting and building new power plants are difficult and contentious, our bill provides tax incentives for:

Efficient residential buildings, saving 30% or 50% of energy cost to the homeowner compared to national model codes, with a higher incentive for the higher savings.

Efficient heating, cooling, and water heating equipment that reduces consumer energy costs, and, for air conditioners, reduces peak electric power demand, by about 20% (lower incentives) and 30%–50% (higher incentives) compared to national standards.

New and existing commercial buildings with 50% reductions in energy costs to the owner or tenant, and

Solar hot water and photovoltaic systems.

If only 50% of new buildings reach the energy efficiency goals of this legislation, air pollution emissions in this country could be reduced by over 3% in the next decade, and decrease even more dramatically over time. In that same ten-year period, this legislation could result in direct economic savings of $40 billion to consumers and businesses. For example, a family that installs an energy efficient water heater can get $250 to $500 back from the tax code changes and an additional $50 to $200 every year in reduced utility bills. Or a family that purchases a new home that meets the standards in this bill can get as much as $2,000 returned to them by the tax incentives, in addition to the $300 or more in continuing energy savings.

I urge other Members to join us in saving American consumers money, improving the air we breathe and the water we drink, increasing the competitiveness of American industries, and eliminating inefficiencies in the tax code by encouraging energy efficiency in our schools and our commercial and residential buildings.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Senate was not in session today. It will next meet on Monday, October 2, 2000, at 12 noon.

Committee Meetings

No committee meetings were held.

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House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: 5 public bills, H.R. 5345–5349, were introduced. **Pages H8551–52**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows.

Conference report on H.R. 4578, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001 (H. Rept. 106–914);

H.R. 4503, to provide for the preservation and restoration of historic buildings at historically women's public colleges or universities, amended (H. Rept. 106–915);

H.R. 3118, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue regulations under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act that authorize States to establish hunting seasons for double-crested cormorants (H. Rept. 106–916);

H.R. 4126, to authorize funding for the expansion annex of the historic Palace of the Governors, a public history museum located, and relating to the history of Hispanic and Native American culture, in the Southwest (H. Rept. 106–917); and

H.R. 2710, to establish the National Law Enforcement Museum on Federal land in the District of Columbia, amended (H. Rept. 106–918).

Pages H8472–H8550, H8551

Speaker Pro Tempore: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he designated Representative Thornberry to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H8471**

Senate Message: Messages received by the Senate appear on pages H8471–72.

Referrals: S. 11, S. 113, S. 150, S. 785, S. 869, S. 1078, S. 1513, S. 2000, S. 2002, S. 2019, and S. 2289 were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, S. 893 was referred to the Committees on Judiciary and Transportation and Infrastructure, and S. Con. Res. 139 was referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. **Page H8550**

Quorum Calls Votes: No quorum calls or recorded votes developed during the proceedings of the House today.

Adjournment: The House met at 12 noon and adjourned at 12:06 p.m.

Committee Meetings

BEHAVIORAL DRUGS IN SCHOOLS

Committee on Education and the Workforce: Held a hearing on Behavioral Drugs in Schools: Questions and Concerns. Testimony was heard from Judy Heumann, Assistant Secretary, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Department of Education; and public witnesses.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Week of October 2 through October 7, 2000

Senate Chamber

On *Monday,* Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of S. 2557, National Energy Security Act. At 5:30 p.m., Senate will vote on adoption of the conference report on H.R. 4733, Energy and Water Development Appropriations.

On *Tuesday,* at 10 a.m., Senate will vote on final passage of S. 2045, H–1B Nonimmigrant Visa, following which, Senate will vote on final passage of H.R. 3767, Visa Waiver.

During the remainder of the week, Senate expects to consider any other cleared legislative and executive business, including appropriation bills and conference reports, when available.

Senate Committees

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: October 3, to hold hearings on proposals to improve Internet privacy, including S. 2928, to protect the privacy of consumers who use the Internet, 9:30 a.m., SR–253.

October 4, Full Committee, to hold oversight hearings to review the findings and recommendations of the Interagency Commission on Crime and Security in U.S. Seaports, 9:30 a.m., SR–253.

October 5, Full Committee, to hold hearings on tobacco related issues, focusing on how certain States are spending tobacco revenues from the settlement, 9:30 a.m., SR–253.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: October 5, Subcommittee on Energy Research, Development, Production and Regulation, to hold hearings to examine the electricity challenges facing the Northwest, 9:30 a.m., SD–366.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: October 3, to hold oversight hearings on the use of comparative risk assessment in setting priorities and on the Science Advisory Board's Residual Risk Report, 9:30 a.m., SD–406.

Committee on Governmental Affairs: October 3, Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring and the District of Columbia, to hold hearings to examine the District of Columbia's progress in achieving its performance goals for FY 2000, 9:30 a.m., SD–342.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: October 3, to hold hearings to examine the impact of high fuel cost on low-income families, 9:30 a.m., SD–430.

October 4, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine health care coverage issues, 9:30 a.m., SD–430.

Committee on Indian Affairs: October 4, to hold hearings to examine alcohol and law enforcement in Alaska, 9:30 a.m., SR–485.

Select Committee on Intelligence: October 3, closed business meeting to consider pending intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH–219.

October 4, Full Committee, to hold closed hearings on pending intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH–219.

Committee on the Judiciary: October 3, Subcommittee on Administrative Oversight and the Courts, to continue oversight hearings on the Wen Ho Lee case, 9:30 a.m., SD–226.

October 3, Subcommittee on Youth Violence, to hold oversight hearings to examine Office of Justice programs, focusing on drug courts, 9:30 a.m., Room to be announced.

October 5, Full Committee, business meeting to consider pending calendar business, 9 a.m., SD–226.

Committee on Small Business: October 4, to hold hearings on U.S. Forest Service issues relating to small business, 9:30 a.m., SR–428A.

House Committees

Committee on Agriculture, October 4, hearing to review wildlife risks on federal lands, 10 a.m., 1300 Longworth.

Committee on Appropriations, October 3, Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service and General Government, on IRS-Electronic Tax Administration, 2 p.m., 2359 Rayburn.

October 5, Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service and General Government, on Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative, 2 p.m., 2359 Rayburn.

Committee on Banking and Financial Services, October 3, hearing on the Farm Credit Administration's National Charter Initiative, 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Commerce, October 3, Subcommittee on Finance and Hazardous Materials and the Subcommittee on Health and Environment, joint hearing on the Role of the EPA Ombudsman in Addressing Concerns of Local Communities, 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

October 3, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing on counterfeit bulk drugs and related concerns, 10 a.m., 2322 Rayburn.

October 4, Subcommittee on Finance and Hazardous Materials, hearing on lost Security Holders: Reuniting Security Holders with their Investments, 10 a.m., 2322 Rayburn.

October 6, Subcommittee on Telecommunications, Trade, and Consumer Protection, to continue hearings on the Future of the Interactive Television Services Marketplace: What Should Consumers Expect? 9 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Committee on Education and the Workforce, October 3, Subcommittee on Workforce Protections, hearing on Injured Federal Workers on Hold: Customer Communications at DOL's Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, 10 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

October 4, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing on Safety in Study Abroad Programs, 10:30 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

October 5, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing on Federal Prison Industries (FPI): The Proposed Military Clothing Production Expansion—Assessing Existing Protections for Workers, Business, and FPI's Federal Agency Customers, 1 p.m., 2175 Rayburn.

Committee on Government Reform, October 2, Subcommittee on Government Management, Information, and Technology, hearing entitled ''First Gov.gov: Is it a Good Idea?'' 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

October 3, full Committee, hearing on the Anthrax Vaccine Immunization Program—What Have We Learned? 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

October 4, Subcommittee on Civil Service, hearing on Oversight of Wage—Grade Pay in Georgia and Oklahoma, 10 a.m., 2203 Rayburn.

October 4, Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy and Human Resources, hearing on Anti-Drug Media Campaign: Program and Contract Accountability and Administration, 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

October 5, full Committee, oversight hearing of the Department of Justice, 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

October 6, hearing on ''Federal Wetlands Policy: Protecting the Environment or Breaching Constitutional Rights?'' 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

October 6, Subcommittee on the District of Columbia, hearing on Examining Metro's Track Record: An oversight hearing on the Challenges and Opportunities Facing the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, 1 p.m., 2154 Rayburn.

October 6, Subcommittee on Government Management, Information, and Technology, oversight hearing on the Management Practices of the Federal Communications Commission: The Chairman Reports, 2 p.m., 2247 Rayburn.

Committee on International Relations, October 3, to continue markup of H. Res. 596, calling upon the President to ensure that the foreign policy of the United States reflects appropriate understanding and sensitivity concerning issues related to human rights, ethnic cleansing, and genocide documented in the United States record relating to the Armenian Genocide; and to mark up the following measures: H. Res. 577, to honor the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for its role as a protector of the world's refugees, to celebrate UNHCR's 50th anniversary, and to praise the High Commissioner Sadako Ogata for her work with UNHCR for the past ten years; H. Con. Res. 397, voicing concern about serious violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the most states of Central Asia, including substantial noncompliance with their Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) commitments on democratization and the holding of free and fair elections; S. 2682, to authorize the Broadcasting Board of Governors to make available to the Institute for Media Development certain materials of the Voice of America; H. Con. Res. 404, calling for the immediate release of Mr. Edmond Pope from prison in the Russian Federation of Humanitarian reasons; S. 1453, Sudan Peace Act; H. Res. 588, expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to violations in Western Europe of provisions of the Helsinki Final Act and other international agreements relating to the freedom of individuals to profess and practice religion or belief; H. Con. Res. 411, relating to the reestablishment of representative government in Afghanistan; H. Con. Res. 410, condemning the assassination of Father John Kaiser and others who worked to promote human rights and justice in the Republic of Kenya; and H. Con. Res. 361, commending the Republic of Benin, 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

October 4, hearing to review the Policy Blueprint for Approving U.N. Peacekeeping Missions, 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

October 4, Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade, hearing on the International Oil Crisis: Implications for the United States, 2 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

October 5, full committee, hearing on the ''Clinton-Gore Administration's Foreign Policy After Eight Years: An Evaluation and a Look Forward,'' 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Committee on the Judiciary, October 2, Subcommittee on Crime, oversight hearing on Preventing and Fighting Crimes: What Works? 1:30 p.m, 2237 Rayburn.

October 3, Subcommittee on Immigration and Claims, to mark up the following: H.R. 5285; Serious Human Rights Abusers Accountability Act of 2000; H.R. 5293, to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to improve provisions relating to inadmissibility and detention of, and cancellation of removal for, aliens who have committed crimes; and to consider INS reports for private relief bills, 3 p.m., 2226 Rayburn.

October 4, Subcommittee on Crime, hearing on H.R. 469, Jeremy and Julia's Law, 1:30 p.m., 2237 Rayburn.

Committee on Resources, October 4, hearing on H.R. 4751, Puerto Rico-United States Bilateral Pact of Non-Territorial Permanent Union and Guaranteed Citizenship Act, 11 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

Committee on Rules, September 25, to consider the following: a resolution making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2001; and the conference report to accompany H.R. 4578, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, 5 p.m., H–313 Capitol.

Committee on Rules, to consider the following: a resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2001; and the Conference report to accompany H.R. 4578, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, 5 p.m., H–313 Capitol.

Committee on Science, October 4, hearing on Intolerance at EPA—Harming People, Harming Science? 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

October 4, Subcommittee on Basic Research, hearing on Benchmarking U.S. Science: What Can It Tell Us? 2:30 p.m., 2318 Rayburn.

October 5, Subcommittee on Technology, hearing on rural Access to Technology: Connecting the Last American Frontier, 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, October 5, Subcommittee on Aviation, hearing on Challenges Associated with Building New Runways, 9:30 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

October 5, Subcommittee on Oversight, Investigations, and Emergency Management, hearing on Aircraft Electrical System Safety, 2 p.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs, October 3, Subcommittee on Health, hearing on Chiropractic Services in the VA, 10 a.m., 334 Cannon.

Committee on Ways and Means, October 3, Subcommittee on Health, to mark up the Medicare Refinement and Benefit Improvement Act of 2000, 12 p.m., 1100 Longworth.

October 3, Subcommittee on Human Resources, hearing on H.R. 5292, Flexible Funding for Child Protection Act of 2000, 10 a.m., B–318 Rayburn.

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, October 3, executive, briefing on Global Hot Spots, 2 p.m., H–313 Capitol.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

12 noon, Monday, October 2

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: After the recognition of two Senators for speeches and the transaction of any morning business (not to extend beyond 2 p.m.), Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to the consideration of S. 2557, National Energy Security Act.

Also, at 5:30 p.m., Senate will vote on the adoption of the conference report on H.R. 4733, Energy and Water Development Appropriations.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

12:30 p.m., Monday, October 2

House Chamber

Program for Monday: To be announced.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue.

HOUSE

Camp, Dave, Mich., E1633
Cunningham, Randy ''Duke'', Calif., E1633
Farr, Sam, Calif., E1633
Kanjorski, Paul E., Pa., E1635
Kuykendall, Steven T., Calif., E1635
Lipinski, William O., Ill., E1634
Markey, Edward J., Mass., E1636
Quinn, Jack, N.Y., E1634
Saxton, Jim, N.J., E1633
Stark, Fortney Pete, Calif., E1635

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