

\$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 pro-

posed 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 appro-

priate 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 avail-

able 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:

<i>Area (State)</i>	<i>Amount</i>
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
Shenandoah 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

<i>Area (State)</i>	<i>Amount</i>
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) tech-

nology 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 proactively 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
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$64,319,000</b>

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
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>40,196,000</b>

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
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>27,846,000</b>

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 forensic 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 Ossipee 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:

<i>Economic Action Programs</i>	<i>Conference</i>
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

<i>Economic Action Programs</i>	<i>Conference</i>
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
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>30,336,000</b>

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
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,280,693,000</b>

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 as 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