

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES  
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000

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JULY 2, 1999.—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

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 2466]

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, 2000. 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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\$2,615,000 above the 1999 level. The increased funding should cover the OSM fixed cost increases. The Committee has also added \$1,500,000 to the environmental protection activity by transferring \$1,000,000 from the AML clean streams cooperative agreement program and \$500,000 from the AML fee compliance program. This transfer will help the States and Tribes meet their increased demand and workload requirements as well as State uncontrollable fixed costs relating to State and Tribal regulatory grants. The increase to the State regulatory grant program brings the funding for that activity to \$52,200,000.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1999 .....	\$185,416,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	211,158,000
Recommended, 2000 .....	196,458,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999 .....	+11,042,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	-14,700,000

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

	FY 1999 Enacted	(in thousands of dollars) Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Environmental restoration.....	170,140	195,469	181,269	+11,129
Technology development and transfer.....	3,473	3,536	3,536	+63
Financial management.....	5,969	6,040	5,540	-300
Executive direction.....	5,943	6,113	6,113	+170
Total, Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund.....	185,416	211,158	196,458	+11,042

The Committee recommends \$196,458,000 for the Abandoned Mine Reclamation fund, \$14,700,000 below the request and an increase of \$11,042,000 above the 1999 level. The Committee recognizes the great amount of reclamation work that remains to be done, as well as some of the terrible health, safety and environmental problems caused by this situation. The Committee has provided a substantial increase to this program, and has increased the authority for the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative to a total of \$8,000,000. The increased funding should cover the OSM fixed cost increases. 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. In order to assist the State regulatory programs which have had static funding for several years, the Committee has transferred \$1,000,000 from the environmental restoration activity and \$500,000 from the fee compliance portion of the financial management activity to the regulation and technology appropriation. The Committee has also added \$300,000 in new funds above the 1999 level to provide a grant specifically for the purpose of conducting a demonstration project in western Pennsylvania to determine the efficacy of improving water quality by removing metals from eligible waters polluted by acid mine drainage.

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 area offices and 83 agency offices. In addition, the Bureau provides education programs to Native Americans through the operation of 118 day schools, 48 boarding schools, and 14 dormitories. Lastly, the Bureau administers more than 46 million acres of tribally owned land.

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

Appropriation enacted, 1999 .....	\$1,584,124,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	1,694,387,000
Recommended, 1999 .....	1,631,050,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999 .....	+46,926,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	-63,337,000

The Committee recommends \$1,631,050,000 for the operation of Indian programs, an increase of \$46,926,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level and a decrease of \$63,337,000 from the budget estimate. The Committee agrees to all internal transfers and budget structure changes proposed by the BIA in the budget request. As a result of significant budgetary constraints arising from the balanced budget agreement limited funding has been provided to address the Bureau's uncontrollable cost increases to provide the same level of services to the tribes as that provided during fiscal year 1999. In addition to uncontrollable cost increases, the Committee has provided limited funding increases for priority programs. The Committee has taken this action so as to provide enough room in the budget to fund fully the Administration's request to fix the long-standing problems associated with management of the Indian trust funds. The Committee is convinced that for the first time there exists a nexus between the Administration, the Department of the Interior, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Congress to implement fully the High Level Implementation Plan and put in place the necessary accounting systems, records management, people, and training to provide Indian account holders with accurate statements of their resources.

The Committee did not provide any funds for the Administration's school bonding initiative. The Committee notes that before any money can be provided for this new program, the legislative Committees of jurisdiction in the House and Senate need to first enact the tax credit portion of the initiative. 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 has made a number of changes to the Operation of Indian Programs (OIP) account bill language. These changes are not meant to signal a reduction in the number of programs in OIP, nor are they meant to limit the types of programs within OIP. The Committee's intent is simply to condense the language.

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

	FY 1999 Enacted	(in thousands of dollars) Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
<b>Tribal Priority Allocations</b>				
Tribal government.....	347,782	362,382	348,650	+868
Human services.....	151,379	154,262	150,214	-1,165
Education.....	52,675	51,106	51,106	-1,569
Public safety and justice.....	4,220	1,391	1,391	-2,829
Community development.....	39,240	39,884	39,884	+644
Resources management.....	53,547	54,852	54,852	+1,305
Trust services.....	27,631	28,739	28,739	+1,108
General administration.....	22,284	23,273	23,273	+989
Standard assessment methodology work group.....	250	250	250	----
Subtotal, Tribal Priority Allocations.....	659,008	716,139	698,359	-649
<b>Other Recurring Programs</b>				
Human services.....	---	500	---	---
<b>Education</b>				
School operations				
Forward-funded.....	389,307	412,664	400,010	+10,703
Other school operations.....	86,779	90,904	88,717	+1,938
Subtotal, School operations.....	476,086	503,568	488,727	+12,641
Continuing education.....	31,311	38,411	32,311	+1,000
Subtotal, Education.....	507,397	541,979	521,038	+13,641
Resources management.....	34,642	37,717	38,516	+3,874
Subtotal, Other Recurring Programs.....	542,039	580,196	559,554	+17,515
<b>Non-Recurring Programs</b>				
Tribal government.....	250	250	250	---
Community development.....	100	---	---	-100
Resources management.....	30,912	32,414	31,859	+947
Trust services.....	32,868	36,526	33,097	+293
Subtotal, Non-Recurring Programs.....	64,150	71,190	65,206	+1,056
Total, Tribal Budget System.....	1,305,197	1,367,525	1,323,119	+17,922
<b>BIA Operations</b>				
<b>Central Office Operations</b>				
Tribal government.....	2,628	3,082	3,082	+454
Human services.....	866	1,295	1,295	+429
Community development.....	837	853	853	+16
Resources management.....	3,108	3,387	3,387	+279
Trust services.....	2,070	2,114	2,114	+44
General administration				
Education program management.....	2,297	2,349	2,349	+52
Other general administration.....	33,933	34,670	34,670	+737
Subtotal, General administration.....	36,230	37,019	37,019	+789
Subtotal, Central Office Operations.....	45,739	47,750	47,750	+2,011
<b>Area Office Operations</b>				
Tribal government.....	1,354	1,431	1,431	+77
Human services.....	3,283	3,011	3,011	-272
Community development.....	805	833	833	+28
Resources management.....	3,175	3,242	3,242	+67
Trust services.....	10,710	9,613	11,108	+398
General administration.....	23,633	24,313	24,313	+680
Subtotal, Area Office Operations.....	42,940	42,443	43,938	+998
<b>Special Programs and Pooled Overhead</b>				
Education.....	14,258	15,670	14,770	+512
Public safety and justice.....	98,558	141,165	121,165	+22,607
Community development.....	3,916	3,545	4,019	+103
Resources management.....	1,320	1,320	1,320	---
General administration.....	72,196	74,969	74,969	+2,773
Subtotal, Special Programs and Pooled Overhead.....	190,248	236,669	216,243	+25,995
Total, BIA Operations.....	278,927	326,862	307,931	+29,004
Total, Operation of Indian Programs.....	1,584,124	1,694,387	1,631,050	+46,926

*Tribal priority allocations.*—The Committee recommends \$698,395,000 for tribal priority allocations, a decrease of \$17,780,000 below the budget request and a decrease of \$649,000 below the 1999 level, including increases above the 1999 level of \$13,661,000 for fixed costs and \$5,000,000 for the Indian Self-Determination Fund, and decreases of \$120,000 for employee displacement costs and \$19,190,000 resulting from internal transfers.

The Committee has concerns about reprogramming and transfer actions that would frustrate the Committee's support for trust system improvements. Therefore, real estate services and real estate appraisal funds within Tribal Priority Allocations are not to be re-

programmed without Committee approval. Further, probate backlog reduction funds within Non-recurring Programs and land records improvement funds within Area Office Operations are not available for transfer into the base budget of any tribe.

The Committee established the BIA/Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA) work group to analyze the distribution of TPA funds and to develop a new distribution method if warranted. The work group was directed also to analyze and develop a methodology for measuring tribal needs on a program-by-program basis. The Committee has not as yet received the TPA report, but has received a separate tribal report. If the tribes did not agree with the Bureau's analysis and recommendations they could have written a minority opinion as an addendum to the official report. However, when resources were provided for this effort, the Committee did not envision that Federal funds would be allocated to the tribal representatives of the work group so that they could develop their own study.

The Committee believes that this was an unwarranted use of these funds, and expects the Bureau to maintain tighter control and oversight in the future. The Committee believes that tribal participation in these efforts is concluded, but what this process has shown is that the Bureau needs to provide better and faster responses to this Committee and other Committees of the Congress. Therefore, \$250,000 provided under TPA is specifically identified for the establishment of an office of policy analysis and planning in support of program reform efforts, and to provide more timely response to the Congress where policy analysis is needed. Within 60 days of enactment of this Act, the Bureau is to provide to the Committee an assessment of its most pressing policy issues and a work plan detailing what specific projects the Bureau will undertake during fiscal year 2000.

*Other recurring programs.*—The Committee recommends \$559,554,000 for other recurring programs, a decrease of \$20,642,000 from the budget request and an increase of \$17,515,000 above the 1999 level, including increases from the 1999 level of \$8,378,000 for fixed costs, \$5,000,000 for Indian School Equalization Program (ISEP) funds, \$1,000,000 for the Tribally Controlled Community Colleges, \$3,062,000 for the timber-fish-wildlife project in Washington State. This increase provides a total program level of \$4,000,000, and \$75,000 resulting from internal transfers.

*Non-recurring programs.*—The Committee recommends \$65,206,000 for non-recurring programs, a decrease of \$5,984,000 from the budget request and an increase of \$1,056,000 above the 1999 level, including increases from the 1999 level of \$737,000 for fixed costs, \$592,000 for Gila River Farms, and \$100,000 for the Lake Roosevelt Council, and decreases of \$100,000 for the St. Augustine Center and \$273,000 resulting from internal transfers.

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 \$47,750,000 for central office operations, the same as the budget request and an increase of \$2,011,000 above the 1999 level, including increases from the 1999 level of \$1,019,000 for fixed costs,

\$592,000 resulting from internal transfers, and \$400,000 to establish a coordinating office for alcohol and substance abuse.

*Area office operations.*—The Committee recommends \$43,938,000 for area office operations, an increase of \$1,495,000 above the budget request and an increase of \$998,000 above the 1999 level, including an increase from the 1999 level of \$1,457,000 for fixed costs and a decrease of \$459,000 resulting from internal transfers.

*Special programs and pooled overhead.*—The Committee recommends \$216,243,000 for special programs and pooled overhead, a decrease of \$20,426,000 below the budget request and an increase of \$25,995,000 above the 1999 level, including increases from the 1999 level of \$6,740,000 for fixed costs and \$19,255,000 resulting from internal transfers.

Within the funds provided for special programs and pooled overhead, \$108,000 is provided for the United Sioux Tribe Development Corporation, \$524,000 for the National Ironworkers Training Program, and \$100,000 for the continuation of the Cooperative Distance Learning Telecommunications project with the Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute and Lockheed Martin Corporation.

In fiscal year 2000, 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 previous years. 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.

*Bill language.*—Bill language has been included under the Bureau's Administrative Provisions to allow tribes to return their appropriated funds to the Bureau for redistribution; while not limiting the ability of a tribe to seek future funding. Bill language has also been included under General Provisions, Department of the Interior which makes permanent the provision that limits payment of contract support costs to contracts under the jurisdiction of the Department.

Bill language is included under Department of the Interior General Provisions, to allow the Department to appoint Administrative Law Judges for time-limited appointments in order to reduce and eventually eliminate the backlog of Indian probate cases. Currently, the Department has in excess 7,000 cases to be probated. This flexibility will allow for the hiring of experienced attorneys on a part time basis, temporary or other appointment status to meet the challenges of eliminating the probate backlog.

The Department and the Bureau are to be commended for aggressively reviewing the current procedures for adjudicating Indian probate cases. The Committee expects the results of that review to result in streamlined procedures, and if necessary, substantive legislative changes.

## CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation enacted, 1999 .....	\$123,421,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	174,258,000
Recommended, 2000 .....	126,023,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999 .....	+2,602,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	-48,235,000

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

	FY 1999 Enacted	(in thousands of dollars) Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Education.....	60,400	108,377	60,503	+103
Public safety and justice.....	5,550	5,564	5,564	+14
Resources management.....	49,620	51,823	51,823	+2,203
General administration.....	2,146	2,175	2,175	+29
Construction management.....	5,705	6,319	5,958	+253
Total, Construction.....	123,421	174,258	126,023	<2,602

*Education.*—The Committee recommends \$60,503,000 for education construction a decrease of \$47,874,000 below the budget request and an increase of \$103,000 above the 1999 level for fixed costs. This funding level provides \$17,485,000 to begin construction of the Seba Dalkai Boarding School and the Shiprock Alternative School which are the next two schools on the priority list. The Bureau should report back to the Committee as soon as practicable with its recommendation on how these funds should be allocated. Even though the Administration has a policy of funding the total cost of a school construction in the year the project is being proposed, the Committee is concerned that this policy results in schools being funded out of order with the Bureau's own school construction priority list. The Committee believes that the Administration needs to be more sensitive to those tribes who have waited years until their school is next on the priority list and those tribes who are still waiting to get on the priority list. The Committee does not agree with the Bureau's request to reduce the FI&R funding level by \$4,000,000. Given the significant maintenance backlog in the Bureau's school system the Committee has restored this proposed cut.

The Committee has continued bill language carried since fiscal year 1995 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 2000.

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.

The Committee has been advised that the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Department of Justice, the Puyallup tribe, and the Chief Leschi school have reached a settlement on overpayment of Chief Leschi school expenses. Collection of these overpayments will occur

over the next several years and the Committee expects that these funds be used to support school construction.

*Public safety and justice.*—The Committee recommends \$5,564,000 for public safety and justice, the same as the budget request and an increase above the 1999 level of \$14,000 for fixed costs.

*Resources management.*—The Committee recommends \$51,823,000 for resources management, the same as the budget request and an increase of \$2,203,000 above the 1999 level, including increases from the 1999 level of \$190,000 for fixed costs and \$2,013,000 for the safety of dams program.

*General administration.*—The Committee recommends \$8,133,000 for general administration and construction management, a decrease of \$361,000 below the budget request and an increase of \$282,000 above the 1999 level for fixed costs.

#### INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

Appropriation enacted, 1999 .....	\$28,882,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	28,401,000
Recommended, 2000 .....	25,901,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999 .....	– 2,981,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	– 2,500,000

The Committee recommends \$25,901,000 for Indian land and water claim settlements and miscellaneous payments to Indians, a decrease of \$2,500,000 from the budget request and a decrease of \$2,981,000, from the 1999 level. The Committee recommendation includes \$625,000 for White Earth, \$246,000 for Hoopa-Yurok, \$25,000,000 for the Ute settlement, and \$30,000 for Pyramid Lake.

#### INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriation enacted, 1999 .....	\$5,001,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	5,008,000
Recommended, 2000 .....	5,008,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999 .....	+7,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	0

The Committee recommends \$5,008,000 for the Indian guaranteed loan program the same as the budget request and an increase of \$7,000 from the 1999 level.

#### INDIAN LAND CONSOLIDATION PILOT

This account was funded in fiscal year 1999 under the Bureau of Indian Affairs but, to consolidate all trust reform activities, it is moved to the Office of Special Trustee for American Indians for fiscal year 2000.

#### 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



## 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 1830's 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, 60 health centers, 3 school health centers, and 46 health stations. Tribes and tribal groups, through contracts with the IHS, operate 12 hospitals, 149 health centers, 4 school health centers, and 233 health stations (including 158 Alaska village clinics). The IHS, tribes and tribal groups also operate 7 regional youth substance abuse treatment centers and more than 2,100 units of staff quarters.

Appropriation enacted, 1999 .....	\$1,950,322,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	2,094,922,000
Recommended, 2000 .....	2,085,407,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999 .....	+135,085,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	-9,515,000

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

	FY 1999 Enacted	(in thousands of dollars) Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
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Clinical Services				
IHS and tribal health delivery				
Hospital and health clinic programs.....	949,140	1,002,852	1,005,610	+56,470
Dental health program.....	71,400	84,360	78,783	+7,383
Mental health program.....	41,305	48,446	43,794	+2,489
Alcohol and substance abuse program.....	94,580	96,325	97,024	+2,346
Contract care.....	385,801	410,442	407,290	+21,489
Subtotal, Clinical Services.....	1,542,326	1,642,426	1,632,501	+90,175
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Preventive Health				
Public health nursing.....	30,363	40,363	33,526	+3,163
Health education.....	9,430	9,541	9,654	+224
Community health representatives program.....	45,960	40,960	47,825	+1,866
Immunization (Alaska).....	1,367	1,388	1,407	+40
Subtotal, Preventive Health.....	87,120	92,252	92,413	+6,293
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Urban health projects.....	26,382	29,382	27,849	+1,467
Indian health professions.....	29,623	29,700	30,728	+1,105
Tribal management.....	2,390	2,390	2,418	+28
Direct operations.....	48,309	50,600	51,145	+1,836
Self-governance.....	9,391	9,391	9,572	+181
Contract support costs.....	203,781	238,781	238,781	+35,000
Medicare/Medicaid Reimbursements				
Hospital and clinic accreditation (Est. collecting).....	(327,643)	(375,386)	(375,385)	(+47,743)
Total, Indian Health Services.....	1,950,322	2,094,922	2,085,407	+135,085
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The Committee recommends \$2,085,407,000 for Indian health services, a decrease of \$9,515,000 below the budget request and an increase of \$135,085,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level.

*Hospitals and clinics.*—The Committee recommends \$1,005,610,000 for hospitals and clinics, an increase of \$2,758,000 above the budget request and \$56,470,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. Increases to the budget request include \$4,900,000 for physician pay, \$6,064,000 for other pay and inflation, \$994,000 for

staffing, operations and start-up costs at new facilities of which \$415,000 is for the Hopi, AZ clinic and \$579,000 is for Talihina, OK, \$1,000,000 for diabetes screening through the Joslin program, \$400,000 for a pharmacist residency program, and \$400,000 for infant mortality research for the Shoalwater Bay Tribe, WA. These increases are offset partially by decreases of \$6,000,000 for a women's health initiative and \$5,000,000 for information systems.

*Dental health.*—The Committee recommends \$78,783,000 for dental health, a decrease of \$5,577,000 below the budget request and an increase of \$7,383,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. Changes to the budget request include an increase of \$423,000 for pay and inflation and a decrease of \$6,000,000 for program expansion. The Committee notes that there is still a sizable program increase above the 1999 level to expand much needed dental services.

*Mental health.*—The Committee recommends \$43,794,000 for mental health services, a decrease of \$4,652,000 below the budget request and an increase of \$2,489,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. Changes to the budget request include an increase of \$348,000 for pay and inflation and a decrease of \$5,000,000 for program expansion. The Committee expects the Service to distribute the program increase above the 1999 level to a limited number of projects rather than distributing it equally to all tribes. Such an approach will enable the Service to focus on the most pressing needs.

*Alcohol and substance abuse.*—The Committee recommends \$97,024,000 for alcohol and substance abuse treatment and prevention programs, an increase of \$698,000 above the budget request and \$2,344,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. Changes to the budget request include an increase of \$1,698,000 for pay and inflation and a decrease of \$1,000,000 for program expansion.

*Contract health care.*—The Committee recommends \$407,290,000 for contract care, a decrease of \$3,152,000 below the budget request and an increase of \$21,489,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. Changes to the budget request include an increase of \$6,848,000 for pay and inflation and a decrease of \$10,000,000 for program expansion.

*Public health nursing.*—The Committee recommends \$33,526,000 for public health nursing, a decrease of \$6,837,000 below the budget request and an increase of \$3,163,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. Changes to the budget request include an increase of \$163,000 for pay and inflation and a decrease of \$7,000,000 for program expansion.

*Health education.*—The Committee recommends \$9,654,000 for health education, an increase for pay and inflation of \$113,000 above the budget request and \$224,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level.

*Community health representatives.*—The Committee recommends \$47,826,000 for community health representatives, an increase of \$6,866,000 above the budget request and \$1,866,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. Increases include \$5,000,000 to restore the base program and \$1,866,000 for pay and inflation.

The Committee has not agreed with the Administration's proposal to reduce the community health representative program. The Committee believes this is an important, essential component of

the IHS system and notes that, in some instances, the local CHR is the only health professional who certain patients ever see.

*Immunization.*—The Committee recommends \$1,407,000 for the immunization program in Alaska, an increase of \$19,000 above the budget request and \$40,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. The increase is for pay and inflation costs.

*Urban health.*—The Committee recommends \$27,849,000 for urban health projects, a decrease of \$1,533,000 below the budget request and an increase of \$1,467,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. The change to the budget request includes an increase of \$467,000 for pay and inflation and a decrease of \$2,000,000 for program expansion.

*Indian health professions.*—The Committee recommends \$30,728,000 for Indian health professions, an increase of \$1,028,000 above the budget request and \$1,105,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level for pay and inflation costs.

*Tribal management.*—The Committee recommends \$2,418,000 for tribal management, an increase of \$28,000 above both the budget request and the fiscal year 1999 level for inflation costs.

*Direct operations.*—The Committee recommends \$51,145,000 for direct operations, an increase of \$545,000 above the budget request and \$1,836,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. The increase is for pay and inflation costs.

*Self-governance.*—The Committee recommends \$9,572,000 for self-governance, an increase of \$181,000 above both the budget request and the fiscal year 1999 level. The increase is for inflation costs.

*Contract support costs.*—The Committee recommends \$238,781,000 for contract support costs, which is equal to the budget request and an increase of \$35,000,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. The increase above the 1999 level reflects a different distribution than assumed in the budget request and includes \$30,000,000 for existing contracts and \$5,000,000 for new and expanded contracts and is provided contingent on a pro-rata distribution of funds across all self-determination contracts and self-governance compacts.

The Committee has recommended bill language earmarking the amount of funding for contract support costs and requiring a proportional distribution of contract support cost funding. The \$30,000,000 increase for existing contracts is recommended to minimize decreases to ongoing contracts and compacts under a pro-rata distribution.

The Committee agrees to the following:

1. The Service needs to address contract support cost shortfalls in a manner that ensures that increases in this program are not at the expense of badly needed increases in direct health care programs. Contract support cost funding provided last year and in this year's recommendation amounts to more than a 40 percent increase over two years. The Committee cannot afford to continue such large funding increases for this program at the same time as addressing the many critical shortfalls in funding for direct health care programs.

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

3. The Committee is concerned about the high rate of amputations among Native Americans. The Service should develop a meaningful plan of action to augment and strengthen its podiatry care program and address the shortage of commissioned officers in the podiatry field. The IHS should work with other institutions, including the American Podiatric Medical Association, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Institutes of Health in developing this plan.

4. The Committee continues to be concerned about the infant mortality crisis in the Shoalwater Bay Tribe and expects the Service 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.

5. The Service should use the funds provided for a pharmacy residency program to establish immediately such a program, which will help address the critical shortage of pharmacists in the Service.

6. The Service should notify the Committee of how it proposes to distribute the program funding above the 1999 level for each activity no later than December 15, 1999. This includes increases in both the services and the facilities accounts. Program funding increases should not be distributed across all tribes but should be subject to competitive solicitations and awarded to a limited number of projects that focus on highest priority needs in each program area.

*Bill language.*—Language is recommended limiting the amount of funding that can be spent on contract support costs for existing contracts and for new and expanded contracts. Language also is included stipulating that new and expanded contracts are subject to a pro-rata distribution.

Language is also included under Administrative Provisions, Indian Health Service requiring a proportional distribution of contract support cost funding across all self-determination and self-governance contracts and compacts.

#### 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. In 1994, IHS conducted a review of facility needs to determine what would be required to provide adequate and safe health care delivery. The conclusions of the review were that IHS would need to replace, renovate or modernize 41 hospitals, 153 full service health centers, and 289 part-time health stations, and that 12 new health centers and 21 new health stations would need to be constructed. Safe and sanitary water and sewer systems for existing homes and solid waste disposal needs currently are estimated to amount to over \$600 million for those projects that are considered to be economically feasible.

Appropriation enacted, 1999 .....	\$291,965,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	317,465,000
Recommended, 2000 .....	312,478,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999 .....	+20,513,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	-4,987,000

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

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 1999 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Maintenance and improvement.....	40,625	48,125	43,504	+2,879
Sanitation facilities.....	89,328	92,864	90,688	+1,360
Construction facilities.....	38,587	42,531	49,803	+11,216
King Cove Health Clinic, AK.....	2,500	---	---	-2,500
Facilities and environmental health support.....	107,682	119,682	114,096	+6,414
Equipment.....	13,243	14,243	14,387	+1,144
	=====			
Total, Indian Health Facilities.....	291,965	317,465	312,478	+20,513

The Committee recommends \$312,478,000 for Indian health facilities, a decrease of \$4,987,000 below the budget request and an increase of \$20,513,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. Changes to the budget request are discussed below.

*Maintenance and improvement.*—The Committee recommends \$43,504,000 for maintenance and improvement, a decrease of \$4,621,000 below the budget request and \$2,879,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. Changes to the budget request include an increase of \$379,000 for pay and inflation and a decrease of \$5,000,000 for program expansion.

*Sanitation facilities.*—The Committee recommends \$90,688,000 for sanitation facilities, a decrease of \$2,196,000 below the budget request and increase of \$1,360,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. Changes to the budget request include an increase of \$804,000 for pay and inflation and a decrease of \$3,000,000 for program expansion.

*Construction.*—The Committee recommends \$49,803,000 for construction, an increase of \$7,272,000 above the budget request and \$11,216,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. Changes to the budget request include increases of \$3,000,000 for staff quarters at Hopi, AZ, \$10,000,000 to begin construction of the Winnebago, NE hospital and \$1,000,000 for Zuni staff quarters, and decreases of \$1,728,000 for modular dental units and \$5,000,000 for the Fort Defiance, AZ hospital.

*Facilities and environmental health support.*—The Committee recommends \$114,096,000 for facilities and environmental health support, a decrease of \$5,586,000 below the budget request and an increase of \$6,414,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. Changes to the budget request include an increase of \$414,000 for pay and inflation and a decrease of \$6,000,000 for program expansion.

*Equipment.*—The Committee recommends \$14,387,000 for equipment, an increase of \$144,000 above the budget request and \$1,144,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. The increase above the budget request is for inflation costs.

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 fiscal year 2001 budget should address the advisability of reinstituting a joint venture facilities construction program in the context of overall priorities. The Committee notes that this is another area of need that has "fallen through the cracks" as funding increases have concentrated on addressing the contract support cost shortfall.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. The Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona is interested in partnering with the IHS for the construction of an ambulatory health care facility on the western side of the Nation's property. This facility is currently on the priority list for construction. The Committee asks that the Service report no later than March 31, 2000 on: (1) an assessment of the need for this ambulatory health care facility and how it ranks within the current priority system; (2) the status of efforts to select a suitable site; and (3) the suitability of this project for a joint venture demonstration program.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

Language is recommended requiring a proportional distribution of contract support cost funding across all self-determination and self-governance contracts and compacts. The Committee continues to support self-determination and self-governance programs. These

programs have enabled the tribes to have greater control and greater involvement in many different programs formerly managed by the Indian Health Service. In the early years of the self-determination and self-governance programs, funds were shifted from Federal programs to offset partially the administrative costs of those tribes that elected to take over management of IHS programs. These administrative costs of the tribes are known as contract support costs. The Committee also annually adds additional funds to the IHS budget to pay contract support costs. Over time, the contract support costs associated with self-determination contracts and self-governance compacts have outpaced available funding. We have reached a point at which we can no longer offset these costs to any great extent by continuing to downsize the Federal bureaucracy in IHS. To do so would be unfair to the many tribes who choose not to manage their own programs and rely on the IHS for program management.

Unfortunately, implementation of the self-determination and self-governance programs does not result in economies of scale in program management since each participating tribe is responsible for its own management. For Federal programs, the IHS is able to achieve savings by grouping program management responsibilities and funding for a number of tribes. Over the past few years, the amount of funding required to pay contract support costs has substantially exceeded the total amount of management funding that would have been required under the old Federal system. The Committee understands that this is a necessary consequence of turning programs over to the tribes. However, the Committee cannot afford to appropriate 100% of contract support costs at the expense of basic program funding for tribes. For example, dental health services in the IHS are funded at less than 25% of current need. As contract support costs continue to increase, and overall funding remains relatively constant, direct health care program funding becomes a smaller proportion of overall funding.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs addresses this issue by distributing contract support costs on a pro-rata basis. The Committee believes that this is the most equitable approach to the problem and expects the IHS to do the same in fiscal year 2000. The approach taken by the IHS in fiscal year 1999, while an improvement over past practices, does not address the totality of the problem. The current methodology creates a two-tiered system under which some tribes are paid at a set percent of need or "floor" and others receive a substantially higher percent of need. The additional funding recommended by the Committee for fiscal year 2000 will help minimize the effect a pro-rata distribution will have on those tribes that currently are receiving more than the "floor" value.

The Committee expects the IHS to continue to work with the tribes and the legislative committees of jurisdiction to find an acceptable solution to the contract support cost funding problem. The Committee believes the basic "fairness" question needs to be addressed with respect to how to distribute limited funds between and among the various programs and the management of those programs.

OTHER RELATED AGENCIES  
OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation enacted, 1999 .....	\$13,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	14,000,000
Recommended, 2000 .....	13,400,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999 .....	+400,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	-600,000

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 455 households remain to be relocated, of which 72 are full-time residents on the Hopi Partitioned Land. A total of 3,042 families have been relocated from the Hopi Partitioned Land.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$13,400,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, which is an increase from the 1999 level of \$400,000 and a decrease of \$600,000 below the budget request.

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND  
ARTS DEVELOPMENT

PAYMENT TO THE INSTITUTE

Appropriation enacted, 1999 .....	\$4,250,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	4,250,000
Recommended, 2000 .....	0
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999 .....	-4,250,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	-4,250,000

The Committee recommends zero funding for the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Develop-



OFFICE OF SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS  
FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

Appropriation enacted, 1999 .....	\$61,299,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	90,025,000
Recommended, 2000 .....	90,025,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999 .....	+28,726,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	0

The Committee recommends \$90,025,000 for the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians an increase of \$28,726,000 above the 1999 level and the same as the budget request. The Committee has provided \$1,663,000 for Executive Direction and \$88,362,000 for Program Operations, Support and Improvements.

In oversight hearings before this Committee, both the Secretary of the Interior and the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs stated that fixing the problems associated with management of the Indian trust fund systems were their highest priorities, and that, if necessary, they would forgo funding for other priority items in their budget to see adequate funding provided for implementation of the High Level Implementation Plan.

The problems of Indian trust fund management are long-standing and enormously complex, and, as GAO reported in 1994, their resolution requires a sustained commitment of both Congress and the Administration. The Committee is convinced that for the first time a real nexus exists between the Bureau of Indian Affairs, The Office of Special Trustee for American Indians, the Department of the Interior, and the Congress to put in place the necessary accounting systems, records management, people, and training to implement fully the High Level Implementation Plan to provide Indian account holders with accurate statements of their resources.

This Committee has been actively involved in oversight of trust reform since the 1980s, and believes the commitment and leadership currently in place is unprecedented, and represents a unique opportunity to resolve long-standing Indian trust management problems. Because the learning curve for trust reform is so steep, the Committee believes that the prospects of trust reform would be diminished if reforms are significantly delayed beyond 2000 and hence has provided the full amount as requested by the Administration.

Bill language has been included allowing the transfer of funds to Departmental Management. The Committee understands that any such transfer of funds will be used by the Office of Hearings and Appeals to reduce the Bureau of Indian Affairs probate backlog. While the Committee supports such efforts, it nevertheless directs that any such transfers be submitted to the Committee for its approval under the established reprogramming procedures.

## INDIAN LAND CONSOLIDATION PILOT

## INDIAN LAND CONSOLIDATION

Appropriation enacted, 1999 .....	\$5,000,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	10,000,000
Recommended, 2000 .....	5,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999 .....	0
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	-5,000,000

The Committee recommends \$5,000,000 for the Indian land consolidation pilot, the same as the 1999 level and a decrease of \$5,000,000 below the budget request.

## 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.

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, 1999 .....	\$4,492,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	7,900,000
Recommended, 2000 .....	5,400,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1999 .....	+908,000
Budget estimate, 2000 .....	-2,500,000

The Committee recommends \$5,400,000 for the natural resource damage assessment fund, a decrease of \$2,500,000 below the budget request and an increase of \$908,000 above the fiscal year 1999 level. Decreases below the budget request include \$2,175,000 in damage assessments and \$325,000 in program management.

## 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.

Section 107 prohibits the expenditure of funds for Outer Continental Shelf leasing activities in certain areas as proposed in the budget. These provisions are addressed under the Minerals Management Service in this report.

Section 108 limits the investment of Federal funds by tribes and tribal organizations to obligations of the United States or obligations insured by the United States.

## TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

Section 302 prohibits activities to promote public support or opposition to legislative proposals.

Section 303 provides for annual appropriations unless expressly provided otherwise in this Act.

Section 304 limits the use of personal cooks, chauffeurs or servants.

Section 305 limits assessments against programs without Committee approval.

Section 306 contains Buy American procedures and requirements.

Section 307 limits the sale of giant sequoia trees by the Forest Service.

Section 308 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 309 provides that no funds can be used for Americorps unless it is funded in the VA, HUD and Independent Agencies fiscal year 2000 appropriations, and makes use of such funds subject to reprogramming.

Section 310 continues a limitation of funding relating to a pedestrian bridge between New Jersey and Ellis Island.

Section 311 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 312 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 313 limits Jobs in the Woods programs to timber dependent areas in Washington, Oregon, and northern California.

Section 314 prohibits the use of recreational fees in excess of \$500,000 for the construction of any permanent structure without advance Committee approval.

Section 315 prohibits the use of funds for Biosphere Reserves as part of the Man and Biosphere Program.

Section 316 prohibits the use of funds for posting clothing optional signs at Canaveral NS, FL.

Section 317 contains reforms and limitations dealing with the National Endowment for the Arts.

Section 318 permits the collection and use of private funds by the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowments for the Humanities.

Section 319 limits the use of funds for new or revised National forest land management plans with certain exceptions.

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

Section 321 prohibits the use of funds to support government-wide administrative functions unless they are justified in the budg-

et process and approved by the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

Section 322 prohibits the use of funds for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (Spectrum), GSA Telecommunication Centers, or the President's Council on Sustainable Development.

Section 323 prohibits the use of funds to make improvements to Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House without Committee approval.

Section 324 continues a provision, which permits the Forest Service to use the roads and trails fund for backlog maintenance and priority forest health treatments.

Section 325 continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds to establish a national wildlife refuge in the Kankakee River watershed in northwestern Indiana and northeastern Illinois.

Section 326 prevents funds available to the agencies and offices funded in this bill from being used to support the Council on Environmental 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 327 prohibits the use of answering machines during core business hours except in case of emergency. The American taxpayer deserves to receive personal attention from public servants.

Section 328 includes language which authorizes the Forest Service to retain and expend administrative fees collected for Forest Service rights-of-way and permits collected pursuant to land use authorizations. The Committee held a hearing on February 10 evaluating various Forest Service land uses and the situation regarding cost recovery for administrative fees. At this hearing the Forest Service testified that they have authority to collect application processing fees and special use authorization monitoring fees, commonly called administrative fees, but they lack authority to retain and expend these fees. The Committee notes that there appears to be substantial shortfalls in permit administration. This causes, at times, inadequate service to public or commercial interests and, just as important, shortfalls at government oversight for activities occurring as special uses of Federal lands. The Committee expects that this language, which allows the agency to recover fees collected, will not only result in better service to the permittees, but also increase the protection of Federal lands, waters and investments. The Committee also expects that this will create an incentive system that will further enhance the future administration of special uses, thereby improving public service and long term protection of Federal lands and investments. Under the current system little cost recovery is occurring. The Committee expects the Forest Service to use these funds to improve its overall management efficiency with specific emphasis on customer service. The language further requires information be presented in the annual budget justification displaying purposes and amounts expended and estimated expenditures by purpose category for the coming fiscal year. The Committee will monitor closely the agency use of this authority and expect measurable improvements in performance if

the new authority is to be retained. The Committee encourages the Forest Service to evaluate carefully fees charged to educational and public service, non-profit organizations so that these institutions which enhance public service and aided in their activities on NFS lands, consistent with the multiple-use mission of the Forest Service.

Section 329 includes language regarding reports on the feasibility and cost of implementing the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project. The Committee remains concerned about this expensive effort. Previously, the Congress required the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior through Public Law 105-83 to provide a report detailing specifically how the project would be implemented and the impact implementation would have on each unit of federal land. This section directs the Secretaries to prepare the report prior to publication of the final environmental impact statement (EIS), distribute the report for public comment for a minimum of 120 days, and include detailed responses to the public comments in the final EIS.

Section 330 provides authority for breastfeeding in the National Park Service, the Smithsonian, the John F. Kennedy Center, the Holocaust Memorial Museum and the National Gallery of Art.

Section 331 prohibits the use of funds to propose or issue rules, regulations, decrees or orders for implementing the Kyoto Protocol prior to Senate ratification.

RESCISSIONS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2), rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the rescissions recommended in the accompanying bill:

RESCISSION RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

<i>Department and activity</i>	<i>Amounts recommended for rescission</i>
Department of the Interior: Land and Water Conservation Fund (contract authority) .....	\$30,000,000

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2), rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the transfer of funds provided in the accompanying bill.

The table shows the appropriations affected by such transfers.

APPROPRIATION TRANSFERS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Account from which transfer is to be made	Amount	Account to which transfer is to be made	Amount
Department of Energy, Biomass Energy Development.	\$24,000,000	Department of Energy, Fossil Energy Research and Development.	\$24,000,000
Department of Energy, Alternative Fuels Production.	1,000,000	General Fund of the Treasury .....	1,000,000
Department of Energy, Biomass Energy Development.	25,000,000	Department of Energy, Energy Conservation	25,000,000