

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES  
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2001

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

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

REPORT

together with

DISSENTING VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 4578]

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

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

#### BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

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

#### OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

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

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

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

|                                       |           |           |           |        |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| Resources management.....             | 31,710    | 31,428    | 31,121    | -589   |
| Trust services.....                   | 32,272    | 37,720    | 34,272    | +2,000 |
| Subtotal, Non-Recurring Programs..... | 64,231    | 71,405    | 65,650    | +1,419 |
| Total, Tribal Budget System.....      | 1,307,000 | 1,414,542 | 1,314,985 | +7,985 |

BIA Operations

|                                       |        |        |        |        |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Central Office Operations             |        |        |        |        |
| Tribal government.....                | 3,068  | 2,607  | 2,568  | -500   |
| Human services.....                   | 1,289  | 1,289  | 1,289  | ---    |
| Community development.....            | 849    | 868    | 849    | ---    |
| Resources management.....             | 3,371  | 3,427  | 3,371  | ---    |
| Trust services.....                   | 2,105  | 2,642  | 2,105  | ---    |
| General administration                | 2,338  | 2,392  | 2,338  | ---    |
| Education program management.....     | 39,617 | 44,629 | 44,117 | +4,500 |
| Other general administration.....     |        |        |        |        |
| Subtotal, General administration..... | 41,955 | 47,021 | 46,455 | +4,500 |

|                                           |        |        |        |        |
|-------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Subtotal, Central Office Operations.....  | 52,637 | 57,864 | 56,637 | +4,000 |
| Regional Office Operations                |        |        |        |        |
| Tribal government.....                    | 1,424  | 1,365  | 1,343  | -81    |
| Human services.....                       | 2,997  | 3,023  | 2,972  | -25    |
| Community development.....                | 829    | 823    | 805    | -24    |
| Resources management.....                 | 3,225  | 3,307  | 3,243  | +18    |
| Trust services.....                       | 9,568  | 23,543 | 15,483 | +5,915 |
| General administration.....               | 24,198 | 24,733 | 24,249 | +51    |
| Subtotal, Regional Office Operations..... | 42,241 | 56,794 | 48,095 | +5,854 |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### CONSTRUCTION

|                                   |               |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Appropriation enacted, 2000 ..... | \$197,404,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2001 .....       | 365,912,000   |
| Recommended, 2001 .....           | 184,404,000   |
| Comparison:                       |               |
| Appropriation, 2000 .....         | – 13,000,000  |
| Budget estimate, 2001 .....       | – 181,508,000 |

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

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



|                                | (in thousands of dollars) |                   |                   |                        |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
|                                | FY 2000<br>Enacted        | Budget<br>Request | Committee<br>Bill | Change from<br>Enacted |
| Education.....                 | 133,199                   | 300,499           | 120,199           | -13,000                |
| Public safety and justice..... | 5,537                     | 5,541             | 5,537             | ---                    |
| Resources management.....      | 50,573                    | 50,645            | 50,573            | ---                    |
| General administration.....    | 2,165                     | 2,171             | 2,165             | ---                    |
| Construction management.....   | 5,930                     | 7,056             | 5,930             | ---                    |
|                                | =====                     | =====             | =====             | =====                  |
| Total, Construction.....       | 197,404                   | 365,912           | 184,404           | -13,000                |
|                                | =====                     | =====             | =====             | =====                  |

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS  
PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

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

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

## INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

|                                   |             |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Appropriation enacted, 2000 ..... | \$4,985,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2001 .....       | 6,008,000   |
| Recommended, 2001 .....           | 4,985,000   |
| Comparison:                       |             |
| Appropriation, 2000 .....         | 0           |
| Budget estimate, 2001 .....       | -1,023,000  |

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

## DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

## INSULAR AFFAIRS

## ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

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

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

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

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

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

|                                   |               |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Appropriation enacted, 2000 ..... | \$158,396,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2001 .....       | 158,000,000   |
| Recommended, 2001 .....           | 157,000,000   |
| Comparison:                       |               |
| Appropriation, 2000 .....         | -1,396,000    |
| Budget estimate, 2001 .....       | -1,000,000    |

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

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

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

|                                   |              |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| Appropriation enacted, 2000 ..... | \$72,368,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2001 .....       | 75,000,000   |
| Recommended, 2001 .....           | 72,368,000   |
| Comparison:                       |              |
| Appropriation, 2000 .....         | 0            |
| Budget estimate, 2001 .....       | -2,632,000   |

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

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

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

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

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

|                                                      | (in thousands of dollars) |                  |                  | Change from    |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
|                                                      | FY 2000                   | Budget           | Committee        | Enacted        |
|                                                      | Enacted                   | Request          | Bill             |                |
| <b>Clinical Services</b>                             |                           |                  |                  |                |
| IHS and tribal health delivery                       |                           |                  |                  |                |
| Hospital and health clinic programs.....             | 1,005,412                 | 1,084,190        | 1,005,412        | ---            |
| Dental health program.....                           | 80,062                    | 88,258           | 80,062           | ---            |
| Mental health program.....                           | 43,245                    | 49,405           | 43,245           | ---            |
| Alcohol and substance abuse program.....             | 96,824                    | 99,636           | 96,824           | ---            |
| Contract care.....                                   | 406,756                   | 447,672          | 406,756          | ---            |
| <b>Subtotal, Clinical Services.....</b>              | <b>1,632,299</b>          | <b>1,769,161</b> | <b>1,632,299</b> | <b>---</b>     |
| <b>Preventive Health</b>                             |                           |                  |                  |                |
| Public health nursing.....                           | 34,452                    | 39,772           | 34,452           | ---            |
| Health education.....                                | 9,625                     | 11,030           | 9,625            | ---            |
| Community health representatives program.....        | 46,380                    | 51,105           | 46,380           | ---            |
| Immunization (Alaska).....                           | 1,402                     | 1,457            | 1,402            | ---            |
| <b>Subtotal, Preventive Health.....</b>              | <b>91,859</b>             | <b>103,364</b>   | <b>91,859</b>    | <b>---</b>     |
| <b>Urban health projects</b>                         |                           |                  |                  |                |
| Indian health projects.....                          | 27,813                    | 30,834           | 27,813           | ---            |
| Tribal management.....                               | 30,491                    | 32,779           | 30,491           | ---            |
| Direct operations.....                               | 2,411                     | 2,413            | 2,411            | ---            |
| Self-governance.....                                 | 50,988                    | 54,119           | 50,988           | ---            |
| Contract support costs.....                          | 9,531                     | 9,504            | 9,531            | ---            |
| Staffing of new facilities.....                      | 228,781                   | 268,781          | 228,781          | ---            |
| <b>Medicare/Medicaid Reimbursements</b>              |                           |                  |                  |                |
| Hospital and clinic accreditation (Est. collecting). | (375,386)                 | (404,590)        | (404,590)        | (+29,204)      |
| <b>Total, Indian Health Services.....</b>            | <b>2,074,173</b>          | <b>2,271,055</b> | <b>2,084,178</b> | <b>+10,005</b> |

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

The Committee agrees to the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

The Committee agrees to the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

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

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

|                                   |             |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Appropriation enacted, 2000 ..... | \$8,000,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2001 .....       | 15,000,000  |
| Recommended, 2001 .....           | 8,000,000   |
| Comparison:                       |             |
| Appropriation, 2000 .....         | 0           |
| Budget estimate, 2001 .....       | -7,000,000  |

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

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND  
ARTS DEVELOPMENT

PAYMENT TO THE INSTITUTE

|                                   |             |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Appropriation enacted, 2000 ..... | \$2,125,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2001 .....       | 4,250,000   |
| Recommended, 2001 .....           | 0           |
| Comparison:                       |             |
| Appropriation, 2000 .....         | -2,125,000  |
| Budget estimate, 2001 .....       | -4,250,000  |

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

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

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

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

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

## NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

## NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

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

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

|                                   |             |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Appropriation enacted, 2000 ..... | \$5,374,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2001 .....       | 5,403,000   |
| Recommended, 2001 .....           | 5,374,000   |
| Comparison:                       |             |
| Appropriation, 2000 .....         | 0           |
| Budget estimate, 2001 .....       | -29,000     |

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

## GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

#### FOREST SERVICE

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

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

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

|                                   |              |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| Appropriation enacted, 2000 ..... | \$33,161,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2001 .....       | 34,564,000   |
| Recommended, 2001 .....           | 33,161,000   |
| Comparison:                       |              |
| Appropriation, 2000 .....         | 0            |
| Budget estimate, 2001 .....       | -1,403,000   |

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

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

PRESIDIO TRUST

PRESIDIO TRUST FUND

|                                   |              |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| Appropriation enacted, 2000 ..... | \$44,300,000 |
| Budget estimate, 2001 .....       | 33,400,000   |
| Recommended, 2001 .....           | 33,400,000   |
| Comparison:                       |              |
| Appropriation, 2000 .....         | -10,900,000  |
| Budget estimate, 2001 .....       | 0            |

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

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

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

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

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

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

Section 306 limits assessments against programs without Committee approval.

Section 307 contains Buy American procedures and requirements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

#### TITLE IV—FISCAL YEAR 2000 EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

##### BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

##### WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

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

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