Bay infant mortality prevention program, $500,000 for technology improvements and AIDS research at epidemiology centers, $5,000,000 for loan repayment with emphasis on critical shortage specialties such as pharmacists, dentists and podiatrists, $220,000 for the pharmacy residents program, $1,000,000 for emergency medical services, $1,000,000 to hire podiatrists and $3,000,000 for technology upgrades.

For dental health programs, increases include $2,365,000 for pay costs, $792,000 for staffing of new facilities and $8,000,000 for increased dental services. Increases in mental health programs include $1,488,000 for pay costs and $384,000 for staffing of new facilities. There is an increase of $3,717,000 for pay costs associated with alcohol and substance abuse programs and a program increase of $40,000,000 for contract health services. Increases of $1,099,000 for pay costs and $643,000 for staffing of new facilities are provided for public health nursing.

Health education programs are increased by $326,000 for pay costs and $134,000 for staffing of new facilities. The community health representative program is increased by $1,787,000 for pay costs. Increases for the Alaska immunization program include $70,000 for pay costs and $2,000 for additional immunizations.

Increases for urban health programs include $1,096,000 for pay costs and $1,000,000 to incorporate the Southwest Indian Polytechnic Institute dental program into the urban Indian health program in the Albuquerque, NM, area. The urban program for that area is funded pursuant to title V of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act and run by First Nations Community HealthSources. With these additional funds, dental services will be available for the large urban Indian population in the Albuquerque, NM, area.

Other pay cost increases include $62,000 for Indian health professions, $2,075,000 for direct operations and $294,000 for self-governance. Contract support costs increases include up to $10,000,000 for new and expanded contracts and $10,000,000 for existing contracts.

Finally, there are decreases of $10,005,000 for staffing of new facilities because these costs have been spread among the appropriate accounts and $22,000,000, which was a general increase in House floor action that has been spread among various accounts in the conference agreement.

The managers agree to the following:

1. The Service needs to do a better job of estimating costs, including the distribution of pay cost increases. These numbers should not be a ''moving target'' that changes substantially and continuously after the budget submission as was the case this year.

2. The Service should distribute the Indian health care improvement fund in accordance with the level of need methodology to ensure that the most underfunded tribes are funded at more equitable levels. There should be no set-aside of a portion of these funds to be distributed under an alternative methodology. The managers recognize that the LNF methodology may need some improvements and the Service should continue to make the necessary refinements.

3. The Service should report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations prior to finalizing any policy on the distribution of the Indian health care improvement fund for fiscal year 2001. The managers urge the Service to establish a minimum level of funds to be provided to individual service units. The Service also should provide a report on how the fiscal year 2000 funds were used to improve services to Indians and Alaska Natives.

4. Despite the reprimand in the House report, the Service has still not provided the required plan of action to augment and strengthen its podiatric care program. Because of the pressing need in this area, the managers have taken actions in this conference report to address the problem. The report is still required as requested last year, and the managers expect that the directed consultation with outside groups will be fully and clearly explained in that report.

5. The Service should accept the offer from the American Podiatric Medical Association to assist in the recruitment and screening of candidates to fill podiatry positions in the Service. The APMA deserves credit for pursuing much needed improvements in the podiatry programs at IHS and has an excellent record with respect to prevention of diabetic amputations. The Service should consult with APMA on both the use of the $1,000,000 increase provided to hire additional podiatrists and the use of the loan repayment program for podiatrists.

6. The Senate-required report on the proposed distribution of the general funding increase is not necessary because the increase has been distributed across the various programs in the conference agreement.

7. The Senate requirement to investigate possible inequities in funding allocations applies not only to the Ponca and the Salish and Kootenai tribes but to all tribes. The House has received several complaints from Oklahoma tribes. This investigation should be done in the context of the Indian Health Care Improvement Fund and the level of need methodology and does not require a separate report.

8. Within the funding provided for contract health services, the Indian Health Service should allocate an increase to the Ketchikan Indian Corporation's (KIC) recurring budget for hospital-related services for patients of KIC and the Organized Village of Saxman (OVS) to help implement the agreement reached by the Indian Health Service, KIC, OVS and the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Corporation on September 12, 2000. The additional funding will enable KIC to purchase additional related services at the local Ketchikan General Hospital. The managers remain concerned that the viability of Alaska Native regional entities must be preserved. The accommodation by the managers of the September 12, 2000 agreement in no way is intended to imply that similar requests for similar arrangements will be encouraged or supported elsewhere in Alaska.

Bill Language.—The conference agreement does not include language proposed by the Senate preventing contract health payments in excess of Medicare and Medicaid rates. The Secretary of Health and Human Services has authority to address this issue through the regulatory process. The conference agreement does not include language proposed by the Senate giving tribes access to prime vendor rates that are available to the Service. This authority was enacted earlier this year. Language is included raising the amount for the Catastrophic Health Emergency Fund from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 and raising the cap for the loan repayment program from $17,000,000 to $22,000,000.

The conference agreement includes language proposed by the Senate providing up to $10,000,000 for contract support costs associated with new and expanded self-determination contracts and self-governance compacts. The managers note that, unlike the Bureau of Indian Affairs, that funds all contract support cost requirements at the same rate, the Service has a varying scale. The managers urge the Office of Management and Budget to work with the BIA and the IHS to address discrepancies between the two bureaus with respect to the calculation and distribution of contract support costs. At present, the IHS pays many more categories of costs than does BIA, and the rate of contract support cost payments relative to the level of need is higher in IHS than in BIA. These discrepancies should be addressed, and the managers suggest that the Office of Management and Budget is the appropriate organization to do so.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

The conference agreement provides $363,904,000 for Indian health facilities instead of $336,423,000 as proposed by the House and $349,350,000 as proposed by the Senate. The numerical changes described below are to the House recommended level.

In maintenance and improvement, increases include $2,000,000 to address the maintenance backlog and $1,000,000 for the Northwest Portland area AMEX program with the understanding that AMEX includes cost sharing in excess of 50 percent and there will be no increase for base funding requirements for these projects. Increases for sanitation facilities include $206,000 for pay costs and a program increase of $1,500,000.

For hospital and clinic construction, there are increases of $118,000 for the Parker, AZ, clinic, $5,000,000 for small ambulatory facilities with the understanding that there will be no additional operating funds associated with these projects, $5,000,000 for staff quarters in Bethel, AK, $5,000,000 for joint ventures and $2,000,000 for Hopi, AZ, staff quarters.

For facilities and environmental health support, increases include $3,657,000 for pay costs and $1,665,000 for staffing of new facilities. There is also an increase of $2,000,000 for equipment to raise the total annual funding available for equipment at tribally built facilities from $3 million to $5 million and a decrease of $1,665,000 for staffing of new facilities because this amount has been included in the facilities and environmental health support activity.

The managers agree to the following:

1. The Service is urged to package together several staff quarters projects whenever possible to attract more bidders for construction projects and to lower costs. The various projects on the priority list for Navajo and other tribes in the area should be reviewed as potential candidates for packaging as should staff quarters projects in other areas where such projects can be combined to attract additional interest and achieve savings.

2. For the joint venture program, up to 3 projects may be funded, at least 2 of which are replacement facilities.

3. Any funds not needed for completion of individual construction projects should be reported to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations as soon as identified. These funds should subsequently be used to offset requirements for other projects on the priority list. To the extent that such funds become available in fiscal year 2001, they may be used for clinic design for the next three facilities on the outpatient priority list.

Bill Language.—The conference agreement includes language, as proposed by the Senate, directing funds to the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation for construction of the Bethel, AK, staff quarters and earmarking $5,000,000 for the joint venture program with specific instructions on program implementation. The House had no similar provisions. Language also is included increasing the earmark for funds to be provided to the Hopi Tribe from $240,000 to $2,240,000 to reduce the debt incurred by the Tribe in providing staff quarters associated with the new Hopi Health Center. Language also is included permitting the use of contracts for small ambulatory facilities.

OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $15,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation as proposed by the Senate instead of $8,000,000 as proposed by the House.

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT

PAYMENT TO THE INSTITUTE

The conference agreement provides $4,125,000 for payment to the institute as proposed by the Senate instead of zero funding as proposed by the House.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $387,755,000 for salaries and expenses of the Smithsonian Institution as proposed by the Senate instead of $375,230,000 as proposed by the House.

REPAIR, RESTORATION AND ALTERATION OF FACILITIES

The conference agreement provides $57,600,000 for repair, restoration and alteration of facilities as proposed by the Senate instead of $47,900,000 as proposed by the House. Of this amount, $50,000,000 is provided to address repair and rehabilitation work required throughout the Smithsonian complex and $7,600,000 is provided for similar activities at the National Zoo. In addition, the managers instruct the Zoo to dedicate the remainder of funds previously designated for an aquatics exhibit to higher priority safety and security work referred to in the fiscal year 2001 budget estimate.

In 1995, the Smithsonian's Commission on the Future issued a report indicating that an amount of $50,000,000 annually, applied to repair and renovation work over the next decade, would eliminate the Institution's $500,000,000 maintenance backlog. In the five fiscal years following the issuance of that report, Congress appropriated approximately $200,000,000 for repair and rehabilitation.

In recent months, as Smithsonian officials have brought renewed attention to the poor physical condition of their buildings, the managers have been concerned by statements that still point to a $500,000,000 maintenance backlog despite an increased appropriation. Further, the agency has now pointed to the need for a funding level in the neighborhood of $100 million annually—approximately twice the current amount—although the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations have received no additional documentation to substantiate this request. The managers do not doubt that there is a considerable maintenance backlog at the Smithsonian and have made a significant effort to assist the Institution in this area. However, the apparent lack of progress, the large unobligated carryover balances in past years, a commitment of funds to projects of lower priority, the absense of a detailed plan for implementation of a coordinated maintenance program and grossly underestimated projects such as the Patent Office Building, which has tripled in cost, all are issues that should be explained prior to any substantial increase in funding.

In light of the above, the managers direct the Smithsonian to contract with the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) in order to provide the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations with a better understanding of the expenditure of Federal funds to date, the strides that have been made since 1996 and the task that lies ahead. In addition, the Academy is directed to review carefully any future plan submitted by the Smithsonian to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations for additional dollars for critical maintenance backlog. This should be done on a building-by-building basis for the needed facilities improvements during the next eight to ten years. Any planned expenditures for building maintenance in conjunction with the National Museum of the American Indian, the Patent Office Building and the extension of the Air and Space Museum should also be reviewed by the Academy.

CONSTRUCTION

The conference agreement provides $9,500,000 for construction instead of $4,500,000 as proposed by the Senate and no funding as proposed by the House. Within the amount recommended, $4,500,000 is provided for construction of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory's facility at Hilo, Hawaii and $5,000,000 is provided for construction of an American Agriculture exhibit at the National Zoo. This exhibit has been in the planning stages for several years. The Hilo funds are subject to authorization.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $64,781,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Gallery of Art as proposed by the Senate instead of $61,279,000 as proposed by the House. The managers agree that the government-wide reduction in fiscal year 2000 should be spread appropriately across the various Gallery programs in future budget submissions.

REPAIR, RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

The conference agreement provides $10,871,000 for repair, restoration and renovation of buildings as proposed by the Senate instead of $8,903,000 as proposed by the House.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

The conference agreement provides $14,000,000 for operations and maintenance of the Kennedy Center as proposed by the Senate instead of $13,947,000 as proposed by the House.

CONSTRUCTION

The conference agreement provides $20,000,000 for construction as proposed by the Senate instead of $19,924,000 as proposed by the House.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $7,310,000 for salaries and expenses of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars as proposed by the Senate instead of $6,763,000 as proposed by the House. Funds should be distributed as follows:

Fellowship program	$1,169,000
Scholar support	643,000
Public service	2,217,000
General administration	1,522,000
Smithsonian fee	135,000
Conference planning	1,459,000
Space	165,000
Total	7,310,000

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

The conference agreement includes $98,000,000 for grants and administration of the National Endowment for the Arts as proposed by the House instead of $105,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

The conference agreement provides $104,604,000 for grants and administration as proposed by the Senate instead of $100,604,000 as proposed by the House.

MATCHING GRANTS

The conference agreement provides $15,656,000 for matching grants as proposed by the Senate instead of $14,656,000 as proposed by the House.

INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES

OFFICE OF MUSEUM SERVICES

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

The conference agreement provides $24,907,000 for grants and administration of the Office of Museum Services as proposed by the Senate instead of $24,307,000 as proposed by the House.

CHALLENGE AMERICA ARTS FUND

CHALLENGE AMERICA GRANTS

The conference agreement includes $7,000,000 for the Challenge America Arts Fund, a new account, to provide additional funding for arts education and outreach activities for rural and underserved areas. These funds should be used for matching grants that expand service to more of the Nation and enhance arts education and community activities. This account will be administered by the National Endowment for the Arts following all previous authorized requirements including prohibitions on obscenity and restrictions on grants to individuals, subgrants and grants for seasonal support. The managers direct the NEA to provide a detailed report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations describing the use of these funds.

The managers note that in recent years the Congress has instituted several reforms concerning arts funding for obscene materials. The managers emphasize that the reforms to the NEA established by Congress are retained in title III of the bill. In addition to underscoring the need to serve rural and underserved communities, these reforms include restrictions on grants to individuals, subgrants and grants for seasonal support; a cap on the funds provided to any one State in a given year; an emphasis on grants that encourage public knowledge, education, understanding and appreciation of the arts; the appointment of six Members of Congress to the National Council on the Arts; and a provision allowing the NEA to solicit and invest private funds for arts support.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $1,078,000 for salaries and expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts as proposed by the Senate instead of $1,021,000 as proposed by the House.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

The conference agreement provides $7,000,000 for National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs as proposed by the Senate instead of $6,973,000 as proposed by the House.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $3,189,000 for salaries and expenses of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation as proposed by the Senate instead of $2,989,000 as proposed by the House.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $6,500,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Capital Planning Commission as proposed by the Senate instead of $6,288,000 as proposed by the House.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

The conference agreement provides $34,439,000 for the Holocaust Memorial Council as proposed by the Senate instead of $33,161,000 as proposed by the House.

PRESIDIO TRUST

PRESIDIO TRUST FUND

The conference agreement provides $33,400,000 for the Presidio Trust Fund as proposed by both the House and the Senate.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The conference agreement includes sections 301 through 306 that were identical in both the House and the Senate bills. These sections continue provisions carried in past years.

The conference agreement does not include language proposed by the House in section 307 concerning compliance with ''Buy American'' procedures. This provision was made permanent in the fiscal year 2000 Interior Appropriations Act.

The conference agreement includes sections 307 through 310, 314, 316 through 319, 321 through 327, and 329 as proposed by the Senate. Identical language was proposed by the House in sections 308 through 311, 315, 317 through 320, 322 through 328, and 330. These sections continue provisions carried in past years.

Section 311 retains the text of section 312 as proposed by the House, which continues the mining patent moratorium provision carried last year. The text of section 311 as proposed by the Senate differed only in the use of capitalization.

Section 312 retains the text of section 313 as proposed by the House which continues a provision carried last year limiting BIA and IHS liability for prior year contract support costs through 2000. Section 312 proposed by the Senate continued this provision through 2001.

Section 313 modifies the text of section 313 as proposed by the Senate and section 314 as proposed by the House which continues a provision carried last year concerning the Jobs-in-the-Woods program. The modified text encourages the agencies to consider various factors when awarding contracts.

Section 315 retains the text of section 316 as proposed by the House, which makes permanent a provision exempting the Presidio Trust from State and local taxes and assessments. Section 315 proposed by the Senate continued the provision for one year.

Section 320 establishes an advisory commission to provide recommendations concerning payments to counties having Federal forest lands. This section was in neither the House or Senate passed bills. The commission will have 18 months after enactment to provide to the Congress recommendations concerning long-term funding for forest counties and other matters. The commission will terminate three years after enactment.

Section 328 retains the text of section 328 as proposed by the Senate, which continues a provision carried last year regulating the export of Western red cedar from National Forest System lands in Alaska. The text of section 329 as proposed by the House differed only in the numbering convention used.

Section 330 modifies the text of section 332 as proposed by the House which allows the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to pilot test the ''Service First'' initiative. The Senate had no similar provision. The managers are encouraged by these interdepartmental efforts and expect that this provision will assist the expansion of these efforts in many more areas of the agencies involved. The managers have clarified the language proposed by the House to make it clear that this authority may be used agency-wide.

Section 331 retains the text of section 333 as proposed by the House establishing a four-year program between the Forest Service and the State of Colorado for cooperative watershed protection and restoration. The Senate had no similar provision. The managers will watch the implementation of this program carefully to determine if this authority provides enhanced coordination and cooperation between Federal and State interests. A cooperative effort will greatly enhance efforts to reduce fuel loadings and provide greater safety to communities in the wildland urban interface.

Section 332 modifies the text of section 334 as proposed by the House addressing the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project. The managers instruct the agencies to review the environmental analyses and documents regarding the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project and bring this analysis and documentation into full conformance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act requirements when new information or conditions arise, including procedures when there are significant new circumstances or information relevant to environmental concerns and bearing on the proposed action or its impacts. Such analysis and documentation should include the summer 2000 wildfires and the President's initiative for managing the impact of wildfires on communities and the environment. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to issue a record of decision for the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Plan until this analysis is completed and included in a report submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

Section 333 retains the text of section 330 as proposed by the Senate allowing the Forest Service, in consultation with the Department of Labor, to modify concession contracts for campgrounds. The House had no similar provision.

Section 334 retains the text of section 331 as proposed by the Senate prohibiting the Forest Service from using the recreation fee demonstration program to supplant existing recreation concessions.

Section 335 retains the text of section 332 as proposed by the Senate raising the reporting threshold for energy savings performance contracts through the Department of Energy's Federal Energy Management Program. The House had no similar provision.

Section 336 retains the text of section 334 as proposed by the Senate extending the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program for one additional year. The managers are greatly encouraged by the progress being made in this effort and expect the four land management agencies to continue emphasis on this program. The House had no similar provision.

Section 337 retains the text of section 335 as proposed by the Senate which continues a provision carried last year limiting mining and prospecting on the Mark Twain National Forest in Missouri. The House had no similar provision.

Section 338 retains the text of section 336 as proposed by the Senate authorizing the Forest Service to enter into additional stewardship contracts in Regions 1 and 6. The House had no similar provision.

Section 339 retains the text of section 337 as proposed by the Senate which limits cost recovery for special use permits issued by the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service. The House had no similar provision.

Section 340 modifies the text of section 339 as proposed by the Senate prohibiting fee increases for fiberoptic cable rights-of-way. The House had no similar provision. The managers are concerned that the Forest Service needs to work closely with the Department of the Interior to establish common practices concerning the determination of rental fees for fiberoptic cable rights-of-way uses on Federal lands. The conference agreement stops the Forest Service from implementing rental fee direction in a letter issued on May 2, 2000, which, in some cases, resulted in large increases in rental fees by using a case-by-case appraisal process. The conference agreement prevents the issuance of a final rule during fiscal year 2001 although the managers expect the Secretaries to continue their work on a common, updated rental fee schedule and procedure. The managers encourage the two departments to issue common regulations using the accepted rule-making process. This will ensure full opportunity for public comment and allow time for appropriate Congressional attention to this important issue.

Section 341 includes the text of section 340 as proposed by the Senate limiting competition for fire and fuel treatment and watershed restoration contracts in California. The House had no similar provision.

Section 344 retains the text of section 345 as proposed by the Senate, which makes available $4 million in prior year funding for the National Energy Technology Laboratory. The House had no similar provision.

Section 345 modifies the text of section 348 as proposed by the Senate prohibiting the closure of backcountry landing strips. The House had no similar provision. The managers have modified the Senate proposed language so that public notice and consent of the Federal Aviation Administration, in consultation with appropriate State and Federal aviation officials, is made before permanently closing aircraft landing strips. Landing strips, which are deemed hazardous for use by general aviation, may be closed temporarily until repairs are made; landing strips which are known to contribute to illegal activities may be closed temporarily as deemed necessary to support law enforcement efforts; landing strips damaging soil and water resources or impeding agency compliance with existing laws and/or regulations may be closed following appropriate public notice, consultation and consent. Short-term closures are not affected by this provision.

Section 346 amends the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act (CRGNSA) to expedite the acquisition of critical lands within the NSA. The purpose of this section is to address the land appraisal assumptions utilized by the Forest Service to acquire land within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Among other things, Public Law 99–663 authorized the Forest Service to acquire land within the CRGNSA for the fair market value of the land as determined by an appraisal. In the CRGNSA, the application of zoning to the determination of value has led to local anomalies in the Federal appraisal process.

The practical effect of this section is that privately-held property in the CRGNSA offered for Federal acquisition after March 31, 2001, will be appraised taking into account all zoning and other land use restrictions in the affected States and counties. For lands offered for sale to the Forest Service on or before March 31, 2001, fair market value will be appraised as set out in section 9(e)(2) by not considering the impacts on value of zoning enacted pursuant to Public Law 99–663. This will take into account land use restrictions that would be in effect but for the passage of the scenic area act, including but not limited to land use restrictions resulting from the Washington State Growth Management Act or Oregon statewide land use program.

The language used in this section is prospective only and intended to address explicitly the question of appraisal procedures to be used for future CRGNSA land acquisitions by the Forest Service in a way that provides an administrative framework for important land acquisitions to occur. Given the managers' intent, this language should not be construed to apply generally to Federal land acquisitions elsewhere in the Nation, nor change the intent and interpretation of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Land Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (Public Law 91–646).

The section also modifies the application of section 8(o) of Public Law 99–663 which provides, in part, for landowners to offer their land for purchase by the Forest Service and the nonapplicability of certain zoning restrictions if the land is not purchased after three years. As modified by this section, persons who own land as of September 1, 2000, may offer to sell their land to the Forest Service by March 31, 2001, and still be afforded the rights under section 8(o). The Secretary should continue the practice to treat all landowners' written offers to sell as bona fide and, therefore, as efforts to initiate the three-year period for Forest Service acquisition unless a landowner refuses to cooperate with the Forest Service. Examples of refusing to cooperate would be withholding permission for Forest Service staff to access the offered property or rejecting a purchase for fair market value. Another example would be an attempt by a landowner to revoke a previously provided written offer to initiate the three-year section 8(o) process.

Nothing in this section is intended to modify the basic structure or operation of the land use regime established with the 1986 enactment of Public Law 99–663, nor is anything intended to affect any exposure of the Federal, State or local governments to claims arising under the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution for the taking of private property for public purposes. The managers believe that the Gorge Commission and the Secretary should exercise their administrative authorities in a manner which reduces the possibility of taking claims including modifications of the management plan if necessary.

Subsection (c) of this section provides for the Forest Service to provide notice to the communities and landowners of the amendments to the CRGNSA Act contained in this section. Specifically, the Forest Service will contact private landowners in the Special Management Areas by first-class mail based on ownership records provided by the counties located in the CRGNSA. The counties are urged to provide such records to the Forest Service as soon as possible. Such cooperation will provide private landowners the opportunity to consider the acquisition opportunities made available by these amendments. The mailing by the Forest Service to those landowners listed by the counties will provide constructive notice to landowners, but the Forest Service is not required to provide proof of receipt by addressee.

The managers expect a considerable, but temporary, increase in the workload of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area office of the Forest Service as a result of this amendment. The managers expect the Secretary to dedicate the requisite level of resources to this office to process section 8(o) offers. Further, the managers understand the Secretary has adequate appropriated funds to clear the current backlog of properties ready for acquisition in FY 2001. The managers are aware, however, that the demand for appropriations for acquisitions may increase on a temporary basis over the next three years to respond to offers made under the auspices of this section.

Section 347 authorizes a land exchange, which conveys Forest Service property in Kern County in California in exchange for county lands suitable for inclusion in the Sequoia National Forest.

Section 348 requires the Department of Energy to establish an advisory committee for the National Energy Technology Laboratory under the same terms and conditions as such groups at other National laboratories.

Section 349 provides the framework for the development of an Environmental Impact Statement and Habitat Conservation Plan for the Umpqua Land Exchange Project, comprising 675,000 acres in the Coast Range-Umpqua Basin in Douglas County, Oregon. The project will be managed by the Voluntary Land Exchanges Foundation in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management. The conference agreement provides $4,300,000 for the development of the EIS and HCP, and the managers expect the private landowners to bear their full cost of any future supplemental EIS.

Section 350 provides authority for contract health services funding increases in the Indian Health Service for the Ketchikan Indian Corporation and the Organized Village of Saxman in Alaska.

Section 351 permits the sale of the Forest Service Boise, ID, laboratory site, occupied by the Rocky Mountain Research Station, and the use of the proceeds to purchase interests in a multi-agency facility at the University of Idaho.

The conference agreement does not include language proposed by the House in section 331 prohibiting new or expanded Indian self-determination contracts or self-governance compacts, nor does it include section 335 as proposed by the House concerning national monuments (superseded by House section 123). The Senate had no similar provisions.

The conference agreement does not include language proposed by the Senate in section 320 restricting National Forest planning, in section 333 rescinding funding for the Beartooth Highway in Montana, in section 338 exempting residents in the White Mountain National Forest in New Hampshire from the recreation fee demonstration program, in section 341 concerning the White River National Forest in Colorado, in section 342 concerning roadless area in the White Mountain National Forest in New Hampshire, in section 343 concerning the release of funds appropriated in fiscal year 1999 for the Department of Energy, in section 344 concerning funding for tribally controlled community colleges, in section 346 concerning Indian gaming procedures, in section 347 concerning providing a grant to Alaska Pacific University, and in section 349 prohibiting the use of certain pesticides by the Department of the Interior. The House had no similar provisions.

The conference agreement does not include language proposed by the House in section 501 regarding the color of Forest Service vehicles, in section 502 concerning the Federal wildland fire policy and controlled burns, and in section 503 concerning national monuments. The Senate had no similar provisions. The painting issue is addressed in detail under the Forest Service Administrative Provisions heading. The wildland fire policy is discussed in detail, along with other urgent hazardous fuels management issues, in title IV.

TITLE IV—WILDLAND FIRE EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

The conference agreement provides $353,740,000 for wildland fire management instead of $120,300,000 as proposed by the Senate. Detailed instructions for these funds are provided below under the Forest Service heading and also under the title I heading for this account.

RELATED AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

The conference agreement provides $619,274,000 for wildland fire management instead of $120,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. Detailed instructions for these funds are provided below and also under the title II heading for this account.

General instructions.—The following instructions apply to both the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service. The managers are providing substantial resources for priority emergency needs. The Administration has submitted a report including requests for an additional $1,578,376,000 for activities at both the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior. The conference agreement includes $1,803,116,000 responding to these needs by protecting communities and lands.

The following table summarizes the funding provided under this Title. Additional funds are provided under title I and title II.

Summary of Allocations for Wildland Fire

	Conference action
BLM title IV emergency operations:	
Wildfire suppression	$116,611,000
Hazardous fuels	142,129,000
Rehabilitation	85,000,000
Rural fire assistance	10,000,000
BLM emergency title IV subtotal	353,740,000
Forest Service title IV emergency operations:	
Wildfire suppression	179,000,000
Hazardous fuels	120,000,000
Rehabilitation	142,000,000
Fire facilities backlog	44,000,000
Research & development	16,000,000
State fire assistance	50,494,000
Volunteer fire assistance	8,280,000
Forest health	12,000,000
Economic action	12,500,000
Community and private land fire assistance	35,000,000
FS title IV subtotal	619,274,000
Total wildland fire emergency in title IV	973,014,000
Other wildfire emergency funds added to Title I, II	626,000,000
Wildfire preparedness funds added to titles I, II	341,463,000
Grand total	1,940,477,000

The managers have included detailed instructions for the allocations and activities for these funds within the statement of the managers text for wildland fire management accounts for the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service. The managers encourage the Secretaries to recognize the need to maximize the use of streamlined administrative procedures and systems in recognition of the exigent circumstances, and direct the Departments to ensure that all procedures available on a government-wide basis for acquisition and employment in emergency situations are utilized to assure prompt action without burden of additional, unnecessary internal requirements.

The managers responded to the emergency situation using the best available data. The managers recognize that additional fire, State and community assistance may still be needed. The managers direct the Secretaries to work with Governors of the affected States to submit a report summarizing additional needs, if warranted. The Secretaries should also work with the Governors on a long-term strategy to deal with the wildland fire and hazardous fuels situation, as well as needs for habitat restoration and rehabilitation in the Nation. The managers expect that a collaborative structure, with the States and local governments as full partners, will be the most efficient and effective way of implementing a long term program.

The managers are very concerned that the agencies need to work closely with the affected States, including Governors, county officials and other citizens. Successful implementation of this program will require close collaboration among citizens and governments at all levels. The managers direct the Secretaries to engage Governors in a collaborative structure to cooperatively develop a coordinated, National ten-year comprehensive strategy with the States as full partners in the planning, decision making, and implementation of the plan. Key decisions should be made at local levels.

The managers have agreed to modified language from the Senate bill relating to hazardous fuels reduction in the urban wildland interface. This provision has been altered to make clear that the contracting authorities provided to the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture are those associated with hazardous fuels reduction activities. Other significant modifications have also been made. Waivers from government procurement and contracting laws provided in paragraph (1) which were permanent in the Senate proposal are now available only until the sums for hazardous fuels reduction in this title have been obligated. The managers expect that, in expending these funds, the Secretaries shall recognize the needs in certain States that have been most impacted by fires, such as those states in Regions 1, 3, and 4 of the Forest Service.

The purpose of paragraph (1) is to provide the Secretaries with the flexibility to provide employment and training opportunities to people in rural communities. The managers direct the Secretaries to give preference to local workers and youth groups such as the Youth Conservation Corps, in developing projects under this section to the maximum extent feasible consistent with funding limitations. The provisions of this section are not intended to expand the number of stewardship contracts authorized by section 347 of the FY 1999 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, (Public Law 105–277, section 347).

Consistent with paragraph (3) and accompanying Senate instruction, the managers direct the Secretary of Agriculture, within 60 days after enactment of this Act, to publish in the Federal Register the Forest Service's cohesive strategy for protecting fire-adapted ecosystems and an explanation of any differences between the strategy and other related ongoing policymaking activities including: revising regulations for the national forest system transportation policy; roadless area protection; the Interior Columbia Basin Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement; and the Sierra Nevada Framework/Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Draft Environmental Impact Statement. The Secretary shall also provide 30 days for public comment on the cohesive strategy and accompanying explanation. The managers expect that, as appropriate, input received will be considered in other appropriate ongoing policymaking activities in the related rulemakings listed in this section.

The managers expect the Secretaries to report jointly to Congress, by May 1, 2001, with recommendations for additional funding needs; an inventory of communities at risk that require hazardous fuel reduction treatments; and additional authorities needed, if any, to increase the amount of fuel reduction treatments in high fire risk urban wildland interface areas.

Paragraph (4) modifies language in the original Senate bill concerning publication of the Forest Service's Cohesive Strategy for Protecting People and Sustaining Resources in Fire-Adapted Ecosystems, and explaining any differences between this strategy and certain rulemaking and planning efforts of the agency. The language as modified by the conference agreement provides that documentation required by section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act which accompanies the rulemakings and planning activities identified in paragraph (4) must contain an analysis of any differences between the Cohesive Strategy and the policies and rulemaking listed in this paragraph.

Paragraph (5) has been added to the original Senate proposal. It requires the Secretaries of Commerce, the Interior and Agriculture and the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, to evaluate the need for revised or expected environmental compliance procedures. These officials must then report to Congress within 60 days of enactment to apprise the Congress of their decision whether to develop any expedited procedures, or to adapt or recommend any other measures. Paragraph (5) also provides discretionary authority for priority to be given to consultations or conferencing under the Endangered Species Act for hazardous fuels reduction projects. The managers emphasize that nothing in paragraph (5) is intended to override any existing environmental laws.

The managers are also especially concerned that the agencies perform. Accordingly, the managers provide the following instructions to facilitate effective and efficient use of these resources. The managers direct that not more than 20 percent of the total funds appropriated by this section may be spent on indirect costs as defined in this Act for the Forest Service and in Department of the Interior directives. Furthermore, the managers direct that all funds appropriated in this section are to be used only for the purposes outlined in the detailed discussions included in the title I and title II wildland fire management accounts. None of these funds may be diverted to other uses, including but not limited to, roadless area policy formulation, national monument designation, or other agency rulemakings not directly related to the purposes for which these funds are appropriated. The managers encourage the Secretaries to use all expedited NEPA procedures allowed under current law or regulation in order to ensure that projects funded by these appropriations are completed in the most timely fashion possible. The managers expect that as much of this work as possible will be completed with the use of local contractors. The managers also stress that they expect the normal, every-day programs of these agencies will also be implemented.

Accountability.—In order to ensure accountability for the funds appropriated under this title, the managers require that the Secretary of the Interior and Agriculture provide the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the Resources Committee of the House and the Energy and Natural Resources Committee in the Senate, within 90 days of enactment, a financial plan and an action plan as follows:

Financial Plan.—Not more than 90 days from the enactment of this act, the Secretaries shall deliver a financial plan showing how they intend to spend all of the funds included under this title. It is essential that the Congress and the public be informed and consulted as implementation proceeds. None of the funds should be retained by either Secretary's office. The Financial Plan shall include the following information separately for each Program Component described in the above table as follows:

Total funds allocated to each Agency within each Department;

Within each Agency, total funds retained by the National or Headquarters Office and total funds to be used to repay accounts used to cover suppression costs during the 2000 fire season, by account;

Within each Agency, total funds allocated to each administrative level of each Agency. For the Forest Service, this will include allocations to each region, national forest, research station, area, and State. For the Interior Department, this will include each Regional and State Office.

Action Plan.—Within ninety days of enactment, the Secretaries shall deliver an action plan describing in detail the work proposed to be accomplished with each of the various funding allocations described in the table. This Action Plan will include at a minimum the following items:

Preparedness.—Estimates of the number of personnel to be hired; description of any equipment to be purchased or leased; description of services to be contracted; descriptions of research projects funded, by research work unit.

Operations/Fuels Management.—Estimated number of acres to be treated, by treatment type (prescribed fire alone, mechanical treatment alone, mechanical plus fire, and other); and which portions of those treatments are considered to be in the wildland urban interface.

Operations/Burned Area Rehabilitation.—Estimated number of acres previously burned to be treated, by type of treatment; and which portions of those treatments are considered to be in the wildland urban interface.

State and Volunteer Assistance (FS only).—Estimated acres to be treated on State and private lands, by State. The Secretaries should acquire these data from the affected States.

Rural Fire Assistance (DOI only).—Estimated number of rural fire communities assisted and the distribution of funds by State.

Forest Health Management (FS only).—Estimated number of acres which will be treated to manage and control invasive species and which portions of those treatments are considered to be in the wildland urban interface.

Economic Action Program (FS only).—A summary of anticipated projects by State.

In addition, the managers direct the Secretaries to provide a performance report not more than 90 days following the end of the fiscal year covered by this appropriation for all activities covered by this title. The performance report shall include:

An updated financial report following the same format as the financial plan described above showing final expenditures for each item included in the original financial plan, plus any additional expenditures for items not included in the financial plan, by the same administrative and program component categories.

2. An updated action report following the same format as the action plan described

above showing final accomplishments for each item included in the original financial plan, with maps for each national forest and for each State showing where hazardous fuel treatments were accomplished, plus any additional accomplishments for items not included in the action plan, by the same administrative and program component categories.

TITLE V—EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

The conference agreement provides $17,172,000 for management of lands and resources, of which $15,687,000 is to address the consequences of the 1999 fire season on the lands managed by the Bureau. These funds are provided to restore damaged biotic resources and infrastructure to prevent a decline in fish and wildlife habitat. Accordingly, the managers provide these funds for restoration activities, including but not limited to, fence replacement, wild horse removal, tree and shrub seedling purchase and planting, and cheatgrass control. The managers also recognize the severity of the grasshopper and Mormon cricket infestation on lands managed by the Bureau and have provided $1,485,000 to address this problem. The managers expect coordination with State, local and other Federal entities in addressing these efforts.

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The conference agreement provides $6,500,000 for resource management, of which $1,500,000 are to be expended for the preparation and implementation of plans, programs, or agreements identified by the State of Idaho that will address habitat for freshwater aquatic species on non-Federal lands in the State. These funds will supplement funds that have already been allocated by the State and will only be expended for landowners that are voluntarily enrolled in such plans, programs, or agreements. The remaining $5,000,000 is for the conservation and restoration of Atlantic salmon in the Gulf of Maine.

The condition of the Atlantic salmon population is at a critical point, and the decision regarding the listing of the Atlantic salmon under the Endangered Species Act appears imminent. Therefore, the funds are needed to assist in the prevention of the listing of the Atlantic salmon. The funds will support efforts to acquire lands and conservation easements to benefit Atlantic salmon, to address adverse effects on salmon habitat, and to develop and phase in enhanced aquaculture cages to minimize escape of salmon. The funds provided for the Atlantic Salmon Commission for salmon restoration and conservation will support the installation and upgrading of weirs and fish collection facilities, the conduct of risk assessments, fish marking, salmon genetics studies and testing, and the development of enhanced aquaculture cages. Funds are also provided for the National Academy of Sciences study on Atlantic salmon. Funds administered by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation are subject to cost sharing.

CONSTRUCTION

The conference agreement provides $8,500,000 for construction to repair Service facilities damaged by hurricanes and winter storms. The managers understand that these funds will used for repairs to Service property in the States of Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, and Washington.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

The conference agreement provides $5,300,000 for construction to repair or replace visitor facilities, equipment, roads and trails, visitor facilities, and cultural sites and artifacts at national park units damaged by hurricanes, tropical storms, ice storms, lightning, and floods.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

The conference agreement provides $2,700,000 for surveys, investigations, and research, to repair or replace stream monitoring equipment and facilities damaged by storms, floods, and hurricanes. Within this amount, the managers have provided $900,000 to repair the storm damaged roof at the EROS Data Center. The managers understand that the remaining funds will be used for repairs in Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Maryland-Delaware-Washington, D.C., Massachusetts-Rhode Island, Nevada, New Hampshire-Vermont, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Virginia.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

The conference agreement provides $1,200,000 for the operation of Indian programs to repair portions of the Yakama Nation's Signal Peak Road. The Yakama Nation shall provide $645,750 towards completion of road repairs, of which $100,000 have already been spent by the tribe. These funds are necessary to repair portions of the road that were significantly damaged in the past year due to a massive increase in traffic resulting from efforts to combat a spruce budworm infestation and to salvage timber in the infested area.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

The conference agreement provides $27,600,000 for Federal trust programs to address trust fund reform efforts that were unanticipated prior to the submission of the Administration's budget request. Of this amount, $2,900,000 is provided to address breaches of trust, $10,000,000 is to begin the process of providing an accounting of Individual Indian Money accounts, $4,000,000 is provided for trial preparation, and $10,700,000 is provided for trust fund reform program shortfalls.

RELATED AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

The conference agreement provides $11,294,000 for State and private forestry for emergency needs of the Alaska Railroad caused by avalanches in the Chugach National Forest. The managers are aware that at least 19 avalanches occurred in the national forest and other public lands which caused train derailments resulting in a serious oil spill and the death of an Alaska Railroad employee. The President declared the area a disaster on February 17, 2000, pursuant to the Stafford Act, but no funds are available under that declaration to clean up the oil spill to prevent contamination of the Susitna River watershed. Of these funds, $2,000,000 is directed to the Forest Service, State and private forestry, to establish an avalanche prevention program in the Chugach National Forest and nearby public lands.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

The conference agreement provides $7,249,000 to the National forest system for damage caused by severe windstorms in the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin. The fallen timber caused by these storms in the National forests has caused serious environmental and other damage which must be addressed as soon as possible.

TITLE VI

USER FEES UNDER FOREST SYSTEM RECREATION RESIDENCE PROGRAM

The conference agreement includes the ''Cabin User Fee Fairness Act of 2000''.

TITLE VII

TREATMENT OF CERTAIN FUNDS FOR MINER BENEFITS

Title VII provides for transfers of certain interest earned by the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund to the United Mine Workers of America Combined Benefit Fund for the purpose of supplementing the amount of interest transferred under existing law in such amounts as the trustees of the Combined Benefit Fund estimate are necessary to pay the amount of any deficit in net assets in the Combined Fund through August 31, 2001. The managers note that the transfers may take place at any time between October 1, 2000 and August 31, 2001. The provision also provides for two other relatively minor transfers of interest to the Combined Benefit Fund for the purpose of making certain refunds.

As a general manager, the managers note that it has been the practice for the amount of the annual interest transfers under current law to be based on a calculation which multiplies the number of unassigned beneficiaries by that year's per beneficiary premium rate established by the Social Security Administration (SSA) with adjustments made later (normally two years after the initial transfer) to reflect the Combined Benefit Fund's actual expenditures for unassigned beneficiaries. This practice has an adverse effect on the Combined Benefit Fund's cash flow and is contributing to its financial difficulties. Further, there is no basis in the Coal Industry Retiree Health Benefit Act of 1992 for the annual transfer to be based on the SSA established beneficiary premium rate. The managers believe that the interest transfer at the beginning of each fiscal year should be based on the Combined Benefit Fund trustee's estimate of the year's expenditures for unassigned beneficiaries which may be adjusted to the actual amount of those expenditures at a later time if the initial transfer provides to be either too high or too low. This approach is completely consistent with the underlying statutory provision found in section 402(h) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 which provides that the amount of interest transferred ''shall not exceed the amount of expenditures that the trustees of the Combined Fund *estimate* will be debited against the unassigned beneficiaries premium account. * * *'' [emphasis added].

The managers are extremely frustrated that the issue of the long term solvency of the Combined Benefit Fund has not been addressed by the Committees of jurisdiction over the past year as the managers had requested in the fiscal year 2000 conference report (106–479). The managers reiterate that it is not the responsibility of the Committees on Appropriations to provide health care benefits to the retired mine workers, their spouses and dependents through an annual transfer of interest from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund. The managers are providing this funding to the Combined Benefit Fund with the full expectation that this is the final time the Interior will provide funds to the Combined Benefit Fund. The managers strongly urge all of the parties associated with the Combined Benefit Fund, including the so-called ''super reach back'' companies, the ''reach back'' companies, the United Mine Workers of America and the Bituminous Coal Operators Association to work together to rectify this situation.

The managers note that the Office of Surface Mining estimates that over $3 billion worth of priorities one and two reclamation program needs remain in the inventory of abandoned mined land problems nationwide. The Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund should be conserved, to the extent possible, in order to fund these necessary projects as well as other authorized uses of interest earned by this fund.

TITLE VIII

LAND CONSERVATION, PRESERVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT

The conference agreement inserts a new title to the bill creating a six-year Land Conservation, Preservation and Infrastructure Improvement program within the Federal budget and provides increased funding for the first year of this program, fiscal year 2001. This action recognizes land conservation and related activities as critical National priorities and provides a mechanism to guarantee significantly increased funding for critical land acquisition and other land protection programs. The program is not mandatory and does not guarantee annual appropriations. The House and Senate Committees on Appropriations have discretion in the amounts to be appropriated each year, subject to certain maximum amounts as described herein. The program is authorized for a period of six years. Extension beyond six years is a decision that is left to future Congresses.

The new program created by this title, in addition to augmenting funding for land conservation and preservation tools, also recognizes the need to address critical maintenance problems on our Federal lands and permits the use of a portion of fiscal year 2001 funding and future years' funding for the most critical problems in our parks, refuges, forests and other public lands. Likewise, a portion of funding for payments in lieu of taxes are permitted and these funds are in addition to base funding under the Bureau of Land Management in title I.

The managers believe that, when acquiring new lands, the Federal government has a responsibility to provide funding for the maintenance of those lands and for payments in lieu of taxes to the local communities where those lands are located. The funds for maintenance and payments in lieu of taxes, provided by the Land Conservation, Preservation and Infrastructure Improvement program are in addition to baseline funding for maintenance and payments in lieu of taxes provided in the operational accounts of the land management agencies funded in this Act.

Part A: Fiscal year 2001 funding.—The conference agreement provides for total maximum funding of $1,600,000,000 for the first year of the six-year Land Conservation, Preservation and Infrastructure Improvement program. It includes appropriations totaling $1,200,000,000 for fiscal year 2001 for programs in the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture. The $1,200,000,000 is approximately triple the historic funding for such activities. This includes $686,000,000 for activities in this title to augment the $514,000,000 for such activities provided in other titles of the Interior bill.

The remaining $400,000,000, which is authorized herein, is for programs under the jurisdiction of the Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations Subcommittee, including the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery program, and will be considered in that bill.

The specific amounts provided for the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture for these programs in fiscal year 2001 are as follows:

Program category	This title	Other titles	Total this bill
Federal and State LWCF programs	$229 million	$311 million	$540 million.
State and other conservation programs	$218 million	$82 million	$300 million.
Urban & historic preservation programs	$39 million	$121 million	$160 million.
Additional funding for maintenance	$150 million	NA	+$150 million.
Additional funding for payments in lieu of taxes	$50 million	NA	+$50 million.
Coastal programs (NOAA)	NA	NA	Commerce/State/Justice bill.
Total	$686 million	$514 million	$1.2 billion.

The distribution of the funds for fiscal year 2001 among the land management agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey is specified in the bill. The managers have not, however, mandated a distribution of individual land acquisition projects or Forest Service Forest legacy funds. These decisions are left to the Committees on Appropriations in consultation with the land management agencies. The final distribution will be based on programmatic needs and will be determined by the Committees during fiscal year 2001.

In making funding distributions for maintenance projects, the managers expect the agencies to address critical maintenance backlogs. These additional funds are for repair and rehabilitation of existing facilities or roads and may not be used for new and expanded facilities or roads.

The managers expect the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to develop a cost-shared, competitively-awarded, project-based program for the use of State wildlife grant funding and to present their proposal to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations for review and approval prior to the use of any funds for these grants. The funds should not be distributed on a formula basis and every effort should be made to leverage Federal funding to the maximum extent possible. The managers point to the joint venture program as a good model to pursue.

The managers expect the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to work with the States to develop wildlife conservation plans. The managers do not object to the use of a portion of the funds provided for State wildlife grants for such required plans, subject to cost sharing by the States. Each State plan should meet requirements that are eastblished by the Service. Each plan should provide for the conservation of the State's full array of wildlife and their habitats, with emphasis placed on those species conservation efforts that are most underfunded and have the greatest conservation need. The Service shall not provide a grant to any State unless the State has, or commits to develop by a mutually agreed date certain, the required plan.

The specific amounts for programs within each category for the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture are shown in the following table:

LAND CONSERVATION, PRESERVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM

[Dollars in thousands]

Program categories	This title	Other titles	Total in this bill
Dept. of the Interior Land Acquisition	$130,000	$163,940	$293,940
US Forest Service Land Acquisition	49,000	106,505	155,505
State Land Acquisition and Assistance	50,000	40,500	90,500
Federal and State LWCF	229,000	310,945	539,945
FWS—Cooperative Endangered Species Fund	78,000	26,925	104,925
FWS—State Wildlife Grants	50,000	0	50,000
FWS—N. American Wetlands Conservation	20,000	20,000	40,000
USGS—Science Programs	20,000	5,000	25,000
FS—Forest Legacy	30,000	30,000	60,000
FS—additional planning/inventory/monitoring	20,000	NA	20,000
State and Other Conservation Programs	218,000	81,925	299,925
NPS—Urban Parks Restoration and Recovery	20,000	10,000	30,000
NPS—Historic Preservation	15,000	73,347	88,347
FS—Urban & Community Forestry	4,000	31,721	35,721
Youth Conservation Corps	0	6,000	6,000
Urban and Historic Preservation	39,000	121,068	160,068
Additional funding for Maintenance	150,000	NA	150,000
Additional funding—Payments in Lieu of Taxes	50,000	NA	50,000
Coastal Programs (NOAA programs to be addressed in Commerce-State-Justice bill)	NA	NA	[1]

LAND CONSERVATION, PRESERVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM—Continued

[Dollars in thousands]

Program categories	This title	Other titles	Total in this bill
Total	$686,000	$513,938	$1,199,938

[1] C/J/S Bill.

The $78,000,000 provided for the cooperative endangered species conservation fund includes $28,000,000 for grants to the States and $50,000,000 for habitat conservation planning land acquisition.

The $20,000,000 provided in this title for science programs in the U.S. Geological Survey includes $7,000,000 for national mapping of which $5,000,000 is for national cooperative geologic mapping and $2,000,000 is for earth science information management and delivery, $5,000,000 for water resources/stream gauges, $3,000,000 for biological research of which $2,000,000 is to initiate aquatic GAP analysis and $1,000,000 is to accelerate GAP analysis in the contiguous 48 States, and $5,000,000 for science support/accessible data transfer.

The additional $20,000,000 for Forest Service planning, inventory and monitoring should be used to address high priority needs for these activities within the National Forest System.

The $15,000,000 provided in this title for historic preservation includes $12,000,000 for State historic preservation offices and $3,000,000 for tribal grants.

The additional $150,000,000 provided in this title for maintenance includes $25,000,000 for the Bureau of Land Management, $25,000,000 for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife service, $50,000,000 for the National Park Service and $50,000,000 for the Forest Service.

Part B: Land Conservation, Preservation and Infrastructure Improvement Trust Fund.—Part